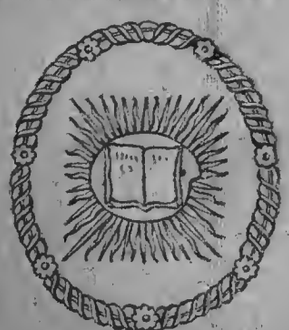
THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON



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PART IX

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (^{1}, ^{2}, ^{3}, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *œ* or *æ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechanical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Frisa. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTent. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
å as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ę as in abiegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ï̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
ē̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ̄ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from;* i. e., derived from.
> read *whence;* i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and;* i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with;* i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root.*
* read *theoretical* or *alleged;* i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete.*

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

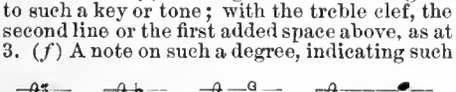
The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

G **1.** The seventh letter and fifth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a sign of Italic origin, having been fabricated by the Romans by a slight modification of C, when the distinction of the (hard) *g*-sound from the *k*-sound, both until then represented alike by *c*, was found advisable and was effected. (See *C*.) G has in English two principal or normal sounds, usually called "hard *g*" and "soft *g*" respectively. The former is the value originally belonging to the sign. The "hard" *g*-sound is the sonant (or voiced, or intonated) correlative of the *k*-sound, made by a close contact between the upper surface of the back part of the tongue and the adjacent palate, while breath enough to set the vocal chords vibrating is, during the continuance of the contact, forced up into the pharynx — the breach of this contact, as in the case of the other so-called mutes (or stops, or checks), giving the alphabetic element. The *k*- and *g*-sounds are most often called the guttural mutes; although (since the guttur proper has nothing to do with their formation) many authorities prefer to call them *palatal*, or *back-palatal*. The "soft" sound of *g* in English is compound (= *j* = *dzh*), the sonant correlative of the *ch*-sound (see *ch*); it is, like the soft *c*-sound in relation to hard *c*, a product of the alteration of the hard *g*, the point of contact being shifted forward on the tongue, and a spirant or sibilant vanish being added to the mute element. It belongs mainly to the Romance part of the language. It never occurs at the beginning of words of Anglo-Saxon origin (where *g* is always hard or has changed to *y*); and but rarely at the end of such words (before "silent" *e*, as in *hinge*, *singe*, *swinge*). Except in such instances, *g*, in words of Germanic origin, is hard also before *e* and *i*. The principal digraphs containing *g* are *gh* and *ng*. The former is written instead of the earlier guttural spirant *h* (as *night* for earlier *niht*), and is either silent (as in *night*) or pronounced as *f* (as in *laugh*). With the digraph *ng* is written the nasal which corresponds to *g* and *k* in the same manner as *n* to *d* and *t*, or *m* to *b* and *p*, and which (for example, in *singing*) is just as much a simple sound as *n* or *m*. This guttural or palatal nasal is not an independent alphabetic element in any such way as is *n* or *m*; in the older stages of the languages of our family, it appears only before a next following *g* or *k*, as a nasal made guttural by assimilation to them; and the combination *ng* representing it is simply one in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, has become silent, like the *b* of *mb* in *lamb*, *climb*, *tomb*, etc. G is now silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *gnaw*, *sign*. For *g* as the original of consonant *y*, see *y*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 400, and with a line over it, $\overline{\text{G}}$, 400,000. — **3.** In the calendar, the seventh dominical letter. — **4.** In *music:* (*a*) The key-note of the major key of one sharp, having the signature shown at 1, or of the minor key of two flats, having the signature shown at 2; also, in medieval music, the final of the Mixolydian mode. (*b*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone of the scale, and called *sol:* hence so named by French musicians. (*c*) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key next to the left of the middle of each group of three black keys. (*d*) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (*e*) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the second line or the first added space above, as at 3. (*f*) A note on such a degree, indicating such



a key or tone, as at 4. — **5.** In *physics*, a symbol for *acceleration of gravity*, which is about 9.8 meters (or 32 feet) per second. — **6.** In *chem.*, a symbol for *glucinum:* now rarely used, *Gl* being substituted for it. — **G clef.** See *clef*.

ga[1]†, *v. i.* An earlier form of *go*.

ga[2], *n.* See *gau*.

ga[3] (gä). A dialectal preterit of *go*. See *gie*[1].

Ga. **1.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *gallium*. — **2.** An abbreviation of *Georgia*, one of the United States.

gab[1] (gab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbed*, ppr. *gabbing*. [< ME. *gabben*, talk idly, jest, lie in jest, lie (the alleged AS. **gabban*, in Somner, is a myth), < Icel. *gabba*, mock, make game of one; cf. OFries. *gabbia*, accuse, prosecute, NFries. *gobbien*, laugh, *gabben*, jest, sport (Richthofen). The Rom. forms, OF. *gaber* = Pr. *gabar* = It. *gabbare*, mock, deride, deceive, cheat, = Pg. *gabar*, praise, refl. boast, are also of Scand. origin. Hence *gab*[1], *n.*, *gabble*, freq., and ult. *gibber* and *jabber:* see these words, and cf. *gab*[5], *n.* There is no proof of the supposed ult. Celtic origin (Ir. *cab*, *gab*, *gob*, the mouth, etc.: see *gab*[2], *gob*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To jest; lie in jest; speak with exaggeration; lie.

> Thaire goddis will not *gab*, that grauntid hom first
> The elté to sese, as hom selfe lyked.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10604.
>
> I lye not, or *gabbe* not. *Wyclif*, Gal. i. 20 (Oxf.).
>
> Soth to sigge [sooth to say], and nozt to *gab*.
> *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

2. To talk idly; talk much; chatter; prate. [Now only colloq.]

> I nam no labbe,
> Ne, though I seye, I am not lief to *gabbe*.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.
>
> Thou art one of the knights of France, who hold it for glee and pastime to *gab*, as they term it, of exploits that are beyond human power. *Scott*, Talisman, ii.

II.† *trans.* To speak or tell falsely.

> My sonne, and sithen that thou wilt
> That I shall axe, *gabbe* nought,
> But tell, etc. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.
>
> ffull trewe seide thei that tolde me ther was not aoche a-nother knyght in the worlde, ffor he ne *gabbed* no worde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 532.

gab[1] (gab), *n.* [< ME. *gabbe*, idle talk, lying; cf. Icel. *gabb* = Sw. *gabb*, mocking, mockery (OF. *gab*, etc.: see *gab*[5]); from the verb. Cf. *gab*[2].] Idle talk; chatter; loquacity. [Colloq.]

> Some unco blate [shy], and some wi' *gabs*
> Gar lasses' hearts gang startin'
> Whiles fast at night. *Burns*, Hallowe'en.

Gift of gab, or **of the gab**, a talent for talking; fluency:

> I always knew you had the *gift of the gab*, of course, but I never believed you were half the man you are.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxvii.

gab[2] (gab), *n.* [Se., = North. E. *gob*, the mouth: see *gob*.] The mouth.

> Ye take mair in your *gab* than your cheeks can had [hold]. *Ramsay's Scottish Proverbs*, p. 86.

gab[3]† (gab), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gab*[2], the mouth; or a var. of *gag* or *gap*, assimilated to *gab*[2].] To project like a tusk.

> Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like saws, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

gab[4] (gab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hook or crook; specifically, the hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. *E. H. Knight.*

gab[5]† (gab), *n.* [OF., also *gap*, *gaab*, m., also *gabe*, f., = Pr. *gab* = It. *gabbo*, a jest, joke, mock, mockery, = Pg. *gabo*, praise (ult. identical with *gab*[1], *n.*, q. v.); from the verb: see under *gab*[1], *v.*] A jest; joke; mock; a piece of pleasantry.

> On no account perhaps is it [the "Ballad of King Arthur"] more remarkable than the fact of its close imitation of the famous *gabs* made by Charlemagne and his companions at the court of King Hugon, which are first met with in a romance of the twelfth century. . . . It is to be presumed that the author of the ballad borrowed from the printed work, substituting Arthur for Charlemagne, Gawayne for Oliver, Tristram for Roland, etc., and embellishing his story by converting King Hugon's spy into a "lodly feend," by whose agency the *gabs* are accomplished.
> *Child's Ballads*, I. 231, App.

gabarage† (gab'a-rāj), *n.* [Perhaps connected with *gabardine* (?).] Coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

gabardine, gaberdine (gab-är-dēn', -ėr-dēn'), *n.* [= It. *gavardina*, formerly also *cavardina* = OF. *galvardine*, < Sp. *gabardina*, a gabardine; appar. extended from Sp. *gabán*, a great-coat with hood and close sleeves, = OF. *gaban* = It. *gabanio*, a shepherd's cloak, dim. *gabanella*, a gabardine, etc.; perhaps connected with Sp. *cabaza*, a large cloak with hood and sleeves, *cabaña*, a cabin, hut, etc.: see *cabas*, *cabin*, *cape*[1], *capouch*, *capuchin*[2], etc.] A long loose cloak or frock, generally coarse, with or without sleeves and a hood, formerly worn by common men out of doors, and distinctively by Jews when their mode of dress was regulated by law; hence, any similar outer garment worn at the present day, especially in Eastern countries.

> You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
> And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*,
> And all for use of that which is mine own.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.
>
> The storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.
>
> Under your *gabardine* wear pistols all.
> *Suckling*, The Goblins.
>
> Here was a Tangier merchant in sky-blue *gaberdine*, with a Persian shawl twisted around his waist.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 203.

gabata† (gab'a-tä), *n.* [< L. *gabata*, a kind of dish or platter; ML. as in def.] *Eccles.*, a vessel suspended in a chureh, probably to hold a light. See *basin*, 5.

gabbard, gabbart (gab'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *gabard*, *gabart*, *gabert;* < F. *gabare* = It. *gabarra*, a lighter, a store-ship; hence dim. F. *gabarot*, ML. *gabarotus*. Cf. *gabata*.] A kind of heavy-built vessel, barge, or lighter, intended especially for inland navigation: as, a coal-*gabbard*. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Carumusalini be vessels like vnto ye French *Gabards*, sailing dayly vpon the riuer of Bordeaux, which saile wt a misen or triangle saile. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.
>
> Little *gabbards* with coals and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol.
> *Dr. T. Campbell*, Diary (1775), quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 149.
>
> I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a *gabbart* that's moored by a three-ply cable at the Broomielaw.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

gabbatha (gab'a-thä), *n.* [Heb., platform.] The place where Pilate sat at Christ's trial. It appears to have been a tessellated pavement outside the pretorium or judgment-hall, on which the tribunal was placed, from which the governor pronounced final sentenee.

> When Pilate therefore heard that saying, he brought Jesus forth, and sat down in the judgment seat in a place that is called the Pavement, but in the Hebrew, *Gabbatha*.
> John xix. 13.

gabbe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gab*[1].

gabber[1] (gab'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gabbere*, a liar, deceiver; < *gab*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gabs, prates, talks idly, or lies.

> He is a japer and a *gabber*, and no verray [true] repentant, that eftsoone doth thyng for which hym oughte to repente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Drouthie fu' aft the *gabber* spits,
> Wi' scaddit heart [throat fretted by much talking].
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 136.

2. A person skilful in the art of burlesque. *Franklin*, Autobiog. (ed. 1819), p. 57.

gabber[2] (gab'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Cf. D. *gabberen*, gabble; a var. of *gabble*, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. equiv. *jabber*.] To gabble. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gabbing†, *n.* [ME. *gabbynge;* verbal n. of *gab*[1], *v.*] Idle talk; prating; lying; deceit.

> His wepne was al wiles to wynnen and to hyden;
> With glosynges and with *gabbynges* he gyled the peple.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 124.
>
> Certis nay,
> Sueh *gabbyngis* may me noght be-gyle.
> *York Plays*, p. 157.
>
> Be ye right syker, when this ehelde shalbe borne, I shall well knowe yef ye have made eny *gabbynge*, and I have very trust in God, that yef it be as ye have seide, ye shall not be deed ther-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 13.

gabble (gab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gabbled*, ppr. *gabbling*. [Like *gabber*[2] (= D. *gabberen*), gabble, freq. of *gab*[1]. Cf. the assibilated forms *jabble* and *jabber*, and cf. *gibber*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk noisily and rapidly; speak incoherently or without sense; prate; jabber.

> Such a rout, and such a rabble,
> Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*
>
> Upon my coming near them, six or eight of them surrounded me on horseback, and began to *gabble* in their own language. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 195.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds in rapid succession, like a goose when feeding.

> Where'er she trod grimalkin purr'd around,
> The squeaking pigs her bounty own'd;
> Nor to the waddling duck or *gabbling* goose
> Did she glad sustenance refuse.
> *Smollett*, Burlesque Ode.

> [Who] lisps and *gabbles* if he tries to talk.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 104.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter noisily, rapidly, and incoherently: as, to *gabble* a lesson. [Colloq.] —2. To affect in some way by gabbling.

> What do I talk about the gift of tongues? . . . It was no gift, but the confusion of tongues which has *gabbled* me deaf as a post. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

gabble (gab'l), *n.* [< *gabble*, *v.*] 1. Loud or rapid talk without sense or coherence.

> Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
> Among the builders; each to other calls,
> Not understood. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 56.

> He [the driver] talks incessantly, calls the horses by name, . . . makes long speeches. . . . The conductor is too dignified a person to waste himself in this *gabble*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 232.

2. Inarticulate chattering, as of fowl.

> Chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. See *prattle*, *n.*

gabblement (gab'l-ment), *n.* [< *gabble* + *-ment.*] The act of gabbling; senseless talk; prate; jabber. [Rare.]

> They rush to the attack . . . with caperings, shoutings, and vociferation, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblement*, into panic flight. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4.

> "This court's got as good ears as any man," said the magistrate, "but they ain't for to hear no old woman's *gabblement*, though it's under oath." *Chron. of Pineville.*

gabbler (gab'lėr), *n.* One who gabbles; a prater; a noisy, silly, or incoherent talker.

gabbling (gab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gabble*, *v.*] Incoherent babble; jabber.

> Barbarians, who are in every respect scarce one degree above brutes, having no language among them, but a confused *gabbling*, which is neither well understood by themselves or other. *Spectator*, No. 389.

gabbro (gab'rō), *n.* [A word of obscure origin used in Italy, but more especially in the neighborhood of Florence, and by the marble-workers there, and introduced into lithological science by Von Buch in 1809.] A rock of varied lithological character, essentially, according to the present general acceptation of the name among lithologists, a crystalline-granular aggregate of plagioclase and diallage, with which often occur magnetite (or menachanite) and apatite. Often the diallage is associated with a rhombic pyroxene (bronzite or hypersthene, two closely allied members of the augite or pyroxene family), and when this predominates the rock passes into what is called *norite*. Olivin is also frequently present, and the predominance of this mineral gives rise to combinations to which the names *olivin-gabbro* and *olivin-norite* have been given. The original gabbro of Von Buch, now called *saussurite-gabbro*, is one of the many alterative forms of gabbro proper, which is perhaps the most perplexing of all rocks in respect to the manifold nature of the alterations it is liable to undergo. In regard to the nomenclature of many of these there is not much present unity among lithologists. *Gabbro rosso* (It., red gabbro), a rock occurring at the junction of the serpentine and the macigno (a micaceous sandstone) of Tuscany, is an altered sedimentary formation very variable in texture and composition. *Gabbro verde* (It., green gabbro), or gabbro simply, as it is sometimes called, is serpentine. The gabbro verde of Tuscany does not contain diallage; the rock called *gabbro* in Corsica, on the other hand, has crystals of diallage disseminated through the serpentine. *Verde di Corsica* (It., Corsica green), a variety of gabbro now called by Italians *granitone* and *eufotide* (euphotide), is the beautiful green stone extensively employed in the interior decorations of the Medicean chapel in Florence. It is a crystalline aggregate of saussurite and smaragdite (a grass-green variety of hornblende). See *hypersthenite*.

gabbroic (gab-rō'ik), *a.* [< *gabbro* + *-ic.*] Of or of the nature of gabbro: as, *gabbroic* rocks.

> It is becoming more and more evident that eruptions of *gabbroic* and granitic rocks must be admitted as important elements in its [the Cascade range's] construction.
> *Science*, IV. 71.

gabbronite (gab'rō-nīt), *n.* [< *gabbro* + *-n-* + *-ite*2.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite, occurring in masses, whose structure is more or less foliated, or sometimes compact. Its colors are gray, bluish- or greenish-gray, and sometimes red. Also *gabronite* and *fuscite*.

gabby (gab'i), *a.* [< *gab*1 + *-y*1.] Talkative; chattering; loquacious. [Colloq.]

> On condition I were as *gabby*
> As either thee or honest Habby. *Ramsay.*

gabel (gā'bel), *n.* [Formerly also *gabell*; < F. *gabelle* = Pr. *gabella*, *gabela* = Sp. *gabela* = It. *gabella* (ML. *gabella*, *gabulum*, *gablum*), a tax, impost, prob. < AS. *gafol*, *gaful*, *gafel*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, tax, rent: see *gavel*1.] A tax, impost, or excise duty, especially in continental Europe; formerly, in France, specifically the tax on salt, but also applied to taxes on other industrial products.

> The thre estates ordeinid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clv.

> He enabled St. Peter to pay his *gabel* by the ministry of a fish. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

> The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost every thing that can be eaten, drank, or worn. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 429.

gabel (gā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gabeled* or *gabelled*, ppr. *gabeling* or *gabelling*. [< *gabel*, *n.*] To tax. [Rare.]

gabeler, gabeller (gā'bel-ėr), *n.* A collector of the gabel or of taxes. [Rare.]

gabella, gavella (gā-bel'ä, -vel'ä), *n.* [ML.: see *gabel*.] In *Teut.* and *early Eng. hist.*, the peasantry constituting a village or hamlet; the holdings of such a group of freemen and serfs, or of either. The original significance of the word seems to be in its indication of a small rent-paying community, the rents being rendered in kind or in labor.

> So that *Gabella* meant all the members of a family having an interest in a certain holding, and sometimes meant the holding itself.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. lxxxvi.

gabelle (ga-bel'), *n.* [F.: see *gabel*.] See *gabel*.

gabeller, *n.* See *gabeler*.

gabelman (gā'bel-man), *n.*; pl. *gabelmen* (-men). [< *gabel* + *man*: see *gabel*.] A tax-collector; a gabeler. [Rare.]

> He flung *gabellemen* and excisemen into the river Durance . . . when their claims were not clear.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 76.

gaberdine, gaberdeine, *n.* See *gabardine*.

gaberlunyie, gaberlunzie (gab-ėr-lun'yi, -zi), *n.* [Sc. (the *z* repr. the old form of *y*, as in *assoilzie*, etc.), said to be < *gaber-*, short for *gaberdine*, + *lunyie*, wallet.] 1. A wallet or pouch; especially, a pouch or bag carried by Scotch beggars for receiving contributions, as of meal or other food.

> Follow me frae town to town,
> And carry the *Gaberlunyie* on.
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 166.

2. Short for *gaberlunyie-man*.

> I am no that clean unprovided for neither; and though I should die at the back of a dike, they'll find as muckle quilted in this auld blue gown as will bury me like a Christian; . . . sae there's the *gaberlunzie's* burial provided for, and I need nae mair. *Scott*, Antiquary, xii.

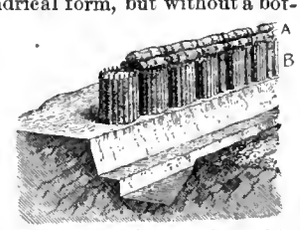
gaberlunyie-man, gaberlunzie-man (gab-ėr-lun'yi-man, -zi-man), *n.* A beggar who carries a pouch for alms; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. [Scotch.]

> She's aff with the *gaberlunyie-man*.
> *Ritson's Scottish Songs*, I. 167.

gabian (gā'bi-an), *n.* [See def.] A variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

gabilla (ga-bil'ä; Sp. pron. gä-bē'lyà), *n.* [Cuban.] A finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

gabion (gā'bi-on), *n.* [< OF. *gabion*, F. *gabion*, < It. *gabbione*, a gabion, a large cage, aug. of *gabbia*, a cage, coop, basket, = E. *eage*: see *cage*.] 1. In *fort.*, a large basket of wickerwork constructed with stakes and osiers, or green twigs, in a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, varying in diameter from 20 to 70 inches, and in height from 33 inches to 5 or 6 feet, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire. In a siege, when making a trench, a row of gabions is placed on the outside nearest the fortress, and filled with earth dug from the trench, forming a breastwork that is proof against musketry fire. By increasing the number of rows to cover the points of junction, complete protection can be attained. Gabions are also largely used to form the foundations of dams and jetties. They are filled with stones, and sunk or anchored in streams where they will become loaded with silt. See *jetty*.



Part of Trench, with *A*, Fascines, and *B*, Gabions.

2. See the quotation.

> [*Gabions* are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts. *Scott*, quoted in Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 779.

Gabion battery. See *battery*.—**Gabion-form,** a circular piece of wood having nine equidistant notches cut in its circumference, to serve as guides for placing the pickets which form the frame for the gabion. Also called *directing circle*, *form*, and sometimes *bottom*.

gabionade, gabionnade (gā'bi-o-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gabionnade*, < It. *gabbionata*, intrenchment of gabions, < *gabbione*, gabion: see *gabion*.] 1. In *fort.*, a work formed chiefly of gabions, especially the gabions placed to cover guns from an enfilading fire.

> *Gabionades* used as traverses to protect guns from enfilading fire. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 272.

2. Any hydraulic structure composed in whole or part of gabions sunk in a stream to control the current.

gabionage (gā'bi-on-āj), *n.* [< *gabion* + *-age.*] The supply or disposition of gabions in a fortification.

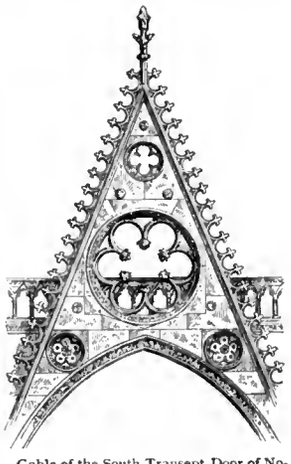
gabioned (gā'bi-ond), *a.* [< *gabion* + *-ed*2.] In *fort.*, furnished with, formed of, or protected by gabions.

> The fourth day were planted vnder the gard of the cloister two demy-canons and two colnerings against the towne, defended or *gabioned* with a crosse wall, thorow the which our battery lay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 140.

> He told me he had a plan of attacking Cherbourg by floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*, which he was sure would succeed.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 378.

gabionnade, *n.* See *gabionade*.

gable1 (gā'bl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gavel*; < ME. *gable*, *gabyl*, < OF. F. *gable*, < ML. *gabulum*, *gabalum*, a gable, < OHG. *gabala*, *gabal*, MHG. *gabile*, *gabel*, G. *gabel*, a fork, = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele* = D. *gaffel* (> Icel. *gaffall*, Sw. Dan. *gaffel*), a fork, = AS. *geafl*, a fork, E. *gaffle*, q. v., = Icel. *gafl* = Sw. *gafvel* = Dan. *gavl*, a gable; cf. L. *gabalus*, a kind of gallows (of Teut. or Celtic origin); prob. all of Celtic origin: Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, a gable, = Gael. *gobhal* = W. *gafl*, a fork. Similar in form and sense to the above words, and partly confused with them, although appar. of different origin, are OHG. *gibil*, gable, fore part, MHG. *gibel*, G. *giebel*, gable, = MLG. D. *gevel*, a gable, = Goth. *gibla*, a pinnacle; these words are perhaps connected with OHG. *gebal*, MHG. *gebel*, skull, head, OHG. *gibilla*, head, perhaps = Gr. κεφαλή, head. See *gaff*1.] 1. In *arch.*, the end of a ridged roof which at its extremity is not hipped or returned on itself, but cut off in a vertical plane, together with the triangular expanse of wall from the level of the eaves to the apex: distinguished from a pediment in that the cornice is not carried across the base of the triangle.


Gable of the South Transept Door of Notre Dame, Paris; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Arch.") See def. 2.

> Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows; and *gables* projecting
> Over the basement below protected and shaded the doorway. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway.—3. The end-wall of a house; a gable-end.

> The houses stand sidewaies backward into their yards, and onely endwaies with their *gables* towards the street.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

Mutual gable, in *Scots law*, a wall separating two houses, and common to both.

> We constantly speak of a *mutual gable*, or a gable being mean and common to contermnons proprietors.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 66.

Stepped gable, a gable in which the outline is formed by a series of steps, called *corbel-steps*.

gable2†, *n.* [< ME. *gable*, *gabulle*, an irreg. form of *cable*, q. v.] A cable. *Chapman.*

> They had neither oares, mastes, sailes, *gables*, or anything else ready of any gally. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

gable-board (gā'bl-bōrd), *n.* Same as *barge-board*.

gabled (gā'bld), *a.* [< *gable*1 + *-ed*2.] Provided with a gable or gables.

> Lichfield has not so many *gabled* houses as Coventry.
> *Hawthorne*, Our Old Home, p. 144.

This admirable house, in the center of the town, *gabled*, elaborately timbered, and much restored, is a really imposing monument. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 99.

Gabled tower, a tower finished with gables on two sides or on all four sides, instead of terminating in a spire, a parapet, or otherwise.

Gabled Tower, Dormans, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

gable-end (gā′bl-end′), *n.* The end-wall of a building on a side where there is a gable.

I affect not these high *gable-ends*, these Tuscan tops, nor your coronets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, [iii. 1.

The houses of the higher class were generally constructed of wood, excepting the *gable end*, which was of small black and yellow Dutch bricks, and always faced on the street. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, [p. 166.

gable-ended (gā′bl-en″ded), *a.* Having gable-ends.

White Hall, an old *gable-ended* house some quarter of a mile from the town. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

gable-pole (gā′bl-pōl), *n.* A pole placed over the thatch on a roof to secure it.

gable-roof (gā′bl-röf′), *n.* In *arch.*, a ridged roof terminating at one or both ends in a gable.

gable-roofed (gā′bl-röft), *a.* In *arch.*, having a gable-roof.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* [< *gable*[1] + dim. *-et.*] In *arch.*, a small gable or gable-shaped feature, frequently introduced as an ornament on buttresses, screens, etc., particularly in mediæval structures.

Gablet.—From a buttress of York Minster, England.

All the seid fynyshing and performing of the seid towre with fynyalls, ryfaat, *gabletts*, . . . and every other thynge belongyng to the same, to be well and workmanly wrought. Quoted in *Walpole's* [Anecdotes of Painting, I., App.

Unpretentious *gablets* take the place of the ornate pinnacles. *The American*, XII. [103.

gab-lever (gab′lev″ėr), *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. Also *gab-lifter*.

gable-window (gā′bl-win′dō), *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building, or a window having its upper part shaped like a gable.

gab-lifter (gab′lif″tėr), *n.* Same as *gab-lever*.

gablock (gab′lok), *n.* [Another form of *gavelock*.] A false spur fitted to the heel of a game-cock to make it more effective in fighting; a gaff or steel. *Craig.*

Gabriel bell†. See *angelus bell*, under *bell*[1].

Gabrielite (gā′bri-el-it), *n.* [< *Gabriel* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 1530 by one Gabriel Scherling. They refused to bear arms and to take oaths, and preached perfect social and religious equality.

gabronite, *n.* See *gabbronite*.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.*; pl. *gabies* (-biz). [Also dial. *gawby;* appar. connected with Icel. *gapi*, a rash, reckless man (*gapa-mudhr*, a gaping, heedless fellow), < *gapa*, gape: see *gape*.] A silly, foolish person; a simpleton; a dunce. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Now don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*, but come and shake hands. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, ix.

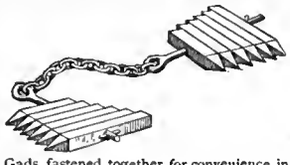
gad[1] (gad), *n.* [< ME. *gad* (*gădd*), *gadde*, pl. *gaddes*, another form (with doubled consonant and shortened vowel, due to Scand. influence: see below) of *gad* (*gād*), *gode* (> E. *goad*), < AS. *gād* (acc. *gāde*, whence in some dictionaries an erroneously assumed nom. **gădu*), a goad, gad, = Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd*, a gad, goad, = ODan. *gad*, a gad, goad, *gadde*, a gadfly: see further under *goad*, which is etymologically the normal E. form.] **1.** A point or pointed instrument, as a pointed bar of steel, a spear, or an arrowhead.

Whose greedy stomach ateely *gads* digests;
Whose crisped train adorns triumphant crests.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

"De'll be in me, but I'll put this het *gad* down her throat!" cried he in an ecstasy of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge. *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

2†. A sharp point affixed to a part of the armor, as the gauntlet, which could thus be used to deal a formidable blow.—**3.** A thick pointed nail; a gad-nail; specifically, in *mining*, a pointed tool used for loosening and breaking up rock or coal which has been shaken or thrown down by a blast, or which is loose and jointy enough to be got without the use of powder. It is intermediate between a drill and a wedge, but is properly called a gad only when ending in a point, and not in an edge, as a wedge. Old drills are often made into gads, which may be of any length; but from six inches to a foot is common.



Gads, fastened together for convenience in carrying.

4. A wedge or ingot of steel or iron. *Johnson.*

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads;* and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

5. A stick, or rod of wood, sharpened to a point, or provided with a metal point, used to drive cattle with; a goad; hence, a slender stick or rod of any kind, especially one used for whipping. [Still in general colloquial use.]

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a speare, but that it is more long.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, x. 73.

Affliction to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxen, a teacher of obedience. *Boyd*, Last Battell, p. 1068.

To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had:
But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 517.

6. A gadfly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** In old Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about six inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at both ends. The ankles of a prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about four feet long, with a large iron ring which traveled on the gad. Watch-dogs are now sometimes fastened in a similar way.—**Upon** or **on the gad**†, upon the spur or impulse of the moment, as if driven by a gad.

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! prescrib'd his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! All this done
Upon the gad! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

gad[1] (gad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [< *gad*[1], *n.*, 3.] **1.** To fasten with a gad-nail. *Halliwell.*—**2.** In *mining*, to break up or loosen with the gad; use the gad upon.

gad[2] (gad), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gadded*, ppr. *gadding*. [First in 16th century; prob. < *gad*[1], 6, the gadfly—"to flit about like a *gad-fly*" (Halliwell), or "from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*" (Imp. Dict.). Cf. OIt. *assilo*, a gadfly, a goad (mod. *assillo*, a horse-fly, hornet, stinging-fly), whence *assilare*, "to be bitten with a horsefly, to leap and skip as a horse or ox bitten by flies, to be wild or raging" (Florio), mod. *assillare*, smart, rage, be in a passion.] **1**†. To flit about restlessly; move about uneasily or with excitement.

On the shores stoode closely together great numbers of Brytaines, and among them wommen *gadding* vppe and downe frantickly in mourning weedes, theyr hayre hanging about their eares, and shaking firebrandes. *Stow*, Chron., The Romans, an. 62.

A fierce, loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2. To ramble about idly, from trivial curiosity or for gossip.

Give the water no passage; neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. Ecclus. xxv. 25.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

The student and lover of nature has this advantage of people who *gad* up and down the world, seeking some novelty or excitement: he has only to stay at home and see the procession pass. *The Century*, XXV. 672.

Hence—**3.** To ramble or rove; wander, as in thought or speech; straggle, as in growth.

Desert caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 40.

Now *gads* the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.
Wordsworth, Fort Fuentes.

The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue
Full often. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

And there the *gadding* woodbine crept about.
Bryant, The Burial-Place.

gad[2] (gad), *n.* [< *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of gadding or rambling about: used in the phrase *on* or *upon the gad*. [Colloq.]

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles' nursery-maid; I hear strange stories of her; she is always *upon the gad*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, vi.

Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being *on the gad* all the afternoon. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxv.

gad[3] (gad), *n.* [A minced form of *God*, occurring also in *gadzooks*, *begad*, *egad*, etc.] The name of God, minced as an oath. Compare *egad*.

How he still cries "*Gad!*" and talks of popery coming on, as all the fanatiques do. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1662.

gadabout (gad′a-bout″), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One who gads or walks idly about, especially from motives of curiosity or gossip. [Colloq.]

Mr. Binnie woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

II. *a.* Gadding; rambling.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

gadbee† (gad′bē), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *bee*.] Same as *gadfly*, 1.

You see an ass with a brizze or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 44.

A noisome lust that as the *gadbee* stings. *Browning*, Artemis Prologizes.

gad-bush (gad′bůsh), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the *Arceuthobium gracile*, a leafless mistletoe.

gad-cracking†, *n.* A whip-cracking. See the extract.

At Hundon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day [Palm Sunday] a remarkable custom, called *gad cracking*, . . . which is fully explained in the following petition, presented to the House of Lords in May, 1836, by the lord of the manor; but without effect, as the ceremony was repeated in 1837: . . . A cart-whip of the fashion of several centuries since, called a gad-whip, . . . is, during divine service, cracked in the church-porch. *Hampson*, Medii Ævi Kalendarium (1841), I. 182.

gadded (gad′ed), *a.* [= ODan. *gaddet*, furnished with a goad; as *gad*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with gads or sharp points.

The gauntlets . . . are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not *gadded*. *J. R. Planché.*

gadder (gad′ėr), *n.* **1.** A rambler; one who roves idly about.

Sincere or not, the resident Londoners were great playgoers, and *gadders* generally. *Doran*, Annals of Eng. Stage, I. xii.

2. In *quarrying*, same as *gadding-machine*.

It is claimed for the diamond *gadder* that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day in rock of as soft and even a texture as marble. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gadding (gad′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gad*[2], *v.*] The act of going about idly, or of moving from place to place from mere curiosity; an idle visit.

Whilst we are environed with numerous outward objects, which, smiling on us, give our *gaddings* to them the temptation of an inviting welcome; how inclined are we to forget, and wander from our great Master! *Boyle*, Works, II. 384.

gadding-car (gad′ing-kär), *n.* Same as *gadding-machine*.

gaddingly (gad′ing-li), *adv.* In a gadding or roving manner.

gadding-machine (gad′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *quarrying*, a platform on which a steam-drill is mounted for drilling holes in getting out dimension-stone. The platform can be moved from hole to hole as may be necessary. Also *gadder*, *gadding-car*. [U. S.]

The *gadding machines* . . . drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 21.

gaddish (gad′ish), *a.* [< *gad*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to gad or wander idly about.

gaddishness (gad′ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being gaddish; the habit of idle roving.

Grey hairs may have nothing under them but *gadishness*, and folly many years old. *Abp. Leighton*, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

gade (gād), *n.* A fish: same as *rockling*. See *Motella*.

gadean (gā′dē-an), *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-e-an.*] Same as *gadoid.*

Italians advertising cod-liver oil (or what they wish to be taken for cod-liver oil) do the best they can for themselves by employing the appellation for the only marine *gadean* common in Italy, the hake. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 278.

gaderet, *v.* A Middle English form of *gather.*

gadfly (gad′fli), *n.*; pl. *gadflies* (-flīz). [< *gad*[1] + *fly*[2]. Cf. *gad*[1] and *gadbee* in the same sense.] 1. The popular name of sundry flies which goad or sting domestic animals, as a breeze, breeze-fly, or horse-fly; specifically, a dipterous insect of the family *Tabanidæ* and suborder *Brachycera*, representing also a superfamily *Hexachætæ*. They are comparatively large, very active, voracious, and bloodthirsty, with great powers of biting, the mouth-parts being more highly developed than those of any other dipterous insect. They have also great power of flight. The bite is deep and painful, often drawing blood, though not poisonous. In strictness, only the females are *gadflies*, the males being smaller and quite inoffensive, living on juices of plants. There are more than 1,000 species, of the genera *Tabanus*, *Chrysops*, *Hæmatopota*, and others. One of the commonest gadflies which attack cattle and horses is *Tabanus bovinus*. See also cut under *Chrysops.*

Gadfly (*Tabanus ruficornis*), natural size.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gad-flies* fasten on the herd.
Thomson, Summer, l. 499.

2. A common though erroneous name of sundry flies (bot-flies) of the family *Œstridæ* and genus *Œstrus* or *Hippobosca*, belonging to a different series of the great order *Diptera* from that of gadflies proper. These flies sting animals with their ovipositor, and deposit their eggs in the skin.

3. Figuratively, one who is constantly going about; a mischievous or annoying gadabout.

Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 135.

Local reporters thrusting themselves into the private apartments. . . . So insufferable do the *gadflies* of journalism become. *New York Tribune*, Dec. 9, 1879.

Gadhelic (gad′el-ik), *a.* and *n.* [A discriminated form (with generalized sense) of *Gaelic*, adapted form of Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, Gaelic: see *Gaelic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch. See *Cymry.* Ireland was the first home of the Gadhelic branch, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century, a portion of the branch, under the name of Scots, having then settled in Argyll. The Scots ultimately became the dominant race, the Picts, an earlier and probably a Cymric race, being lost in them.

II. *n.* The language of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race, comprising the Erse, Gaelic, and Manx.

gadid (gā′did), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ;* a gadoid. *T. Gill.*

Gadidæ (gad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine or soft-finned fishes, of the order *Teleocephali* and suborder *Anacanthini*, typified by the genus *Gadus;* the cods. They have subgular ventral fins; the dorsal and anal fins diversiform; the raylets of the caudal fin precurrent above and below; and the body conoidal behind, with nearly median anus and terminal mouth. The *Gadidæ* are the most diversiform family of the suborder. The subfamilies are *Gadinæ*, *Phycinæ*, and *Lotinæ*, the last containing the burbots and the lings. Besides the cod, the haddock, whiting, pollack, and ling are the leading representatives of the family. The name has often been used with greater latitude of definition than that here given, being in the older systems equivalent to the Cuvierian *Gadoidea* or *Gadites.* See *cod.*

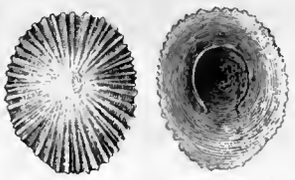
Gadinæ (gā-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of anacanthine fishes of the family *Gadidæ*, distinguished by the development of three dorsal and two anal fins, with moderate ventrals; the true codfishes. It contains the most important of all food-fishes, as the cod, haddock, pollack, whiting, etc., in the aggregate representing a greater economic value than any other family of fishes. The *Gadinæ* are all marine. See cut under *cod.*

gadine (gā′din), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gadus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Gadinæ;* gadinic.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Gadinæ.*

The common cod-fish . . . may be . . . defined as a *gadine* with the lower jaw shutting within the upper, a well-developed barbel, and the anus below the second dorsal fin; the chief shoulder-girdle bone is lamelliform. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 268.

Gadinia (gā-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1824), < *gadin*, a barbarous word, used first by Adanson in the name *Lepas gadin*, applied by him to a species of this genus from Senegal.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Gadiniidæ*, having a simple patelliform shell.



Gadinia pentegoniostoma, dorsal and ventral views (the latter showing the interrupted horseshoe-shaped pallial impression).

gadinic (gā-din′ik), *a.* [< *gadine* + *-ic.*] 1. Derived from codfish: as, *gadinic* acid.—2. Pertaining to cods or *Gadidæ;* gadoid.

gadiniid (gā-din′i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gadiniidæ.*

Gadiniidæ (gad-i-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Pulmonifera* and suborder *Basommatophora*, typified by the genus *Gadinia*, containing species with a limpet-like shell.

gadinin (gad′i-nin), *n.* [< *gadine* + *-in*[2].] A provisional name of a ptomain formed in the putrefaction of fish-flesh, to which the formula $C_7H_{17}NO_2$ has been given.

Gaditanian (gad-i-tā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gaditanus*, pertaining to *Gades*, a city in Spain, now called *Cadiz.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Cadiz or ancient Gades in Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native of Gades or Cadiz.

Gadite (gā′dīt), *a.* [< L. *Gades*, Cadiz, + *-ite*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gades or Cadiz; Gaditanian.

Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* wave.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

Gadites (gā-dī′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. F. pl.), < *Gadus* + *-ites.*] In McMurtrie's edition of Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii sub-brachiati:* same as *Gadoides.*

gadling[1]† (gad′ling), *n.* [< ME. *gadling*, *gadeling*, also *gedling*, *gedeling* (*-ynge*), a fellow (in depreciation or contempt), < AS. *gædeling*, a comrade, fellow, companion (in the proper seuse), = OS. *gaduling* = OHG. **gatuling*, *gatuline*, a kinsman, MHG. *geteline*, a kinsman, a fellow, = Goth. *gadiliggs*, a cousin, nephew, cf. MHG. *gegate*, *gate*, comrade, partner, consort, spouse, G. *gatte*, consort, spouse, husband (fem. *gattin*, wife), = OS. *gigado* = AS. *gegada*, a fellow, associate, = D. *gade*, a spouse, consort: all from the same source (√ **gad*) as *gather* and *together:* see *gather.* Not connected with *gad*[2].] A man of humble condition; a fellow; a low fellow; originally (in Anglo-Saxon), a fellow, associate, or companion, in a good sense, but later used in reproach. Compare similar uses of *fellow* and *companion.*

They . . . comen to him armed on stede, . . .
And fiftene thousand of fot laddes, . . .
And alle stalworthe *gadelynges.*
King Alisaunder, l. 1192 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

Cristes curs mot he have, that clepeth me *gadelyng!*
I am no worse *gadelyng*, ne no worse wight,
But born of a lady, and geten of a knight.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 106.

gadling[2]† (gad′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *gadling*[1], taken as if < *gad*[2] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A vagabond; one who gads about.

The wandering *gadling* in the sommer tide.
Wyatt, The Jealous Man.

II. *a.* Given to gadding about; gadding.

gadling[3]†, *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Same as *gad*[1], 2.

gad-nail (gad′nāl), *n.* A long stout nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gadoid (gā′doid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Gadoides*, < *Gadus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gadidæ* or *Gadoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ;* a gadid. Also *gadean.*

Gadoidea (gā-doi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes. The technical characters are: the orbitorostral portion of the skull longer than the posterior portion; the cranial cavity widely open in front; the supra-occipital bone well developed, horizontal, and cariniform behind; the exoccipitals contracted forward and overhung by the supra-occipital, their condyles distant and feebly developed; the hypercoracoid entire; and the hypocoracoid with its inferior process convergent toward the prescapula. It includes the families *Gadidæ*, *Merlucciidæ*, *Ranicepidæ*, and *Macruridæ.*

Gadoides (gā-doi′dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Gadus* + *-oides.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes, including all the symmetrical forms of the order, and contrasted with the flatfishes. It embraces the *Gadidæ*, *Macruridæ*, *Brotulidæ*, and other families of recent ichthyologists. Also *Gadoidei*, *Gadites.*

gadolinite (gad′ō-lin-īt), *n.* [Named from Johan *Gadolin*, a Finnish chemist (1760–1852).] A mineral, a silicate of the yttrium and cerium metals, containing also beryllium and iron. It occurs usually in masses of a blackish or greenish-black color, vitreous luster, and conchoidal fracture; less frequently it is found in crystals resembling those of datolite in form and angles.

gadolinium (gad-ō-lin′i-um), *n.* [NL., after Johan *Gadolin:* see *gadolinite.*] A supposed new element found with yttrium in gadolinite.

Gadopsidæ (gā-dop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gadopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the form of a cod, but the anterior portion of the dorsal and anal fins formed by spines. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Australia.

Gadopsis (gā-dop′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gadus* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of the

Gadopsis gracilis.

family *Gadopsidæ*, containing such species as *G. graecilis* and *G. marmoratus:* so called from their resemblance to the *Gadidæ.*

gadrise (gad′rīz), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *rise*[2].] The European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, and spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæa.*

gadsman (gadz′man), *n.*; pl. *gadsmen* (-men). [Sc. *gaudsman*, also *gadman;* < *gad*, Sc. also *gaud*, poss. *gaud's*, + *man:* see *gad*[1] and *goad.*] One who drives horses or oxen at the plow.

For men, I've three mischievous boys, . . .
A *gaudsman* ane, a thrasher t'other.
Burns, The Inventory.

gadsot, *interj.* [Var. of *gad*[3], prob. mixed with *catso.*] An interjection of surprise: same as *gadzooks.*

Gadso! they come by appointment.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Gadso! these great men use one's house and their time as if it were their own property. Well, it's once and away.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxvi.

gad-staff† (gad′staf), *n.* A gad or goad.

Scho lousit oxin aucht or nyne,
And hynt ane *gad-staff* in hir hand.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

gad-steel (gad′stēl), *n.* [< *gad*[1] + *steel.* Cf. AS. *gād-īsen*, a gad or goad, lit. 'goad-iron.'] Flemish steel: so named from its being wrought in gads or wedge-shaped ingots.

gad-stick (gad′stik), *n.* An ox-whip; a goad.

Gadus (gā′dus), *n.* [NL., a codfish, < Gr. *γάδος*, the same as *ὄνος*, L. *asellus*, a certain fish.] The typical genus of gadines or *Gadinæ.* The common cod is *Gadus morrhua* or *Morrhua vulgaris.* The genus was formerly conterminous with the family *Gadidæ*, but now includes only the true cods, the haddocks, hakes, tom-cods, etc., being referred to other genera. *Morrhua* is a synonym. See cut under *cod.*

gadwale (gad′wāl), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

gadwall (gad′wâl), *n.* [Also *gadwal*, *gadwale;* spelled *gadwall* in Willughby (1676); *gaddel* in Merrett (*Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.*, 1667); also *gadwell*, accompanied by an erroneous derivation ("from *gad*, to walk about, and *well*," Webster's Dict.). The origin is unknown. A similar terminal syllable appears in the name of another bird, the *witwall*, but there is nothing to show a connection.] The gray duck or gray, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, a fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ* and family *Anatidæ*, abundant in the northern hemisphere. It is nearly as large as the mallard. The plumage of the male is mostly variegated with blackish and whitish crescentic markings; the greater coverts are black, the middle coverts chestnut, the speculum pure white, the bill blue-black, and the feet yellowish with dusky webs. The gadwall is an excellent table-duck, like most of the *Anatinæ*, and is generally diffused in Europe, Asia, and America. Coues's gadwall, *C. couesi*, is a second species from the Fanning islands. See cut under *Chaulelasmus.*

gadwell (gad′wel), *n.* Same as *gadwall.*

The *gadwell*, the pin-tail duck, the widgeon.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 606.

gad-whip (gad'hwip), *n.* Same as *gad-stick*. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

gadzookers†, *interj.* Same as *gadzooks*. *Buckingham*, Rehearsal.

gadzooks† (gad'zūks'), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of *God's* (that is, Christ's) *hooks*, with ref. to the *nails* with which Christ was fixed to the cross, and which often appear in early oaths.] A minced oath. Also *zooks*.

But the Money, *Gadzooks*, must be paid in an hour.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 8.

gae[1] (gā), *v. i.*; pret. *gaed*, pp. *gaen*. A Scotch form of *go*.

If ye be thinking of the wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday, there was six ounces of it *gaed* to boil your parritch this morning. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

gae[2] (gā). A dialectal preterit of *give*. See *gie*[1].

gae[3] (gā), *adv.* A Scotch form of *gay*[1].

Gæana (jē-ā'nā), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), so called from the shrilling or stridulation of these insects, < Skt. *gāyana*, singing, < √ *gā*, sing.] A genus of Asiatic homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadidæ*, of which about six species are described, having opaque bands on the wing-covers, and the abdomen either red or black with yellow spots.

gae-down, gae-doun (gā'doun, -dön), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The act of swallowing.—2. A guzzling- or drinking-match.

He sent Jamie Grieve the keeper, and sicken a day as we had wi' the foumarts and the tods, and sicken a blithe *gae-down* as we had again e'en! *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Gaekwar, *n.* See *Gaikwar*.

Gael (gāl), *n.* [< Gael. *Gaidheal* (contr. *Gael*) = Ir. *Gaoidheal* (with *dh* now silent), OIr. *Goidel*, a Gael, formerly equiv. also to 'Irishman,' = W. *gwyddel*, an Irishman.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt.

The *Gael* around him threw
His graceful plaid of varied hue.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 2.

Gael. An abbreviation of *Gaelic*.

Gaelic (gā'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Galic*, with accom. term. *-ic*, < Gael. *Gaidhealach* (with silent *dh*, and so sometimes written *Gaelach*, *Gaelig*), Gaelic, < *Gaidheal*, a Gael, Highlander: see *Gael*. As a noun, cf. Gael. *Gaidhlig*, *Gailig*, *Gaelig* = Ir. *Gaoidhilig*, the Gaelic language.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland: as, the *Gaelic* language.

II. *n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland. See *Gadhelic*.

Gaertnerian (gārt-nē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Gärtner* (see def.) (= E. *Gardner*, *gardener*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist and botanist Joseph Gärtner (1732–91).—**Gaertnerian canal**, the duct of Gärtner. See *canal*.

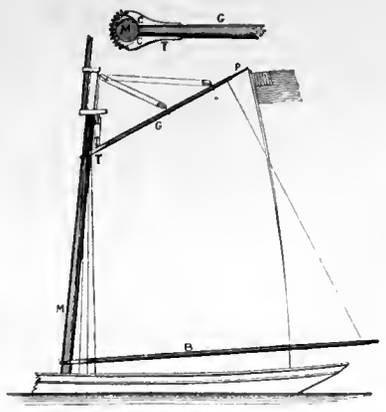
gaet (gāt), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gait*[1], *gate*[2].

gaff[1] (gaf), *n.* [< ME. *gaffe*, a hook, harpoon, < OF. *gaffe*, an iron hook, a harpoon, F. *gaffe*, a boat-hook, gaff, = Pr. *gaf* = Sp. Pg. *gafa*, a hook, gaff. Of Celtic origin: Ir. *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook; cf. W. *caff*, a grasp, grapple, a sort of dung-fork. Cf. E. *gaffle*, AS. *geafl*, a fork, < Ir. *gabhal*, a fork, *gabhla*, a spear, lance, = Gael. *gabhal*, more properly *gobhal*, a forked support, a prop, = W. *gafl*, a fork. To the same source is referred *gable*[1], q. v. All ult. < Ir. Gael. *gabh*, take, receive, = W. *caffael*, *cael*, get, obtain, have, *cafael*, hold, get, grasp, = L. *capere*, take: see *captive*, *capacious*, etc.] 1. A sharp, strong iron hook, like a large fish-hook without a barb, inserted into or otherwise attached to a wooden handle of convenient length, used especially for landing large fish, as salmon, pike, bass, or the like, after they have been hooked on the line. Also called *gaff-hook*. The angler's gaff is now usually made in detachable parts, the large hook, about three inches across the bend, being fitted into the handle by a screw. A similar instrument is used by whalers in handling blubber, and a two-pronged gaff is employed in some places, as at Cape Ann, in handling iced or salted fish.

Heil, seint Dominik with thi langstaffe;
Hit is at the ovir end crokid as a *gaffe*.
Early Eng. Poems, p. 153.

2. *Naut.*, a spar used to extend the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays, as the mainsail of a sloop or the spanker of a ship. At the lower or fore end it has a kind of fork called the *jaw* (the prongs are the *cheeks*), which embraces the mast; the outer end is called the *peak*. The jaw is secured in its position by a rope passing round the mast. See cut in next column.

3. The metal spur bound to the shanks of fighting-cocks; a gaffle.—**Mackerel-gaff**, an instrument of wire with several sharp-hooked prongs and a long wooden handle, used to hook up mackerel when they are schooling alongside a vessel. It was introduced at Gloucester, Massachusetts, about 1823, but abandoned after some ten years' use.—**To bring to gaff**, to draw (a hooked fish) with the line within reach of the gaff.



Gaff.
B, boom; *CC*, cheeks; *G*, gaff; *M*, mast; *P*, peak; *T*, throat or jaw.

When a fish is beat and is being *brought to gaff*, much caution is necessary. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 351.

Two-pronged gaff. See def. 1.

gaff[1] (gaf), *v.* [< *gaff*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To hook with a gaff; land by means of a gaff: as, to *gaff* a fish.

Sometimes also it happens that nearly every fish that rises to the fly is *gaffed*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 344.

II. *intrans.* To use the gaff: as, to *gaff* for an angler.

gaff[2] (gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In Great Britain, a theater of the lowest class, the admission to which is generally a penny; a cheap and loosely conducted place of amusement, where singing and dancing take place.

The penny theatres, or "penny *gaffs*," chiefly found on the Surrey side of the river, were little better than hotbeds of vice, and were finally closed by the police in March, 1838. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 212.

gaffer[1] (gaf'ėr), *n.* [< *gaff*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gaffs fish; an angler's assistant who with a gaff secures the fish caught. Also *gaffsman*.

gaffer[2] (gaf'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., a further contr. of *gramfer*, a dial. contr. of *grandfather*: see *grandfather*. Cf. *gammer*, contr. of *grandmother*.] 1. An old man: originally a rustic term of respect, used as a title; later applied familiarly to any old man of rustic condition.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 151.

And soon the loving pair agreed
By this same system to proceed;
And through the parish, with their how d'ye,
Go to each *gaffer*, and each goody.
Fawkes, A Country Vicar.

2. In Great Britain, the foreman of a squad of workmen, especially of navvies; an overseer.

gaff-hook (gaf'hůk), *n.* Same as *gaff*[1], 1.

gaffle (gaf'l), *n.* [Formerly also *gafle*; in mod. use prob. from D.; ME. not found; AS. *geafl*, a fork, = D. *gaffel*, a fork, pitchfork, naut. gaff. = MLG. *gaffele*, *geffele*, LG. *gaffel* = G. dial. *gaffel* = Dan. Sw. *gaffel*, a fork, nant. gaff, = Icel. *gaffall*, a fork (the Scand. forms prob. of LG. origin); ult. identical with *gable*[1]: see *gable*[1] and *gaff*[1].] 1. A portable fork of iron or wood in which the heavy musket formerly in use was rested that it might be accurately aimed and fired.—2. The steel lever by the aid of which crossbows were bent.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

3. An artificial spur of steel put on a cock when it is set to fight.

Pliny mentions the Spur and calls it Telum, but the *Gafle* is a mere modern Invention, as likewise is the great and I suppose necessary exactness in matching them.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 379, note.

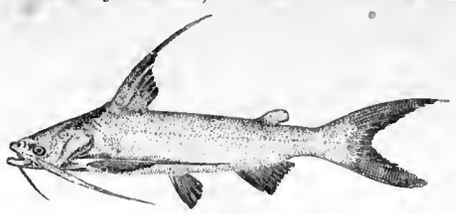
gafflock (gaf'lok), *n.* Same as *gavelock*. *Halliwell.*

gaff-setter (gaf'set″ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-hook*.

gaffsman (gafs'man), *n.*; pl. *gaffsmen* (-men). [< *gaff's*, poss. of *gaff*[1], + *man*.] Same as *gaffer*[1].

The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 39.

gaff-topsail (gaf'top″sl), *n.* [= Dan. *gaffeltopseil* = Sw. *gaffeltoppsegel*.] 1. *Naut.*, a light triangular or quadrilateral sail set above a gaff (as the gaff extending the head of a cutter's mainsail), and having its foot extended by it. See cut under *gaff*[1].—2. A kind of sea-catfish, *Ælurichthys marinus*, abundant on the southern



Gaff-topsail (*Ælurichthys marinus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States: popularly so called from the elevated dorsal fin.

gafol†, *n.* [AS., tax, tribute, rent: see *gavel*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, rent or income; tax, tribute, or custom. *Burrill.*

gafolgild†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *gafold-gild*; repr. an AS. **gafolgild* (not recorded), < *gafol*, tax, tribute, rent, + *gild*, payment. Cf. AS. *gafol-gilda*, one who pays tribute or rent.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the payment of custom or tribute.

gafol-land†, *n.* [AS., land let for rent or services, < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *land*, land.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, property subject to gafolgild, or liable to be taxed.

gafol-yrthe†, *n.* [AS., < *gafol*, tribute, rent, + *eorthe*, earth: see *earth*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the plowing, by way of rent, of strips, generally three acres in area, and the sowing of them by the gebur, from his own barn, with the subsequent reaping and carrying of the crop to the lord's barn. *Scebohm.*

gag (gag), *r.*; pret. and pp. *gagged*; ppr. *gagging*. [Early mod. E. *gagge*, < ME. *gaggen*, gag; prob. imitative of the sound of choking. Cf. *gaggle*, *cackle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stop up the mouth or throat of (a person) with some solid body, so as to prevent him from speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; restrain from freedom of speech.

Gag him, [that] we may have his silence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

While our Spanish licencing *gags* the English presse never so severely. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 20.

2. To pry or keep open by means of a gag.

Mouths *gagged* to such a wideness.
Fortescue, De Laudibus (trans., ed. Gregor), xxii.

3. To cause to heave with nausea.—4. To stop or choke up, as a valve or passage.

The men who *gagged* the valve knew quite well what they were about, and took their chance.
The Engineer, LXV. 468.

We had backed slowly to increase the distance; with furious fires and a *gagged* engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. *The Century*, XXXVI. 431.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, to *gag* a part. [Stage slang.]

Well, Miss Keene, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me *gag* it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it, though it is terribly bad.
Sothern, quoted in Lester Wallack's Memories.

6. To play jokes upon; joke; guy. [Slang.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Gag*, *Muzzle*, *Muffle*; stifle. To *gag* is to silence by thrusting something into the mouth and securing it in place. To *muzzle* a dog, or other creature having a projecting mouth, is to incase the mouth and nose (muzzle) in a framework called a muzzle, in order to prevent him from biting or eating. Both *gag* and *muzzle* are sometimes used figuratively for the act of silencing effectively by moral compulsion, *gag* implying also roughness or severity in the performance: as, a *muzzled* press; to *gag* a public speaker by threats of violence. To *muffle* is primarily to conceal by wrapping up, but the word has a secondary use to express the deadening of sound, by wrapping (as an oar) or otherwise (as a drum).

The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

My dagger *muzzled*,
Lest it should bite its master. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

In his mantle *muffling* up his face,
. . . great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To retch; heave with nausea.—2. To interpolate words of one's own into one's part: said of an actor. [Stage slang.]

Little Swills in what are professionally known as "patter" allusions to the subject is received with loud applause; and the same vocalist *gags* in the regular business like a man inspired. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxix.

The leading actors will be nervous, uncertain in their words, and disposed to interpolate or *gag* until their memories are refreshed by the prompter. *Cornhill Mag.*

gag (gag), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gagge*; < *gag*, *v.*] 1. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to prevent speech or outcry; hence, any vio-

lent or authoritative suppression of freedom of speech.

Untie his feet; pull out his *gag;* he will choke else.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 5.

Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a *gag* upon his lips.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 9.

2. A mouthful which produces nausea and retching, or threatens with choking.

L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags,* or the fat of fresh beef boiled. *Lamb,* Christ's Hospital.

3. An apparatus or device for distending the jaws, such as is used in various surgical operations; hence, anything used to pry or keep open the jaws.

Musicians in England have vsed to put *gagges* in children's mouthes, that they might pronounce distinctly.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 223.

The eyelid is set open with the *gags* of lust and envy.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 73.

4. In *coal-mining,* a chip of wood in a sinking pit-bottom or sump. *Gresley.* [Eng.]—5. An interpolation introduced by an actor into his part, whether in accordance with custom or with his own fancy. [Stage slang.]

You see the performances consisted all of *gag.* I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece.
Mayhew.

I have heard some very passable *gags* at the Marionette, but the real commedia a braccio no longer exists, and its familiar and invariable characters perform written plays.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

6. A joke, especially a practical joke; a farce; a hoax. [Slang.]

gagatet, *n.* [ME. *gagate,* also as L. *gagates,* an agate: see *agate*[2].] Agate. *Fuller.*

gage[1] (gāj), *n.* [< ME. *gage,* a gage (in challenge), < OF. *gage,* F. *gage,* a gage, pawn, pledge, security, pl. *gages,* wages, = Pr. *gatge, gatghe, gaje* = Sp. *gaje* = Pg. *gage* = It. *gaggio,* a gage, pledge, wage, reward, < ML. *vadium, wadium* (also *gagium,* after OF.), a pledge, < Goth. *wadi* = OHG. *weti, wetti,* MHG. G. *wette* = AS. *wedd,* E. *wed,* a pledge, = L. *vas* (*vad-*), a surety, bail (a person), whence *vadimonium,* a promise secured by bail, security, recognizance. See *wage, n.,* a doublet of *gage*[1], and *wed, n.,* the native E. form.] 1. A pledge or pawn; a movable chattel laid down or given as security for the performance of some act or the fulfilment of some condition.

And if there by any man wyll saye (except your persone) that I wold any thinge otherwise than well to you or to your people, here is my *guage* to the contrarie.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xv.

Considering also with howe many benefites and speciall *gages* of loue we are bound both to God and Christ.
J. Udall, On Rom. viii.

The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking *gage:* that is, certain of his goods, which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. *Blackstone,* Com., III. xix.

2. The act of pledging, or the state of being pledged; pawn; security.

His credite he did often leave
In *gage* for his gay Masters hopelesse dett.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 865.

I was fain to borrow these spurs; I have left my gown in *gage* for them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

3. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat; hence, challenge. Formerly it was customary for the challenger to cast on the ground some article, most commonly a glove or gauntlet, which was taken up by the accepter of the challenge. See *gauntlet*[1].

Pale trembling coward, there I throw my *gage,*
Disclaiming here the kindred of the king.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

There take my *gage;* behold, I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 58.

To lay to gage†, to leave in pawn. *Nares.*

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes *to gage,*
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland.

gage[1] (gāj), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *gaged,* ppr. *gaging.* [< OF. *gager,* F. *gager* = Pr. *gatgar, gatjar,* gage, pledge, < ML. *wadiare,* pledge; from the noun: see *gage*[1], *n.* Cf. *engage, disgage.*] 1. To pledge, pawn, or stake; give or deposit as a gage or security; wage or wager. [Archaic.]

Sir John Philpot, cittizen of London, deserues great commendacions, who wt his own money released the armour which the souldiours had *gaged* for their victualls, more than a thousand in number.
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1380.

Against the which, a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1.

O, do not go: this feast, I'll *gage* my life,
Is but a plot to train you to your ruin.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2†. To bind by pledge, caution, or security; engage.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd.* *Shak.,* M. of V., i. 1.

gage[2], **gauge** (gāj), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *gaged, gauged,* ppr. *gaging, gauging.* [The pron. and the reg. former usage require the spelling *gage;* < ME. *gagen,* also *gawgyn,* < OF. *gauger, gaugir,* later *jauger,* F. *jauger,* gage, measure; ML. **gaugiare* (in deriv. *gaugiator,* a gager); cf. ML. *gaugatum,* the gaging of a wine-cask, *gaugettum,* a fee paid for gaging, a gage (see *gage*[2], *n.*). Origin uncertain; the ML. *jalagium,* the right of gaging wine-casks, compared with *jalea,* a gallon, F. *jale,* a bowl, suggests a connection with *gallon* and *gill*[4]. Various other conjectural derivations are given; e. g., < L. (ML.) *qualificare:* see *qualify.*] 1. To measure the content or capacity of, as a vessel; more generally, to ascertain by test or measurement the capacity, dimensions, proportions, quantity, amount, or force of; measure or ascertain by measurement: as, to *gage* a barrel or other receptacle (see *gaging*); to *gage* the pressure of steam, or the force of the wind; to *gage* a stone for cutting it to the proper size.

He *gauged* ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxix.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could *gauge.*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 210

No eye like his to value horse or cow,
Or *gauge* the contents of a stack or mow.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To measure in respect to capability, power, character, or behavior: take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; appraise; estimate: as, to *gage* a person's character very accurately.

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.,* M. of V., ii. 2.

Gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope,* Homer's Battles.

Medical science has never *gauged*—never, perhaps, enough set itself to *gauge*—the intimate connection between moral fault and disease.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, v.

It is quite possible to *gauge* tendencies and to interpret them correctly. *W. L. Davidson,* Mind, XIII. 91.

3. In *needlework,* especially dressmaking, to pucker in parallel rows by means of gathering-threads, either for ornament or to hold the material firmly in place.

gage[2], **gauge** (gāj), *n.* [< OF. *gauge, jauge,* F. *jauge,* a gage, gaging-rod; ML. *gaugia, gauja, gagga,* the standard measure of a wine-cask. See *gage*[2], *v.*] 1. A standard of measure; an instrument for determining the dimensions, capacity, quantity, force, etc., of anything; hence, any standard of comparison or estimation; measure in general: as, a *gage* for the thickness of wires; to take the *gage* of a man's ability.

Timothy . . . had prepared a *gauge* by which they [servants] were to be measured. *Arbuthnot,* John Bull.

The *gauge* of a pensioner's disability is always his fitness to do manual labor. *The Century,* XXVIII. 430.

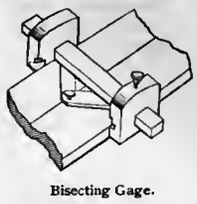
Specifically—(*a*) In the air-pump, an instrument of various forms for indicating the degree of exhaustion in the receiver. The kind most commonly used is the siphon-gage (which see, below). (*b*) In *joinery,* an instrument for striking a line on a board, etc., parallel to its edge, consisting of a square rod with a marker near its end and an adjustable sliding piece for a guide. (*c*) In *printing,* a measure of the length of a page, or a graduated strip of wood, metal, or cardboard for determining the number of lines of type of a certain size in a given space. (*d*) In *type-founding,* a piece of hard wood or polished steel, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters. (*e*) Same as *grip,* 7. (See also *caliber-gage, center-gage, gaging-rod, pressure-gage, rain-gage, steam-gage, wind-gage,* and phrases below.)

2. A standard or determinate dimension, quantity, or amount; a fixed or standard measurement. (*a*) In *railroad construction,* the width or distance between the rails: as, standard, broad, or narrow *gage.* The *standard gage* is 4 feet 8½ inches. A greater distance between the rails constitutes a *broad gage,* a less distance a *narrow gage.* (*b*) In *building,* the length of a slate or tile below the lap. (*c*) In *plastering:* (1) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. (2) The composition of plaster of Paris and other materials used in finishing plastered ceilings, for moldings, etc. (*d*) In *lace-weaving,* the fineness of the lace. It depends upon the number of slits or openings in the combs, and consequently upon the number of bobbins in an inch of the double tier. (*e*) The diameter or size of the bore of a shot-gun.

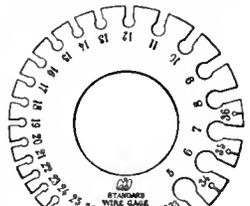
3. *Naut.:* (*a*) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. (*b*) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind. When to the windward she is said to have the *weather-gage;* when to the leeward, the *lee-gage.*—4. A quart pot. *Davies.* [Cant.]

I bowse no lage, but a whole *gage*
Of this I bowse to you.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Bisecting gage, a gage formed by a bar carrying two heads or cheeks connected by two arms of equal length, forming a toggle-joint, at which a pencil or scribe-awl is placed. The pencil or awl is thus at equal distances from the cheeks at whatever gage they may be set.—**Catheter-gage.** See *catheter.*—**Centering-gage,** a gage for fixing the middle point of an axle. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Difference-gage,** a gage adapted for testing the slight difference of diameter commonly required between parts which are to be fitted into each other, as the slight excess of diameter in a bearing in which an axle is to revolve, or the slight shortness of diameter in a socket into which a shaft is to be forced so as to fit tightly.—**External gage,** a male or plug gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Female gage.** Same as *internal gage.*—**Flat gage,** a gage of which the two sides are made in true parallel planes, used for testing the correctness of the notches in wire gages.—**Floating gage,** a gage indicating the height of the surface of a liquid by the agency of a float which rises and falls with the liquid.—**Hydraulic gage.** See *hydraulic.*—**Internal gage,** a female or collar gage. See *plug-and-collar gage.*—**Male gage.** Same as *external gage.*—**Mercurial gage,** a pressure-gage in which a column of mercury is used to indicate the pressure; a mercurial level.—**Plug-and-collar gage,** a pair of contact-measuring gages, external and internal, accurately adjusted to each other, and used respectively for testing internal and external diameters in cylindrical work.—**Router gage.** See *router.*—**Siphon-gage,** a short bent tube, one branch of which is connected with the receiver, the other being closed at the top and filled with mercury when the process begins. As the pressure diminishes the mercury falls, and the degree of exhaustion is measured by the difference in its height in the two branches. This would become zero if a perfect vacuum were produced.—**Star-gage.** (*a*) A count of stars visible in a powerful telescope, within a certain area, in a given part of the heavens. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the diameter of the bore of a cannon at any part of its length. It consists of a graduated brass tube having at one end a head from which radiate two fixed and two movable steel points. A slider in the graduated tube pushes outward the movable points as may be necessary.—**Stepped gage,** a form of male or plug gage in which a series of external gages are combined, each projecting like a step beyond that next in front of it.—**V-gage,** a form of wire-gage in which the notches are tapering or V-shaped, the sides of the notches being graduated. Such gages are sometimes made with but a single notch of large size.—**Wire-gage,** a gage for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metal. It is usually a plate of steel having round the edge a series of notches of standard opening.


Bisecting Gage.


Stepped Gage.


Wire-gage.

gage[3] (gāj), *n.* [From a personal name: see the extract.] A name given to several varieties of plum: as, the green *gage,* golden *gage,* transparent *gage,* etc.

On Plums. Mem. I was on a visit to Sir William Gage at Hengrave near Bury; he was then near 70. He told me that . . . in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green *Gage;* this was about the year 1725.
Collinson, Hortus Collinsonianus, p. 60.

Gagea (gā′jē-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Thomas *Gage,* an English botanist (1780–1820).] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants, of about 20 species, natives of Europe and central Asia. They have linear radical leaves, and a scape bearing an umbel or a corymb of greenish-yellow flowers. The yellow star-of-Bethlehem, *G. lutea,* is found in England.

gageable, gaugeable (gā′ja-bl), *a.* [< *gage*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being gaged or measured.

gage-bar (gāj′bär), *n.* 1. One of the two transverse bars which sustain the gage-blocks in a marble-sawing machine.—2. An adjustable gage used to determine the depth of the kerf in sawing.

gage-block (gāj′blok), *n.* In *marble-cutting,* an iron block used to adjust the saws. Gage-blocks are of the exact thickness of the marble slabs required, are placed alternately with the saw-blades, and are sustained between two transverse gage-bars.

gage-box (gāj′boks), *n.* A box of size to contain a fixed quantity of any material, used in various processes of manufacture, etc.; specifically, a box just large enough to hold the number of shingles required for a bunch.

gage-cock (gāj′kok), *n.* One of the stop-cocks in the boiler of a steam-engine, used to indicate the depth of the water.

gage-concussion (gāj′kon-kush″on), *n.* The impacts of the flanges of railroad-vehicles against the rails, by which they are enabled to guide the wheels. The extent of such concussion depends upon the gage-play and other obscure causes, but is always present at high speed.

gaged, gauged (gājd), *p. a.* 1. Exactly adjusted; carefully proportioned or fitted.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

2. In *plastering*, compounded or mixed in the proper proportions, especially of plaster of Paris: as, *gaged* stuff.—3. Puckered; gathered: as, a *gaged* skirt.—**Gaged brick.** See *brick*[2].—**Gaged stuff**, in *plastering*, same as *gage-stuff*.

gage-door (gāj′dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a wooden door fixed in an airway for the purpose of regulating the ventilation.

gage-glass (gāj′glȧs), *n.* In steam-engines, a strong glass tube serving as an index to the condition of the boiler by exhibiting the height or agitation of the water in it. See *steam-gage*.

gage-knife (gāj′nīf), *n.* A knife to which a gage is fitted, serving to regulate the depth or size of the cut made.

gage-ladder (gāj′lad″ėr), *n.* A square frame of timber used in excavating to lift the ends of wheeling-planks; a horsing-block. *E. H. Knight.*

gage-lathe (gāj′lāᵺ), *n.* A wood-turning lathe for turning irregular forms. It employs automatic cutting-tools with edges shaped to a pattern, and the depth of cut is gaged by a stop or gage. See *lathe*.

gage-pin (gāj′pin), *n.* A pin affixed to the platen of a small printing-press, to keep the sheet to be printed within a prescribed position.

gage-play (gāj′plā), *n.* On a railroad, the difference between the gages of the rails and of the flanges of the wheels running on them, usually from ¼ to ⅝ inch.

gage-point (gāj′point), *n.* In *gaging*, the diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gager, gauger (gā′jėr), *n.* [< *gage*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gages; specifically, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks and other hollow vessels.—2. An exciseman.

Ye men of wit and wealth, why all this sneering
'Gainst poor excisemen? give the cause a hearing.
What are your landlords' rent rolls? teazing ledgers:
What premiers—what? even monarchs' mighty *gaugers*.
Burns, Excisemen Universal.

gage-saw (gāj′sâ), *n.* A saw with an adjustable clamp-frame or gage-bar, to determine the depth of the kerf.

gage-stuff (gāj′stuf), *n.* In *plastering*, stuff containing plaster of Paris, which facilitates setting, used for making cornices, moldings, etc. Also called *gaged stuff*.

gage-wheel (gāj′hwēl), *n.* A small wheel on the forward end of the beam of a plow, used to determine the depth of the furrow.

gagger (gag′ėr), *n.* [< *gag* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gags.—2. In *molding:* (*a*) A tool used to lift the sand from a flask. (*b*) An iron so shaped that when placed in a mold it keeps the sand from breaking apart. (*c*) An iron used to hold in position the core of a mold. Also called *chapelet* and *grain*.

gaggle (gag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaggled*, ppr. *gaggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gagle, gagyll;* < ME. *gagelen*, a freq. form, equiv. to the simple MHG. form *gagen*, cackle, as a goose (cf. Icel. and Norw. *gagl*, a wild goose): see *gag*, *v.*, and *cackle*.] To make a noise like a goose; cackle.

Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, clingo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 184.

Once they were like to haue surprised it by night, but being descried by the *gagling* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, IV. vii. § 1.

When the priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many Geese. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 241.

If I have company, they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad, I am a *gaggling* goose. *Guardian*, No. 132.

gaggle (gag′l), *n.* [< *gaggle*, *v.*] In *fowling*, a flight or flock of geese; hence, a chattering company.

A *gaggle* of geese. . . . A *gaggle* of women.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

gaggler (gag′lėr), *n.* [< *gaggle* + *-er*[1].] A goose, as that which gaggles.

gaging, gauging (gā′jing), *n.* [< ME. *gawgynge;* verbal n. of *gage*[2], *v.*] 1. The art of measuring by the gaging-rod; a method of ascertaining the capacity of a hollow receptacle, but especially the liquid content of a cask or similar vessel, by the use of a graduated scale.

Gawgynge of depnesse, dimencionatus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 189.

2. In *coal-mining*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, as a means of fencing it off. *Gresley.* [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—3. In *needlework*, the process of puckering a fabric by means of gathering-threads arranged in parallel rows; the work so done.

gaging-caliper (gā′jing-kal″i-pėr), *n.* A combination tool with dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a double scratch-gage which is graduated to 16ths, 32ds, or 64ths of an inch, or in any other way desired.

gaging-rod (gā′jing-rod), *n.* An instrument used in measuring the contents of casks or other vessels; an exciseman's measuring-staff.

gaging-rule (gā′jing-rōl), *n.* A graduated rule for simplifying the calculations of the contents of casks.

gaging-thread (gā′jing-thred), *n.* In *weaving*, a thread introduced temporarily for the purpose of stopping the weft-thread at a desired point. It is drawn out when the work is done.

gag-law (gag′lâ), *n.* A law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion. The so-called *gag-laws* of the United States consisted of resolutions and rules adopted by the House of Representatives, beginning with 1836, against the reception and consideration of petitions on the subject of slavery, usually requiring that they be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or referred. In 1840 this denial of a constitutional right was embodied in a permanent rule of the House, which was finally repealed in 1844, chiefly through the efforts of John Quincy Adams, persistently continued through the whole period.

gag-rein (gag′rān), *n.* In *saddlery*, a rein that passes through the gag-runners, and is intended to draw the bit into the corners of the horse's mouth.

gagroot (gag′rōt), *n.* The *Lobelia inflata*, so called from its emetic properties: more usually known as *Indian tobacco*.

gag-runner (gag′run″ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, a loop attached to the throat-latch.

gag-tooth† (gag′tōth), *n.* [< *gag*, prob. = *jag* (cf. *gabber*[2] = *jabber*), + *tooth*. Cf. *gat-tothed*.] A projecting tooth. *Halliwell.*

Here is a fellow judicio that earried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

gag-toothed†(gag′tōtht), *a.* [< *gag-tooth* + *-ed*[2].] Having projecting teeth. *Holland.*

Al. Read on, Vincentio.
Vi. "The busky groves that *gag tooth'd* boars do shroud."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

If shee be *gagge-toothed*, tell hir some merry iest, to make hir laughe. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 116.

gahnite (gä′nīt), *n.* [Named after J. Gottlieb *Gahn*, a Swedish mining engineer and chemist (1745–1818).] A mineral of the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, commonly in regular octahedrons. It varies in color from dark green or gray to black. It is essentially an oxid of zinc and alumina, or better an aluminate of zinc, but sometimes contains also iron and manganese. Also called *zinc-spinel*. *Automolite*, *dysluite*, and *kreittonite* are names of varieties.

gaiac (ga′yak), *n.* [F. *gaïac*, *gayac:* see *guaiacum*.] The French form of *guaiac* (*guaiacum*), sometimes used in English, and applied to other hard woods besides lignum-vitæ, as in Europe to those of the ash and lobe-tree, in Guiana to that of the *Diptera odorata*, etc.

gaiety, gayety (gā′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *gaieties, gayeties* (-tiz). [< OF. *gaiete*, later *gayeté*, F. *gaieté, gaîté*, gaiety, < *gai*, gay: see *gay*[1].] 1. The state of being gay; cheerful animation; mirthfulness.

The engaging smile, the *gaiety*,
That laugh'd down many a summer-sun,
And kept you up so oft till one.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 46.

Steele had a long succession of troubles and embarrassments, but nothing could depress the elastic *gaiety* of his spirits. *Chambers*, Cyc. Eng. Lit., I. 620.

2. Action or acts prompted by or inspiring merry delight; a pleasure: commonly in the plural: as, the *gaieties* of the season.

The world is new to us—our spirits are high, our passions are strong; the *gaieties* of life get hold of us—and it is happy if we can enjoy them with moderation and innocence. *Gilpin*, Works, I. viii.

3. Fincry; showiness: as, *gaiety* of dress.

The roof, in *gaiety* and taste, corresponded perfectly with the magnificent finishing of the room; it . . . consisted of painted cane, split and disposed in Mosaic figures, which produces a gayer effect than it is possible to conceive. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

=**Syn. 1.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*); cheerfulness, joyousness, blitheness, glee, jollity.

Gaikwar, Gaekwar (gīk′wär), *n.* [Also written *Guicowar, Guiewar, Gwiekwar, Gāekwad*, lit. a cowherd; < Marathi *gāe, gāi*, Hind. *gāe*, var. of *gao, gau*, usually *go*, < Skt. *go*, a cow, bull, = E. *cow*[1], q. v.] The title of the native ruler of Baroda or the Gaikwar's Dominions, a native state of Mahratta origin in western India, now under British control.

gailard†, *a.* A Middle English form of *galliard*. *Chaucer.*

gailer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jailer*. *Chaucer.*

Gaillardia (gal-yär′di-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Gaillard*, an amateur French botanist.] A genus of handsome annual or perennial American herbaceous composites, of a dozen species, most of which are natives of the United States. The heads of the flowers are large and showy, on long peduncles, often fragrant, and with a yellow or a yellow and reddish-purple ray. *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella*, with several varieties and hybrids, are common in gardens.

gailliarde†, *n.* See *galliard*.

gaily, gayly (gā′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaily, gaili;* < *gay*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a gay manner; with mirth and frolic; joyfully; merrily.

Manli on the morwe he dede his men greithe
Gaili as gomes migt be in alle gode armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3559.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily*. *Swift.*

2. Splendidly; with finery or showiness; brightly; gaudily.

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray.*

A nobler yearning never broke her rest
Than but to dance and sing, be *gaily* drest.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, viii.

3. Tolerably; pretty. Also *gailie, gaylie*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gailie* well. *Willson.*

gain[1] (gān), *n.* [< ME. *gain, gein, gaghen*, gain, profit, advantage, < Icel. *gagn* = Sw. *gagn* = Dan. *gavn*, gain, profit, advantage, use. Hence the verb ME. *gaynen*, etc., profit, be of use, avail, mixed in later E. with the different verb F. *gagner*, gain, whence the F. noun *gain*, gain, profit: see *gain*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is acquired or comes as a benefit; profit; advantage: opposed to *loss*.

But what things were *gain* to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

Did wisely from expensive sins refrain,
And never broke the Sabbath but for *gain*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 588.

The Carthaginians were the greatest traders in the world; and as *gain* is the chief end of such a people, they never pursue any other. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

2. The act of gaining; acquisition; accession; addition: as, a clear *gain* of so much.

They stoode content, with *gaine* of glorious fame.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

My care is loss of care, by old care done;
Your care is *gain* of care, by new care won.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Such was the miserable paines that the poor slaves willingly undertooke; for the *gaine* of that cardakew, that I would not have done the like for five hundred.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 78.

3. Increment of amount or degree; access; increase; used absolutely, comparative excess or overplus in rate, as of movement: as, a gradual *gain* in speed or in weight; a *gain* in extent of view or range of thought. =**Syn. 1.** Lucre, emolument, benefit.

gain[1] (gān), *v.* [< ME. *gainen, gaynen, geinen, geynen, geznen*, profit, be of use, avail, < Icel. *gagna* = Sw. *gagna*, help, avail, = Dan. *gavne*, benefit (from the noun, Icel. *gagn*, etc., gain), mixed in later E. with OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier, gaainnier*, etc., cultivate, till, make profitable, gain, later *gaigner*, F. *gagner* = Pr. *gazanhar* = OSp. *guadañar* = It. *guadagnare*, gain, win, profit, < OHG. as if **weidanjan*, equiv. to *weidenōn*, pasture (cf. OHG. *weidōn*, MHG. *weiden*, pasture, hunt, Icel. *reidha*, catch, hunt), < *weida*, G. *weide*, pasture, pasture-ground, = AS. *wāthu*, a wandering, journey, hunt, = Icel. *veidhr*, hunting, fishing, the chase.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To obtain by effort or striving; succeed in acquiring or procuring; attain to; get: as, to *gain* favor or power; to *gain* a livelihood by hard work; to *gain* time for study.

This Agamynon, the grete, *gaynit* no slepe.
Bisé was the buerne all the bare night.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6046.

"Nay, i-wisse," sede William, "i wot wel the sothe,
That it *gayneth* but god, for God may vs help."
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3109.

"Then hear thou," quoth Leir, now all in passion,
"what thy ingratitude hath *gain'd* thee."
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

Help my prince to *gain*
His rightful bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) To obtain as material profit or advantage; get possession of in return for effort or outlay: as, to *gain* a fortune by manufactures or by speculation.

What is a man profited, if he shall *gain* the whole world, and lose his own soul? Mat. xvi. 26.

She fail'd and sadden'd knowing it; and thus . . .
Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To obtain by competition; acquire by success or superiority; win from another or others: as, to *gain* a prize, a victory, or a battle; to *gain* a cause in law.

Som other Cicill hit sothly myght be,
That was *geynde* to Greee, then the grete yle,
That ferly was fer be-gond fele rewmes [many realms].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5223.

Nicopolis was three miles and three quarters from Alexandria, and received its name from the victory Augustus *gain'd* there over Anthony.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 11.

Though unequall'd to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself ahall *gain* the prize.
Cowper, Truth, l. 16.

(*c*) To obtain the friendship or interest of; win over; conciliate.

If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother.
Mat. xviii. 15.

I am perswaded Mr. Weld will in time *gaine* him to give them all that is dew to him.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

To gratify the queen, and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To reach by effort; get to; arrive at: as, to *gain* a good harbor, or the mountain-top.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 3.

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply;
But cut the liquid Air, and *gain'd* the Sky.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

As he *gained* a gray hill's brow
He felt the sea-breeze meet him now.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 36.

3. To bring or undergo an accession of; cause the acquisition of; make an increase in any respect to the amount of: as, his misfortune *gained* him much sympathy; the clock *gains* five minutes in a day; he has *gained* ten pounds in weight.

But their well doynge ne *gayned* hem but litill.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 486.

4†. To avail; be of use to.

Thou and I been dampned to prisoun
Perpetually, us *gayneth* no raunsoun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 318.

To gain ground. See *ground*[1]. —**To gain over**, to draw from another to one's own party or interest; win over. —**To gain the bell.** See *to bear away the bell*, under *bell*[1]. —**To gain the wind** (*naut.*), to get to the windward side of another ship. = **Syn. 1.** To achieve, secure, carry, earn, get possession of.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To profit; make gain; get advantage; benefit.

You must think, if we give you anything, we hope to *gain* by you. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

He *gains* by death, that hath such means to die.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

2. To make progress; advance; increase; improve; grow: as, to *gain* in strength, happiness, health, endurance, etc.; the patient *gains* daily.

Yet in the long years liker must they grow,
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He *gain* in sweetness and in moral height.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

I think that our popular theology has *gained* in decorum, and not in principle, over the superstitions it has displaced. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3†. To accrue; be added.

Whan he saw it al sound so glad was he thanne,
That na gref vnder God *gayned* to his ioye.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2473.

To gain on or upon. (*a*) To encroach gradually upon; advance on and take possession of by degrees: as, the ocean or river *gains on* the land.

Seas, that daily *gain upon* the shore.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

(*b*) To advance nearer, as in a race; gain ground on; lessen the distance that separates: as, the horse *gains on* his competitor.

And still we follow'd where she led,
In hope to *gain upon* her flight.
Tennyson, The Voyage, st. 8.

(*c*) To prevail against or have the advantage over.

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.
Addison.

(*d*) To obtain influence with; advance in the affections or good graces of.

My . . . good behaviour had so far *gained on* the emperor . . . that I began to conceive hopes of . . . liberty.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 3.

Such a one never contradicts you, but *gains upon* you, not by a fulsome way of commending you in broad terms, but liking whatever you propose or utter.
Steele, Tatler, No. 208.

gain[2] (gān), *a.* [< ME. *gayn, gein, geyn*, straight, direct, short, fit, good, < Icel. *gegn*, straight, direct, short, ready, serviceable, kindly; connected with *gegn*, adv., opposite, against (= E. *gain*[3], *a-gain, a-gain-st*) (> *gagna*, go against, meet, suit, be meet; cf. *handy*[2], near, with *handy*[1], serviceable): see *gain*[3], *gain-*.] **1†.** Straight; direct; hence, near; short: as, the *gainest* way.

The *gaynest* gates [way] now will we wende.
York Plays, p. 67.

They told me it was a *gainer* way, and a fairer way, and by that occasion I lay there a night.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2†. Suitable; convenient; ready.

With that, was comen to toun,
Rohand, with help ful gode,
And *gayn*. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 49.

3. In provincial English use: (*a*) Easy; tolerable. *Halliwell.* (*b*) Handy; dexterous. *Halliwell.* (*c*) Honest; respectable. *Halliwell.* (*d*) Moderate; cheap.

I bought the horse very *gain*. *Forby.*

At the gainest†, or **the gainest†**, by the nearest or quickest way.

They . . . rested theme never, . . .
Evere the aenatour for-sothe soghte *at the gayneste*,
By the sevende day was gone the eetee thai rechide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 487.

I stryke *at the gaynest*. . . . Ie frappe, and ie rue atort et a trauers. I toke no hede what I dyd, but strake *at the gaynest*, or at all aduentures. *Palsgrave.*

gain[2] (gān), *adv.* [< ME. *gayne*, fitly, quickly; from the adj.] **1†.** Straightly; quickly; by the nearest way.

Gayn vnto Grese on the gray water,
By the Regions of Rene rode thai ferre,
Streit by the stremys of the stithe londys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2813.

2. Suitably; conveniently; dexterously; moderately. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Tolerably; fairly: as, *gain* quiet (pretty quiet). *Forby.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gain[3]**†**, *prep.* [In dial. use *gen, gin*, as abbr. of *again, agen*, etc.; ME., also *gayn, gein, zen*, < AS. *geán*, usually in comp., *ongeán, ongegn*, against: see *again, against, gainst.*] Against.

For noght man may do *gain* mortal deth, lo!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6149.

gain[4] (gān), *n.* [< W. *gan*, a mortise, also capacity, < *gann*, hold, contain.] **1.** A mortise. —**2.** In *building*, a beveled shoulder upon a binding-joist, intended to strengthen a tenon. —**3.** In *carp.*, a groove in which is slid a shelf or any piece similarly fitted. —**4.** In *coal-mining*, a transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway for the insertion of a dam or close permanent stopping, in order to prevent gas from escaping, or air from entering. *Gresley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

gain[4] (gān), *v. t.* [< *gain*[4], *n.*] To mortise.

gain[5]**†**, *n.* [OSc. *gainye, ganye, genye*; < ME. *gain*; cf. ML. *ganeo*, a spear or dart; < Ir. *gain*, a dart, arrow.] A spear or javelin.

Thei lete flie to the flocke ferefull sondes,
Gainus gronnden aryght gonne they dryue.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 292.

gain-. [< ME. *gain-, gayn-, gein-, zein-*, etc., < AS. *gegn-, geán-* (= G. *gegen-* = Icel. *gegn-, gagn-* = Sw. *gen-* = Dan. *gjen-*), prefix, being the prep. so used: see *gain*[3].] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'again, back,' or 'against,' formerly in common use, but now obsolete except in a few words, as *gainsay.*

gainable (gā′na-bl), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.

gainage† (gā′nāj), *n.* [ME. *gainage*, < OF. *gaignage* (ML. *gagnagium*), < OF. *gaagnier, gaaignier*, etc., cultivate: see *gain*[1], *v.*] In *old law*: (*a*) The gain or profit of tilled or planted land; crop.

As the trewe man to the ploughe
Only to the *gaignage* entendeth.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*) The horses, oxen, and other instruments of tillage, which, when a villein was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

gaincomet, *v. i.* [ME. **gaineumen, zeineumen*; < *gain-* + *come*, *v.*] To come back; return.

gaincomet, *n.* [ME., also *gaineum, zeyneome*, etc. (cf. Dan. *gjenkomst*); < *gain-* + *come*, *n.*] Return; a coming again.

They lefte a burges feyre and wheme,
All thir schyppys for to yeme [take care of]
Unto thir *gayne-come*.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorow gan oppresse
His wofnl hart, in care and heauiness.
Henryson, Testament of Creseide, l. 55.

gaincoming†, *n.* [< *gain* + *coming*, verbal n. of *come*, *v.*] Return; second advent.

The blessed institution of the Lorde Jesus, which he hath commanded to be vsed in his kirk to his *gain coming*. *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, [c. ii. a. (*Jamieson.*)

gaincope†, *v. t.* [< *gain-* + *cope*[3].] To get over or go across the nearest way to meet.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who, striving to *gaincope* these ambages by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time.
Joh. Robotham, To the Reader, in Comenius's Janua [Ling. (ed. 1659).

gaine (gān), *n.* [F. *gaine*, a sheath, case, terminal (see def.), < L. *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina.*] In *sculp.*, the lower part of a figure of which the head, with sometimes the bust, is alone carved to represent nature, the remaining portion presenting, as it were, the appearance of a sheath closely enveloping the body, and consequently broader at the shoulders than at the feet. Sometimes the feet are indicated at the bottom of the gaine, as if resting upon the pedestal of the figure. This form is usual in Greek archaic sculpture, and in Egyptian sculptures, as well as in architectural sculpture.

Gaine. Renaissance sculpture.—Maison de Pierre, Toulouse, France.

gainer (gā′nėr), *n.* One who gains or obtains profit, interest, or advantage.

In al battailes you [Frenchmen] haue been the *gainers*, but in leagues and treaties our wittes haue made you losers. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 13.

Wilt thou, after the expense of so much money, be now a *gainer?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

The Crown rather was a *Gainer* by him, which hath ever since been the richer for his wearing it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

gainery (gā′nėr-i), *n.* [< *gain*[1] + *-ery.*] In *law*, tillage, or the profit arising from it or from the beasts employed in it.

gainful[1] (gān′fúl), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-ful.*] Producing profit or advantage; advancing interest or happiness; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.

Certainly sin is not a *gainful* way; without doubt more men are impoverished and beggared by sinful courses than enriched. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

In times o'ergrown with rust and ignorance,
A *gainful* trade their clergy did advance.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 371.

They meant that their venture should be *gainful*, but at the same time believed that nothing could be long profitable for the body wherein the soul found not also her advantage. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

gainful[2]**†**, *a.* [< *gain*[3] + *-ful.*] Contrary; disposed to get the advantage; fractious.

Jul. He will be very rough.
Mast. We're us'd to that, sir;
And we as rough as he, if he give occasion.
Jul. You will find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

gainfully (gān′fúl-i), *adv.* In a gainful manner; with increase of wealth; profitably; advantageously.

God . . . is sufficiently able, albeit ye receyue no recompence of menne, to make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you. *J. Udall*, On Cor. ix.

gainfulness (gān′fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainful; profitableness.

I am told, and I believe it to be true, that the bar is getting to be more and more preferred to government service by the educated youth of the country, both on the score of its *gainfulness* and on the score of its independence.
Maine, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

gain-gear (gān′gēr), *n.* [Sc., < *gain*, a reduction of *gaeing* (= E. *going*), + *gear*; opposed to *stannin'* (= *standing*, fixed) *gear.*] In Scotland, the movable machinery of a mill, as distinguished from fixtures. *Simmonds.*

gaingiving† (gān′giv′ing), *n.* [< *gain-* + *giving*; perhaps only in Shakspere.] A misgiving; a giving against or away.

Thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart. . . . It is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

gaining (gā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gain*[1], *v.*] That which one gains, as by labor, industry, successful enterprise, and the like: usually in the plural.

He was inflexible to any merey, unsatiable in his *gainings*, equally snatching at small and great things, so much that he went shares with the thieves.
Abp. Ussher, Annals, an. 4068.

gaining-machine (gā′ning-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for cutting gains, grooves, or mortises in timbers; a mortising-machine.

gaining-twist (gā'ning-twist), *n.* In rifled arms, a twist or spiral inclination of the grooves which becomes more rapid toward the muzzle. *Brande.*

gainless (gān'les), *a.* [< *gain*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Not producing gain; not bringing advantage; unprofitable.

gainlessness (gān'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

> The parallel holds in the *gainlessness* as well as the laboriousness of the work. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

gainly (gān'li), *a.* [< ME. *gaynly, gaynlich* (more common in the adv.), < Icel. *gegnligr*, straight, ready, serviceable, kindly, good, < *gegn*, straight, fit: see *gain*[2], *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] **1†.** Fit; suitable; convenient.

> A *gainli* word. *Beves of Hamtoun.*

2†. Good; gracious.

> Bot if my *gaynlych* God auch gref to me wolde,
> Fof [for?] desert of sum sake that I slayn were.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 83.

3. Well formed and agile; handsome: as, a *gainly* lad. [Rare, but common in the negative form *ungainly.*]

gainly† (gān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gaynly, geinli, geynliche*, etc.; < *gain*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Directly; straightway.

> He glent vpon ayr Gawen, and *gaynly* he sayde,
> "Now syr, heng vp thyn ax."
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

2. Readily; handily; conveniently.

> Why has he four knees, and his hinder legs bending inwards, . . . but that, being a tall creature, he might with ease kneel down, and so might the more *gainly* be loaden?
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 10.

3. Fitly; suitably.

> Whan he *geinliche* was greithed [equipped], he gript his mantel. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 744.

4. Very; exceedingly; thoroughly; well.

> Sche was *geinli* glad & oft God thonked.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3448.

gain-paint†, *n.* [F. *gagne-pain*, lit. 'win-bread': *gagner*, gain (see *gain*[1]); *pain*, < L. *panis*, bread.] In the middle ages, a fanciful name applied to the sword of a hired soldier.

gainst†, *prep.* An earlier form of *gainst.*

gainsay (gān-sā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gainsaid*, ppr. *gainsaying.* [< ME. **gainsayen, geinseyen*, abbr. of *ageinseyen, agenseyen*, etc., tr. L. *contradicere*, etc. (= ODan. *gensige*), speak against, < *azein, agen*, again, against, + *sayen*, etc., say: see *againsay, again, gain-*, and *say*[1].] To speak against; contradict; oppose in words; deny or declare not to be true; controvert; dispute: applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations, or facts.

> Thenne he sayd to me: fayre sone, I neuer accorded therto, but *gaynsayd* it alwaye.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

> The fearefull Chorle durst not *gainesay* nor dooe,
> But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 13.

> Yet will not heaven disown nor earth *gainsay*
> The outward service of this day.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode, 1816.

> There is no *gainsaying* his marvellous and instant imagination. *Stedman*, William Blake.

gainsay (gān'sā), *n.* [< *gainsay*, *v.* Cf. OSw. *gensagn*, Sw. *gensaga* = ODan. *gensagn*, contradiction.] A gainsaying; opposition in words; contradiction. [Rare.]

> An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

gainsayer (gān-sā'ėr), *n.* [< *gainsay* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ME. *agenseyere.*] One who contradicts or denies what is alleged; an opposer.

> Holding fast the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able . . . to convince the *gainsayers.*
> Tit. i. 9.

gainsaying (gān-sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesayenge*, etc.; verbal n. of *gainsay, v.*] **1.** Opposition, especially in speech; refusal to accept or believe something; contradiction; denial.

> Wherunto my *gayne sayenge* nor resonynge by fayre meanes or foule made to the contrarye myght not anayle nor be herde. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 63.

> If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be gainesayers, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of *gainsaying.* *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

2†. Rebellious opposition; rebellion.

> Woe unto them! for they have gone in the way of Cain . . . and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core. Jude 11.

gainsome[1]**†** (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[1] + *-some.*] Bringing gain; gainful.

gainsome[2]**†** (gān'sum), *a.* [< *gain*[2] + *-some.*] Well formed; handsome; gainly.

> A gentleman, noble, wise,
> Faithful, and *gainsome.*
> *Massinger*, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

gainst (genst), *prep.* [< ME. *gains, gainis, geynes, geines*, etc., in part by apheresis from *agains, againis*, etc., mod. E. *against*, in part from the simple form *gain*[3].] Against: equivalent to *against*, and now regarded as an abbreviated form, being usually printed *'gainst*, and used only in poetry.

> They marched fayrly forth, of nought ydred,
> Both firmely armd for every hard assay,
> With constancy and care, *gainst* daunger and dismay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 38.

gainstand† (gān-stand'), *v.* [< ME. **gainstanden*, abbr. of ME. *ageinstonden, agenstonden*, < *azein, agen*, against, + *stonden*, stand. Cf. *againstand.*] **I.** *trans.* To withstand; oppose; resist.

> He awore that none should him *gaine stand*,
> Except that he war fay.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 219).

> Love proved himself valiant, that durst . . . *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Not gainstanding†, notwithstanding.

> And *noght gaynestandyng* oure grete eelde [age],
> A semely sone he has vs sente. *York Plays*, p. 58.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

> And then throw fair Strathbogie land
> His purpose was for to pursew,
> And quhasoevir durst *gainstand*,
> That race they should full sairly rew.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

gainstrive† (gān-strīv'), *v.* [< *gain-* + *strive.*] **I.** *trans.* To strive against; withstand.

> In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
> Neither shall we, perchance, die unreveng'd.
> *N. Grimoald*, Death of Cicero.

> In his strong armes he stifly him embraste,
> Who him *gainstriving* nought at all prevaild.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* To make or offer resistance.

> He may them catch unable to *gainestrive.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 12.

gain-twist (gān'twist), *n.* A rifle. See *gaining-twist.* [Colloq.]

> I done it once [identified a criminal] when Judge Lynch sot on a bushwhacker, and I'd rather give my best *gain-twist* than do it ag'in.
> *Fitz-Hugh Ludlow*, Fleeing to Tarshish.

gair (gār), *n.* A Scotch form of *gore*[2].

> And ye'll tak aff my Hollin sark,
> And riv 't frae *gair* to *gair.*
> *The Twa Brothers* (Child's Ballads, II. 222).

> But young Johnstone had a little wee sword,
> Hung low down by his *gair.*
> *Young Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, II. 296).

> My lady's gown there's *gairs* upon 't,
> And gowden flowers sae rare upon 't.
> *Burns*, My Lady's Gown.

gairfish (gār'fish), *n.* A name of the porpoise.

gairfowl (gār'foul), *n.* Another spelling of *garefowl.* [Scotch.]

gairish, gairishly, etc. See *garish*, etc.

gaison†, *a.* Same as *geason.*

gait[1] (gāt), *n.* [A Sc. spelling of *gate*[2], in all senses, used in literary E. only in the following senses, making a visible distinction from *gate*[1]: see *gate*[2].] **1.** Same as *gate*[2], 1.

> And hand your tongue, bonny Lizie;
> Altho' that the *gait* seem lang.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

> Address thy *gait* unto her;
> Be not denied access. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

2. Manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body while walking: same as *gate*[2], 3.

> Methought thy very *gait* did prophesy
> A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

> Her *gait* it was graceful, her body was straight.
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 347).

> I descry,
> From yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,
> One of the heavenly host; and, by his *gait*,
> None of the meanest. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 230.

gait[2] (gāt), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *gait*[1] = *gate*[2], a way.] **1.** Same as *agistage.*—**2.** A sheaf of grain tied up. [Prov. Eng.]

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *n.* [E. spelling of F. *guêtre*, OF. *guestre*, prob. connected with MHG. and G. dial. *wester*, a child's chrisom-cloth, Goth. *wasti* = L. *vestis*, clothing, and with AS. *werian*, wear: see *vest* and *wear*[1].] **1.** A covering of cloth for the ankle, or the ankle and lower leg, spreading out at the bottom over the top of the shoe; a spatterdash.

> Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
> *James Smith*, The Theatre.

> The eloquent Pickwick, . . . his elevated position revealing those tights and *gaiters* which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, i.

> On her legs were shooting *gaiters* of russet leather, decidedly influenced as to color by the tyrannic soil.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 189.

2. Originally, a kind of shoe, consisting partly of cloth, covering the ankle; now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

gaiter[1] (gā'tėr), *v. t.* [< *gaiter*[1], *n.*] To dress with gaiters.

> The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered.*
> *Trial of Lord G. Sackville* (1760), p. 11.

gaiter[2]**†** (gā'tėr), *n.* [Also *gatter-* (in comp.); < ME. *gaytre;* origin obscure.] The dogwood-tree. Now *gaiter-tree, gattridge.*

gaiter-berry†, *n.* A berry of the dogwood-tree, *Cornus sanguinea* or *C. mascula.*

> Youre laxatives
> Of laurial, centaure, and fumetere,
> Or elles of ellebor that groweth there,
> Of catapuce or of *gaytres beryis.*
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 145.

gaiter-tree†, gatter-tree†, *n.* [< *gaiter*[2] + *tree.*] One of several hedgerow trees and bushes, as the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), the spindle-tree (*Euonymus Europæus*), and the guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*). Also *gatten-tree, gatteridge.*

> I hear they call this [the dogwood] in the North parts of the Land the *gatter tree*, and the berries gatter berries.
> *Parkinson*, Herbal (1640), p. 1521.

gaitt†, *n.* A Scotch spelling of *get*[1].

gal[1] (gal), *n.* [Cornish.] A more or less decomposed ferruginous rock, nearly or quite the same as gossan.

gal[2] (gal), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *girl.*

Gal-, -gal. [Ir. Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman.] An element in Celtic local names, denoting 'foreigner,' especially, in Irish use, 'Englishman.' Thus, *Donegal* (Dun-na-n *Gall*), 'the fortress of the foreigners' (in this case known to have been Danes); *Galbally* in Limerick, and *Galwally* in Down, 'English town'; *Ballynagall*, 'the town of the Englishmen'; *Clonegall*, 'the meadow of the Englishmen'; etc.

gal. An abbreviation of *gallon.*

Gal. An abbreviation of *Galatians.*

gala[1] (gā'lą), *n.* [Chiefly in *gala-day* and *gala-dress*; = D. Sw. *gala* = G. Dan. *galla*, < F. *gala*, festivity, show, a banquet, < It. *gala*, festive attire, finery, ornament, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, court-dress, = OF. *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, magnificence, a banquet, > ult. E. *gallant* and *gallery*, q. v.] Festivity; festive show.

> The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief, for days of *gala*, hung motionless on the flagstaff. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 184.

> The river is a perpetual *gala*, and boasts each month a new ornament. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 23.

gala[2] (gä'lą), *n.* [Appar. named from *Galashiels*, a manufacturing town in Scotland.] A textile fabric made in Scotland.

galactagogue (ga-lak'ta-gog), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἄγειν, lead.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast.

galactia (ga-lak'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk: see *galactic.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.—**2.** [*cap.*] A leguminous genus of prostrate or twining herbs, or rarely shrubs, of no importance. There are about 50 species, mostly of the warmer portions of America, 15 species occurring in the eastern United States. The more common, *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, are known by the name of *milk-pea.*

galactic (ga-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. γαλακτικός, milky, < γάλα (γαλακτ-) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: see *lactage, lacteal, lactic*, etc.] **1.** Of or pertaining to milk; obtained from milk; lactic.—**2.** In *astron.*, pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactic circle**, that great circle of the heavens which most nearly coincides with the middle of the Milky Way.—**Galactic poles**, the two opposite points of the heavens situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

galactidrosis (ga-lak-ti-drō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + ἱδρώς, sweat, + *-osis.*] In *pathol.*, the sweating of a milk-like fluid.

galactine (ga-lak'tin), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *lactose.*

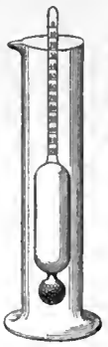
galactite (ga-lak'tīt), *n.* [< L. *galactites*, also *galactitis*, < Gr. γαλακτίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), a certain stone said to give out, when wetted and rubbed, a milky juice, < γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk: see *galactic.*] A variety of white natrolite occurring in Scotland in colorless acicular crystals.

galactocele (ga-lak'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-), milk, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a morbid accumulation of milk at some point in the female breast, either an extravasation from a ruptured duct or contained in a dilated duct.

Galactodendron (ga-lak-tō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A generic name for the cow-tree, *G. utile*, now commonly classed as *Brosimum Galactodendron*. See *cow-tree*.

galactoid (ga-lak'toid), *a.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling milk.

galactometer (gal-ak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A species of hydrometer for determining the richness of milk by its specific gravity. See *hydrometer* and *lactometer*.



Galactometer.

galactophagist (gal-ak-tof'a-jist), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ist*.] One who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright*. [Rare.]

galactophagous (gal-ak-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφάγος*, milk-fed, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk. [Rare.]

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tof-ō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *galactophor-ous* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples toward their orifices. *Dunglison*.

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλακτοφόρος*, giving milk, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing milk; lactiferous.—**Galactophorous duct**. See *duct*.

galactopoietic, galactopoetic (ga-lak″tō-poi-et'ik, -pō-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to increase the secretion of milk.

II. *n.* A substance which increases the secretion of milk.

galactopyretus (ga-lak″tō-pī-rē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] Milk-fever. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

galactorrhea, galactorrhœa (ga-lak-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *galactorrhœa*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ῥοή*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, an excessive flow of milk.

galactose (ga-lak'tōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *-ose*.] A crystalline dextrorotatory sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, produced by the action of dilute acids on milk-sugar.

galactozyme (ga-lak'tō-zīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] The result of the fermentation of milk by means of yeast. It is used in the steppes of Russia as a remedy for phthisis. *Dunglison*.

galacturia (gal-ak-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *οὖρον*, urine.] Same as *chyluria*.

gala-day (gā'lą-dā), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

He [Sir Paul Pindar] brought over with him a diamond valued at 30,000*l*.; the king wished to buy it on credit; this the sensible merchant declined, but favoured his majesty with the loan on *gala-days*.
Pennant, London, p. 613.

gala-dress (gā'lą-dres), *n.* [See *gala*[1].] A costume suited for gala-day festivities; a holiday dress.

galaget, galeget, *n.* [ME.: see *galosh*.] Same as *galosh*.

That is to wete, of all wete lethere and drye botez, botwez, schoez, pyncouz, *galegez*, and all other ware perteynyng to the saide crafte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

My hart-blood is wel nigh frorne, I feele,
And my *galage* growne fast to my heele.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Galagininæ (ga-laj-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Galagonina*, a similar group name; < *Galago*(*n-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, the galagos. It is characterized by the great elongation of the proximal tarsal bones, especially the calcaneum and navicular, disproportionately long hind limbs, high upright ears, and four mammæ, two pectoral and two inguinal. The group contains, besides the galagos proper, the smallest lemuroid animals, as the dwarf lemurs and mouse-lemurs of Madagascar, of the genus *Microcebus* and its subdivisions.

Thick-tailed Galago (*Galago crassicaudatus*).

Galago (ga-lā'gō), *n.* **1.** [NL.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, containing the true galagos of Africa, of the size of a squirrel and upward. One of the best-known species is the squirrel-lemur, *G. senegalensis*, also called *Otolicnus galago*, extensively distributed in Africa; the thick-tailed galago is *G. crassicaudatus*, about a foot long, the tail 16 inches; others are *G. mahali* and *G. demidoffi*. The larger and smaller forms of the genus are sometimes separated under the names *Otolemur* and *Otolicnus* respectively. One of the least of the latter is *G. murinus*, only about 4 inches long.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galagos* (-gōz).] A species or individual of the genus *Galago* or subfamily *Galaginæ*. See *gum-animal*.

galam butter (gā'lam but'ėr). See *vegetable butters*, under *butter*[1].

galanga (ga-lang'gą), *n.* [ML. and NL.: see *galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

galangal, galingale (ga-lang'gal or gal'an-gal, gal'in-gāl), *n.* [< ME. *galingale, galyngale*, etc. (found once in AS. *gallengar* (cf. OD. *galiguen*, MLG. *galligan*, MHG. *galgant, galgan, galgān*, G. *galgant*), but the ME. forms follow OF.), < OF. *galingal*, also *garingal*; early mod. E. also *galange*, < OF. *galange, galangue*, galangal, or cypress or aromatic root, F. (after ML.) *galanga* = Sp. Pg. It. *galanga* = Dan. *galange*, < ML. *galanga* = MGr. *γαλάγγα*, < Ar. *khalanjān, khōlinjān* = Pers. *khūlinjān, khawalinjān*, < Chinese *Ko-* (or *Kao-*) *liang-kiang*, galangal, i. e., mild ginger (*liang-kiang*, < *liang*, mild, + *kiang*, ginger) from *Ko* or *Kao*, also called *Kao-chow-fu*, a prefecture in the province of *Kwang-tung* (Canton), where galangal is chiefly produced. This word is interesting as being in E. the oldest word, in AS. the only word, of Chinese origin, except *silk*, which may be ultimately Chinese.] **1.** A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine (but much less than formerly), being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger. It was formerly used as a seasoning for food, and was one of the ingredients of galantine. The drug is mostly produced by *Alpinia officinarum*, a flag-like scitamineous plant, with stems about 4 feet high, clothed with narrow lanceolate leaves, and terminating in short simple racemes of handsome white flowers. The *greater galangal* is the root of *Kæmpferia Galanga*.

Poudre-marchaunt tart and *galyngale*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

2. A sedge, *Cyperus longus*, with an aromatic tuberous root. Also called *English galangal*.

The dale
Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
And meadow, set with slender *galingale*.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

galanget, *n.* [See *galangal*.] Same as *galangal*.

Galange [cometh] from China, Chaul, Goa & Cochin.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Galanthus (ga-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., short for **galactanthus*, < Gr. *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A small genus of *Amaryllidaceæ*, represented by the well-known snowdrop, *G. nivalis*. They are herbaceous plants with bulbous roots, narrow leaves, and drooping white bell-shaped flowers of six segments, the three outer being concave and spreading, and the three inner erect and shorter. There are four species, natives of middle and southern Europe and the Caucasus.

galantine (gal'an-tin), *n.* [< ME. *galantyne, galentyne*, < OF. *galentine*, F. *galantine*, < ML. *galatina* for *gelatina*, jelly: see *gelatin*, and cf. G. *gallerte*, jelly.] **1†.** A sauce in cookery made of sopped bread and spices. *Halliwell*.

No man yit in the morter spices grond
To [for] clarre ne to sause of *galentyne*.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 16.

With a spone take out *galentyne*, & lay it vpon the brede with reed wyne & poudre of synamon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 281.

2. A dish of veal, chicken, or other white meat, boned, stuffed, tied tightly, and boiled with spices and vegetables. It is served cold with its own jelly.

If the cold fowl and salad failed, there must be *galantine* of veal with ham to fall back on.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 84.

galanty-show, *n.* See *gallanty-show*.

Galapagian (gal-a-pā'ji-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Galapagos islands, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean about 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which country they belong.

galapago (gal-a-pā'gō), *n.* [Sp., a tortoise.] A military engine of defense; a tortoise, testudo, or mantlet: the Spanish word, sometimes used in English. Also spelled *gallipago*.

There were *gallipagos* or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants and those who undermined the walls.
Irving, Granada, p. 374.

galapectite (gal-a-pek'tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *πηκτός*, congealed, curdled (verbal adj. of *πηγνύναι*, fix, fasten, congeal, curdle), + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of halloysite.

galapee-tree (gal'a-pē-trē), *n.* The *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, a small araliaceous tree of the West Indies, with a nearly simple stem bearing a head of large digitate leaves.

Galatea (gal-a-tē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. Γαλάτεια, a fem. name.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In the form *Galathea*, by Bruguière (1792), to a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ*, characteristic of Africa, containing about 20 species, such as *G. reclusa*. In this sense also spelled *Galathæa, Galatæa*. Also called *Egeria*, and by other names. (*b*) In the form *Galathea*, by Fabricius (1793), to a genus of crustaceans. See *Galathea*. (*c*) [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, to the half-mourning butterfly, *Papilio galatea*.

Right Valve of *Galatea reclusa*.

2. [*l. c.*] A cotton material, striped blue and white. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Galathea (gal-a-thē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792; Fabricius, 1793), improp. for *Galatea*.] **1.** In *conch.*, same as *Galatea* (*a*).—**2.** The typical genus of macrurous crustaceans of the family *Galatheidæ*. *G. strigosa* is an example.

Galatheidæ (gal-a-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galathea* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans, having a large broad abdomen, well-developed caudal swimmerets, the first pair of legs chelate, the last pair weak and reduced: typified by the genus *Galathea*. Properly written *Galateidæ*.

Galatian (gā-lā'shan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galatia*, < Gr. Γαλατία, the country of the *Galatæ*, Gr. Γαλάται, a later word for Κέλτοι, Celts, connected with Γάλλοι, Gauls: see *Gaul*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Galatia, an ancient inland division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, conquered and colonized by the Gauls in the third century B. C.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galatia in Asia Minor.

O foolish *Galatians*, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth? Gal. iii. 1.

2. *pl.* The shortened title of the Epistle to the Galatians. (See below.) Abbreviated *Gal.*—**Epistle to the Galatians**, one of the epistles of the Apostle Paul, written to the Galatian churches probably about A. D. 56. Its chief contents are a vindication of Paul's authority as an apostle, a plea for the principle of justification by faith, and a concluding exhortation.

Galax (gā'laks), *n.* [NL., appar. based on Gr. *γάλα*, milk.] A genus of plants, referred to the natural order *Diapensiaceæ*, of a single species, *G. aphylla*, found in open woods from Virginia to Georgia. It is a stemless evergreen, with round-cordate leaves and a tall scape bearing a slender raceme of numerous small white flowers.

Galaxias (ga-lak'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλαξίας*, a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey: see *Galaxy*.] **1.** A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Galaxiidæ*. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of the southern hemisphere. *Cuvier*, 1817. —**2.** A subgenus or section of land-shells, typified by *Helix globulus*. *Beck*, 1837.

galaxidian (gal-ak-sid'i-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Galaxiidæ*; a galaxiid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Galaxiidæ (gal-ak-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galaxias* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous fishes, superficially resembling the *Salmonidæ*. They have an elongated scaleless body, the margin of the upper jaw formed chiefly by the short intermaxillaries, the dorsal fin opposite to and resembling the anal, few pyloric appendages, no adipose fin, and no oviduct. The family contains about 12 species of small fishes of trout-like aspect, inhabiting New Zealand, Australia, and South America. Also *Galaxiæ, Galaxidæ, Galaxiadæ*.

Galaxy (gal'ak-si), *n.* [< ME. *galaxie*, < OF. *galaxie*, F. *galaxie* = Sp. Pg. *galaxia* = It. *galassia*, < L. *galaxias*, the Milky Way (in pure L. *via lactea* or *circulus lacteus*), < Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κύκλος*, circle), the Milky Way, also the milk-stone, and a kind of fish, < *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic*.] **1.** In *astron.*, the Milky Way, a luminous band extending around the heavens. It is produced by myriads of stars, into which it is resolved by the telescope. It divides into two great branches, which remain apart for a distance of 150° and then reunite; there are also many smaller branches. At one point it spreads out very widely, exhibiting a fan-like expanse of interlacing branches nearly 20° broad; this terminates abruptly and leaves a kind of gap. At several points are seen dark spots in the midst of some of the brightest portions.

"Now," quod he tho, "cast up thyn ye,
Se yonder, lo, the *Galaxie*—
The whiche men clepe the Melky Weye,
For hit ya white: and somme, parfeye,
Callen hyt Watlynge stretе."
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 936.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*, that milky way,
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
Powder'd with stars. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 579.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *galaxies* (-siz).] Any assemblage of splendid, illustrious, or beautiful persons or things.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor. *Parr.*

Galba (gal'bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *galba*, a small worm, the ash-borer.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus made to include such species of *Limnæa* as *L. palustris*. *Schranck*, 1803. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Heyden*, 1826. (*c*) A supposed genus of worms. *Johnston*, 1834. (*d*) A genus of sternoxine beetles, of the family *Eucnemidæ*, having a few species, all of the Malay archipelago.—2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Calophyllum calaba*, a large tree of Trinidad. It is strong and durable, and one of the best woods of the region.

Galbalcyrhynchus (gal-bal-si-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Des Murs, 1845), intended to signify a jacamar with a bill like a kingfisher's, < *Galb(ula)* + *alcy(on)*, kingfisher, + Gr. *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of *Galbulidæ*, having the characters of *Galbula*, but a short, nearly even tail as in

Kingfisher Jacamar (*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis*).

Brachygalba, of 12 feathers, and a comparatively stout bill; the kingfisher jacamars. There is but one species, *G. leucotis*, 8 inches long, of a chestnut color with dark wings and tail, and white ears and bill, inhabiting the region of the upper Amazon. Also written *Galbalcyorhynchus*.

galban (gal'ban), *n.* [ME. *galbane* = G. *galban*, *galben*, < L. *galbanum*: see *galbanum*.] Same as *galbanum*. [Now seldom used.]

Brymstoon and *galbane* oute chaseth gnattes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

galbanum (gal'ba-num), *n.* [Also rarely *galban*, q. v.; = F. *galbanum* = Pr. *galbani*, *galba* = Sp. *gálbano* = Pg. It. *galbano*, < L. *galbanum*, LL. also *galbanus* and *chalbane*, Gr. *χαλβάνη*, < Heb. *khelb'nāh*, galbanum, < *khālab*, be fat; cf. *khālāb*, milk.] A gum resin obtained from species of *Ferula*, especially *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*, of the desert regions of Persia. It occurs in the form of translucent tears, and has a peculiar aromatic odor and a disagreeable alliaceous taste. It is used in medicine as a stimulating expectorant and as an ingredient in plasters.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onycha, and *galbanum*; . . . thou shalt make it a perfume.
Ex. xxx. 34, 35.

galbe (galb), *n.* [F., contour, sweep, curve, etc., OF. *galbe*, also *garbe*, a garb, comeliness, gracefulness, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.] In *art*, the general outline or form of any rounded object, as a head or vase; especially, in architecture, the curved form of a column, a Doric capital, or other similar feature.

galbula (gal'bū-lä), *n.* [L., dim. of *galbina*, some small bird, perhaps the yellow oriole (< *galbus*, yellow, of Teut. origin, G. *gelb*, yellow: see *yellow*), a different reading of *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. The classical name of some yellow bird of Europe, supposed to be the golden oriole, and the technical specific name of this oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. The name was also applied by Möhring in 1752 to a South American jacamar, and by Linnæus in 1758 to the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. See cut under *oriole*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of jacamars, established by Brisson in 1760, typical of the family *Galbulidæ*. There are nine South American species, of which *G. viridis* is a characteristic example. See cut under *jacamar*.

galbuli, *n.* Plural of *galbulus*.

galbulid (gal'bū-lid), *n.* A bird of the family *Galbulidæ*; a jacamar.

Galbulidæ (gal-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral zygodactylous non-passerine neotropical birds; the jacamars. It is characterized by the absence of the ambiens or accessory femorocaudal muscles; a nude elæodochon; large cæca; two carotids; one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; aftershafted plumage; 10 primaries, of which the first is short; 10 or 12 rectrices; lashed eyelids; operculate nostrils, bare of feathers; rictal vibrissæ; bill long, generally straight, slender, and acute; the feet feeble, with toes in pairs (in one genus the feet three-toed), the second toe united to the third as far as the middle of the second phalanx; and tarsi partly or imperfectly scutellate. The *Galbulidæ* have somewhat the aspect and habit of kingfishers, with which they were formerly associated; their nearest relatives are the puff-birds (*Bucconidæ*), and next the bee-eaters (*Meropidæ*) and rollers (*Coraciidæ*). There are 18 species and 6 genera, *Urogalba*, *Galbula*, *Brachygalba*, *Jacamaralcyon*, *Galbalcyrhynchus*, and *Jacamarops*. See *jacamar*, and cut under *Galbalcyrhynchus*.

Galbulinæ (gal-bū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galbula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Galbulidæ*, the jacamars proper, representing the whole of the family excepting the genus *Jacamarops*. The term was formerly equivalent to *Galbulidæ*. *P. L. Sclater.* See cut under *jacamar*.

galbulus (gal'bū-lus), *n.*; pl. *galbuli* (-lī). [L., the nut of the cypress-tree.] In *bot.*, a spherical cone formed of thickened peltate scales with a narrow base, as in the cypress, or berry-like with fleshy coherent scales, as in the juniper. See cut under *Cupressus*.

gale[1] (gāl), *v.* [ME. *galen*, sing, cry, croak, < AS. *galan* (pret. *gōl*, pp. *galcn*), sing, = OS. *galan* = OHG. *galan*, sing, = Icel. *gala*, sing, chant, crow, = Sw. *gala* = Dan. *gale*, crow. A deriv. of this verb appears in comp. *nightingale*, q. v., and prob., more remotely, in *gale*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To sing.—2. To cry; groan; croak. Hence—3. Of a person, to "croak"; talk.

Now telleth forth, thogh that the somonour *gale*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 38.

That gome [person] that gyrnes [grins] or *gales*,
I myself sall hym hurte full sore.
York Plays, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To sing; utter with musical modulations.

The lusty nightingale . . .
He myghte not slepe in al the nyghtertale,
But Domine labia gan he crye and *gale*.
Court of Love, l. 1356.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

gale[1] (gāl), *n.* [< *gale*[1], *v.*] 1. A song.—2. Speech; discourse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

gale[2] (gāl), *n.* [< ME. *gale*, a wind, breeze; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Dan. *gal* = Sw. *galen*, furious, mad, = Norw. *galen*, furious, violent, wild, mad, etc. (particularly used of wind and storm: *ein galen storm*, *eit galet veder* (*veer*), a furious storm), = Icel. *galinn*, furious, mad, frantic, prop. pp. of *gala*, sing, chant (cf. *galdra-hridh*, a storm raised by spells): see *gale*[1]. Less prob. < Icel. *gol*, mod. *gola*, a breeze. Cf. Ir. *gal*, smoke, vapor, steam, heat, *gal gaoithe*, a gale of wind (*gaoth*, wind).] 1. A strong natural current of air; a wind; a breeze; more specifically, in nautical use, a wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest: generally with some qualifying epithet: as, a gentle, moderate, brisk, fresh, stiff, strong, or hard *gale*.

A little *gale* will soon disperse that cloud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

And winds
Of gentlest *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their soft wings. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 364.

Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose:
The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first denounce the watery war.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Figuratively, a state of noisy excitement, as of hilarity or of passion. [Colloq.]

The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a *gale*. *Brooke.*

3. By extension, an odor-laden current of air. [Rare.]

At last, to our joy, dinner was announced; but oh, ye goda! as we entered the dining-room, what a *gale* met our nose! *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

Mackerel gale, either a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.—**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gale[3] (gāl), *n.* [= Sc. *gaul*, < ME. *gawl*, *gawyl*, *gazel*, < AS. *gagel*, m., *gagelle*, *gagolle*, f., gale, = MD. *gaghel*, D. *gagel* = MLG. *gagele-(krūt)*, wild myrtle, = G. *gagel*, a myrtle-bush, prob. = Icel. **gagl*, in comp. *gaglvidhr*, occurring but once, and supposed to mean myrtle, sweet-gale, < **gagl* + *vidhr* = AS. *wudu*, wood, tree.] The *Myrica Gale*, a shrub growing in marshy places in northern Europe and Asia and in North Americа: more usually called *sweet-gale*, from its pleasant aromatic odor.

I boated over, ran
My craft aground, and heard with beating heart
The *Sweet-Gale* rustle round the shelving keel.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

gale[4] (gāl), *n.* [Contr. of *gavel*[1], q. v.] 1. A periodical payment of rent, interest, duty, or custom; an instalment of money. [Eng.]—2. The right of a free miner to have possession of a plot of land within the Forest of Dean and hundred of St. Briavels, in England, and to work the coal and iron thereunder.—**Gale of interest**, obligation to pay interest periodically; also, interest due or to become due.—**Hanging gale**, rent in arrears.

Rent would be collected by revenue officers with as much regularity as the taxes. We should hear no more of "*hanging gale*," of large remissions, of accumulated arrears. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 587.

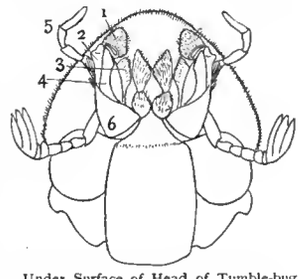
gale[5] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To ache or tingle with cold, as the fingers.

gale[6] (gāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *galed*, ppr. *galing*. [E. dial.] To crack with heat or dryness, as wood.

gale[7]†, *n.* [Cf. *galley-halfpenny*.] A copper coin.

And thanne the Delyved to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax brennyng in his honde All the masse tyme, ffor which Candyll they recyvyd of every Pylgryme v *gale* ob.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.

galea (gā'lē-ä), *n.*; pl. *galeæ* (-ē). [L., a helmet.] 1. A helmet, or something resembling a helmet in shape or position. (*a*) [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fossil sea-urchins or echini of galeate form. (*b*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as distinguished from the lacinia, another appendage of the same gnathite. Thus, in the cockroach the galea is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function, while the lacinia is a hard curved blade, serrate and spinose. See *lacinia*.



Under Surface of Head of Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), about four times natural size. 1, galea; 2, palpifer; 3, lacinia; 4, subgalea; 5, maxillary palp; 6, stipes.

The extremity of the maxillæ is often terminated by two divisions or lobes, of which the outer, in the Orthoptera, is termed the *galea*.

In *Cuvier's Règne Anim.* (tr. of 1849), p. 474.

(*c*) In *ornith.*, a frontal shield, as that of a coot or gallinule; a horny casque upon the head, as that of the cassowary (see cut under *cassowary*); a great helmet-like boss upon the bill, as in the hornbill. See cut under *hornbill*. (*d*) In *anat.*: (1) The amnion; especially, the part of the amnion which may cover the head of a new-born infant like a cowl. Also called *caul*. (2) The galea capitis (which see, below). (*e*) In *bot.*, a name given to the parts of the calyx or corolla when they assume the form of a helmet, as the upper lip of a ringent corolla.

2. In *pathol.*, headache extending all over the head.—3. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—**Galea capitis**, **galea aponeurotica**, in *human anat.*, names of the occipitofrontalis muscle, and especially of its tendinous aponeurosis, which covers the vertex of the skull like a cap.

galeast, *n.* See *galleass*.

galeate (gā'lē-āt), *a.* [< L. *galeatus*, pp. of *galeare*, cover with a helmet, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] 1. Covered with a helmet, or furnished with something having the shape or position of a helmet. (*a*) In *entom.*, provided with a galea, as the maxillæ of certain insects. (*b*) In *ornith.*, having on the head a crest of feathers resembling a helmet; or, and oftener, having a horny casque upon the head, as the cassowary, or a frontal shield, as a coot or gallinule. (*c*) In *bot.*, having a galea. (*d*) In *ichth.*, having a casque-like induration of the skin of the head, as many siluroid fishes.

2. Helmet-shaped: as, a *galcate* echinus; the *galeate* upper sepal of the monk's-hood.

galeated (gā'lē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *galeate*: as, the *galeated* curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

gale-beer (gāl'bēr), *n.* A beer flavored with the blossoms of a kind of heather, or perhaps sweet-gale. It is made chiefly in Yorkshire, and is said to be of ancient origin. [Eng.]

gale-day (gāl'dā), *n.* Rent-day. [Eng.]

galee (gā-lē'), *n.* [< *gale*[4] + *-ee*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the person to whom a gale has been granted. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galega (ga-lē'gä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *γάλα*, milk, + *ἄγειν*, lead, induce.] A genus of tall perennial leguminous herbs, with racemes of blue or white flowers and linear cylindrical pods. There are 3 or 4 species, of southern Europe and western Asia. The goat's-rue, *G. officinalis*, was formerly used in medicine as a diaphoretic and stimulant, and is occasionally found in gardens.

Goat's rue, or, as others call it, *galega*, may without disgust be taken somewhat plentifully in its entire substance as a salad.
Boyle, Insalubrity and Salubrity of the Air.

Galei (gā′lē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Galeus*, q. v.] A subordinal name for all the sharks or selachians except the *Rhinæ*.

Galeichthys (gā-lē-ik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel (later also a cat), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of sea-cats, or marine catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Tachysurinæ* or *Ariinæ*, closely related to *Tachysurus*, and by some united with it, but it is generally distinguished by the smooth skin of the head.

galeid (gā′lē-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Galeidæ*. Also *galeidan*.

Galeidæ (gā-lē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of small sharks, selachians, or plagiostomous fishes, of the order *Squali;* the topes, in which the spiracles and nictitating membranes are both developed. The common tope, *Galeus canis* or *Galeorhinus galeus*, is an example. The family takes name from the genus *Galeus*, which is the same as *Galeorhinus*, and is now merged in a more extensive family *Galeorhinidæ*. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galeidan (gā-lē′i-dan), *n.* Same as *galeid*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

galeiform[1] (gā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *galea*, a helmet, + *forma*, shape.] Helmet-shaped; casque-like; resembling a galea.

galeiform[2] (gā′lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Galeus*, q. v.] Having the form of a galeid; resembling the *Galeidæ*.

Galemyinæ (ga-lē-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galemys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Talpidæ:* synonymous with *Myogalinæ*.

Galemys (ga-lē′mis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), prop. **Galeomys*, < Gr. *γαλέη*, contr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of aquatic insectivorous mammals, of the family *Talpidæ* and subfamily *Galemyinæ* or *Myogalinæ*, now called *Myogale;* the desmans or musksbrews. See *desman*. Also *Galomys*.

galena (gā-lē′nā), *n.* [< L. *galena*, lead ore, dross of melted lead, < Gr. *γαλήνη*, lead ore (only as in L.), also an antidote to poison, lit. stillness (of the sea), calm, tranquillity.] 1. A remedy or antidote for poison; theriaca. See *theriaca*.—2. Native lead sulphid. It occurs crystallized, commonly in cubes, and also massive; most varieties show perfect cubical cleavage. It has a brilliant metallic luster and a bluish-gray or lead-gray color. It is a very common mineral, and is valuable as an ore of lead and often still more so as an ore of silver. The variety carrying silver is called *argentiferous galena*. Also called *galenite*.—**False galena**, or **pseudo-galena**. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

Galenian (gā-lē′ni-an), *a.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ian*.] Same as *Galenic*[2].—**Galenian figure**, the fourth figure of syllogism, the invention of which is attributed to Galen by Averroes and by a Greek glossator. It consists of the indirect moods added to the first figure by Theophrastus with their premises transposed—that is to say, the premise regarded by Theophrastus as the major is taken by Galen for the minor, and vice versa.

galenic[1] (gā-len′ik), *a.* [< *galena* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing galena. Also *galenical*.

Galenic[2] (gā-len′ik), *a.* [< *Galen* (L. *Galenus*, < Gr. Γαληνός) + *-ic*.] Relating to Galen, a celebrated physician and medical writer (born at Pergamum in Mysia about A. D. 130), or to his principles and method of treating diseases. Galen was noted for his precise description of the bones, muscles, nerves, and other organs, and for his use of the methods of experiment and vivisection. The Galenic (as opposed to chemical) remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots by infusion, decoction, etc. Also *Galenical, Galenian*.

I have given some idea of the chief remedies used by some of our earlier physicians, which were both *Galenic* and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 339.

galenical[1] (gā-len′i-kal), *a.* Same as *galenic*[1].

Galenical[2] (gā-len′i-kal), *a.* Same as *Galenic*[2].

galeniferous (gā-lē-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *galena*, galena, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing galena.

Galenism (gā′len-izm), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ism*.] The medical system or principles of Galen.

Galenist[1] (gā′len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see *Galenic*[2]) + *-ist*.] In *med.*, a follower of Galen.

Your majesty's recovery must be by the medicines of the *Galenists* and Arabians, and not of the Chemists or Paracelsians. For it will not be wrought by any one fine extract or strong water, but by a skillful compound of a number of ingredients. *Bacon*, To the King, Sept. 18, 1612.

We, like subtile chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *Galenists*, take it in gross.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i. 1.

These *Galenists* were what we should call herb-doctors to-day. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 319.

Galenist[2] (gā′len-ist), *n.* [< *Galen* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A member of a Mennonite sect founded in 1664 by Galen Abraham de Haan, a physician and preacher of Amsterdam, constituting the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

galenite[1] (gā-lē′nīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *galena*, 2.

Galenite[2]† (gā′len-īt), *n.* [< *Galen* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Galenist*[1].

Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galenite*,
Who (when the Crisis comes) dares euen foretell
Whether the Patient shal do ill or well.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

galenobismutite (gā-lē″nō-biz′mū-tīt), *n.* [< *galena* + *bismuth* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in compact masses, having a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster.

galentine†, *n.* Same as *galantine*, 1.

Galeobdolon (gā-lē-ob′dō-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *βδόλος*, stench, < *βδεῖν*, stink.] The old generic name of the weasel-snout, *G. luteum*, a common plant of Europe, now *Lamium Galeobdolon*. See *Lamium*.

Galeocerdo (gā″lē-ō-sėr′dō), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *κερδώ*, a fox, also a weasel, lit. the wily one or thief.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*. *G. tigris* is the tiger-shark, so called from its variegation in color. Fossil species from the Eocene upward have also been referred to this genus.

galeod (gā′lē-od), *n.* [< Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind: see *galeoid*.] A shark of any kind. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Galeodea (gā-lē-ō′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes*, q. v.] Same as *Solpugidea*. *Kirby and Spence*, 1826.

Galeodes (gā-lē-ō′dēs), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1807), < Gr. *γαλεώδης*, contr. of *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of arachnidans, typical of the family *Galeodidæ*, or *Solpugidæ*. *G.* or *Solpuga araneoides*, a European species, resembles a large and very hairy spider. It runs with great rapidity, is very voracious and ferocious, and will even attack and kill small mammals, biting with its powerful jaws into a vital part. When attacked it throws up its head and assumes a menacing attitude; its bite is reputed to be venomous, though its poisonous effects are probably much exaggerated. It is found on the steppes of the Volga and in southern Russia.

galeodid (gā-lē′ō-did), *n.* A member of the *Galeodidæ*.

Galeodidæ (gā-lē-od′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of spider-like arachnids, constituting the order *Galeodea* or *Solpugidea* or *Solifugæ;* the weasel-spiders. They have a segmented cephalothorax, the head being distinct from the thorax; a long segmented abdomen; subchelate chelicereS; pediform pedipalps, like an extra pair of legs, making five pairs in all; two eyes; the body hairy; and tracheal respiration. These spiders are active, predatory, and nocturnal; they inhabit hot countries, chiefly of the old world. See *Galeodes*. Also called *Solpugidæ*.

galeoid (gā′lē-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *εἶδος*, form; cf. Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, of the shark kind, < *γαλεός*, shark, + *εἶδος*, form.] Weasel-like: applied specifically—(*a*) in *entom.*, to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidæ;* (*b*) to the sharks or selachians of the family *Galeidæ* or its equivalent.

The *galeoid* selachians. *T. Gill*, Science, IV. 524.

Galeomma (gā-lē-om′ä), *n.* [NL. (Turton, 1825), < Gr. *γαλέη*, weasel, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Galeommidæ*.

galeommid (gā-lē-om′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Galeommidæ*.

Galeommidæ (gā-lē-om′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeomma* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Galeomma*, established by J. E. Gray in 1840: associated by most recent conchologists with the *Eryeinidæ*.

galeopithecid (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′sid), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Galeopithecidæ*.

Galeopithecidæ (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeopitheeus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arboreal frugivorous flying quadrupeds, of the order *Insectivora*, constituting the suborder *Dermoptera* or *Pterophora;* the so-called flying-lemurs, formerly associated by some with the lemurs, by others even with the bats. They have a cutaneous expansion forming a parachute, extended to the wrists and ankles of the long slender limbs, including the tail, and advancing upon the neck; the digita also being broadly webbed. They are characterized by palmate and deeply pectinate lower incisors, having teeth like a comb; inguinal testes; a pendent penis; a bicornuate uterus; axillary mammæ; a large cæcum; well-developed orbits and zygomata; the ulna and radius united distally, while the tibia and fibula are distinct; large tympanic osseous bullæ; and a long pubic symphysis. The dental formula is. i. $\frac{2}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3}$ = 34. See *Galeopithecus*. Also called *Galeopithecina*.

galeopithecine (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′sin), *a.* Having the characters of a flying-lemur; of or pertaining to the genus *Galeopithecus* or family *Galeopithecidæ*.

galeopithecoid (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* Same as *galeopithecine*.

Galeopithecus (gā″lē-ō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical and only genus of the family *Galeopithecidæ*. There are two species of flying-lemurs, *G. volans* and *G. philippensis*, inhabiting the forests of the

Flying-lemur (*Galeopithecus volans*).

Philippines and other islands of the Indian archipelago, and the Malay peninsula, subsisting chiefly on leaves, but also doubtless on insects. They are nocturnal in habit, passing the daytime hanging head downward in the trees like bats, and during the night gliding through the air for many yards at a leap, by means of their great parachutes. See *flying-lemur*.

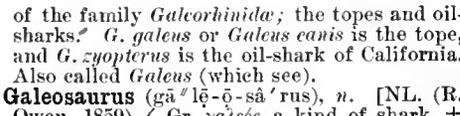
Galeopsis (gā-lē-op′sis), *n.* [L. (Pliny), a kind of nettle, blind nettle, < Gr. *γαλέοψις* (Dioscorides), appar. for **γαλέοψις*, < *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A small genus of annual labiate weeds of Europe. The common hempnettle, *G. Tetrahit*, is widely naturalized in the United States.

galeorhinid (gā″lē-ō-rin′id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Galeorhinidæ*.

Galeorhinidæ (gā″lē-ō-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of anarthrous selachians, containing about 20 genera and a third of the species of sharks. They have an anal and two dorsal fins without spines, the head oval above, the eyes with a nictitating membrane, and the hinder gill-slit above the base of the pectoral fin.

Galeorhininæ (gā″lē-ō-ri-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeorhinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Galeorhinidæ*, having the teeth compressed and entire or serrate.

Galeorhinus (gā″lē-ō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1816), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] A genus of small sharks, typical



Oil-shark (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

of the family *Galeorhinidæ;* the topes and oil-sharks. *G. galeus* or *Galeus canis* is the tope, and *G. zyopterus* is the oil-shark of California. Also called *Galeus* (which see).

Galeosaurus (gā″lē-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1859), < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, characterized by their theriodont dentition. See the extract. Also written *Galesaurus*.

The most remarkable, in reference to the dental system, is the *Galeosaurus*, in which the well marked differences in size and shape permit the division of the teeth, in both upper and lower jaws, into incisors, canines, and molars.
Owen, Anat., I. 409.

Galeoscoptes (gā″lē-ō-skop′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1851), < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, also sometimes a cat, + *σκώπτης*, a mocker, < *σκώπτειν*, mock.] A genus of mocking-thrushes of the subfamily *Mimimæ*, or a subgenus of *Mimus*, the type and only member of which is the common cat-bird of the United States, *G.* or *M. carolinensis*. See *cat-bird*.

galeott, galeotet, *n.* See *galiot*.

Galeotherium (gā″lē-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, probably of the family *Viverridæ*.

galera (gā-lē′rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *galera*, occasional form of *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Galera barbara*, of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America; the taira.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of which the galera is the type, or a subgenus of

Taira (*Galera barbara*).

Galictis, contrasted with *Grisonia*. *J. E. Gray.* —**3.** Plural of *galerum*.

Galerella (gal-ē-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < L. *galerum*, *galera*, a helmet, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ichneumons, of the subfamily *Herpestinæ* and family *Viverridæ*.

galeri, *n.* Plural of *galerus*.

Galeria (gā-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., orig. *Galleria* (Fabricius, 1798), prob. < L. *galerum*, helmet: in ref. to the palpi, which are directed back over the head.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the subfamily *Crambinæ*. *G. cercana* or *mellonella* is the bee-moth, a great pest in apiculture, the destructive larvæ of which feed on the wax, and also bore tubes or galleries in it. See *bee-moth*.

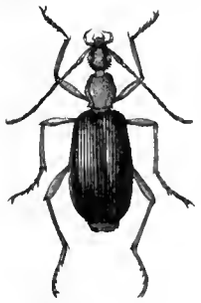
galericula, *n.* Plural of *galericulum*.

galericulate (gal-ē-rik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *galericulum*, a cap (dim. of *galerum*, a kind of hat), + *-ate*[1].] Covered as with a hat or cap; having a little galea.

galericulum (gal-ē-rik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *galericula* (-lä). [L., dim. of *galerum*, *galerus*: see *galerum*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a peruke. See *galerum*.

Galeriidæ (gal-ē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid moths, the bee-moths, taking name from the genus *Galeria*: used by few authors. Also spelled *Galleriidæ*. *Galleridæ*.

Galerita (gal-ē-rī′tä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < L. *galerum*, a helmet.] 1. A genus of caraboid beetles. *G. janus*, a common species of the United States, found under stones in summer, is about three fourths of an inch long, bluish-black with red legs, antennæ, and prothorax; the head is elongate, and the prothorax less than half as wide as the truncate elytra. 2. In *Mollusca*, same as *Capulus*.



Galerita janus. (Line shows natural size.)

galerite (gal′ē-rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Galerites*, q. v.] An echinite or fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites* or family *Galeritidæ*.

Galerites (gal-ē-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *galerum*, a helmet, + *-ites*.] A genus of echinites, or fossil sea-urchins, chiefly from the Chalk: so called from the hat-like figure. *G. albogalerus*, one of the commonest species, is so called from its fancied resemblance to the white cap of a priest.

Galeritidæ (gal-ē-rit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1835), < *Galerites* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-urchins typified by the genus *Galerites*, with globular or subpentagonal shell, centric mouth, eccentric anus, and non-petaloid ambulacra converging to a common apex.

Galeruca (gal-ē-rö′kä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), of uncertain formation; perhaps < L. *galera*, a helmet, + *eruca*, a caterpillar.] The typical genus of the family *Galerucidæ*, resembling the larger flea-beetles, but having the front flat with a median impressed line. *G. xanthomelæna* is a European species which damages the elm, and is said to have been introduced in America as early as 1837. It is of oblong form, a quarter of an inch long, of yellowish-green color, striped with black. Also spelled *Galleruca*.

Galeruca notata. (Line shows natural size.)

Galerucidæ (gal-ē-rö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galeruca* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetramerous herbivorous beetles, of the series *Cyclica* or *Phytophaga*, of the order *Coleoptera*, and typified by the genus *Galeruca*, now often merged in *Chrysomelidæ*. Also called *Galerucæ* (Latreille, 1802), *Galerucida* (Leach, 1815), *Galerucitæ* (Latreille, 1825), *Galerucites* (Newman, 1834), *Galerucides* (Westwood, 1839), and *Galerucariæ* (Shuckard, 1840). [The group is disused.]

galerum, galerus (gā-lē′rum, -rus), *n.*; pl. *galera, galeri* (-rä, -rī). [L., also *galera* (neut., masc., and fem. respectively), a helmet-like covering for the head, a cap, < *galea*, a helmet: see *galea*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A peruke or periwig worn by both men and women. The frequent changes in the style of hair-dressing were imitated by these perukes. They were also worn for disguise, etc. (*b*) A round or helmet-like hat of leather; a hat or head-dress worn by some priests, especially the flamen Dialis; any close-fitting cap, whether of cloth or of leather.

As a separate male head-dress, there was the *galerus*, a hat of leather, said to have been worn by the Lucumos in early times. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

Galesaurus (gal-ē-sâ′rus), *n.* Same as *Galeosaurus*.

Galestes (gā-les′tēz), *n.* [NL., supposed to stand for **Galelestes*, < Gr. *γαλέη*, a weasel, + *λῃστής*, a robber.] A generic name applied by Owen to the remains of a large mammal found in 1858 in the Purbeck beds of Upper Oölitic age, supposed to have been a carnivorous marsupial, one of the premolars of which had an external vertical groove.

galet[1], *n.* See *gallet*.

galet[2] (gā′let), *n.* [< Gr. *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A book-name of the foussa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*, a feline quadruped of Madagascar. *Cuvier.* See *Cryptoprocta*.

Galeus (gā′lē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαλεός*, a kind of shark marked like a weasel, < *γαλέη*, a weasel, marten, polecat.] A genus of sharks, giving name to the family *Galeidæ*, and variously defined by different authors. *G. canis*, also called *Galeorhinus galeus*, is the common tope, penny-dog, or miller's-dog, one of the smaller sharks, about 6 feet long, with sharp, triangular, serrated teeth. See cut under *Galeorhinus*.

galgulid (gal′gū-lid), *n.* A bug of the family *Galgulidæ*.

Galgulidæ (gal-gū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galgulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the group *Aurocorisæ*. It contains dark-colored bugs living in moist places, having a short, thick, clumsy body, a nearly vertical shield-like triangular face, prominent eyes, short, stout, acute, retrorse rostrum, protuberant prothorax, blunt elytra, short spinous fore thighs, and long free hind legs. Also called *Galgulini* and *Galgulites*.

galgulus (gal′gū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *galgulus*, some small bird, the witwall.] 1. In *ornith.*, an old book-name of various birds, among them the roller, *Coracias garrula*. (*a*) The technical specific name of various species, as *Loriculus galgulus*, a lory of Java. (*b*†) [*cap.*] Same as *Coracias*. *Brisson*, 1760. 2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, the typical genus of bugs of the family *Galgulidæ*, of heavy build, with large prominent eyes, hollowed beneath to receive the short stout antennæ. The genus is exclusively American. *G. oculatus* is an example.

Galgulus oculatus. (Line shows natural size.)

galiat (gā′li-ät), *n.* [NL., a var. of (or an error for) L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] An old medical composition in which galls were an ingredient. *Dunglison.*

galiage (gā′li-äj), *n.* [< *galc*[4] + *-age*. Cf. ML. *galeagium*, a tax, tribute.] In *coal-mining*, the royalty paid by the galee. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

Galic (gā′lik), *a.* A rare spelling of *Gaelic*.

Galician[1] (gā-lish′iän), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (Sp. *Galicia*, ult. < L. *Gallæcus*, pl. *Gallæci*, a people of western Hispania: see *Gallegan*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a former kingdom and later countship and province in the northwestern part of Spain (now divided into four provinces), comprising a part of the ancient Roman province of Gallæcia.

The family of Cervantes was originally *Galician*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., II. 90.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain. Also called *Gallegan*.

Galician[2] (gā-lish′iän), *a.* and *n.* [< *Galicia* (G. *Galizien*) (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galicia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, on the Russian frontier, formerly a part of Poland.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Austria-Hungary; specifically, one of the indigenous inhabitants of Galicia, who are chiefly Slavs, divided into Poles and Ruthenians, speaking their native Slavic tongues.

Galictis (gā-lik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1826), < Gr. *γαλ(έη)*, a weasel, a marten, + *ἰκτις*, the *γαλέη ἀγρία*, or yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of South American plantigrade *Mustelinæ*, including the grison and the galera, related to the martens. *G. vittata* is the grison, sometimes called the South American wolverene or glutton, and Guiana marten. *G. barbara* is the taira or galera. The genus is now usually divided into two, *Galictis* proper or *Grisonia* for the first of these animals, and *Galera* for the second. See *Galera*.

Grison (*Galictis* or *Grisonia vittata*).

Galidia (gā-lid′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1837), < Gr. *γαλιδεύς*, a young weasel, dim. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of viverrine carnivorous quadrupeds, type of a subfamily *Galidiinæ*, of the family *Viverridæ*. There are several species peculiar to Madagascar, as *G. elegans*.

Galidictis (gal-i-dik′tis), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1839), < Gr. *γαλιδεύς*, a young weasel (dim. of *γαλέη*, a weasel), + *ἰκτις*, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of herpestine carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Herpestinæ*, found in Madagascar. *G. vittata* and *G. striata* are two longitudinally striped species.

Galidictis striata.

Galidiinæ (gā-lid-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Galidia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Viverridæ*, typified by the genus *Galidia*, having the sectorial tooth strong, the upper tubercular molars broad, the feet subplantigrade, and the tail moderately long, bushy, and not prehensile.

Galilean[1] (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Galilæus*, < Gr. *Γαλιλαῖος*, pertaining to Galilee, < *Γαλιλαία*, L. *Galilæa*, Galilee, < Heb. *Galil*, Galilee, lit. a circle.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Galilee, the northernmost division of Palestine in the time of Christ, lying north of Samaria.—**Galilean lake**, the lake of Gennesaret, or sea of Galilee or of Tiberias, lying on the eastern border of Galilee.

Last came, and last did go,
The pilot of the *Galilean lake*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 109.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Galilee.

And about the space of one hour after another confidently affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with him: for he is a *Galilæan*. Luke xxii. 59.

2. One of a class among the Jews who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans about the time of the emperor Augustus.—**3.** A Christian, as a follower of Jesus Christ, called *the Galilean*: used by the ancient Jews in contempt.

He [Julian the Apostate] died in the midst of his plans in a campaign against Persia, characteristically exclaiming (according to later tradition), "*Galilæan*, thou hast conquered!"
McClintock and Strong, Cyc. Biblical Lit., IV. 1090.

Galilean[2] (gal-i-lē′an), *a.* [< *Galileo*, prop. only the 'Christian' name of *Galileo Galilei*, the Italian family of Galilei being so called from one of its members, *Galileo* de' Bonajuti. The name represents L. *Galilæus*, Galilean, of Galilee in Judea: see *Galilean*[1].] Of or pertaining to Galileo, a great Italian mathematician and natural philosopher (1564–1642), who laid the foundations of the science of dynamics. He was one of the earliest advocates of the Copernican system of astronomy, and made many important astronomical discoveries.—**Galilean law**, the law of the uniform acceleration of falling bodies.—**Galilean number**, the quantity *g*, or the acceleration of gravity.—**Galilean telescope**, a telescope with a concave lens for its eyepiece, like an opera-glass. See *telescope*.

galilee (gal′i-lē), *n.* [< OF. *galilee, galileye*, < L. *Galilæa*, Galilee: see *Galilean*[1].] A chapel connected with some early English medieval churches, in which penitents and catechumens were placed, to which monks returned after processions, in which ecclesiastics were allowed to meet women who had business with them, and whence the worthy dead were buried. The galilee was often lower than the rest of the church, and was considered less sacred. Three galilees remain in England, connected with the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The name is supposed to have been suggested by the passage cited from Mark. Compare *narthex*.

But go your way, tell his [Christ's] disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into *Galilee*: there shall ye see him. Mark xvi. 7.

Durham's *Galilee*, however, is not a porch, for it has no entrance save from the church itself.
The Century, XXXV. 2.

galilee-porch (gal′i-lē-pōrch), *n.* A name sometimes given to a galilee when it has direct communication with the exterior, and can thus be considered as a vestibule to the main church.

galim, *n.* Same as *geleem*.

galimatias† (gal-i-mā′shias), *n.* [Formerly also *gallimatias*; < F. *galimatias*, nonsense, gibberish. According to Huet, the term arose from the blundering speech of a certain advocate, who, pleading in Latin the cause of a man named Matthew, whose cock had been stolen, often used, instead of *gallus Matthiæ*, Matthew's cock, the words *galli Matthias*, the cock's Matthew! But this story is doubtless a mere concoction, suggested by the form of the word. It is perhaps merely a popular variation of *galimafrée*, a medley: see *gallimaufry*.] 1. Confused talk; gibberish; nonsense of any kind.

And now Tacitus, so long famed for his political sagacity, will be made to pronounce this *gallimatias* from his oracular tripod, "The Jews were not convicted so properly for the crime of setting fire to Rome, as for the crime of being hated by all mankind."
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., Pref.

2. Any confused or nonsensical mixture of incongruous things.

Her dress, like her talk, is a *galimatias* of several countries. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 332.

galimeta-wood (gal-i-mē′tä-wůd), *n.* The wood of the white bully-tree of the West Indies, *Dipholis salicifolia*. See *bully-tree*.

galingale, *n.* See *galangal*.

galiongee (gal-iọn-jē′), *n.* [< Turk. *qalyonji*, a man-of-war's man, a sailor in the navy, < *qalyon*, a man-of-war (prob. < It. *galeone*, a galleon: see *galleon*), + *ji*, a suffix denoting occupation.] A Turkish sailor.

All that a careless eye could see
In him was some young *Galiongée*.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

galiot†, **galliot**† (gal′i-ọt), *n.* [Formerly also *galeot, galleot, galeote*; < ME. *galiote* = D. *galjoot* = G. *galiotte, galeotte* = Dan. *galliot* = Sw. *galiot*, < OF. *galiote*, F. *galiote, galiotte*, f., OF. (also F.) *galiot*, m., = Sp. Pg. *galeota* = It. *galeotta*, < ML. *galeota*, dim. of *galea*, a galley: see *galley*.] 1. A small galley or a sort of brigantine formerly in use, built for pursuit, and propelled by both sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

The whole Naule there meeting together, were 254. tall shippes, and aboue threescore *galliots*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 24.

Certain *galliots* of Turks laying aboard of certain vessels of Venice.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 37).

There are several fine arsenals about it [the port of Candia], which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ships or *galeotes*, though many of them have been destroyed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 258.

2. An old Dutch or Flemish vessel for cargoes, with very much rounded ribs and a flattish bottom, a mizzenmast placed near the stern carrying a square mainsail and maintopsail, and a forestay to the mainmast (there being no foremast), with forestaysail and jibs.—3. A bomb-ketch.

Galipea (gal-i-pē′ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. *G. Cusparia* is a small tree of Venezuela, and yields the Angostura or Cusparia bark, a stimulant aromatic tonic and febrifuge.

galipot (gal′i-pot), *n.* [Also written *gallipot*; < F. *galipot*, formerly *galipo* (Littré). Cf. *garipot* (16th century), a kind of pine; origin obscure.] The turpentine which concretes upon the stem of *Pinus Pinaster*.

galium (gā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. **galium, galion*, < Gr. *γάλιον*, galinm (so called in allusion to the use of *Galium verum* in curdling milk), < *γάλα*, milk: see *galactic*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Galium*.—2. [*cap.*] A large genus of rubiaceous herbs, with square slender stems, verticillate estipulate leaves, small tetramerous and usually white flowers, and a single seed in each of the two cells of the fruit, which is dry or sometimes berry-like. The stems are often retrorsely hispid, and the fruit is frequently armed with minute hooked prickles. The roots of many species yield a purple dye. There are about 200 species, found in all temperate regions, over 30 occurring in the United States. The goosegrass or cleavers, *G. Aparine*, is a common species very widely distributed around the globe. Various species are popularly known as *bedstraw*. The yellow or lady's bedstraw, *G. verum*, has yellow flowers, as has also the crosswort, *G. cruciatum*. The former is employed in some parts of Great Britain for coagulating milk.

gall[1] (gâl), *n.* [< ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, ONorth. *galla* = OS. *galla* = D. *gal* = MLG. *galle* = OHG. *galla*, MHG. G. *galle* = Icel. *gall* = Sw. *galla* = Dan. *galde* = L. *fel* (*fell-*) (> It. *fiele* = Sp. *hiel* = Pg. *fel* = F. *fiel*) = Gr. *χολή* (> ult. E. *cholic*[1], *cholera*, etc.) = OBulg. *zlŭti, zlŭci*, gall, bile; perhaps allied to AS. *geolo, geolu*, E. *yellow*, q. v., to L. *helvus*, yellowish, and to Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin*, etc.] 1. The bitter secretion of the liver: same as *bile*[2], 1. See also *ox-gall*. In the authorized version of the Old Testament *gall* is used to translate two Hebrew words, one signifying animal gall, and the other a vegetable poison the nature of which is involved in uncertainty. In Turkey the gall of the carp is used as a green pigment and in staining paper.

Ther hi habbeth dronke bittrere then the *galle*.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 273).

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with *gall*.
Mat. xxvii. 34.

Hence—2. Bitterness of feeling; rancor; malignity; hate.

All this not moves me,
Nor stirs my *gall*, nor alters my affections.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Neither envy nor *gall* hath entered me upon this controversy. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Pref.

3. The gall-bladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.
Sir T. Browne.

4. [Cf. *bile*[2], 2.] Impudence; effrontery; cheek. [Local, slang.]—5. The scum of melted glass.—**In the gall of bitterness**. See *bitterness*.

gall[2] (gâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule*; < ME. *galle*, < AS. *gealla*, a gall (on a horse), = D. *gal*, a windgall, = MLG. *galle* = MHG. *galle*, a swelling or tumor on a horse's leg, G. *galle* = Dan. *galle* = Sw. *galla*, a disease in a horse's feet, an excrescence under a horse's tongue, = Icel. *galli*, a flaw, fault, defect. Cf. OF. *galle*, a galling, fretting, itching of the skin, F. *gale*, a scab, scurf, mange, itch, ML. *galla*, scab; Sp. *agalla*, pl. *agalles*, windgalls, also a distemper of the glands under the cheeks or in the tonsils. If the Rom. forms are not of Teut. origin, all the forms must be referred to L. *galla*, a gallnut, with which at all events they have been confused: see *gall*[3].] 1. A sore on the skin, caused by fretting or rubbing; an excoriation.

Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 463.

If they be pricked, they will kick; if they be rubbed on the *gall*, they will wince. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.
Government of the Tongue.

2. A fault, imperfection, or blemish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *stone-* and *marble-cutting*, a hollow made in the surface of a slab by changing the direction of the cut.—4. A spot where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *Halliwell* (spelled *gaul*).—5. In the southern United States, a low spot, as near the mouth of a river, where the soil under the matted surface has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow on it. See *bay-gall*.—**Cypress-gall**, a gall which has a firm, sandy soil, free from acidity, bearing a dwarf kind of cypress unfit for use. *Bartlett*. See def. 5.—**To claw on the gall**†. See *claw*.

gall[2] (gâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gaul, gaule*; < ME. *gallen*, chiefly in pp. *galled*, < AS. **gealian*, only in pp. *gealled*, galled, chafed (of a horse), = D. *gallen*, gall, chafe, = OF. *galler, galer*, gall, fret, itch, rub; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fret and wear away, as the skin, by friction; excoriate; break the skin of by rubbing: as, a saddle *galls* the back of a horse.

Besides, my horse's back is something *gall'd*,
Which will enforce me ride a sober pace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

The snorting beast began to trot,
Which *gall'd* him in his seat.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Show us thy neck where the king's chain has *galled*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 283.

2. To impair the surface of by rubbing; wear away: as, to *gall* a mast or a cable.

And the Gabriell, riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 66.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. To fret; vex; irritate: as, to be *galled* by sarcasm.

Christ himselfe the fountaine of meeknesse found acrimony anough to be still *galling* and vexing the Prelaticall Pharisees. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

No Truths can be so uneasie and provoking as those which *gaul* the Consciences of Men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

The sarcasms of the King soon *galled* the sensitive temper of the poet. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

4. To harass; distress: as, the troops were *galled* by the shot of the enemy.

Leisly then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the river, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled* as they were enforced to retire.
Baker, Charles I., an. 1640.

The Christians not merely *galled* them from the battlements, but issued forth and cut them down in the excavations they were attempting to form.
Irving, Granada, p. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fret; be or become chafed.

Thou'lt *gall* between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. To act in a galling manner; make galling or irritating remarks.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

gall[3] (gâl), *n.* [Not in ME.; < OF. *galle*, F. *galle* = OSp. *galla*, Sp. *agalla* = Pg. *galha* = It. *galla* = Dan. *galle*, in comp. *gal-* = D. *gal-* = G. *gall-* = Sw. *gall-*, in comp. (see *gall-apple, gallnut*), a gall, gallnut, < L. *galla*, a gallnut, oak-apple.] 1. A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, ordinarily due to the action of some virus deposited by the female along with the egg, but often to the irritation of the larva. Galls made by *Cynipidæ* are of the former kind; but some other hymenopters, as certain saw-flies, and many lepidopters, dipters, coleopters, and hemipters are also gall-makers. The galls of commerce are produced by a species of *Cynips* which deposits its eggs in the tender shoots of the *Quercus Lusitanica* (*Q. infectoria*), a species of oak abundant in Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, etc. Galls are inodorous, and have a nauseously bitter and astringent taste. They are nearly spherical, and vary from the size of a pea to that of a hazelnut. When good, they are of a blue, black, or deep-olive color. They

Gall, or Oak-apple, produced by *Cynips quercus-inanis*, showing the internal cobwebby structure.

are also termed *nutgalls* or *gallnuts*, and are known in commerce by the names of *white, green*, and *blue*. The two latter kinds are the best. The chief products of galls are tannin or gallotannic acid, of which the best galls yield from 60 to 70 per cent. Galls from other species of oak, as well as from other kinds of trees, are met with in commerce and are used for dyeing and tanning, as tamarisk-galls from *Tamarix orientalis*, Chinese galls from *Rhus semialata*, and Bokhara galls from various species of *Pistacia*. These galls are of very various forms and sizes.

The nuts called *galls* doe ever breake out all at once in a night, and namely about the beginning of June, when the sunne is out of the signe Gemini.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 7.

I swear (and else may insects prick
Each leaf into a *gall*)
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth them all.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

In the autumn (also on oak leaves) are found those curious flat brownish *galls* commonly called "oak spangles," which by many are taken for fungi, and have indeed been described as such. *Encye. Brit.*, XII. 574.

2. An excrescence on or under the skin of a mammal or a bird, produced by the puncture of an acarid or of an insect of the dipterous genus *Œstrus*. *Encye. Brit.*—3. A distortion in a plant caused by a species of parasitic fungus. [Rare.]

gall[3] (gâl), *v. t.* [< *gall*[3], *n.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

By *galling*, silk increases in weight, so that by repeating several times the steeping in galls a very considerable increase of weight can be communicated to silk.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 80.

For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is *galled* cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk. *Ure*, Dict., I. 358.

Galla (gal'ạ), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of eastern Africa, inhabiting the region from Abyssinia southward to the vicinity of the equator, and numerous in Abyssinia itself. Although having a dark complexion, the Gallas are not related to the negroes; their language is allied to that of the Somalis and other neighboring peoples, and belongs to the Hamitic division of languages.

gallachet, *n.* See *galosh*.

gallant (gal'ạnt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt* (found only as a noun), < OF. *galant*, F. *galant* (= Sp. It. *galante*), gay, sprightly, brave, ppr. of *galer*, rejoice, make merry, < *gale*, show, mirth, festivity, = Sp. Pg. *gala*, show, courtdress, = It. *gala*, festive attire, ornament (see *gala*[1]); prob. of Teut. origin: AS. *gāl*, wanton, bad, = OS. *gēl*, mirthful, = D. *geil* = MLG. *geil*, vigorous, hilarious, proud, luxuriant, fertile, = OHG. MHG. G. *geil*, rank, luxuriant, wanton, lascivious (> Dan. *geil*, lascivious). Cf. Icel. *gāll*, a fit of gaiety, Goth. *gailjan*, make to rejoice. II. *n.* < ME. *galant*, *galaunt*, < OF. *galant*, n., = Sp. *galan*, n.; from the adj. The attempted distinction of accent in the sense 'polite and attentive to women' is recent (18th century) and artificial, in imitation of the F. accent.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gay; fine; splendid; magnificent; showy as regards dress, ornamentation, or any external decorative effect. [Now rare except with reference to attire.]

The *gallant* garnishing, and the beautiful setting forth of it, . . . that he left to his posterity.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

A comely Virgin in *gallant* attire, which shall embrace him, and he her. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 264.

As Bothwell was walking in the lowlands alane, . . .
He met six ladies sae *gallant* and fine.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 158).

I thought he had been king, he was so *gallant*;
There's none here wears such gold.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

This towne is built in a very *gallant* place.
Evelyn, Diary, March 18, 1644.

A more *gallant* and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

2. Brave; high-spirited; heroic: as, a *gallant* officer.

Arch. You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius. . . .
Cam. It is a *gallant* child. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Questionless, this Gustavus (whose Anagram is Augustus) was a great Captain, and a *gallant* Man.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

He [Lesley] told them, by lying there all was sure; but that by engaging in action with *gallant* and desperate men all might be lost; yet they still called on him to fall on.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, i.

The *gallant* soldier whom he [Arnold] had led within the American lines . . . expiated his conduct on the gibbet.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Honorable; magnanimous; chivalrous; noble: as, a *gallant* antagonist.

That *gallant* spirit hath aspir'd the clouds,
Which too untimely here did scorn the earth.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

4. (Also ga-lant'.) In later use, courtly; polite; attentive to women; inclined to courtship; in a bad sense, amorous; erotic.

When first the soul of love is sent abroad,
. . . the gay troops [of birds] begin
In *gallant* thought to plume the painted wings.
Thomson, Spring, l. 585.

The General attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything *gallant* as they went down stairs, admiring the elasticity of her walk, which corresponded exactly with the spirit of her dancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

Violante del Cielo died in 1693, ninety-two years old, having written and published many volumes of . . . poetry and prose, some of the contents of which are too *gallant* to be very nunlike. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 26.

=**Syn. 1.** Magnificent, brilliant.—**2.** *Valiant, Courageous*, etc. (see *brave*); bold, high-spirited, manful.

II. *n.* **1.** A gay, dashing person (rarely applied to a woman); a courtly or fashionable man.

The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and tailors.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

I saw the auncient pictures of many Roman *Gallants*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 185.

Mer. This widow seems a *gallant*.
Love. A goodly woman;
And to her handsomeness she bears her state,
Reserv'd and great.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

Now 'tis nois'd I have money enough, how many *gallants* of all sorts and aexes court me!
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Was it not my *Gallant* that whistled so charmingly in the Parlour, before he went out this Morning? He's a most accomplished Cavalier. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

2. An ardent, intrepid youth; a daring spirit; a man of mettle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amongst the rest he had chosen Gabrielle Beadle, and Iohn Russell, the only two *gallants* of this last Supply.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

Scarce blood enough in all their sickly veins
To give each naked curtle-axe a stain,
That our French *gallants* shall to-day draw out.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. (Also ga-lant'.) A man who is particularly attentive to women; one who habitually escorts or attends upon women; a ladies' man.—**4.** A wooer; a suitor; in a bad sense, a rake; a libertine.

O wicked, wicked world!—one that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant!*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

She had nothing to dread from midnight assassins or drunken *gallants*. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 133.

5†. *Naut.*, any flag carried at the mizzenmast.

gallant (gal'ạnt; in senses 2 and 3 ga-lant'), *v.* [< *gallant*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make gallant or fine; deck out. [Rare.]

Enter Bubble *gallanted*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

She is *gallanted* in her best bravery of silk and satin.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 4.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner.

I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan. *Addison*, The Fan Exercise.

3. To play the gallant toward (a woman); attend or escort with deferential courtesy: as, to *gallant* a lady to the theater.

Old men, whose trade is
Still to *gallant* and dangle with the ladies.
Goldsmith, Epil. for She Stoops to Conquer.

II. *intrans.* To make love; be gallant.

I rather hop'd I should no more
Hear from you o' th' *gallanting* score.
For hard dry-bastings used to prove
The readiest remedies of love.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 644.

gallantise†, *n.* [< OF. *gallantise*, < *gallant*, *galant*, gallant: see *gallant*.] Gallant bearing; gallantry.

Grey-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

gallantly (gal'ạnt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gallant manner; gaily; showily. [Archaic.]

The wayes echwhere are *galantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 69.

The golden winged Lyon . . . is *gallantly* displayed above the gate. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 190.

Then who would not gladly
Live in this brave town,
Which flourishes *gallantly*
With high renown?
Shrewsbury for Me (Ritson's Ancient Songs).

2. Bravely; with spirit; heroically; nobly: as, to defend a place *gallantly*.

The duke of Exeter has very *gallantly* maintained the pridge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

The foot behaved themselves very *gallantly*.
Clarendon, Civil Wars, II. 474.

She was giving him a chance to do *gallantly* what it seemed unworthy of both of them he should do meanly.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 478.

3. (Also ga-lant'li.) In the manner of a gallant or wooer.

gallantness (gal'ạnt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gallant; gayness; fine appearance; bravery; dashing courage. [Now rare.]

Than began simplicitie in apparell to be layd aside. Courtlie *gallantnes* to be taken vp.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

What hope hast thou to grow vp still in the pride of thy strength, *gallantnes*, and health?
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

That which gives to human actions the relish of justice is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life to fraud or breach of promise.
Hobbes, Man, i. 15.

gallantry (gal'ạnt-ri), *n.*; pl. *gallantries* (-riz). [< OF. *gallanterie*, *galanterie*, F. *galanterie* (= Sp. *galantería* = It. *galanteria*), < *galant*, gallant: see *gallant* and *-ry*.] **1†.** Fine appearance; show; finery; splendor; magnificence.

Beyond the Riuer of Palmes they found others thus beringed, and for greater *gallantrie* ware about their necks certaine chaines of teeth, seeming to be the teeth of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 647.

He went along and shewed us the whole towne, and indeed I cannot speak enough of the *gallantry* of the towne. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

No sooner was I elected into mine office but I laid aside the powdered *gallantries* of my yonth, and became a new man. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

2. Heroic bearing; bravery; intrepidity; high spirit: as, the *gallantry* of the troops under fire was admirable.

I take the *gallantry* of private soldiers to proceed from the same, if not from a nobler impulse than that of gentlemen and officers. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

3. Courtliness or polite attention to ladies.

The soldier breathed the *gallantries* of France,
And every flowery courtier writ romance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 145.

It was not in the power of all his *gallantry* to detain her longer. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 99.

4. In a sinister sense, equivocal attention to women; profligate intrigue.

In the time of the commonwealth she [the Duchess of Cleveland] commenced her career of *gallantry*, and terminated it under Anne, by marrying . . . that worthless fop. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

He [Lord Auckland] is destitute of all that ability for the present discussion which is not to be acquired without much experience in the arts of practical *gallantry*.
Horsley, Speech upon the Adultery Bill.

5†. Gallants collectively.

Hector, Deiphobus, Helenus, Antenor, and all the *gallantry* of Troy. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

I went to Hide-park, where was his Ma^tie and abounddance of *gallantrie*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 3, 1660.

State gallantry, the courtesies of intercourse between royal or sovereign houses.

A more free and indefinite treatment of sovereign houses by one another consists in friendly announcements of interesting events, as births, deaths, betrothals, and marriages; and in corresponding expressions of congratulation or condolence, amounting in the latter case even to the putting on of mourning. These courtesies of intercourse are called by some text-writers *state-gallantry*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 84.

gallanty-show† (gal'ạn-ti-shō), *n.* [Also *gallantee-*, *galanty-show*; < **gallanty*, a corruption of *gallantry* or *gallantise*, + *show*, *n.*] A miniature pantomime performed by means of shadows on a wall or screen.

O yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am,
And the rest of the *gallantee show*.
Political Ballad of George IV.'s Time.

gall-apple (gâl'ap'l), *n.* [= D. *galappel* = G. *gallapfel* = Dan. *galæble* = Sw. *galläpple*; as *gall*[3] + *apple*.] The gall of the gall-oak; an oak-apple; a gallnut.

gallate (gal'āt), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of gallic acid. Gallates are distinguished by the rapidity with which they are decomposed when exposed to the air in contact with free alkali.

The residue is exhausted by alcohol, which dissolves some acetate and some *gallate* of potash.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 109.

gallatin (gal'a-tin), *n.* A substance obtained by the Bethell process (which see, under *process*).

gallature† (gal'a-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **gallatura*, < L. *gallus*, a cock.] The tread of an egg.

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

gall-beetle (gâl'bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect which causes galls: as, the grape-vine *gall-beetle*. See *Ampeloglypter*.

gall-bladder (gâl'blad'ėr), *n.* The bile-bladder, gall-cyst, or cholecyst, the cistern or reservoir in which the bile is received from the liver and retained until discharged through the gall-duct. It is a very common structure of the higher vertebrates, being in man a membranous sac of considerable size and pyriform shape lying on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. See cut under *stomach*.—**Fossa of the gall-bladder.** See *fossa*[1].

gall-cyst (gâl'sist), *n.* The gall-bladder.

gall-duct (gâl'dukt), *n.* In *anat.*, a duct conveying gall or bile from the liver to the gall-

bladder or to the intestine; a cystic, hepatic, or choledochous duct, of which there may be one or several. In man there are three main gall-ducts: a hepatic, from the liver, and a cystic, to the gall-bladder, these two uniting to form a third, the common biliary duct (ductus communis choledochus), which discharges bile into the duodenum or first part of the intestine. Also called *gall-pipe* and *bile-duct*.

galleass†, galliass† (gal'ē-as, -i-as), *n.* [Also *gallias, galeas;* = D. *galeas, galjas* = G. *galeasse* = Dan. Sw. *galeas,* < OF. *galeace, galiace, galleasse,* etc., in mod. spelling *galéace, galléasse* = Sp. *galeaza* = Pg. *galeaça,* < It. *galeazza,* aug. of *galea,* a galley: see *galley.*] A large galley formerly used in the Mediterranean, carrying generally three masts and perhaps twenty guns, and having castellated structures fore and aft, and seats amidships for the rowers, who were galley-slaves, and numbered sometimes more than three hundred, there being as many as thirty-two oars on a side, each worked by several men.

Gallies,
Great *galliasses,* fly-boats, pinnaces,
Amounting to the number of an hundred
And thirty tight, tall saile.
Heywood, If You Know not Me, ii.

galled (gâld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gall*[2], *v.*] **1.** Fretted or excoriated; abraded: as, a *galled* back.

Let the *galled* jade wince; our withers are unwrung.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Characterized by galls. See *gall*[2], *n.*

Gallegan (ga-lē'gan), *n.* [< Sp. *Gallego,* a native of Galicia, < L. *Gallæcus,* pl. *Gallæci, Callæci, Callaici,* a people of western Hispania. See *Galician*[1].] A native or an inhabitant of Galicia in Spain; a Galician. The Gallegans are a distinct race, speak a peculiar form of Spanish, and migrate annually in great numbers to work for a time in other parts of Spain.

Gallego (Sp. pron. gä-lyā'gō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Gallegan.*

gallein (gal'ē-in), *n.* [< *gall-ic*[2] + *-e-in.*] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by heating together phthalic anhydrid and pyrogallic acid, adding carbonate of soda, and precipitating with an acid. It produces tolerably fast shades of purple and violet on cotton, wool, and silk.

gallemalfry†, *n.* See *gallimaufry.*

galleon (gal'ē-on), *n.* [= F. *galion,* < Sp. *galeon* = Pg. *galeão,* an armed ship of burden, = It. *galeone,* aug. of Sp. Pg. It. *galea,* ML. *galea,* a galley: see *galley.*] A large unwieldy ship, usually having three or four decks and carrying guns, of a kind formerly used by the Spaniards, especially as treasure-ships, in their commerce with South America.

The forts here could not secure the Spanish *galleons* from Admiral Blake, tho' they hall'd in close under the main fort.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1699.

The harbors of Spanish America were at the same time visited by their [English] privateers in pursuit of the rich *galleons* of Spain. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., I. 68.

The *galleons* . . . were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. *Motley.*

Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built *galleons* came. *Tennyson,* The Revenge.

galleot†, *n.* See *galiot.*

galler (gal'ėr), *n.* One who or that which galls.

Galleria, *n.* See *Galeria.*

gallerian†, *n.* [< F. *galérien,* < *galère,* a galley: see *galley.*] A galley-slave. *Davies.*

The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave lies only in the name, and the advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian.* *Gentleman Instructed,* p. 183.

galleried (gal'ę-rid), *a.* [< *gallery* + *-ed*[2].] Provided or fitted with a gallery; disposed like a gallery.

One of the *galleried* fronts of an old London inn.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

Galleriidæ, Galleridæ, *n. pl.* See *Galeriidæ.*

gallery (gal'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *galleries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *galery, galarye;* = D. *galerij* = G. *galerie* = Dan. Sw. *galleri,* < OF. *galerie, gallerie,* F. *galerie* = Sp. *galería* = Pg. *galeria* = It. *galleria* (ML. *galeria, galleria*), a long portico, a gallery; orig., perhaps, a place of amusement, a special use of OF. *galerie, gallerie,* mirth, glee, sport, amusement, < OF. *gale,* show, mirth, festivity, etc.: see *gallant* and *gala*[1].] **1.** An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between the different rooms of a building, or used for the reception of pictures, statues, armor, etc.; a corridor; a passage.

But loe Polites, one of Priam's sons,
Escaped from the slaughter of Pyrrhus,
Comes fleeing through the wepons of his foes,
Searching all wounded the long *galleries*
And the voyd courtes. *Surrey,* Æneid, ii.

For this world and the next world are not to the pure in heart two houses, but two rooms, a *gallery* to pass through, and a lodging to rest in, in the same house, which are both under the one roof, Christ Jesus.
Donne, Sermons, x.

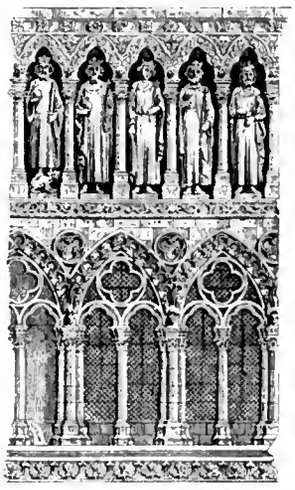
Amongst other things he saw *Galleries* full of Greeke Images. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 59.

Hence—**2.** A room or building for the exhibition of works of art, or, by extension, a collection of such works for exhibition.—**3.** A platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, supported by piers, pillars, brackets, or consoles, and overlooking the main floor, as in a church, theater, or public library.

After dyner, he deperted out of the hall, and went up into a *galarye,* of twenty-four stayres of heyght.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., IV. xxxiii.

He sat down amidst the loud clapping of hands, in which the Lords below the bar and the strangers in the *gallery* joined. *Macaulay,* Historical Essays, IV. 326.

These *galleries* were also useful as adding to the accommodation of the church, as people were able thence to see the ceremonies performed below, and to hear the mass and music as well as from the floor of the church.
J. Fergusson, Hist. [Arch., I. 570.



Galleries of the west front of the Cathedral of Amiens, 13th century, illustrating treatment of galleries as a decorative feature. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. A narrow passage, open at least on one side, and often treated as a decorative feature, on the exterior or interior walls of an edifice, entering into the architectural design and at the same time affording communication between different parts, or facilities for keeping the building in repair. The name is sometimes given, by extension, to similar features intended only for ornament, and not affording a means of communication. Such galleries are usual in mediæval churches.

Round the roofs [ran] a gilded *gallery*
That lent broad verge to distant lands.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

5. The persons occupying the gallery at a theater.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 326.

The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles, if they were to see them behind the scenes, unbedizened.
V. Knox, Spirit of Despotism, § 23.

6†. An ornamental walk or inclosure in a garden, sometimes formed by trees or shrubs.

These kinde of tarrasses or little *galleries* of pleasure, Suetonius calleth Meniana. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 205.

7. An underground passage. Specifically—(*a*) A horizontal or inclined subterranean passage, whether cut in the soil or built in masonry, connecting different parts of a fortification, or a fortification with a mine or series of mines. In military engineering a *gallery* is an underground passage whose dimensions exceed 3 by 4 feet; when of less size, it is called a *branch* or *branch gallery.* See *scarp gallery* (under *scarp*) and *counterscarp gallery* (under *counterscarp*). (*b*) In *mining,* a level or drift. [Rarely used except in translating the French word *galerie.*]

8. In *zoöl.,* a long narrow excavation of any kind made by an animal, as the underground passages dug by a mole, the boring of an insect, etc.—**9.** *Naut.,* a frame like a baleony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship. The part at the stern is called the *stern-gallery,* that at the quarters the *quarter-gallery.*—**10.** In *furniture-making,* a small ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of the top of a table, shelf of a cabinet, or the like, intended to prevent objects from being pushed off. In decorated furniture of the eighteenth century the galleries were an important feature. They were commonly of gilt bronze.—**Gallery hit, shot,** etc., a showy or superficially brilliant play in a game, such as to win applause from the spectators. [Colloq.]—**Whispering-gallery,** a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus, in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus.

gallery-furnace (gal'ę-ri-fėr'nās), *n.* A peculiar kind of furnace formerly used in the district of Zweibrücken in Germany for reducing mercurial ores. It consisted of a chamber long enough to hold from 30 to 50 cucurbits, arranged in two parallel rows, which were heated by a fire made on a grate below. Each cucurbit had a small separate condenser made of earthenware.

gallery-picture (gal'ę-ri-pik'tūr), *n.* A painting too large for the walls of an ordinary room; hence, a picture fitted to be displayed only in a gallery.

gallery-road (gal'ę-ri-rōd), *n.* An artificial roadway constructed on piles, or in the form of inclined terraces on the side of a hill, so as to admit of a gradual descent, or in any analogous way.

galless (gâl'les), *a.* [< *gall*[3] + *-less.*] Without gall; good-natured; meek; gentle. [Rare.]

A dove, a meek and *galless* creature.
Whole Duty of Man, § 19.

gallet (gal'et), *n.* [Also written *galet;* < F. *galet,* a pebble, collectively shingle, dim. of OF. *gal,* a stone. Cf. F. *caillou,* a flinty pebble, and see *calliard.*] A fragment of stone broken off by a mason's chisel; a spall.

gallet (gal'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *galleted, galletted,* ppr. *galleting, galletting.* [More commonly in the corrupted form *garret;* < *gallet, n.*] To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of, as coarse masonry: as, to *gallet* a wall. *Parker.* Also *garret.*

galleta-grass (ga-lā'tä-grās), *n.* [Sp. *galleta,* hard-tack.] A very coarse, hard bunch-grass of the southwestern United States.

galleting, galletting (gal'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallet, v.*] The act of inserting chips of stone or flint into the joints of rubblework while the mortar is wet. Also called *garreting, garretting.*

galletyle†, *n.* See *gallitile.*

galley (gal'i), *n.*; pl. *galleys,* formerly also *gallies* (-iz). [Formerly also *gally,* early mod. E. *galey, galy;* < ME. *galeye, galay,* etc., = D. G. Dan. *galei* = Sw. *galeja,* < OF. *galee, galie,* F. *galée* = Pr. *galea, galeia, gale* = Sp. Pg. (obs.) *galea* = It. *galea,* < ML. *galea, galeia,* MGr. γαλέα, γαλαία, a galley; ulterior origin unknown. Hence ult. F. *galère* = Sp. Pg. It. *galera,* a galley, and E. *galleass, galiot.*] **1.** A sea-going vessel propelled by oars, or using both oars and sails. The earliest ships of all nations were of this class, and were at first confined chiefly to coasting or to the navigation of narrow seas. The war-galley of the Greeks originally had a single mast carrying one square sail amidships, and later two masts, but depended primarily upon its oars, ranged in a single line on each side, and each handled by one rower. It was rated according to the whole number of these. The principal sizes were the *triaconter,* of thirty oars, and the *penteconter,* of fifty. Ships of this form continued to be used as vessels of burden, but were early superseded for war by galleys rated according to the number of banks of oars or ranks of rowers, as the *bireme* (a two-banked vessel), *trireme, quadrireme,* etc. Greater numbers of banks are mentioned, up to forty banks of oars in a vessel of enormous size built for Ptolemy Philopator of Egypt. How these numerous banks of oars were arranged is not definitely known; it is probable that not more than three could have been placed one above another. The first recorded Roman fleet consisted wholly of triremes, and this was always the most common armament. The ancient naval vessels were long, sharp, and narrow in model, like a modern steamer, were capable of great speed, and carried large crews. Full decks, or several decks, were in time substituted for the primitive half-deck, or the short decks at the stem and stern; and rams, towers, and other means of offense and defense were added. Galleys continued in use in the Mediterranean and other seas till late in the seventeenth century, ordinary ones in later times having from five to twenty-five oars on a side in a single row, each oar worked by several men, with two or three masts and triangular sails; and indeed they may be considered as not yet entirely obsolete, being represented by the felucca and boats of similar model on the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Larger vessels were called *galleasses.* (See *galleass.*) The labor of rowing was from an early date assigned to mercenaries, and afterward to slaves and prisoners of war; and in some countries, especially France, nearly all criminals were condemned to service on the galleys of the state, and were hence called *galley-slaves.* See *trireme.*

Whan the Saisnes [Saxons] saugh the *Galeyes,* thei were full gladde, and ronne in who that myght first in the gretteat haste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

It is made a *gally* matter to carry a knife whose poynt is not broken off. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

The Dromones, or light *galties,* of the Byzantine empire were content with two tiers of oars.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, liii.

King Ferdinand's *galleys* were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet, and every sailor in the fleet exhibited the same gaudy-colored livery of the royal house of Aragon. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., ii. 20.

2. A state barge; a large boat, especially one used in display; in a special use, an open boat

formerly employed on the Thames in England by custom-house officers and press-gangs, and for pleasure.

And each proud *galley*, as she passed
To the wild cadence of the blast,
Gave wilder minstrelsy. *Scott*, L. of the L., i. 15.

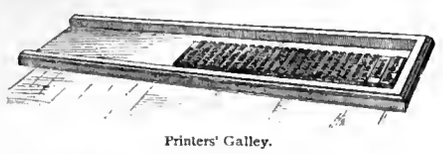
The Jack . . . asked me if we had seen a four-oared *galley* going up with the tide? . . . "You thinks Custum 'Us, Jack?" said the landlord. "I do," said the Jack.
Dickens, Great Expectations, liv.

3. A boat, somewhat larger than a gig, appropriated for the captain's use on a war-ship. [Eng.]—**4.** The cook-room, kitchen, or caboose of a merchant ship, man-of-war, or steamer; also, the stove or range in the galley.

To me he [the ship's cook] was unweariedly kind, and always glad to see me in the *galley*, which he kept as clean as a new pin; the dishes hanging up burnished, and his parrot in a cage in one corner.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure Island, x.

The place had much of the furniture of one of our present cabooses or *galleys*. There was a kind of dresser, and there were racks for holding dishes, an old brass timepiece, . . . a couple of wooden bellows, and such matters.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxiv.

5. In *printing*, an oblong shallow tray of brass or wood, rarely of zinc, on which the compositor deposits his type. The galley of wood (now little used) is usually flanged only on the lower side and at the



Printers' Galley.

top. Brass galleys, and also some wooden galleys, are flanged on both sides, and on these the type can be locked up for taking proofs. See *proof-galley* and *slice-galley*.—**Standing galley**, an immovable inclined plane, fitted with cleats, on which type is kept standing.

galley-arch† (gal'i-ärch), *n. pl.* A structure for the reception and security of galleys in port. *Hamersly.* Compare *galley-house.*

galley-balk (gal'i-bâk), *n.* [Also *galleybauk, gallybauk, -bawk;* < *galley* + *balk*[1].] A balk in the chimney, with a crook, on which to hang pots, etc. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

Like the pothooks by means of which pots were hung over cottage fires from the *galley-bawk*, which in those days was to be found stretched across every house-place chimney. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 393.

galley-bird (gal'i-bêrd), *n.* A woodpecker.

galley-cabinet (gal'i-kab″i-net), *n.* In *printing*, a series of shallow pigeonholes with inclined supports, in which galleys of type are placed.

galley-division† (gal'i-di-vizh″ọn), *n.* In *arith.*, a variety of scratch division (which see, under *division*): so called because an extended example made a mass of figures somewhat in the shape of a galley.

galley-fire (gal'i-fīr), *n.* The fire in the cook's galley on board ship.

galley-foist† (gal'i-foist), *n.* A barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London formerly went in state to Westminster.

When the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

This is your brother's will; and, as I take it, he makes no mention of such company as you would draw unto you, —captains of *galley-foists*, such as in a clear day have seen Calais. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 2.

galley-halfpenny† (gal'i-hā'pe̤-ni), *n.*; pl. *galley-halfpence* (-pens). [Early mod. E. *galyhalfpeny;* so called because introduced by Italian merchants, commonly called *galley-men:* see *galley-man*, 2.] A silver coin of Genoa (and perhaps of other Italian cities), once much imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century. The coin had an illegal circulation in England as a halfpenny, and seems also to have been called a *jane.*

This yere [xii. Hen. VIII.] *galy halfpens* was banysshed out of England.
Arnold's Chronicle (1502–1519), ed. 1811, p. lii.

Resaved for ij vnces of *galy-halfepenys* sold this yere vl^s iiijd. *Churchwardens' Account Book* (1521–22).

They had a certaine coyne of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genos, and were called *galley halfpence.* *Stow*, Survey of London (ed. 1599), p. 97.

Venetian merchants who traded to England in their gallies brought their own money, called *galley-halfpence*, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by . . . Hen. IV., V., VI., and VIII. *Davies*, Glossary.

galley-house† (gal'i-hous), *n.* A boat-house.

These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the gallies into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

galley-man (gal'i-mạn), *n.* **1.** One who rows in or has charge of a galley.—**2**†. A merchant trading with galleys; specifically, an Italian merchant who landed wines, etc., from the galleys at a place called "Galley-key" in Thames street, London.

galley-news (gal'i-nūz), *n. Naut.*, unfounded rumor. [Colloq.]

galley-proof (gal'i-prōf), *n.* A proof from type on a galley.

galley-punt (gal'i-punt), *n.* An open boat used on the coast of England for communicating with ships.

Right ahead of us was a small *galley-punt*, flashing through the seas under her fragment of reefed canvas.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

galley-rack (gal'i-rak), *n.* In *printing*, a series of inclined brackets made to hold galleys.

galley-rest (gal'i-rest), *n.* In *printing*, two projecting arms or brackets, inclined, to hold a galley; or a ledge fixed upon a compositor's upper case to hold the galley temporarily out of his way.

galley-slave (gal'i-slāv), *n.* **1.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board a galley. This practice no longer exists, but the French still use the equivalent term *galérien* interchangeably with *forçat* (which see).

Liberty . . .
Blushed, that effects like these she should produce,
Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 327.

2. A compositor, jocosely regarded as bound to the "galley." *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 362.

galleytile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* Same as *gallitile.*

galley-work (gal'i-wėrk), *n.* Work in baked clay; pottery in general.

galley-worm, *n.* See *gally-worm.*

galley-yarn (gal'i-yärn), *n. Naut.*, an unfounded rumor or tale, such as is often heard in ships' galleys. [Colloq.]

gall-fly (gâl'flī), *n.* [= G. *gall-fliege;* as *gall*[3] + *fly*[2].] An insect which occasions galls on plants by puncturing them; especially, a hymenopter of the group *Gallicolæ* or *Diplolepariæ*, as a cynipid. See *gall*[3], and cut under *Cynips.*—**Guest gall-flies.** See *Inquilinæ.*

gall-gnat (gâl'nat), *n.* The popular name of those dipterous insects of the family *Cecidomyidæ* which make galls on plants. Most of them belong to the genera *Cecidomyia* and *Diplosis.* The larva is a minute, legless, usually reddish maggot, which for the most part spins a delicate cocoon, oftenest underground, before transforming to pupa; the adult is a very graceful, delicate, two-winged fly. The galls of the several species on different plants are extremely diverse in form and character; they are often found on annual plants, which is seldom the case with those of the gall-makers of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ.*

Gall-gnat (female), a species of *Cecidomyia*, natural size: *b*, male antenna, magnified.

Galli[1] (gal'ī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gallus*, cock.] Same as *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ.*

Galli[2], *n.* Plural of *Gallus*[2].

galliambi, *n.* Plural of *galliambus.*

galliambic (gal-i-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *galliambicus* (LGr. γαλλιαμβικόν, neut., sc. μέτρον, meter), < *galliambus:* see *galliambus.*] **I.** *a.* Constituting a galliambus; consisting of galliambi: an epithet of a variety of Ionic verse said to have first come into use among the Galli or priests of the Phrygian Cybele. See *galliambus.*

II. *n.* A galliambus; a verse consisting of four Ionics a minore with variations and substitutions.

galliambus (gal-i-am'bus), *n.*; pl. *galliambi* (-bī). [< L. *galliambus*, lit. a song of the Galli, so called from its association with the worship of the Phrygian goddess Cybele, whose priests, the Galli, are said to have used such measures in lines of invective or raillery: see *Gallus*[2] and *iambus.*] In *pros.*, a kind of Ionic verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. The galliambus is also called *metroïacon.*

Gallian† (gal'i-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Gallia*, Gaul, + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French. [Rare.]

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A *Gallian* girl at home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

galliard (gal'yärd), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME. *gaylard*, < OF. *gaillard, gaillart*, F. *gaillard* = Pr. *gaillart, gallart, galhart* = Sp. *gallardo* = Pg. *galhardo* = It. *gagliardo*, gay, lively, brisk, merry. Origin uncertain. II. *n.* < F. *gaillard*, a jolly, gay fellow; in def. 2, like F. *gaillarde*, < Sp. *gallarda*, a lively dance, fem. of *gallardo*, lively. See I.] **I.** *a.* Brisk; gay; lively; jaunty. [Archaic.]

Gaylard he was, as goldfynch in the schawe.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

Er. We either, looking on each other, thrive——
An. Shoot up, grow *galliard*——
Er. Yes, and more alive!
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

A landsman could hardly have worn this garb and shown this face, and worn and shown them both with such a *galliard* air, without undergoing stern question before a magistrate. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 273.

These wretched Comparini were once gay
And *galiard*, of the modest middle class.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 57.

II. *n.* **1.** A brisk, lively man; a gay, jaunty fellow: as, "Selden is a *galliard*," *Cleveland.*

William Johnstone of Wamphray, called the *Galliard*, was a noted freebooter. . . . The word is still used in Scotland, to express an active, gay, dissipated character.
Scott, quoted in Child's Ballads, VI. 169.

2. A spirited dance for two dancers only, common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: one of the precursors of the minuet. Also called *romanesca.*

Song with voice or to the Lute, Citheron or Harpe, or daunced by measures as the Italian Pauan and *galliard* are at these daies. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

If you had but your long stockings on, to be dancing a *galliard* as she comes by.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

3. Music written for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and emphatic, but not rapid. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

galliardise†, *n.* [Also *galliardize;* < OF. *gaillardise*, < *gaillard*, gay: see *galliard.*] Merriment; excessive gaiety; merrymaking.

I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardize* of company; yet in one dream I can compose a whole Comedy, behold the action, apprehend the jests, and laugh myself awake at the conceits thereof.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

galliardness† (gal'yärd-nes), *n.* Gaiety.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 206.

galliasst, *n.* See *galleass.*

Gallic[1] (gal'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls, < *Gallia*, Gaul, *Gallus*, a Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

The sturdy squire to *Gallic* masters stoop,
And drown his lands and manors in a soupe.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 595.

Not only the presence in France of Alcuin, but the consequences flowing from his thoughtful foresight, soon made themselves be felt among our *Gallic* neighbours.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 282.

gallic[2] (gal'ik or gâl'ik), *a.* [= F. *gallique*, < NL. *gallicus*, < L. *galla*, gallnut: see *gall*[3].] Belonging to galls or oak-apples; derived from galls.—**Gallic acid**, $C_7H_6O_5$, an organic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, generally of a pale-yellow color, without odor and having an acid taste. It exists ready-formed in the seeds of the mango, and is a product of the decomposition of tannic acid. With ferric salts in solution it produces a deep bluish-black precipitate. It is used in medicine as an astringent, and is well known as an ingredient in ink. See *ink.*

Gallican (gal'i-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gallicus*, < *Gallia*, Gaul: see *Gaul*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Gaul or France.

The *Gallican* script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 176, note.

2. Specifically, pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church in France. See *Gallicanism.*

But in regard to the central question, where the infallibility of the Church lies, the Ultramontanes tell us that the *Gallican* belief, that nothing has the seal of infallibility which has not been received by the whole Church, is extinct in France. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 270.

The *Gallican* theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is either Jure Divino, or merely Jure Ecclesiastico, the responsible head; invested with legislative and executive functions while the supreme representative power of the Church, the Œcumenical Council, is in abeyance; but owing implicit obedience to such a Synod when assembled, liable to be suspended or deposed by it, and compelled to submit to its decisions on pain of the guilt and the consequences of schism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 15.

Gallican Church, the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in France, which has enjoyed greater privileges and had a more independent development than the branches

of that church in other European countries. Its comparative independence has been due to the persistent resistance of the civil power, supported by a portion of the clergy and people distinctively called the Gallican party, to the encroachments of the papal power; but there has always been a strong ultramontane party in the French church favorable to papal claims.—**Gallican liberties**, the peculiar privileges enjoyed by the Gallican Church. In general they consisted of greater freedom from papal domination over the actions of the bishops and of the king than was customary in other Roman Catholic countries, or than is customary in France at the present time. These liberties were especially defined by the pragmatic sanction of Louis IX. in 1269, by the pragmatic sanction of Charles VII. in 1438, and by the "Declaration of the Clergy" drawn up by Bossuet in 1682, which asserted the right of the king to intervene in church matters without papal interference. The Gallican liberties were confirmed under the rule of Napoleon I., but the French church is becoming increasingly ultramontane.—**Gallican liturgies, Gallican liturgy**, the liturgies or group of liturgies anciently used in Gaul or France and in some adjacent countries, especially in Spain. In Gaul these liturgies were suppressed by Charlemagne and his successors in the ninth century, and the Roman office was substituted for them. The remains of these rites are few and fragmentary. The wording of some of the prayers in the different local uses differed greatly, but the important features and the arrangement of parts were the same throughout. The liturgies originally used in Spain were of the same class, so that the group has been called the Hispano-Gallican family of liturgies. In Spain these rites had by the eleventh century become almost entirely supplanted by the Roman, but at the beginning of the sixteenth century the typical Spanish form, known as the *Mozarabic liturgy*, was revived by Cardinal Ximenes. The ancient liturgies of the British, Irish, and Scotch apparently belonged to the Gallican group; but their classification is disputed, and the remains are scanty. The use established among the Anglo-Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury probably contained Gallican elements, of which there are traces in the Use of Sarum, etc. The Gallican type of liturgy is believed to be derived through the primitive churches of Arles and Lyons from Ephesus, and has accordingly been called *Ephesine*, and referred to St. Paul and St. John. It differs greatly from the Roman in its constituent parts, their names, and arrangement, and agrees in many and important particulars with eastern liturgies. The nomenclature of its various parts is, however, almost entirely peculiar to itself, and it is distinguished by the fact that most of these parts, retaining their titles and places in the office, are variable, the number of different occasions for which such variations are provided being also much greater than in other western rites, and this variation extending even to the canon. See *Mozarabic*.

II. *n.* In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one who holds Gallican doctrines. See *Gallicanism*.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Gallican* + *-ism*.] The spirit of nationalism within the French church, as opposed to the absolutism of the papal see. It grew in strength during the middle ages, and culminated in the reign of Louis XIV. The Gallican liberties, in which this spirit was expressed, disappeared at the time of the revolution; and, though since restored and nominally in existence, ultramontanism has during the nineteenth century triumphed over Gallicanism.

Gallicè (gal'i-sē), *adv.* [< L. *Gallice*, in French (Gallic), < *Gallicus*, Gallic, French: see *Gallic*[1].] In French.

Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *gallicisme*; as *Gallic*[1] + *-ism*.] A form or style of speech peculiar to the French language; the use by an English or other foreign writer or speaker of a form or expression, as a particular sense of a word or manner of phraseology, peculiar to the French language. Thus, the use of the word 'assist' in the sense of 'be present' or of the phrase 'it goes without saying,' and similar expressions, are regarded as Gallicisms.

Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gallicized*, ppr. *Gallicizing*. [< *Gallic*[1] + *-ize*.] To make French in opinions, habits, or modes of speech; especially, to render conformable to the French idiom or language. Also spelled *Gallicise*.

> Being, since my travels, very much *gallicized* in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.
> *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ix.

Gallicolæ (ga-lik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gallicola*: see *gallicolous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of hymenopterous insects of the section *Pupivora*, corresponding to the *Diploleparidæ*, and to the modern family *Cynipidæ*; the gall-flies.—2. In Meigen's system (1818), a group of dipterous insects of his family *Tipulariæ*, containing the genus *Cecidomyia* and other genera, and corresponding pretty accurately to the modern family *Cecidomyidæ*; the gall-gnats or gall-midges.

gallicolous (ga-lik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gallicola*, < L. *galla*, gallnut, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting galls; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gallicolæ*.

galliform (gal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *galliformis*, < L. *gallus*, a cock, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a gallinaceous bird; of gallinaceous affinities; galline.

Galliformes (gal-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, formerly, gallinaceous birds collectively; now, in Garrod's classification, an order of a subclass *Homalogonatæ*, consisting of the three cohorts *Struthiones*, *Gallinaceæ*, and *Psittaci*. [Not in use.]

galligaskins (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *gallygaskins*, *gallygascoynes*, *gallogascoins* (abbr. *gaskins*, *gascoynes*); a corruption (due to a mistaken notion that "these trowsers were first worn by the *Gallic Gascons*, i. e., the inhabitants of Gascony"—Webster's Dict.) of OF. *garguesques*, Norm. *gargache*, a perverted form of *greguesques*, "slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians," which appears contracted in "*gregues*, wide slops, gregs, gallogascoins, Venitians, great Gascon or Spanish hose" (Cotgrave), really of Italian (Venetian) origin, < It. *Grechesco*, Greekish, < *Greco*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*, *grecco*, *grego*, *gregs*. Cf. *pantaloons*, also of Venetian origin.] 1. A fashion of hose or slops worn in the sixteenth century. Also called *gregs*, *venetians*, and *gaskins*.

> My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
> The winter's fury and encroaching frosts, . . .
> A horrid chasm disclosed.
> *J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling.

> Off went his heavy boots; doublet to the right, *galligaskins* to the left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

Hence—2. Loose breeches in general.

> Every good housewife made the clothes of her husband and family, and even the goede vrouw of Van Twiller herself thought it no disparagement to cut out her husband's linsey-woolsey *galligaskins*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

3. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen. *Simmonds*.

gallimatias†, *n.* See *galimatias*.

gallimaufry†, **gallimaufrey**† (gal-i-mâ'fri), *n.*; pl. *gallimaufries*, *gallimaufreys* (-friz). [Formerly also *gallimawfry*, *gallimaufray*, *gallymawfry*, *gallimalfry*, etc., < OF. *galimafrée*, a ragout, hash, hodgepodge. Cf. *galimatias*.] 1. A hash; a medley; a hodgepodge, made up of the remnants and scraps of the larder.

> Another contayneth a *Gallimawfrey* of Apples.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

> O Lord! he hath supped up all the broth of this *gallimaufry*. *French Schoolmaster* (1636).

Hence—2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

> So now they have made our English tongue a *gallimaufray*, or hodgepodge of al other speches.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

> They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in 't.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

> Their Alcoran itself a *gallimaufry* of lies, tales, ceremonies, traditions, precepts.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 622.

3. A medley of persons. [Humorous.]

> He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
> Both young and old, one with another, Ford;
> He loves the *gally-maufry*, Ford, perpend.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

Gallinaceæ (gal-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. fem. of L. *gallinaceus*: see *gallinaceous*.] The rasorial birds proper, commonly rated as an order or suborder, and containing all kinds of domestic fowls or poultry, and their feral relatives, as turkeys, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quails, guinea-fowls, the mound-birds of Australia, the curassows, hoccos, guans, etc.: equivalent to the old order *Rasores* minus the pigeons. It is an old name of the group, used with varying latitude, and now less frequently employed than *Gallinæ* (which see for technical characters). Also *Galli*.

gallinacean (gal-i-nā'shian), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gallinaceæ*.

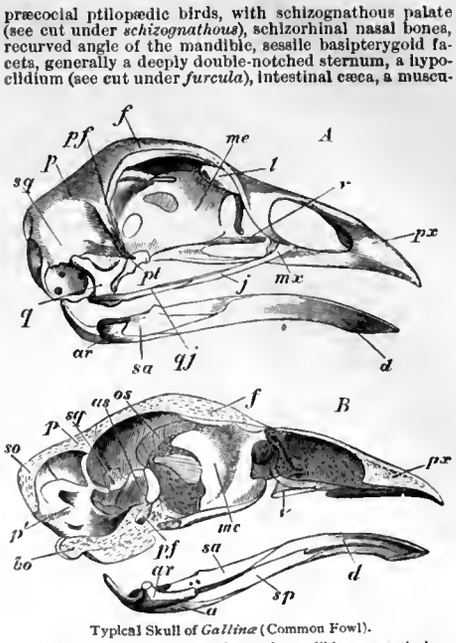
II. *n.* One of the *Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinacei*, or *Gallinæ*.

Gallinacei (gal-i-nā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallinaceus*.] Same as *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ*; sometimes the same as *Rasores*.

gallinaceous (gal-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry, < *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] Having the characters of a bird of the order *Gallinæ* or *Gallinaceæ*; rasorial.

> Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn-mills. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xv.

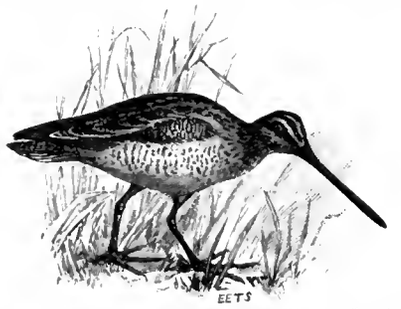
Gallinæ (ga-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *gallina*, a hen, < *gallus*, a cock.] 1. A Linnean order of birds, the fifth of the system, composed of the genera *Didus*, *Pavo*, *Meleagris*, *Crax*, *Phasianus*, *Numida*, and *Tetrao*. It is practically the same as the later order *Gallinaceæ*, or *Rasores* without the pigeons.—2. An order of birds, the *Gallinaceæ* of authors, from which sundry non-conformable genera have been eliminated; the same as the *Alectoromorphæ* of Huxley. It is a group of chiefly terrestrial polygamous præcocial ptilopædic birds, with schizognathous palate (see cut under *schizognathous*), schizorhinal nasal bones, recurved angle of the mandible, sessile basipterygoid facets, generally a deeply double-notched sternum, a hypocleidium (see cut under *furcula*), intestinal cæca, a muscular gizzard, two carotids (except in *Megapodidæ*), no intrinsic syringeal muscles, tufted oil-gland, aftershafted plumage, rectrices usually more than 12, feet 4-toed, legs feathered to the suffrago or beyond, claws blunt, nostrils scaled or feathered in a short nasal fossa, and the bill variable in form, corneous, and with the culmen rising on the forehead. The *Gallinæ* are divisible into two series or suborders: *Peristopodes*, the pigeon-toed fowls, of the families *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*; and *Alectoropodes* or typical fowls, of the families *Phasianidæ*, *Meleagrididæ*, *Numididæ*, *Tetraonidæ*, and *Perdicidæ*. Families which have been improperly referred to the *Gallinæ* and are now eliminated are *Didididæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Turnicidæ*, *Opisthocomidæ*, *Chionididæ*, and *Tinamidæ*.



Typical Skull of *Gallinæ* (Common Fowl).

A, side view: *sa*, surangular bone of mandible; *ar*, articular of mandible; *d*, dentary; *f*, frontal; *j*, jugal; *l*, lacrymal; *me*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *p*, parietal; *pf*, postfrontal process; *pt*, pterygoid; *px*, premaxillary; *q*, quadrate; *qf*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *v*, vomer. *B*, vertical longitudinal section. Letters as before; also: *as*, alisphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital; *so*, supraoccipital; *os*, orbitosphenoid; *p'*, prootic; *pf*, pituitary fossa; *sp*, splenial bone.

Gallinago (gal-i-nā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallina*, a hen.] The leading genus of true snipes, of the family *Scolopacidæ*. The bill is much longer than the head, perfectly straight, dilated a little and very sensitive at the end, with the lateral grooves running more than half way to the tip, and the gape short. The tarsus is not longer than the middle toe and claw, the toes are cleft completely to the base, and the tail has more than 12 feathers. There are several species, of most parts of the world. The common snipe of Europe is *Gallinago media* or *G. cœlestis*; that of America is *G. wilsoni*. See *snipe*. Also called *Ascalopax*.



Common American or Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago wilsoni*).

gallinazo (gal-i-nā'zō), *n.* [< Sp. *gallinaza*, a vulture, < L. *gallinaceus*, gallinaceous: see *gallinaceous*.] The Spanish-American name of an American vulture of either of the genera *Cathartes* and *Catharista*, as the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, or the carrion-crow, *Catharista atrata*.

galline (gal'in), *a.* [< L. *gallus*, a cock (*gallina*, a hen), + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling the barn-yard fowl; gallinaceous. [Rare.]

> The Brush-Turkey . . . was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New-Hollaud Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its *Galline* character.
> *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 827.

galling (gâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gall*[2], *v.*] Such as to gall, irritate, or distress; extremely annoying; harrowing; provoking.

> There is a provoking condescension, even in his wrath, which must be more *galling* to an adversary than the most ungovernable outbreak of rage and invective.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 191.

But the Alabama, placing herself in an unassailable position on his bow, had him completely at her mercy, and continued to pour in a *galling* fire.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 198.

gallingly (gâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a galling manner; annoyingly; provokingly.

Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders
Constrained and *gallingly*. *J. Baillie.*

gallingness (gâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being galling or irritating.

Church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scarecrow that frights us here). *Boyle*, Works, I. 39.

gallinha (Pg. pron. gäl-lē'nyä), *n.* [Pg. *gallinha*, a hen, < L. *gallina*, a hen.] A nominal money of account on the west coast of Africa, represented by cowries. *Imp. Dict.*

gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure; by some supposed to stand for **gallnipper* (?), in oblique double allusion to the gall-fly and to the galling nature of the mosquito's attentions: see *gall*[3], *gall*[2], and *nipper*.] A large mosquito. [U. S.]

He lay there several minutes covered with ravenous insects, . . . when the narrator, to test his powers of endurance, applied the burning end of his cigar to the poor fellow's back. He jumped up . . . exclaiming, "Did you not promise to keep off the *gallinippers?*"
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 392.

gall-insect (gâl'in″sekt), *n.* 1. A gall-fly.—2. Some other insect which causes galls; a gall-maker, as the phylloxera.—3. Specifically, one of the *Gallinsecta;* a scale-insect.

Gallinsecta (gal-in-sek'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *galla*, oak-gall, + *insecta*, insects: see *gall-insect*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of the homopterous hemipterans, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Coccus;* the scale-insects, now forming a family *Coccidæ*, of the suborder *Monomera* of Westwood. The cochineal, *Coccus cacti*, is a species of this group. (See cut under *Coccus*.) *Coccus polonicus* is the scarlet-grain of Poland.

Gallinula (ga-lin'ụ-lạ), *n.* [L., dim. of *gallina*, a hen: see *Gallinæ*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, formerly coextensive therewith, now restricted to such species as the common gallinule of Europe, *G. chloropus*, or that of America, *G. galeata*. It is characterized by a somber plumage, a moderate bill and frontal boss, median and linear nostrils, and toes with a marginal membrane. There are several species of these ordinary gallinules or mud-hens, of various parts of the world.

gallinule (gal'i-nūl), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gallinulinæ*, and especially of the genus *Gallinula*. The gallinules, or mud-hens and water-hens, are marsh-birds related to the rails and coots. Some of them are very beautiful in coloration, and are known as sultans and hyacinths, but most are dull-colored like the rails. There are about 30 species, of several genera, inhabiting most parts of the world. The Florida gallinule, or red-billed mud-hen of the United States, is about 13 inches long, with greenish feet, and a general grayish-black color, becoming brownish-olive on the back, pale or whitish on the belly, and white on the edge of the wing, with white stripes on the flank. It is resident in the Southern States and common along the coast in marshes. The general hab-

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

its are like those of rails. The purple gallinule is a much handsomer bird, of a different genus, *Ionornis martinica*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America and the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. The common or black gallinule is locally called in the United States *marsh-hen, moor-hen, mud-hen, marsh-pullet, mud-pullet, rice-hen, king-ortolan, king-sora, water-chicken*, etc.

Gallinulinæ (ga-lin-ụ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *Gallinula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic paludicole birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and order *Alectorides*, having the forehead shielded by a horny boss formed by a prolongation of the culmen or mesorhinium, the bill short and stout, the feet large with long toes not webbed or lobed, but simple or slightly margined; the gallinules. Seo *Gallinula* and *gallinule*.

gallion†, *n.* See *galleon*.

galliot†, *n.* See *galiot*.

gallipago (gal-i-pā'gō), *n.* Same as *galapago*.

gallipavo (gal-i-pā'vō), *n.* Same as *gallopavo*.

Gallipoli oil. See *oil*.

gallipot[1] (gal'i-pot), *n.* [Formerly also *gallypot, galliepot, galiepot;* appar. a corruption (with accent orig. on the second syllable) of OD. *gleypot*, a gallipot (cf. *gleywerk*, glazed work), < *gleye, gley*, shining potters' clay (cf. North Fries. *gläy*, shining, D. *gleis*, glazed, varnished), + *pot*, pot. The same first element appears in *gallitile*, q. v.] A small pot or vessel, painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for holding medicines.

The *gallypots* of apothecaries . . . on the outside had apes and owls and antiques, but contained within sovereign and precious liquors and confections.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.

Sir Humphry Davy himself was apprenticed to an apothecary, and made his first experiments in chemistry with his master's phials and *gallipots*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 304.

gallipot[2], *n.* See *galipot*.

gallisize (gal'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallisized*, ppr. *gallisizing*. Same as *gallize*. [Rare.]

Science affords a means of distinguishing a *gallisized* from a natural wine, if the added sugar consisted of dextrose. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 603.

gallitile† (gal'i-tīl), *n.* [Also *galleytile, galletyle;* appar. < *galli-* in *gallipot*[1], q. v., + *tile*.] A tile used for paving or wall-decoration.

About the year 1570, I. Andries and I. Janson, potters, came from Antwerp, and settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade, making *galley-tile* and apothecaries' vessels [gallipots]. *Stow.*

It is to be known of what stuff *galletyle* is made, and how the colours in it are varied.
Bacon, Compounding of Metals.

gallium (gal'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Chemical symbol, Ga; specific gravity, 5.935. A rare malleable metal, discovered by means of spectrum analysis in 1875 by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in the zinc-blende of Pierrefitte in the Pyrenees. It is of a grayish-white color and brilliant luster, and fuses at so low a point (30° C. or 86° F.) as to melt readily by the mere warmth of the hand. It has as yet been prepared only in small quantities. In its properties it is related to aluminium, and its spectrum consists of two violet lines, one well defined and eminently characteristic.

gallivant (gal-i-vant'), *v. i.* [Also written *gallavant, galavant*, and dial. *galligant;* perhaps a variation of *gallant, v.*] To gad about; spend time frivolously or in pleasure-seeking, especially with the opposite sex. [Colloq.]

You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lxiv.

"Go . . . and ask her to dance with you." "I am not in the humor to *gallivant*," was the languid reply.
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 5.

gallivat (gal'i-vat), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large boat used in the far East, rarely exceeding 70 tons in burden, two-masted, and commonly carrying small swivel-guns. The Malay pirates employ these boats on account of their swiftness.

gallivorous (ga-liv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *galla*, a gall-nut, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *gall*[3].] In *entom.*, devouring the interior of galls: applied to the larvæ of gall-producing insects.

galliwasp (gal'i-wosp), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] A lizard, *Celestus occiduus*, about a foot long, remarkably stout and plump, and brown in general color. It is a native of the West Indies, and seems to be particularly common in Jamaica, where it is much dreaded and abhorred by the inhabitants, though without reason. Also spelled *gallywasp*.

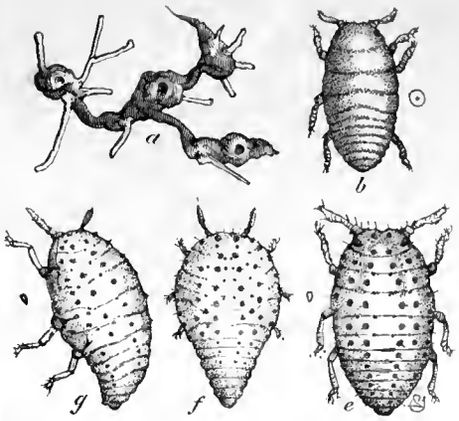
Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *galliwaspe* and jack-spaniards, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xvii.

gallize (gal'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gallized*, ppr. *gallizing*. [< *Gall* (see def.) + *-ize*.] In *wine-manuf.*, to add (to the unfermented grape-juice) sufficient water to reduce it to a given standard of acidity, and then sufficient sugar to bring the whole to the standard of sweetness scientifically determined to be the most advantageous. This method is named from Dr. L. Gall of Treves, who carried on with success the experiments introduced by the French chemist Pétiot, with a view to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the wine which can be produced from a given lot of grapes.

gall-louse (gâl'lous), *n.* One of those aphids, of the subfamilies *Pemphiginæ* and *Phylloxerinæ*, which make galls. The vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is known as the grape gall-louse. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Hormaphis* and *Pemphigus*.

gall-maker (gâl'mā″kėr), *n.* Any gall-making insect, as a dipterous cecidomyian or a hymenopterous cynipid.

gall-midge (gâl'mij), *n.* A gall-gnat. See *Gallicolæ*, 2.



Grape Gall-louse (*Phylloxera vastatrix*), the small figures showing natural sizes. *a*, roots of vine, showing swellings; *b*, larva as it appears when hibernating; *c*, *f*, and *g*, forms of more mature lice.

gall-mite (gâl'mīt), *n.* One of the true mites, of the genus *Phytoptus*, which produce galls. *P. quadripes* makes galls on the leaves of the soft maple.

gall-moth (gâl'môth), *n.* One of those moths whose larvæ live in the stems of plants, upon which artificial external swellings are produced by their work. Species of both the *Tineidæ* and the *Tortricidæ* have this habit. *Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis* is a tineid whose larvæ produce ellipsoidal nodes on the stems of the various goldenrods. *Pædisca saligneana* is a tortricid whose larva makes a similar gall. *Grapholitha ninana* is a very handsome tortricid whose galls are found on *Acacia felicina*. See also cut under *Pædisca*.

Gall-moth (*Gelechia gallæ-solidaginis*), natural size.

gallnut (gâl'nut), *n.* [= D. *galnoot;* as *gall*[3] + *nut*.] Same as *gall*[3], 1.

gallocyanine (gal-ọ-sī'ạ-nin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *cyanine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on tannic acid. It yields a bluish-violet color of moderate brilliancy, but tolerably fast. It is applicable to cotton, wool, or silk. Also called *new fast violet*.

galloglass, *n.* See *gallowglass*.

Gallomania (gal-ọ-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< L. *Gallus*, a Gaul (Frenchman), + *mania*, madness.] A mania for imitating the French in manners, customs, dress, literature, etc.

Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. *D. Wallace*, Russia, p. 388.

gallon (gal'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *galon, galun, galoun*, < OF. *galon, gallon, galoun, galun, jalon, jallon, jaillon*, F. *gallon* (= Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*); ML. *galo(n-), galona*, a gallon; perhaps aug. of OF. **gale, jale*, F. *jale*, a bowl. Cf. *gill*[4].] 1. An English measure of capacity for dry or liquid substances, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts. The old wine-gallon, which was declared by law to contain 231 cubic inches, and to be equal to a cylinder 7 inches in diameter and 6 inches high, is now the legal gallon of the United States, where it is taken as the volume of 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of water at its maximum density weighed in air at 30 inches and 62° F. The imperial gallon now established in Great Britain for all liquid and dry substances contains 10 imperial pounds of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air of the same temperature and at 30 inches. It has been ascertained to contain 277.274 cubic inches. A statute of 1266 declares that "8 pounds do make a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine do make a bushel." There was thus but one legal gallon. The pound referred to in the statute was somewhat lighter than the troy pound, but it would seem that in course of time the avoirdupois pound was substituted in practice, for the wine-gallon universally used in the latter part of the seventeenth century contained 224.4 cubic inches, while 8 avoirdupois pounds of British wine (of gooseberry or elderberry) measure about 226 inches. This wine-gallon was generally supposed, and in 1689 was legally declared, to contain 231 cubic inches, so that it was found convenient in 1707 to legalize a standard that was more accurately of this capacity. This law remains in force in the United States, though that standard has long been disused. A statute of 1452 defined the gallon as 8 troy pounds of wheat (still recognizing but one gallon), but the standard exchequer gallon constructed under Henry VII., and supposed to represent the gallon then used, contains 274¼ cubic inches. It was generally thought to contain 272¼ inches, and the statute of 1697, defining dry measures, was intended to conform to this, although it actually makes the corn-gallon 268.6 cubic inches. Elizabeth constructed a standard gallon of 282 cubic inches (or nearly 8 pounds avoirdupois of wheat), which became the old ale-gallon. The Irish gallon, which from 1450 to 1695 had contained 8 pounds troy of wine, was at the latter date carried to 272¼ cubic inches; but in 1735 it was again changed to 217.1 cubic inches for all purposes. The Scotch gallon was no less than 840 cubic inches. The United States gallon is equivalent to 3.7853 litera. Abbreviated *gal*.

2†. A measure of land. A gallon of land is supposed to have been the amount of land proper to sow a gallon of grain in.

galloon (ga-lön′), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *galon* = G. *galone*, < OF. *galon*, F. *galon*, < Sp. *galon* = Pg. *galão* = It. *gallone*, galloon, aug. of *gala*, finery, ornament: see *gala*[1], *gallant*.] 1†. Originally, worsted lace, especially a closely woven lace like a narrow ribbon or tape for binding.

A jacket edged with blue *galloon*.
D'Urfey, Wit and Mirth.

In livry short, *galloone* on cape,
With cloak-bag mounting high aa nape.
Davenant, Long Vacation in London.

2. In modern use: (*a*) A fabric similar to the above, of wool, silk, tinsel, cotton, or a combination of any of these. (*b*) A kind of gold or silver lace with a continuous eveu edge on each side, used on uniforms, liveries, etc.

We played a bout or two for a hat that was edged with silver *galloon*. *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

gallooned (ga-lönd′), *a.* [< *galloon* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or adorned with galloon.

Those enormous habiliments . . . were . . . slashed and *galooned*. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 7.

galloon-gallant†, *n.* A gallant in galloon: a contemptuous name.

Thou *galloon-gallant*, and Mammon you
That build on golden mountains, thou money-maggot!
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

gallop (gal′up), *v.* [Formerly also *gallup*, *galop*; < ME. *galopen* (= D. *galopperen* = MHG. *galopieren*, G. *galoppiren* = Dan. *galoppere* = Sw. *galoppera*), < OF. *galoper*, F. *galoper* (= Pr. *galupar* = Sp. Pg. *galopar* = It. *galoppare*, after F.), a var., with the usual change of initial *w* to *g* (*gu*), of OF. *waloper*, > ME. *walopen*, E. *wallop*, gallop, lit. boil, the sound made by a horse galloping being appar. likened to the boiling of a pot: see *wallop*, of which *gallop* is a doublet. The usual deriv. from "Goth. *gahlaupan*, to leap," is absurd; a Goth. **gahlaupan* does not exist, and the rare and poet. AS. form *gehleápan* is transitive.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or run by leaps, as a horse; run with steady and more or less rapid springs. See the noun.

Knyghtes wollith on huntyng ride;
The deor *galopith* by wodis side.
King Alisaunder, l. 460 (Weber's Metr. Rom.).

2. To ride a horse that is running; ride at a running pace.

She and her gentlewomen to wayte vpon her *galoped* through the towne, where the people might here the treading of their horsse, but they saw her not.
Grafton, Edward the Confessor, an. 1043.

He *gallop'd* up
To join them, glancing like a dragon-fly.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To move very fast; scamper.

Master Blifil now, with his blood running from his nose, and the tears *galloping* after from his eyes, appeared before his uncle and the tremendous Thwackum.
Fielding, Tom Jones, iii. 4.

Boys who . . . *gallop* through one of the ancients with the assistance of a translation can have but a very slight acquaintance either with the author or his language.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 6.

Such superficial ideas . . . he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 24.

II. *trans.* To cause to gallop: as, he *galloped* his horse all the way.

Never *gallop* Pegasus to death.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. i. 14.

gallop (gal′up), *n.* [= D. *galop* = G. *galopp* = Dan. *galop* = Sw. *galopp*, < OF. and F. *galop* = Sp. Pg. *galope* = It. *galoppo*; from the verb.] 1. A leaping or springing gait or movement of horses (or other quadrupeds), in which the two fore feet are lifted from the ground in succession, and then the two hind feet in the same succession. The term is commonly used to denote the movement intermediate in speed and action between the canter and the run, in which during the stride two, three, or all the feet are off the ground at the same instant. (See *horse*.) The details of the succession of motions and the system of the steps vary with the different species of quadrupeds.

That trot became a *gallop* soon,
In spite of curb and rein.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. A ride at a gallop; the act of riding an animal on the gallop.—3. A kind of dance. See *galop*.—**Canterbury gallop** [so named from *Canterbury*: the allusion is said to be to the ambling pace at which pilgrims rode to Canterbury, but this is probably fanciful], a moderate gallop of a horse: commonly abbreviated to *canter* (which see). Also called *aubin*.—**False gallop**†, in the *manège*, apparently, an awkward pace.

Beat. What pace is this that thy tongue keeps?
Marg. Not a *false gallop*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

This is the very *false gallop* of verses.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *n.* [Also (in def. 2) *galopade*, *galoppade*; = D. *galopade* = Dan. *galoppade* = Sw. *galoppad*, < F. *galopade* (= Pg. *galopada* = It. *galoppata*), < *galoper*, gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] 1. In the *manège*, a sidelong or curveting kind of gallop.—2. A sprightly kind of dance, or the music adapted to it. See *galop*.

The two favourite dances were the Valse and the Galop—the sprightly *galoppade*, as it was called.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 117.

gallopade (gal-ọ-pād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gallopaded*, ppr. *gallopading*. [< *gallopade*, *n.*] To gallop; move about briskly; perform the dance called a gallopade.

The shock-head willows two and two
By rivers *gallopaded*. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

gallopavo (gal-ọ-pā′vō), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock, + *pavo*, peacock.] A name of the turkey, now the technical specific name of the bird, *Melcagris gallopavo*. Also written *gallipavo*.

galloper (gal′up-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries . . . are commonly rough *gallopers*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

That most intrepid and enduring of all *gallopers*, Sir Francis Head. *Hints on Horsemanship*.

2. In *artillery*, a carriage on which small guns are conveyed, fitted with shafts so as to be drawn without limbers. [Eng.]—3. A galloper-gun.

They likewise sent another detachment, . . . on which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *Gallopers*, which presently dislodged them. *Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

4. In *dyeing*, a rolling-frame.

Galloperdix (gal-ọ-pėr′diks), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1844), < L. *gallus*, cock, + *perdix*, partridge.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, the hill-partridges,

Galloperdix lunulatus.

of the subfamily *Perdicinæ*, of India and Ceylon, related to the jungle-fowl, but having no comb or wattles. The sexes are disimilar in plumage, but both have the shanks spurred. There are three species of these hill-partridges, *G. spadiceus* and *G. lunulatus* of India, and the Ceylonese *G. zeylonensis*.

galloper-gun (gal′up-ėr-gun), *n.* A small gun conveyed on a galloper. See *galloper*, 2. [Eng.]

gallopin (gal′ọ-pin), *n.* [< OF. *galopin*, also *walopin*, later *gallopin*, F. *galopin* (= Sp. *galopin* = Pg. *galopim* = It. *galoppino*; ML. *galopinus*), a scullion (cf. Icel. *galpin*, mod. *galapīn*, a merry fellow, < E.); cf. It. *galuppo*, a lackey, footboy (Florio); lit. a runner or errand-boy, < F. *galoper*, etc., gallop: see *gallop*, *v.*] A servant for the kitchen; a cook's boy; a scullion. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

You, who are all our male attendance, from our Lord High Chamberlain down to our least *galopin*, follow us to prepare our court. *Scott*, Abbot, xxi.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gallop*, *v.*] The action of a horse that gallops; a running at a gallop.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse; who was't came by?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Know, Pegasus has got a bridle, . . .
With which he now is so commanded,
His days of *galloping* are ended,
Unless I with the spur do prick him.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galloping (gal′up-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gallop*, *v.*] Proceeding at a gallop; hence, figuratively, advancing rapidly; making rapid progress: as, a *galloping* consumption (that is, a consumption that proceeds rapidly to a fatal termination).

The doctor says it's a *galloping* consumption. . . . He says it's the quickest case he ever knew.
Habberton, The Barton Experiment, p. 75.

gallotannic (gal-ọ-tan′ik), *a.* [< *gallic*[2] + *tannic*.] Derived from galls and consisting of tannin: used only in the following phrase.—**Gallotannic acid**, tannic acid derived from nutgalls.

gallotin (gal′ọ-tin), *n.* [< *gallic*[2] + *-ot-in*.] See *gallatin*.

gallou-berry (gal′ọ-ber′i), *n.* [< *gallou*, curlew, + E. *berry*[1].] The curlewberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called from its furnishing much of the food of curlews in the fall.

gallou-bird (gal′ọ-bėrd), *n.* [< *gallou*, curlew, + E. *bird*[1].] A curlew; especially, the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*.

gallow† (gal′ō), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gally* (see *gally*[3]); < ME. **galowen*, in comp. *begalowen*, frighten, < AS. *ā-gælwian*, *ā-gelwian*, astonish.] To frighten or terrify.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

galloway (gal′ọ-wā), *n.* One of a breed of horses of small size (under fifteen hands high), first raised in Galloway in Scotland, characterized by great spirit and endurance.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their *Galloways*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

A *Galloway*, although strictly speaking a distinct breed, is commonly understood to be a horse not over 14 hands. . . . A pony must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers, else he is a *Galloway*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

gallowglass, galloglass (gal′ọ-glàs), *n.* [< Ir. *galloglach*, a servant, a heavy-armed soldier, < *gall*, a stranger, foreigner, particularly an Englishman, + *oglach*, a youth, servant, vassal, knave, soldier, kern, < *og*, young (= E. *young*, q. v.), + term. *-lach*. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English military settlers.] A soldier or armed retainer of a chief in ancient Ireland, the Hebrides, or other Gaelic countries.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

In October the wild kerns and *gallowglasses* rose, in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

gallow-grass (gal′ō-gràs), *n.* Hemp, as being made into halters for the gallows. [Old slang.]

gallows (gal′ōz or gal′ns), *n.* [< ME. *galows*, *galowes*, *galous*, *galowes*, *galwes*, rarely or never in sing. *galwe*, < AS. *galga*, *gealga* (used in both sing. and pl.), a gallows, gibbet, cross, = OS. *galgo* = OFries. *galga* = D. *galg* = MLG. *galge* = OHG. *galgo*, MHG. *galge*, G. *galgen* = Icel. *gālgi* = Sw. Dan. *galge*, a gallows, gibbet, = Goth. *galga*, cross. In the older languages (Goth., AS., OHG., etc.) the word was used to denote the cross on which Christ suffered.] 1. A wooden frame on which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, or of a single post with a projecting arm, from which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened about his neck: a plural used as a singular, and having the double plural *gallowses*.

Mony toke he that tyme and to tounе led,
And hongit hom in hast vpon high *galowes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12885.

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good: O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. A similar contrivance for suspending objects.

They exercise themselves with various pastimes; but none more in use, and more barbarous, then the swinging up and downe, as boyes doe in bell-ropes; for which there be *gallowses*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 44.

3. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts*.—4. In *coal-mining*, a set of timbers consisting of two upright pieces or props and a bar or crown-tree laid across their tops so as to support the roof in a level or in any other excavation. [North. Eng.]—5. In *printing*, a low trestle attached to old forms of hand printing-presses, to sustain the tympan.—6. A central core formed of several cornstalks interlaced diagonally (while uncut) to serve as a stool or support for cut maize which is placed about it in forming a shock. [U. S.]—7. *pl.* A pair of braces for supporting the trousers. Also *galluses*. [Colloq.]

A pair of worn jean trousers covered his lower limbs, and were held in place by knit "*galluses*," which crossed the back of his cotton shirt exactly in the middle and disappeared over his shoulders in well-defined grooves.
The Century, XXXVI. 895.

8†. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird. [Rare.]

Ros. He [Cupid] hath been five thousand years a boy.
Kath. Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Though he be a notable *gallows*, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away, even in this place.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

To cheat the gallows. See *cheat*[1].

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *a.* [Also *gallus;* a dial. use of *gallows, n.*, as a word of vague emphasis.] Reckless; dashing; showy. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Look what a *gallus* walk she's got!
A Glance at New York.

gallows (gal'ōz or gal'us), *adv.* [< *gallows, a.*] Very; exceedingly: as, *gallows* poor. [Slang.]

The fleece come in and got *gallers* well kleked about the head. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xli.

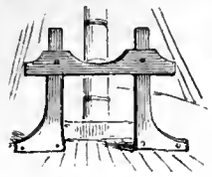
gallows-bird (gal'ōz-bėrd), *n.* 1. A person who deserves to be hanged.

The famous converted *gallows bird* . . . proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 415.

2. One who has been hanged.

"It is ill to cheek sleep or sweat in a sick man," said he; "I know that far, though I ne'er minced [dissected] ape nor *gallows-bird.*"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxviii.

gallows-bitts (gal'ōz-bits), *n. pl. Naut.*, on men-of-war, a pair of strong frames of oak made in the form of a gallows, fixed between the fore and main hatchways, with concave cross-beams called gallows-tops tenoned on to the uprights, to support spare topmasts, yards, booms, boats, etc. Also called *gallows, gallows-frame, gallows-stanchions.*


Gallows-bitts.

gallows-faced (gal'ōz-fāst), *a.* Rascally-looking. *Davies.*

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond? *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, ii. 16.

gallows-frame (gal'ōz-frām), *n.* 1. The frame of a gallows.—2. The frame by which the beam of a beam-engine is supported.—3. In *mining*, the structure erected over a shaft to support the pulleys and steady the cage. [Eng.] Called in the Pennsylvania anthracite region the *head-frame.*—4. *Naut.*, same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-free (gal'ōz-frē), *a.* Free from danger of hanging.

Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 431.

gallows-locks (gal'ōz-loks), *n. pl.* Locks that hang down straight and stiff. [Colloq.]

His hair hung in straight *gallows-locks* about his ears, and added not a little to his sharking demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

gallowsness (gal'ōz-nes or gal'us-nes), *n.* [< *gallows, a.*, + *-ness.*] Recklessness. [Slang.]

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness.* *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, vi.

gallows-pin† (gal'ōz-pin), *n.* The beam of a gallows.

O what'll my poor father think,
As he comes through the town,
To see the face of his Molly fair
Hanging on the *gallows-pin?*
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

gallows-ripe (gal'ōz-rīp), *a.* Ready for hanging. *Davies.*

Jourdan himself remains unchanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe.* *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

gallows-stanchions (gal'ōz-stan″shonz), *n. pl.* Same as *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-stringst (gal'ōz-stringz), *n. pl.* The strings or ropes of a gallows: applied as a term of reproach to a person.

Ay, hang him, little *Gallows-strings,*
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

gallows-top (gal'ōz-top), *n.* See *gallows-bitts.*

gallows-tree (gal'ōz-trē), *n.* A gallows.

He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the *gallows-tree.*
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

gallow-tree† (gal'ō-trē), *n.* [< ME. *galowe-tre, galwe-tre,* < AS. *galg-treów* (= Icel. *galga-trē*), < *galga*, gallows, + *treów*, tree.] A gallows. Now *gallows-tree.*

But bend your bowes, and stroke your strings,
Set the *gallow tree* aboute.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 259).

gall-pipe (gâl'pīp), *n.* [< *gall*[1] + *pipe.*] Same as *gall-duct.*

gall-sickness (gâl'sik″nes), *n.* A remitting malarial fever with jaundice, appearing in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gallsome† (gâl'sum), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-some.*] Full of gall; angry; malignant.

Such accusations . . . any vulgar man may . . . cry out upon, and condemn both of *gallsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 210.

gall-stone (gâl'stōn), *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder; a biliary calculus. Gall-stones consist largely of cholesterin. A pigment said to be made from them is used in water-color painting, but the color sold as such is composed of other materials, probably gamboge and yellow lake. True gall-stone is a deep rich yellow, but is not permanent, and its color is destroyed by light. The commonest kind of gall-stone is used in water-color painting, on account of its brightness and durability, as a yellow coloring matter.

Gallus[1] (gal'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gallus*, cock.] 1. A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Phasianidæ*, having as type the domestic hen, *G. domesticus*, some if not all varieties of which


Jungle-fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*).

are the modified descendants of *Gallus ferrugineus* or *bankivus;* the jungle-fowl. Sonnerat's jungle-fowl, *Gallus sonnerati*, is another example. The game-cock is now probably the nearest to the wild original of all the varieties of the domestic fowl.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes. *Lacépède*, 1802.—3. In *conch.*, same as *Strombus. Megerle.*

Gallus[2] (gal'us), *n.*; pl. *Galli* (-ī). [L., < Gr. Γάλλος, a priest of Cybele, so called, according to the tradition, from their raving, the name being associated with that of the river *Gallus*, Gr. Γάλλος, in Phrygia, whose waters were fabled to make those who drank it mad.] In *classical antiq.*, a priest of Cybele. The worship of this goddess was introduced into Rome from Phrygia in 204 B. C. It consisted essentially of wild and boisterous rites, and it was the usage that these priests should be eunuchs. The chief of the college was styled *Archigallus.*

These Man-women Priests were called *Galli.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

gallus[3] (gal'us), *a.* Same as *gallows.*

galluses (gal'us-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *gallowses*, plural of *gallows*, in sense 7.

gall-wasp (gâl'wosp), *n.* A hymenopterous gall-insect; one of the *Gallicolæ, Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies.

gally[1] (gâ'li), *a.* [< *gall*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like gall; bitter as gall.

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.
Cranmer, To Bp. Gardiner, p. 246.

gally[2] (gâ'li), *a.* [Formerly also *gaully;* < *gall*[2] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by galls or abraded spots.

I see in some meadows *gaully* places where little or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water. *Norden*, Surveior's Dialogue.

gally[3]†, *v. t.* [Var. of *gallow.*] Same as *gallow.*

The next day being Sunday, call'd by the natives of this country [Devonshire] Maze-Sunday (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gallied*), I was wak'd by the tremendous sound of a horse-trumpet. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 205.

gally[4], *n.* An obsolete or occasional spelling of *galley.*

gallygaskins†, **gallygascoynes**†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *galligaskins.*

gallypot†, *n.* See *gallipot*[1].

gallywasp, *n.* See *galliwasp.*

gally-worm (gal'i-wėrm), *n.* [The first element is uncertain.] A common name of sundry myriapods or millepeds, as a thousand-legs of the genus *Polydesmus.* Also spelled *galley-worm.*

galoche, *n.* See *galosh.*

Galomys (gal'ō-mis), *n.* Same as *Galemys.*

galon (F. pron. ga-lôn'), *n.* [F.] Same as *galloon.*

galonier†, *n.* [Perhaps from *gallon*, as indicating its capacity.] A vessel for table use and for decorating a court cupboard, probably of a size sufficient to hold about a gallon.

galoot (ga-lōt'), *n.* [Also *galloot;* of slang origin.] A fellow: a term of humorous contempt, often implying something awkward, silly, or weak in the person so designated. [Slang, U. S.]

I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank,
Till the last *galoot* 's ashore.
John Hay, Jim Bludso.

galopt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*

galop (gal'up; as a F. word, gal'ō), *n.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *gallop.*—2. [F.] (*a*) A lively round dance of German origin. (*b*) Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick.

galopade (gal-o-pād'), *n.* Same as *galop*, 2.

galore (ga-lōr'), *adv.* [Also formerly written *gelore, gilore, gillore, golore*, etc.; < Ir. *go leor* = Gael. *gu leor* or *leoir*, sufficiently, enough: *go*, a particle prefixed to an adj. to form an adv.; *leor*, adj., sufficient, enough.] Sufficiently; abundantly; in plenty. It is often used with the force of a predicate adjective. [Humorous.]

To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippl'd strong liquor *gillore.*
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

A shriek of welcome greeted them; they were set in a corner, with beef and ale *galore*, and soon the great table was carried in, the ground cleared, the couples made, and the fiddlers tuning. *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 8.

galosh (ga-losh'), *n.* [Also written *gallosh, golosh*, in pl. *galoshes, goloshes*, formerly *galash, galage, gallage*, etc., and even *galloshoes* (simulating *shoes*) (now also *galoche*, after F.); < ME. *galoche*, also *galage, galege*, < OF. *galoche*, F. *galoche* = Sp. Pg. *galocha* = It. *galoscia* (ML. *galoccia*), prob. < ML. *calopedia*, a clog or wooden shoe, < Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλάπους (-ποδ-), a shoemakers' last, < κᾶλον, wood (prop. wood for burning, < καίειν, burn), + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] 1. A kind of clog or patten worn in the middle ages as a protection against wet, and common, because of the practice of making shoes of cloth, silk, or the like, or of ornamental leather.

With-oute spores other spere and sprakliche he lokede,
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores and *galoches* y-couped.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. In present use, any overshoe; a rubber: usually in the plural. [Rare in the U. S.]

Rose, having been delayed by the loss of one of her *galoshes* in a bog, had been once near Catherine . . . during that dripping descent.
Mrs. H. Ward, Robert Elsmere, viii.

Dutch galoshes†, skates. [Rare.]

And had I but *Dutch galloshoes* on,
At one run I would slide to Lon—.
Cotton, The Great Frost.

galosh (ga-losh'), *v. t.* [< *galosh, n.*] To protect with a partial covering, edging, or the like of strong or water-proof material, as a shoe.

His boots . . . had been "soled" and "heeled" more than once; had they been *goloshed*, their owner might have defied Fate! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends.

galpt, *v. i.* [ME. *galpen*, gape; perhaps akin to *yelp*, q. v.] To gape; yawn.

See how he *galpeth*, lo, this dronken wight,
As though he wold us swalow anon right.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes*, thee to devour.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams (1577).

galravage, galraverge (gal-rav'āj, -ėrj), *n.* and *v.* Same as *gilravage.*

The witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings.* *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, li.

Eh! harkee till this lass o' mine. She thinks as because she's gone *galraverging*, I maun ha' missed her and be ailing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

galrush (gal'rush), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis.* [Dublin Bay, Ireland.]

galt[1] (gâlt), *n.* [Also *gault, golt;* < Norw. *gald*, hard ground, a place where the ground, or snow, is trodden hard, = Icel. *gald, galdr, gaddr*, hard snow.] 1. Clay; brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically—2. In *geol.*, the lowest division of the Upper Cretaceous series. The galt is a stiff clay, sometimes sandy or calcareous, dark-blue in color, with layers of pyritous and phosphatic nodules, and occasional seams of greensand. It varies from 100 to 200 feet in thickness, and forms a marked boundary between the Upper and the Lower Cretaceous rocks.

galt[2] (gâlt), *n.* [< ME. *galte*, < Icel. *göltr*, also *galti* = Sw. Dan. *galt*, a gelded hog: see *geld*[1], *gilt*[3].] A boar pig. [Prov. Eng.]

Greesse growene as a *galte*, fulle grylych he lukez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1101.

galtrop† (gal'trop), *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

Errours in Divinity and Policy . . . are the cursed Counter-mures, dropt Portcullises, scouring Angiports, sulphurious Granado's, laden murtherers, peevish *Galthropes*, and rascall desperadoes, which the Prince of lyes imployes with all his skill and malice, to maintaine the walls and gates of his kingdome. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 75.

galuchat (F. pron. ga-lü-shä'), *n.* [F.] A kind of shark's skin or shagreen usually dyed green, used to cover cases, boxes, etc. As prepared it retains the tubercles with which it is studded in the natural state.

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *a.* [= F. *galvanique* = Sp. *galvánico* = Pg. It. *galvanico* (cf. D. G. *galvanisch* = Dan. Sw. *galvanisk*), < *Galvani*: see *galvanism*.] 1. Pertaining to galvanism, or current electricity as produced by a chemical battery (see *electricity*): same as *voltaic*, a word in more common use.

All the *galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, . . . consist . . . of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and a stratum of fluids.
Sir H. Davy, Philos. Trans. (1801), ii., art. 20.

2. Spasmodic, like the movements of a limb produced by a current of electricity: as, a *galvanic* start.—**Galvanic battery, cautery, current, écraseur,** etc. See the nouns.—**Galvanic induction,** induction of electric currents.

galvanical (gal-van'i-kal), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *-al*.] Same as *galvanic*.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. *Whewell*, Philos. of the Mechanical Sciences.

galvanisation, galvanise, etc. See *galvanization*, etc.

galvanism (gal'va-nizm), *n.* [= D. G. *galvanismus* = Dan. *galvanisme* = Sw. *galvanism* = F. *galvanisme* = Sp. Pg. *galvanismo*, < It. *galvanismo*, so called after Luigi *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna (1737–98), the first investigator in this field. His theory was first published in 1792.] 1. That branch of the science of electricity which treats of electric currents more especially as arising from chemical action, as from the combination of metals with acids.

The name was given before the identity of this form of electricity and that produced by friction was fully understood: it is now nearly obsolete. See *electricity*.

2. In *med.*, the application of an electric current from a number of cells: in distinction from *faradism* or the use of a series of brief alternating currents from an induction-coil, and from *franklinism* or the charging from a frictional or Holtz machine.

galvanist (gal'va-nist), *n.* [As *galvan-ism* + *-ist*.] One versed in galvanism.

galvanization (gal″va-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *galvanize* + *-ation*.] The act of galvanizing, or the state of being so affected. Also spelled *galvanisation*.

galvanize (gal'va-nīz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *galvanized*, ppr. *galvanizing*. [= D. *galvaniseren* = G. *galvanisiren* = Dan. *galvanisere* = Sw. *galvanisera* = F. *galvaniser* = Sp. *galvanizar* = Pg. *galvanisar* = It. *galvanizzare*; as *galvanic* + *-ize*.] 1. To subject to the action of an electric or galvanic current, as in medicine.

The word is especially used of the act of restoring to consciousness by electrical action, as from a state of suspended animation; or of electrical restoration to a semblance of life, as a corpse or a severed part of the body.

The agitations resembled the grimnings and writhings of a *galvanised* corpse, not the struggles of an athletic man. *Macaulay*, On History.

Hence—2. To confer a fictitious vitality upon; give a mechanical semblance of life or vitality to.—3. To plate, as with gold, silver, or other metal, by means of galvanic electricity; electroplate.

Also spelled *galvanise*.

Galvanized iron, a name given (*a*) improperly to sheets of iron coated with zinc by a non-galvanic process, the iron being first cleansed by friction and the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and then plunged into a bath composed of melted zinc and other substances, as sal ammoniac, or mercury and potassium; (*b*) properly, to sheets of iron coated first with tin by a galvanic process, and then with zinc by immersion in a bath containing fluid zinc covered with sal ammoniac mixed with earthy matter.

galvanizer (gal'va-nī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which galvanizes. Also spelled *galvaniser*.

galvano-. Combining form of *galvanic* or *galvanism*.

galvanocaustic (gal″va-nō-kâs'tik), *a.* [< *galvanic* + *caustic*, q. v.] Relating to the heat derived from a current of electricity when employed in cauterization.

galvanocauterization (gal″va-nō-kâ″te-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *galvanic* + *cauterization*.] Cauterization by the heat induced by a current of electricity.

galvanocautery (gal″va-nō-kâ'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *galvanocauteries* (-riz). [< *galvanic* + *cautery*.] In *surg.*, a cautery in which a galvanic current is used to heat the cauterizing part of the apparatus.

galvanoglyph (gal'va-nō-glif), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave.] A picture produced by galvanoglyphy.

galvanoglyphy (gal-va-nog'li-fi), *n.* [As *galvanoglyph* + *-y*.] A method of producing an electroplate which may be used in a printing-press. The essential features of the process are the use of a zinc plate covered with a ground, and etched as a matrix for an electroplate, the reverse plate thus obtained being used in printing. The picture obtained by this method is called a *galvanoglyph*.

galvanograph (gal'va-nō-graf), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A plate formed by the galvanographic process.—2. An impression taken from such a plate.

galvanographic (gal″va-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *galvanography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to galvanography.

galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *galvanograph* + *-y*.] A process for producing plates which will give impressions after the manner of a plate used in copperplate engraving. The drawing is made on a silvered plate in viscid paints, in such a way as to leave the dark parts slightly raised. An electrotype is taken from this, which may be used as an engraved plate, the dark lines now being depressed precisely as in a copperplate. An impression from such a plate is called a *galvanograph*.

galvanologist (gal-va-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *galvanology* + *-ist*.] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

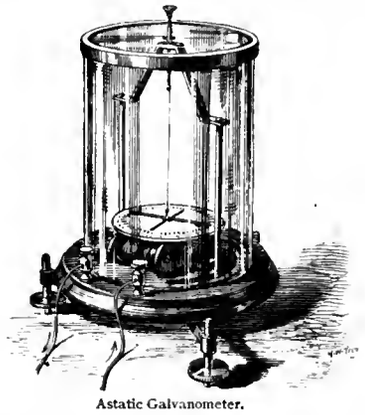
galvanology (gal-va-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A description of the phenomena of galvanism.

galvanomagnetic (gal″va-nō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Same as *electromagnetic*.

galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current. In all galvanometers the principle of action is the same. It depends upon the force which Oersted discovered to be exerted between a magnetic needle and a wire carrying a current—a force which tends to set the needle at right angles to the direction of the current, and whose intensity, other things remaining the same, depends directly upon the strength of the current.

The term *galvanometer* is applied to an instrument for measuring the strength of electric currents by means of the deflection of a magnetic needle round which the current is caused to flow through a coil of wire.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag.

Aperiodic galvanometer, a dead-beat or thoroughly damped galvanometer.—**Astatic galvanometer,** an instrument which consists of a pair of similar needles magnetized, with their poles turned opposite ways, and stiffly connected at their centers, so that both will swing together.



Astatic Galvanometer.

The one tends always to turn in a direction opposite to the other under the earth's magnetic attraction, so that if the needles were perfectly alike they would form a perfectly astatic pair, or a pair that would not tend to assume any particular direction from the magnetic influence of the earth. One of the needles, *ab*, is nearly in the center of the coil, CDEF, through which the current passes; the other, *a′b′*, just above the coil. When a current traverses the coil in the direction of the arrows, the action of all parts of the current upon the lower needle tends to urge the austral pole *a* toward the back of the figure and the boreal pole *b* to the front, while the upper needle, *a′b′*, is affected principally by the current CD of the coil, which urges the austral pole *a′* to the front of the figure and the boreal pole *b′* to the back. Both needles are thus urged to rotate in the same direction by the current, and, as the opposing action of the earth is greatly enfeebled by the combination, a much larger deflection is obtained than would be given by one of the needles if employed alone. Galvanometers are also made astatic by the use of a fixed magnet so placed as to counteract the influence of the earth's magnetism.—**Ballistic galvanometer,** an instrument used to measure the strength of a current which acts for only a very short time, as that produced by the discharge of a condenser. It involves the use of a heavy needle, which takes a relatively long time to swing. The sine of half the angle of the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity which has flowed through the coil.—**Dead-beat galvanometer,** a galvanometer in which the needle is so damped, by induction or otherwise, that on the passage of a current it will move to its final deflection without oscillation.—**Differential galvanometer,** a form of galvanometer in which the coil consists of two separate wires wound side by side, and used to compare two currents. If the currents are sent in opposite directions through these wires the motion of the needle will be determined by the difference in their intensity; if they were equal the needle would remain stationary.—**Sine galvanometer,** a magnetic needle poised at the center of a coil of insulated copper wire wound round a vertical circle that may be turned horizontally on its stand. In use the needle and vertical circle are at first both in the magnetic meridian. When a current passes, the needle is deflected, and the vertical coil is turned by the observer until its plane coincides with the magnetic axis of the needle. The strength of the current is as the sine of the angular deviation.

Any sensitive galvanometer in which the needle is directed by the earth's magnetism can be used as a *sine galvanometer*, provided the frame on which the coils are wound is capable of being turned round a central axis.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 167.

Tangent galvanometer, a very short magnetic needle delicately suspended so as to turn in a horizontal plane. The point about which it turns is at the center of a vertical coil of copper wire through which the current is passed. The diameter of the coil is at least ten or twelve times the length of the needle. The needle is therefore usually not more than half an inch long; and, for convenience of reading its deflections, long light pointers of aluminium or of glass fiber are cemented to its ends. In use the instrument is placed so that the vertical coil of copper wire is in the plane of the magnetic meridian. The current is then sent through the coil, and the angle by which the needle is deflected is read off. The strength of the current then is proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection, whence the name of the instrument.—**Thomson's mirror galvanometer,** the most sensitive galvanometer yet invented. Its needle, which is very short, is rigidly attached to a small, light, concave mirror, and suspended in the center of a vertical coil of very small diameter by a silk fiber. A movable magnet is provided for bringing the needle into the plane of the coil when the latter does not coincide with the magnetic meridian, and also for rendering the needle more or less astatic. Needle, mirror, and magnet weigh only about 1½ grains. At a distance of two or three feet from the mirror is a solid wooden stand, with a graduated scale, facing the mirror. In the stand, just under the center of the scale, a hole is cut, and a fine wire is stretched upright across it. A strong lamp stands behind the opening, so that its light will fall on the mirror and be reflected back on the scale. An image of the wire will thus be constantly thrown on the scale, and the slightest motion of the needle and its mirror will produce a much greater motion of this image. As the current flows the one way or the other the index will move to one side or the other. This galvanometer was devised for use in connection with the Atlantic submarine cables. It was long the only instrument with which signals could be read through long submarine lines; and it is still employed to a great extent, though now superseded by the siphon-recorder of the same inventor.

galvanometric (gal″va-nō-met'rik), *a.* [As *galvanometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry: as, the *galvanometric* needle.

galvanometrical (gal″va-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *galvanometric*.

The parts of the stand include . . . the necessary clamping screws for electrical and *galvanometrical* connections.
The Engineer, LXV. 510.

galvanometry (gal-va-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *galvanometer* + *-y*.] The art or process of determining the strength of electric or galvanic currents; rheometry.

galvanoplastic (gal″va-nō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *galvanoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the reproduction of forms by electrotypy.—**Galvanoplastic process,** a method of obtaining copies of type, an engraving, a design, etc., by electrical deposition: ordinarily the same as *electrotyping*. As applied to art-work, the phrase refers to the process of electroplating a plaster model with bronze, the mold being afterward destroyed and the plaster withdrawn, leaving a hollow figure in bronze. As applied to ornamental work in glass, the phrase is used for a method of decorating glass surfaces by means of electroplating, the design being first traced on the glass in some metallic pigment and burned in.

galvanoplasty (gal″va-nō-plas'ti), *n.* [= F. *galvanoplastie*; as *galvanic* + Gr. *πλαστός*, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *electrotypy*.

galvanopuncture (gal″va-nō-pungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *galvano-puncture*; as *galvan-ic* + *puncture*.] In *med.*, the passage of a constant current through a part of the body by means of needle-shaped electrodes introduced into it.

galvanoscope (gal-van'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *galvanoscope*; as *galvanic* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle may be used as a galvanoscope.

galvanoscopic (gal″va-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *galvanoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

galvano-thermometer (gal″va-nō-thėr-mom′etėr), *n.* [As *galvanic* + *thermometer.*] An apparatus used in measuring the amount of heat produced by an electric current in passing through conductors of varying resistance.

galvanotropism (gal-va-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *galvanic* + Gr. *τρέπειν* (*-τροπος* in comp.), turn round, + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, the movements in growing organs produced by the passage through them of electric currents.

Elfving found that when a root is placed vertically between two electrodes it curves towards the positive electrode — that is, against the direction of the current. In one case (Cabbage) the curvature was towards the negative electrode. Müller (Hettlingen), in repeating Elfving's experiments, found that the curvature was in all cases such as to tend to place the long axis of the root in the plane of the current, the curvature being towards the negative pole. These phenomena are spoken of as "*galvanotropism.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

galver (gal′vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To move quickly; throb. [Prov. Eng.]

galverly†, *adv.* [< *galver* + *-ly*².] Quickly; nimbly; actively.

A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*, of good making, colour, and fast going.
Wriothesley, To Sir T. Wyatt, Oct., 1537.

galwe†, **galwes**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *gallows.*

galyngale†, *n.* See *galangal. Chaucer.*

galypot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gallipot*¹.

gam (gam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gammed*, ppr. *gamming.* [Perhaps a var. of *jam*¹. Cf. *gamming.*] **1.** To herd together or form a school, as whales; crowd together and swim in the same direction. Hence — **2.** To make a call, exchange visits, have a chat, etc., as fishermen or fishing-vessels.

This visiting between the crews of ships at sea is called, among whalemen, *gamming.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 246.

gam (gam), *n.* [< *gam, v.*] **1.** A herd or school of whales. Toward the close of a season, when whales are seen in large gams, it is regarded by the whalers as a sign that they will soon leave the grounds. Hence — **2.** A social visit between fishermen; a chat, call, or other exchange of courtesies, as when vessels meet and speak each other, exchange visits, give and take letters aboard, etc.

The *gam* was long and sober and serious; the two seadogs . . . compared reckoning, hoped for whales, and discussed the weather in no complimentary manner.
H. Melville, Moby Dick.

gama-grass (gä′mä-gras), *n.* A tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass, *Tripsacum dactyloides*, cultivated in Mexico and elsewhere in southern North America, in the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe. It bears drought remarkably well, and the shoots may be cut three or four times in a season, making a coarse but nutritious hay, resembling corn-fodder, of which cattle and horses are very fond.

Gamasea, Gamasei (ga-mā′sē-ä, -ī), *n. pl.* Same as *Gamasidæ.*

gamashes† (ga-mash′ez), *n. pl.* [< OF. *gamaches* = It. *gamascie* (ML. *gamacha*), spatterdashes, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg (> E. *jamb*), = It. *gamba*, leg: see *jamb.*] A protection for the shoes, hose, etc., from mud and rain, worn especially by horsemen in the seventeenth century. They appear to have been sometimes of the nature of boots and sometimes of the nature of leggings. Also *gamaches.*

Lay my richest sute on the top, my velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold *gamashes.* *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

Daccus is all bedawh'd with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin; and *gamashes* too.
Davies, Scourge of Folly (1611).

gamasid (gam′a-sid), *n.* A mite of the family *Gamasidæ.*

Gamasidæ (ga-mas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gamasus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Acarida;* the beetle-mites or spider-mites. They have extensile chelate mandibles, free filiform palps or maxillæ, equal hairy legs with six or more joints, two claws, and a disk or sucker, the first pair of legs usually tactile, the stigmata ventral and protected by a long tubular peritreme, and no ocelli. They are parasitic on insects, birds, and other animals, sometimes on plants. Those which infest poultry can live for a time on the human skin and give rise to intolerable itching. One species is very hurtful to caged birds. The *Gamasidæ* are most commonly parasitic during the nymphal and adult female states. Also *Gamasea, Gamasei* (Dugès, 1834), and *Gamasides* (Lesch, 1814).

gamass (ga-mas′), *n.* Another form of *camass, quamash.*

Gamasus (gam′a-sus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of mites, typical of the family *Gamasidæ. G. coleopterorum* is a common parasite of carrion-beetles, such as the *Silphidæ*, which are found covered with these minute orange mites.

gamb, gambe (gamb), *n.* [< OF. *gambe, jambe, jame*, F. *jambe* = Pr. *gamba* = Sp. *gamba*, OSp. also *camba, cama* = It. *gamba*, < ML. *gamba*, leg, LL. a hoof; prob. of Celtic origin, akin to *cam*, crooked: see *cam*². Cf. *gamble*², *jamb.*] A leg or shank; in *her.*, the whole fore leg of a lion or any other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is then only a paw. Also *jambe.*

gamba¹ (gam′bä), *n.*; pl. *gambæ* (-bē). [NL., < LL. *gamba*, hoof, ML. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb* and *jamb.*] In *anat.*, the metacarpus or metatarsus of some animals, as the ruminants and solidungulates.

gamba² (gam′bä), *n.* Short for *viol da gamba.* See *viol.*

Some likewise there affect the *Gamba* with the voice,
To shew that England could variety afford.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 358.

gambade, gambado (gam-bād′, -bā′dō), *n.* [< It. *gamba*, the leg; the form seems to imitate that of F. *gambade*, a gambol: see *gambol, n.*] **1.** A spatterdash or gaiter for covering the leg when riding or walking in muddy roads.

His thin legs tenanted a pair of *gambadoes* fastened at the side with rusty clasps. *Scott.*

2. *pl.* Boots fixed to the saddle of a horseman, instead of stirrups. *Fairholt.*

I know not whether he [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much worne in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme, in those dirty countries.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall.

gambæ, *n.* Plural of *gamba*¹.

gambaison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambalock†, *n.* A kind of riding-gown. *Davies.*

A man of tall stature, clothed in a *gambalock* of scarlet, buttoned under the chin with a bosse of gold.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 119.

gambe, *n.* See *gamb.*

gambeson†, **gambison**† (gam′be-sọn, -bi-sọn), *n.* [ME. *gambeson, gambisoun, gamboison, gameson, gamesun*, etc., < OF. *gambeson, gambaison, gambeison, wambaison*, also *gambais, wambais, wambeis* = Pr. *gambaison, gambais* = OSp. *gambax* = OPg. *canbas* = D. *wambuis* = MLG. *wambois, -bōs, -bes* = MHG. *wambeis, wambis*, G. *wamms* = Dan. *vams*, < ML. *gambeso(n-)*, with different suffix *gambasium, wambasium*, gambeson, < OHG. *wamba* = Goth. *wamba* = AS. *wamb*, belly, stomach, E. *womb:* see *womb.*] A garment worn originally under the habergeon, made sometimes of leather, sometimes of thick stuff, and even wadded, to guard against bruises which might result from blows received upon the mail. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, when the habergeon had been nearly abandoned by men-at-arms, the gambeson appears as the principal garment of fence for the body, and this continues until the complete and general adoption of plate-armor. See *gamboised.*

Gambeson (about 1375). (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

gambet (gam′bet), *n.* [< F. *gambette* (= It. *gambetta*, a gambet), so called from the length of the legs; dim. of OF. *gambe* = It. *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] A name of the redshank, *Totanus calidris*, and hence of other species of the same genus. See *Totanus.*

gambet-snipe (gam′bet-snīp), *n.* Same as *gambet.*

Gambetta (gam-bet′ä), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), = It. *gambetta:* see *gambet.*] An old name of the gambets, now used in ornithology as a generic name of those birds. *G. flavipes* is the yellow-legs of North America; *G. melanoleuca* is the greater tattler; *G. calidris* is the redshank of Europe.

gambier, gambir (gam′bēr), *n.* [Malayan.] An extract rich in tannin prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier*, a rubiaceous shrub of the Malayan peninsula and islands, which climbs by means of hooked spines. It is used medicinally as an astringent, but is more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing. It occurs in commerce in cubical pieces of about an inch in size, opaque and of a yellowish color, with an even, dull fracture, and soluble in boiling water. It is chiefly imported from Singapore, and is also known as *Terra Japonica* and *pale catechu.*

We went along a good road . . . until we came to a pepper and *gambir* plantation. . . . I find that [*gambir*] . . . is largely exported to Europe, where it is occasionally employed for giving weight to silks, and for tanning purposes. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

gambiext, *n.* Same as *gambeson.*

gambison†, *n.* See *gambeson.*

gambist (gam′bist), *n.* [< *gamba*² + *-ist.*] In *music*, a player on the gamba, or viol da gamba.

Burney, and Mozart in his letters, both speak of the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria as an accomplished *gambist.* *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 580.

gambit (gam′bit), *n.* [< F. *gambit*, a gambit, < It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs (cf. OF. *jambet*, a tripping of the legs, a feint, a sudden attack, *faire le jambet*, or *jamber*, trip the legs, make a feint, deceive), < *gamba*, leg: see *gamb, jamb.*] In *chess-playing*, an opening in which a pawn or a piece is sacrificed, or at least offered, for the sake of, or with the object of obtaining, an advantageous attack. The gambit is said to be *accepted* or *declined*, according as the pawn or piece thus offered is or is not taken. A gambit played by the second player is called a *counter-gambit.* Of all the chess-openings, the *Evans gambit* (so named from a captain of the British navy, who originated it about 1833) has been the most thoroughly analyzed in its multitudinous variations; while next in order probably come the King's Bishop's gambit and the Scotch gambit. Some of the gambits differentiated below in the ordinary chess notation are developments of others, and, in particular, several (the Allgaier, King's Bishop's, Muzio, etc.) are ramifications of the King's gambit proper. — **Allgaier gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt — KB 3, P — KKt 4; 4 P — KR 4, P — Kt 5; 5 Kt — Kt 5. After sacrificing the pawn at the second move, the opening player here offers the knight, and the ordinary continuation is 5 . . . P — KR 3; 6 Kt takes P, K takes Kt. — **Center gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — Q 4, P takes P. — **Center counter-gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — Q 4; 2 P takes P. — **Cunningham gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt — KB 3, B — K 2; 4 B — B 4, B — R 5 (ch). — **Damiano gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — KB 3, P — KB 3; 3 Kt takes P. — **Danish gambit,** a development of the Center gambit (see above) by 3 P — QB 3. — **Evans gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — KB 3, Kt — QB 3; 3 B — B 4, B — B 4; 4 P — QKt 4. See above. — **Greco counter-gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — KB 3, P — KB 4. — **Kieseritzki gambit.** Same as *Allgaier gambit* (see above), except that the knight is played to K 5 instead of Kt 5 as the fifth move. — **King's Bishop's gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — KB 4, P takes P; 3 B — B 4. — **King's gambit** (proper). 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — KB 4. — **Lopez gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 B — B 4, B — B 4; 3 Q — K 2, Kt — KB 3 (or P — Q 3, or Q — K 2); 4 P — B 4. — **Muzio gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 P — KB 4, P takes P; 3 Kt — KB 3, P — KKt 4; 4 B — B 4, P — Kt 5; 5 Castles (or P — Q 4, or Kt — B 3), P takes Kt. — **Queen's gambit.** 1 P — Q 4, P — Q 4; 2 P — QB 4. — **Queen's Pawn counter-gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — KB 3, P — Q 4. — **Salvio gambit.** 1 to 4, same as *Muzio gambit* (see above); 5 Kt — K 5. — **Scotch gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — KB 3, Kt — QB 3; 3 P — Q 4. This derives its name from its being successfully adopted by the Scotch players in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh, 1822–28. — **Steinitz gambit.** 1 P — K 4, P — K 4; 2 Kt — QB 3, Kt — QB 3; 3 P — B 4, P takes P; 4 P — Q 4.

gamble¹ (gam′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gambled*, ppr. *gambling.* [Recent in record; < ME. **gamelen*, **gamlen* (whence mod. *gamble*, in form like *famble, fumble, hamble, humble*, etc.), var. (with freq. suffix *-le*) of *gamenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game: see *game*¹, *v.*, *gammon*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play at any game of hazard for a stake; risk money or anything of value on the issue of a game of chance, by either playing or betting on the play of others; hence, to engage in financial transactions or speculations dependent for success chiefly upon chance or unknown contingencies: as, to *gamble* with cards or dice; to *gamble* in stocks.

At operas and plays parading,
Mortgaging, *gambling*, masquerading.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

That little affair of the necklace, and the idea that somebody thought her *gambling* wrong, had evidently bitten into her. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

The evil effects of *gambling* in stocks and provisions.
Harper's Weekly, April 26, 1884.

Gambling contract. See *contract.*

II. *trans.* To lose or squander by gaming: with *away* or *off.*

Bankrupts or sots who have *gambled* or slept *away* their estates. *Ames.*

gamble¹ (gam′bl), *n.* [< *gamble*¹, *v.*] A venture in gambling or as in gambling; a reckless speculation. [Colloq.]

We make of life a *gamble*, and our institutions, our education, our literature, our ideals, and even our religion, all foster the spirit. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 395.

When they take their "little all" . . . out of the dull Three per Cents and put it into the Snowy Mountain Mines (Salted), which promise them thirty per cent., they are well aware that they are going in for a *gamble*.
T. G. Bowles, Flotsam and Jetsam, xxxviii.

gamble[2] (gam'bl), *n.* [Dim. of *gamb*, or var. of the related *gambrel*.] A leg. [Prov. Eng.]

gambler (gam'blėr), *n.* One who gambles; one addicted to gaming or playing for money or other stakes; a gamester.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept—provided you gamble too. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiv.

gambling-house (gam'bling-hous), *n.* A gaming-house; a house kept for the accommodation of persons who play at games of hazard for stakes.—**Common gambling-house.** See *common*.

gamboge (gam-bōj' or -böj'), *n.* [Also written *gambooge;* a corruption (prob. originating in trade use) of what would reg. be *camboge* (NL. *cambogia*), < *Camboja*, usually called *Cambodia*, a French protectorate in Farther India.] A gum resin, the inspissated juice of various species of the guttiferous genus *Garcinia*. The gamboge of commerce is mainly derived from *G. Hanburyi*, a handsome laurel-like tree of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China. (See cut under *Garcinia*.) It is of a rich brownish-orange color, becoming brilliant yellow when powdered, forming a yellow emulsion with water, and having a disagreeable acrid taste. It is a drastic purgative, but is seldom used in medicine except in combination. It is mostly used as a pigment in water-color painting, producing transparent yellows, verging on brown in deep masses. It is quite durable as a water-color, and fairly so in oil. Ceylon gamboge is obtained from *G. Morella*. False gamboge is a similar but inferior product of *G. Xanthochymus*. The so-called American gamboge is the juice of *Vismia Guianensis* and other species of South America. In doses of a dram or even less gamboge has produced death.

The pipe *gamboge* of Siam, so called because it is preserved in the hollows of bamboos, is considered the best which comes into the London markets, and commands the highest price.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 101.

Extract of gamboge, a pigment composed of gamboge and alumina.

gambogian, gambogic (gam-bō'ji-an or -bō'ji-an, gam-bō'jik or -bō'jik), *a.* Pertaining to gamboge.

gamboised (gam'boizd), *a.* [< OF. *gamboisé, gambisc*, etc., < *gambais*, gambeson: see *gambeson*.] Quilted or padded, as in the making of a gambeson; especially, quilted in longitudinal folds or ridges so as to be pliable in one direction and more or less stiff in the other.

gamboiserie (F. pron. goŭ-bwo-zė-rē'), *n.* Gamboised work.

gamboison†, *n.* Same as *gambeson*.

gambol (gam'bol), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gambold, gambauld, gambaud;* < F. *gambade*, a gambol, < It. *gambata*, a kick, < *gamba*, the leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] A skipping, leaping, or frisking about; a spring, leap, skip, or jump, as in frolic or sport.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such *gambauldes*.
Udall, Flowers of Latin Speaking, fol. 72.

Some to disport them selfs their sondry maistries tried on grasse,
And some their *gamboldes* plaid. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.
Dryden.

gambol (gam'bol), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gamboled, gambolled*, ppr. *gamboling, gambolling*. [From the noun; cf. F. *gambiller*, kick about, < OF. *gambille*, dim. of *gambe*, F. *jambe*, leg: see *gambol, n.*] To skip about in sport; caper in frolic, like children or lambs; frisk carelessly or heedlessly.

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman;
Hop in his walks, and *gambol* in his eyes;
Feed him with apricocks and dewberries;
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

It is not madness
That I have uttered: bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gamboll'd before them. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 345.

=**Syn.** To frolic, romp, caper.

gambone†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gammon*[2].

gambrel (gam'brel), *n.* [Also written *gambril, cambrel, cambril, chambrel* (cf. E. dial. *gammerel*, the small of the leg, and *gamble*, a leg); < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe*, the leg: see *gamb, jamb*.] **1.** The hock of a horse or other animal.

"*Gambrel?*—*Gambrel?*"—Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg—
First great angle above the hoof—
That's the *gambrel:* hence gambrel-roof.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, xii.

2. A stick crooked like a horse's hind leg, used by butchers for suspending a carcass while dressing it.

Myself spied two of them [my followers' suits] hang out at a stall with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that were new flead.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, iii. 1.

3. A gambrel-roof.

Others occupy separate buildings, almost always of black, unpainted wood, sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint *gambrel* of Rhode Island. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 44.

gambrel (gam'brel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gambreled, gambrelled*, ppr. *gambreling, gambrelling*. [< *gambrel, n.*] **1.** To hang up by means of a gambrel thrust through the legs.

And meet me: or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To form with a curb or crook: as, a *gambreled* roof.

Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-cornered, with *gambrelled* roof and dormer windows.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 33. (*Bartlett.*)

gambrel-roof (gam'brel-röf), *n.* A roof the slope of which is broken by an obtuse angle like that of an animal's gambrel; a curb-roof. See extract under *gambrel, n.*, 1.

gambroon (gam-brön'), *n.* [Perhaps < *Gombroon* (*Gomeroon, Gomberoan*), a Persian seaport (now called *Bender Abbasi*), from which a large export trade was formerly carried on.] A twilled cloth: (1) of worsted and cotton, used for summer trousers; (2) of linen, made for linings. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Gambusia (gam-bū'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Poey, about 1850); < Cuban *gambusina* or *gambusino*, nothing: a proverbial term expressing humorously a supposed something that is really nothing.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes, containing such ovoviviparous killifishes as *G. patruelis*, known as the top-minnow, a common species in the lowland streams of the southern Atlantic States.

Gambusiinæ (gam-bū-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gambusia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cyprinodont fishes, typified by the genus *Gambusia*. They have the dentary bones firmly united, the eyes normal, and the sexes diverse, the anal fin of the male being advanced forward and its anterior rays modified as an intromittent organ. The species are of small size and confined to America.

gamdeboo (gam'de-bö), *n.* [African.] The stinkwood of Natal, *Celtis Kraussiana*, a small tree with tough light-colored wood.

game[1] (gām), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *game*, an abbreviation (due to mistaking the term. *-en* for a suffix of inflection) of *gamen, gomen*, also spelled *gammen* (> mod. E. *gammon*[1], q. v.), < AS. *gamen, gomen*, game, joy, sport, = OS. *gaman* = OFries. *game, gome* = OHG. *gaman*, MHG. *gamen*, joy, = Icel. *gaman*, game, sport, amusement, = OSw. *gammen*, Sw. *gamman* = ODan. *gamell*, Dan. *gammen*, mirth, merriment. Hence ult. *gamble, gammon*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Mirth; amusement; play; sport of any kind; joke; jest, as opposed to *earnest:* as, to make *game* of a person, or of his pretensions or actions (now the chief use of the word in this sense). See *to make game of*, below.

"Wherefore," quod she, "in erneat and in *game*,
To putte in me the defaute ye are to blame."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 874.

But goldes for to be it is no *game*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 290.

And gladness through the palace spread,
Wi' mickle *game* and glee.
Skiæn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 389).

Then on her head they aett a girlond grcene,
And crowned her twixt earnest and twixt *game*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 8.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

These many years in this most wretched island
We two have liv'd, the scorn and *game* of Fortune.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Thou shalt stand to all posterity,
The eternal *game* and laughter.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A play or sport for amusement or diversion.

In their *games* children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 540.

3. A contest for success or superiority in a trial of chance, skill, or endurance, or of any two or all three of these combined: as, a *game* at cards, dice, or roulette; the *games* of billiards, draughts, and dominoes; athletic *games;* the Floral *games*. The games of classical antiquity were chiefly public trials of athletic skill and endurance, as in throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, leaping, running, horse- and chariot-racing, etc. They were exhibited either periodically, usually in honor of some god, as the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian games of Greece, the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, etc., or from time to time for the amusement of the people, as the Circensian games at Rome. The prizes in the Greek periodical games were generally without intrinsic value, as garlands or wreaths of olive- or laurel-leaves, of parsley, etc.; but at the Panathenaic games of Athens the prizes were quantities of olive-oil from the consecrated orchards, given in a special type of painted amphoræ, of which a hundred or more might constitute a single prize. The four great Greek national games formed the strongest bond in the nature of a national union between the various independent Greek states. At them any person of Hellenic blood had the right to contest for the victory, the most highly esteemed honor in Greece; and citizens of all states, however hostile, met at these games in peace.

Lycaon hath the report of aetting our first publicke *games*, and proving of maistries and feats of strength and activitee, in Arcadia. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

A fool
That aeest a *game* play'd home, the rich stake drawn.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

In certain nations also there were instituted particular *games* of the Torch, to the honour of Promethens; in which they who ran for the prize carried lighted torches.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

"My cocks," says he, "are true cocks of the *game*—I make a match of cock-fighting, and then an hundred or two pounds are soon won, for I never fight a battle under."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

4. The art or mode of playing at a game: as, he plays a remarkable *game*.

"What wilt thou bet," said Robin Hood,
"Thou seest our *game* the worse?"
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

5. The successful result of a game, or that which is staked on the result: as, the *game* is ours.

All the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a daye,
And he that shoteth altherbest
The *game* shall bere away.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The ladies began to shout,
"Madam, your *game* is gone."
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 317).

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to win a game: as, in cribbage 61 is *game* or *the game*.—**7.** A scheme; plan; project; artifice.

From Lord Sunderland's returning to his post all men concluded that his declaring as he did for the exclusion was certainly done by direction from the King, who naturally loved craft and a double *game*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1682.

8†. Amorous sport; gallantry; intrigue.

Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

9. Sport in the field; field-sports, as the chase, falconry, etc.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

10. That which is pursued or taken in hunting; the spoil of the chase; quarry; prey.

Both of hownde and hawkis *game*,
After, he taught hym all; and same,
In sea, in feld, and eke in ryvere.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 11.

The nearer the hound hunting is to his *game*, the greater is his desire, the fresher is the scent.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 205.

Hynde Etin's to the hunting gane;
And he has tane wi' him his eldest son,
For to carry his *game*.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 296).

The King return'd from out the wild,
He bore but little *game* in hand.
Tennyson, The Victim.

11. Collectively, animals of the chase; those wild animals that are pursued or taken for sport or profit, in hunting, trapping, fowling, or fishing; specifically, the animals useful to man, and whose preservation is therefore desirable, which are enumerated under this designation in the game-laws regulating their pursuit.

By a very singular anomaly, which has had important practical results, *game* is not strictly private property under English law; but the doctrine on the subject is traceable to the later influence of the Roman law.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 142.

12. A game-fowl or game-cock. See phrases below.—**13**†. A flock: said of swans.

No man having less than five marks per annum could lawfully keep a *game* of swans. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

Actian games. See *Actian*.—**Big game**, the larger quadrupeds.—**Black-breasted red game**, the most typical variety of game-fowl, in which the hackle and saddle-feathers of the cock are a brilliant light red or orange, the back and wing-bows rich glossy red, the wing-secondaries

clear bay, the breast and lower parts of the body solid black, more or less glossy, and the wing-bars and tail metallic black. A little white may show at the base of the tail. The eyes should be brilliant red. The hen is of a delicately penciled grayish brown, with salmon breast and golden hackle laced with black. Other varieties of the game-fowl distinctly characterized in color are the black cocks, duckwings, piles, wheatens, and whites.—**Brown-red game.** See *brown*.—**Bumper game.** See *bumper*[2].—**Capitoline games.** See *Capitoline*.—**Cock of the game**†. See *cock*[1].—**Confidence game.** See *confidence*.—**Exhibition game,** a game-cock or -hen of a breed cultivated for perfection of form and coloring, without reference to the fighting qualities of the primitive game stock.—**Floral games.** See *floral*.—**Game law.** See *game-law*.—**Game of goose.** See *goose*, 4.—**Game protection,** the protection of game animals, specifically by legal restriction of the times for and methods of pursuing them.—**Megalesian, Nemean, Olympic,** etc., **games.** See the adjectives.—**Pit-game,** a cock or hen of a fighting breed.—**Red game,** the Scotch ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Round game,** a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can engage, each playing on his own account.

After the little music they sat down to a *round game*, of which there were a great many, such as Commerce, Speculation, Vingt-et-Un, Limited Loo, or Pope Joan.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 90.

The game is not worth the candle. See *candle*.—**The game is up.** (*a*) In *hunting*, the game is started.

He that strikes
The venison first shall be lord o' the feast.
. . . Hark! the game is rous'd!—
. . . *The game is up.* *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(*b*) The scheme has failed; all is at an end. [Colloq.]

The universal opinion is that *the game is* irrecoverably *up*, and that the tory party will be in power for fifty years to come. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 304.

To make (formerly **a**) **game of,** to turn into ridicule; make sport of; mock; delude or humbug.

Whanne I speke aftir my beste avise
Ye sett it nought, but *make ther-of a game.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 59.

She had all the talents which qualified her to play on his feelings, to *make game of* his scruples, to set before him in a strong light the difficulties and dangers into which he was running headlong. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to such animals as are hunted as game: as, *game* animals; a *game* pie.—**2.** Having a plucky spirit, like that of a game-cock; courageous; unyielding: as, to die *game*.

Why, would you be
A gallant, and not *game?*
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

I was *game;* . . . I felt that I could have fought even to the death. *Irving.*

Governor Butler was *game* on the Boston Normal Art School question to the death.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 326.

3. Having the spirit or will to do something; equal to some adventure or exploit: as, are you *game* for a run or a swim? [Slang.]

"I suppose you really wish to find out the truth?" "Yes," said Teddy, firmly, "I do." "And you are *game* to go?" "Ye-es," less assured. "Yes; *game* to go."
L. B. Wolford, The Baby's Grandmother.

For I am *game* to marry thee
Quite reg'lar, at St. George's.
W. S. Gilbert, Bab Ballads.

To die game. See def. 2, and *die*[1].

game[1] (gām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gamed*, ppr. *gaming*. [< ME. *gamen, gomen*, shorter form of *gamenen, gomenen*, < AS. *gamenian*, game, play, = Icel. *gamna*, amuse, divert; from the noun. Cf. *gamble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To play at any sport or diversion.

Glad and blithe hi weren alle
That weren with hem in the halle,
And pleide and *gamenede* ech with other.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

2. To gamble; play for a stake, prize, or wager with cards, dice, balls, etc., according to certain rules. See *gaming*.

Avarice itself does not calculate strictly when it *games*.
Burke.

'Tis great pity he'a so extravagant, . . . and *games* so deep. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

3†. To be glad; rejoice; receive pleasure: sometimes used impersonally with the dative.

God lovede he best with al his hoole herte
At alle tymes, thogh him *gamede* or smerte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 534.

II. *trans.* To stake or lose at play; gamble (away). [Rare.]

It is for fear of losing the ineatimable treasure we have that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. *Burke*, Ref. of Representation.

game[2] (gām), *a.* [A dial. form of *eam*[1], crooked. Cf. *gamb*, dial. *gamble*, a leg, from the same ult. source.] Crooked; lame: as, a *game* leg. [Slang.]

Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the *game* chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xli.

game-bag (gām'bag), *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.

game-bird (gām'bėrd), *n.* A bird ordinarily pursued for sport or profit, or which is or may be the subject of a game-law. Such birds are chiefly of the gallinaceous order, or of the duck tribe, or of the plover and snipe groups of wading-birds. In the United States about sixty kinds of birds come under this definition.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* A cock bred from a fighting stock or strain; a cock bred and trained for fighting purposes.

"Every year," says Fitzstephen, "on the morning of Shrove Tuesday, the school-boys of the city of London bring *game-cocks* to their masters, and in the fore part of the day, till dinner-time, they are permitted to amuse themselves with seeing them fight."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 375.

game-egg (gām'eg), *n.* An egg laid by a game-fowl, or from which a game-cock may be hatched.

game-fish (gām'fish), *n.* Any fish capable of affording sport to the angler, as the salmon, trout, bass, and many others; especially, a gamy food-fish.

A *game-fish* is a choice fish, a fish not readily obtained by wholesale methods at all seasons of the year, nor constantly to be had in the market—a fish, furthermore, which has some degree of intelligence and cunning, and which matches its own wits against those of the angler.
Goode, American Fishes (1887), p. xiv.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* A specimen of one of the varieties of the hen classed as games.

gameful (gām'fûl), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of sport or games; sportive.

Which will make tedious years seem *gameful* to me.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

2. Full of game, or animals of the chase.

Thy long discourse . . .
Of *gamefull* parks, of meadowes fresh, ay—spring-like pleasant fields. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 290.

Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the *gameful* woods beset.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 95.

game-gall†, *n.* A satirical retort. *Nares.*

Shortly after this quipping *game-gall*, etc.
Holinshed, Chron., 1577.

game-hawk (gām'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus:* so called generally in Scotland, where it preys on the "game"—that is, grouse and ptarmigan.

gamekeeper (gām'kē″pėr), *n.* One who has the keeping and guarding of game; one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport in parks or covers, and to protect them from poachers.

As I and my companions
Were setting of a snare,
The *game-keeper* was watching us,
For him we did not care.
'Tis my Delight of a Shiny Night (song).

game-law (gām'lâ), *n.* A law enacted for the preservation of the animals called *game*, by restricting the seasons and the manner in which they may be taken: generally in the plural.

This early *game-law* [concerning the keeping of a dog] was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers, and has little permanent importance besides. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

gameless (gām'les), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Destitute of game.

Gamelion (ga-mē'li-on), *n.* [Gr. Γαμηλιών, so called because it was the fashionable time for weddings, < γαμήλιος, pertaining to a wedding, < γαμεῖν, marry. An older name was Ληναιών.] The seventh month of the Attic year. It consisted of thirty days, and corresponded to the latter half of January and the first part of February.

gamely†, *a.* [ME. *gameliche* (= OHG. *gamanlīh*, MHG. *gämelich, gemelich*); < *game*[1], *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Sportive; lively; joyful.

gamely (gām'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gamely, gamliche*, < AS. *gamenlice* (= MHG. *gemeliche*), joyfully, < *gamen*, sport, joy: see *game*[1], *n.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Gaily; joyfully.

Thenne watz Gawan ful glad, & *gomenly* he lazed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1079.

2. In a game or plucky manner.

Either *gamliche* gan gre the other gailiche ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

gament†, *n.* and *v.* See *game*[1] and *gammon*[1].

gamene (ga-mēn'), *n.* Madder dried and ground into powder, without removing its outer covering. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

gameness (gām'nes), *n.* The quality of being game or brave; courage; pluckiness.

There was no doubt about his *gameness*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiv.

The over-preservation of the red deer has caused them to degenerate, and much of their hardihood and *gameness* is being lost, besides which they are much smaller than formerly, though considerably more numerous.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

game-play† (gām'plā), *n.* Games in amphitheaters. *E. D.*

game-player† (gām'plā″ėr), *n.* One who acts; a juggler. *E. D.*

Counterfaite pageants and juglings of *gameplaiers*.
Calvin, Four Godly Sermons, iv.

game-preserve (gām'prē-zėrv″), *n.* A park or tract of land stocked with game preserved for sport.

game-preserver (gām'prē-zėr″vėr), *n.* In England, a landowner or lessee of game who strictly preserves it for his own sport or profit, often to the injury of the neighboring farmers, whose crops are subject to its depredations.

gamesome (gām'sum), *a.* [< ME. *gamsum* (= Icel. *gamansamr;* cf. OHG. *gamansamo*, adv., gamesomely), < *game*[1] + *-some*.] Sportive; playful; frolicsome.

I write from the fire-side of my parlour, and in the noise of three *gamesome* children. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

The beasts grow *gamesome*, and the birds they sing.
Thou art my sun, great God! *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

To whom thus Belial, in like *gamesome* mood.
Milton, P. L., vi. 620.

Then ran she, *gamesome* as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

gamesomely (gām'sum-li), *adv.* Sportively; playfully.

gamesomeness (gām'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gamesome; playfulness.

gamester (gām'stėr), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-ster*.] **1.** One who games; a person addicted to gambling; a gambler.

The losing *gamester* shakes the box in vain,
And bleeds, and loses on, in hopes to gain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A fighting *gamester* is only a pickpocket with the courage of a highwayman. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

2†. A merry, frolicsome person.

You are a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

Such petulant, jeering *gamesters*, that can spare
No argument or subject from their jest.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

You have another *gamester*, I perceive by you;
You durst not alight me else.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. One who competes at athletic games. [Prov. Eng.]

The weapon [in the game of back-sword] is a good stout ash-stick with a large basket handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single-stick. The players are called "old *gamesters*"—why, I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads: for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old *gamester* to whom it belongs is beaten and has to stop. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

4†. A swan-keeper.

The keeper who looked after them [a game of swans] was the *gamester*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 701.

5†. A prostitute.

She's impudent, my lord;
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

gamestress (gām'stres), *n.* [< *game*[1] + *-stress*.] A female gambler. *Davies.*

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she unites yet a third; . . . this, I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*. *Miss Burney*, Camilla, x. 5.

gametal (gam'e-tal), *a.* [< *gamete* + *-al*.] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating; reproductive; generative.

The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the *gametal* cells.
J. Nelson, Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 390.

gametangium (gam-e-tan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *gametangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband (see *gamete*), + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] A cell or organ in which gametes are contained.

In Acetabularia the whole of the protoplasm of the *gametangium* is not used up in the formation of the gametes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 427.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* [< Gr. γαμέτη, a wife, γαμέτης, a husband, < γαμεῖν, marry, < γάμος, marriage.] In *biol.*, a propagative protoplasmic body which unites with a similar or dissimilar body to form a spore, called a zygote, the latter being either a zygospore or an oöspore. Mobile gametes resembling zoöspores are called *planogametes* or *zoögametes*.

The two cells which conjugate to form it [a zygospore] are spoken of as *gametes*—planogametes when they possess cilia, aplanogametes when they do not.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 525.

gametophyte (gam′e-tō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γαμέτη*, a wife, *γαμέτης*, a husband (see *gamete*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In thallophytes, the sexual form of the plant, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

gamey, *a.* A less correct spelling of *gamy*.

gamic (gam′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γαμικός*, of or for marriage, < *γάμος*, marriage.] **I.** *a.* Having a sexual character; sexual: opposed to *agamic*: said specifically of an ovum.

In each ovarium, along with the rudiments of agamic eggs, or eggs which, if developed, produce young by true parthenogenesis, there usually, if not always, exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or *gamic* egg.
H. Spencer.

Gamic edges, corresponding edges of an antipolar polyhedron. If to every summit corresponds a face formed by the same number of edges, then to every edge connecting two summits corresponds a gamic edge, separating the two corresponding faces.

II. *n.* A gamic edge.

gamin (gam′in, F. pron. ga-maṅ′), *n.* [F., of obscure origin.] A neglected and precociously knowing street-boy; an unruly boy running about at his own will. Also called *street Arab*.

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.
Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (trans.).

It would seem as if there were a *gamin* element in the character of Irishmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 460.

gaming (gā′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *game*[1], *v.*] Playing for stakes; gambling. In *law*: (*a*) An agreement between two or more to risk money on a contest or chance of any kind where one must be a loser and the other a gainer. *Caruthers*, J. (*b*) More specifically, any sport or play carried on by two or more persons, depending on skill, chance, or the occurrence of an unknown future event, on the result of which some valuable thing is, without other consideration, to be transferred from the one to the other, or which in its course or consequences involves some other thing demoralizing or unlawful. *Bishop.*

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage; . . .
At *gaming*, swearing; or about some act
That has no relish of salvation in 't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

In the common usage of the two terms "betting" and "*gaming*," they may sometimes be employed interchangeably, but not always. If two persons play at cards for money, they are said to be gambling or gaming; but they are gambling because they lay a wager or make a bet on the result of the game, and therefore to say they are betting is equally appropriate. If two persons lay a wager upon the result of a pending election, it will be said that they are betting, but not that they are gaming. There is no *gaming* in which the element of the wager is wanting, but there is betting which the term *gaming* is not commonly made to embrace. *Justice T. M. Cooley.*

gaming-house (gā′ming-hous), *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house; a hell.—**Common gaming-house.** See *common*.

gaming-room (gā′ming-röm), *n.* A room kept for the purpose of gaming or gambling.

It being found, then, that the pooling schemes contemplate gaming, it remains to see whether the room which is kept for the purposes of the schemes is to be held a *gaming-room*. *People vs. Weithoff*, 51 Mich., p. 203.

gaming-table (gā′ming-tā″bl), *n.* A table used or especially adapted for use in gaming or gambling.

He's done him to a *gamin' table*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 75).

A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming table* may be received with a perfect neutrality of face, should it happen to drop in a mackerel boat. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

gamla (gam′lä), *n.* Same as *gomlah*.

gamma (gam′ä), *n.* [L. *gamma*, < Gr. *γάμμα*, of Phenician origin, Heb. *gimel*: see *G*, and cf. *digamma*. In def. 3, ME. *gamme*, < OF. *gamme*, *game* = Sp. *gama* = Pg. It. *gamma* = Icel. *gammi*, < ML. *gamma*, the gamut: see *gamut*.] **1.** The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, *γ*, represented historically by *c*, phonetically by *g*, in the Roman and English alphabet.—**2.** In *entom.*, a common European noctuid moth of the family *Plusiidæ*, *Plusia gamma*. Also called *silver-Y* and *gamma-moth*, from the shape of a silvery spot on the wing, like that of Greek gamma, *γ*, or English Y. The larva feeds on various low plants.—**3.** Same as *gamut*.—**Gamma function**, a function so called because usually written Γ*x* where *x* is the variable, and most clearly defined by the equation

$$\Gamma x = Lim\left\{\frac{1.2.3\ldots\ldots n}{x(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)\ldots(x+n)}n^x\right\}\text{ for } n=\infty.$$

gammadion (ga-mā′di-on), *n.*; pl. *gammadia* (-ä). [MGr. *γαμμάδιον*, var. of *γαμμάτιον*, dim. of Gr. *γάμμα*, gamma: see *gamma*.] An ornament on ecclesiastical vestments resembling the Greek capital gamma (Γ) in shape. Usually in the plural, four gammas in different positions being placed back to back so as to form a voided Greek cross, ╬. This ornament was formerly frequent on certain vestments of Greek prelates, and was also used on vestments in the Western Church. Also *gammation*.

gamma-moth (gam′ä-môth), *n.* Same as *gamma*, 2.

gammarid (gam′a-rid), *n.* An amphipod of the family *Gammaridæ*.

Gammaridæ (ga-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gammarus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of genuine amphipods, containing numerous aquatic and mostly marine forms, with large antennulæ frequently branched, the second ramus longer than the shaft of the antennæ, and broad coxal plates of the four anterior legs. These beach-fleas move by swimming rather than springing.

gammarolite (ga-mar′ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Gammarolithes* (Schlotheim, 1832), < L. *gammarus*, a kind of lobster, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil crawfish or some other crustacean having a certain resemblance to *Gammarus*.

Gammarus (gam′a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *gammarus*, more correctly *cammarus*, < Gr. *κάμμαρος*, often written *κάμμορος*, a kind of lobster.] The typical genus of amphipods of the family *Gammaridæ*. *G. pulex* is a form known as the fresh-water shrimp, though not a shrimp in a proper sense.

Fresh-water Shrimp (*Gammarus pulex*), about five times natural size.

gammation (ga-mā′ti-on), *n.* Same as *gammadion*. *E. D.*

gammet†, *n.* Same as *gamma*, 3.

gammer (gam′ėr), *n.* [A further contr. of *grammer*, a dial. contr. of *grandmother*. Cf. *gaffer*[2], similarly contracted from *grandfather*.] An old woman: the correlative of *gaffer*.

And with them came
Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame
As the best of them. *Drayton*, The Moon-Calf.

gamming†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *jamming*, verbal n. of *jam*[1], *v.* Cf. *gam*, *v.*] A jamming or clogging.

He was not strangled, but by the *gamming* of the chaine, which could not slip close to his necke, he hanged in great torments under the jawes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

gammon[1] (gam′on), *n.* [Better spelled *gammen*, early mod. E. *gamen*, < ME. *gammen*, *gamen*, the earlier form of *game*, sport, jest: see *game*[1]. Cf. *backgammon*.] **1.** In the game of backgammon, a victory in which one player succeeds in throwing off all his men before his opponent throws off any: distinguished from *backgammon*, in which the opponent is not only gammoned, but has at least one man not advanced from the first six points.—**2.** A deceitful game or trick; trickery; humbug; nonsense. [Colloq. or slang.]

This *gammon* shall begin. *Chester Plays*, i. 102.

Lord bless their little hearts, they thinks it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the wictims o' *gammon*, Samivel, they're the wictims o' *gammon*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

gammon[1] (gam′on), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gamen*; < *gammon*[1], *n.* Cf. *game*[1], *v.*, *gamble*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *intrans.* **1.** To play; gamble.

Finding his conscience deepelye gauld with thee outragious oathes he vsed too thunder owt in *gamening*, hee made a few verses as yt were his cygnea oratio.
Stanihurst, Epitsphes, p. 153.

2. To play a part; pretend. [Colloq. or slang.]

Jerry did not make his look beggsrly enough; but Logic *gammoned* to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. *Pierce Egan*, Life in London (1821).

II. *trans.* **1.** To impose upon; delude; trick; humbug; also, to joke; chaff. [Colloq. or slang.]

A landsman said, "I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill—
And 'cause he *gammons* so the fists, ve calls him Weeping Bill!" *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 137.

So then they pours him out a glass of wine, and *gammons* him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xiii.

2. In the game of backgammon, to win a gammon over. See *gammon*[1], *n.*, 1.

gammon[2] (gam′on), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *gambone*; < OF. *gambon*, F. *jambon* (= Sp. *jamon* = It. *gambone*), a gammon, < OF. *gambe*, F. *jambe* (= Sp. It. *gamba*), leg: see *gamb* and *jamb*.] The buttock or thigh of a hog, salted and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

And then came haltynge Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bakon that was reastye.
Skelton, Elinor Rumming.

At the same time 'twas always the Fashion for a Man to have a *Gammon* of Bakon, to show himself to be no Jew.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 33.

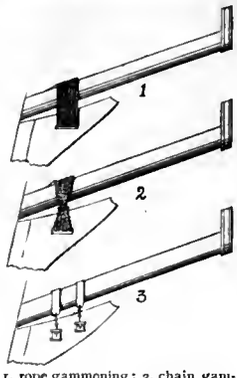
The custom of eating a *gammon* of bacon at Easter is still [1827] maintained in some parts of England.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 439.

gammon[2] (gam′on), *v. t.* [< *gammon*[2], *n.*] **1.** To make into bacon; cure, as bacon, by salting and smoking.—**2.** [Appar. in allusion to the tying or wrapping up of a gammon or ham.] To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of (a ship).

gammoning (gam′on-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gammon*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] *Naut.*, formerly, a chain or rope lashing by which the bowsprit was lashed down to the stem; now, an arrangement of iron bands secured by nuts and screws.

gammoning-hole (gam′on-ing-hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, a scuttle cut through the knee of the head of a ship, through which the gammoning was passed.

gammon-plate (gam′on-plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron plate on the stem of a ship for securing gammon-shackles. See *gammoning*.



1, rope gammoning; 2, chain gammoning; 3, iron-strap gammoning.

gammon-shackles (gam′on-shak″lz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, shackles for securing the gammoning.

gammot†, *n.* [Cf. It. *gamaut*, "the name of a barbers toole," *gamanto*, "the name of a surgions toole" (Florio), appar. a particular use of *gamaut* = E. *gamut*, with some ref. to the shape of the knife. See *gamut*.] A kind of knife formerly used by surgeons.

Scolopomacheria [It.], an instrument to cut out the roots of vlcers or sores, called of our surgeons the incision knife or *gammot*. *Florio.*

gammut†, *n.* See *gamut*.

gammy (gam′i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Bad; unfavorable. [Vagrants' slang.]

gamner†, *n.* [Contr. of *gamener*, < ME. *gamen*, game (see *game*[1], *v.*, *gammon*[1], *v.*), + *-er*[1].] A gamester; a player.

Some haue I sene euen in their last sicknes sit vp in their deathbed vnderpropped with pillowes, take their play-fellowes to them, and cumfort them selfe with cardes . . . as long as ener they might, til the pure panges of death pulled their hart fro their play, & put them in the case they could not reckon their game. And then left they their *gamners*, and slily slonk away: and long was it not ere they gasped vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

gamogastrous (gam-ō-gas′trus), *a.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), the womb.] In *bot.*, having only the ovaries united: applied to a compound pistil the styles and stigmas of which are free.

The union in a syncarpous pistil is not always complete; it may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmata remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 142.

gamogenesis (gam-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, genesis or development from fertilized ova; sexual generation or reproduction; homogenesis: the opposite of *agamogenesis*.

These cells whose union constitutes the essential act of *gamogenesis* are cells in which the developmental changes have come to a close—cells which . . . are incapable of further evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 77.

In the lowest organisms *gamogenesis* has not yet been observed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 31.

gamogenetic (gam″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *gamogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to gamogenesis; accomplished by means of gamogenesis.

gamogenetically (gam″ō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gamogenetic manner; by gamogenetic means.

gamomorphism (gam-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, + *μορφή*, form.] That stage of development of organized beings in which the

spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for an act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle; puberty; fitness for reproduction. *Brande and Cox.*

Gamopetalæ (gam-ō-pet′ạ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gamopetalus:* see *gamopetalous.*] In *bot.*, a division of dicotyledonous angiosperms, in which the perianth consists of both calyx and corolla, the latter having the petals more or less united at the base. It is the largest of the dicotyledonous divisions, including 45 orders, about 2,600 genera, and over 35,000 species. The most important orders are the *Compositæ, Rubiaceæ, Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Acanthaceæ,* and *Asclepiadaceæ. Corollifloræ* is a synonym.

gamopetalous (gam-ō-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamopetalus,* < Gr. *γάμος,* marriage, + *πέταλον,* a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having the petals united at the base; belonging to the *Gamopetalæ:* same as *monopetalous.*

gamophyllous (gam-ō-fil′us), *a.* [< NL. *gamophyllus,* < Gr. *γάμος,* marriage, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium,* a leaf.] In *bot.*, having a single perianth-whorl of united leaves; symphyllous: opposed to *apophyllous. Sachs.*

gamosepalous (gam-ō-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *gamosepalus,* < Gr. *γάμος,* marriage, + NL. *sepalum,* a sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united; monosepalous.

gamp (gamp), *n.* A large umbrella: said to be so called from Mrs. Gamp, a character in Charles Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit." [Slang.]

> Janet clung tenaciously to her purpose and the *gamp.* . . . I should recommend any young lady of my family or acquaintance not to conceal a gentleman's umbrella surreptitiously. *C. W. Mason,* Rape of the Gamp, xviii.
>
> I offered the protection of the great white *Gamp* to Sylvie, and off we sped over the puddles, regardless of a few extra splashes. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 87.

Gampsonyches (gamp-son′i-kēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gampsonyx,* with ref. to Aristotle's use of the related form *γαμψώννχος,* with crooked talons.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Accipitres,* or to the *Raptores* of most authors.

Gampsonyx (gamp-sō′niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γαμψώνυξ* (also *γαμψώννχος*), with crooked talons, < *γαμπός,* crooked, curved, + *ὄνυξ,* claw, talon.] A genus of South American kites. *G. swainsoni* of Brazil is the only species. *N. A. Vigors,* 1825.

gamrelst, *n.* See *gambrel.*

gamut (gam′ut), *n.* [Formerly also *gammut, gam-ut* (= It. *gamaut*—Florio); < ML. *gamma ut: gamma,* the gamut (< Gr. *γάμμα,* the third letter of the Greek alphabet: see *gamma*); *ut,* a mere syllable, used as the name of the first note in singing, now called *do;* orig. L. *ut,* conj., that. Guido d'Arezzo (born about 990) is said to have called the seven notes of the musical scale after the first seven letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, d, e, f, g:* whence the name *gamma,* taken from the last of the series (*g, γ*), applied to the whole scale. He is also said to have invented the names of the notes used in singing (*ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*), after certain initial syllables of a monkish hymn to St. John, in a stanza written in sapphic meter, namely:

> *Ut* queant laxis *re*sonare fibris
> *Mi*ra gestorum *fa*muli tuorum,
> *Sol*ve pollutis *la*biis reatum,
> Sancte *I*ohannes.

The syllable *ut* has been displaced by the more sonorous *do.*] **1.** In *music:* (*a*) The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music; gamma ut. (*b*) The major scale, whether indicated by notes or syllables, or merely sung.

> At break of Day, in a Delicious song
> She sets the *Gam-vt* to a hundred yong.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.
>
> When by the *gamut* some musicians make
> A perfect song, others will undertake
> By the same *gamut* chang'd to equal it.
> *Donne,* Elegies, ii., Anagram.
>
> Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
> That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage.
> *Addison,* Prol. to Phædrus and Hippolite.

(*c*) A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. (*d*) In *old Eng. church music,* the key of G. Also *gamma.*—**2.** Figuratively, the whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

> Whose sweep of thought touches the rest of the chords in the *gamut* of the knowable.
> *Coues,* Can Matter Think? (1886), p. 32.
>
> A few tones of brown or black or bottle-green, and an occasional coppery glow of deep orange, almost complete his *gamut.* *The Studio,* III. 153.
>
> We now possess a complete *gamut* of colors.
> *O'Neill,* Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 9.

gamy (gā′mi), *a.* [< *game*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the flavor of game; having a flavor as of game kept uncooked till it is slightly tainted, when it is held by connoisseurs to be in proper condition for the table: as, the venison was in fine *gamy* condition.—**2.** Spirited; plucky; game: as, a *gamy* little fellow. [Colloq.]

> "You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "wot if I am; there's something *gamey* in it, young ladies, ain't there?"
> *Dickens,* Martin Chuzzlewit, xl.
>
> Horses ever fresh and fat and *gamey.*
> *S. Bowles,* Our New West, p. 275.

Also, less correctly, spelled *gamey.*

gan[1]**†** (gan). Preterit of *gin*[1].

gan[2]**†.** An obsolete form of *go.*

gan[3], *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *yawn.*

gan[3]**†,** *n.* [See *gan*[3], *v.*] The mouth. *Davies.* [Cant.]

> This bowse is better than rom-bowse,
> It sets the *gan* a giggling.
> *Brome,* Jovial Crew, ii.

ganam (gan′am), *n.* Same as *ashkoko.*

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gânch), *v. t.* [< F. *gancher,* in pp. *ganché,* let fall on sharp stakes (Cotgrave); cf. It. *ganciata,* the act of fixing with a hook, < *gancio* = Sp. Pg. *gancho,* a hook, perhaps < Turk. *ganja,* a hook.] To put to death by letting fall from a height upon hooks or sharp stakes, or by hanging on a hook thrust between the ribs or through the pectoral muscles, as is or has been done with malefactors in Oriental countries.

> The Captain, . . . having vainly sought for his prisoner, filled forthwith a coffin with clay, . . . giving out that he was dead, affrighted with the punishment of his predecessor, being *ganched* for the escape of certain Noblemen. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 32.
>
> Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. *Dryden,* Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

ganch[1], **gaunch**[1] (gânch, gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*[1], *gaunch*[1], *v.*] The punishment or torture of ganching.

> I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations.
> *Brooke,* Fool of Quality, II. 289.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *ganseh;* origin obscure.] To make a snatch or snap at anything with open jaws, as a dog.

ganch[2], **gaunch**[2] (gânch), *n.* [< *ganch*[2], *gaunch*[2], *v.*] A snatch at anything with open jaws; a bite. [Scotch.]

> I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn.
> *Scott,* Bride of Lammermoor, ix.

gander (gan′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gandre,* < AS. *gandra,* also *ganra* (> E. dial. *ganner*) (the *d* being excrescent as in *andro-, thunder,* etc.) (= D. *gender*), a gander, the same word, but with different suffix, as MHG. *ganzer,* G. *ganser* (now usually *gänserich,* after *enterich* = E. *drake*[1] q. v.); cf. L. *anser* (for **hanser*), m. and f., = Gr. *χήν,* m. and f., = Skt. *hansa,* m. The E. fem. is *goose,* orig. **gans:* see *goose* and *gannet.*] The male of the goose.

> I wisse (quod I) and yet though ye would believe one yᵗ wold tell you that twise two *ganders* made alway four gese, yet ye would be aduised ere ye beleued hym that woulde tell you that twise two gese made all waye four *ganders.* *Sir T. More,* Works, p. 169.
>
> The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the *gander* visits her twice or thrice a day, and sometimes drives her off to take her place, where he sits with great state and composure.
> *Goldsmith,* Animated Nature, vii. 11.

gander (gan′dėr), *v. i.* [< *gander, n.*: in allusion to the vague and slow gait of that bird.] To go leisurely; linger; walk slowly or vaguely. [Colloq.]

> Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing-room, and had *gandered* down to the hall to give it to the porter; after which she *gandered* upstairs to the dressing-room again. *H. Kingsley,* Ravenshoe, xlvii.

gander-grasst, *n.* [Also *gander-goose, ganders-goss,* etc. Cf. *goose-grass.*] Some plant, probably *Orchis macula.*

> Daily by fresh rivers walk at will,
> Among the daisies and the violets blue,
> Red hyacinth, and yellow daffodil,
> Purple Narcissus like the morning rays,
> Pale *gander-grass,* and azure culver-keys.
> *J. Davors,* quoted in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 55.

gander-party (gan′dėr-pär″ti), *n.* A social gathering of men only; a stag-party. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, Int. [Jocose.]

gander-pull, gander-pulling (gan′dėr-půl, -půl″ing), *n.* A rude sport of which the essential feature is a live gander suspended by the feet. The contestants ride by on horseback at full speed, and attempt to clutch the greased neck of the fowl and pull its head off. It is practised especially in the southern and southwestern United States.

> They [the voters] were making ready for the *gander-pulling,* which unique sport had been selected by the long-headed mountain politicians as likely to insure the largest assemblage possible from the surrounding region to hear the candidates prefer their claims.
> *M. N. Murfree* (*C. E. Craddock*), Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 103.

gane, *v. i.* Same as *gan*[3].

gang (gang), *v. i.* [< ME. *gangen, gongen* (pret. supplied by *wende, went,* or *eode, zede,* etc., ppr. (rare) *gangende,* pp. supplied by *gon,* gone), < AS. *gangan, gongan* (pret. *geóng, gióng,* pp. *ge-gangen, ge-gongen*) = OS. *gangan* = OFries. *gunga* = OHG. *gangan,* MHG. *gangen* (NHG. pret. *ging,* pp. *gegangen,* associated with pres. *gehen* = E. *go*) = Icel. *ganga* = OSw. *ganga* = ODan. *gange* = Goth. *gaggan,* go. This verb, though mixed in form and sense with the verb represented by *go,* and in the modern tongues to a greater or less extent displaced by it, is not, as is usually said, a fuller form of *go,* but is a different word: see *go.*] To go; walk; proceed. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Jhesu thouȝt hit was ful longe,
> Withouten felowshipe to *gonge.*
> *Cursor Mundi,* MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> A poplar greene, and with a kerved seat,
> Under whose shade I solace in the heat;
> And thence can see *gang* out and in my neat.
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.
>
> I *gang* like a ghaist, and I carena much to spin.
> *Auld Robin Gray.*

To gang alow. See *alow*[2].—**To gang gizzen.** See *gizzen.*—**To gang gleyed.** See *gleyed.*—**To gang one's gait,** to go or take one's own way in a matter. [Scotch and old or prov. Eng.]

> He is fautles in faith, and so god mote me spede,
> I graunte hym my gud will to *gang* on *his gate.*
> *York Plays,* p. 331.
>
> *Gang thy gait,* and try
> Thy turnes with better luck, or hang thysel.
> *B. Jonson,* Sad Shepherd.

gang (gang), *n.* [Early mod. E. also in some senses *gong, goung;* < ME. *gang, gong,* a going, a course, way, passage, privy (not in the sense of 'company' or 'crew,' this sense being later and of Scand. origin, and represented in AS. by *genge,* E. *ging,* q. v.), < AS. *gang,* a going, way, privy, = OS. *gang* = OFries. *gong, gung* = D. *gang,* a course, etc., = OHG. *gang,* a going, a privy, MHG. G. *gang,* a going, walk, etc., = Icel. *gangr,* a going, a privy, etc., also, collectively, a company or crew, = Sw. *gång,* a going, a time, = Dan. *gang,* walk, gait; from the verb. Cf. *ging.*] **1†.** A going; walking; ability to walk.

> He forgiaf . . . halten and lamen richte *gang.*
> *Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 3296.
>
> Houden bute felinge, fet bute *gonge* [hands without feeling, feet without ability to walk].
> *Legend of St. Katherine,* p. 499.

2†. Currency.

> The said penny of gold to have passage and *gang* for xxx of the saidis grotis.
> *Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

3†. A way; course; passage.—**4†.** The channel of a stream, or the course in which it is wont to run; a watercourse.

> The abstractioune of the water of Northesk fra the ald *gang.* *Act. Audit.* (an. 1467), p. 8.

Hence—**5.** A ravine or gulley. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** In *mining.* See *gangue.*—**7.** The field or pasture in which animals graze: as, those beasts have a good *gang.* [Scotch.]—**8.** A number going or acting in company, whether of persons or of animals: as, a *gang* of drovers; a *gang* of elks. Specifically—(*a*) A number of persons associated for a particular purpose or on a particular occasion: used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons: as, a *gang* of thieves; a chain-*gang.*

> There were seven Gipsies in a *gang,*
> They were both brisk and bonny O.
> *Johnnie Faa* (Child's Ballads, IV. 283).
>
> They mean to bring back again Bishops, Archbishops, and the whole *gang* of Prelatry. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

(*b*) A number of workmen or laborers of any kind engaged on any piece of work under supervision of one person; a squad; more particularly, a shift of men; a set of laborers working together during the same hours.

> And five and five, like a mason *gang,*
> That carried the ladders lang and hie.
> *Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 62).

9. A combination of several tools, machines, etc., operated by a single force, or so contrived as to act as one: as, a *gang* of saws or plows; a *gang* of fish-hooks; a *gang* of mine-cars, tubs, or trams. In this sense frequently combined with other

words to form the names of tools or machines, in each of which two or more tools, cutters, saws, shares, etc., are united in one frame or holder, as *gang*-cultivator, *gang*-edger.

With the demand for more rapid production came improvements in the "*gang*" feature, and the wonder of the age was the "Yankee *gang*," so arranged by placing half the saws facing in one direction and the other half in the opposite, that two logs were worked up in one movement of the carriage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 344.

Ribbons are usually woven on *gang*-looms.
L. P. Brockett, Silk Industry, p. 99.

10. As much as one goes for or carries at once; a go. [Scotch.]

To please you, mither, did I milk the kye,
An' bring a *gang* o' water frae the burn.
Donald and Flora, p. 37.

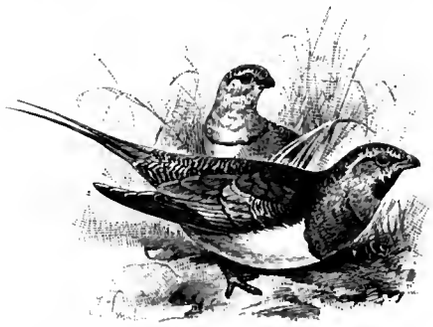
11†. A retired place; a privy; a jakes. [In this use more commonly *gong*.]

Jak if every hous were honest to ete fleish inne,
Than were it honest to ete in a *gonge*.
MS. Digby 41, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

Alas! herww! now am I bownde
In helle *gonge* to ly on ground.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

Agricultural Gangs Act. See *agricultural*.—**Dress-gang**, a number of persons engaged in dressing fish, each having his special part of the process to perform.—**Gang of nets**, a combination or series of nets comprising the *run*, *inner pound*, and *outer pound*. Also called a *hook of nets*. See *pound-net*. [Penobscot, Maine, U. S.]=**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

ganga (gang'gä), *n.* **1.** An old Catalonian name of the lesser pin-tailed sand-grouse, *Pterocles alchata*, and hence a name of the sand-grouse



Ganga (*Pterocles alchata*).

(*Pteroclidæ*) in general. See *Pteroclidæ* and *sand-grouse*.—**2.** A South American vulturine hawk of the genus *Ibycter*, as *I. americanus*.

gang-board (gang'bōrd), *n.* [< *gang* + *board*, after D. *gangboord*.] **1.** A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for passing into or out of a ship or boat. Also called *gang-plank*.

As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gang-board*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern.
Cook, Voyages, iii. 4.

2. A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel's waist for sentinels to walk or stand on.—**3.** The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck.

gang-by (gang'bī), *n.* The go-by. [Scotch.]

Mercy on me, that I sud live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor.

gang-cask (gang'kȧsk), *n.* A small cask, but larger than a breaker, used for bringing water aboard ships in boats, or to make close stowage in the hold.

gang-cultivator (gang'kul″ti-vā-tọr), *n.* A cultivator having several shares so stocked that they can be driven in a set or gang.

gang-day (gang'dā), *n.* [AS. *gangdagas*, *gongdagas* (= Icel. *gangdagar*), pl., < *gang*, a going, + *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, day.] In England, a day of perambulation of parishes or manors. See *gang-week*.

During the Rogation, or, as they were then better called, the *gang-days*, and whenever any swart evil had betided this land, our clergy and people went a procession through the streets of the town, and about the fields of the country parishes. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 222.

gang-drill (gang'dril), *n.* A machine tool containing in one head a number of vertical drills, each having its separate belt and pulley from a common shaft, and with speed-pulleys common to all.

gange (ganj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ganged*, ppr. *ganging*. To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*. There are many methods of ganging. For hand-lines for cod a single strand of line about two feet long is doubled, and its bight is plaited or hitched to the shank of a hook, after which the ends are laid up together and a single wall-knot is tied in the end of the ganging. Hooks to be used on halibut trawl-lines are seized to the ends of the gangings with tarred or waxed twine. Cod trawl-hooks are generally provided with an eye at the upper end of the shank. A common way of ganging such hooks is to pass the end of the ganging through the eye of the hook, like threading a needle, and then make a figure-of-eight knot around the standing part of the line. Hooks for such pedaceous and sharp-toothed fish as the bluefish and kingfish are often ganged with wire, and those for sharks with an iron chain.

gang-edger (gang'ej″ėr), *n.* A machine having from three to six circular saws on a common mandrel, capable of being so adjusted as to slit wide planks into boards or scantlings of the width required.

ganger (gang'ėr), *n.* [= Icel. *gangari* = Sw. *gångare* = Dan. *ganger*, a steed (in comp. Sw. *-gängare*, *-gångare* = Dan. *-gjænger*, *-ganger*, a goer), = G. *gänger*, a goer, walker, footman; as *gang*, *v. i.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which gangs or goes; a goer; a walker. [Scotch.]

The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it Souple Tam.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

2. One who conducts or superintends a gang or squad, as the foreman of a gang of laborers or plate-layers on a railway. [Eng.]

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over. *Leeds Mercury*, May 8, 1871.

A *ganger*, or head navvy, accustomed to see around him immense results produced by great physical energy and untiring strength, is placed over hundreds of men.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 409.

3. In *coal-mining*, one who is employed in conveying the coal through the gangways. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]—**4.** *Naut.*, a length of chain, one end of which is fastened to an anchor when let go, when the other end is fastened to a hawser.

Gangetic (gan-jet'ik), *a.* [< L. *Gangeticus*, < *Ganges*, < Gr. Γάγγης, < Skt. (> Hind.) *Ganga*, Ganges.] Of or pertaining to the river Ganges in India, or to the region through which it flows: as, *Gangetic* cities; *Gangetic* river-system. Also *Gangic*.

There [in India] he went gunning for gavials, or *Gangetic* crocodiles. *The American*, XI. 168.

gang-farmer†, gong-farmer†, *n.* [ME. *gong-farmer*, *-fornar*, *-fermerour*, etc.] A cleaner of privies. *Palsgrave*.

gang-flower (gang'flou″ėr), *n.* The milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*: so named from its blossoming in gang-week.

Gangic (gan'jik), *a.* [< *Ganges* + *-ic*.] Same as *Gangetic*. [Rare.]

Doubt-less his Deeds are such, as would I sing
But halfe of them, I vnder-take a thing
As hard almost as in the *Gangic* Seas
To count the Waues, or Sands in Euphrates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

ganging (gan'jing), *n.* **1.** The act or mode of fastening a fish-hook to the line.—**2.** A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged; a ganging-line. The ganging is sometimes of wire or chain, as for catching sharks; and all sizes of line are used, from fine silken thread up to the largest cord that will take a hook.

ganging-line (gan'jing-līn), *n.* The ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line.

ganging-plea (gang'ing-plē), *n.* A long-continued suit; a permanent or hereditary litigation. [Scotch.]

But I thought ye had some law affair of your ain to look after; I have ane mysell—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me, and his father afore left to him.
Scott, Antiquary, ii.

ganglia, *n.* Latin plural of *ganglion*.

gangliac (gang'gli-ak), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ac*.] Same as *ganglial*.

ganglial (gang'gli-al), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-al*.] Relating to a ganglion or ganglia; ganglionic.

gangliar (gang'gli-ȧr), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ar*[3].] Same as *ganglial*.

Very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not *gangliar* in their nature.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 215.

gangliate, gangliated (gang'gli-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* Provided with a ganglion or with ganglia; ganglionated; knotted, as a nerve or lymphatic. Also *ganglionated*.

gangliform, ganglioform (gang'gli-fôrm, -ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of a ganglion; resembling a ganglion.

gangling (gang'gling), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of **gangle*, freq. of *gang*, go. Cf. *gangrel*.] Awkward and sprawling in walking; loose-jointed. [Colloq.]

They [antelope fawns] are not nearly so pretty as deer fawns, having long *gangling* legs and angular bodies.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 201.

ganglioform (gang'li-ọ̄-fôrm), *a.* See *gangliform*.

ganglion (gang'gli-on), *n.*; pl. *ganglions*, *ganglia* (-onz, -ä). [< LL. *ganglion*, a tumor, < Gr. γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin, on or near a tendon.] **1.** An enlargement in the course of a nerve, containing or consisting of a collection of ganglion-cells; any assembly of ganglion-cells. The nervous system of invertebrates generally, and the sympathetic nervous system of vertebrates, consists essentially of a chain or series of ganglia connected by commissures, giving off filaments in various directions, forming plexuses or networks around principal viscera, blood-vessels, and other important organs. Some of the larger sympathetic ganglia are also called *plexuses*; thus, the semilunar ganglia of the abdomen form the solar plexus. In the cerebrospinal nervous system of vertebrates, ganglia regularly occur on the posterior or sensory roots of the spinal nerves. There are likewise ganglia upon some of the motor or sensorimotor cranial nerves, as the vagus, fifth, and facial. All the masses of gray neurine in the brain are also ganglia, as the optic thalami, corpora quadrigemina, corpora striata, etc.; even the general mass of cortical gray matter, both of the cerebrum and of the cerebellum, constitutes a great ganglion. The principal ganglia have special names. See the phrases below.

2. A knot or enlargement on a lymphatic; a lymphatic gland. See cut under *lymphatic*.—**3.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) An encysted enlargement in connection with the sheath of a tendon: called *simple ganglion*. (*b*) Inflammation, with effusion into one or more sheaths of tendons: called *diffuse ganglion*. (*c*) An enlarged bursa. [Rare.]—**4.** In *bot.*, the mycelium of certain fungals. *Imp. Dict.*—**Andersch's ganglion,** the petrous ganglion: named from Andersch, a German anatomist who lived at the close of the eighteenth century.—**Arnold's ganglion,** the otic ganglion.—**Basal ganglia,** ganglia lying at the base of the cerebrum, including the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, loci nigri, and nuclei tegmenti.—**Basal optic ganglion,** a collection of nerve-cells by the side of the infundibulum, close to the optic tract.—**Branchial ganglion.** See *branchial*.—**Buccal ganglia.** See *buccal*.—**Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg,** a ganglion in the cardiac plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Carotid ganglion.** See *carotid*.—**Casserian ganglion.** See *Gasserian ganglion*.—**Cephalic ganglia,** those sympathetic ganglia which are situated in the head and are connected with the divisions of the fifth nerve. In man they are four, the ciliary, sphenopalatine, otic, and submaxillary. Some small swellings, as the carotid ganglion, are not included in this enumeration, though situated in the head.—**Cerebellar ganglion,** or **ganglion of the cerebellum.** Same as *corpus dentatum* (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Cerebral ganglia.** See *cerebral*.—**Cervical ganglia,** sympathetic ganglia in the neck. In man there are three, superior, middle, and inferior, the first of which is a large reddish-gray cigar-shaped swelling lying behind the sheath of the carotid artery.—**Ciliary ganglion,** a small sympathetic ganglion situated in the orbit of the eye, in close relation with the ophthalmic artery, connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system, with the third nerve and the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and giving off a number of delicate filaments constituting the short ciliary nerves. Also called *lenticular ganglion* and *ophthalmic ganglion*.—**Diaphragmatic ganglion,** a small ganglion under the diaphragm, marking the junction of filaments from the right phrenic nerve with the phrenic plexus. Also called *phrenic ganglion*.—**Facial ganglion,** a ganglionic swelling of the facial nerve, where this nerve communicates with Meckel's and Arnold's ganglia by means of the petrosal nerves. Also called *intumescentia ganglioformis* and *geniculate ganglion*.—**Ganglion impar,** the unpaired or azygous ganglion, the single ganglion in which the two chains or series of sympathetic ganglia terminate posteriorly; the end of the sympathetic system behind.—**Ganglion inferius,** the inferior ganglion of the trunk of the pneumogastric nerve, as distinguished from the ganglion of the root of the same nerve.—**Ganglion infra-œsophageum,** a ganglion situated below the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Ganglion of Bochdalek,** a swelling at the point of communication of a posterior nasal branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion with the anterior dental nerve.—**Ganglion of Ribes,** a small unpaired ganglion of the sympathetic system, supposed to be situated on the anterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis at the base of the brain, and to constitute the anterior termination of the whole chain of ganglia of the sympathetic system, corresponding to the ganglion impar at the other end of this system.—**Ganglion of Wrisberg.** See *cardiac ganglion*.—**Ganglion spirale,** the gangliform swelling of the cochlear nerve which fills the spiral canal of the modiolus of the cochlea.—**Ganglion stellatum,** in *Cephalopoda*, a large nervous ganglion into which is received a nerve from each parietosplanchnic ganglion.—**Ganglion supra-œsophageum,** the supra-esophageal ganglion, a ganglion situated above the esophagus, as in mollusks.—**Gasserian ganglion** or **Gasser's ganglion** [named from A. P. *Gasser*, a German physician (1505–77)], a ganglion of the sensory portion of the root of the fifth cranial nerve, just back of its division into its three main branches, ophthalmic and superior and inferior maxillary; it is lodged on a depression upon the apex of the petrosal bone. Also called by mistake the *Casserian ganglion* (supposed to refer to Giulio Casserio, an Italian anatomist, died 1616).—**Geniculate ganglion.** Same as *facial ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia,** the two gangliform enlargements of the glossopharyngeal nerve, one called the jugular, the other the petrous.—**Intercarotic ganglion,** a small swelling on the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid arteries.—**Interosseous ganglion,** a swelling on the

interosseous nerve at the back of the wrist, whence filaments proceed to the carpus.—**Jugular ganglion.** (*a*) A small swelling on the glossopharyngeal nerve in its passage through the jugular foramen. (*b*) The superior ganglion, or ganglion of the root of the pneumogastric nerve, in its passage through the jugular foramen.—**Lenticular ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion*.—**Lingual ganglion,** a swelling on the carotid plexus, in relation with the lingual artery.—**Lumbar ganglia,** the sympathetic ganglia in the lumbar region.—**Lymphatic ganglia.** See def. 2.—**Meckelian** or **Meckel's ganglion,** the sphenopalatine ganglion.—**Mesenteric ganglia,** the numerous ganglia of the plexuses in relation with the mesenteric arteries.—**Ophthalmic ganglion.** Same as *ciliary ganglion*.—**Otic ganglion,** Arnold's ganglion, a small flattened oval swelling lying upon the third or inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial nerve. It is one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, connected with the facial, fifth, glossopharyngeal, and sympathetic nerves.—**Petrous ganglion,** the inferior and larger ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve. Also *Andersch's ganglion*.—**Pharyngeal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus, in relation with the ascending pharyngeal artery.—**Phrenic ganglion.** Same as *diaphragmatic ganglion*.—**Pneumogastric ganglion,** either one of two ganglia of the pneumogastric nerve, viz.: (*a*) The upper ganglion, or ganglion of the root; the jugular ganglion. (*b*) The lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk. Also *vagus ganglion*.—**Renal ganglia,** ganglia of the renal plexus of sympathetic nerves.—**Sacral ganglia,** four or five ganglia of the sacral or pelvic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Semilunar ganglion.** (*a*) Of the abdomen, either half of the great ganglion of the solar plexus, the largest in the body, being gangliform aggregations of smaller masses, lying on either side of the abdominal aorta, opposite the celiac axis, receiving the greater and lesser splanchnic nerves, and giving off the phrenic, celiac, gastric, hepatic, splenic, mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, and spermatic plexuses. (*b*) Same as *Gasserian ganglion*.—**Solar ganglion.** See *solar plexus*, under *plexus*.—**Sphenopalatine ganglion,** Meckel's ganglion, the largest of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa of the skull, connected with the facial nerve and carotid plexus by means of the Vidian and great petrosal nerves, communicating with the fifth nerve, and giving off numerous pharyngeal, palatine, nasal, and orbital branches.—**Spinal ganglia,** the ganglia upon the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.—**Suhesophageal ganglion,** a ganglion which underlies the gullet in crustaceans.—**Submaxillary ganglion,** one of the cephalic sympathetic ganglia, situated under the jaw, in relation with the submaxillary gland, connected with the gustatory nerve, chorda tympani, and plexus of the facial artery.—**Suprarenal ganglia,** the ganglia connected with the suprarenal sympathetic plexus.—**Temporal ganglion,** a ganglion of the carotid plexus in connection with the temporal artery.—**Thoracic ganglia,** ganglia of the thoracic portion of the sympathetic system.—**Thyroid ganglion,** the middle cervical ganglion: so called from its relation to the thyroid artery.—**Vagus ganglion.** Same as *pneumogastric ganglion*.

ganglionary (gang'gli-o̤n-ā-ri), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ary*.] Composed of ganglia.

ganglionated (gang'gli-o̤n-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *gangliate*.

In some cases these lateral trunks exhibit ganglionic enlargements, . . . showing a tendency to the formation of the double *ganglionated* chain characteristic of higher worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 158.

ganglion-cell (gang'gli-o̤n-sel), *n.* In *anat.*, a nerve-cell which has a well-marked nucleus and nucleolus, and sends off one or more processes, usually branching, which connect physiologically with other similar processes of cells, or, in some cases, constitute peripheral nerve-fibers. In addition to the function which belongs to nerve-fibers of receiving and transmitting nervous impulses, ganglion-cells may have the function of distributing, increasing, diminishing, and in some cases apparently of initiating such impulses, as well as of being a trophical center for nerve-fibers connected with them. Such cells are abundant in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord, in the ganglia of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in the ganglia of the sympathetic system, and they may exist as scattered cells or form plexuses, as those of Auerbach and Meissner. Besides these unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar cells, cells without processes have been described as ganglion-cells, and called *apolar*. They are regarded by some as having lost their processes in the course of anatomical and microscopic manipulation, and by others as being embryonic forms. Ganglion-cells, with the nerve-fibers and certain terminal structures, make up the essential parts of the nervous system. See cut under *retina*.

ganglion-corpuscle (gang'gli-o̤n-kôr″pus-l), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

Ganglioneura (gang″gli-ō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a tumor (ganglion), + *νεῦρον*, a sinew (nerve).] Animals having a ganglionary or gangliate nervous system, and not a cerebrospinal nervous system: applied by Rudolphi and others to articulates and mollusks, the *Arthropoda* and *Mollusca* of modern systems.

ganglioneural (gang″gli-ō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Ganglioneur-a* + *-al*.] Having a ganglionary nervous system; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganglioneura*.

ganglion-globule (gang'gli-o̤n-glob″ūl), *n.* A ganglion-cell.

ganglionic (gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; having or characterized by ganglia.—**Ganglionic corpuscle.** Same as *ganglion-cell*.—**Ganglionic nervous system,** the sympathetic system.

ganglionica (gang-gli-on'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganglionicus*: see *ganglionic*.] In *med.*, a class of medicinal agents which affect the activity of parts of the sympathetic nervous system.

ganglionitis (gang″gli-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *ganglion* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. (*b*) Same as *lymphadenitis*.

ganglionless (gang'gli-o̤n-les), *a.* [< *ganglion* + *-less*.] Having no ganglia or marked enlargements: said of a nerve.

gangliopathic (gang″gli-ō-path'ik), *a.* [< *gangliopathy* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to gangliopathy.

gangliopathy (gang-gli-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *γάγγλιον*, a tumor (ganglion), + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *med.*, a pathological or morbid condition of nervous ganglia, especially of subordinate ganglia.

ganglious (gang'gli-us), *a.* [< *gangli-on* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a ganglion; gangliform or ganglionic. *Owen*.

gang-master (gang'màs″tėr), *n.* A master or an employer of a gang or body of workers; one who hires a band of persons to perform some specified task, or directs such a band in the performance of a task.

gang-plank (gang'plangk), *n.* Same as *gangboard*, 1. *Gang-plank* is the usual word in the United States.

gang-plow (gang'plou), *n.* A plow with several shares and mold-boards arranged in a series; also, a number of plows in one frame, which is usually mounted on wheels and operated by steam.

gang-press (gang'pres), *n.* A press which operates upon a number of objects in a gang.

gang-punch (gang'punch), *n.* Several punches in one stock, used for punching fish-plates, etc.

gangrel (gang'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *gangrell*, *gangerel*; < *gang*, go, walk. Cf. *gangling*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A vagrant. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A tall awkward fellow.

A long *gangrell*; a slim; a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator*.

3. A child just beginning to walk. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond.

He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

gangrenate (gang'grē-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gangrenated*, ppr. *gangrenating*. [< *gangrene* + *-ate*[2].] To produce a gangrene in; gangrene.

So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 20.

gangrene (gang'grēn), *n.* [Formerly *gangreen*; < OF. *gangrene*, F. *gangrène* = Sp. Pg. *gangrena* = It. *gangrena*, *eancrena*, *cangrena*, < L. *gangræna*, < Gr. *γάγγραινα*, a gangrene, an eating sore, a redupl. form, < *γραίειν*, *γράειν*, gnaw. Cf. Skt. √ *gar*, *gir*, swallow.] 1. In *pathol.*, a necrosis or mortification of soft tissues when the parts affected become dry, hard, and dark in color (*dry gangrene* or *mummification*), or when, remaining soft and moist, the parts fall a prey to septic organisms and undergo putrefaction (*moist gangrene* or *sphacelus*).

And my chyrurgeons apprehended some fear that it may grow to a *gangrene*, and so the hand must be cut off. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

2. In *bot.*, a disease ending in putrid decay.—**Hospital gangrene,** a rapidly spreading, sloughing ulcer, starting from a wound and attended with general prostration. It occurs in ill-kept hospitals where many wounded are crowded together. Also called *sloughing phagedena*.—**Symmetrical gangrene.** Same as *Raynaud's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

gangrene (gang'grēn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gangrened*, ppr. *gangrening*. [< *gangrene*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To produce a gangrene in; mortify; hence, figuratively, to cause decay or destruction in.

The service of the foot,
Being once *gangren'd*, is not then respected
For what before it was. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

The rust
Of heavy chains has *gangrened* his sweet limbs.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

One vice that *gangrenes* Christian nations was unknown amongst them [New England Indians]: they never offered indignity to woman. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle, and fester, and *gangrene*,
To black mortification. *Milton*, S. A., l. 621.

gangrenescent (gang-grē-nes'ent), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-escent*.] Becoming gangrenous; tending to mortification.

gangrenous (gang'grē-nus), *a.* [< *gangrene* + *-ous*.] Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as *gangrenous* excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine Christianity. *Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, I. 413.

gang-rider (gang'rī″dėr), *n.* One who rides on mine-cars or trams, to give signals when necessary, or to work the clips. See *haulage-clip*.

gang-saw (gang'sâ), *n.* A body of saws set in one frame or on one spindle and acting simultaneously.

gangsman (gangz'man), *n.*; pl. *gangsmen* (-men). One who has charge of a gang of men.

gang-there-out (gang'ŦHār-out'), *a.* [Sc., < *gang*, go, + *thereout*; equiv. to *gadabout*. Cf. Sc. *rinthereout* (< *rin*, run, + *thereout*), of the same sense.] Vagrant; vagabond; leading a roaming life.

I am a lone woman, for James he's awa' to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I daurna for my life open the door to ony o' your *gang-there-out* sort o' bodies. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

gang-tide (gang'tīd), *n.* Same as *gang-week*.

At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites,
Did alle masses bring. *Warner*, Albion's England.

gang-tooth†, *n.* A projecting tooth. Compare *gag-tooth*.

In sign that this is sooth,
I bite it with my *gang-tooth*.
Stoo him Bayes (1673).

gangue, gang (gang), *n.* [The first form is a common spelling of *gang*, after equiv. F. *gangue*, as used in mining, < G. *gang* = E. *gang*.] 1. In *mining*, the non-metalliferous or earthy minerals accompanying the ore in a vein or mineral deposit; the part of a lode which is not called ore, or which has no commercial value; veinstone. Quartz is the most abundant veinstone; calcite, heavy-spar, fluor-spar, and brown-spar are also commonly found forming more or less of the bulk of the metalliferous lodes. Sometimes the *gangue* prevails in the vein to the entire exclusion of ore. The words *gangue* and *veinstone* are not properly used to designate the material with which the ore is associated when this consists chiefly of fragments of the country-rock mingled with fincan, etc. This is what the miners designate as the *filling-up*. See *vein* and *comb*[1], 6.

2. In mineral analysis, the foreign material or impurity present with the mineral under examination.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* 1. A passage; a temporary passageway to a building while in the course of erection; a way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another.

I had hardly got into the boat before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gang-way*, and were making off with it. *Cook*, Voyages, ii. 9.

2. A passageway between rows of seats or benches; specifically, in the British House of Commons, a passageway across the house dividing it into two parts. Above this passage or gangway sits the Speaker, with the ministry and their supporters on his right, and the leaders of the opposition and their supporters on his left. The members who occupy seats on the other side of the passage are said to *sit below the gangway*—a position which does not imply separation on similarly strict party lines.

He [Fergus] was bound to be in his place—he usually sat above the *gangway* at the end of the front Opposition bench, and there he was. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 203.

3. In *coal-mining*, the main haulage road or level driven on the strike of the coal; any mine-passage used for opening breasts, or for the haulage of the coal.—**To bring to the gangway** (*naut.*), to punish (a seaman) by seizing him up and flogging him.

gangway-ladder (gang'wā-lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder from the gangway of a vessel to the water's edge.

gang-week (gang'wēk), *n.* [< *gang* + *week*. Cf. *gang-day*.] Rogation-week, when processions, with singing of litanies, were made in Great Britain, until the Reformation, and in a few instances still are made (under the name of *perambulations*) by ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners, to survey the bounds of parishes or manors. Also called *gang-tide*. See *rogation*.

It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like. *Gerarde*, Herball (1633), p. 1478.

ganister (gan'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *gannister*; < G. dial. *ganster*, MHG. *ganster*, *gänster*, *gänester*, *geneister*, etc., a spark (see *gnast*[1]): so called because the ganister beds are so silicious that it is easy to strike fire with the rock of which they are made up.] In *mining* and

metal., a hard, silicious rock forming the floor of some coal-seams in England. It is used as a refractory material, and also for flagging. Ganister is also artificially made by mixing ground quartz and fire-clay; this artificial form is used for lining Bessemer converters. Calcined, pulverized, and sifted ganister is used on a straight buff-stick of bull-neck leather to smooth the threaded shoulders of socket-knives after they have been filed.—**Ganister beds**, a series of beds in the northern counties of England, immediately over the millstone-grit, belonging to the lower coal-measures; they produce excellent flagstones. One seam of coal in England is called the *ganister coal*, because it almost always has a ganister floor. Hence the name *ganister beds* has been given to the lower coal-measures.

ganjah (gan'jä), *n.* [Also written *gunjah*, repr. Hind. *gānja* or *gānjha*, the hemp-plant.] The hemp-plant of the north of India; specifically, the dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, used for smoking like tobacco. Also called *guaza*.

gannen (gan'en), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps for *ganging*, a going: see *gang*, *gangway*.] In *coal-mining*, a broad heading or incline, down which coal is conveyed in tubs running on rails. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]

ganner (gan'èr), *n.* A dialectal form of *gander*.

gannet (gan'et), *n.* [< ME. **ganet*, found only in contr. *gant*, *gante*, < AS. *ganot*, *ganet*, a seafowl, = D. *gent*, a gander, = MLG. LG. *gante*, a gander, = OHG. *ganazzo*, MHG. *ganze*, a gander (cf. L. *ganta* (Pliny), a goose, > OF. *gante* = Pg. Pr. *ganta*; of Teut. origin); < *gan-*, in *gander*, and *goose* (G. *gans*, etc.) + suffix *-ot*, *-et*.] 1. The solan-goose, *Sula bassana*, a large totipalmate swimming bird of the family *Sulidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is about 3 feet long and 6 feet in stretch of wings, and of a white color tinged with amber-yellow on the head, with black primaries.

Gannet (*Sula bassana*), adult and young.

It inhabits the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, feeds on fish, which it catches by pouncing down upon them from on high, and congregates in vast numbers to breed in certain rocky places on the seacoast. It is a strong flier, but is not found far from land. Some of the principal breeding-places are the Hebrides, St. Kilda, Ailsa Craig, and the Bass Rock, on the European coast, and the "Gannet Rock," in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The flesh is rank, but the young are sometimes eaten, and the old birds are taken in numbers for their feathers.

2. *pl.* The birds of the family *Sulidæ*; the boobies, of which there are several species, of the genera *Sula* and *Dysporus*.

Ganocephala (gan-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ganocephalus*: see *ganocephalous*.] An order of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians. The endoskeleton is notochordal and osseous; the bodies of the vertebræ are each represented by a basal intercentrum and a pair of pleurocentra; there is no occipital condyle; the vomer is divided; the temporal fossæ are overarched by bone; and the head is covered with polished horny or ganoid plates, whence the name. The genera *Archegosaurus* and *Dendrerpeton* are adduced by Owen as examples of this order.

Owen has distinguished the oldest forms [of labyrinthodonts] with armoured skull as *Ganocephala*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 188.

ganocephalous (gan-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *ganocephalus*, < Gr. γάνος, brightness, sheen, luster, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; specifically, having the characters of the *Ganocephala*.

Ganodus (gan'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (so named from the polish of the teeth), < Gr. γάνος, brightness, sheen, luster, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil chimæroid fishes.

ganoid (gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γάνος, brightness, sheen, luster, + εἶδος, appearance.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a smooth, shining surface, as if polished or enameled: specifically applied to those scales or plates of fishes which are generally of an angular form and composed of a bony or hard horny tissue overlaid with enamel. See cut under *scale*.—2. Having ganoid scales or plates, as a fish; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ganoidei*: as, a *ganoid* fauna.

II. *n.* One of the *Ganoidei*; a fish of the order *Ganoidei*.

Also *ganoidean*, *ganoidian*.

The *ganoids* are an ancient group, well developed in the paleozoic rocks, but now dying out. The fossil genera are numerous and the species highly differentiated, but to-day only eight genera and between thirty and forty species comprise the ganoid fauna of the world.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 91.

ganoidal (ga-noi'dal), *a.* [< *ganoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidea (ga-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ganoidei*, 2.

ganoidean (ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

Ganoidei (ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ganoideus*: see *ganoid*.] 1. In Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders into which the class of fishes was divided. It contained those which have ganoid scales or plates of an angular, rhomboidal, polygonal, or subcircular form, as distinguished from those with placoid, cycloid, or ctenoid scales. "As thus framed by Agassiz, the ganoids were an artificial group, including siluroids, plectognaths, lophobranchs, and other teleost fishes. By Owen the *Ganoidei* were divided into two suborders, *Lepidoganoidei* and *Placoganoidei*. By later authors the group has been restricted and raised to the rank of a subclass.

Hence—2. In Müller's system, a subclass of fishes with muscular or multivalvular aortic bulb, free branchiæ, covered gill-cavity, and no optic chiasm, a spiral intestinal valve (sometimes rudimentary), and usually fulcra on one or more fins. It was divided by Müller into two orders: *Chondrostei*, with a cartilaginous skeleton, as the sturgeons and paddle-fishes, and *Holostei*, with bony skeleton, as the *Polypteridæ*, *Lepidosteidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and many extinct forms. Each one of the existing families of ganoida has been made the type of an order by late writers. Thus, the sturgeons (*Acipenseridæ*) typify the order *Chondrostei* in a restricted sense, or *Glaniostomi*; the paddle-fishes (*Polyodontidæ* or *Spatulariidæ*), the order *Selachostomi*; the bichirs (*Polypteridæ*), the order *Crossopterygia* or *Actinistia*; the bony pikes or gars (*Lepidosteidæ*), the order *Rhomboganoidei* or *Ginglymodi*; and the bowfins (*Amiidæ*), the order *Cycloganoidei* or *Halecomorphi*. Besides these there are three extinct orders, *Acanthodini*, *Placodermi*, and *Pycnodontini*. The ganoids abounded in former geologic periods, as far back as the Silurian; but the few above named are the only extant types. See *ganoid*, *n.* Also *Ganoidea*.

ganoidian (ga-noi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ganoid*.

ganoin (gan'ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. γάνος, brightness, sheen, luster (see *ganoid*), + *-in*².] The peculiar bony tissue which gives the enamel-like luster and transparency to the plates of ganoid fishes and of some labyrinthodonts. It is simply dense homogeneous bone.

ganomalite (ga-nom'a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. γάνωμα, brightness, brilliancy (< γανόειν, make bright, γάνος, brightness, sheen, luster), + λίθος, stone.] A rare silicate of lead and manganese, occurring massive, white or gray in color, at Långban in Sweden.

gant[1] (gant), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gaunt*[1].

gant[2], **gaunt**[2] (gänt), *v. i.* [A var. of *gan*[3], *yawn* (AS. *gānian*): see *gan*[3], *yawn*.] To yawn. [Scotch.]

Gaunting bodes wanting one of three,
Meat, sleep, or good company. *Scotch proverb.*

gantein (gan'tē-in), *n.* [< F. *gant*, a glove (see *gauntlet*[1]), + *-e-* + *-in*².] 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.

gantlet[1] (gänt'let), *n.* Another spelling of *gauntlet*[1].

gantlet[2], **gauntlet**[2] (gänt'let), *n.* [More correctly *gantlope* (q. v.), corrupted to *gantlet* or *gauntlet* by confusion with *gantlet*[1], *gauntlet*[1], a glove (there being some vague association with 'throwing down the gauntlet' in challenge); the proper form would be **gatlop*, or, accom. to E., **gatelope*, < Sw. *gatlopp* (= G. *gassenlaufen*), lit. a 'gate-leap,' i. e., a 'lane-run,' in the phrase *löpa gatlopp*, run the gantlet (cf. Icel. *götuthiofr*, a thief punished by the gantlet); < Sw. *gata*, a street, lane (= G. *gasse* = E. *gate*[2]), + *lopp*, a running, course, career, < *löpa* = G. *laufen* = E. *leap*, run: see *gate*[2], *leap*[1], and *lope*.] 1. A military punishment formerly inflicted for heinous offenses, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to run a certain number of times through a lane formed by two rows of men standing face to face, each of them armed with a switch or other weapon with which he struck the offender as he passed; also, such a punishment used on board of ships, and, by extension, any similar punishment (used by some savage tribes and in Russia). Among the North American Indians this was a favorite mode of torturing prisoners of war, who often died under it. The Indians struck their victims with clubs, knives, lances, or any other convenient weapon.

Hence—2. A series or course of things or events. See *to run the gantlet* (*b*), below.—3. In *railway engin.*, the running together of parallel tracks into the space occupied by one, by cross-

Plan of Railroad Gantlet.

ing the two inner rails so as to bring each side by side with the opposite outer rail. It is used chiefly to enable a double-track railroad to pass a single-track tunnel or bridge without breaking the continuity of either rail.—**To run the gantlet.** (*a*) To undergo the punishment of the gantlet. See def. 1. Hence—(*b*) To be exposed or to expose one's self to a course or series of disagreeable or unpleasant treatment or observations, remarks, criticisms, etc. Also sometimes *to pass the gantlet*.

To print is to *run the gantlet* and to expose one's self to the tongues-strappado.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

Charles *passes the gauntlet* of curious eyes down the aisle of the arbor. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 72.

gantlette (gänt'let), *n.* Same as *gauntlet*[1].

gant-line (gant'lin), *n.* [< *gant* (uncertain) + *line*. Cf. *girt-line*.] Same as *girt-line*.

gantlope (gant'lōp), *n.* The earlier and less corrupt form of *gantlet*[2].

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience. *J. Scott*, Sermon (1680).

Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved to run the *gantelope*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, [vii. II.

gantry, gantree (gan'tri, -trē), *n.* Same as *gauntree*.

Ganymede (gan'i-mēd), *n.* [< L. *Ganymedes*, < Gr. Γανυμήδης.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the cup-bearer of Zeus or of the Olympian gods, originally a beautiful Trojan youth, transferred to Olympus (according to Homer by the gods, according to others by the eagle of Zeus or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle), and made immortal. He supplanted Hebe in her functions as cup-bearer. He was regarded at first as the genius of water, and is represented by the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

Ganymede and the Eagle.—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Or else flushed *Ganymede*, his rosy thigh
Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Figuratively, a cup-bearer; a waiter.

Nature's self's thy *Ganymede*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, The Grasshopper.

ganza† (gan'zä), *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, m., gander, *gansa*, f., goose, < Goth. **gans* = OHG. *gans* = E. *goose*: see *goose*, *gander*, *gannet*.] One of the birds (a sort of wild goose) which, in Cyrano de Bergerac's "Comic History of the Moon" (1649), are represented as drawing thither the chariot of the Spanish adventurer Dominique Gonzales.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 781.

There are others, who have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls, to which purpose the fiction of the *ganzas* is the most pleasant and probable. *Bp. Wilkins*, Dædalus, vii.

gaol, gaoler (jāl, jā'lèr), *n.* Obsolescent spellings of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaon (gā'on), *n.*; pl. *gaonim*. [Heb., exaltation, excellence.] A rabbinic doctor of the law. The name *gaonim* belongs exclusively to the presidents of the academies of Sora and Pumbaditha, in Babylonia, from A. D. 657 to 1034 and 1038.

gap (gap), *n.* [< ME. *gap*, *gappe*, < Icel. *gap* = Sw. *gap* = Dan. *gab*, a gap, opening, breach, chasm, mouth, throat, < Icel. Sw. *gapa*, Dan. *gabe*, yawn, gape: see *gape*.] 1. A break or opening, as in a fence, a wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a way of passage, as between rocks or through a mountain; a vacant space.

And stoppe sone and deliverly
Alle the *gappis* of the hay [hedge].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4023.

By these means I leave no *gap* for heresy, schisms, or errors. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 6.

From the *gaps* and chasms . . .
Came men and women in dark clusters round.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Specifically—**2.** A deep sloping ravine, notch, or cleft cutting a mountain-ridge. The term is especially common in the central portion of the Appalachian range, where such openings are of frequent occurrence and are important features in the topography. The principal gaps have specific names, as Manassas *Gap* and Thoroughfare *Gap* in Virginia. Where such a gap is a through cut, penetrating to the mountain's base, and giving passage, as it then usually does, to a stream, it is called a *water-gap*, as the Delaware *Water-gap* in Pennsylvania; when it indents only the upper part of the ridge, it is called a *wind-gap*. See *notch*.

3. In general, any hiatus, breach, or interruption of consecutiveness or continuity: as, a *gap* in an argument.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your own honour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

It is seldom that the scheme of his [St. Paul's] discourse makes any *gap*. *Locke*, Epistle to Galatians, Pref.

There was no *gap*, no breach, no unrecorded intermediate state of things, between the end of the Roman power and the beginning of the Teutonic power.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 122.

4. See the extract, and *break-lathe*.

A *gap* is an expedient for . . . enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter . . . without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 188.

Foliar gap. See *foliar*.—**To stand in the gap,** to expose one's self for the protection of something; be prepared to resist assault or ward off danger.

I sought for a man . . . that should . . . *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it. Ezek. xxii. 30.

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; repair a defect; supply a temporary expedient.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps*.
Swift.

gap (gap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gapped*, ppr. *gapping*. [< *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To notch or jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

He [uncle Toby] had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gap'd* knife.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 65.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did . . . I should be confoundedly *gapped*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 120.

2. To make a break or opening in, as a fence, a wall, or any mass of matter.

Ready! take aim at their leaders—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape. *Tennyson*, Defence of Lucknow, iii.

3. To cause a hiatus of any kind in; cause to lose consecutiveness or continuity.

If we omit the semi-tones, these series will represent the five keys of the *gapped* scale; if we do not omit them, we have the five melodic families of tones, which, like the *gapped* scale, were developed from a circle of fifths.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dlxxiii.

gape (gāp or gāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gaped*, ppr. *gaping*. [< ME. *gapen*, appar. not < AS. **geapian*, or **geapan* (which occurs but once in a doubtful gloss "*geapan*, pandere," connected with *geap* or *geáp*, wide, broad, spacious, used only in poetry), but of Scand. origin, like the related *gap*; < Icel. *gapa* = Sw. *gapa* = Dan. *gabe* = D. *gapen* = MHG. *gaffen*, G. *gaffen*, gape, yawn. Cf. *gap*, *n.*] **1.** To open the mouth involuntarily or as the result of weariness, sleepiness, or absorbed attention; yawn.

Gape not too wide, lest you disclose your Gums.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

According to the inducing cause of the gaping, the verb, without losing its literal meaning, usually takes on an additional specific sense. (*a*) To yawn from sleepiness, weariness, or dullness.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift*.

(*b*) To open the mouth for food, as young birds. Hence—(*c*) To open the mouth in eager expectation; expect, await, or hope for, with the intent to receive or devour. See phrases below.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. Job xvi. 10.

Others still *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet-designs of fate.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 23.

(*d*) To stand with open mouth in wonder, astonishment, or admiration; stand and gaze; stare. See phrases below, and *gaping*.

Whan y cam to that court y *gaped* aboute.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 156.

Don't stand *gaping*, but live and learn, my lad.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. To open as a gap, fissure, or chasm; split open; become fissured; show a fissure.

I marvel the ground *gapes* not and devours us.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

May that ground *gape*, and swallow me alive.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Oh, but your wounds,
How fearfully they *gape!* and every one
To me is a sepulchre. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 1.

He could see . . .
A cavern 'mid the cliff *gape* gloomily.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 360.

To gape after. (*a*) To stare at in wonder, as at something which has just passed by. (*b*†) To stand in eager expectation of; covet; desire; long for.

As if thou ware abydande or *gapand after* sum qwent stirrynge, or sum wondirfull felynge ythire than thou hase had. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Alwey hir crewel ravyne, devowrynge al that thei han getyn, sheweth other *gapynges:* that is to seyn, *gapen* and desyren yit *after* mo richesses.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

He seeks no honours, *gapes after* no preferment.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

What shall we say of those who spend days in *gaping after* court favour and preferments? *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To gape at. (*a*) To stare at in wonder.

Ye fools, that wear gay clothes, love to be *gap'd at*,
What are you better when your end calls on you?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The man that's hang'd preaches his end,
And sits a sign for all the world to *gape at*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

(*b*†) To covet, desire; long for.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the churchyard. *South*, Sermons.

To gape for or **upon,** to stand in eager expectation of; be ready to take, seize, or devour.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they aneale, breathe, and *gape for* the fruit of our convocation.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains, I. 51.

Only the lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold *gaping for* thy dole.
Carew, Cœlum Britannicum.

The thirsty Earth soaks up the Rain,
And drinks, and *gapes for* Drink again.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ii.

Thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*1.

gape (gāp or gāp), *n.* [< *gape*, *v.*] **1.** The act of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge. *Addison*.

2. A fit of yawning: commonly in the plural.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xx.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The width of the mouth when opened; the interval between the upper and under mandibles; the rictus, or commissural line. See first cut under *bill*1. (*b*) The gap or interval between the valves of a bivalve mollusk where the edges of the valves do not fit together when the shell is shut. See *gaper*, 4.

At the edges of this *gape* of the shell [of the fresh-water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the contained body which is called the mantle become visible.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 305.

4. *pl.* A disease of young poultry, caused by the presence of a nematoid worm or strongyle (*Syngamus trachealis*) in the windpipe, attended by frequent gaping as a symptom.

gape-eyed (gāp'īd), *a.* In *herpet.*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks, lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

gape-gaze (gāp'gāz), *v. i.* To gaze with open mouth. [Prov. Eng.]

T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always *gape-gazing* to catch other folk's eyes, and see what is thought on 'em. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

gapemouth (gāp'mouth), *n.* A fish, the common bass. [Scotch.]

gaper (gā'- or gā'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who gapes, as from sleepiness, drowsiness, or dullness, or in wonder, astonishment, longing desire, or expectation.

As I am a gentleman,
I have not seen such rude disorder; they
Follow him like a prize: there's no true *gaper*
Like to your citizen.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) One of the *Eurylæmidæ;* a broadbill: as, the blue-billed *gaper*, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*. See cut in next column. (*b*) *pl.* Fissirostral birds, as swallows and the like: a literal translation of *Hiantes*, one of the names of the old group *Fissirostres*. —**3.** The *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the family *Serranidæ*. So called because the fish in its death-agony erects its fins and opens its mouth and thus stiffens, as is commonly seen in many of the spiny-rayed acanthopterygian fishes. *Day*. Also called *comber*.

Blue-billed Gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*).

4. A gaping clam; a bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, as *Mya truncata*. It has a suboval shell, the valves of which gape or dispart and are truncated at the small end and swollen at the other. The surface is wrinkled concentrically and covered with a pale-greenish epidermis, which is continued over the siphons. It is a common inhabitant of the North Atlantic coasts, and lives buried in the sand in an upright position, especially at the mouths of rivers and estuaries near low-water mark. At ebb-tide it shows its presence by a hole in the sand left when it withdraws its siphon, and it is found by digging to the depth of a foot or more. These clams are extensively used for the table and for bait. Along the eastern coast of the United States the gaper is commonly known as the *soft clam*, or in more northern ranges simply as *the clam*. (See cut under *Myidæ*.) It has many synonyms in Great Britain: as, at Chichester, *pullet;* at Southampton, *old-maid;* at Belfast, *cockle-brillion;* at Dublin, *collier;* at Youghal, *sugar-loon*. On the Pacific coast of the United States the term *gaper* is applied to various similar bivalves, as species of *Glycymeris*, *Saxidomus*, and *Schizothærus*.

gape-seed (gāp'sēd), *n.* That which induces gaping or staring; a cause of ignorant wonder or astonishment; a popular marvel. [Humorous.]

These [the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair], tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

gaping (gā'- or gā'ping), *p. a.* Standing wide open, as the mouth, or having the mouth wide open, as in wonder or admiration.

Into Robin Hoods *gaping* mouth
He presentlie powrde some deale [part].
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 247).

These *gaping* wounds, not taken as a slave,
Speak Pompey's loss.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

It is a frivolous pleasure to be the admiration of *gaping* crowds. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

gapingly (gā'- or gā'ping-li), *adv.* In a gaping manner; with open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

I hearkened to it by the hour, *gapingly* hearkened, and let my cigarette go out. *The Century*, XXVII. 36.

gaping-stock (gā'ping-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-lathe (gap'lāŦH), *n.* Same as *break-lathe*.

gap-toothed (gap'tötht), *a.* Having gaps in the line of teeth; wanting some of the teeth.

A gray and *gap-tooth'd* man as lean as death.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

gap-window (gap'win‴dō), *n.* A long, narrow window. *E. H. Knight*.

gar1 (gär), *n.* [< ME. *gar*, later *gore* (the form *gar* remaining in comp. *garbill*, *garfish*, *garlie* (q. v.), or in proper names (see def. 1), the vowel, orig. long, being shortened before the two consonants or when unaccented), < AS. *gār*. ME. *gar*, *gore*, a spear: see *gore*2, and cf. *garlie*.] **1**†. A spear: an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *Edgar* (AS. *Eádgār*, happy or fortunate spear), *Ethelgar* (AS. *Æthelgār*, noble spear), etc.—**2.** [Abbr. of *garfish*.] A garfish; one of several different fishes, belonging to different orders, which have a long sharp snout or beak, likened to a spear; a bill-fish: as, the common *gar*, *Belone vulgaris;* especially, in the United States, a ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ;* a garpike.—**Alligator-gar,** *Lepidosteus tristœchus*, the largest kind of garpike, attaining a length of 10 feet, found in the rivers from Illinois to Mexico and Cuba: so called from its size and general aspect, particularly the shape of the head. Also called *manjuari*.—**Broad-nosed gar,** *Lepidosteus platystomus*, a garpike resembling the following and of similar range, with shorter snout, the head being more than one third of the total length of the fish. See cut on following page.—**Long-nosed gar,** *Lepidosteus osseus*, the common garpike or bill-fish, attaining a length of 5 feet, of which the head is about one third, found in North America from the great lakes to Carolina

Broad-nosed Gar (*Lepidosteus platystomus*).

and Mexico.—**Silver gar**, a garfish, bill-fish, or needle-fish of the family *Belonidæ*, *Tylosurus longirostris*, abundant from Maine to Texas, about 4 feet long, of a greenish color with silvery lateral band. See cut under *Belonidæ*.

gar[2] (gär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *garred* or *gart*, ppr. *garring*. [< ME. *garren*, *gerren*, *garen*, another form (after Icel. *göra* = Sw. *göra* = Dan. *gjöre*, make, cause, do) of ME. *zarwen*, *garewien*, *zaren*, *yaren*, < AS. *gearwian*, rarely *gerwan*, make ready, prepare, procure, = OS. *garuwian*, *gerwean*, *girwian* = OHG. *garawian*, *garwēn*, *gariwen*, prepare, MHG. *garwen*, *gerwen*, make ready, prepare, equip, clothe, dress leather, G. *gerben* (= Dan. *garve* = Sw. *garfva*), dress leather, tan, curry, = Icel. *göra*, etc., as above, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo*, E. *yare*, ready, = OHG. *garo* = Icel. *görr*, ready: see *garb*[1], *gear*, and *yare*, *a.* and *v.*] To cause; make; force; compel. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> Gregorie the grete clerk *gart* write in bokes
> The ruele of alle religious ryghtful and obedient.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 147.
>
> Telle me men, emang vs thre,
> Whatt *garres* yow stare thus sturdely?
> *York Plays*, p. 120.
>
> So matter did she make of nought,
> To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 19.
>
> Get warmly to your feet
> An' *gar* them hear it.
> *Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

G. A. R. An abbreviation of *Grand Army of the Republic*. See *republic*.

garanceux (ga-roṅ-sè′), *n.* [F., < *garance*, madder.] A product obtained by treating the waste madder of the dye-houses, which still contains a certain quantity of alizarin and other coloring matters, with sulphuric acid, to remove lime, magnesia, etc. It is adapted for dyeing red and black, but does not afford a good purple.

garancin, garancine (gar′an-sin), *n.* [< F. *garance* = Sp. *granza* = Pg. *garança* (ML. *garantia*, *varantia*), madder; origin unknown.] The product obtained by treating pulverized madder, previously exhausted with water, with concentrated sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.), and again washing with water. The residue thus obtained is found to yield better results in dyeing than madder itself, the colors produced by it being more brilliant and requiring less after-treatment, while the parts of the fabric desired to be kept white attract hardly any color.—**Garancin style**, in *dyeing*, same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

garangan (ga-rang′gan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Malay mongoose or ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus*, of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula, abounding in the teak-forests, and preying upon small reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds.

garapata, garrapata (gar-a-pä′tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The Spanish-American name of any tick of the family *Ixodidæ*; also, especially, of the sheep-tick, a dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus*.

garavance (gar-a-vans′), *n.* [Also *calavance*; cf. Sp. *garbanzo*, chick-pea, a sort of pulse much esteemed in Spain, < Basque *garbantzua*, < *garau*, grain, + *antzua*, dry (a word appearing also in *anchovy*, q. v.).] The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

garb[1] (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, gracefulness, comeliness, handsomeness, = Sp. Pg. *garbo*, gracefulness, gentility, = It. *garbo*, gracefulness, pleasing manners, < OHG. *garawi*, preparation, dress, gear, = AS. *gearwe*, preparation, dress, ornament, > E. *gear*, of which *garb* is thus a doublet: see *gear*, *gar*[2], and *yare*.] **1†.** Outward appearance; manner of speech, dress, deportment, etc.; mien; demeanor; hence, mode; manner; fashion; style of doing anything.

> And with a lisping *garb* this most rare man
> Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
> *Drayton*, The Owl.
>
> First, for your *garb*, it must be grave and serious,
> Very reserved and locked: not tell a secret
> On any terms, not to your father.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

Pausanias upon these hopes grew more insolent than before, and began to live after the Persian *garbe*.
Abp. Ussher, Annals, an. 3529.

> Observe
> With what a comely *garb* he walks, and how
> He bends his subtle body.
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

2. Fashion or mode of dress, or the dress itself; dress; costume, especially as befitting or peculiar to some particular position or station in life, or characteristic of a class or period: as, dressed in his official *garb;* in the *garb* of old Gaul.

All his Attendants were in a very handsom *garb* of black Silk, all wearing those small black Boots and Caps.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 419.

> Here am I, too, in the pious band,
> In the *garb* of a barefooted Carmelite dressed!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

=**Syn. 2.** Apparel, garments, raiment, attire, habiliments, costume.

garb[1] (gärb), *v. t.* [< *garb*[1], *n.*] To dress; clothe; array.

> These black dog-Dons
> *Garb* themselves bravely.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

The greater number present are women; they are very simply, almost savagely, *garbed*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 215.

garb[2], **garbe** (gärb), *n.* [< OF. *garbe*, *jarbe*, F. *gerbe* = Pr. Sp. *garba*, < OHG. *garba*, MHG. G. *garbe* = OS. *garbha* = D. *garf*, *garve*, a sheaf, prop. a handful; perhaps ult. akin to Skt. √ *garbh*, seize.] A sheaf or bundle, as of grain or arrows: obsolete except in certain specific applications. In heraldry, a garb is a sheaf of any kind of grain, but specifically a sheaf of wheat. When other than wheat, the kind must be expressed. Formerly, a *garb of arrows* was a bundle of 24 arrows. A *garb of steel* consists of 30 blocks or ingots. Also *gerbe*.

> Great Eusham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extoll'd?
> As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 370.

garbage (gär′bāj), *n.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbidge;* < ME. *garbage*, the entrails of fowls; origin unknown. The form is like OF. *garbage*, *gerbage*, ML. *garbagium*, a tribute or tax paid in sheaves, < OF. *garbe*, ML. *garba*, a sheaf (see *garb*[2]); there may be a connection similar to that shown in G. *bündel*, the entrails of fish, lit. a bundle, = E. *bundle*. There can be no connection with *garble*, a much later word in E., and one which could not have produced the form *garbage*.] **1.** Originally, the entrails of fowls, and afterward of any animal; now, offal or refuse organic matter in general; especially, the refuse animal and vegetable matter from a kitchen.

This fountain was said to grow thick, and savour of *garbidge*, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads, and defiled the river with the blood and entrails of the sacrifice.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 188.

Hence—**2.** Any worthless, offensive matter.

> So lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
> Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
> And prey on *garbage*.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.
>
> To swallow up the *garbage* of the time
> With greedy gullets. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Apol.

garbage† (gär′bāj), *v. t.* [Formerly also *garbish*, *garbaige;* < *garbage*, *n.*] To eviscerate; disembowel; gut; clean by removing the entrails of.

His cooke founde the same ring in the bealy of a fyshe which he *garbaiged* to dresse for his Lordes diner.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 182.

The wilde cats and many dogs that liued on them were famished; and many of them, leauing the woods, came downe to their houses, and to such places where they vse to *garbish* their fish, and beeame tame.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 141.

garbe, *n.* See *garb*[2].

garbel[1]**†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *garble*.

garbel[2] (gär′bel), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *garboard-plank*.] The plank next the keel of a ship. See *garboard-strake*.

garbidge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garbill (gär′bil), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *bill*[1].] A merganser; a sawbill or fish-duck: so called from the long slender beak. [Local, U. S.]

garbish†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garbage*.

garble (gär′bl), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *garbled*, ppr. *garbling*. [Formerly *garbel*, *garbell;* < OF. **garbeler* (not recorded), transposed *grabeller*, sift (spices), examine precisely (cf. *gerbele*, *garbele*, *garbelle*, spice, prob. garbled spice), = It. *garbellare* = Sp. *garbillar* (cf. ML. *garbellare*), sift, garble; prob., through Sp., of Ar. origin: < Sp. *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, < Ar. *ghirbāl*, Pers. *gharbīl*, also *girbāl*, a sieve. Cf. Ar. *gharbalat*, sifting, searching.] **1†.** To sift or bolt; free from dross or dirt.

All sortes of spices be *garbled* after the bargaine is made, and they be Moores which you deale withall, which be good people and not ill disposed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

Hence—**2.** To pick out the fine or valuable parts of; cull out and select the best or most suitable parts or specimens of; sort out; select and assort, rejecting the bad or least suitable: as, to *garble* spices; to *garble* coins. See *garbling the coinage*, below. [Now only in technical use.]

I fell, with some remorse, upon *garbling* my library.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

He [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners . . . [in 1620] for *garbling* tobacco.
Ward, Hist. Gresham College, p. 264.

Silver coin is considered to be sufficiently worn to justify its withdrawal from circulation when the impressions are indistinct, and the coin is carefully *garbled* or assorted by the banks collecting it, before it is sent back for recoinage.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 330.

3. To sort out parts of for a purpose, especially a sinister purpose; mutilate so as to give a false impression; sophisticate; corrupt: as, a *garbled* account of an affair; a *garbled* text or writing.

> When justice is refin'd,
> And corporations *garbled* to their mind;
> Then passive doctrines shall with glory rise.
> *Walsh*, Golden Age Restored.

It [to garble] is never used now in its primary sense, and has indeed undergone this further change, that while once to *garble* was to sift for the purpose of selecting the best, it is now to sift with a view of picking out the worst.
Abp. Trench, English Past and Present, vii.

> Than *garbled* text or parchment law
> I own a statute higher.
> *Whittier*, A Sabbath Scene.

Garbling the coinage, a practice among money-dealers of picking out the new coins of full weight for export or remelting, and passing the light ones into circulation.

Another technical expression is, *garbling the coinage*, devoting the good, new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old, worn coins into circulation again on every suitable opportunity.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 81.

=**Syn. 3.** *Misquote*, etc. (see *mutilate*); pervert, misrepresent, falsify.

garblet (gär′bl), *n.* [< *garble*, *r.*] **1.** Anything that has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

And thereby [by avoirdupois weight] are weighed all kind of groceric wares, physicall drugs, . . . and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially everything which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

2. Refuse separated from goods, as spices, drugs, etc.: in the following passage applied to a low fellow. Compare *trash* in a similar use.

> How did the bishop's wife believe
> On this most sacrilegious slave?
> Did not the lady smile upon the *garble?*
> *Wolcott*, Peter Pindar.

Garble of nutmeg, mace, which consists of the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg.

Garble of nutmegs from Banda.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

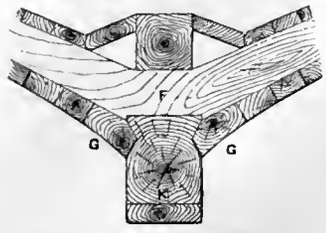
garbler (gär′blėr), *n.* **1.** One who garbles, sifts, or separates: as, the *garbler* of spices (a former officer in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices). Hence—**2.** One who culls out or selects to serve a purpose; one who mutilates by selecting the worst and not the best; one who sophisticates or corrupts: as, a *garbler* of an account or statement.

A farther secret in this clause . . . may best be discovered by the first projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.
Swift, Examiner, No. 19.

garbling (gär′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garble*, *v.*] **1.** Picking out; sorting.—**2.** *pl.* The worst part or refuse of a staple commodity.—**3.** The act or practice of falsifying what has been said or written by partial or misleading quotation.

garboard-plank (gär′bōrd-plangk), *n.* [< *gar-* (uncertain: cf. *garbel*[2]) + *board* + *plank*.] *Naut.*, the plank fastened next the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom.

garboard-strake (gär′bōrd-strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the first range or strake of planks laid on a



G, *G*, garboard-strakes; *F*, frame; *K*, keel.

ship's bottom next the keel. Also called *groundstrake*.

garboil† (gär'boil), *n.* [< OF. *garbouil*, a hurly-hurly, great stir, = Sp. *garbullo*, a crowd, multitude, = It. *garbuglio*, a disorder, tumult. Cf. It. *garabullare*, rave (Florio), deceive, defraud. Origin uncertain; the It. *garabullare* seems to be < *gara*, strife, + L. *bullire*, It. *bulicare*, boil: see *boil*[1].] Tumult; uproar; disorder; disturbance; commotion.

All Greece stood in marvellous *garboil* at that time, and the state of the Athenians specially in great danger.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 278.

One of their company . . . hath seene in one day sometimes 14. slaine in a *garboile*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 395.

Many *garboils* passed through his fancy before he could be persuaded Zelmane was other than a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

garboil† (gär'boil), *v. t.* [< *garboil*, *n.*] To throw into confusion or disorder; cause a tumult or disturbance in.

Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house, as often as any party should have a great majority.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1677.

garbrail (gär'brāl), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a piece of armor, probably the garde-bras. *Fairholt.*

garbusa (gär-bū'sä), *n.* Same as *gorbuscha*.

The *Garbusa* or Humpback, so called from the extraordinary development on the back of the kelt during the spawning season. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 325, note.

garce[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier form of *gash*[1].

garce[2] (gärs), *n.* [An Anglo-Indian form of Telugu *garisa*, Canarese *garaṣi*, *garaṣe*, a measure of grain, equal to 400 *markāls* or 185.2 cubic feet, or 9,860 lbs. avoirdupois.] An East Indian measure of capacity for grain, oil, seeds, etc., equal to 1,154.088 imperial gallons.

Garcinia (gär-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Laurent *Garcin*, a French botanist and traveler (died 1752), who first described it.] A genus of trees, of the order *Guttiferæ*, having a yellow juice, opposite coriaceous leaves, and a fleshy fruit with a thick rind. There are about 40 species, of tropical Asia and Africa. *F. Mangostana*, of the Malay archipelago, yields the mangosteen, which is

Garcinia Hanburyi.

considered one of the most delicate of tropical fruits. It is cultivated in India and the West Indies. The rind of the fruit, as well as the bark and wood of the tree, is very astringent, and has been used in medicine. *F. Indica*, of the East Indies, has an acid fruit, the seeds of which contain a solid oil known as kokum-butter. The fruit and seeds of *F. Kola*, of tropical Africa, are said to have the same properties as the kola-nut. The dried juice of various species forms the yellow resinous pigment and purgative drug known as gamboge.

garcion†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *garcion*, *garson*, *garçon*, F. *garçon*, a boy, servant (see *garçon*), ML. *garcio(n-)*, etc., a boy.] A boy; a servant.

And thei acide, "Sir, we ne be not a-gein oure lo[r]dea wille; but it ys grevouse thinge to vs to haue a *garcion* to be lorde ouer vs alle." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 103.

garcock (gär'kok), *n.* Same as *gorcock*.

garçon (gär-sôṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *garcion*.] A boy; a waiter; especially, as used in English speech, a waiter at a public table.

gar-crow†, *n.* A gor-crow (?).

She tript it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *gar-crowe*.
Choyce Drollery (1656), p. 67.

gard[1]† (gärd), *n.* [A var. of *garth*[1], suggested perhaps by *garden*.] A garden.

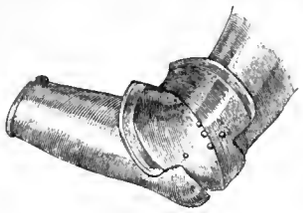
Trees of the *gard*. *Beaumont.*

gard[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An older spelling of *guard*.

gardant, guardant (gär'dant), *a.* [< F. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, look, regard: see *guard*, *regard*.] In *her.*, looking out from the field toward the observer: said of an animal passant, rampant, couchant, etc., used as a bearing: as, a lion passant *gardant*, or rampant *gardant*. A lion passant gardant is often called a leopard.

Three Lions Passant Gardant.—Escutcheon of England, 13th century.

garde-brace, garde-bras (gärd'brās, -brä), *n.* [F. *garde-bras*, arm-guard, < *garder*, guard, + obj. *bras*, arm: see *guard* and *brace*[1].] A piece of armor protecting the arm; properly, an elbow-cap, vambrace, pauldron, or other separate piece, but sometimes loosely used for the entire brassart. Also *garde-de-bras*.

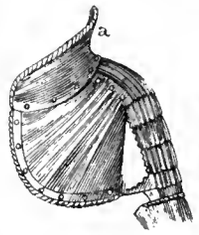


Garde-brace, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garde-collet (gärd'ko-lā'), *n.* In *armor*, a raised and ornamental ridge terminating the pauldron on the side toward the neck, and intended to prevent blows from glancing from the pauldron.

garde-cou (gärd'kö), *n.* Same as *garde-collet*.

garde-faude (gärd'fōd), *n.* In *armor*, the tuille or large plate appended to the tassets. See *tuille*.



a, Garde-collet. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

garden (gär'dn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gardin*, *gardyn*, later sometimes *gardeyne*, *gardayne*, < OF. *gardin*, also assibilated *jardin*, F. *jardin* = Pr. *gardi*, *jardi* (= Sp. *jardin* = Pg. *jardim* = It. *giardino*, ML. *gardinum*, *gardinus*, from OF.), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), MHG. *garte* (gen. and dat. *garten*), G. *garten* = OS. *gardo* = OFries. *garda*, a garden, = Goth. *garda*, a fold; the same, but with different suffix, as Goth. *gards* = OHG. *gart* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], an inclosure: see *yard*[2] and *garth*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of culinary vegetables, fruits, or flowering and ornamental plants. A garden for culinary herbs and roots for domestic use is called a *kitchen-garden*; one for flowers and shrubs, a *flower-garden*; and one for fruits, a *fruit-garden*. But these uses are sometimes blended.

I knew a wench married in an afternoon as she went to the *garden* for parsley to stuff a rabbit.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Unto this new nunnery there belongeth a faire *garden* full of feire spacious walkes, beset with sundry pleasant trees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

Sometimes our road led us through groves of olives, or by *gardens* of oranges.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 415.

A wild tangled *garden*, covering the side of the hill, . . . a *garden* without flowers, with little steep, rough paths that wind under a plantation of small, scrubby stone-pines. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 188.

2. A rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot.

Than thei yede [went] into a chamber that was besyde the halle, towarde the *gardyn* of the river of temse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

All the plain of Jordan, . . . well watered every where, . . . even as the *garden* of the Lord. Gen. xiii. 10.

I am arriv'd for fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

Botanic garden. See *botanic*.—**Garden of Eden.** See *Eden*, 1.—**Hanging garden**, a garden formed in terraces rising one above another. The hanging gardens of Babylon, constructed by Nebuchadnezzar (604–561 B. C.), but traditionally ascribed to Semiramis, were anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world. They were five in number, each consisting of an artificial hill or mound 400 feet square, the top of which overlooked the walls of the city, with the sides divided into terraces of earth resting on stone platforms, covered with groves, avenues, and parterres of flowers, and provided with galleries and banqueting-rooms. They were irrigated from a reservoir at the summit filled with water raised from the Euphrates.—**Philosophers of the garden**, followers of Epicurus.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in a garden: as, *garden* implements or plants.

And atte this moones Idus is goode houre
To make a *gardaine* hegge, as is beforne
Itaught. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Glossy purples, which outredden
All voluptuous *garden*-roses.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Garden husbandry, the careful cultivation of land for profit according to the methods pursued by gardeners, so as to secure the largest possible production.—**Garden white butterfly**, the common English name of the white cabbage-butterflies of the genus *Pieris*. *P. rapæ* and *P. napi* are found in England; *P. daplidice*, *P. calidice*, and *P. krueperi*, in other parts of Europe; and *P. rapæ*, *P. protodice*, and *P. oleracea* are common in North America. All in the larval state feed upon cabbage as well as other *Cruciferæ*. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*.

garden (gär'dn), *v.* [< *garden*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To lay out or cultivate a garden; work in a garden, or in the manner of a gardener.

In Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *gardened* well. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

We farm, we *garden*, we our poor employ,
And much command, though little we enjoy.
Crabbe.

II. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden: generally in the past participle.

A gay *gardened* meadow. *The Atlantic*, LII. 363.

He hurried on . . . up the *gardened* slope.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 44.

Our English landscape wants no gardening: it cannot be *gardened*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 816.

gardenage† (gär'dn-āj), *n.* [< *garden* + *-age*.] 1. Gardening.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. The produce of a garden.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*. *Man*, Hist. Reading (1816), p. 147.

garden-balm (gär'dn-bäm), *n.* See *balm*, 7.

garden-balsam (gär'dn-bâl″sam), *n.* See *balsam*, 7.

garden-beetle (gär'dn-bē″tl), *n.* A caraboid beetle; a ground-beetle; one of the *Carabidæ*.

garden-bond (gär'dn-bond), *n.* Same as *block-bond*.

garden-dormouse (gär'dn-dôr″mous), *n.* The lerot, *Eliomys niteta*.

garden-engine, *n.* See *garden-pump*.

gardener (gär'dn-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gardner*; < ME. *gardiner*, *gardener*, also *garthyner*, < OF. **gardinier*, *jardinier*, F. *jardinier* (= Sp. *jardinero* = Pg. *jardineiro* = It. *giardiniere*), < OHG. *gartināri*, MHG. *gartenære*, *gertenære*, G. *gärtner* (> Dan. *gartner*), < OHG. *garto* (gen. and dat. *gartin*), etc., garden: see *garden*. Hence the surname *Gardiner*, *Gardner*.] One who cultivates a garden; specifically, one whose regular occupation or calling consists in laying out, cultivating, or tending gardens.

The Syrians are great *gardeners*; they take exceeding paines and bee most curious in gardening.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 5.

God plants us, and waters, and weeds us, and gives the increase; and so God is . . . our *gardener*.
Donne, Sermons, vii.

From yon blue heavens above us bent,
The *gardener* Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Market gardener, a gardener who raises vegetables, etc., for sale.—**Nursery gardener**, a nurseryman.

gardener-bird (gär'dn-ėr-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of *Amblyornis inornata*, a kind of bower-bird found in New Guinea, so called from the extensive runs or play-houses which it constructs.

Gardener-bird (*Amblyornis inornata*).

It differs sufficiently from the satin and spotted Australian bower-birds, of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus* and *Chlamydodera*, to have been made the type of another genus called *Amblyornis* by D. G. Elliot in 1872.

gardener's-garters (gär'dn-ėrz-gär″tėrz), *n.* A variety of canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, with variegated leaves.

gardenesque (gär-dn-esk'), *a.* Like a garden; having the appearance or free symmetrical style of a garden, in which the form of the beds may be varied from formal geometrical outlines: applied to the laying out of grounds.

garden-flea (gär'dn-flē), *n.* A flea-beetle; a saltatorial beetle, as of the family *Halticidæ*. See cut under *flea-beetle*.

garden-gate (gär'dn-gāt'), *n.* The pansy: an abbreviation of *kiss-behind-the-garden-gate*, or some other of its similar names.

garden-glass (gär'dn-glȧs), *n.* 1. A globe of dark-colored or silvered glass, generally about 1½ feet in diameter, in which, when it is placed on a pedestal, surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens, especially in Germany.—2. A bell-glass used for covering plants.

> The *garden-glasses* shone, and momently
> The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights.
> *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

gardenhood (gär'dn-hụd), *n.* [< *garden* + *-hood*.] The state of being a garden; the status, aspect, or appearance proper to a garden. [Rare.]

> Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the *gardenhood*, there was nothing better than on a common night.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1769), III. 279.

garden-house (gär'dn-hous), *n.* A summer-house in a garden or a garden-like situation.

> Look you, Master Greenshield, because your sister is newly come out of the fresh air, and that to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a *garden-house* of mine in Moorfields.
> *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 2.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Alex. *Garden*, a vice-president of the Royal Soc., born in Charleston, S. C. (died 1791).] A genus of rubiaceous (often spiny) trees and shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa. They have large, handsome white or yellowish flowers, which are often deliciously fragrant. There are about 60 species, of which several are frequent in cultivation, especially the Cape jasmine, *G. florida*, a native of China, and *G. radicans*. The fruits are largely used in eastern Asia for dyeing yellow. The greenish-yellow resin of *G. lucida*, known as dikamali, has a peculiar offensive odor, and is used in India as a remedy for dyspepsia.

gardenic (gär-den'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gardenia*: as, *gardenic* acid.

gardening (gär'dn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *garden*, *v.*] The laying out and cultivation of gardens; garden-work; horticulture.

> I have had no share at all in publick affairs; but, on the contrary, I am wholly sunk in my *gardening*, and the quiet of a private life. *Sir W. Temple*, To Mr. Wickfort.

> *Gardening* was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses, and naturally attended property and individual possession.
> *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

gardenless (gär'dn-les), *a.* [< *garden* + *-less*.] Destitute of a garden or of gardens. *Shelley*.

> The town itself is made up of a scattering *gardenless* collection of log-cabins. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 702.

gardenly (gär'dn-li), *a.* [< *garden* + *-ly*[1].] Having the character of a garden; like or relating to a garden; becoming or appropriate to a garden. [Rare.]

> The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner. *Marshall*, Rural Economy. (*Latham*.)

garden-mite (gär'dn-mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Trombidiidæ*; a harvest-bug.

garden-mold (gär'dn-mōld), *n.* Mold or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden, or characteristic of well-cultivated gardens.

garden-net (gär'dn-net), *n.* A light fabric for protecting fruit from birds or insects.

garden-party (gär'dn-pär″ti), *n.* A company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden of a private house.

> The Duke's *garden party* was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, lxiv.

garden-plot (gär'dn-plot), *n.* A plot of ground used as or suitable for a garden.

garden-pump, garden-engine (gär'dn-pump, -en″jin), *n.* A small portable force-pump, of which there are many varieties, used for watering gardens, lawns, etc.

gardenry (gär'dn-ri), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ry*.] Gardening. [Rare.]

> The scene had a beautiful old-time air; the peacock flaunting in the foreground, like the very genius of antique *gardenry*. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

gardenship† (gär'dn-ship), *n.* [< *garden* + *-ship*.] Horticulture. *Lord Shaftesbury*.

garden-snail (gär'dn-snāl), *n.* The common name of *Helix aspersa* or *hortensis*, a European species of snail with a white lip and a number of reddish lines.

garden-spider (gär'dn-spī″dėr), *n.* The common name of *Epeira diadema* of Europe, from its being found in great numbers in gardens, especially in autumn, where it stretches its beautiful geometric webs perpendicularly from branch to branch, remaining in the center with its head downward waiting for its prey. The web of this spider is composed of two different kinds of threads: the radiating and supporting threads are strong and of simple texture; the fine spiral thread which divides the web into a series of steps, decreasing in breadth toward the center, is studded with a vast number of little globules, which give to the web its peculiar adhesiveness. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of this spider is marked with a triple yellow cross, whence the name *cross-spider*. It is also sometimes called *diadem-spider*. See cut under *cross-spider*.

garden-squirt (gär'dn-skwėrt), *n.* A squirt or large syringe for watering flowers.

garden-stand (gär'dn-stand), *n.* A stand or frame on which flower-pots are placed.

garden-stuff (gär'dn-stuf), *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

garden-sweep (gär'dn-swēp), *n.* A curving carriage-drive through a garden.

garde-nuque (gärd'nük'), *n.* [F., < *garder*, guard, + *nuque*, back of the neck.] Same as *couvre-nuque*.

garden-warbler (gär'dn-wâr″blėr), *n.* An English name of the *Sylvia hortensis* of Europe. See *beccafico*.

garden-ware† (gär'dn-wâr), *n.* The produce of gardens.

garde-queue (gärd'kū), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *queue*, tail: see *cue*[1].] In *horse-armor*, in the sixteenth century and after the abandonment of the bard, a kind of sheath of plaited leather or some similar material covering the root of the tail.

garde-reine (gärd'rān), *n.* [OF., < *garder*, guard, + *reines*, back: see *rein*[2].] In *medieval armor*, a protection for the back of the body below the waist. See *culet*, 1.

garde-robe† (gärd'rōb), *n.* [F., < *garder*, keep, preserve, + *robe*, a gown.] 1. A wardrobe.—2. The necessary offices in a castle or palace.—3. A cloak or cover over the dress.

> Savegard, *garde robe*. *French Alphabet*, 1615. (*Wright*.)

gardian†, **gardien**†, *n.* Older spellings of *guardian*.

Gardner machine-gun. See *machine-gun*.

gardon[1] (gär'dọn), *n.* [F. Sp. *gardon*.] A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus idus*, a kind of roach.

gardon[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *guerdon*.

gardyloo (gär'di-lö). [Sc.; also written *gardeloo*; usually explained as F. *gardez l'eau*, or in less incorrect F. *gardez-vous de l'eau*, but the sense ('protect yourself from the water') does not suit, and the phrase is not found in F. The real origin is F. *gare l'eau*, used just like *gardyloo*, lit. 'ware water!' i. e., look out for the water! also with added adverb *gare l'eau là bas!* 'ware water down there!' In these phrases *gare* is the impv. of *garer*, ware, beware, take heed of, shun, avoid, < MHG. *waren*, G. *wahren* = E. *ware*, beware: see *ware*[1], *v.*, *beware*, and cf. *garret*[1]. For F. *eau*, water, see *eau* and *ewe*[2].] Look out for the water: a cry formerly used in Edinburgh, Scotland, to warn passengers to beware of slops about to be thrown out of the window.

> At ten o'clock at night [in Edinburgh] the whole cargo [of the chamber utensils] is flung out of a back window that looks into some street or lane, and the maid calls *Gardyloo* to the passengers. *Smollett*.

gare[1]† (gār), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *gaure*; ME. *gauren*, *gawren*, appar. irreg. for **garen*, of uncertain origin: either (1) < OF. *garer*, *guarer*, observe, keep watch, hold guard, < OHG. *warōn*, take heed, guard (cf. OF. *garir*, *guarir*, preserve, keep, guard, < OHG. *warjan* = OS. *werjan*, guard: see *ware*[1], *v.*); or (2) another form of ME. *gasen*, E. *gaze* (cf. *dare*[2] = *daze*, *frore*, *froren* = *frozen*, etc.).] To stare; gaze; gape.

> The neigheboures bothe smale and grete
> In ronnen, for to *gauren* on this man.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 641.

> With fifty *garing* heades a monstrous dragon stands vpright! *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

gare[1]† (gār), *n.* [Appar. < *gare*[1], *v.*] A state of eagerness and excitement.

> The multitude hastened in a fell and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus.

gare[2] (gār), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. *Blount*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cote gare**, a kind of refuse wool so matted together that it cannot be pulled asunder. Also written *cotgare*.

gare[3] (gār), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Sibbald*. (*Jamieson*.)

gare[4] (gār), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gore*[2].

garefowl (gār'foul), *n.* [Also written *gairfowl*, sometimes, improp., *garfowl*, also simply *garc*; < Icel. *geirfugl* = Sw. *garfogel* = Dan. *geirfugl* = Faroese *goirfugel*; cf. Gaelic *gearbhul*. The first element is uncertain; in the G. *geier-vogel* it is accom. to G. *geier*, a vulture; but there is nothing to show any real connection with either G. *geier*, a vulture, or with the different element *ger-* in *gerfalcon*, or, further, with *gare*[1], stare (in supposed allusion to the great white spot before the eye).] The great auk, *Alca impennis*. See *auk*[1] and *Alca*.

gareing (gār'ing), *n.* See *garing*.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* [< ME. *garfysshe*, *garfysche*, < AS. *gār*, ME. *gar*, a spear, + *fissh*, etc., fish: see *gar*[1].] A fish with a long snout or beak resulting from a spear-like prolongation of the jaws; a bill-fish; a gar. Specifically —(*a*) A physoclistous synentognathous fish of the family *Belonidæ*; any belonid. The name was originally used for the common European *Belone belone*, or *B. vulgaris*, also called *bill-fish*, *needle-fish*, *sea-needle*, *longnose*, *horn-fish*, *greenbone*, *gar*, *garpike*, *garpipe*, etc. Some related American fishes belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, as *T. longirostris*, the silver gar or garfish. (*b*) In the United States, a ginglymoid ganoid fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; any lepidosteid or garpike, several species of which inhabit North America. See *gar*[1], *garpike*, and *Lepidosteus*.

garfowl (gär'foul), *n.* Same as *garefowl*. *Prof. R. Owen*.

gargalize† (gär'gą-līz), *v. t.* [A mixture of *gargle*[1] and *gargarize*; cf. Gr. γαργαλίζειν, tickle.] To gargle.

> Ile *gargalise* my throate with this vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out.
> *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

garganet†, *n.* A variant of *carcanet*.

> Thee Pearle and gould crowns too bring with *garganet* beauye. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 639.

garganey (gär'gą-ni), *n.* [A book-name, introduced by Willughby from Gesner; It. dial. *garganello*; origin obscure.] A kind of teal, the summer teal, *Anas querquedula* or *Querquedula circia*, inhabiting the temperate and southern portions of the palearctic region, a summer visitor to Great Britain, and common in India in winter. It is about 16 inches long, and weighs from 14 to 15 ounces. Over the eye is a broad white line running down the neck, and the breast is marked with black or dark crescentic lines. Also called *pied widgeon*.

Gargantuan (gär-gan'tū-an), *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the hero of Rabelais's satire, a giant of inconceivable size, who could drink a river dry. The name is doubtless from Sp. *garganta*, gullet, though otherwise humorously accounted for by Rabelais.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Gargantua (see etymology); hence, great beyond credibility; enormous; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

> It sounded like a *Gargantuan* order for a dram.
> *The Standard* (London).

gargarise, *v. t.* See *gargarize*.

gargarism (gär'gą-rizm), *n.* [< LL. *gargarisma*, < LGr. γαργάρισμα, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] In *med.*, a gargle; any liquid preparation used to wash the mouth and throat in order to cure inflammation or ulcers, etc.

> The use of the juice drawne out of roses is good for . . . *gargarisms*, etc. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxi. 19.

> They were sent home again with such a scholastical burre in their throats as hath stopt and hinderd all true and generous philosophy from entring, crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarisms*.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, II., Con.

gargarize (gär'gą-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargarized*, ppr. *gargarizing*. [< OF. *gargarizer*, F. *gargariser*, < L. *gargarizare*, *gargarissare*, < Gr. γαργαρίζειν, gargle. Cf. Ar. *gharghara*, a gargle. Cf. *gargle*[1], of different origin.] 1. To wash or rinse, as the mouth, with any medicated liquor.—2. To apply or use as a gargle.

> Vinegar put to the nosthrils, or *gargarised*, doth it also [help somewhat to ease the hiccough]; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirits.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 686.

Also spelled *gargarise*.

garget (gär'get), *n.* [< ME. *gargat*, *garget*, < OF. *gargate* = It. *gargatta*, *gargozza*, *gorgozza*, the throat, gullet, dim. of *gorga* = OF. *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*. The change of vowel from *o* to *a* was prob. due to confusion with L. *gar-*

garizare, gargarize: see *gargarize*.] **1†.** The throat.

And daun Russel the fox sterte up at oones
And by the *garget* hente Chaunteclecr.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 515.

2. A swelling in the throat; specifically, a distemper in cattle, consisting in a swelling of the throat and the neighboring parts.

The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *garget* in his throat. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 123.

3. A hard, knotty condition of the udder in cows, which sometimes follows calving, due to the sudden distention of the bag with milk, the inflammation which ensues causing a congealed or congested condition of the milk, which, if neglected, brings suppuration and abscesses. —**4.** A distemper in hogs. See extracts under *gargle*[2].—**5.** An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, commonly known as *poke* or *pokeweed*, which has emetic and cathartic properties, and has been employed in medicine.—**To run of (or on) a garget†**, to be or become puffed up with pride or vanity.

The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer, and so *runs on a garget*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

gargil (gär'gil), *n.* [The same as *gargle*[2], *gargol*, both variations of *garget* in a similar sense.] A distemper in geese, which affects the head and often proves fatal.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gargled*, ppr. *gargling*. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle, or gargarize, < *gargouille*, the throat, windpipe, gullet, the mouth of a spout, a gutter, a gargoyle: see *gargoyle*. There seems to have been some confusion with *gargarize*, q. v. The G. *gurgeln*, gargle (< *gurgel*, the throat, < OHG. *gurgula*, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet), and E. *gurgle* and *guggle*, though regarded, like *gargle*, as imitative, are from the same ult. source, namely, L. *gurges*, a whirlpool.] **1.** To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat, with a liquid preparation, which is kept from descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air.

Frogs commence to make a queer bubbling noise, as of *gargling*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

2. To warble. [Rare.]

Let those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song,
Content themselves with ut, re, me.
Waller, To H. Leaves.

gargle[1] (gär'gl), *n.* [< *gargle*[1], *v.*] Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat.

gargle[2] (gär'gl), *n.* [Also formerly *gargol;* var. of *garget:* see *gargil.*] A distemper in swine; garget. See second extract.

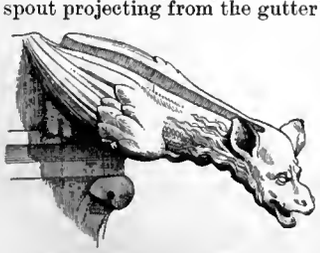
The same [salve] is holden to be good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gargoil† (gär'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle*.

gargol†, *n.* See *gargle*[2].

gargoyle (gär'goil), *n.* [An archaic spelling, retained in the books; better *gargoil*, or, in more modern form, *gargel*, **gargle*, < ME. *gargyle*, *gargyll*, *gargoyle*, *gargulye*, < OF. *gargaille*, *gargoulle*, F. *gargouille*, the weasand, throat, also the mouth of a spout (in the form of a serpent, or some other antic shape, also a gutter on a roof), = Sp. *gárgola*, a gargoyle; a modified form, equiv. to ML. *gurgulio(n-)*, a gargoyle, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, the throat, gullet, a redupl. form, akin to *gurges*, a whirlpool (> E. *gorge*, the throat), and to *gula*, the gullet (> E. *gullet*). See *gargle*[1], *gargle*[2], *garget*, *gorge*, *gullet*.] A spout projecting from the gutter of a building, or connected with it by an opening, for the purpose of carrying off the water clear from the wall. Gargoyles are sometimes plain, but in medieval buildings, especially from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, they are commonly fanciful or grotesque images of the anterior parts or entire figures of men or animals, the water usually issuing from the open month. Also written *gurgoyle*.



Gargoyle, 13th century.—Sainte Chapelle, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

And every house covered was with lead,
And many *gargoyle*, and many hideous heads . . .
From the stone worke to the kenel raught.
Lydgate, Troy (ed. Ellis).

In the fyrste worke were *gargylles* of golde fiersely faced with spoutes runnyng. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

Gargels of mens figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of womens figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 163.

gargyle†, *n.* An old spelling of *gargoyle*.

garibaldi (gar-i-bal'di; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl'dē), *n.* [< *Garibaldi*, a famous Italian soldier. See def. and *Garibaldian.*] **1.** A loose shirt-waist worn by women and children in place of the ordinary body of a dress. It became the mode after the campaigns of Garibaldi, as an imitation of the red shirts worn by his followers.

2. A Californian pomacentrid fish, *Hypsypops rubicundus*, about a foot long: so called, on account of its red or orange color, by the Italian fishermen in California. Also called *goldfish* and *red-perch*.

Garibaldian (gar-i-bal'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82), an Italian general and patriot noted for his endeavors to bring about the unity of Italy by revolutionary means.

The harassing debates with the *Garibaldian* party as to the cession of Savoy and Nice. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 276.

The *Garibaldian* soldier sought peace in the cloister.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8851.

II. *n.* A follower or supporter of Garibaldi, whether political or military.

The French and papal troops defeated the *Garibaldians* at Mentana (November 3, 1867). *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 626.

garing (gār'ing), *n.* [Local E., also *gare*[4] = E. *gore*[2], *n.* (*b*).] A furrow or row in that part of an irregularly shaped field or garden which forms a gare or gore. Also spelled *gareing*.

When a garden is of irregular shape the short rows of plants which happen to be on one of the sides are called *gareings*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 146.

garish, gairish (gār'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gare*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Glaring; staring; showy; dazzling; hence, glaringly or vulgarly gaudy.

He will make the face of heaven so fine
That all the world will be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

Thy soldiers marched like players,
With *garish* robes, not armour.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

When, as the *garish* day is done,
Heaven burns with the descended sun.
Bryant, The New Moon.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

It makes the mind loose and *garish*.
South, Sermons, II. 382.

=**Syn. 1.** Flaunting, flashy, tawdry.

garishly, gairishly (gār'ish-li), *adv.* In a garish, showy, or dazzling manner; gaudily; flightily; unsteadily.

Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto. *Hinde*, Eliosto Libidinoso, 1606.

garishness, gairishness (gār'ish-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being garish; gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show; flightiness of temper; want of steadiness.

We are more dispersed in our spirits, and by a prosperous accident are melted into joy and *garishness*, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xii.

There are woes
Ill-bartered for the *garishness* of joy. *Coleridge*.

garisoun†, *n.* [ME. *garisoun*, *garysoun*, *garyson*, *warisun*, *wareson;* < OF. *garison*, *guarison*, *warison*, F. *guérison*, recovery, cure (= Pr. *guerizo* = OCat. *guarizon* = It. *guarigione*), < *garir*, F. *guérir*, cure: see *warison*, *warish*.] **1.** Healing; recovery of health: same as *warison*.

I can not seen how thou maist go
Other weyes to *garisoun*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3249.

2. Anything furnished or given as treasure, reward, or payment.

Men migt hane seie to menatrales moche god ȝif,
Sterne atedes & stef & ful stoute robes,
Gret *garisun* of gold & greithli gode iuweles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

garland (gär'land), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gerland*, *gyrland*, *guirland*, etc.; < ME. *garland*, *garlond*, *garlaunde*, *gerland*, *gerlond*, *gyrland*, < OF. *garlande*, *gerlaunde* = Pr. *garlanda*, *guarlanda* = Sp. *guirnalda* = Pg. *grinalda*, *guirlanda* = It. *ghirlanda* (> F. *guirlande*, > D. G. Dan. *guirlande* = Sw. *guirland*), ML. *garlanda*, a garland. Origin unknown, but prob. Teut.: perhaps < MHG. **wierelen*, a supposed freq. of *wieren*, adorn, < OHG. *wiara*, MHG. *viere*, an ornament of refined gold, prop. of twisted thread or wire, = AS. *wīr*, E. *wire:* see *wire.*] **1†.** A royal crown; a diadem; any crown, as, figuratively, of martyrdom.

In whose [Edward IV.'a] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.
Sir T. More, Hist. Rich. III., p. 107.

In their persecution, which purifi'd them, and neer their death, which was their *garland*, they plainly dislik'd and condemn'd the Ceremonies, and threw away those Episcopall ornaments wherein they were instal'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A wreath; a string of flowers or leaves, intended to be festooned or hung round a person or an object for ornament in token of festivity, or to be worn as a wreath or chaplet on the head: in the latter case, often conferred in former times as a mark of admiration or honor, especially for poetic or artistic excellence.

"Tolle, tolle," quath another, and toke of kene thornes,
And by-gan of a grene thorne a *garlaunde* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 48.

A poet soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his *garland* and singing robes about him.
Milton, Church-Government, ii.

Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,
And *garlands* green around their temples roll'd.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 243.

Hence—**3.** A string or series of literary gems; a collection of choice short pieces in poetry or prose; an anthology.

What I now offer to Your Lordship is a Collection of Poetry, a kind of *Garland* of Good Will.
Prior, Poems, Ded.

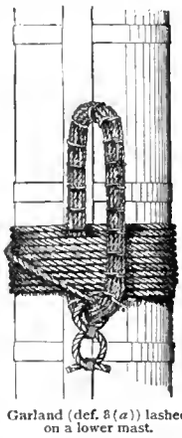
These [ballads] came forth in such abundance that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections.
Percy, On Ancient Minstrels.

4. Figuratively, the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized.

Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood,
Who are the crown and *ghirland* of the wood.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

5. In *her.*, same as *chaplet*[1], 3.—**6.** A sort of bag of network, having the mouth extended by a hoop, used by sailors instead of a locker or cupboard to hold provisions.—**7.** In *mining*, a wooden or cast-iron curb set in the walling of a shaft, to catch and carry away any water coming down its sides.—**8.** *Naut.*, a name given to a band, collar, or grommet of ropes, used for various purposes. (*a*) A large rope strap or grommet lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. (*b*) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing. (*c*) A large rope grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck. The name is also given to a band of iron or stone used in land-batteries for a like purpose. (*d*) A wreath made of three small hoops covered with silk and ribbons, and hoisted on the maintopgallant-stay of a ship on the day of the captain's wedding; but on a seaman's wedding, at the head of the mast near which he is stationed. *Smyth.*



Garland (def. 8 (*a*)) lashed on a lower mast.

At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed, in addition to the Royal Standard, the *garland* consecrated to weddings by naval custom.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 284.

Civic garland. See *civic*.—**Shot garland**, a name formerly given to a piece of timber with cavities in it to hold shot, nailed horizontally on the side of the ship between the guns, or around the coamings of the hatches.

garland (gär'land), *v. t.* [< *garland*, *n.*] **1.** To deck with a garland or garlands.

He was *gyrlanded* with alga, or sea-grass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Overhead the wandering ivy and vine . . .
Ran riot, *garlanding* the gnarled boughs.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. To make into a wreath or garland. [Rare.]

And other *garlande* hem [squills], and so depende [hang],
Into the wyne so that go not to depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

garlandage (gär'land-āj), *n.* [< *garland* + *-age.*] Garlands; a decoration of garlands. [Rare.]

Gayest *garlandage* of flowers.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

garland-flower (gär'land-flou'ėr), *n.* (*a*) A common name for species of *Hedychium*, zingiberaceous plants of tropical Asia with delicately colored and very fragrant flowers. (*b*) The

Daphne Cneorum. Also applied to some other plants.

garlandry (gär'land-ri), *n.* [< *garland* + *-ry*.] Anything wreathed or made into garlands or wreaths.

The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

garlic (gär'lik), *n.* [Formerly also *garlick*, *garlike*; < ME. *garlek*, *garlec*, *garleck*, rarely *garlik*, *garlike*, < AS. *gārleác* (= Icel. *geirlaukr*), garlic (so called in allusion to the spear-shaped leaves), < *gār*, a spear, + *leác*, leek: see *gar*[1], *gore*[2], and *leek*. The W. *garlleg* is from E. Cf. *charlock*, *hemlock*.] **1.** An onion-like bulbous plant, *Allium sativum*, allied to the leek, *A. Porrum*. It is a native of central Asia, and perhaps of the Mediterranean region, was well known to the ancients, and is still a favorite condiment, especially among the people of southern Europe and most Oriental countries. It has a very strong and to most persons unused to it an unpleasant odor, and an acrid pungent taste. Each bulb is composed of several lesser bulbs, called *cloves of garlic*, inclosed in a common membranous coat and easily separable. Used as medicine, garlic is a stimulant tonic, and promotes digestion; it has also diuretic and sudorific properties, and is a good expectorant. The name is also applied to other species of the same genus, as the bear's-garlic, *A. ursinum*; the crow- or field-garlic, *A. vineale*; the wild garlic, *A. Moly*; the wild meadow-garlic of the United States, *A. Canadense*, etc.

Askes after on the wounde
Thou kest, and clense it, ley on *garlic* grounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Our general was taught by a negro to draw the poyson out of his wound by a clove of *garlike*, whereby he was cured. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 487.

Honey new press'd, the sacred flower of wheat,
And wholesome *garlic*, crown'd the savoury treat.
Pope, Iliad, xi.

2. [Appar. a special use of *garlic*, 1, of some particular origin.] A jig or farce popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

Essential oil of garlic, a volatile oil found in the garlic-bulb and obtained by distillation with water. It is a sulphid of the radical allyl ($(C_3H_5)_2S$.—**Garlic pear**. See *pear*.

garlic-eater (gär'lik-ē″tėr), *n.* One who eats garlic.

You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters!* *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

garlicky (gär'li-ki), *a.* [< *garlic* (*garliek*) + *-y*[1].] Like or containing garlic; smelling of garlic.

garlic-shrub (gär'lik-shrub), *n.* *Adenocalymna alliacea*, a shrubby climber of the West Indies and Guiana, resembling a bignonia and characterized by an odor like that of the onion.

garlicwort (gär'lik-wėrt), *n.* The hedge-garlic, *Alliaria officinalis*.

garment (gär'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *garment*, a reduced form of earlier *garnement*, *garniment*, < OF. *garnement*, *garniment*, F. *garnement* = Pr. *garnimen* = OSp. *guarnimiento* = It. *guarnimento* (ML. *guarnimentum*, *garniamentum*), < OF. *garnir*, etc., garnish, adorn, fortify: see *garnish*.] **1.** An article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.; anything which serves for clothing; a vestment.

He sente hem forth seluerles in a somer *garnement*,
With-oute bred and bagge as the bok telleth.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

No man putteth a piece of new cloth unto an old *garment*. Mat. ix. 16.

Grief fills the room up of my absent child, . . .
Stuffs out his vacant *garments* with his form.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

I am not weary of writing; it is the coarse but durable *garment* of my love. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

2. *Eccles.*, the chasuble or casula (especially the large early ehasuble), as being the largest and most important of the ecclesiastical vestments.

garment (gär'ment), *v. t.* [< *garment*, *n.*] To clothe or cover with or as if with a garment or garments: chiefly used in the past participle. [Rare.]

When he [Summer] clothed faire the earth about with grene,
And every tree new *garmented*, that pleasure was to sene.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

A lovely Lady *garmented* in light.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, v.

garmentless (gär'ment-les), *a.* [< *garment* + *-less*.] Without garment or covering.

Statues which have all the frolic and *garmentless* glee of the bath. *W. Colton*, Ship and Shore, p. 182.

garmenture (gär'men-tūr), *n.* [< *garment* + *-ure*.] Clothes; dress; garments. [Rare.]

Imagination robes it in her own *garmenture* of light.
G. P. R. James.

garnement†, *n.* The earlier form of *garment*.

garnep†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 176.

garner (gär'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *garner*, *gerner*, rarely *greynere*, < OF. *grenier*, transposed *gernier*, F. *grenier*, dial. *guernier* = Pr. *granier* = Sp. *granero* = Pg. *granel* = It. *granajo*, *granaro*, < L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary: see *granary*, and cf. *garnery*, *girnel*, etc. Cf. *garnet*[1], similarly transposed, and of the same ult. origin.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation; hence, a store of anything, especially of knowledge or experience: now chiefly in figurative use.

The foules on the felde, who fynt hem mete at wynter?
Haue thei no *gernere* to go to, but god fynt hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 129.

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1 (song).

garner (gär'nėr), *v.* [< *garner*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To store in or as if in a granary; hoard: chiefly in figurative use.

But there, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Let thy life *garner* daily wheat. *Lowell*, To the Muse.

We *garner* all the things that pass,
We harbour all the winds may blow.
The Antiquary, Jan., 1880, Prol.

=**Syn.** To gather, collect, lay in, husband.

II. *intrans.* To grow in quantity or amount; accumulate. [Rare.]

For this alone on Death I wreak
The wrath that *garners* in my heart.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

garnery†, *n.* [A var. of *granary*, after *garner*.] A garner; a granary. *Nares.*

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garnerie* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses. *Taylor*, Works.

garnet[1] (gär'net), *n.* [< ME. *garnet*, *garnette*, also *grenat*, < OF. *grenat*, *grenet*, F. *grenat* = Sp. Pg. *granate* = It. *granato* = D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*, < ML. *granatus*, also *granatinus* (sc. *lapis*, stone), a garnet; prob. so called in reference to its fine crimson color (cf. ML. *granata*, also *granum*, the cochineal-insect, and the scarlet dye obtained from it — the insect being supposed to be a berry or seed), < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Otherwise "so called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate [L. *granatum*: see *pomegranate*]" (Webster); cf. *garnet-apple*. The ult. source is the same; *granat* and *grenade* are doublets.] A common mineral species embracing many varieties, which, while conforming to the same general formula, differ in composition and hence also in color, specific gravity, and fusibility. It generally occurs in distinct embedded crystals belonging to the isometric system, the rhombic dodecahedron and trapezohedron being the commonest forms. There are also massive granular varieties. It is hard, brittle, and more or less transparent. The red varieties are most common, but white, yellow, green, brown, and black also occur. The prominent varieties are: (1) the lime-alumina garnet, including the grossular garnet, succinite, and cinnamon-stone or hessonite; (2) the magnesia-alumina garnet, including pyrope; (3) the iron-alumina garnet, including the almandin or the precious garnet and much common garnet; (4) the manganese-alumina garnet or spessartite; (5) the lime-iron garnet, sometimes called in general *andradite*, including haplome, colophonite, topazolite, demantoid, and melanite; (6) the lime-chrome garnet or ouvarovite. Garnets are commonly found in gneiss, mica schist, granite, and hornblende rocks. Eclogite is a rock consisting largely of garnet. The precious garnet is transparent and deep-red, includes some pyrope, and is prized as a gem, as is also the brilliant bright-green demantoid from Siberia.—**White garnet**, a name given (in 1776) to leucite, because of the similarity of its crystals to a common form of garnet.

garnet[2] (gär'net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay, and used to hoist in and out the cargo. *Totten.* (*b*) A clue-garnet. (*c*) A pendant reve through a hole in the spar-deck, hooked to a pendent tackle, and used in mounting or dismounting guns on the gun-deck. Also called *gurnet*.

garnet-apple†, *n.* [ME. *garnet-appille*: see *garnet*.] The pomegranate. *Lydgate.*

garnet-berry (gär'net-ber″i), *n.* The red currant, *Ribes rubrum*.

garnet-blende (gär'net-blend), *n.* Zinc-blende, a sulphid of zinc. See *sphalerite*.

garnet-hinge (gär'net-hinj), *n.* A species of hinge resembling the letter T laid horizontally: thus, ⊢. Called in Scotland a *cross-tailed hinge*.

garnetiferous (gär-ne-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *garnet*[1] + *-i-ferous*, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing garnets, as a rock-matrix: as, *garnetiferous* amphibolites.

garnet-rock (gär'net-rok), *n.* An almost massive rock composed essentially of garnet, often occurring interstratified in the older crystalline schists.

garnet-work (gär'net-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of masses of garnets, with or without the use of carbuncles, as in brooches, girdles, and similar inexpensive jewelry sometimes in fashion.

garnierite (gär'nièr-īt), *n.* [After M. *Garnier*, a French geologist.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring massive and of an apple-green color in New Caledonia. It is an important ore of nickel. A similar mineral occurs in Oregon.

garnish (gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *garnischen* (also *warnishen*: see *warnish*), < OF. *garniss-*, stem of certain parts of *garnir*, *guarnir*, elder *warnir*, F. *garnir* (> D. *garneren* = G. *garniren* = Dan. *garnere* = Sw. *garnera*, trim) = Pr. *garnir*, *guarnir* = OSp. *guarnis*, Sp. Pg. *guarnecer* = It. *guarnire*, *guernire* (ML. *garnire*, *warnire*), avert, defend, warn, fortify, garnish, of OLG. origin: AS. *wearnian*, *warnian*, take care, warn, OS. *wernian*, refuse, etc.: see *warn*. Hence ME. *garnison*, E. *garrison*.] **1**†. To fortify; defend.

He markyth and *garnysshed* hym wyth the sygne of the crosse. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

2. To adorn; decorate with ornaments or appendages; set off.

A wise man neuer brings his bidden Guest
Into his Parlour, till his Room be drest,
Garnisht with Lights, and Tables neatly spred
Be with full dishes well-nigh furnished.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Letters in very fair grammatical Latin, *garnished* with quotations from Ovid and Lucan and the laws canon and civil. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

3. To fit with fetters. *Johnson.* [Cant.]—**4.** To furnish; supply; garrison.

But er thow go, do *garnysshe* thy forteresses of euery Citee, and euery castell, with vitayle and men, and stuffe of other artrye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 115.

In front of his camp he sunk a deep trench, which, in the saturated soil, speedily filled with water; and he *garnished* it at each extremity with a strong redoubt.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. In *cookery*, to ornament, as a dish, with something laid round it.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

6. In *law*, to warn; give notice. Specifically—(*a*) To summon in, so as to take part in litigation already pending between others. (*b*) To attach, as money due or property belonging to a debtor, while it is in the hands of a third person, by warning the latter not to pay it over or surrender it. See *garnishment*.=**Syn. 2.** To embellish, deck, beautify.

garnish (gär'nish), *n.* [< *garnish*, *v.*] **1.** Ornament; something added for embellishment; decoration; dress; array.

So you are, sweet,
Even in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Matter and Figure they [poets] produce;
For *Garnish* this, and that for Use.
Prior, Alma, i.

And truth too fair to need the *garnish* of a lie.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. In *cookery*, something placed round or added to a principal dish at table, either for embellishment merely or for use as a relish.

Portly meat,
Bearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger,
I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light *garnish*,
Two pheasants in a dish.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 4.

3. A set of dishes, plates, and the like, for table use.

At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of Fraunce a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 10.

4. Fetters. [Cant.]—**5.** A fee, as to a servant; specifically, money formerly paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to fellow-prisoners: now illegal.

The Counters are cheated of Prisoners, to the great damage of those that shoulde haue their mornings draught out of the *Garnish*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 28.

There is always some little trifle given to prisoners, they call *garnish*; we of the Road are above it.
Steele, Lying Lover, iv. 1.

garnish-bolt (gär'nish-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

garnished (gär'nisht), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Ornamented: said of a bearing. (*b*) Armed: said of a human limb used as a bearing.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ee*[1]; correlative to *garnisher*, 2.] In *law*, a person warned, at the suit of a creditor plaintiff, not to pay money which he owes to, or deliver over property which belongs to, the defendant, because he is indebted to the plaintiff.

The *garnishee*, of course, has, as against the attachment, all the defences which would be available to him against the defendant, his alleged creditor. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 51.

garnishee (gär-ni-shē′), *v. t.* In *law*, to stop in the hands of a third person, by legal process (money due or property belonging to the plaintiff's debtor), in order to require it to be paid over to plaintiff in satisfaction of his demand: as, to *garnishee* the wages of a debtor, or his bank account.

garnisher (gär′nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who garnishes or decorates.—2. In *law*, one who warns another against the payment to a creditor of money due from the latter to himself.

garnishment (gär′nish-ment), *n.* [< *garnish* + *-ment*.] 1. That which garnishes; ornament; embellishment.

Considering the goodly *garnishment* of this realme by the great and wise number of noble lordes and valiant knightes, which were suche as no Christian realme for the number of them could then shewe the lyke.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 21.

2. In *law*, warning; notice given in course of proceedings at law to a third person who should be brought in or have opportunity to come in as a party. More specifically — (*a*) Legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor for him to appear in court or give information. (*b*) A warning by legal process requiring the person served with it not to pay the money or deliver the property of the defendant in his hands to the defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit. (*Drake*, On Attachments, § 451.) This proceeding is called in some of the United States *trustee process*; in others, *factorizing*; in others it is known by the more general name of *attachment*, of which it is one form. (*c*) A process, now obsolete, for charging an heir with a debt of his ancestor. See *attachment*, 1.

3. A fee. See *garnish*, *n.*, 5.

garnish-money† (gär′nish-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as a garnish or fee.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,
Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money*?
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

garnison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garrison*.

garniture (gär′ni-tūr), *n.* [< F. *garniture* (= Pr. *garnidura* = It. *guarnitura*; ML. *garnitura*), furniture, supply, < *garnir*, furnish, etc.: see *garnish*.] Anything that garnishes or furnishes, or serves for equipment or ornament; outfit; adornment.

They are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 265.

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, Mackery End.

garookuh (ga-rö′ku), *n.* [E. Ind.] A form of vessel used on the Persian gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it ranges from 50 to 100 feet, and it is remarkable for the shortness of the keel, which is only one third the length of the boat. Though well formed, it does not equal the baggala; it sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

garote, garoter, etc. See *garrote*, etc.

garous (gā′rus), *a.* [< L. *garum*, pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum; resembling pickle made of fish.

Offensive odour, proceeding partly from its [the beaver's] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion and olidous separation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

garpike (gär′pīk), *n.* [< *gar*[1] + *pike*.] 1. The common garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.—2. A ganoid garfish; any fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*; a gar. Also called *bony pike*. See cut under *gar*[1].

garpipe (gär′pīp), *n.* [Var. of *garpike*, simulating *pipe*.] Same as *garpike*. *Day*.

garran (gar′an), *n.* [Also written *garron*; < Gael. and Ir. *garran*, *gearran*, a gelding, a workhorse, a hack.] A small horse; a Highland horse; a hack.

He will make theyr cowes and *garrans* to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

In the Highlands of Scotland, a breed of hardy and very serviceable ponies, or *garrons*, as the natives call them, are found in great numbers. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 385.

garrapata, *n.* See *garapata*.

garret†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *gar*[2].

garret[1] (gar′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *garet*, *garett*; < ME. *garett*, *garette*, *garite*, a watch-tower, < OF. *garite*, F. *guérite* = Sp. *garita* = Pg. *guarita*, a place of refuge, place of lookout, a watch-tower, < OF. *garir*, older *warir*, preserve, save, keep, F. *guérir*, cure, = Pr. *garir* = OSp. OPg. *guarir* = It. *guarire*, *guerire*, < Goth. *warjan* = OHG. *werian*, *weren*, G. *wehren*, defend, = AS. *warian*, hold, defend, *werian*, defend, < *wær*, ware, wary: see *ware*[1], *wary*.] 1†. A lookout; a watch-tower; a turret or battlement.

He saawe men go vp and downe on the *garrettes* of the gates and walles. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. li.

He did speak them to me in the *garret* one night, as we were scouring my lord of York's armour.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic story; especially, the uppermost floor of a house under a roof that slopes down at the sides or at one side.

Up to her godly *garret* after seven,
There starve [freeze] and pray, for that's the way to heaven. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 21.

garret[2] (gar′et), *v. t.* A corruption of *gallet*.

garret[3] (gar′et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The color of rotten wood.

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon*.

garreted† (gar′et-ed), *a.* [< *garret*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Protected by or provided with garrets or turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garetted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cornwall.

garreteer (gar-e-tēr′), *n.* [< *garret*[1] + *-eer*, as in *pamphleteer*, etc.] An inhabitant of a garret; hence, an impecunious author.

Garreteers, who hungered after places or pensions, racked their invention to propagate its spirit by their pamphlets.
V. Knox, The Spirit of Despotism, § 9.

We will all go in a posse to the bookseller's in Mr. Grove's barouche and four — show them that we are no Grub Street *garreteers*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 47.

garreting, garretting (gar′et-ing), *n.* Same as *galleting*.

garret-master (gar′et-mås″tėr), *n.* [< *garret*[1], in reference to a private shop or factory, + *master*.] A maker of household furniture on his own account who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers. [Eng.]

These *garret-masters* are a class of small "trade-working masters" (the same as the "chamber-masters" in the shoe trade), supplying both capital and labour.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 233.

garrison (gar′i-sn or -son), *n.* [An alteration of *garnison*, < ME. *garnison*, *garnisoun* = D. *garnizoen* = G. Dan. Sw. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, F. *garnison* = Pr. *garniso*, *guarniso* = Sp. *guarnicion* = Pg. *guarnição* = It. *guarnigione*, ML. *guarnisio(n-)*, provision, munitions, supplies for defense, < OF. *garnir*, etc., provide, supply, furnish, fortify, etc.: see *garnish*.] 1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town to defend or guard it, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

We conseile that in thin hous thou sette suffisaunt *garnisoun*, so that they may as wel thy body as thin hous defende. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Of this Town [Harfleur] he made the Duke of Exeter Captain, who left there for his Lieutenant Sir John Falstaffe, with a *Garrison* of 1500 Men.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

To the States of Greece
The Roman People, unconfin'd, restore
Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws;
Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw.
Thomson, Liberty, iii.

2. A fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops to defend it.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller*.

A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 4.

Garrison court martial. See *court martial*, under *court*.—**Garrison flag.** See *flag*[2].—**Garrison gin,** the largest gin used in the artillery for mechanical manœuvers. See *gin*[4].

garrison (gar′i-sn or -son), *v. t.* [< *garrison*, *n.*] 1. To place troops in, as a fortress, for defense; furnish with soldiers: as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

The moment in which war begins, . . . the army must be augmented, the fleet must be fitted out, the *garrisoned* towns must be put into a posture of defence.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 3.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops: as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.—3. To put upon garrison duty.

The seventh he nameth Hippos or Hippion, a city so called of a colony of horsemen, there *garrisoned* by Herod, on the east side of the Galilean Sea.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. vii. § 4.

garrison-artillery (gar′i-sn-är-til″ę-ri), *n.* See *siege-artillery*, under *artillery*.

Garrisonian (gar-i-sō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to William Lloyd Garrison (1804–79), a leading abolitionist.

II. *n.* A follower of Garrison in his attack upon negro slavery; an extreme abolitionist.

garrok (gar′ok), *n.* Same as *garrot*.

garron (gar′on), *n.* See *garran*.

garrot[1] (gar′ot), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, and family *Anatidæ*. There are several species. The common garrot, also called *goldeneye*, is *Anas* or *Fuligula clangula*, or *Clangula clangula*, *vulgaris*, or *chrysophthalma*, widely distributed over the northern hemisphere. The colors are black and white, the head being glossed with green, and there is a large rounded white spot before each eye. The Rocky Mountain garrot, also called *Barrow's goldeneye*, is *Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*, a similar but rather larger species, with more of a purplish gloss on the head and the eye-spot crescentic.

Head of Rocky Mountain Garrot (*Clangula islandica* or *barrovi*).

garrot[2] (gar′ot), *n.* [< F. *garrot*, < *garrotter*, tie fast: see *garrote*.] 1. In *surg.*, a compressing bandage, tightened by twisting a small cylinder of wood, by which the arteries of a limb are compressed for the purpose of suspending the flow of blood in cases of hemorrhage, aneurism, amputation, etc.—2. A quarrel for the crossbow.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *n.* [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte* (after F. *garrotter*, v.); < Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a strong stick, the act of tying tight, strangulation by means of an iron collar (F. *garrot*, a packing-stick, garrot, withers), < Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, clutch, = Pr. *garra*, leg, = OF. **garre* (> ult. E. *garter*, q. v.), < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg, = Ir. *cara*, leg.] 1. A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain and Portugal, formerly by simple strangulation. The victim is placed on a stool with a post or stake behind to which is affixed an iron collar controlled by a screw passing through the post; this collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the point of the screw is caused to protrude and pierce the spinal marrow at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 89.

2. The instrument by means of which this punishment is inflicted.—3. Strangulation by any means used in imitation of the garrote, and especially as a means of robbery. See *garroting*.

That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the chayre, he gave him the *garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death.
Mabbe, The Rogue (1623), i. 266.

garrote, garote (ga-rot′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *garroted*, *garoted*, ppr. *garroting*, *garoting*. [Also written *garrotte*, *garotte*, after F. *garrotter*, pinion, bind, = Sp. *garrotear*, cudgel; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put to death by means of the garrote.—2. To strangle so as to render insensible or helpless, generally for the purpose of robbery. See *garroting*.

The new Cabinet Minister had been *garrotted* or half *garrotted*, and . . . Phineas Finn . . . had taken the two garrottera prisoners. *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practised among cardsharpers.

garroter, garoter (ga-rot′ėr), *n.* One who commits the act of garroting.

garroting, garoting (ga-rot′ing), *n.* The act of strangling a person, or compressing his windpipe until he becomes insensible: practised especially in committing highway robbery. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices, called in England 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.

In those days there had been much *garroting* in the streets, and writers in the Press had advised those who walked about at night to go armed with sticks.
Trollope, Phineas Redux, xlvi.

Garrulax (gar′ö-laks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] A genus of passerine birds, the jay-thrushes, of

uncertain affinities, referred to the *Corvidæ*, or the *Pycnonotidæ*, or the *Timeliidæ*. Sixteen species range over India to the Himalayas, and extend into Ceylon, Formosa, Sumatra, and Java. *G. leucolophus* is the laughing-crow of India. Also *Garrulaxis*.

Garrulinæ (gar-ụ̈-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Garrulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, containing the jays and pies; the garruline birds. The distinction from *Corvinæ* is not obvious in all cases, but the *Garrulinæ* are usually smaller birds, with shorter wings and longer tail, of greater activity and more arboreal habits than crows, and when on the ground usually move by hopping instead of walking. There are many genera and numerous species of these birds, of which blue is the characteristic color, and they are found in most parts of the world.

garruline (gar′ụ̈-lin), *a.* Having the characters of the *Garrulinæ;* like a jay or pie.

garrulity (ga-rö′lị̈-ti), *n.* [= F. *garrulité* = It. *garrulità*, < L. *garrulita(t-)s*, < *garrulus*, garrulous: see *garrulous*.] The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

> Mobility of tongue may rise into *garrulity*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

> Dwelling with fond *garrulity* on the virtuous days of the patriarchs. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

garrulous (gar′ụ̈-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *gárrulo* = Pg. It. *garrulo*, < L. *garrulus*, chattering, prattling, talkative, < *garrire*, chatter, prattle, talk. Cf. Gr. *γηρύειν*, Doric *γαρύειν*, speak, cry, Ir. *gairim*, I bawl, shout, E. *call:* see *call*[1].] Talkative; prating; loquacious; specifically, given to talking much and with much minuteness and repetition of unimportant or trivial details.

> Age, we know,
> Is *garrulous;* and solitude is apt
> To anticipate the privilege of Age.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

> His [Leigh Hunt's] style . . . is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory ana.
> *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.

=**Syn.** *Loquacious*, etc. (see *talkative*); prattling, babbling.

garrulously (gar′ụ̈-lus-li), *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner; chatteringly.

> To whom the little novice *garrulously*,
> "Yea, but I know: the land was full of signs
> And wonders ere the coming of the Queen."
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

garrulousness (gar′ụ̈-lus-nes), *n.* Talkativeness.

Garrulus (gar′ụ̈-lus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760). < L. *garrulus*, chattering: see *garrulous*.] The typical genus of jays of the subfamily *Garrulinæ*. It was formerly coextensive with the subfamily, but is now restricted to the group of which the common crested jay of Europe, *G. glandarius*, is the best-known example. See cut under *jay*.

garrupa (ga-rö′pä), *n.* [Appar. a native Spanish-American name, of which *grooper* or *grouper* is an E. accommodation.] A grouper or grooper: applied to several different fishes, as scorpænids and serranids, particularly to *Sebastichthys nebulosus* and *S. atrorirens* of the California coast.

Garrya (gar′i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after *Garry*, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who facilitated Douglas's botanical researches in northwestern America.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, of the order *Cornaceæ* (originally placed by itself in an order *Garryaceæ*), natives of North America from Oregon to Mexico and Texas, and of the West Indies. There are about a dozen species, with opposite leaves and dicecious flowers in catkin-like spikes. *G. elliptica*, from California, is cultivated in England for ornament.

garter (gär′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *garter*, *gartere*, < OF. *gartier*, *gertier*, assibilated *jartier*, F. *jarretière* (> Sp. *jarretera* = Pg. *jarreteira* = It. *giarrettiera*, *gerrettiera*), a garter, < OF. *garret*, assibilated *jarret*, F. *jarret*, the small of the leg behind the knee (> Sp. Pg. *jarrete* = It. *garretto*), dim. of OF. **garre* = Pr. *garra*, the leg, = Sp. Pg. *garra*, a claw, talon, < Bret. *gar*, *garr* = W. and Corn. *gar*, the shank of the leg. Cf. W. *gardys*, *gardas*, Gael. *garten*, a garter.] 1. A tie or fastening to keep the stocking in place on the leg; especially, a band passing round the leg, either above or below the knee.

> Thy *garters* fringed with the golde,
> And silver aglets hanging by.
> *Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

> Our Lombard country-girls along the coast
> Wear daggers in their *garters*.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, A Last Confession.

2. The badge of the Order of the Garter (which see, below); hence, membership in the order; also [*cap.*], the order itself: as, to confer or to receive the *garter;* a knight of the *Garter*.

> I vow'd, base knight, when I did meet thee next,
> To tear the *garter* from thy craven's leg
> (Which I have done), because unworthily
> Thou wast installed in that high degree.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. In *her.*, same as *bendlet*, 1: sometimes taken as occupying half the space of the bendlet, or quarter of the bend.—4. [*cap.*] An abbreviation of *Garter king-at-arms* (which see, below).—5. *pl.* In a circus, the tapes that are held up for a performer to leap over.

> [The clown] offered at the *garters* four times last night, and never done 'em once. *Dickens.*

6. A semicircular key in a bench-vise.—7. In *printing*, an iron band which prevented the splitting of the wooden box that resisted the impression-spindle of the old form of hand-press.—**Garter king-at-arms** (often abbreviated to *Garter*), the chief herald of the Order of the Garter, who is also, under the authority of the earl marshal, the principal king-at-arms in England.—**Order of the Garter**, the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, consisting of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and twenty-four knights companions, and open, in addition, to such English princes and foreign sovereigns as may be chosen, and sometimes to extra companions chosen for special reasons, so that the whole order usually numbers about fifty. Formerly the knights companions were elected by the body itself, but since the reign of George III. appointments have been made by the sovereign. The order, at first (and still sometimes) called the Order of St. George, was instituted by Edward III. some time between 1344 and 1350, the uncertainty arising from the early loss of all its original records. Its purpose has been supposed to have been at first only temporary. According to the common legend, probably fictitious, King Edward III. picked up a garter dropped by the Countess of Salisbury at a ball, and placed it on his own knee, with the words to his courtiers, in response to the notice taken of the incident, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (shamed be he who thinks evil of it). To this incident the foundation, the name, and the motto of the order are usually ascribed. The insignia of the order are the garter, a blue ribbon of velvet edged with gold and having a gold buckle, worn on the left leg; the badge, called the George or great George, a figure of St. George killing the dragon, pendent from the collar of gold, which has twenty-six pieces, each representing a coiled garter; the lesser George, worn on a broad blue ribbon over the left shoulder; and the star of eight points, of silver, having in the middle the cross of St. George encircled by the garter. The vesture consists of a mantle of blue velvet lined with white taffeta, a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet with a plume of white ostrich-feathers, having in the center a tuft of black heron-feathers. When the sovereign is a woman, she wears the ribbon on the left arm.—**Prick the garter.** See *fast and loose*, under *fast*[1].

Order of the Garter.—Star, Collar, and George.

garter (gär′tėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *garteren*, < *garter*, *n.*] 1. To bind with a garter.

> With a linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, *gartered* with a red and blue list.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

> Nay, I have taken occasion to *garter* my Stockings before him, as if unawares of him.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

2. To invest with the garter, as a member of the Order of the Garter.

> 'Tis the rich banker wins the fair,
> The *garter'd* knight, or feather'd beau.
> *Somerville*, To Phyllis.

garter-fish (gär′tėr-fish), *n.* A name of the scabbard-fish (which see).

Garter-king (gär′tėr-king), *n.* See *Garter king-at-arms*, under *garter*.

garter-plate (gär′tėr-plāt), *n.* A plate of gilt copper upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the back of the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. See *stall-plate*.

garter-ring (gär′tėr-ring), *n.* A finger-ring made in imitation of a strap passing through a buckle and held by its tongue. Such rings dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and even earlier, are not uncommon. They have no relation to the Order of the Garter, but generally bear some religious motto.

garter-snake (gär′tėr-snāk), *n.* The common name in the United States of the grass-snakes or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutænia*, harmless and very pretty species of a greenish or brownish color with long yellow stripes. Two of the most abundant and best known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita;* there are many more. See cut under *Eutænia*.

garth[1] (gärth), *n.* [< ME. *garth*, < Icel. *garðhr*, a yard, court, garden, = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2]: see *yard*[2] and *garden*, which are doublets of *garth*[1].] 1. A close; a yard; a garden.

> Ferre fro thi *garth*, thyne orchard, and thi vynes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

> Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,
> And past into the little *garth* beyond.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. A dam or weir for catching fish.

> All & haill the salmon fischeing and vther fische within the watter of Annane—comprehending the *garthis* and pullis vnder written, viz., the kingis *garthis*, blak pule, etc. *Acts Jas. VI.*, 1609 (ed. 1814), p. 432.

garth[2] (gärth), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *garth*, another form of *gerth*, > E. *girth*, q. v.] A hoop or band.

garthman (gärth′man), *n.*; pl. *garthmen* (-men). The proprietor of an open weir for taking fish.

> No fisher, or *garth-man*, nor any other, of what estate or condition that he be, shall from henceforth put in the waters of Thamise.
> Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 62, note.

garuba (ga-rö′bä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The name of a Brazilian cuneate-tailed parrakeet of the genus *Conurus*, *C. luteus*, about 14½ inches long, and mostly yellow in color.

garum (gā′rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *γάρον*, earlier *γάρος*, a sauce made of brine and small fish, especially, among the Romans, the scomber.] A fish-sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in a certain kind of pickle; also, a pickle prepared from the gills or the blood of the tunny.

> Yet is there one kind more of an exquisite and daintie liquor in manner of a dripping called *garum*, proceeding from the garbage of fishes, and such other offal as commonly the cooke useth to cast away. . . . In old times this sauce was made of that fish which the Greeks called garon. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

garvie (gär′vi), *n.* [Sc., also *garvock;* < Gael. *garbhag*, a sprat, prob. < *garbh*, thick, coarse, rough.] A sprat; also, a pilchard. Also *garvie-herring*.

garvock (gär′vok), *n.* Same as *garvie*.

garzetta (gär-zet′ä), *n.* [NL., < It. *garzetta* (< Sp. *garceta* = Pg. *garçota*), dim. of *garza*, < Sp. *garza* = Pg. *garça*, a white heron, an egret.] 1. An old name of a small white heron or egret.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of small white egrets. *G. nivea* is the common European species. *G. candidissima* is the corresponding American form.

Snowy Heron (*Garzetta candidissima*).

gas (gas), *n.* [A word invented by the Belgian chemist Van Helmont (died 1644), who expressly says "Hunc spiritum, incognitum hactenus, novo nomine *gas* voco" (this vapor, hitherto unknown, I call by a new name, *gas*). The word came into general use: D. G. Dan. Sw. *gas*, F. Pg. *gaz*, Sp. It. *gas*, Russ. *gasŭ*, Hind. *gās*, etc. Various guesses have been made at the word which might possibly have suggested the particular syllable *gas*, as D. *geest* (AS. *gāst*, E. *ghost*), spirit; G. *gäscht*, froth, foam; Sw. *gäsa*, ferment, efferversee; F. *gaze*, gauze, etc.] 1. A substance possessing perfect molecular mobility and the property of indefinite expansion. The term was originally synonymous with *air*, but was afterward applied to substances supposed (but wrongly—see below) to be incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state. In accordance with this use a gas was defined to be a permanently elastic fluid or air differing from common air. According to the kinetic theory of gases, now accepted, the molecules of a gas are in a state of rapid motion in right lines, constantly colliding with one another and with the walls of any containing vessel, and hence exerting pressure against them. For example, in the case of air at ordinary temperatures it is calculated that the average velocity of the molecules is about that of a rifle-bullet as it leaves the gun. If a gas is compressed into less volume, the number of impacts against the sides of the containing vessel is in-

creased, and hence the pressure or tension increases, and conversely (Boyle's law). The temperature, according to this theory, is the average kinetic energy of a molecule; hence, increased temperature brings increased momentum, and so increased pressure on the walls of the vessel. This theory also explains many of the phenomena of viscosity, diffusion, etc. By increased pressure and diminished temperature (at least below the critical point) any gas can be reduced to the liquid form, the amount of pressure and degree of cold required differing widely with different gases. The so-called *fixed* or *permanent gases*, which were long supposed to be incoercible, as hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., yield only to extreme conditions of cold and pressure. There is no essential difference between a *gas* and a *vapor* (see *vapor*), but for convenience the latter name is given to the gaseous form of substances which under the ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure are liquids or solids. Vapors and the gases most easily liquefied deviate most widely from Boyle's law, that the volume is inversely proportional to the pressure, and also from the law of the constant increment of expansion with increase of temperature. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids*, because of their power of indefinite expansion. (See *liquid*.) The number of gaseous bodies is great, and they differ greatly in their chemical properties. They are all, however, susceptible of combining chemically with fluid and solid substances. Some of them are of great importance in the arts and manufactures, as, for example, carbonic acid or carbon dioxid, sulphurous acid or sulphur dioxid, and coal-gas. Gases are ordinarily invisible.

That such subterraneal steams will easily mingle with liquors, and imbue them with their own qualities, may be inferred from the experiment of mixing the *gas* (as the Helmontians call it), or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished brimstone, with wine, which is thereby long preserved.
Boyle, Origin and Virtues of Gems, ii.

Gases are distinguished from other forms of matter, not only by their power of indefinite expansion so as to fill any vessel, however large, and by the great effect which heat has in dilating them, but by the uniformity and simplicity of the laws which regulate their changes.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 31.

Specifically—2. In *coal-mining*, any explosive mixture of fire-damp with common air.—3. In popular language, a compound of various gases, used for illuminating and heating purposes. It is some form of carbureted hydrogen artificially made and distributed by pipes to points of consumption. The common kind is *coal-gas*, obtained from bituminous coals by carbonization in retorts at a high temperature. A carbureted hydrogen gas, called *water-gas*, resulting from the passing of steam through a mass of incandescent carbon and the subsequent admixture of hydrocarbons or other enriching substances, is also used. *Oil-gas* is an illuminating gas obtained by the distilling at high temperature of petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbons.
4. A gas-light: as, the *gas* is dim; turn down the *gas*. [Colloq.]—5. Empty or idle talk; frothy speech; rant. [Colloq.]

'Tis odd that our people should have not water on the brain, but a little *gas* there. *Emerson*.

Absorption of gases. See *absorption*.—**Diffusion of gases.** See *diffusion*.—**Effusion of gases.** See *effusion*.—**Gas-liquor**, liquor separated by condensers from crude coal-gas in the process of manufacture. It contains in solution a number of ammonium compounds which would diminish the illuminating power of the gas, and from which ammonium sulphate and chlorid are manufactured.—**Natural gas**, combustible gas formed naturally in the earth. It is sometimes found issuing through crevices, but is generally obtained by boring. Natural gas has long been used in western China and elsewhere. It has been found in great abundance in western Pennsylvania and the adjoining region of New York, as also to a limited extent in Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. It was first utilized in New York in 1821, and began about 1874 to be of importance commercially, especially in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The area over which natural gas and petroleum are obtained in quantity, and the conditions of their occurrence, are in most respects essentially the same, but the principal source of the gas in Ohio and Indiana is a formation lower down in the geological series than that furnishing it in Pennsylvania. In the former States the gas comes from the Trenton limestone, a group belonging to the Lower Silurian; in the latter, from the Devonian. The natural gas burned at Pittsburgh contains about 67 per cent. of marsh-gas, 22 of hydrogen, 5 of an ethylene compound, 3 of nitrogen, together with a small percentage of carbonic acid, carbonic oxid, olefiant gas, and oxygen.—**Rock-gas.** Same as *natural gas*.

gas (gas), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gassed*, ppr. *gassing*. [< *gas*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove loose filaments from (net, lace, etc.) by passing the material between rollers and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.—2. To talk nonsense or falsehood to; impose upon by wheedling, frothy, or empty speech. [Slang.]

Found that Fairspeech only wanted to *gas* me, which he did pretty effectually. *Sketches of Williams College*, p. 72.

But in all the rest, he's *gassin'* you.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in "gas" or empty talk; talk nonsense. [Slang.]

gasalier (gas-a-lēr'), *n.* See *gaselier*.

gas-analyzer (gas'an″a-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence and quantity of the gases resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

gas-bag (gas'bag), *n.* 1. A bag for holding gas, as for the use of dentists or for a limelight.—2. A cylindrical bag of some gas-tight material fitted with a tube and valve so that it can be filled with air from an air-pump. It is used to close a gas-main during repairs, by inserting it in the pipe when empty, and then blowing it up till it fills the pipe completely, and serves as a check or stop for the gas.
3. A boastful, loquacious person; a conceited gabbler. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

gas-battery (gas'bat″ėr-i), *n.* A form of voltaic battery, invented by Grove, in which the cell consists of two glass tubes, in each of which is fused a platinum electrode covered with finely divided platinum and provided with binding-screws above. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen and the other with oxygen, and both are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid. The platinum electrodes occlude part of the gases, and then play the part of the zinc and copper plates in an ordinary voltaic cell.

gas-black (gas'blak), *n.* A pigment obtained from burning gas. See *black*, *n.*

Give the wood a coat of size and lampblack, and then use *gas-black* in your polish-rubber.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 261.

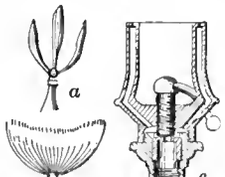
gas-bleaching (gas'blē″ching), *n.* The operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxid.

gas-boiler (gas'boi″lėr), *n.* 1. A steam-boiler with which gas is used as fuel.—2. A small boiler for household use heated by gas.

gas-bracket (gas'brak″et), *n.* A pipe, frequently curved or jointed, projecting from the wall of a room, the body of a gaselier, etc., for the distribution of illuminating gas. The burner is fitted upon it.

gas-buoy (gas'boi), *n.* A buoy having a large chamber filled with compressed gas and carrying a lamp. By the action of suitable valves the gas can be made to burn in the lamp for many weeks, constituting a floating beacon.

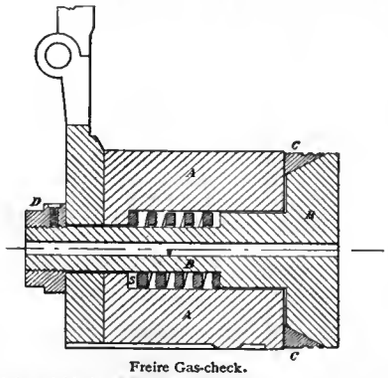
gas-burner (gas'bėr″nėr), *n.* The tip or armature of a gas-burning lamp or bracket, through which the gas is caused to issue for consumption. Gas-burners are made in many shapes and types, but in all the object is to insure the complete exposure of the burning gas to a fresh supply of oxygen, and thus to obtain the greatest amount of light with the least expenditure of gas. The resulting flames assume the fancied forms of beaks, bats' wings, fish-tails, cock-spurs, etc., whence the different forms of burners have received distinctive names. The material used to tip or form the tops of the burners has also given names to them, as the lava-tip burner. See *burner*.—**Argand gas-burner**, a gas-burner made to produce a flame on the principle of that of the Argand lamp (which see, under *lamp*).—**Intensive gas-burner**, a multiple gas-burner formed by a number of bat's-wing burners arranged circularly about the supply-pipe. The flames meet and form a continuous sheet of flame.



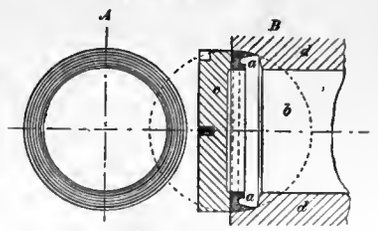
Gas-burners.
a, cockspur burner; *b*, bat's-wing burner; *c*, Argand burner.

gas-carbon (gas'kär″bon), *n.* Solid carbon formed in gas-retorts. See *carbon*. Also called in England *gas-cinders* and *gas-coke*.

gas-check (gas'chek), *n.* A device for preventing the escape of gas through the vent or around the breech-mechanism which closes the rear end of the bore or chamber of any breech-loading small-arm, machine-gun, or cannon. In small-arms the metallic cartridge-case, copper or brass, serves as an effective gas-check. (See *obturation*, *obturator*, *fermeture*.) The Broadwell gas-check consists of a curved steel or copper ring and a circular bearing-plate slightly hollowed out. The curved ring is fitted into a counterbore or recess in the rear end of the bore or chamber, and is held firmly in position by the breech-closing apparatus carrying the bearing-plate. The ring is self-adjusting in its seat, and the bearing-plate is easily adjusted. On firing, the gas expands the lip of the ring against the walls of the chamber, and this expansion prevents the escape of gas. The Krupp guns are furnished with this device.



Freire Gas-check.
AA, breech-block; *BE*, expanding bolt and bolt-head; *CC*, expanding steel ring or gas-check; *S*, spiral spring; *D*, check-nut and set-screw.



Broadwell Ring.
A, rear elevation of ring; *B*, section of bore, ring, and bearing-plate; *a a*, section and elevation of ring; *b*, bore of gun; *c*, section of bearing-plate; *d d*, walls of gun.

gas-coal (gas'kōl), *n.* Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas. See *coal*.

gas-company (gas'kum″pa-ni), *n.* A company formed to supply gas to a community for illuminating or other purposes, generally at a certain rate per 1,000 feet.

gas-compressor (gas'kom-pres″or), *n.* A pump used to compress coal-gas into portable reservoirs, as for railroad-cars.

Gascon (gas'kon), *n.* [< F. *Gascon*, < L. *Vasco(n-)*, usually in pl. *Vascones*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now Gascony. Cf. *Basque*.] 1. A native of Gascony, a former province of southwestern France, now divided into several departments.—2. A boaster or braggart; a vainglorious person: from the reputation of the Gascons as a race for extreme boastfulness. See *gasconade*.—**Gascon wine**, a name formerly given to wine brought into England from the south of France, especially red wine: nearly corresponding to the modern claret or Bordeaux.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *gasconade*, < *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gasceny: see *Gascon*.] A boast or boasting; vaunt; bravado; vaunting or beastful talk.

His great volubility and inimitable manner of speaking, as well as the great courage he showed on those occasions, did sometimes betray him into that figure of speech which is commonly distinguished by the name of *gasconade*. *Tatler*, No. 115.

These brilliant expeditions too often evaporated in a mere border fray, or in an empty *gasconade* under the walls of Granada. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

gasconade (gas-kō-nād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gasconaded*, ppr. *gasconading*. [< *gasconade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; vaunt; bluster.

Or let the reader represent to himself the miserable charlatanerie of a *gasconading* secretary affecting to place himself upon a level with Cæsar, by dictating to three amanuenses at once. *De Quincey*, Plato.

gasconader (gas-kō-nā'dėr), *n.* A great boaster.

gas-condenser (gas'kon-den″sėr), *n.* An apparatus through which coal-gas for illuminating purposes is passed as it comes from the retorts, to free it from tar. The hot gas is made to traverse a series of convoluted pipes in a chamber filled with cold water, causing the precipitation of the tar, which can then be drawn off by suitable devices. The gas passes from the condenser to the washer.

gascoynes†, *n. pl.* Same as *galligaskins*. *Beau. and Fl.*

gascromh (gas'krōm), *n.* [A bad spelling of *caschrom*.] See *caschrom*.

Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gas-drain (gas'drān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a heading driven in a coal-mine for the special purpose of carrying off fire-damp from the goaf, or from any working. [Eng.]

gaseity (ga-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< *gase-ous* + *-ity*.] The state of being gaseous.

gaselier (gas-e-lēr'), *n.* [< *gas* + *-elier*, in barbarous imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier adapted for burning gas instead of candles. See *chandelier*. Also written *gasalier*.

As we both entered the drawing-room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gaselier*, which was pouring its rays down on her wealth of golden-brown hair.
W. Black, Phaeton, iii.

gas-engine (gas'en″jin), *n.* An engine in which motion is communicated to the piston by the alternate admission and condensation of gas in a closed cylinder. With a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, or of coal-gas and air, the condensation is effected by means of explosion with an electric spark or a gas-jet; with ammonia the gas is alternately expanded by heat and condensed by cold water. Many forms of gas-engines have been invented. Also called *gas-motor*.

gas-engineer (gas'en-ji-nēr″), *n.* In a theater, etc., one who directs the application and use of gas and other media of artificial illumination.

The *gas-engineer*, a functionary who in a modern theatrical establishment of the first rank must also be an electrician. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 440.

gaseous (gas′ē-us), *a.* [< *gas* + *-e-ous;* = Sp. *gaseoso.* Cf. It. *gasoso* = F. *gazeux.*] 1. In the form of gas or an aëriform fluid; of the nature of gas.

The substance employed [in the principle of muscular motion], whether it be fluid, *gaseous*, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Oxygen and nitrogen are examples of gases which are not known in any other than the *gaseous* condition. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 87.

2. Figuratively, wanting substance or solidity; flimsy.

Unconnected, *gaseous* information. *Sir J. Stephen.*

gaseousness (gas′ē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gaseous.

gas-field (gas′fēld), *n.* A region or area of territory from which natural gas is obtained in sufficient quantity to be of economical importance.

gas-fitter (gas′fit″ėr), *n.* One whose business is the fitting up of buildings, etc., with all the requisites for the use of illuminating gas.

gas-fixture (gas′fiks″tūr), *n.* A permanent apparatus for the burning of illuminating gas, including a burner or set of burners and the tube connecting it with a gas-pipe, a key or keys for turning the flow of gas off or on, etc. See *gas-bracket* and *gaselier.*

gas-furnace (gas′fėr″nās), *n.* 1. A furnace heated by the combustion of gas.—2. A furnace for distilling gas from coal or some other form of carbon.

gas-gage (gas′gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas, generally consisting of a bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-globe (gas′glōb), *n.* A globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light.

gas-governor (gas′guv″ėr-nor), *n.* 1. An apparatus, controlled by gas-pressure, which regulates the speed of a steam-engine driving a gas-exhauster, thus maintaining any required pressure or exhaust.—2. A device for regulating the flow of illuminating gas from a burner and preventing waste.

Also called *gas-regulator.*

gas-gun (gas′gun), *n.* A pipe in which gases are exploded for signaling purposes.

gash[1] (gash), *v. t.* [A corruption of an older *garsh*, which, again, stands for orig. *garse*, < ME. *garse, garee, gerse*, a gash, incision, scarification, < *garsen, garcen, gaarcyn*, gash, scarify, < OF. *garser*, scarify (cf. later *garscher*, chap, as the hands or lips; cf. ML. *garsa*, scarification); perhaps ult. < Gr. *χαράσσειν*, furrow, scratch: see *character.*] To make a long deep incision in, as flesh; cut deeply into the flesh of: as, to *gash* a person's cheek.

Gashed with honourable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lay.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

gash[1] (gash), *n.* [Earlier *garsh, garse*, < ME. *garse, garee, gerse;* from the verb.] An incision or cut, relatively long and deep; particularly, a cut in flesh; a slash.

Touche and handle ye my side, it hath the *gashe* of the speare. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

Ought we, like madmen, to tear off the plasters that the lenient hand of prudence had spread over the wounds and *gashes* which in our delirium of ambition we had given to our own body? *Burke*, Speech at Bristol, 1780.

The dell, upon the mountain's crest,
Yawned like a *gash* on warrior's breast.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

gash[2] (gash), *a.* [Sc.; supposed to be an abbreviation of F. *sagace*, < L. *sagax*, sagacious: see *sagacious.*] 1. Shrewd; sagacious; having the appearance of sagacity joined with that of self-importance.

He was a *gash* and faithfu' tyke
As ever lap a sheugh or dyke.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Lively and fluent in discourse; talkative.

Good claret best keeps out the cauld,
And drives away the winter soon;
It makes a man baith *gash* and bauld,
And heaves his saul beyond the moon.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205.

3. Trim; well dressed.

Here farmers *gash*, in ridin' graith,
Gaed hoddin by their cottars.
Burns, Holy Fair.

[Scotch in all uses.]

gash[2] (gash), *v. i.* [< *gash*[2], *a.*, 2.] To converse; gossip; tattle; gush. [Scotch.]

She lea'es them *gashin'* at their cracks,
An' slips out by herself. *Burns*, Halloween.

gas-heater (gas′hē″tėr), *n.* 1. A group of gas-burners arranged in an open fireplace or in an inclosed stove, for warming a room by the direct or reflected heat of gas-jets.—2. A small portable gas-stove for heating tools, melting solders, etc.

gashful (gash′fụl), *a.* [A corruption of *gastful, ghastful*, appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashly* for *gastly, ghastly.* The opposite change appears in *wistful* for *wishful.*] Ghastly; frightful; deathlike. [Prov. Eng.]

gashliness (gash′li-nes), *n.* [< *gashly* + *-ness.*] The condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly; dreadfulness; deadliness. [Prov. Eng.]

The general dulness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, viii.

gashly (gash′li), *a.* [A corruption of *gastly, ghastly*, appar. by vague association with *gash*[1]. Cf. *gashful.*] Ghastly; horrible; dreadful; deadly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings Dîis manibus, to *gashly* ghosts. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, IV. vii. 27.

By all that is hirsute and *gashly*.
Sterne, Triatram Shandy, v. 215.

gas-holder (gas′hōl″dėr), *n.* A vessel for the storage of gas after purification, and for regulating its flow through street-mains, burners, etc. See cut under *gasometer.*

gash-vein (gash′vān), *n.* In *mining*, a fissure containing veinstone or ore, or both intermixed, which does not extend downward or upward into another formation or group of strata.

A gash appears usually to be the result of a shrinkage, or of some slight tension of the rock in which it occurs. *Fissure*, as used in the term *fissure-vein*, means a crack which has a deep-seated cause, and which therefore may be expected to extend downward or upward, regardless of any change in the formation. (See *fissure-vein.*) The lead-bearing crevices of the upper Mississippi lead region are gash-veins. They do not pass out of the galeniferous dolomite into the underlying blue limestone, or into the overlying shales of the Hudson River group.

gasification (gas″i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [As *gasify* + *-ation.* Cf. F. *gazéification.*] The act or process of converting a substance into gas, or producing gas from it.

gasiform (gas′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *gas* + L. *forma*, form. Cf. F. *gazéiforme.*] Gaseous; aëriform.

gasify (gas′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gasified*, ppr. *gasifying.* [Also written *gasefy;* < *gas* + *-i-fy.* Cf. F. *gazéifier.*] To produce gas or an aëriform fluid from, or convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or other chemical process.

All that has lived must die, and all that is dead must be disintegrated, dissolved, or *gasified.*
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claud Hamilton, p. 41.

gas-indicator (gas′in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of gas in a pipe, or the presence of fire-damp in a mine.

gas-jet (gas′jet), *n.* 1. A spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.—2. A gas-burner.

gasket (gas′ket), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from F. *garcette*, a gasket, a cat-o'-nine-tails, < Sp. *garceta*, a gasket, hair which falls in locks on the temples; origin unknown. The It. *gaschetta*, a gasket, appears to be from E.] 1. *Naut.*, one of several bands of sennit or canvas, or small lines, used to bind the sails to the yards, gaffs, or masts when furled. Also called *casket.*

Here, too, we had our southeaster tacks aboard again, —slip-ropes, buoy-ropes, . . . and rope-yarns for *gaskets*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 98.

I noticed a man clamber out on the jib-boom to snug the jib, that showed disposition to blow clear of its *gaskets*. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, x.

2. In *mach.*, a strip of leather, tow, plaited hemp, or similar material, used for packing a piston, as of the steam-engine and its pumps.—**Bunt gasket.** See *bunt-gasket.*—**Quarter gasket**, a gasket placed about half-way out on the yard.

gasking (gas′king), *n.* [Cf. *gasket*, 2.] Packing, usually of hemp.

The flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of "*gasking*" being inserted. *Ure*, Dict., I. 372.

gaskins† (gas′kinz), *n. pl.* [Also *gascoynes*, abbr. of *galligaskins, gallogascoynes*, etc.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1.

If one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

gas-lamp (gas′lamp), *n.* A lamp containing one or more fixtures supplied with gas-burners for giving light in a building or street.

gas-light (gas′līt), *n.* Light, or a provision for light, produced by the combustion of coal-gas; a gas-jet, or the light from it.

The *gas-light* wavers dimmer.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

gas-lighted (gas′lī″ted), *a.* Lighted by means of illuminating gas: as, a *gas-lighted* hall.

gas-lighting (gas′lī″ting), *n.* Illumination by means of gas.

The present system of *gaslighting.*
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 4.

gas-lime (gas′līm), *n.* Lime that has been used as a filter for the purification of illuminating gas.

The bluish-green mass which is produced in the purification of illuminating gas . . . is generally known by the name of "refuse *gas-lime*." *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 275.

The unhairing in lime-pits is done with *gas-lime.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 372.

gas-liquor (gas′lik″ėr), *n.* A liquid containing ammonia and ammonium carbonate and sulphid, besides other products, obtained from coal in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

gas-machine (gas′ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for carbureting air in making illuminating gas in small quantities; a carbureter.

gas-main (gas′mān), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes which convey gas from the gas-works to the places where it is to be consumed.

gas-man (gas′man), *n.* 1. A man employed in the manufacture or concerned with the supplying of illuminating gas.—2. In *coal-mining*, an employee who examines the underground workings for the purpose of ascertaining whether fire-damp is present in dangerous quantity, and who also has supervision of the ventilation.—3. *Theat.*, the person who controls the lights on the stage.

gas-meter (gas′mē″tėr), *n.* An apparatus through which illuminating gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet of it produced at gas-works or consumed by those supplied with it. Of this apparatus there are two types, the wet and the dry, the former being now principally used for measuring the quantity produced, and the latter, on a much smaller scale, the quantity consumed. 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 center 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 passing. 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.

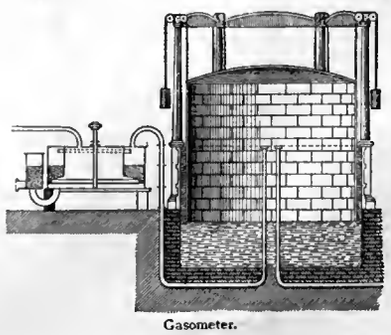
gas-motor (gas′mō″tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-engine.*

Gas-motors, which are employed in a certain measure, have rendered electric lighting economical.
Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 264.

gasogene (gas′ō-jēn), *n.* Same as *gazogene.*

gasolene, gasoline (gas′ō-lēn, -lin), *n.* [< *gas* + *-ol* + *-ene, -ine*[2].] The lightest volatile liquid product commonly obtained from the distillation of petroleum. Its specific gravity is .629 to .6673 (95° to 80° B.). It is used in vapor-stoves, and for saturating air or gas in gas-machines or carbureters.

gasometer (gas-om′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gazomètre* = Sp. *gasometro* = Pg. *gazometro* = It. *gasometro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gasometer;* as *gas* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. In *chem.*: (*a*) An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix different gases. (*b*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any chemical experiment.—2. A reservoir or storehouse for gas, especially for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works, which supplies the various pipes employed in lighting streets and houses. The main part of the structure is a cylindrical gas-holder, formed of riveted sheet-iron plates braced internally, closed at the



Gasometer.

upper end, and resting at the open lower end in a masonry or brickwork water-tank of corresponding form, in which it rises or falls according to the amount of gas passing into or out of it. The holder (often more than 100 feet in diameter, and sometimes made in telescoping sections) is suspended from a heavy framework by chains passing over pulleys and terminating in partially counterbalancing weights, which aid in regulating the pressure. The name *gas-holder* is often used for the whole structure, as more appropriate than *gasometer*, since it is not in any sense a meter.

gasometric (gas-ō-met′rik), *a.* [As *gasometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gasometry or the measurement of gases.—**Gasometric analysis,** in *chem.*, the process of separating and estimating the relative proportions of the constituents of a gaseous body. This is effected either by the action of absorbents, as on gas contained in a eudiometer, or by exploding the gas with oxygen and observing the volumes before and after explosion.

gasometry (gas-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *gazométrie* = Sp. *gasometría* = Pg. *gazometria;* as *gasometer* + *-y.*] The science, art, or practice of measuring gases.

gasoscope (gas′ō-skōp), *n.* [< *gas* + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for indicating the presence of gas in buildings, mines, etc.

gas-oven (gas′uv″n), *n.* An oven heated by jets of burning gas.

gasp (gåsp), *v.* [< ME. *gaspen, gayspen,* < Icel. *geispa* = Sw. *gäspa,* dial. *gispa,* yawn, = Dan. *gispe,* gasp. Cf. LG. *japsen,* yawn, which suggests that *gasp* stands for **gaps* (cf. *clasp,* ME. *clapsen, hasp,* dial. *haps,* etc.), a deriv. of *gape;* but this does not suit the Scand. forms; Icel. *gapa* could not produce *geispa.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To labor for breath with open mouth; respire convulsively; pant with great effort.

For thee I longde to liue, for thee nowe welcome death;
And welcome be that happie pang, that stopa my *gasping* breath. *Gascoigne,* Flowers, In Trust is Treason.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and *gasp.*
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

2. To desire with eagerness; crave vehemently.

Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with rayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

E'en so my *gasping* soul, dissolv'd in tears,
Doth search for thee, my God.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

To gasp for or **after,** to pant, strain, or long for: as, to *gasp for* breath; to *gasp for* or *after* freedom.

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master; who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. *Spectator,* No. 198.

II. *trans.* To emit or utter gaspingly: with *away, forth, out,* etc.

And long was it not ere they *gasped* vp the goste.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 42.

She couldn't see even her children's faces, though we heard her *gasping out* their names. *Dickens.*

gasp (gåsp), *n.* [= Icel. *geispi* = Dan. *gisp;* from the verb.] The act of catching the breath with open mouth; labored respiration; a short, convulsive catching of the breath.

Egelred shortly gaue
A quiet *gaspe* or twaine,
And being dead, his noble aonne
Succeeded him in raigne.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 22.

Let all be hush'd, each softest motion cease,
Be every loud tumultuous thought at peace,
And every ruder *gasp* of breath
Be calm as in the arms of death.
Congreve, On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing.

Then Balin told him brokenly and in *gasps*
All that had chanced. *Tennyson,* Balin and Balan.

The last gasp, the final expiration in death; hence, the utmost extremity; the expiring effort.

To *the last gasp* I deny thee.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

The Rebellion seems once more at its *last gasp;* the Duke is marched, and the rebels fly before him, in the utmost want of money. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 15.

gasparillo (gas-pa-ril′ō), *n.* [W. Ind.] 1. In Trinidad, the wood of a species of *Licania,* a rosaceous genus resembling *Chrysobalanus.*—2. In Jamaica, a species of *Esenbeckia,* a rutaceous genus, the bark of which has tonic properties.

gasping (gås′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gasp, v.*] A convulsive effort of breathing.

Wounds, shrieks, and *gaspings* are his proud delight,
And he by hellishness his prowes scans.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 27.

gasping (gås′ping), *p. a.* Convulsive; spasmodic, as violent breathing.

Strove to speak, but naught but *gasping* sighs
His lips could utter.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 421.

They found him lying on the floor, . . . extremities cyanotic and cold, and respiration *gasping.*
Medical News, LII. 331.

gaspingly (gås′ping-li), *adv.* In a gasping manner; with gasps.

gas-pipe (gas′pīp), *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

gas-plant (gas′plant), *n.* 1. A name of the fraxinella, *Dictamnus Fraxinella:* so called from its exhalation of an inflammable vapor.—2. An establishment or "plant" for the manufacture and supply of gas; a gas-works with all the necessary adjuncts, as street-mains, offices, etc.

gas-plate (gas′plāt), *n.* A slightly hollowed hardened steel disk set in the face of the sliding-block of the Krupp breech-mechanism to receive the direct force of the powder-gases.

gas-plot (gas′plot), *n.* In theaters, a diagram prepared by the gas-engineer for each act in a play, upon which is plotted a plan of the scene, with the positions of all pockets and lights, the names of the men stationed at them, and a memorandum of the duties and cues of each.

gas-pore (gas′pōr), *n.* A cavity in a mineral containing gas-bubbles. *Sorby.* See *inclusion.*

gas-port (gas′pōrt), *n.* A port used in the management of gas, as "plugs" and hydrants are used for water.

Around natural *gas-ports* grass has been green all winter as in summer.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, March 11, 1887.

gas-purifier (gas′pū″ri-fī-ėr), *n.* In *gas-making,* an apparatus for freeing the gas from sulphur compounds, and through which the gas is caused to flow as it comes from the gas-washer or scrubber. One form is the *wet-lime purifier,* in which the gas traverses a number of chambers partially filled with a creamy mixture of lime and water, through which it bubbles. In the *dry-lime purifier* moistened hydrate of lime is placed on iron trays, through which the gas is filtered. In other purifiers hydrated sesquioxid of iron and other materials are substituted for the lime. After the action of the purifier, the gas is ready for use.

gas-range (gas′rānj), *n.* A cooking-stove or range in which gas is used as fuel.

gas-register (gas′rej″is-tėr), *n.* An apparatus for recording the pressure of gas. It is a cylinder covered with paper, and made to revolve by clockwork. Time is indicated by vertical graduations on the paper, while the pressure of the gas in the mains controls a pencil, the point of which rests against the cylinder, and records in a rising and falling line the changes in pressure.

gas-regulator (gas′reg″ū-lā-tọr), *n.* Same as *gas-governor.*

gas-retort (gas′rē-tôrt″), *n.* A chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas.

gas-ring (gas′ring), *n.* In some forms of breech-loading firearms, a gas-check consisting of a thin steel or copper plate perforated to the exact size of the caliber of the gun, and serving as a face-plate to the breech-block. The chamber of the breech-block is larger than the hole in the plate, so that when a charge explodes in the gun the gas from the explosion flies back into the chamber, forcing the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun.

gas-sand (gas′sand), *n.* Sandstone yielding natural gas. The various beds of sandstone in the gas and petroleum region of Pennsylvania are frequently called *sands.*

The Sheffield *gas-sand,* the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. *Amer. Jour. Sci.,* 3d ser., XXVI. 309.

Gasserian (ga-sē′ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the German physician Gasserius (1505–77): as, the *Gasserian* ganglion, often mistakenly called the *Casserian.* See *ganglion.*

gassing (gas′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gas, v.*] 1. The process of singeing lace, cotton, yarn, etc., to remove the hairy filaments.

The *gassing* or singeing, in which process the [silk] yarn is run continually through a gas flame at a speed carefully regulated so that the flame shall burn off the loose filaments. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXI. 250.

2. The act or practice of talking in an idle, empty manner; talking nonsense. [Slang.]

gassing-frame (gas′ing-frām), *n.* An apparatus in which yarns are run off from one bobbin to another and carried through gas-flames in the operation of gassing. A stop-motion is used to draw the yarn out of the flame in case it knots and stops, and thus prevent it from burning off.

Gassiot's cascade (gas′i-ọts kas-kād′). An electrical discharge having the appearance of a cascade passing over the surface of a cup or beaker placed within the receiver of an air-pump.

gassoul (ga-sōl′), *n.* [Morocco.] A mineral soap exported in considerable quantities from Morocco.

gas-stove (gas′stōv), *n.* An apparatus for utilizing coal-gas, water-gas, or the vapor of gasolene in heating and cooking, by means of small jets. Large gas-stoves are sometimes called *gas-ranges.*

gassy (gas′i), *a.* [< *gas* + *-y*1.] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or containing gas; gaseous.

A kind of fuel that does not burn with a bright *gassy* flame. *Huxley,* Physiography, p. 244.

2. Given to "gas" or "gassing"; prone to conceited, boastful, or high-flown talk: as, a *gassy* fellow. [Slang.]

Gassy politicians in Congress. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 220.

gast1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ghost.*

gast2† (gåst), *v. t.* [< ME. *gasten* (pret. *gaste,* pp. *gasted, gast*), frighten, make afraid, also in comp. *agasten* (pret. *agaste,* pp. *agasted,* usually *agast,* > mod. E. *agast,* misspelled *aghast*), < AS. *gǣstan,* frighten, found only once in pret. pl. *gǣston* ("Hie *gǣston* Godes cempan gārē and līgē," they afflicted God's champions with spear and flame ('with fire and sword')—Juliana, 17) = G. dial. (Bav.) *geisten,* afflict, make afraid; prob. not connected, as is commonly understood, with AS. *gāst,* E. *ghost* (as if 'terrify by a ghostly apparition'), but rather formed, with deriv. *-t,* from the root (√ *gais*) of Goth. *us-gaisjan,* make afraid, *us-geisnan,* be amazed, prob. akin to L. *hærere,* stick fast, adhere, the connecting notion appearing in the expressions 'to root to the spot with terror,' 'to transfix with terror,' 'to stand transfixed with astonishment,' etc. Hence *gaster,* and *gastly,* now usually spelled *ghastly:* see *ghastly, aghast,* etc.] To terrify; frighten; strike aghast.

Bote Trenthe achal techen ow . . .
Bothe to sowen and to setten and sauen his tilthe,
Gaste crowen from his corn.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 129.

Confoundid ben the wise men, *gast* ["perterriti," Vulg.] and cast thei ben ["they are dismayed and taken," A. V.].
Wyclif, Jer. viii. 9.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled.
Shak., Lear (ed. Furness), ii. 1.

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast.*
Mir. for Mags., p. 120.

gas-table (gas′tā″bl), *n.* In a theater, a table and an upright slab near the proscenium on the prompt-side of the stage, upon which are a number of valves and switches whereby the gas-engineer controls all the lights in the house.

gastaldite (gas-tal′dīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. B. *Gastaldi.*] A variety of glaucophane.

gas-tank (gas′tangk), *n.* A gas-holder; a gasometer.

gas-tar (gas′tär), *n.* Same as *coal-tar.*

gaster1 (gas′tėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of *gast*2.] To frighten; scare. [Prov. Eng.]

If the fellow be not out of his wits, then will I never have any more wit while I live! Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk, or else he walks in his sleep. *Beau. and Fl.,* Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 3.

gaster2 (gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *gaster* (*gaster-, gastr-*), < Gr. γαστήρ (gen. γαστέρος, syncopated γαστρός, in comp. γαστρο-, rarely γαστερο-), the belly, stomach, maw, the womb; doubtfully identified with Skt. *jaṭhara,* the belly, womb, and with L. *venter,* the belly, womb: see *venter*1.] The stomach; the belly or abdomen: rarely used alone, but entering into many compounds and derivatives referring to the stomach, abdomen, or abdominal organs, or a part likened thereto.

gasteric (gas-ter′ik), *a.* Same as *gastric. Thomas,* Med. Dict.

gastero-. Same as *gastro-,* combining form of *gaster*2.

Gasterocoma (gas-tẹ-rok′ō-mă), *n.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1829). < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + κόμη, hair.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterocomidæ.*

Gasterocomidæ (gas″tẹ-rō-kom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterocoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, found in the Devonian rocks.

Gasterolichenes (gas″tẹ-rō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + λειχήν, lichen.] A small group of plants having algal gonidia and fungal hyphæ which form a peridium, and produce spores in the same manner as the *Gasteromycetes,* especially of *Lycoperdon.* Two genera and three species are known.

Gasteromycetes (gas″tẹ-rō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, mushroom.] In *mycology,* one of the principal divisions of the *Basidiomycetes,* characterized by having the hymenium inclosed, lining small cavities, which are formed within a peridium. The principal genera are *Geaster* (earth-star) and *Lycoperdon* (puffball). Some species of the latter attain a large size. See cut under *exoperidium.*

gasteromycetous (gas″tē-rō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of *Gasteromycetes.*

Gasteropegmata (gas″tē-rō-peg′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πῆγμα, a thing fastened, a frame: see *pegm.*] A division or suborder of lyopomatous brachiopods, characterized by the attachment to foreigu substances of the ventral valve, proposed for the family *Craniidæ.*

Gasterophilus, Gastrophilus (gas-tē-rof′-, gas-trof′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + φίλος, loving.] A leading genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Œstridæ*, or bot-flies, several species of which infest the horse and ass. *G. equi* is the common bot-fly of the horse, which lays its eggs on the skin, whence they are transferred to the stomach by the animal in licking itself, there to hatch into the larvæ or grubs known as bots, which are passed per anum and become mature flies in dung or earth. Also *Gastrus.* See cut under *bot-fly.*

gasteropod, gastropod (gas′tē-rō-pod, gas′trō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous.*] **I.** *n.* A gastropodous mollusk; any one of the *Gasteropoda.*

II. *a.* Gastropodous.

Also *gasteropodan, gastropodan.*

[The form *gastropod* is more commonly used.]

Gasteropoda, Gastropoda (gas-tē-rop′ō-dä, gas-trop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1798), neut. pl. of *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*): see *gasteropodous.*] A group of mollusks to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) Originally it was considered by some as a section and by others as an order of the mollusks, which were then ranked as a class. Later it was raised to a class and almost universally accepted as such. (1) It has generally been customary to include in it all the mollusks with a distinct head and foot developed from the abdominal surface, thus contrasted with the classes *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda.* (2) By many it has been extended to include all having a head, thus embracing the *Pteropoda* and excluding only the *Cephalopoda.* (3) By others it has been restricted to those having a distinct head, abdominal foot, and a spiral, subspiral, or low oval or conic shell or naked body, thus excluding the *Scaphopoda.* (4) By others still it has been further confined to those having a spiral or subspiral shell or naked body, and a more or less asymmetrical arrangement of the internal organs, the *Chitonidæ* and some naked related types being consequently eliminated. Within even the narrowest limits assigned to it, the class is very diversified. Generally a univalve shell is developed, but in many forms of several orders or suborders the shell is obsolete or entirely absent in the adult. Even in the naked forms, however, the embryo or larva is generally provided with a shell. The shell is usually spiral, or rather of an elongated conic form wound round in a spiral coil, but varying from a very high turreted form to a discoid or even sunken spire, an intermediate stage being the most common; in various types it is of a broad conic or patelliform shape, and in others, especially the terrestrial slugs, it is reduced to a scale-like element concealed under the mantle. The shape of the shell generally agrees with the structure of the soft parts, but sometimes differs so much that a gastropod can only be properly classified by examination of the anatomy of the animal. In most marine species, as well as in many terrestrial ones, an operculum more or less closing the aperture of the shell is developed from the foot of the animal; but in most of the land-shells (*Pulmonifera*) it is wanting. One of the distinguishing characteristics of *Gasteropoda*, giving name to the class, is the foot, which is generally broad, muscular, and disk-like, and attached to the ventral surface; but in some it is obsolete, and in others, as the heteropods, compressed and adapted for swimming. The garden-snail may be regarded as a typical gastropod. The class comprises also whelks, periwinkles, limpets, cowries, and many other univalve or shell-less forms. No known gastropod has a bivalve shell. *Cochlides* is a synonym. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of classification (1812–19), a suborder or order of *Cephalæa* (*Gasteropodes* of Cuvier), containing those gastropods in which the shell is reduced or wanting, thus including the nudibranchiates, limaciform pulmonates, and similar forms collectively contrasted with *Trachelipoda.*

A Gastropod (*Helix desertorum*) crawling on the extended foot or podium.

gasteropodan, gastropodan (gas-tē-rop′-, gas-trop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gasteropod.*

Gasteropodophora (gas-tē-rop-ō-dof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gray, 1821), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ποίς (ποδ-), foot, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A class of mollusks, the same as *Gasteropoda* without the *Heteropoda.*

gasteropodous, gastropodous (gas-tē-rop′-, gas-trop′ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *gasteropus, gastropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] Crawling on the belly; using the under surface of the body, technically called the podium or foot, as an organ of locomotion on which to creep along, as a snail, slug, or other univalve mollusk: specifically applied to the *Gasteropoda.* The word is also applied in a very narrow sense to certain gastropods, as the *Limacidæ* or slugs, in distinction from *trachelipodous* (said of the *Helicidæ*, etc.). [The form *gastropodous* is more commonly used.]

gasteropterid, gastropterid (gas-tē-rop′-, gas-trop′tē-rid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Gasteropteridæ.*

Gasteropteridæ, Gastropteridæ (gas″tē-rop-, gas-trop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Gasteropteron* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Gasteropteron.* The animal has very wide expanded epipodia or lateral swimming-lobes, a cephalic disk without tentacles, and the radula without central teeth, but with large pectinated lateral teeth and numerous aculeate marginal ones. The shell is internal, small, and nautiliform or patulous. Between 20 and 30 species are known.

Gasteropteron, Gastropteron (gas-tē-rop′-, gas-trop′tē-ron), *n.* [NL. (Meckel, 1813), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing.] A notable genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Gasteropteridæ.* The visceral ganglia are in three pairs, right and left; and the esophageal ring has a pair of cerebral and a pair of pedal ganglia, with six visceral ganglia. The form was at first supposed to be a pteropod.

Gasteropterophora (gas-tē-rop-tē-rof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτερόν, wing, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the third class of mollusks, corresponding to the order *Heteropoda* of Lamarck, or *Nucleobranchiata* of De Blainville; the heteropods: regarded by others as an order of gastropods.

Gasteropterygii, Gastropterygii (gas-tē-rop-, gas-trop-tē-rij′i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing.] In *ichth.*, an order of fishes, the same as *Malacopterygii abdominales.* *Goldfuss*, 1820.

gasterosteid (gas-tē-ros′tē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a stickleback.

Gasterosteidæ (gas″tē-ros-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, with a more or less fusiform body, conic or moderately produced snout, sides naked or with a row of bony shields, and the ventral fins subthoracic and composed of a large spiue and one ray. About 20 species are known, which all share collectively the name *stickleback,* but exhibit differences inducing naturalists to divide them into from 2 to 5 genera, the best known of which are *Gasterosteus,* including the largest fresh-water 2-spined species; *Pygosteus,* containing the many-spined species, with 6 to 10 spines; and *Spinachia,* represented by a marine species, the longest and largest of the family, with 15 spines, known as the *sea-stickleback,* etc. See *stickleback.*

gasterosteiform (gas-tē-ros′tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [See *Gasterosteiformes.*] Having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ;* pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes.*

Gasterosteiformes (gas-tē-ros″tē-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + L. *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the twelfth division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the spinous dorsal fin, if present, composed of separate spines, and the ventral fins subabdominal in consequence of the prolongation of the pubic bones, which are attached to the humeral arch.

Gasterosteinæ (gas-tē-ros-tē-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Gasterosteidæ*, containing the 2-spined and 6- to 10-spined sticklebacks, with rounded snout, and the pelvic bones forming a triangular area between the ventral fins. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family *Gasterosteidæ.*

gasterosteoid (gas-tē-ros′tē-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gasterosteidæ* or *Gasterosteoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ;* a gasterosteid or stickleback.

Gasterosteoidea (gas-tē-ros-tē-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gasterosteus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes, composed of the *Gasterosteidæ* and the *Aulorhynchidæ.*

Gasterosteus (gas-tē-ros′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ὀστέον, a bone.] The typical genus of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, by some extended to include all the species of that family, but by others restricted to the short species with pelvic bones forming a triangular plate, and two dorsal spines, as *G. aculeatus:* so called from the extension of the pubic bones along the ventral aspect of the fish, making the belly bony. See *stickleback.*

gasterotheca (gas″tē-rō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *gasterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + θήκη, case: see *theca.*] In *entom.*, the abdomen-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the abdomen.

gasterothecal (gas″tē-rō-thē′kal), *a.* [As *gasterotheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing or casing the abdomen, as the integument of a pupa.

Gasterotricha (gas-tē-rot′ri-kä), *n. pl.* Same as *Gastrotricha.*

Gasterozoa, Gastrozoa (gas″tē-rō-, gas-trō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ficinus and Carus, 1826), < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ζῷον, animal.] A class of animals: same as *Mollusca.* [Not used.]

gasterozoöid, gastrozoöid (gas″tē-rō-, gas-trō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *zoöid*, q. v.] An alimentary or nutritive zoöid of a polyp, as a hydrocoralline, having a mouth and a gastric cavity. *H. N. Moseley*, 1881.

gastful, gastfulness. See *ghastful, ghastfulness.*

gas-tight (gas′tīt), *a.* Sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of gas: frequently applied to stoppers or other appliances for closing bottles, etc.

None but a perfectly *gas-tight* cartridge would answer with this [Snider] action. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 116.

gastly, gastness. The earlier and more proper spellings of *ghastly* and *ghastness.*

Gastornis (gas-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < *Gast(on)*, the Christian name of M. Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic Eocene birds found in the conglomerate below the plastic clay of the Paris basin. *G. parisiensis* was about as large as an ostrich, and is believed to have been a ratite or struthious bird, though referred to the *Anatidæ* by A. Milne-Edwards. The *Diatryma gigantea* of Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico, is referred to the genus *Gastornis* by Coues. *G. minor* and *G. edwardsi* are other species recently discovered at Rheims in France. The additional material shows a remarkable character in the permanence of the cranial sutures, usually obliterated in adult birds.

Gastornithes (gas-tôr′ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gastornis*, q. v.] A supposed order of birds, established for the reception of the fossil genus *Gastornis.*

gastorrhea, gastorrhœa (gas-tō-rē′ä), *n.* Contracted forms of *gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa.*

Gastracantha (gas-tra-kan′thä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1833), as *Gasteracantha*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἀκανθα, spine.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders, giving name to a family *Gastracanthidæ:* so called from the enormous horns into which the sides of the abdomen are prolonged. Often merged in *Epeiridæ.* See *Acrosoma.*

gastracanthid (gas-tra-kan′thid), *n.* A spider of the family *Gastracanthidæ.*

Gastracanthidæ (gas-tra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gastracantha* + *-idæ.*] A family of orbitelarian spiders, named from the genus *Gastracantha.*

gastræa (gas-trē′ä), *n.*; pl. *gastrææ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach.] In *biol.*, a hypothetical animal form assumed by Haeckel as the ancestor of all metazoic animals —that is, of those which pass through or attain to the morphological form of a gastrula. See *gastrula.* It is a supposed primeval intestinal animal of the form-value of a gastrula (palingenetic archigastrula) or germ-cup, consisting of two germ-layers or blastodermic membranes, ectoderm and endoderm, the latter inclosing a visceral cavity or archenteron, and being itself inclosed in the ectoderm, and having a protostoma or primitive blastoporic communication with the exterior. In its simplest expression, a gastræa or gastrula represents a hollow sphere, or rather an hour-glass figure, with one half of it pushed into the other half, so that it makes a two-layered cup with a contracted opening. See *emboly.*

The gastrula at the present day presents a correct picture of the primitive *gastræa*, which must have developed from the Protozoa in the Laurentian period.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 249.

gastræad, gastread (gas′trē-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Gastræades.*] In *biol.*, an animal which does not rise in development beyond the form of a gastrula, and which consequently has the form-value of the hypothetical gastræa. *Haeckel.*

Gastræadæ (gas-trē′ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gastræa* + *-adæ.*] A hypothetical group of primitive intestinal animals having the form of a gastrula, supposed by Haeckel to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. See *gastræa.*

Gastræades (gas-trē′ä-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Gastræadæ.*] In Gegenbaur's classification, a primary group of *Spongiæ*, consisting of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysema*, which represent permanent gastrula stages through which other sponges pass. See cut under *Haliphysema.*

gastræa-form (gas-trē′ä-fôrm), *n.* A gastread; a gastrula, or an animal resembling one. *Gegenbaur* (trans.).

gastræum (gas-trē′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach. Cf. *gastræo.*] In *ornith.*, the whole ventral surface or under side of a bird; the stethæum and urœum together: op-

posed to *notæum*. See cut under *bird*. *Illiger; Sundevall.*

Gastræum is subdivided into regions called, in general terms, breast, belly, and sides of the body.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 95.

gastral (gas'tral), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + *-al.*] Gastric; intestinal: occasionally applied in embryology to the intestinal or inner primary germ-layer, or endoderm.

gastralgia, gastralgy (gas-tral'ji-ä, -ji), *n.* [< NL. *gastralgia*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἄλγος, ache, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the stomach; more generally, pain of any kind in the stomach or belly; belly-ache.

gas-trap (gas'trap), *n.* A device to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; a sewer-trap.

gastread, *n.* See *gastræad.*

Gastrechmia (gas-trek'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔχμα, a holdfast, bulwark, defense, < ἔχειν, hold, have.] A superfamily or suborder of salient batrachians, established for the single family *Hemisidæ*. They have the clavicles and coracoids connected by a narrow median cartilage, and the scapula articulates with a special condyle developed by the exoccipital.

gastrechmian (gas-trek'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gastrechmia*.

II. *n.* A member of the group *Gastrechmia*.

gastrectomy (gas-trek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the resection of a portion of the stomach, as for instance a cancerous pylorus. *Buck.*

gastrelcosis (gas-trel-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + ἕλκωσις, ulceration, < ἕλκοῦν, ulcerate, < ἕλκος = L. *ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer.*] In *pathol.*, ulceration of the stomach.

gastric (gas'trik), *a.* [< NL. *gastricus*, < L. *gaster*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), the belly, stomach: see *gaster*2.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach or belly, in the broadest sense; enteric; ventral; abdominal.—**2.** Of or pertaining to any part or organ like or likened to a stomach or belly, as the foot of a mollusk, etc.

Also *gasteric*.

Gastric fever. See *fever*.—**Gastric filaments.** See *filament*.—**Gastric follicle.** See *follicle*, 2.—**Gastric glands.** See *gland*.—**Gastric juice**, the digestive liquid secreted by the glands of the stomach. It contains pepsin, rennet ferment, and lactic-acid ferment, and is acid from the presence of hydrochloric acid.—**Gastric lobe**, of the carapace of a brachyurous crustacean, a large complex median division, between the frontal and the cardiac regions, subdivided into several parts.—**Gastric sac**, in *Actinozoa*, that part of the general somatic cavity or enterocœle which is distinguished from the perivisceral cavity or intermesenteric chambers collectively. See cut under *Coralligena*.

The oral aperture of an actinozoon leads into a *sac* which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed *gastric*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 152.

gastricism† (gas'tri-sizm), *n.* [< *gastric* + *-ism.*] **1.** In *pathol.*, gastric affections in general.—**2.** An old medical theory by which almost all diseases were attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels.

Gastridium (gas-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστρίδιον, dim. of γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*2.] **1.** A genus of annual grasses, including two species of western Europe and the Mediterranean region, one of which, *G. australe*, is also found in Chili and in California: popularly known as *nit-grass*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Pseudoliva*. *Modeer*, 1793.

gastriloquism (gas-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ism.*] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

Gastriloquism [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

gastriloquist (gas-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ist.*] A ventriloquist. [Rare.]

gastriloquous (gas-tril'ō-kwus), *a.* [< *gastriloquy* + *-ous.*] Ventriloquous. *Ash.* [Rare.]

gastriloquy (gas-tril'ō-kwi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + L. *loqui*, speak.] Ventriloquism. [Rare.]

gastrimargism†, *n.* [< Gr. γαστριμαργία, gluttony, γαστρίμαργος, gluttonous (< γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, + μάργος, raging, furious, greedy, gluttonous), + *-ism.*] Gluttony.

Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargism* and belly-chear. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

gastritis (gas-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-. Combining form of *gaster*2.

gastrocele (gas'trō-sēl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, a hernia of the stomach.

Gastrochæna (gas-trō-kē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Spengler, 1783), also *Gastrochena*, *Gastrochœna*; irreg. < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + χαίνειν, gape.] The typical genus of the family *Gastrochænidæ*. *G. mumia* is an example.

Dorsal, Ventral, and Lateral Views of *Gastrochæna*. The ventral view shows the dried mantle with the pedal perforation.

gastrochænid (gas-trō-kē'nid), *n.* [< *Gastrochæna* + *-id.*] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Gastrochænidæ*.

Gastrochænidæ (gas-trō-kē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Gastrochæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Gastrochæna* and variously limited. As generally used, it is restricted to species having the mantle-margins mostly connected, elongated siphons, elongated unequal branchiæ connected behind, and a small digitiform foot. The shell is equivalve, gaping, without hinge-teeth, with an external ligament, a deep pallial impression, and unequal muscular scars. They mostly burrow into shells, stone, or mud, and form a kind of tube which does not coalesce at all with the valves of the shell. The name has also been extended to embrace the families *Aspergillidæ* and *Clavagellidæ*. See *watering-pot shell*, under *shell*.

gastrochene (gas'trō-kēn), *n.* One of the *Gastrochænidæ*.

gastrochenite (gas-trō-kē'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Gastrochænites* (Leymerie), < *Gastrochæna*, q. v.] A fossil gastrochene, or some similar shell.

gastrocnemial (gas-trok-nē'mi-al), *a.* [< *gastrocnemius* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the gastrocnemius; forming a part of the calf of the leg.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *gastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γαστροκνημία, the calf of the leg, < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κνήμη, leg.] A superficial muscle of the posterior tibial region, arising from the femur and inserted into the tarsus, the action of which extends the foot upon the leg, and flexes the leg upon the thigh: so called from its character in man, in whom it forms, together with the solous, the protuberant or "bellying" part of the calf of the leg. In man the gastrocnemius arises by two heads, inner and outer, from the corresponding condyles of the femur, is joined by the soleus, and then forms a very stout tendon, the tendo Achillis, which is inserted into the tuberosity of the os calcis or heel-bone. (See cut under *muscle*.) In animals in which there is no soleus the two heads of the gatrocnemius often form two muscles, distinct in their whole length, with separate Achillean tendons.—**Gastrocnemius externus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the outer condyle of the femur; the external gastrocnemius, when there are two.—**Gastrocnemius internus**, the part of the gastrocnemius which arises from the inner condyle of the femur; the internal gastrocnemius, when there are two.

gastrocœlus (gas-trō-sē'lus), *n.*; pl. *gastrocœli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κοῖλος, hollow.] In *entom.*, either one of two lateral pits or depressions at the base of the second abdominal tergite, as in many *Ichneumonidæ*.

gastrocolic (gas-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + κόλον, the colon.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the colon.—**Gastrocolic omentum**, the epiploön, great omentum, or caul, a quadruple fold of the peritoneum hanging down from the stomach and colon.

gastrocystic (gas-trō-sis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to a gastrocystis.

gastrocystis (gas-trō-sis'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, + κύστις, bladder (cyst).] In *embryol.*, the germ-vesicle or blastodermic vesicle of a mammal. *Haeckel.* It has the form and appearance of a blastula or vesicular morula, being a hollow globule of a single layer of ectoderm-cells, filled with fluid, and containing a comparatively small mass of endoderm-cells adherent to one part of its inner surface. But morphologically it differs from a true blastula in that it is formed from a gastrula after gastrulation, not from a morula before gastrulation, this being a course of development characteristic of mammals.

Gastrodela (gas-trō-dē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + δῆλος, manifest.] A superfamily of rotifers, having no intestine or anus, represented by the family *Asplanchnidæ*. *Ehrenberg*, 1832. Also *Gasterodela*.

gastrodiscus (gas-trō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + δίσκος, a disk.] **1.** Pl. *gastrodisci* (-ī). In *embryol.*, an intestinal germ-disk; the germ-disk or germinal area of the germ-vesicle of a mammal, as distinguished from the similar but morphologically different germinating area of other animals. It occurs only in that vesicular stage of a mammalian embryo known as the gastrocystis, and consists of a heap of endoderm-cells massed at one place on the interior of a hollow ball of ectoderm-cells. See *blastula*, *gastrocystis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of trematoid worms.

gastroduodenal (gas″trō-dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *duodenum*, q. v.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the stomach and duodenum: as, the *gastroduodenal* artery.

gastroduodenitis (gas″trō-dū″ō-dē-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *duodenitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

gastrodynia (gas-trō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the stomach; gastralgia.

gastro-enteric (gas″trō-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔντερα, intestines. Cf. *enteric.*] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

gastro-enteritis (gas″trō-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., prop. **gastrenteritis*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἔντερα, intestines, + *-itis*. Cf. *enteritis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastro-epiploic (gas″trō-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἐπίπλοον, q. v.] Pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploön or great omentum.

gastro-esophageal (gas″trō-ē-sō-fā'jē-al), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. Cf. *esophageal.*] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the esophagus: as, *gastro-esophageal* ganglia.

gastrohepatic (gas″trō-hē-pat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ἧπαρ (ἡπατ-), liver. Cf. *hepatic.*] Pertaining both to the stomach and to the liver: as, the *gastrohepatic* omentum.—**Gastrohepatic omentum**, a reflection of the peritoneum between the stomach and the liver.

gastrohysterotomy (gas″trō-his-tē-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + *hysterotomy.*] In *surg.*, the Cæsarean section (which see, under *Cæsarean*).

Eighty-three children saved by *gastro-hysterotomy* in England. *Medical News*, LII. 413.

gastroid (gas'troid), *a.* [< Gr. γαστροειδής, belly-like, potbellied, < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the belly or stomach: applied to parts of animals and plants. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

gastro-intestinal (gas″trō-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the stomach and intestines; gastro-enteric.

gastrolater (gas-trol'ā-tėr), *n.* [< F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgrave), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), belly, stomach, + -λάτρης, as in εἰδωλολάτρης, an idolater: see *idolater.*] One whose god is his belly. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Pantagruel observed two sorts of troublesome and too officious apparitors, whom he very much detested. The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *Gastrolaters*.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolatrous (gas-trol'ā-trus), *a.* [As *gastrolater* + *-ous.*] Belly-worshiping. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The variety we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons was not less.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 58.

gastrolith (gas'trō-lith), *n.* [< NL. *gastrolithus*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + λίθος, stone.] A gastric concretion or calculus; a stony concretion in the stomach; a bezoar; specifically, one of the concretions called crabs' eyes in the stomach of some crustaceans, as the crawfish. See *eye*1, *n.*, 12.

The *gastrolith*, a discoidal stony mass, interposed between the cellular and cuticular layers of the anterior cardiac wall.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 210.

gastrolithus (gas-trol'i-thus), *n.*; pl. *gastrolithi* (-thī). [NL.] A gastrolith.

Gastrolobium (gas-trō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + λοβός, a pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs peculiar to western Australia, some of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses. There are about 30 species, with bright-yellow flowers and inflated pods. They are called by the settlers *poison-plants*, because they often prove fatal to cattle that browse upon them.

gastrology (gas-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γαστρολογία, the title of a work of Archestratus, in a special sense (see *gastronomy*), < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] A treatise on the stomach. *Maunder.*

gastromalacia (gas″trō-ma-lā'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μαλακία, soft-

ness, weakness, < μαλακός, soft, weak.] In *pathol.*, softening of the stomach, arising in most cases from post-mortem digestion, but sometimes existing during life.

gastromancy (gas'trō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *gastromantie*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. γαστρομαντείεσθαι, divine by the belly.] In *antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words which seemed to be uttered from the belly; divination by ventriloquism. (*b*) A species of divination by means of large-bellied glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the center of which figures were supposed to appear by magic art.

gastromargue (gas'trō-märg), *n.* [F., < NL. *Gastromargus* or *Gastrimargus* (Spix), an unused genus name, < Gr. γαστρίμαργος, gluttonous: see *gastrimargism*.] A monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*. *Geoffroy*.

gastromyth† (gas'trō-mith), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + μυθείσθαι, speak, < μῦθος, word, speech: see *myth*.] One whose voice appears to come from the belly; a ventriloquist. *Blount*.

gastronome (gas'trō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *gastronome* = Pg. It. *gastronomo*: see *gastronomy*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

The happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines from Burgundy to Tokay.
L. F. Simpson.

gastronomer (gas-tron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *astronomer*.] One versed in gastronomy; one who is a judge of good living; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

The Roman Apicius, one of the three *gastronomers* of that name, devised a sort of cakes which were termed Apicians. *Amer. Cyc.*, V. 298.

gastronomic, gastronomical (gas-trō-nom'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (gas-tron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *gastronomy* + *-ist*.] Same as *gastronomer*.

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronomy (gas-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastronomie* = Sp. *gastronomía* = Pg. It. *gastronomia*, < Gr. γαστρονομία, another title given to the work of Archestratus called γαστρολογία (see *gastrology*), < γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + νέμειν, regulate, < νόμος, rule, law.] The art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food; hence, the pleasures of the table; epicurism.

Those incomparable men, who, retiring from a sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal to the profound science of *gastronomy*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

gastronosos (gas-tren'ō-sos), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastropacha (gas-trop'ā-kä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), irreg. < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + παχύς, thick.] A genus of bombycid

Gastropacha hildei, natural size.

moths having somewhat dentate wings, stout body, long palpi, and short antennæ. The species occur rarely in North and South America, more commonly in Europe, and especially in Asia; one is also Australian. *G. quercifolia* is a common European example.

gastroparalysis (gas″trō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the stomach.

gastroparietal (gas″trō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + L. *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietes, parietal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach or the alimentary canal and the parietes or walls of the cavity in which it is situated.—**Gastroparietal band**, in *Brachiopoda* and *Polyzoa*, a kind of mesentery which extends from the midgut to the parietes of the cœloma, forming a partition in the cœlomatic cavity. In *Polyzoa*, also called the *funiculus*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

gastropathic (gas-trō-path'ik), *a.* [< *gastropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastropathy.

gastropathy (gas-trop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πάθος, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the stomach.

Gastrophilus, *n.* See *Gasterophilus*.

gastrophrenic (gas-trō-frē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + φρήν, the diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm: applied to a fold of the peritoneum between these organs.

Gastrophysema (gas″trō-fi-sē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + φύσημα, a breath, a bubble, < φυσᾶν, blow, breathe.] A supposed genus of physemarian chalk-sponges, related to *Haliphysema*, but having several chambers. According to Haeckel (1876), these sponges are very near the archetypal gastrula in structure. It is really a foraminiferous form, not a sponge at all. See *sponge*.

gastropneumonic (gas″trō-nū-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πνεύμων, the lungs.] Pertaining to the stomach and the lungs: applied to the continuous mucous membrane of the digestive and respiratory tracts.

gastropod, Gastropoda, etc. See *gasteropod*, etc.

gastropore (gas'trō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + πόρος, pore.] The pore or orifice of a gastrozoöid or nutritive polypite. *Moseley*, 1881.

gastrorrhagia (gas-trō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas-tror'a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ῥαφή, a seam, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen.

gastrorrhea, gastrorrhœa (gas-trō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *gastrorrhœa*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbid increase in the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach.

gastroscopic (gas-trō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gastroscopy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gastroscopy.

gastroscopy (gas-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + σκοπεῖν, look after.] In *med.*, an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease.

gastrosplenic (gas-trō-splē'nik), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + σπλήν, the spleen.] Pertaining to the stomach and the spleen.—**Gastrosplenic ligament** or **omentum**, the fold of peritoneum by which the spleen is attached to the stomach.

gastrostegal (gas-tros'tē-gal), *a.* [As *gastrostege* + *-al*.] Covering the belly, as the ventral scutes of a snake; pertaining to the gastrosteges.

gastrostege (gas'trō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στέγος, a roof.] One of the scales or scutes which cover the abdomen of a snake from the head to the tail; an abdominal scute or scutellum. Snakes seldom have on the belly many small scales like those of the back and sides, being usually furnished instead with short, wide, transverse gastrosteges which reach from side to side, and are imbricated, the hind edge of one overlapping the fore edge of the next succeeding. By muscular action when the snake is wriggling the whole series of gastrosteges stand somewhat on edge, so that their sharp hind borders catch on the slightest inequality of the surface, over which the snake thus glides as if pushed along by numberless little feet. That such is the action of the gastrosteges may be inferred from the ineffectual writhing of a snake when placed on a perfectly smooth surface, as a plate of glass. The last gastrostege, technically called the *preanal* or *postabdominal*, is usually bifid, or otherwise modified. Scutes somewhat like gastrosteges cover the under side of the tail, and are known as *urosteges*. See *urostege*.

gastrostomize (gas-tros'tō-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gastrostomized*, ppr. *gastrostomizing*. [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, the mouth.] In *surg.*, to subject to the operation of gastrostomy.

Gastrostomus (gas-tros'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill and Ryder, 1883), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, of the order *Lyomeri* and family *Eurypharyngidæ*, having an eel-like form and enormously developed jaws, six or seven times as long as the rest of the skull, supporting a great gular pouch like a pelican's. The type species is named *G. bairdi*. It is an inhabitant of the deep sea, and has as yet been found only in the north Atlantic near the American coast.

gastrostomy (gas-tros'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + στόμα, mouth.] In *surg.*, the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, for introducing food when it cannot pass through the gullet, on account of obstruction or stricture.

gastrotomic (gas-trō-tom'ik), *a.* [< *gastrotomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gastrotomy.

gastrotomy (gas-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *gastrotomie*, < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + τομή, a cutting.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting into the stomach. (*b*) Laparotomy.

Gastrotricha (gas-trot'ri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] An order of worm-like organisms formed by Metchnikoff for the reception of *Ichthyidium*, a genus by some referred to the *Rotifera*: so called from the ciliated ventral surface. See *Echinoderes, Chætonotus*. The group is still very imperfectly known. By some it is made a class of animals and placed between *Rotifera* and *Nematoidea*. Also *Gasterotricha*.

gastrotrichous (gas-trot'ri-kus), *a.* [As *Gastrotricha* + *-ous*.] Having the ventral surface ciliated; specifically, having the characters of the *Gastrotricha*.

gastrovascular (gas-trō-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + L. *vasculum*, a little vessel: see *vascular*.] Common to or serving alike for the functions of digestion and circulation, as the body-cavity of some animals, or pertaining to the organs concerned in these processes.

Sagitta is temporarily cœlenterate, but the two *gastrovascular* sacs, each enclosing an enterocœle, become shut off from the alimentary canal and metamorphosed into the walls of the perivisceral cavity.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

Gastrovascular canal, a connection or communication between the enteric cavity proper and some part of the body-cavity.

In many Invertebrata, one or more diverticula of the archenteron extend into the perienteron and its contained mesoblast. Sometimes, as in the Cœlenterata, these remain connected with the alimentary cavity throughout life, and are termed *gastrovascular canals*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 586.

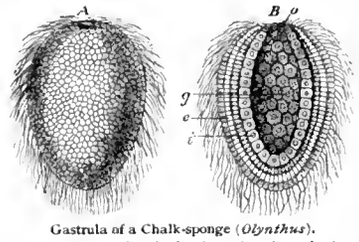
Gastrovascular space, a gastrovascular body-cavity.

Radially symmetrical animals with a body composed of cells. They have a body-cavity which serves alike for circulation and digestion (*gastrovascular space*).
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 209.

Gastrovascular system, in *Acalepha*. See the extract.

The principal digestive cavity [of acalephs] seldom remains single, but grows out into secondary cavities, which have the character of pouches, or of canals. . . . These accessory spaces of the digestive cavity, included with the latter under the designation *gastrovascular system*, undertake the function of a circulatory system, without being morphologically anything else than the differentiations of a primitive enteric cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 114.

gastrula (gas'trö-lä), *n.*; pl. *gastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *gaster*, < Gr. γαστήρ, belly, stomach: see *gaster*[2].] In *embryol.*, that form of the germ of the *Metazoa* which is a germ-cup of which the walls consist of two layers.



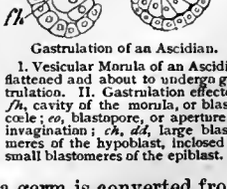
Gastrula of a Chalk-sponge (*Olynthus*).

A, external view. *B*, longitudinal section through the axis: *g*, primitive intestine (primitive intestinal cavity); *e*, blastopore or primitive mouth (primitive mouth-opening); *i*, inner cell-layer of the body-wall (the inner germ-layer, hypoblast, endoderm, or intestinal layer); *e*, outer cell-layer (the outer germ-layer, epiblast, ectoderm, or skin-layer). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

It is the result of that process of invagination which occurs in most animals, whereby a vesicular morula, blastosphere, or blastula is converted into a cup-like two-layered germ, with a blastopore or orifice of invagination, and an endoderm or membrane inclosing a primitive intestinal cavity, the endoderm itself being inclosed within an ectoderm. The word enters into many loose compounds of obvious meaning, as *gastrula-body, -cup, -form, -formation, -germ, -mouth, -stage, -stomach*, etc., mostly derived from the translation of the German compounds used in Haeckel's works. See *gastrulation*.

The stage of embryonic development in which the cellular wall consists of two layers of cells is called by Haeckel the "*gastrula* stage." *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., I. 339.

The *gastrula* seems to me the most important and significant germ-form of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man [(trans.), I. 192.



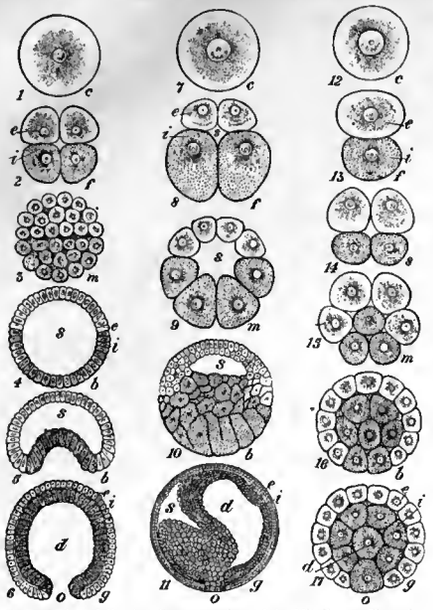
Gastrulation of an Ascidian.

I. Vesicular Morula of an Ascidian flattened and about to undergo gastrulation. II. Gastrulation effected. *fh*, cavity of the morula, or blastocœle; *eo*, blastopore, or aperture of invagination; *ch*, *dd*, large blastomeres of the hypoblast, inclosed in small blastomeres of the epiblast.

gastrular (gas'trö-lär), *a.* [< *gastrula* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation: as, a *gastrular* invagination.

gastrulation (gas-trō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *gastrula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the formation of a gastrula; the process whereby a germ is converted from a morula or a blastula into a gastrula. In most

animals gastrulation consists in the invagination of the blastula, and succeeds blastulation; in some, as mammals,



Gastrulation, following Segmentation of the Vitellus or Egg-cleavage of three kinds of Holoblastic Ova, or those which undergo total cleavage, seen in perpendicular cross-section through median plane of primitive intestinal cavity: *c*, outer or epiblastic or ectoderm cells (skin-layer), light; *i*, inner or hypoblastic or endoderm cells (intestinal layer), dark. (No nutritive yolk in these eggs; none advanced enough to show any mesoblastic cells or mesoderm.) To all, same letters mark same parts: *c*, the egg, ovum, cytula, or parent-cell; *f*, cleavage-cells, blastomeres, or segmentella; *m*, mulberry-germ or morula; *b*, vesicular germ or blastula; *g*, germ-cup or gastrula; *s*, cleavage-cavity, blastocœle, or hollow of blastulation; *d*, primitive intestinal cavity, archenteron, or hollow of gastrulation; *o*, primitive mouth, archæostoma, or blastopore. Figs. 1–6. Total, equal, and primordial egg-cleavage of the lowest true vertebrate (*Branchiostoma*), resulting in a pallngenetic or bell gastrula. 1, cytula (archicytula); 2, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 3, morula (archimorula) of many cells; 4, blastula (archiblastula); 5, same undergoing gastrulation by inversion, invagination, or emboly; 6, gastrula (archigastrula). Figs. 7–11. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of an amphibian (frog), resulting in a modified or hood gastrula. 7, cytula (amphicytula); 8, cleavage stage of 4 cells; 9, morula (amphimorula) already in process of blastulation; 10, blastula (amphiblastula) completed; 11, gastrula (amphigastrula), still showing traces of blastular stage. Figs. 12–17. Total but unequal egg-cleavage of a mammal (woman), resulting in another modified amphigastrula or hood gastrula. 12, cytula; 13, cleavage stage of 2 cells; 14, same, of 4 cells; 15, morula beginning to undergo gastrulation without actual blastulation; 16, gastrulation further advanced (theoretically corresponding to the blastulæ of figs. 4, 5, and 10); 17, gastrulation completed (and to be followed, not preceded as in the other cases, by blastulation, or the formation of a blastodermic vesicle). (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

a kind of gastrulation ensues directly upon morulation, and therefore precedes blastulation.

gastruran (gas-trö′ran), *n.* [< Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach, + οὐρά, tail, + *-an.*] One of the stomatopodous crustaceans.

Gastrus (gas′trus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), < Gr. γαστήρ (γαστρ-), stomach: see *gaster*[2].] Same as *Gasterophilus.*

gas-washer (gas′wosh″ėr), *n.* In *gas-making*, an apparatus into which the gas in process of purification is passed from the condenser, and which is designed to free the gas from ammonia. Several forms of washer have been in use, the essential principle of all being the bringing of every particle of the gas into intimate contact with water, for which ammonia has a strong affinity. The gas passes from the washer to the gas-purifier. See also *scrubber.*

gas-water (gas′wâ″tėr), *n.* Water through which coal-gas has been passed, and which has absorbed the impurities of the gas. It is impregnated with sulphids and ammoniacal salts.

gas-well (gas′wel), *n.* A well or boring from which natural gas escapes persistently and in considerable quantity. Some borings in western Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio discharge gas enough to be of value for heating and illuminating purposes. See *natural gas*, under *gas.*

Practically all the large *gas-wells* struck before 1882 were accidentally discovered in boring for oil. *Science*, V. 521.

gas-works (gas′wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment in which illuminating gas is manufactured, and whence it is distributed by pipes to points of consumption.

gat[1]† (gat). An old preterit of *get*[1].

gat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat.*

gatch (gach), *n.* [Pers. *gach*, Hind. *gāch*, plaster, mortar.] Plaster as used in Persian gatch-work.

By the aid of *gatch* or plaster of Paris, the artisan of Teherân often transforms these mud structurea into dreams of loveliness.

S. G. W. Benjamin, The Century, XXXII. 718.

gatch-decoration (gach′dek-ō-rā″shon), *n.* In Eastern art, especially Persian, decoration in molded plaster, by which means designs of great boldness can be carried out, even in inexpensive work.

gatchers (gach′ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, after-leavings of tin. *Weale.*

gatch-work (gach′wėrk), *n.* Work done with gatch; collectively, things produced with gatch-decoration.

gate[1] (gāt), *n.* [< ME. *gate, gat*, more commonly with initial palatal, *zate, zat, zeat, zet, yate, yhate* (> mod. E. dial. *yate*, Sc. also *yet, yett*), < AS. *geat* (pl. *geatu, gatu*), a gate, door (= OS. *gat*, a hole (applied to a needle's eye), = OFries. *gat, jet*, a hole, opening (as a breach in a dike), = D. *gat*, a hole, opening, gap, mouth, = MLG. LG. *gat*, a hole, opening, = Icel. *gat* (pl. *göt*), a hole (cf. comp. *skrār-gat*, a keyhole, *lūku-gat*, a trap-door), = Norw. *gat*, a hole, esp. a small hole made by a knife, a notch, groove (> *gata*, cut a hole, pierce with a knife, esp. of making buttonholes, = Icel. *gata*, bore (Haldorsen), = Dan. *gat*, a hole, a narrow inlet); perhaps < AS. *gitan* (pret. *geat*), get, reach: see *get*[1]. *Gate*[1] is usually confused with *gate*[2], a way, street, etc., or, if distinguished from it etymologically, referred to the same ult. root; but the words are prob. radically different. *Gate*[1] is not represented in HG. or Goth., while, on the other hand, *gate*[2] is peculiar to these branches, with the Scand., and does not belong originally to any of the LG. tongues.] **1.** A passage or opening closed by a movable barrier (a door or gate in sense 3); a gateway: commonly used with reference to such barrier, and specifically for the entrance to a large inclosure or building, as a walled city, a fortification, a great church or palace, or other public monument.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the *gate* of the city, and the two posts, and went away with them, bar and all. Judges xvi. 3.

Her husband is known in the *gates*, when he sitteth among the elders of the land. Prov. xxxi. 23.

All the princes of the King of Babylon came in and sat in the middle *gate*. Jer. xxxix. 3.

2. Hence, any somewhat contracted or difficult means or avenue of approach or passage; a narrow opening or defile: as, the Iron *Gates* of the Danube.

And in the porches of mine ear did pour
The leperous distilment; whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural *gates* and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

3. A movable barrier consisting of a frame or solid structure of wood, iron, or other material, set on hinges or pivots in or at the end of a passage in order to close it. Specifically—(*a*) A swinging frame, usually of openwork, closing a passage through an inclosing wall or fence: in this use distinguished from *door*, which is usually a solid frame closing a passage to a house or room. (*b*) A massive barrier closing the entrance to a fortification or other large building, as a factory, designed for the passage of vehicles, masses of persons, etc.: equivalent to *door*, 1, but rarely so used, except with reference to a door of great size or elaborate construction, as the entrance-doors of a cathedral.

Thursday, that was the xxiij Day of Julii, a bowth x or xj of the cloke, the *Gatys* of the holy Temple of the Sepulcre war Sett opyn And thanne we went all to the Mownte Syon to Dyner. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

Open the temple *gates* unto my love,
Open them wide that she may enter in.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 204.

(*c*) The movable framework which shuts or opens a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock or in a canal-lock. **4.** In *coal-mining*, an underground road connecting a stall with a main road or inclined plane. Also called *gate-road, gateway.* [Eng.] —**5.** In *founding:* (*a*) One of various forms of channels or openings made in the sand or molds, through which the metal flows (*pouring-gate*), or by means of which access is had to it, either for skimming its surface (*skimming-gate*) or for other purposes. (*b*) The waste piece of metal cast in the gate. (*c*) A ridge in a casting which has to be sawn off.—**6.** In *locksmithing*, one of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A sash or frame in which a saw is extended, to prevent buckling or bending.—**Cilician Gates.** See *Cilician.*—**Gate of justice**, a gate, as of a city, temple, etc., at which a sovereign or judge sat to receive complaints and administer justice. In some places, in observance of this custom, special structures following the general form of gates may have been erected to receive the throne of the justiciary. In the early middle ages, in various regions of Europe, as in southern France and in Italy, it was the custom for the king or the feudal lord to administer justice seated at the gates of the chief church; whence the expressions, with reference to judicial sentences, "at the gates," or "at the lions," in allusion to the sculptured lions with which the church gates were commonly adorned, as at the cathedral of St. Trophimus in Arles. Compare *Sublime Porte*, under *Porte.*

Nor can it be doubted that this [a ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a gate, not the door of a city or buildings, but a *gate of justice*, such as that where Mordecai sat at Susa.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

Gates of death. See *death's door*, under *death.*—**Ivory gate**, in poetical imagery, the semi-transparent gate of the house of Sleep, through which dreams appear distorted so as to assume flattering but delusive forms. The other gate is of transparent horn, through which true visions are seen by the dreamer. The allusion is to a legend in Greek mythology.

Two *gates* the silent house of Sleep adorn,
Of polish'd *ivory* this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise;
Through polish'd ivory pass delnding lies.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the *ivory gate*,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in that sleepy region stay.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I., Apol.

The angelic door or **gate.** See *door.*—**The beautiful gates, royal gates, silver gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door.*—**To break gates**, in English universities, as Cambridge and Oxford, to enter college after the hour to which a student has been restricted—a serious offense. See *gate*[1], *v.*, 2.—**To stand in the gate** or **gates**, in *Scrip.*, to occupy a position of advantage or defense.

Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word. Jer. vii. 2.

gate[1] (gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gated*, ppr. *gating.* [< *gate*[1], *n.*] **1.** To supply with a gate. —**2.** In the English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to punish by a restriction on customary liberty. An undergraduate may be gated for a breach of college discipline either by having to be within his college-gates by a certain hour, or by being denied liberty to go beyond the gates.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and *gated* him for a fortnight after hall.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xii.

gate[2] (gāt), *n.* [Also, and in the particular sense 'manner of walking, walk,' now usually spelled *gait*, but prop. *gate*, < ME. *gate* (never with initial *g*, *y*, being of Scand. origin), a way, road; fig., in certain adverbial phrases, way, manner (as *in what gate*, in what manner, *other gate* or *other gates*, in other manner (see *another-gates*), *no gates*, in no wise, *alle gate, algates*, always, at all events (see *algate*), *thus gate, thus gates*, in this manner, thus, *so gate, so gates*, in such manner, so, *how gates*, how, etc.); < Icel. *gata*, a way, path, road (in phrase *alla götu*, algates, always, throughout), = Norw. *gata*, a road, path, driveway, street, = Sw. *gata*, a street, lane, = Dan. *gade*, a street, = OHG. *gazza*, MHG. *gazze*, G. *gasse*, a street, = Goth. *gatwō*, a street. Usually confused with *gate*[1], a door, but the connection, if any, is remote: see *gate*[1]. A popular association with *go* (Sc. *gae*) has given special prominence to the particular sense 3, 'manner of walking, walk,' with senses thence derived, usually spelled *gait;* but there is no etymological connection with *go.*] **1.** A way; road; path; course. [Now chiefly Scotch, and also spelled *gait.*]

Thou canst [knowest] ful wel the riethe [right] *gate*
To Lincolne. *Havelok*, l. 846.

Als foghel fleghand [as flying fowl] . . .
Of whase *gate* men may no trace fynd.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7075.

On the *gate* we mette of thyne stronge theves sevene.
Sir Ferumbras, l. 1801 (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Ellis).

I was going to be an honest man; but the devil has this very day flung first a lawyer, and then a woman, in my *gate.* *Scott.*

I gaed a waefu' *gate* yestreen,
A *gate*, I fear, I'll sadly rue.
Burns, I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen.

[In this sense it is common in names of streets, as High*gate*, Bishops*gate*, Gallow*gate*, Kirk*gate*, etc., where *gate* is often understood to represent *gate*[1], a door or entrance.] **2.** Way; manner; mode of doing: used especially with *all, this, thus, other, no*, etc., in adverbial phrases. [Now only Scotch.]

Sule ye *thus gate* fro me fle?
Havelok, l. 2419.

None *other gates* was he dighte,
Bot in thre gayt [goat] skynnes.
Sir Perceval, l. 658 (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell).

Gae wa, lad; dinna blaw in folks' luga that *gate.*
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xii.

In particular—**3**†. Way or manner of walking; walk; carriage. [In this use now spelled *gait*, and usually associated (erroneously) with the verb *go.* See the etymology, and *gait.*]—**4**†. Movement on a course or way; progress; procession; journey; expedition.

Than Schir Gawine the Gay
Prayt for the journay,
That he might furth wend.
The king grantit the *gait* to Schir Gawayne.
Gawan and Gologras, iii. 12.

She to her wagon clombe; clombe all the rest,
And forth together went with sorow fraught; . . .
And all the grisely Monsters of the See
Stood gaping at their *gate*, and wondred them to see.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 32.

5†. Room or opportunity for going forward; space to move in.

Here, ye gomes, gose a rome, giffe vs *gate*,
We muste steppe to yone aterne of a-state.
York Plays, p. 279.

Nae gait, nowhere; in no direction or place. [Scotch.]

Wae were the hearts [in merry Carlisle],
For she was *nae gait* found.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 246).

To take one's gait, to take or go one's own way; be off.

gate[2]† (gāt), *v. i.* [< *gate*[2], *n.*] To go. *Davies.*

Three stags sturdye were vnder
Neere the seacost *gating*, theym slot thee clusterus heerd-flock
In greene frith browsing. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 190.

gate[3] (gāt), *n.* An archaic or dialectal form of *goat*.

So schooled the *Gate* her wanton sonne,
That answerd his mother, All should be done.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

gate-bill (gāt'bil), *n.* In English universities, the record of an undergraduate's failure to be within his college at or before a specified hour of the night.

To avoid *gate-bills*, he will be out at night as late as he pleases, . . . climb over the college walls, and fee his Gyp well. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 128.

gate-chamber (gāt'chām″bėr), *n.* A recess, as in a wall, into which a gate folds.

gate-channel (gāt'chan″el), *n.* Same as *gate*[1], 5 (*a*).

gated (gā'ted), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having gates.

Thy mountains moulded into forms of men,
Thy hundred-*gated* capitals.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Broken at intervals by *gated* sluiceways.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 201.

gate-end (gāt'end), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the inby end of a gate. [Eng.]—**Gate-end plate**, in *coal-mining*, a large iron plate upon which the mine-cars or trams are turned round when they come from the stall-face, in order to be taken along the gate. [Eng.]

gate-fine (gāt'fīn), *n.* In English universities, a fine imposed upon an undergraduate who violates the restrictions under which he is laid by being gated. See *gate*[1], *v. t.*, 2.

gate-going† (gāt'gō″ing), *n.* Wayfaring.

Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage *gate-going*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 293.

gate-hook (gāt'hůk), *n.* That part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and supports the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house (gāt'hous), *n.* A house at a gate. (*a*) A porter's lodge or house at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) Especially, in *arch.*, a structure over or beside the gate giving entrance to a city, castle, abbey, college, etc., and forming a guard-house or

Gate-house.—Porte de Joigny, Vitré, France.

the abode of the gate-keeper. In the middle ages such houses were often large and imposing structures, ornamented with niches, statues, pinnacles, etc., and they were generally strongly fortified and well adapted for defense, being sometimes used as prisons.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affoords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

But his [the king's] messenger, being carried to the Earl of Essex, was by him used very roughly, and by the houses committed to the *gatehouse*, not without the motion of some men that he might be executed as a spy.
Clarendon, Civil War, II. 76.

(*c*) A small house or lodge used by a person who attends the gate at a level crossing on a railroad. (*d*) A house erected over the gate of a reservoir for regulating the flow of water.

gate-keeper (gāt'kē″pėr), *n.* One who keeps a gate, as of a turnpike, race-course, railroad-crossing, private grounds, etc.

gateless (gāt'les), *a.* [< *gate*[1] + *-less.*] Without a gate.

gateman (gāt'man), *n.*; pl. *gatemen* (-men). **1.** The person who has charge of the opening and shutting of a gate. (*a*) The porter who attends to the gate at the entrance to a mansion, institution, etc. (*b*) The person in charge of a gate at a level crossing on a railroad.

2. The lessee or collector at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting (gāt'mē″ting), *n.* A meeting for races or athletic contests where gate-money is taken. *E. D.*

Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*.
Daily News, July 14, 1881.

gate-money (gāt'mun″i), *n.* The receipts taken in at the gate or entrance for admission to an athletic contest or other exhibition.

gate-post (gāt'pōst), *n.* One of the side-posts that support a gate.

The mountains within this tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chiefest; unto which he carried the *gate-post* of Gaza. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. x. § 2.

gate-road (gāt'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4. [Eng.]

gate-row† (gāt'rō), *n.* A lane; a street. *Nares.*

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being thereto driven through very povertie.
Terence, MS. (trans.), 1619.

gate-saw (gāt'sâ), *n.* A saw extended in a gate. See *gate*[1], 7.

gate-shutter (gāt'shut″ėr), *n.* A spade or paddle used in founding to prevent the molten metal from entering the channel when the mold or bed is full, and to turn it into other molds or beds.

gate-tower (gāt'tou″ėr), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a tower built beside or over a gate, as of a city, etc., for the purpose of defending the passage.

Gate-tower or Barbican, Walmgate Bar, York, England.

Such structures were often of considerable size and great military strength. The famous Bastille at Paris was strictly a gate-tower. See *barbican*[1], 1 (*b*).

gatetrip† (gāt'trip), *n.* A footstep; gait; mode of walking. *Davies.*

Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken,
Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with *gatetrip* Iulus.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 675.

gate-valve (gāt'valv), *n.* A valve used in a gas- or water-main; a stop-valve.

gate-vein (gāt'vān), *n.* [A translation of NL. name *vena porta.*] The great abdominal vein; the portal vein, or vena portæ. See *portal* and *vein*.

For he—for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now!)—for he is thine.
Browning, Sordello, i.

gateward[1] (gāt'wârd), *n.* [< ME. *gateward, zateward, yateward, yeteward;* < *gate*[1] + *ward*, a keeper.] The keeper of a gate.

Now loud the heedful *gateward* cried—
"Prepare ye all for blows and blood!"
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4.

gateward[2], **gatewards** (gāt'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward a gate or the gate.

gateway (gāt'wā), *n.* **1.** A passage; an entrance; an opening which is or may be closed with a gate, as in a fence or wall.

Old bastions built upon the solid tufa, vast gaping *gateways* black in shadow.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 96.

2. A frame or an arch in which a gate is hung: sometimes extended to the gate-house or gate-tower surmounting or flanking an entrance or a gate, and designed for ornament or defense.

A happy lover who has come
To look on her that loves him well,
Who lights and rings the *gateway* bell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, viii.

The sculptures of these *gateways* form a perfect picture Bible of Buddhism as it existed in India in the first century of the Christian Era.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 98.

Passing beneath the low vaulted *gateway*, we stood within a square place, a complete wilderness of ruins.
O'Donovan, Merv, xx.

3. A means of ingress or egress generally—more frequently of ingress; an avenue; a passage; an approach.

The five *gateways* of knowledge. *G. Wilson.*

Either Truth is born
Beyond the polar gleam forlorn,
Or in the *gateways* of the morn.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. In *coal-mining*, same as *gate*[1], 4.

gatewise (gāt'wīz), *adv.* [< *gate*[1] + *-wise.*] So as to resemble a gate or gateway; in the form of a gate.

Three circles of stones set up *gatewise*. *Fuller.*

gather (gaᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gader* (the *th* in *gather* and *together*, as in *father, mother, weather*, etc., representing an orig. *d*), < ME. *gaderen, gadren*, also *gederen, gedren*, < AS. *gaderian, gæderian, gadorigean, gadrian, gædrian, gædrigean* (= OFries. *gaderia, gaduria, gadria, garia*, NFries. *gearjen* = D. *gaderen* = LG. *gadern, gaddern* = G. dial. *gattern*), gather, < AS. *geador*, also in comp. *on-geador, eal-geador*, together, *-gædere*, in comp. *æt-gædere, tō-gædere*, together (= D. and LG. *te gader* = MHG. *gater*, together: see *together*), *gader-, gæder-*, in comp. *gader-tang, gæder-tang*, continuous, in connection; with adv. suffix *-or, -er*, from a root which appears in AS. *gæd* (rare and poet.), fellowship, *gædeling*, a fellow, companion (see *gadling*[1]), and in MHG. *gaten*, G. *gatten*, join, couple, match; orig. prob. 'fit, suit,' and prob. the ult. root of *good*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or draw together; assemble; congregate; collect; make a collection or aggregation of.

And aftyr vlij Days, whanne they war ageyn *gaderyd* to gedyr, And Seynt Thomas with them, he cam vpon them agen. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

But the blood that is unjustly spilt is not again *gathered* up from the ground by repentance.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 21.

Jacob said, . . . *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap. Gen. xxxi. 46.

The thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the *gather'd* clouds for rain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

I mounted into the window-seat; *gathering* up my feet, I sat cross-legged like a Turk.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

2. To take by selection from among other things; sort out or separate, as what is desired or valuable; cull; pick; pluck.

Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi. 47.

Like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

How much more properly do those men act who . . . live by the rules of reason and religion, grow old by degrees, and are *gather'd*, like ripe sheaves, into the garner.
Gilpin, Works, II. 1.

How sweet, on this autumnal day,
The wild-wood fruits to *gather!*
Wordsworth, Yarrow Visited.

Many thoughts worth *gathering* are dropped along these pages. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

3. To bring closer together the component parts of; draw into smaller compass, as a garment; hence, to make folds in, as the brow by contracting it.

The men, as well as women, suffer their haire to grow long, colour it, and *gather* it into a net or caule on the top of their heads. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Where sits our sulky, sullen dame,
Gathering her brows like gathering storm,
Nursing her wrath to keep it warm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

The king, with *gathered* brow, and lips
Wreathed by long scorn, did inly sneer and frown.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 23.

Madame De Manves disengaged her hand, *gathered* her shawl, and smiled at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 490.

Hence—**4.** In *sewing*, to full or shirr (a piece of cloth) by running a thread through it and then drawing it in small puckers by means of the thread.

A dress of rose-colored satin, very short, and as full in the skirt as it could be *gathered*, replaced the brown frock she had previously worn. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

5. In *building*, to contract or close in, as a drain or chimney.—**6.** To acquire or gain, with or without effort; accumulate; win.

No Snow-ball ever *gathered* Greatness so fast by rolling as his [the Duke of Hereford's] forces encreased by marching forward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. *Dryden.*

7. To accumulate by saving and bringing together; amass.

I *gathered* me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccl. ii. 8.

I waste but little, I have *gather'd* much.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 6.

Whereas in a land one doth consume and wsste,
'Tis fit another be to *gather* in as fast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 364.

8. To collect or learn by observation or reasoning; infer; conclude.

Let me say no more!
Gather the sequel by that went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

[He] thereupon *gathered* that it might signify her error in denying inherent righteousness.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 326.

Presently the words Jamaica, Kingston, Spanish Town, indicated the West Indies as his residence; and it was with no little surprise I *gathered*, ere long, that he had there first seen and become acquainted with Mr. Rochester.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

9. To bring into order; arrange; settle.

Will you *gather* up your wits a little,
And hear me?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

Who take[s] upon him such a charge as this,
Must come with pure thoughts and a *gather'd* mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

10. In *glass-manuf.*, to collect from the pot (a mass of molten glass) on the end of an iron tube, preparatory to blowing. This operation is performed by a workman called a *gatherer*. See *gatherer*, 6.

In the liquid state, glass can be poured or ladled directly from the crucible; in the viscous state, it can be *gathered* or coiled on the heated end of an iron rod.
Glass-making, p. 12.

A piece of pale greenish sheet-glass transferred, then in the semi-fluid state, . . . to a small pot in which it was maintained during four or five hours at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being *gathered*.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 100.

To be gathered to one's fathers. See *father*.—**To gather aft a sheet** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of a sheet.—**To gather breath,** to take breath; pause to rest or reflect; have respite.—**To gather ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To gather one's self up** or **together,** to collect all one's powers or faculties for a strong effort, as a person when about to make a leap first contracts his limbs and muscles.

I *gather myself together* as a man doth when he intendeth to show his strength. *Palsgrave.*

Gathering up my selfe by further consideration, I resolved yet to make one triall more.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 54.

The next vast breaker curled its edge,
Gathering itself for a mightier leap.
Lowell, Appledore.

To gather up one's crumbs. See *crumb*[1].—**To gather way,** to get headway by sail or steam, as a ship, so as to answer the helm.=**Syn. 1.** To muster.—**2.** To reap, cull, crop.—**7.** To hoard, heap up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To collect; congregate; come together: as, the clouds *gather* in the west.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and *gather* to the eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

In the heavens the cloud of force and guile
Was *gathering* dark that sent them o'er the sea
To win new lands for their posterity.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

We draw near to Spalato; we see the palace and the campanile, and round the palace and the campanile everything *gathers*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 220.

2. To increase; grow larger by accretion.

Hate is a wrath, not shewende,
But of long tyme *gatherende*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii.

His bulky folly *gathers* as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows.
Dryden, Epil. to Man of Mode, l. 19.

For amidst them all, through century after century of *gathering* vanity and festering guilt, that white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the dead ear of Venice, "Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, II. iv. § 71.

3. To come to a head, as a sore in suppurating.—**To gather to a head,** to ripen; come into a state of preparation for action or effect.

Now does my project *gather to a head.*
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To come together, muster, cluster.

gather (ga*th*'ėr), *n.* [< *gather*, *v.*] **1.** A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it.

Give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 925.

The fine-lined *gathers;* the tiny dots of stitches that held them to their delicate bindings.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, i.

2. A slight forward inclination of the axle-spindle of a carriage, to insure the even running of the wheel.

Axles may be set when cold to give them the proper "pitch" and *gather* at one operation.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 43.

gatherable (ga*th*'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *gather* + *-able.*] Capable of being collected, or of being deduced from premises.

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λύτρον, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)
T. Godwin, Moses and Aaron, i. 6.

gatherer (ga*th*'ėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gaderer;* < *gather*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which gathers or collects: frequent in compounds: as, a tax-*gatherer;* a news-*gatherer.*

Mathew, whiche was a toll *gaderer*, anon as he was called of God, forsoke that life and folowed Christ.
Bp. Fisher, The Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. xxxii.

Eumenes committed the several cities of his government to his most trusty friends, and appointed them garrisons, with judges, and *gatherers* of his tributes, such as pleased him best, without any interposing of Perdiccas.
Abp. Ussher, Annals.

Persons . . . going about as patent-*gatherers*, or *gatherers* of alms under pretence of loss by fire or other casualty. *Fielding*, Causes of the Increase of Robbers.

Specifically—**2.** One who gets in a crop: as, a hay-*gatherer.*—**3.** In *bookbinding*, one who collects the printed sheets of a book in consecutive order.—**4.** One who makes plaits or folds in a garment, or a contrivance in a sewing-machine for effecting this.—**5†.** Formerly, the man who took the money at the entrance to a theater. *Nares.*

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Alleyn Papers* (ed. Collier).

6. In *glass-manuf.*, a workman who collects a mass of molten glass from the pot, on the end of an iron rod or pipe, usually as a preliminary to blowing.

The metal being brought to a proper condition for working, the *gatherer* dips into the pot of metal an iron pipe.
Encyc. Brit., X. 660.

gathering (ga*th*'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *gadering, gadring, gedering, gedring,* < AS. *gaderung, gegaderung*, a gathering, congregation, < *gaderian*, gather: see *gather, v.*] **1.** The act of assembling, collecting, or making a collection, as of money.

Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

I'll make a *gathering* for him, I, a purse, and put the poor slave in fresh rags. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. That which is gathered together. (*a*) A crowd; an assembly; specifically, a concourse of spectators or participants for some purpose of common interest.

But wi' young Waters, that brave knight,
There came a gay *gatherin'*.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 301).

At the time of which my story treats, there was a great family *gathering* at the castle.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 193.

(*b*) A collection or assemblage of anything; a contribution.

Euery man did eate hys fill, and there was nothyng lackyng, insomuche that seuen baskettes wer fylled of the *gatheringis* of scrappes which remayned.
J. Udall, On Mat. xxv.

(*c*) An inflamed and suppurating swelling. (*d*) A wooden construction about a scuttle in a roof. (*e*) In *building*, a contraction of any passage, as of a drain, or of a fireplace at its junction with the flue.

3. The act of making gathers, or of giving shape to a garment, as a skirt, by means of gathers.—**4.** In *glass-manuf.*, the act of coiling or collecting a mass of molten glass in the viscous state on the end of a rod or tube.—**5.** The collection in proper order of the folded sections, plates, or maps of an unbound book or pamphlet.—**Gathering of the clans,** in former times, in Scotland, a general mustering of clans on some great emergency, as for a warlike expedition or for the common defense against an invasion; hence, any general gathering of persons for the accomplishment of some purpose of common interest.

gathering-board (ga*th*'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* A table, commonly in the shape of a horseshoe, on which the leaves of a book to be bound are laid in convenient positions for the gatherers who collect the signatures to make up the book. Sometimes the table is circular, and made to travel round its center, thus bringing the signatures in turn to the gatherers.

gathering-coal (ga*th*'ėr-ing-kōl), *n.* A large piece of coal used for the same purpose as a gathering-peat. See *gathering-peat*, 2.

"Hout, . . . lassie," said Robin, "hae done wi' your clavers, and put on the *gathering-coal.*"
Petticoat-Tales, I. 219.

gathering-hoop (ga*th*'ėr-ing-höp), *n.* A hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so that the permanent hoop may be slipped on.

gathering-iron (ga*th*'ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a gathering-rod.

If to a part of the bulb remote from the *gathering-iron* a second iron be attached by a seal of glass, the bulb may be prolonged into [a] tube. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-note (ga*th*'ėr-ing-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, the arbitrary pause often made on the last syllable of a recited portion, to enable all the singers to begin the cadence together.

gathering-pallet (ga*th*'ėr-ing-pal″et), *n.* A pallet forming part of the striking mechanism of a clock, and serving to arrest its motion at the proper moment.

That little piece called the *gathering-pallet*, which is squared on to the prolonged arbor of the third wheel, gathers up the teeth of the rack.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 166.

gathering-peat (ga*th*'ėr-ing-pēt), *n.* **1†.** A fiery peat which in former times was sent round by the borderers of Scotland to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was sent by the Highlanders.—**2.** A peat put into a fire at night, with the hot embers gathered about it, to keep the fire till morning. [Scotch in both senses.]

gathering-rod (ga*th*'ėr-ing-rod), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, an iron rod upon which the viscous glass is gathered and coiled. *Glass-making*, p. 12.

gathering-string (ga*th*'ėr-ing-string), *n.* A cord or ribbon usually run through a shirr or tuck in a garment or other article, for the purpose of drawing it up into folds or puckers.

gathering-thread (ga*th*'ėr-ing-thred), *n.* In *sewing*, the thread by which gathers are made and held.

gati (gä'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton diaper cloth made in India.

Gatling gun. See *gun.*

gatten-tree (gat'n-trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gatter, gatter-tree (gat'ėr, -trē), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gatteridge, gattridge (gat'ėr-ij, -rij), *n.* Same as *gaiter-tree.*

gattie (gat'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian soluble gum, much like gum arabic.

gattine (ga-tēn'), *n.* [F.] A disease of the silkworm of commerce, *Sericaria mori.* By some authorities it is considered to be a kind of flaccidity or flacherie, and by others a mild form or an incipient stage of pebrine in which the characteristic corpuscles of the latter have not developed.

Owing to the ravages of *gattine*, the silk industry has greatly declined since 1864. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 613.

gat-tothed†, *a.* [ME., only in the following passages; either < *gat*, older form of *got*, E. *goat*, + *tothed*, toothed, or an error for **gap-tothed* or **gag-tothed:* see *gap* and *gag-tooth.*] A word of dubious form and meaning, in the following passages, either 'having a goatish or lickerish tooth,' that is, 'wanton, lustful,' or 'having gaps in one's teeth,' or 'having projecting teeth.' See etymology.

Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.
Gat-tothed was sche, sothly for to seye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 467.

Gat-tothid I was, and that bicam me weel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 603.

gattridge, *n.* See *gatteridge.*

gattus (gat'us), *n.* [ML. var. of *cattus*, cat: see *cat.*] A movable shed for service in medieval sieges: same as *cat*[1], 8.

gau (gou), *n.* [G., < MHG. *gou, göu,* < OHG. *gawi, gowi, gewi* = Goth. *gawi*, a district, country; prob. = AS. **geá* (erroneously cited as **gā*), a word not found, but prob. existent as the first element of the orig. form of E. *yeoman:* see *yeoman.*] A territorial and administrative division of the old Germanic state which included several villages or communities, and seems to have corresponded at first to the hundred, but later to a division more nearly resembling a modern county. The word still forms part of several place-names, as Oberammer*gau* in Bavaria.

The four [marks] were in A. D. 804 made into a *Gau*, in which the archbishop of Bremen had the royal rights of Heerbann and Blutbann. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 26.

gaub (gâb), *n.* [< Hind. *gāb.*] The *Diospyros Embryopteris* of the East Indies, a species of persimmon, the heart-wood of which forms some of the ebony of commerce. The large fruit contains a viscid pulp which is used as gum in bookbinding, and in place of tar for covering the seams of boats. The juice contains a large amount of tannin, and is used medicinally as an astringent.

gaub-line (gâb'līn), *n.* Same as *gob-line.*

gaub-rope† (gâb'rōp), *n.* A rope passing inboard from each leg of a martingale to secure it. Also *backrope.*

gauche (gōsh), *a.* [F., left (hand, etc.), awkward, clumsy, prob. < OF. **gaue, *galc* (> E. dial. *gaulic-hand*, the left hand, *gallic-handed, gauk-handed*, left-handed; cf. Walloon *frère wauquier*, step-brother, lit. 'left-brother'), prob. < OHG. *wele, welch*, soft, languid, weak, G. *welk*, withered, faded, languid, etc.: see *welk*[1]. So in other instances the left hand is named from its relative weakness: see *left*[1]. The Sp. *gaucho*, slanting, seems to be derived from the F. word.]

1. Left-handed; awkward; clumsy. [Used as French.]

> Pardon me if I say so, but I never saw such rude, uncivil, *gauche*, ill-mannered men with women in my life. *Aristocracy*, xxi.

2. In *math.*, skew. Specifically—(*a*) Not plane; twisted. (*b*) Not perfectly symmetrical, yet deviating from symmetry only by a regular reversal of certain parts.—**Gauche curve**, a curve not lying in a plane.—**Gauche determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Gauche perspective** or **projection**, the projection of a figure from a center upon a surface not a plane.—**Gauche polygon**, a figure formed by a cycle of right lines each intersecting the next, but not all in one plane. Thus, a *gauche hexagon* would be formed by the following 6 edges of a cube, where the numbers denote the faces as those of a die are numbered: (1–2) (2–3) (3–6) (6–5) (5–4) (4–1).—**Gauche surface**, a surface generated by the motion of an unlimited straight line whose consecutive positions do not intersect; a skew surface; a scroll.

gaucherie (gō-shē-rē'), *n.* [F., < *gauche*, left, left-handed, clumsy: see *gauche.*] An awkward action; awkwardness; bungling; clumsiness.

> We are enabled, by a comparison of the contemporary coins of Agrigentum, Kamarina, Katana, and the other cities we have named, to trace the steps by which this art passed ont of archaic constraint and *gaucherie* into noble simplicity and grace. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 417.

Gaucho (gou'chō), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp. form of what appears to be a native name.] A native of the pampas of South America, of Spanish descent. The Gauchos are noted for their spirit of wild independence, for daring horsemanship, and for skilful use of the lasso and bolas. Their mode of life is rude and uncivilized, and they depend for subsistence chiefly on cattle-rearing. They have been very prominent in the numerous South American revolutions, but are gradually disappearing as a distinct class.

> Farther out on the frontiers, where the art of the cobbler has not yet "found a local habitation," it is very customary to see the camp men and *gauchos* luxuriating in what are called "botes de potro;" that is to say, boots made of untanned horse hide. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 323.

> The road lies through the town past the race-course crowded with *Gauchos*, getting up scratch races amongst themselves. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

gaucie, gaucy (gâ'si), *a.* [Also *gausie, gawsie, gawsy;* origin obscure.] Big and lusty; portly; plump; jolly. [Scotch.]

> The Lawland lads think they are fine,
> But the hieland lads are brisk and *gaucy.*
> *Glasgow Peggy* (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

> In comes a *gaucie* gash guidwife,
> An' sits down by the fire. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

gaud[1] (gâd), *n.* [< ME. *gaude, gawde*, also *gaudi, gaudye* (cf. Sc. *gowdy*), jewel, ornament, bead on a rosary, *gaude, gawde*, a trick, jest, < L. *gaudium*, gladness, joy (> ult. E. *joy*), ML., in pl. *gaudia*, beads on a rosary, dim. *gaudeolum* (for **gaudiolum*), a jewel (> ult. E. *jewel*), < L. *gaudere*, pp. *gavisus*, rejoice, akin to Gr. *γαίειν*, rejoice. *Gaud* and *joy* are thus doublets, and *jewel* is the same word in a dim. form.] 1†. Jest; joke; sport; pastime; trick; artifice.

> The *gaudes* of an ape. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> By this *gaude* have I wonne yere by yere
> An hundred mark, sith I was pardonere.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 103.

2. A piece of showy finery; a gay trapping, trinket, or the like; any object of ostentation or exultation.

> And euery *gawde* that glads the minde of man.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

> Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and toys.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxii. 1266. (*Nares.*)

> A nut-shell, or a bag of cherry-stones, a *gaud* to entertain the fancy of a few minutes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

> Grand houses and splendid parks, all those *gauds* and vanities with which a sumptuous aristocracy surrounds itself. *The Century*, XXIII. 736.

3. Same as *gaudy*, 3.

gaud[1]† (gâd), *v.* [< ME. *gauden*, in pp. *gauded;* < *gaud*[1], *n.*, with some ref. also to the orig. L. *gaudere*, rejoice: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sport; jest; make merry.

> What *gaudyng* and foolyng is this afore my doore?
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 4.

> Go to a gossip's feast and *gaude* with me.
> *Shak.*, C. of E. (ed. Warburton), v. 1.

> For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 562.

II. *trans.* To adorn with gauds or trinkets; decorate meretriciously; paint, as the cheeks.

> A peire of bedes *gauded* al with grene.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 159.

> Our veil'd dames
> Commit the war of white and damask, in
> Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
> Of Phœbus' burning kisses. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

gaud[2] (gâd), *n.* A Scotch form of *goad*[1] and of *gad*[1], 5.

gaud-day (gâd'dā), *n.* Same as *gaudy-day.*

gaude (gōd), *n.* [< F. *gaude* = Sp. *gualda*, dyer's weed, < E. *weld*, dial. *wald, wold*, dyer's weed: see *weld*[1].] A yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola.*

gaude-lake (gōd'lāk), *n.* A yellow pigment made from gaude.

gaudery (gâ'dėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *gaudry;* < *gaud*[1] + *-ery.*] Finery; fine things; show.

> Triumph amongst the Romans was not pageants, or *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

> There is a good deal more about *gaudery*, frisking it in tropes, fine conceits and airy fancies. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 82.

gaudful (gâd'fûl), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ful.*] Joyful; gay. [Rare.]

gaudily (gâ'di-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner; showily; with ostentation.

gaudiness (gâ'di-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatiousness.

> It is not the richness of the price, but the *gaudiness* of the colour, which exposes to censure. *South*, Works, IV. i.

gaudish (gâ'dish), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Gaudy. [Rare.]

> Superstition, hipocrisy, and vaine-glorye, were afore that time such vices as men wer glad to hide, but now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

gaudless (gâd'les), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of ornament. [Rare.]

gaudronné (gō-dro-nā'), *a.* See *godronné.*

gaudry†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gaudery.*

gaudsman (gâdz'man), *n.*; pl. *gaudsmen* (-men). [Sc., = *gadsman*, q. v.] Same as *gadsman.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *a.* [< *gaud*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1†. Joyful; merry; festive.

> I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540).

> Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
> All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more;
> Let's mock the midnight bell. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

Brilliantly fine or gay; bright; garish.

> But *gaudy* plumage, sprightly strain,
> And genteel form, were all in vain.
> *Cowper*, On a Goldfinch.

> For some were hung with arras green and blue,
> Showing a *gaudy* summer-morn,
> Where with puff'd cheek the belted hunter blew
> His wreathed bugle-horn.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

3. Showy without taste; vulgarly gay or splendid; flashy.

> Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
> But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy.*
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

> The service of our sanctuary . . . is neither on the one side so very plain and simple as not to be able to rouse, nor on the other so splendid and *gaudy* as to be apt to distract the mind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

> I call on a lady to talk of the dear departed, and I've nothing about me but a cursed *gaudy*, flaunting, red, yellow, and blue abomination from India which it's even indecent for a disconsolate widower to exhibit. *Bulwer*, Money, iii. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** Flaunting, glittering; garish, flashy, dressy, finical. See *tawdry.*

gaudy (gâ'di), *n.*; pl. *gaudies* (-diz). [Formerly also *gawdy;* in def. 3, < ME. *gaudee*, < OF. *gaudé*, m., *gaudee*, f., a bead, prayer, equiv. to *gaude*, a gaud, bead; in other senses like *gaudy, a.*, but in part < OF. *gaudie*, < L. *gaudium*, joy: see *gaud*[1], *n.*] 1. A feast or festival; an entertainment; a treat. [Eng. university slang.]

> His [Edmund Riche's] day in the calendar, 16 Nov., was formerly kept as a *gaudy* by the members of the hall. *Oxford Guide* (ed. 1847), p. 121.

> Cut lectures, go to chapel as little as possible, dine in hall seldom more than once a week, give *Gaudies* and spreads. *Gradus ad Cantab.*, p. 122.

2†. Gaiety; gaudiness. *Davies.*

> Balls set off with all the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

3. One of the beads in the rosary marking the five joyful mysteries, or five joys of the Virgin. See *rosary.* Also *gaud.*

> Upon the *gaudees* al without
> Was write of gold pur reposer. *Gower.*

4†. One of the tapers burnt, in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries, by the image, on the altar, or in a chapel of the Virgin, during masses, antiphons, and hymns in her honor.

> We find that the tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called *gawdyes* from the Latin worde gaude, which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys. *Blomefield*, Norfolk, I. 303.

gaudy (gâ'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gaudied*, ppr. *gaudying.* [< *gaudy, a.*] To deck with ostentatious finery; bedizen. [Rare.]

> Not half so *gaudied*, for their May-day mirth
> All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids,
> As these stern Aztecas in war attire. *Southey.*

gaudy-day (gâ'di-dā), *n.* A festival day; a holiday; especially, an English university festival; a gaudy. Also *gaud-day.*

> Never passing beyond the confines of a farthing, nor once munching commons but only upon *gaudy-days.* *Middleton*, The Black Book.

> A foolish utensil of state,
> Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy day*,
> 'S bronght forth to make a show, and that is all.
> *Suckling*, The Goblins, iii.

gaudy-shop† (gâ'di-shop), *n.* A shop for the sale of cheap finery.

> All the *gaudy-shops*
> In Gresham's Burse.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

gauffer (gâ'fėr), *v. t.* Same as *goffer.*

gauffre (gō'fr), *n.* [F.: see *gopher.*] Same as *gopher*, 1. The name was applied by G. Cuvier, and is still in use in Canadian French.

gauge, gaugeable, etc. See *gage*[2], etc.

Gaul[1] (gâl), *n.* [< OF. *Gaule* (F. *Gaulois*), < L. *Gallus*, < Gr. Γάλλος, a Gaul (> L. *Gallia*, Gr. Γαλλία, Gaul, now called France); prob. of O Teut. origin, repr. by AS. *Wealh*, foreign, *Wealas* (E. *Wales*), the Britons, lit. strangers, foreigners (> prob. Ir. and Gael. *gall*, a stranger, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman): see *Welsh.*] 1. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul, a country divided by the Alps into Cisalpine Gaul (northern Italy) and Transalpine Gaul (modern France, with Belgium and parts of Germany, of Switzerland, and of the Netherlands); specifically, a member of the Gallic or Celtic race, in distinction from other races settled in the same regions.—2. In modern use, a Frenchman: as, the lively *Gaul.* [Allusive and humorous.]

gaul[2], etc. An obsolete or occasional spelling of *gall*[1], *gall*[2], etc.

gaul[3]†, *v. i.* See *gowl, yowl.*

gaul[4] (gâl), *n.* A wooden pole or bar used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

gaulin (gâ'lin), *n.* [Jamaica.] A name given by the negroes of Jamaica to more than one species of snow-white herons of the egret kind.

Gaulish[1] (gâ'lish), *a.* [< *Gaul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. [Rare.]

gaulish[2] (gâ'lish), *a.* [See *gauche.*] Left-handed: same as *gauche.* [Prov. Eng.]

gault (gâlt), *n.* Another spelling of *galt*[1].

Gaultheria (gâl-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Gaultier*, a Canadian physician.] A large ericaceous genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or almost herbaceous plants, with axillary nodding flowers and red or blackish fruit consisting of a fleshy calyx inclosing a capsule. There are about 90 species, mostly of North America and the Andes, but with representatives in the mountains of India and in the Malay archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. The wintergreen or checkerberry, *G. procumbens*, of eastern North America, is a small creeping plant with red, aromatic, edible berries. (See *wintergreen.*) The salal, *G. Shallon*, of Oregon and California, is a small shrub bearing dark-purple berries which have an agreeable flavor.

gaum[1], **gawm** (gâm), *v. t.* [E. dial. (North.) var. of (ME.) *yeme*, < AS. *gȳman, gīman, giéman, gēman* (= Goth. *gaumjan*, etc.), care for, heed, observe: see *yeme.*] To understand; consider; distinguish.

gaum[2] (gâm), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of *gum*[2].] 1. To smear, as with anything sticky.

Every artist will expect that proceedings of unparalleled stupidity, such as *gauming* the interior . . . with a solution of shell-lac, . . . will never occur again.
Athenæum, March 31, 1888, p. 412.

2. To handle clumsily; paw. *Fletcher.*

Don't be mauming and *gauming* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?
Swift, Polite Conversation, ii.

gaumless (gâm'les), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *-less.*] Without understanding; foolish. Also spelled *gawmless.* [Prov. Eng.]

Did I ever look so stupid? so *gaumless*, as Joseph calls it? *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xxi.

gaum-like (gâm'līk), *a.* [< *gaum*[1] + *like*[2].] Sensible; understanding. [Prov. Eng.]

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum-like*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

gaumy (gâ'mi), *a.* [< *gaum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Smeary; dauby.

It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigeur, but the execution is vicious and *gaumy*.
Athenæum, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 250.

gaun[1] (gân), *ppr.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *goin'* for *going*.

gaun[2], **gawn** (gân), *n.* [E. dial., an old contr. of *gallon*, q. v.] 1. A gallon; especially, 12 pounds of butter. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A small tub or lading-vessel. [Local, Eng.]

gaunch[1], **gaunch**[2], *v.* and *n.* See *ganch*[1], *ganch*[2].

gaunt[1] (gänt or gânt), *a.* [Also E. dial. *gant*; < ME. *gawnt, gawnte*, lean, slender; prob. of Scand. origin; the nearest form appears to be Norw. *gand*, a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man. Cf. Sw. dial. *gank*, a lean and nearly starved horse.] 1. Shrunken, as with fasting or suffering; emaciated; lean; thin; haggard.

Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The *gaunt*, haggard forms of famine and nakedness.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of gentle maiden's aid.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Characterized by or producing emaciation; famishing; attenuating: as, *gaunt* poverty.

The metropolis of the Republic was captured, while *gaunt* distress raged everywhere within our borders.
Sumner, Orations, I. 133.

gaunt[1]†, *v. t.* [< *gaunt*[1], *a.*] To make lean.

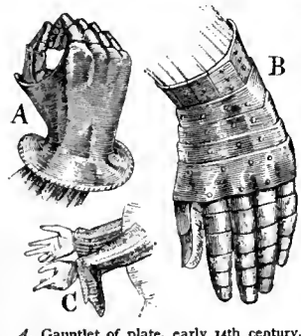
Lyke rauening woolfdama vpsoackt and *gaunted*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 366.

gaunt[2], *v. i.* See *gant*[2].

gaunt[3] (gänt or gânt), *n.* The great crested grebe or cargoose, *Podiceps cristatus*.

gauntert†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gantier*, a glover, < *gant*, a glove: see *gauntlet*[1].] A glover. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvi.

gauntlet[1] (gänt'let or gânt'let), *n.* [Also *gantlet*; < OF. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, F. *gant*, a glove, = It. *guanto*, a glove, < ML. *wantus*, the long sleeve of a tunic, a gauntlet, glove, < D. *want*, a mitten, = Dan. *vante*, a mitten, = OSw. *wante*, a glove, = Icel. *vöttr* (for **vantr*), a glove.] 1. A glove; specifically, in *medieval armor*, a glove of defense, either attached to the defensive armor of the arm or separate from it. Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the sleeve of the hauberk was long, and closed at the end covering the hands in the form of mittens; a glove of leather was worn beneath the mail to protect the hand from the chafing of the metal rings. Toward the end of the thirteenth century a slit was made at the palm, through which the hand could be passed, allowing the mail mitten to hang from the wrist. A few instances of mail gauntlets with separated fingers appear in English monuments of the same period. In the fourteenth century the separate armed glove appears, consisting at first of leather upon which roundels and other plates of steel are sewed; and about 1350 is found the completely articulated glove of hammered steel, each finger separate and each joint free to bend. The changes after this are merely in the direction of greater delicacy of execution, allowing still freer movement. In tourneys and justs the left hand was sometimes guarded by a heavy steel glove without joints. See *main-de-fer*. Also called *glove-of-mail*.



A, Gauntlet of plate, early 14th century. *B*, Gauntlet of plate, later 14th century. *C*, Gauntlet of mail forming part of the hauberk, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

View his [a knight's] twe *Gantlets*; these declare
That both his Hands were na'd to War. *Prior*, Alma, ii.

The hands, the spear that lately grasped,
Still in the malled *gauntlet* clasped,
Were interchanged in greeting dear.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 6.

2. A long stout glove, usually for use in riding or driving. As ordinarily worn, it covers loosely the lower part of the arm.

I, in fur cap, *gantlets*, and overcoat, took my station a little way back in the circle of firelight.
The Century, XXXVI. 47.

3. In a restricted sense, the wrist-cover or cuff alone of a glove.

Thick white wash-leather gloves with *gauntlets* are worn by the Life Guards. *Dict. of Needlework.*

4. A mitt.—5. In *surg.*, a form of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a glove.—**Closed gauntlet.** See *close*[1], *v. t.*—**To cast** or **throw down the gauntlet.** (*a*) To cast one's glove upon the ground in token of challenge or defiance: a custom of medieval times.

At the seconde course came into the hall Sir Richard Democke the kynge his champion, makynge a proclamacion, that whosoever would saie that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vtteraunce, and *threwe doune his gauntlet*; and then al the hal cried Kynge Richard. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

As if of purpose he [Ctesias] had in challenge of the World *cast downe the Gantlet* for the Whetstone.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

Hence, in general—(*b*) To challenge; invite opposition with the view of overcoming it.

The duke had by this assertion of his intentions *thrown down the gauntlet*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 337.

To take up the gauntlet. (*a*) To accept a challenge by lifting from the ground another's gauntlet thrown down in defiance. Hence, in general—(*b*) To assume the defensive; take up the defense of a person, opinion, etc., that has been attacked or impugned.

I shall make no scruple to *take up* (for it seemes to be the challenge both of him and all his party) to *take up this Gauntlet*, though a Kings, in the behalfe of Libertie and the Common-wealth. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

Every man is not a proper champion for truth, nor fit to *take up the gauntlet* in the cause of verity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 6.

gauntlet[2] (gänt'let), *n.* Same as *gantlet*[2], 1.

gauntleted, gauntletted (gänt'- or gânt'leted), *a.* 1. Wearing a gauntlet.

"Beware, madam," said Lindesay; and snatching hold of the Queen's arm with his own *gauntletted* hand, he pressed it, in the rudeness of his passion, more closely perhaps than he was himself aware of. *Scott*, Abbot, xxii.

The two Giant Brothers began to feel for their swords and shake their *gauntleted* fists at one another.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 373.

2. Provided with a gauntlet: as, a *gauntleted* glove.

gauntlet-guard (gänt'let-gärd), *n.* A guard of a sword or dagger, so formed as to protect the hand very completely or in an unusual way. See *patah*.

gauntlet-pipe (gänt'let-pīp), *n.* A tobacco-pipe marked with a gauntlet or glove on the heel or spur—that is, on the bottom of the bowl, where the stem is attached. Those originally so marked were supposed to be superior, and the gauntlet-mark of the first maker was imitated by others.

gauntlet-shield (gänt'let-shēld), *n.* Same as *glove-shield*.

gauntlet-sword (gänt'let-sōrd), *n.* A sword furnished with a gauntlet-guard. See *patah*.

gauntletted, *a.* See *gauntleted*.

gauntly (gänt'li or gânt'li), *adv.* Leanly; meagerly; haggardly.

gauntness (gänt'nes or gânt'nes), *n.* The condition of being gaunt.

I knew him by his *gauntness*, his thin chitterlings.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

gauntree, gauntry (gân'trē, -tri), *n.*; pl. *gauntrees, gauntries* (-trēz, -triz). [Also *gantry, gantree*; < *gaun*[2], a tub, a gallon measure, + *tree*, a wooden support: see *gaun*[2] and *tree*. The F. *chantier*, a wood-yard, stocks, gauntree, stilling-stool (< L. *cantherius*, a trellis), is a different word.] 1. A frame made to support a barrel or cask in a horizontal position with the bung uppermost.

Syne the blyth carles tooth and nail
Fell keenly to the wark;
To ease the *gantrees* of the ale.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

2. A frame or scaffolding which supports a crane or other structure. *E. H. Knight.*

Upon the top of all comes the main deck, furnished with *gantries*, cranes, oil-heated rivet-furnaces, etc.
Nature, XXXVI. 355.

Also spelled *gawntree*.

Traveling gauntree, a movable platform.

gaup, *v. i.* See *gawp*[1].

gaupus (gâ'pus), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gawby, gaby.*] A gaby; a simpleton. [Prov. Eng.]

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xvi.

gaur[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gauren*, regarded as repr. mod. E. *gare*: see *gare*[1].] Same as *gare*[1].

gaur[2] (gour), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name, < Skt. *gaura*.] A large wild ox of India, *Bibos gaurus*, the wild stock of the domesticated gayal, and related to the zebu. It inhabits the jungles of Assam, of Cuttack in the Madras Presidency, and of the Central Provinces. It has a broad protuberant forehead, short conical horns very thick at the base, high shoulders, and a long tail brushy at the end. The color is dark, without the white legs which characterize the gayal. The hide is very thick, and is valued as a material for shields. The gaur is not known in the domesticated state, the animal which has been reclaimed being a modified variety. See *gayal*. Also written *gour*.

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

To a casual observer there may appear no difference between Bos gaurus (the *gaur*) and Bos frontalis (the gayal); but a careful inspection shows the formation of the skull and horns to differ, besides which the *gaur* is the larger animal. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 143.

Gaura (gâ'rä), *n.* [NL.] An onagraceous genus of erect herbs of the United States and northern Mexico, bearing wand-like spikes or racemes of white or pink flowers. There are 15 or 20 species, of which the Texan, *G. Lindheimeri*, is frequent in cultivation.

gausie, *a.* See *gaucie*.

gauss (gous), *n.* [Named after Karl Friedrich *Gauss* (1777–1855), a German mathematician, noted especially for his magnetic researches and inventions.] A unit used to measure the intensity of a magnetic field. It is the intensity produced by a magnetic pole of unit strength (sometimes called a *weber*) at a distance of one centimeter.

Gaussian (gou'si-an), *a.* [< *Gauss* (see *gauss*) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss, or to his discoveries.—**Gaussian logarithms,** logarithms so arranged as to give the logarithms of the sum and difference of numbers whose logarithms are given.

Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown; and on this account they are frequently called addition and subtraction logarithms.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 777.

Gaussian method of approximate integration, a method of integration in which the values of the variable for which those of the function are given are supposed to be chosen at the most advantageous intervals.—**Gaussian period,** a period of congruent roots in the division of the circle.—**Gaussian series,** a series studied by Gauss, in which the quotient of the $(n+2)$th term by the $(n+1)$th is

$$\frac{(n+\alpha)(n+\beta)}{(n+1)(n+\gamma)}x,$$

while the first term is unity: commonly called the *hypergeometric series*.—**Gaussian sum,** a sum of terms the logarithm of which is the square of the ordinal number of the term multiplied by $2\pi\sqrt{-1}$ times a rational constant, the same for all the terms.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's analogies** or **equations,** the following formulæ of spherical trigonometry, where the capitals are the angles of a spherical triangle and the corresponding small letters the opposite sides:

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a-b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A+B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \cos\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\cos\tfrac{1}{2}c$$
$$\cos\tfrac{1}{2}(A-B)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}C = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}(a+b)/\sin\tfrac{1}{2}c.$$

Gaussian or **Gauss's formula, function, theorem,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gaussian** or **Gauss's rule for finding the date of Easter.** See *Easter*[1].

gaut (gât), *n.* Same as *ghat*.

gautch (gâch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal resulting from eulling and opening scallops. [Local, U. S.]

gauton (gâ'ton), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a narrow channel cut in the floor of an underground roadway for purposes of drainage. [Staffordshire, Eng.]

gauze (gâz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gawz, gawse*; < F. *gaze*, cushion-canvas, tiffany (Cotgrave), gauze, = Sp. *gasa* = NGr. γάζα, gauze; cf. ML. *gazzatum*, gauze. Said to be so called from *Gaza* in Syria (cf. ML. *gazetum*, wine from Gaza), but the statement arose from a mere conjecture of Du Cange, and rests on no evidence except the similarity of the words and the fact that some other fabrics are named from the places of their origin, as *calico, cambric, damask, holland, muslin*, etc. The word is, however, perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *gazī*, thin, coarse cotton cloth. The Hind. *gāchh, gāch*, gauze, is from the E. word.] I. *n.* 1. A very thin, slight, transparent stuff made of silk, silk and cotton, or silk and hemp or linen. It is either plain or brocaded with patterns in silk, or, in the case of gauzes from the east of Asia, with flowers in gold or silver. Compare *gossamer*.

Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over,
With forty things more.
Swift, An Excellent New Song.

A veil, that seemed no more than gilded air,
Flying by each fine ear, an Eastern *gauze*
With seeds of gold. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

Perhaps there are people who do see their own lives, even in moments of excitement, through this embroidered *gauze* of literature and art.
A. Lang, Contemporary Rev., LIV. 817.

2. Any slight open material resembling this fabric: as, wire *gauze*.—**Empresse gauze.** See *empress*.—**Lister's gauze,** gauze impregnated with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin, used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Wire gauze,** wire cloth in which the wire is fine and the meshes are very small.

II. *a.* Of or like gauze; gauzy.

In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm turned into a black, hard crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xix.

Gauze flannel. See *flannel*.—**Gauze point-lace,** lace which has a ground of plain net, especially of machine-made net, of perfectly regular pattern.—**Gauze ribbon,** a ribbon made of fine silk muslin.

gauze-dresser (gâz′dres″ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the stiffening of gauze.

gauze-tree (gâz′trē), *n.* The lace-bark tree of Jamaica, *Lagetta lintearia*.

gauze-winged (gâz′wingd), *a.* Having gauzy wings: applied to sundry insects, as May-flies.

gauziness (gâ′zi-nes), *n.* [< *gauzy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being gauzy; gauzy texture or appearance.

In drawing any stuffs, bindings of books or other finely textured substances, do not trouble yourself, as yet, much about the woolliness or *gauziness* of the thing; but get it right in shade and fold and true in pattern.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 58.

gauzy (gâ′zi), *a.* [< *gauze* + *-y*1.] Like gauze; thin as gauze.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, *gauzy* texture.
Forster, Essays.

The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its *gauzy* sail set, looking like a thin slice out of a soap-bubble.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 23.

gavage (ga-väzh′), *n.* [F., < *gaver*, gorge fowls, pigeons, etc., with food in order to fatten them, < *gave*, in popular speech the crop or craw of a bird, < Picard *gave*, throat, Walloon *gaf*, crop or craw.] 1. A system of fattening poultry for market by forcing them to swallow fixed quantities of food at stated intervals. The fowls are confined in small boxes in tiers one over another, the head being outward. The food consists of a semi-fluid paste compounded according to various formulas, and it is forced into the mouths of the fowls through a flexible tube by means of a force-pump.

2. In *med.*, a similar method of forced feeding, employed under certain conditions.

Thanks to the couveuse and *gavage*, the time when the fœtus becomes viable may now be placed in the seventh month. *Medical News*, LII. 651.

gave (gāv). Preterit of *give*1.

gavel1† (gav′el), *n.* [< ME. *gavel*, < AS. *gafol*, *gafel*, tribute, tax, appar. connected with *gifan* (pret. *geaf*), give, but prob. adapted from Celtic: cf. W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, tenure, = Ir. *gabhail*, a taking, spoil, conquest, = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, booty, conquest, < *gabh*, take, receive. Cf. *gavelkind*. The same word appears in Rom. languages, F. *gabelle*, etc., > E. *gabel*, q. v. Contr. *gale*4, q. v.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, rent; tribute; toll; custom; more specifically, rent payable otherwise than in feudal military service.—2. The tenure by which, according to either the ancient Saxon or Welsh custom, land on the death of the tenant did not go to the eldest son, but was partitioned in equal shares among all the sons, or among several members of the family in equal degree, or by which, according to the Irish custom, the death of a holder involved a general redistribution of the tribal lands. Compare *gavelkind*.

In the case of the death of the chief of the tribe, or even of any one of the clansmen, . . . the lands of all the sept were thrown into *gavel* and redivided.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 199.

3. A partition made pursuant to such custom.

A *gavel* or partition was made [in Wales] on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 330.

gavel2 (gav′el), *n.* [< OF. *gavelle*, later *javelle* = Pr. *guavella*, mod. *gaviau* = Sp. *gavilla* = Pg. *gavela*, a sheaf of corn; referred by Diez and others, prob. erroneously, to an assumed L. form **capella*, dim. of *capulus*, a handle, < *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. A sheaf of corn before it is tied up; a small heap of unbound wheat or other grain. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavil* heap,
Are with a constant northwind dried.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi.

2. A small mallet used by the presiding officer of a legislative body or public assembly to attract attention and signal for order.

A handsome *gavel*, consisting of the bust of Hippocrates, admirably carved, was presented to the college.
Medical News, LII. 524.

gavel2† (gav′el), *v. t.* [< OF. **gaveler, javeler;* from the noun.] To bind into sheaves. *Cotgrave*.

gavel3 (gā′vel), *n.* A dialectal form of *gable*1.

gaveled (gav′eld), *a.* [< *gavel*(*-kind*) + *-ed*2.] In *old Eng. law*, held under the tenure of gavelkind: said of lands.

gaveler, gaveller (gav′el-ėr), *n.* [< *gavel*1 + *-er*1.] In *coal-mining*, the agent of the crown having the power to grant gales to the free miners. See *gale*4, 2. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

gavelet (gav′el-et), *n.* [See *gavel*1.] An ancient and special cessavit, in the English county of Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws the rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. See *gavelkind*.

gavelkind (gav′el-kīnd), *n.* [< Ir. *gabhail-cine*, gavelkind, < *gabhail*, a taking (a tenure), = Gael. *gabhail*, a taking, a lease, farm, = W. *gafael* = Corn. *gavel*, a hold, holding, tenure (see *gavel*1), + Ir. *cine*, a race, tribe, family (cf. W. *cenedl*, a tribe).] 1. Originally, in *old Eng. law*, the tenure of land let out for rent, including in that term money, labor, and provisions, but not military service; also, the land so held. The most important incident of this tenure was that upon the death of the tenant all his sons inherited equal shares; if he left no sons, the daughters; if neither, then all his brothers inherited equal shares. When the feudal system introduced the law of primogeniture, the county of Kent and some other localities were privileged to retain this ancient custom of inheritance.

Miss Rossetti comes commended to our interest, not only as one of a family which seems to hold genius by the tenure of *gavelkind*, but as having a special claim by inheritance to a love and understanding of Dante.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

Hence—2. In general use, land in Great Britain or Ireland, or an estate therein, which by custom having the force of law is inheritable by all the sons together, and therefore subject to partition, instead of going exclusively to the eldest. The word has been used in the following different senses, of which only the first and second are strictly correct: (*a*) socage tenure in England before the Conquest (see *socage*); (*b*) immemorial socage tenure in the county of Kent, England; (*c*) the body of customs allowed on ancient socage lands in Kent; (*d*) the customs of partible descents in Kent; (*e*) any custom of partition in any place. *Elton.*—**Irish gavelkind,** the holding of a member of a sept which, by Irish custom, was not at his death divided among his sons, but was included in a redistribution of all the lands of the sept among the surviving members of the sept.

The landholders held their estates by . . . an extraordinary tenure, that of *Irish gavelkind*. On the decease of a proprietor, instead of an equal partition among his children, as in the gavelkind of English law, the chief of the sept . . . made, or was entitled to make, a fresh division of all the lands within his district.
Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 329.

gavella, *n.* See *gabella*.

gaveller, *n.* See *gaveler*.

gavelman (gav′el-man), *n.*; pl. *gavelmen* (-men). [< *gavel*1 + *man*.] A tenant holding land in gavelkind.

gavelmed† (gav′el-med), *n.* [AS. *gafol-mǣd*, < *gafol*, ME. *gavel*, tribute, + *mǣd*, ME. *mede*, E. *mead*, meadow: see *gavel*1 and *mead*2.] In *old Eng. law*, the duty or work of mowing grass or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gavelock (gav′e-lok), *n.* [Also *gaffock;* < ME. *gavelock*, *gavelok*, a spear, javelin, < AS. *gafeluc* (once, in a gloss), a spear or javelin. Cf. MHG. *gabilōt*, a javelin, F. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*, and F. *javelin*, > E. *javelin*, q. v.; all of Celtic origin, from the same source as *gaff*1 and *gable*1.] 1†. A spear; a javelin.

I saugh hem launche at hym knyves and *gavelokkes* and dartes soche foison as it hadde reyned from heuene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 300.

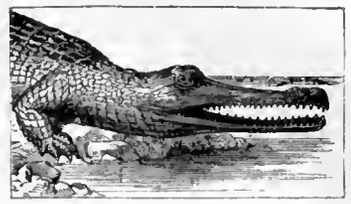
2. An iron crow or lever. [North. Eng.]

Wi' plough coulters and *gavelocks*
They made the jail-house door to flee.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 95).

gaverick (gā′vėr-ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*, a common fish on the coast of Cornwall in England. [Local, Eng.]

gavia (gā′vi-ą), *n.* [L., a bird, perhaps the sea-mew.] In *ornith.*, a name variously used. (*a*) An old name of (1) some gull or gull-like bird, or (2) some plover or plover-like bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of gulls. *Moehring*, 1752; *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) [*cap.*] Another genus of gulls—(1) same as *Rissa* (*Boie*, 1844); (2) same as *Pagophila* (*Boie*, 1822). The ivory gull, *P. eburnea*, is now often called *Gavia alba*. (*d*) [*cap.*] A genus of noddy terns: a synonym of *Anoüs*. *Swainson*, 1837. (*e*) [*cap.*] A genus of lapwing-plovers: a synonym of *Vanellus*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*f*) The specific name of sundry water-birds. Also *gavian*, *gavina*, *gabian*, *gabina*, *gaviotas*.

gavial (gā′vi-ąl), *n.* [An adapted form (NL. *gavialis*) of what is otherwise written *gharrial*, *ghurial*, < Hind. *ghariyāl*, a crocodile.] The Gangetic crocodile, *Gavialis gangeticus*, having



Head of Gavial, or Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

long, slender, subcylindric jaws with a protuberance at the end of the upper one. It is one of the largest living crocodiles, sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet. The peculiar shape of the snout is a result of gradual modification, since it is broad and flattened in the young, and attains its highest development only in old males. The gavials swarm in some of the rivers of India, where they are objects of superstitious veneration. Also called *nakoo*.

gavialid (gā-vi-al′id), *n.* A crocodilian of the family *Gavialidæ*.

Gavialidæ (gā-vi-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gavialis* + *-idæ*.] The family of crocodiles of which the genus *Gavialis* is the type. It belongs to the group *Procœlia* or *Eusuchia* of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by the combination of a continuous series of plates on the head and back, and by lower teeth which are not included within the margin of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Gavialis (gā-vi-ā′lis), *n.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811): see *gavial*.] The genus of crocodiles of which the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*, is the type. The snout is very long, cylindric, and knobbed at the end, where the nostrils open; the lateral teeth are oblique, and the feet are webbed. The genus dates back in geologic time to the Upper Cretaceous.

gavot, gavotte (ga-vot′), *n.* [F. *gavotte*, fem., < *Gavot*, an inhabitant of *Gap*, a town in the department of Hautes-Alpes, France, where the dance originated, or of the Alpine departments in general.] 1. A dance of French origin, somewhat resembling the minuet, remarkable for its combination of vivacity and dignity. It was introduced in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but was seldom performed after the middle of the eighteenth.

2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is duple and quick. Gavots are frequent in old-fashioned suites, and have recently come again into favor.

The little French chevalier opposite . . . might be heard in his apartment of nights playing tremulous old *gavottes* and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxviii.

gavotta (ga-vot′tą), *n.* [Italianized form of *gavotte*.] Same as *gavot*.

gaw1 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., = E. *gall*2.] 1. A mark left on the skin by a stroke or pressure.—2. A crease in cloth.—3. A layer or stratum of a different kind of soil from the rest.

gaw2 (gâ), *n.* [Sc., prob. a particular use of *gaw*1.] A drain; a little ditch or trench; a grip.

Care should be taken to have plenty of channels or *gaws* or grips, as they are usually termed in Scotland. *Stephens*.

gaw3 (gâ), *n.* [A var. of *gaul*4.] A boat-pole. *Hamersly*.

gawby (gâ′bi), *n.* See *gaby*.

gawd†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gaud*1.

gawdy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gaudy*.

gawf (gâf), *n.* In *costermongers' slang*, a cheap red-skinned apple, which is rubbed hard with a cloth to give it the appearance and feeling of an apple of superior quality. [Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *gauk;* a var. of *gowk*, *gouk*, a cuckoo, a fool (see *gowk*); < ME. *gowke*, a cuckoo, hence (spelled *goke*) a fool, < Icel. *gaukr* = Sw. *gök* = Dan. *gjög*, a cuckoo, = AS. *geác*, a cuckoo (which gave ME. *zek*, *zeke*, a cuckoo), = OHG. *gouh*, a cuckoo, MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*, a cuckoo, a fool, simpleton. A different word from *cuckoo*, but perhaps, like that, ult. of imitative origin. For the transition of sense from 'cuckoo' to 'fool' or 'simpleton,' cf. *booby*, *gull*1, *goose*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A cuckoo. [Scotch and North. Eng.]—2. A stupid, awkward fellow; a fool; a simpleton; a booby. Also *gawky*.

A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassaud, accustomed to visit in the house at Manosque, sees good to

commence a kind of theoretic flirtation with the little brown wife. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 98.

Gawk's errand. See *errand*1.

II. *a.* Foolish. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

gawk (gâk), *v. i.* [< *gawk*, *n.*] To act like a gawk; go about awkwardly; look like a fool. [Colloq. and rare.]

We *gawked* around, a-lookin' at all the outside shows. *Stockton*, Rudder Grange, p. 230.

gawkiness (gâ′ki-nes), *n.* The quality of being gawky.

I . . . determined to revolt against the dominion of *gawkiness* and be sprightly. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.

gawky (gâ′ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *gawk* + *-y*1. Cf. equiv. *gawk*, *a.*, Sc. *gawkit*, *gowkit*.] **I.** *a.* Awkward in manner or bearing; inapt in behavior; clumsy; clownish.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*. *Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

II. *n.*; pl. *gawkies* (-kiz). Same as *gawk*, 2.

While the great *gawky*, admiration,
Parent of stupid imitation,
Intrinsic, proper worth neglects,
And copies errours and defects.
Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

An awkward *gawky*, without any one good point under heaven. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

gawl1†, *v. i.* See *gowl*1.

gawl2 (gâl), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *gall*2, *n.*] In *coal-mining*, an unevenness in a coal-wall. *Grcsley*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

gawm, *v. t.* See *gaum*1.

gawn, *n.* See *gaun*2.

gawntree, *n.* See *gauntree*.

gawp1 (gâp), *v. i.* [Also *gaup*, a var. of *gape*, q. v.] 1. To gape; yawn. [Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S.]—2. To stare with the mouth open in a stupid and dazed manner. [U. S.]

gawp2 (gâp), *v. t.* [Sc., also *gowp* = E. *gulp*, q. v.] To devour; eat greedily; swallow voraciously.

gawset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gauze*.

gawsy, gawsie, *a.* See *gaucie*.

gay1 (gā), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gay*, < OF. *gai*, later *gay*, F. *gai* = Pr. *gai*, *guay*, *jai* = OSp. *gayo* = Pg. *gaio* = It. *gajo*, gay, merry, < OHG. *gāhi*, MHG. *gæhe* (cf. equiv. *gāch*), G. *gähe* (= MLG. *ga*), usually, with irreg. initial *j* (in imitation of *jagen*, hunt?), *jähe*, quick, sudden, rash, headlong, steep; not connected with *geken* = E. *go*. Hence, with assibilation, *jay*2, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Disposed to or excited with merriment or delight; demonstratively cheerful; merry; jovial; sportive; frolicsome.

Alle the grete of Grece and other *gaie* pepul,
That no man vpon mold migt ayme the noumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 52.

2. Such as to excite or indicate mirth or pleasure; hence, cheering; enlivening.

The concord of brethren, and agreeing of brethren, is a *gay* thing. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He [Arlington] had two aspects, a busy and serious one for the public, . . . and a *gay* one for Charles. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

3. Bright or lively, especially in color; gaudy; showy: as, a *gay* dress; a *gay* flower.

And lonely ladies y-wrougt . . .
In many *gay* garmentes that weren gold-beten.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

They will pluck
The *gay* new coats o'er the French soldiers' heads.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

The houses [of Genoa] are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely *gay* and lively. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 362.

4. Richly or showily dressed; adorned with fine clothing; highly ornamented.

Aboute that temple daunseden alway
Wemen inowe, of whiche some ther were
Fayre of hemself, and some of hem were *gay*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 234.

Prince Robert has wedded a *gay* ladye,
He has wedded her with a ring.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 22).

Seeing one so *gay* in purple silks. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. Given to pleasure; lively; in a bad sense, given to vicious pleasure; loose; dissipated.

All grauntid the gome to the *gay* qwene [Helen],
ffor to proker hir pes, & pyne hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11557.

Some *gay* gerl, God it woot,
Hath brought you thus upon the viritoot.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 584.

Is this that haughty, gallant, *gay* Lothario?
Rowe, Fair Penitent.

6. Quick; fast. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Pretty long; considerable: as, a *gay* while. Compare *gay*, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**The gay science**†, literature and poetry, especially amorous poetry, in the middle ages.=**Syn. 1.** Gleeful, blithe, lively, sprightly, light-hearted, jolly, hilarious.—3. Bright, brilliant, dashing.

II. *n.* 1†. Anything showily fine or ornamental; a gaud.

How the *gayes* han y-gon god wotte the sothe
Amonge myztfull men alle these many 3eris.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 94.

O how I grieue, deer Earth, that (given to *gays*)
Most of best wits contemn thee now a days.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2†. A gay lady; a beautiful lady. [Poetical.]

Hit come to Cassandra, that was the kynges doughter,
That, be counsell of the kyng & comyns assent,
Parys was purpost with poner to wende
Into Grese for a *gay*, all on grete wise.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2679.

3. A print or picture. [Now only prov. Eng.]

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who, in the inscription to the fine *gay* in the front of the book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. *Milbourne*, Notes on Dryden, p. 4.

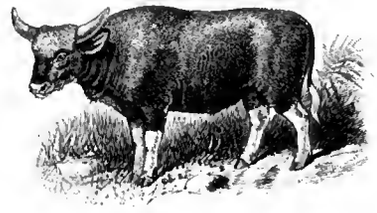
4. The noon or morning, as the brighter part of the day. [Prov. Eng.]

gay1 (gā; Sc. pron. gī), *adv.* [Sc. also *gae*, *gey*; < *gay*1, *a.* For the use, cf. the adverb *pretty*.] Pretty; moderately: as, *gay* gude. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I ken I'm *gay* thick in the head. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

gay2 (gā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small rut in a path. [Prov. Eng.]

gayal, gyal (gī′al), *n.* [East Indian name.] A kind of East Indian ox long since domesticated from the wild stock of the gaur, and recognized by some naturalists as a different species called *Bibos frontalis*. It has a moderate hump, no dewlap, but wrinkled skin on the neck, a short tail, and comparatively slender horns. The color is brownish, with white "stockings" on all the legs. It crosses with the common Indian bull. Much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding of the relation of the gaur and gayal, these names being often interchanged. Gayals are simply the domesticated descendants of gaurs, now owned by various Indian tribes from Assam to Araean along the eastern frontier of the Indian peninsula, and are never



Gayal (*Bibos frontalis*).

found in the wild state. Little use is made of them, however, and they spend the day in the jungles, returning to their owners in the villages at night.

Mr. Sclater observed that . . . the fact that the *gayal* was nowhere found in the wild state was quite new to him. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, London, 1883, p. 144.

gaybeseent, *a.* Gay-looking; in brave or gallant dress.

Now lykewyse what sale you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentilmen.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. Q, 2 b.

That goodly Idoll, now so *gay beseene*,
Shall doffe her fleshes borrowd fayre attyre.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvii.

gaybine (gā′bīn), *n.* [< *gay*1 + *bine* for *bind*2.] A name of several showy twining plants of the genus *Ipomœa*.

gaydiang (gī′dyang), *n.* [Native name.] A vessel of Annam, generally rigged with two masts, but in fine weather with three, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes between Cambodia and the gulf of Tonquin.

gayety, *n.* See *gaiety*.

gay-feather (gā′fe͟ᴛʜ′ėr), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

gaylardt, *a.* A variant of *galliard*. *Chaucer*.

gaylet, gaylert, *n.* Middle English forms of *jail*, *jailer*.

gaylies, gailies (gā′liz; Sc. pron. gī′liz), *adv.* [Sc., also *geylies*, var. (with adv. suffix *-s*) of *gaily*, 3.] Pretty well; fairly.

"How do the people of the country treat you?" "Ow! *gailies*; particularly that we are Scotch." *Scott*, Paris Revisited in 1815, p. 253.

Gaylussacia (gā-lu-sā′si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after *Gay-Lussac*, a distinguished French chemist and physicist (1778–1850).] A genus of ericaceous shrubs of eastern North and South America, of about 40 species, differing from *Vaccinium* chiefly in the 10-celled and 10-seeded berry. The foliage is commonly glandular, in the South American species evergreen, in those of the United States for the most part deciduous. The fruit of the northern species is edible, and usually known as the huckleberry, distinguished as the common or black huckleberry (*G. resinosa*), the blue huckleberry or blnetangle (*G. frondosa*), and the more insipid dwarf huckleberry (*G. dumosa*), bear-huckleberry (*G. ursina*), and box-huckleberry (*G. brachycera*). See *huckleberry* and *Vaccinium*.

Gay-Lussac's law. See *law*1.

gaylussite (gā′lu-sīt), *n.* [Named after the French chemist *Gay-Lussac*; see *Gaylussacia*.] A mineral occurring in monoclinic crystals, and consisting of the carbonates of calcium and sodium, in nearly equal quantities, with water. It is found in Peru, and is also abundant in a saline lake near Ragtown in Nevada.

gayly, *adv.* See *gaily*.

gayness (gā′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gaynesse*; < *gay*1 + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gay, in any sense; gaiety; fineness.

Oh, ye English ladies, learn rather . . . to make your Queen rich for your defence, than your husbands poor for your gearish *gayness*. *Aylmer*, in Strype, xlii.

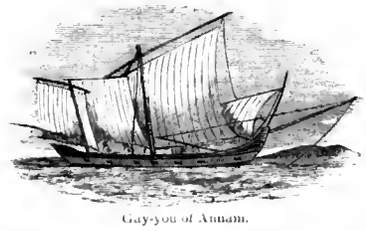
Tell the Constable
We are but warriors for the working-day:
Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

gaysome (gā′sum), *a.* [< *gay*1 + *-some*.] Full of gaiety; gladsome. [Rare.]

And fler'd with heat of *gaysome* youth did venter
With warlike troopes the Norman coast to enter.
Mir. for Mags., p. 633.

Island! prison;
A prison is as *gaysome*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

gay-you (gī′ū). *n.* [An E. spelling of the native name.] A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-



Gay-you of Annam.

boat having an outrigger, much used in Annam. It has two and sometimes three masts, and is usually covered in the middle by a movable roof. The helm is peculiar, resembling that used in China.

Gazania (gā-zā′ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Theodorus *Gaza*, a learned Greek scholar in Italy in the 15th century.] A genus of South African herbaceous composites, with large solitary heads of showy flowers, the rays expanding only in bright weather. Of the 25 species, several are cultivated in conservatories and for bedding purposes, especially *G. rigens*, which has orange rays with a dark spot at the base and the leaves white-cottony beneath.

gaze (gāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gazed*, ppr. *gazing*. [< ME. *gasen*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Sw. dial. *gasa*, gaze, stare (*gasa åkring se*, gaze or stare about one). Connection with the root of *gast*2, frighten, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, make afraid, *us-geisnan*, be amazed, is uncertain. For the supposed relation to *gare*1, see *gare*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To look steadily or intently; look with eagerness or curiosity, as in admiration, astonishment, or anxiety.

Gaase nat abonte, tournyng oner alle;
Make nat thi myrrour also of the walle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? Acts i. 11.

All this long eve, so balmy and serene,
Have I been *gazing* on the western sky
And its peculiar tint of yellow green. *Coleridge*.

The good Peter took his pipe from his mouth, and *gazed* at them for a moment in mute astonishment. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 298.

=**Syn.** *Gape*, etc. See *stare*1.

II.† *trans.* To look at intently or with fixed attention.

Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 258.

Why doth my mistress credit so her glass,
Gazing her beauty, deigned her by the skies?
Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 583).

gaze (gāz), *n.* [< *gaze*, *v.*] 1. A fixed or intent look, as of eagerness, wonder, or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*
Or open admiration him behold.
Milton, P. L., iii. 671.

This blank stare is quickly succeeded by an intellectual *gaze*, which recognizes the thing by connecting it with others. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 23.

2. The object gazed on; a gazing-stock. [Poetical.]

Yield thee, coward,
And live to be the show and *gaze* o' the time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*.
Milton, S. A., l. 34.

At gaze (formerly, **at a gaze**). (*a*) In the attitude of gazing or staring; looking in wonder, hesitation, etc.; agaze; specifically, in the position assumed by a stag when he turns round in sudden fear or surprise upon first hearing the sound of the hunt.

The Spaniard stands *at a gaze* all this while, hoping that we may do the Work. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 6.

The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University . . . stood *at a gaze* what would become of her. *Ray*, Proverbs (2d ed., 1678), p. 301.

I that rather held it better men should perish one by one,
Than that earth should stand *at gaze*, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

(*b*) In *her.*, standing and turning the head so as to look out from the shield: said only of the hart: equivalent to *statant affronté*, which is applied to other beasts used as charges.

Hart at Gaze.
(From Berry's "Heraldry.")

gazebo† (gā-zē′bō), *n.* [Humorously formed from *gaze*, simulating the form of a L. verb of the 2d conjugation, in the fut. ind. 1st pers. sing. (like *videbo*, 'I shall see'), as if meaning 'I shall gaze.'] A summer-house commanding an extensive prospect. Also written *gazeebo*.

gazeful† (gāz′fûl), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-ful*.] Looking with a gaze; looking intently; given to gazing.

The ravisht harts of *gazefull* men might reare
To admiration of that heavenly light,
From whence proceeds such soule-enchaunting might.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 12.

gazehound (gāz′hound), *n.* [Formerly also *gasehound*; < *gaze* + *hound*.] A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent: commonly applied to the greyhound.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound?* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell, Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

The Agasæus or *Gase-hound* chased indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Dog.

The swift *gazehounds*, . . . by sheer speed, run down antelope, jack-rabbit, coyotes, and foxes.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

gazel[1], **gazelle** (gạ-zel′), *n.* [= D. G. *gazelle* = Dan. *gazel* = Sw. *gazell*, < OF. *gazel*, *gazelle*, F. *gazelle* = Sp. *gazela* = Pg. *gazella* = It. *gazzella* (NL. *gazella*), a gazel, < Ar. *ghazāl*, *ghazēl* (> Pers. *ghazāl*), a gazel.] A small graceful antelope of delicate form, with large liquid eyes and short cylindric horns, and of a yellowish color, with a dark band along the flanks. It has a tuft of hair at the knee. The name is specially applicable to a North African animal often celebrated in Arabian

Gazel (*Gazella dorcas*).

poetry, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*, now *Gazella dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*; but it is indiscriminately applied to a number of related antelopes. Among others may be mentioned the Persian gazel, *G. subgutturosa*; the Indian gazel, *G. bennetti*; the muscat, *G. muscatensis*; the Arabian ariel, *G. arabica*; the korin of Senegal, *G. ruffifrons*; the dama, *G. dama*; the Abyssinian gazel, *G. sœmmerringi*; the East African gazel, *G. granti*, etc.

gazel[2] (gaz′el), *n.* [Also *ghazal*; = G. *gasel*, *ghasel*, < Pers. *ghazal*, < Ar. *ghazel*, *ghazal*, a love-poem.] 1. In Persian poetry, a form of verse in which the first two lines rime and for this rime a new one must be found in the second line of each succeeding couplet, the alternate line being free. The Germans have imitated this form, and there have been a few English attempts.

During all these periods of literary activity, lyric poetry, pure and simple — i. e., the *ghazal* in its legitimate form — had by no means been neglected.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 659.

In their [Persian bards'] amatory *gazels*, the fair one is described with passionate adoration and exuberant imagery, combined with a delicacy of sentiment that never degenerates into coarseness. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 331.

2. In *music*, a piece in which a short theme or a refrain frequently recurs.

gazeless (gāz′les), *a.* [< *gaze* + *-less*.] Unseeing; not looking. *Davies*.

Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eye.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 98.

Gazella (gạ-zel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville): see *gazel*[1].] The typical genus of gazels, of the subfamily *Gazellinæ*. Also called *Dorcas*. The common gazel of North Africa is *G. dorcas*; that of South Africa is the springbok, *G. euchore*. There are many others. See cut under *gazel*[1].

gazelle, *n.* See *gazel*[1].

Gazellinæ (gaz-e-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gazella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of about 20 species of small, lithe, extremely agile, and mostly desert-loving antelopes; the gazels proper: same as the genus *Gazella* in a broad sense, but by some authors divided into *Panthalops*, *Procapra*, *Gazella*, *Tragops*, and *Antidorcas*.

gazelline (gạ-zel′in), *a.* [< *gazel*[1], *gazelle*, + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of a gazel; pertaining to the *Gazellinæ*: specifically applied to that group of antelopes which the common gazel exemplifies.

gazement† (gāz′ment), *n.* [< *gaze* + *-ment*.] The act of gazing; stare.

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from peoples *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gazer (gā′zėr), *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently; an attentive onlooker.

Some brawl, which in that chamber high
They should still dance to please a *gazer's* sight.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 516).

He cleared his course swiftly across the bay, between gayly decorated boats filled with *gazers*, who cheered him with instrumental music, or broke out in songs.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 362.

gazet†, *n.* [= F. *gazette* = NGr. γαζέτα, < It. *gazzetta*, a small coin, perhaps a dim. of L. *gaza*, treasure, wealth, < Gr. γάζα, treasure, a sum of money; said to be of Pers. origin. Cf. *gazette*.] A small Venetian coin. See *gazzetta*.

It is too little: yet,
Since you have said the word, I am content;
But will not go a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

A *gazet*: this is almost a penny.
Coryat, Crudities, II. 68 (ed. 1776).

gazette (gạ-zet′), *n.* [Formerly also *gazet* and *gazetta*; F. *gazette* = Sp. *gaceta* = Pg. *gazeta*, < It. *gazzetta*, a gazette, "a bill of news, or a short relation of the generall occurrences of the time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed every month, into most parts of Christendom" (Cotgrave) (first published about 1536), a particular use of either (1) It. *gazzetta*, a magpie (dim. of *gazza*, a magpie), taken as equiv. to 'chatterer' or 'tattler' (cf. E. *Tatler*, *Chatterbox*, *Town Talk*, and similar names of periodicals); or (2) It. *gazzetta*, a small coin (see *gazet*); so called because this coin was paid either for the newspaper itself (the usual explanation) or for the privilege of reading it; cf. *Picayune*, as the name of a newspaper in New Orleans, named from *picayune*, a small coin.] 1. A newspaper; a sheet of paper containing an account of current events and transactions: often used as the specific name of a newspaper.

The freight of the *gazetti*, ship-boys' tale;
And, which is worst, even talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 2.

We sit as unconcerned as the pillars of a church, and hear the sermons as the Athenians did a story, or as we read a *gazett*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 1.

A fresh coin was a kind of a *gazette*, that published the latest news of the empire. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. Specifically, one of the three official newspapers of Great Britain, published in London (semi-weekly, first established at Oxford in 1665), Edinburgh, and Dublin, containing, among other things, lists of appointments and promotions in all branches of the public service, and of public honors awarded, and also lists of persons declared bankrupt. [Written either as a specific or a descriptive name, with or without a capital.]

The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

The court *gazette* accomplished what the abettors of independence had attempted in vain.
Burke, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

Hence — 3. An official or authoritative report or announcement in or as if in the Gazette. [Eng.]

If we were to read the *gazette* of a naval victory from the pulpit, we should be dazzled with the eager eyes of our audience — they would sit through an earthquake to hear us. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

To appear in the Gazette, to have one's name in the Gazette, to have one's name mentioned in any particular way in one of the British official Gazettes; specifically, in *com.*, to have one's bankruptcy so announced, after a judicial decision.

gazette (gạ-zet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gazetted*, ppr. *gazetting*. [< *gazette*, *n.*] To insert in a gazette; announce or publish in a gazette — specifically, in one of the three official Gazettes of Great Britain.

The appointment of Sir John Hawley Glover to the governorship of Newfoundland is *gazetted* in London.
The American, VII. 174.

gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr′), *n.* [= F. *gazetier* = Sp. *gacetero* = Pg. *gazeteiro*, < It. *gazzettiere*, a writer of news, < *gazzetta*, a gazette: see *gazette*.] 1†. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority; a journalist.

Thy very *gazetteers* themselves give o'er,
Ev'n Ralph repents, and Henley writes no more.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 215.

Steele . . . was a man of ready talents; and, being an ardent partisan pamphleteer, was rewarded by Government with the place of *Gazetteer*.
Shaw, Eng. Lit. (Backus's revision), xix.

2†. A newspaper; a gazette.

They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.
Burke, State of the Nation.

3. A geographical dictionary; an account of the divisions, places, seas, rivers, mountains, etc., of the world or of any part of it, under their names, in alphabetical order. [This use of the word is said to be due to the circumstance that the first work of the kind, by Laurence Echard (third edition 1695), bore the title "The Gazeteer's or Newsman's Interpreter" (afterward shortened to "The Gazetteer"), as being especially useful to newspaper writers.]

gazing-stock (gā′zing-stok), *n.* A person or thing gazed at with wonder or curiosity, especially of a scornful kind.

Ye were made a *gazingstock* both by reproaches and afflictions. Heb. x. 33.

Let the small remnant of my life be to me an inward and outward desolation, and to the world a *gazing-stock* of wretched misery. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

gazles, *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*. [Sussex and Kent, Eng.]

gazogene (gaz′ō-jēn), *n.* [< F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. -γενής, producing: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] An apparatus used for manufacturing aërated water on a small scale for domestic use, by the action of an acid on an alkali carbonate. It generally consists of two globes, one above the other, connected by a tube, the lower containing water, and the upper the ingredients for producing the aërated liquid. When water is gently introduced into the upper globe from the lower, by inclining the vessel so as to about half fill it, chemical action takes place, and the carbonic acid descends and gradually saturates the water in the lower globe. When this has taken place, the aërated water can be drawn off by opening a stop-cock at the top. Also spelled *gasogene*.

gazolite (gaz′ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolite*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] An aërolite.

gazolyte (gaz′ō-līt), *n.* [< F. *gazolyte*, < *gaz*, = E. *gas*, + Gr. λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, dissolve.] In *chem.*, in Berzelius's classification, an element which exists, as supposed, only in the form of a gas. Gazolytes, in this classification, form one of the four sections into which the simple elements were divided by Berzelius, the other three being *metals*, *metalloids*, and *halogens*.

gazon (F. pron. ga-zôn′, corrupted ga-zön′), *n.* [F., grass, sod, turf, < OHG. *waso*, MHG. *wase*, turf, sod, moist ground, G. *wesen*, turf, sod, dial. steam, = AS. *wāse*, E. *ooze*: see *ooze*.] In *fort.*, turf or sod used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries.

gazzatum†, *n.* [ML.: see *gauze*.] A fine silk or linen stuff of the gauze kind, mentioned by writers in the thirteenth century.

gazzetta (gạt-set′tạ), *n.* [It.: see *gazet*.] A small copper coin, worth about 3 farthings, formerly issued by the Venetian republic; also, a similar coin, with Greek inscriptions, made in

Obverse. Reverse.

Gazzetta of the Ionian islands, 1801: British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Venice for the Ionian islands during and after Venetian domination there.

G. C. B. An abbreviation of *Grand Cross of the Bath*. See *Knights of the Bath*, under *bath*[1].

Ge. In *chem.*, the symbol for *germanium*.

Geadephaga (jē-ā-def'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., orig. improp. *Geodephaga* (MacLeay, 1825), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + NL. *Adephaga*, q. v.] The terrestrial adephagous or raptorial beetles, including the great families *Carabidæ* and *Cicindelidæ*: distinguished from *Hydradephaga*.

geadephagous (jē-ā-def'ā-gus), *a.* [< *Geadephaga* + *-ous*.] Terrestrial and predaceous: specifically applied to the *Geadephaga*.

geal[1] (jēl), *v. i.* [< OF. *geler*, F. *geler* = Pr. *gelar* = Sp. *helar* = Pg. *gelar* = It. *gelare*, < L. *gelare*, freeze: see *gelid*, *congeal*.] To congeal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Partheneia Sacra (1633), p. 190.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, sig. I, 1.

geal[2] (jē'al), *a.* [< Gr. *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.—**2.** Produced by the attraction of the earth. [Rare in both uses.]

The *geal* tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth, in consequence of the earth's superior mass. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 384.

gean (gēn), *n.* [An E. spelling of F. *guigne*, OF. *guisne*, a kind of cherry, = Wall. *visine* = NGr. *βίσινον*, wild cherry, prob. of Slavic origin, < OBulg. *vishnja* = Lith. *vysznа*, egriot; or, with alteration of the second syllable, = It. *viseiola*, egriot, < OHG. *wihsala*, MHG. *wihsel*, G. *weichsel*, egriot, wild cherry, of the same origin as the Slav. Lith. word.] The wild cherry of Europe, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *avium*. Its wood is valuable for many purposes, and is much used for tobacco-pipes and their stems. The small purple or black fruit is esteemed for its pleasant flavor, and is largely used for making cordials. The tree is common in some parts of Great Britain, but more abundant on the continent.

geant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *giant*.

geanticlinal (jē-an-ti-klī'nal), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *anticlinal*.] In *geol.*, a region having an anticlinal structure; the central mass of a mountain range, considered as built up according to the views of those who adopt the theory that the axes of the great chains are metamorphosed sedimentary, and not eruptive, rocks. See *geosynclinal*.

And therefore, while the tertiary movements were in progress, the part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or *geanticlinal*, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole.
J. D. Dana, Manual of Geology (2d ed.), p. 752.

In all cases there have been three steps in the formation of a mountain-chain. First, the deposition of the vast thickness of the geosynclinal. Second, the squeezing up of the mass of rocks into a *geanticlinal*, and the production of a long, narrow, and lofty ridge. Thirdly, the carving out of this shapeless mass into peaks and valleys.
A. H. Green, Phys. Geol.

gear (gēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *geer*; < ME. *gere*, *ger* (never with initial palatal, *g* or *y*, as in the related *gare*, *yare*, mod. E. *yare*, the orig. *g* being preserved by the frequent alliteration with *gay*, *good*, *golden*, *graith*, etc., or, as in the related verb *garen*, *garren*, mod. E. *gar*[2], by Scand. influence), < AS. *gearwe*, pl., preparation, dress, ornament, gear, = OS. *garuwi* = OHG. *garawi*, MHG. *garwe* (> OF. *garbe*, > E. *garb*[1], q. v.) = Icel. *görvi*, *gjörvi*, gear, < AS. *gearu*, *gearo* (*gearw-*), ready, yare: see *yare*.] **1.** A state of preparation or fitness; a suitable or fitting condition: as, to be out of *gear*; to bring anything into *gear*.—**2.** Whatever is prepared for use or wear; manufactured stuff or material; hence, habit; dress; ornaments; armor.

Oure luflych lede lys in his bedde,
Gawsyn graythely at home, in *gerez* ful ryche of hewe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1470.

The Bramans marke themselues in their foreheads, eares, and throats, with a kind of yellow *geare* which they grinde; euery morning they doe it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 475.

It behoved not him to wear such fine *gear*.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

In the dark forest here,
Clad in my warlike *gear*,
Fell I upon my spear.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

3. Any special set of things forming essential parts or appurtenances, or utilized for or connected with some special act, occupation, etc.: as, hunting-*gear*. Specifically—(*a*) The harness or furniture of working animals; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draft or other use; tackle.

There were discovered first two doves, then two swans with silver *geers*, drawing forth a triumphant chariot.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry.

Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born
To bear his burthens, drawing in his *gears*.
Cowper, Task, v. 273.

(*b*) *Naut.*, the ropes, blocks, etc., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail-*gear*; the foretopmast-*gear*.

I told him I should be glad if his men would cross the top-gallant and royal yards and get the *gear* rove.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, xx.

(*c*) In *mach.*, the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting parts of any piece of mechanism: as, expansion-*gear*; valve-*gear*. More particularly—(1) Toothed wheels collectively. (2) The connection of toothed wheels with each other; gearing: as, to throw machinery into or out of *gear*. (*d*) A coal-miners' set of tools. [Eng.] (*e*) *pl.* In *coal-mining*, staging and rails for shipping coal on wharves.

4. Goods; property in general. [Now most common in Scotch use.]

I want nane o' his gowd, I want nane o' his *gear*.
Prince Robert (Child's Ballads, III. 25).

The *gear* that is gifted, it never
Will last like the *gear* that is won.
J. Baillie, Woo'd and Married and A'.

5†. A matter; an affair; affairs collectively.

To cheare his guests whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare;
That to Sir Calidore was easie *geare*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 6.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long,
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I trust you all, my dearly beloved, will consider this *gear* with yourselves, and in the cross see God's mercy.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 37.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*.
Milton, Comus, l. 167.

6†. Ordinary manner; behavior; custom; practice.

Into a studie he fel al sodeynly,
As don thes loveres in here queynte *geres*,
Now in the croppe, now doun in the breres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 673.

Bairns' part of gear, in *Scots law*, same as *legitim*.—**Differential gear.** See *differential*.—**Driving-gear**, those parts of a machine which are most nearly concerned in effecting motion, as, in a locomotive, the parts from the cylinder to the wheels inclusive.—**Full backward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce backward motion of the steam-engine.—**Full forward gear**, with the valve-gearing adjusted to produce forward motion of the engine.—**Guids and gear**, all one's property. [Scotch.]—**Inside gear**, the English arrangement of pitmans and cranks inside the frame of a locomotive, as distinguished from the American method of attaching the cross-heads of the engines to the wrists on the exterior of the driving-wheels by pitmans.—**Internal gear**, a wheel having its cogs on the internal perimeter.—**Out of gear**, not in working or running order; not in a condition for use or operation.

Its own [the North's] theory and practice of liberty had got sadly *out of gear*, and must be corrected.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward!
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are *out of gear*."
Tennyson, The Revenge.

Overhead gear, driving-gear above the object driven.—**Rope driving-gear**, ropes used as a substitute for belting in the transmission of power from a driver to machinery.—**Running-gear**, the running-rigging of a vessel. (For other kinds of gear, see *bevel-gear*, *cone-gear*, *counter-gear*, etc.)

gear (gēr), *v.* [< *gear*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into gear; prepare for operation; fit with gear or gearing: as, to *gear* up a wagon; to *gear* a machine or an engine.—**Geared brace, engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *intrans.* In *mach.*, to fit into another part, as one part of gearing into another. See *gearing*.

On the shaft of the motor . . . is a pinion. This *gears* with a larger cog wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 308.

gear-box (gēr'boks), *n.* A box inclosing gearing to protect it.

The effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear-box*, and that defeats the whole object of the contrivance.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 385.

gear-cutter (gēr'kut″ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes toothed or geared wheels for transmitting motion in machinery; specifically, a machine for cutting the teeth of a geared wheel. Gear-cutters are frequently grinding-machines, an emery-wheel being used to cut away the superfluous material between the cogs or teeth, the shape of the emery-wheel determining the shape of the interdental space, and consequently determining the shape of the teeth. Milling-cutters are also much used. Gear-cutting machines usually have the shape of a lathe, the blank being supported on the mandrel, and the cutting-wheel by the tool-rest. The number and pitch of the teeth are regulated by a graduated disk attached to the mandrel, and the cutter is driven by various systems of gearing. Large machines have been made to work as planers, and arranged for every variety of angle and level gearing. Wood-working gear-cutters are rotary cutters (molders), and are used to cut wooden patterns for casting geared wheels. Gear-cutters are also made to cut wheels of epicycloidal form. A gear-cutting attachment is also used with some milling-machines. See *odontograph*.

gearing (gēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gear*, *v.*] **1.** Gear; dress; harness.—**2.** In *mach.*, the parts collectively by which motion communicated to one part of a machine is transmitted to another; specifically, a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion. There are two chief sorts of toothed gearing, namely, *spur-gearing* and *beveled gearing*. In the former the teeth are arranged round either the concave or the convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the center of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In beveled gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the tooth gradually diminishes from the base. See *bevel*, and cut under *bevel-gear*.—**Angular gearing.** See *angular*.—**Beveled gearing.** See def. 2.—**Conical gearing**, a gearing arrangement in which the motion is transmitted by a pair of cogged cones through interposed pinions.—**Elliptical gearing**, geared wheels of an elliptical shape, used to obtain a rotary motion of variable speed: also called *elliptical wheel*.—**Hooked gearing**, a form of gearing having the teeth set somewhat obliquely across the face of the wheel, so that the contact of each tooth begins at its forward end and ceases at the opposite end. The spiral has such a pitch that one pair of teeth remains in contact until the next pair comes together.—**Hooke's gearing** (named for Robert *Hooke*, an English mathematician and philosopher (1635–1703)), a kind of gearing for wheels, in which the teeth are cut in a helicoidal form.—**Multiplying gearing**, in *mach.*, a combination of cog-wheels in common use for imparting motion from wheels of larger to those of smaller diameter, so as to increase the rate of revolution.—**Quick-return gearing**, in some forms of planing-machines, a system of mechanism fitted to the feed for causing the bed to return at increased speed after each cutting stroke. The stroke is slow, and the return to the first position is accelerated in order to save time.—**Spiral gearing**, two cylinders set parallel, and having spiral ribs and grooves that mesh or gear together.—**Stepped gearing**, a form of gearing in which each tooth or cog on the face of a wheel is replaced by a series of smaller teeth arranged in steps. The device is allied to the stepped rack, and is used to obtain a more uniform and continuous bearing between the teeth.—**Worm gearing.** Same as *spiral gearing*.

gearing-chain (gēr'ing-chān), *n.* In *mach.*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another, the teeth of the wheels fitting into the links of the chain.

gearing-wheel (gēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *gear-wheel*.—**Frictional gearing-wheels.** See *frictional*.

gearksutite (jē-ärk'sū-tit), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *arksutite*.] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium found in white earthy masses with the cryolite of Greenland.

gearn†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *girn*.

gear-wheel (gēr'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel having teeth or cogs which act upon the teeth of another wheel to impart or transmit motion.—**Annular gear-wheel.** See *annular*.—**Double gear-wheel**, a wheel having two sets of cogs, differing in diameter, to drive two pinions. Such a wheel sometimes is driven by one pinion and drives the other.

geason†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *geazon*, *gaison*; < ME. *geson*, *gesene*, *gayssoun*, rare, scarce, < AS. *gēsne*, *gēsne*, *gēsine*, barren, empty, lacking; cf. OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren (see *geest*); OHG. *geisini*, *keisini*, lack.] Rare; uncommon.

Obstinacy is folly in them that should haue reason; They that will not knowe howe to amende, their wits be very *geason*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ye shal finde many other words to rime with him, bycause such terminatiõs are not *geazon*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 87.

It was frosty winter season,
And fair Flora's wealth was *geason*.
Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
This bird shineth so bright.
Progress of Elizabeth, I. 10.

Geaster (jē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi characterized by a double peridium. The outer, the exoperidium, splits into segments which expand to a nearly horizontal or reflexed position and take the form of a star, lying close to the ground, whence the name, signifying *earth-star*. (See cut under *exoperidium*.) There are 53 known species, of which 30 occur in Europe and 17 in North America, some being common to both countries.

geat[1] (jēt), *n.* [Also written *git*, perhaps for *jet*, < *jet*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. If pronounced, as is usually represented, with *g* = *j*, it cannot be a form of *gate*, or of the D. *gat*, a gate, hole,

etc.] 1. The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings.—2. In *type-founding*, the little spout or gutter made in the brim of a casting-ladle. *Moxon*, Mech. Exercises, p. 378.

geat[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jet*[2].

geat[3] (gēt), *n.* See *get*[1], 2.

Gebia (jē'bi-ă), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of macrurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Thalassinidæ*. *G. stellata*, the type, is a small British shrimp.

gebur (AS. pron. ge-bör'), *n.* [AS.: see *bower*[8] and *neighbor*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the owner of an allotment or yard-land, usually of 30 acres: corresponding to the villein of later times.

gecarcinian (jē-kär-sin'i-an), *n.* [< NL. *Gecarcinus* + *-ian*.] A land-crab; one of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

gecarcinid (jē-kär'si-nid), *n.* A land-crab, as a member of the *Gecarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinidæ (jē-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecarcinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial brachyurous decapod crustaceans, inhabiting various tropical regions; the land-crabs. Besides *Gecarcinus*, the family contains the genera *Cardisoma* and *Uca*. Also written *Geocarcinidæ*.

Gecarcinus (jē-kär'si-nus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *καρκίνος*, a crab.] The typical genus of land-crabs of the family *Gecarcinidæ*. The species, of which *G. ruricola* is an example, are terrestrial, and burrow in the ground, living at a distance from the sea, which they visit only at the spawning time. The gills are kept moist by a special arrangement of the gill-cavity. Also written *Geocarcinus*.

Gecco (gek'ō), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), also *Gecko*, *Gekko*; < *gecko*, q. v.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Gecconidæ*, now broken up into numerous other genera; the geckos, or wall-lizards. Also called *Ascalabotes*. See *Gecconidæ*, *gecko*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *gecko*, 1.

Geccoides (ge-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., also *Geckoides*; < *Gecco* + *-oides*.] A family of saurian squamate reptiles, composed of the geckos, stellions, and agamoid lizards. *Oppel*, 1811.

gecconid (gek'ō-nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Gecconidæ*. Also *geckonid*.

Gecconidæ (ge-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the order *Lacertilia*; the geckos or wall-lizards. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, distinct parietal bones, no postorbital or frontosquamosal arches, dilated clavicles loop-shaped proximally, a short, thick, fleshy, papillose tongue, large eyes with vertical elliptical pupils and rudimentary lids, and pleurodont dentition. The body is covered below with small imbricated scales; the tail is normally long and tapering; and the limbs are stout and of moderate length, with well-developed toes and claws, usually furnished with adhesive disks, secreting an acrid though not poisonous fluid. Upward of 200 species inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres; many were formerly placed indiscriminately in a genus *Gecco* or *Gecko*; but about 50 genera have been named, among which are *Diplodactylus*, *Hemidactylus*, *Phyllodactylus*, *Platydactylus*, *Ptyodactylus*, *Sphærodactylus*, *Stenodactylus*, *Thecadactylus*, *Phyllurus*, and *Ptychozoön*. They are all inoffensive lizards of small size, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14 inches long, of active carnivorous habits, and specially noted for the agility with which they scramble over walls, etc. Many of them make a croaking or chirping noise, whence the name *gecko*. A few are found in the south of Europe, as the common wall-lizard, *Platydactylus muralis*; the tarente, *P. mauritanicus*; and the *Hemidactylus verruculatus* and *Stenodactylus guttatus*. A common species of the Labuan region is the chickchack, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. One small gecko, *Sphærodactylus notatus*, occurs in Florida and Cuba. Two Lower Californian species are *Phyllodactylus xanti* and *Diplodactylus unctus*. The *Gecconiidæ* have also been called *Ascalabota* and *Nyctisaura*. The name of the family is variously written *Gekkonidæ*, *Geckonidæ*, *Gecotidæ*, *Geckotidæ*, *Gecotidæ*. See cut under *gecko*.

gecconoid (gek'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the geckos; of or pertaining to the *Gecconoidea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Geccenoidea*.

Also *geccotoid*.

Gecconoidea (gek-ō-noi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecco(n-)* + *-oidea*.] The geckos as a superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians with biconcave vertebræ, dilated and proximally loop-shaped clavicles, and undeveloped postfrontal and postorbital bony arches. The group is conterminous with the single family *Gecconidæ*. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 799. Also *Geckonoidea*.

geccotian, geccotid (ge-kō'shian, gek'ō-tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Gecconidæ*.

II. *n.* A gecko.

Also *geckotian*, *geckotid*.

Geccotidæ (ge-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gecconidæ*.

geccotoid (gek'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *gecconoid*.

Gecininæ (jes-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gecinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, of which the genus *Gecinus* is a typical representative; the green woodpeckers. Other leading genera are *Campethera*, *Celeus*, *Chrysoptilus*, *Brachypternus*, and *Tiga*.

Gecinulus (jē-sin'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1845), < *Gecinus* + dim. *-ulus*.] A genus of green woodpeckers of India, having only three toes. *G. granti* and *G. viridis* compose the genus. A form *Geciniscus* is also found.

Gecinus (jē-sī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), said to be < Gr. *γῆ*, earth, ground, + *κυεῖν*, move, go.] The typical genus of woodpeckers of the subfamily *Geciniнæ*. The best-known example is *G. viridis*, the common green woodpecker or popinjay of Europe, a species comparatively terrestrial in habit.

geck (gek), *n.* [< D. *gek* = MLG. *geck* = MHG. *geck*, *gecke*, G. *geck*, a fool, = Dan. *gjæk* = Sw. *gäck*, a fool, buffoon, jester, wag; cf. Icel. *gikkr*, a pert, rude person. Connection with *gawk*, *gowk*, is doubtful: see *gawk*, *gowk*, and cf. *gig*[3].] 1. A fool; a dupe; a gull.

> Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
> And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
> That e'er invention play'd on. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

2. Scorn; contempt; also, an object of scorn.

> To become the *geck* and scorn
> O' the other's villainy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

3. A toss of the head in derision or from vanity or folly; hence, a taunt; a gibe. [Scotch.]

> The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
> I think sall get ane *geck*. *Philotus*, 1603.

To give one the geck. (*a*) To give one the slip. *Jamieson.* (*b*) To play one a trick.

> Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
> When he is gone *give him ane geck*,
> And take another by the neck. Quoted in *Nares*.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

geck (gek), *v.* [= D. *gekken* = MLG. G. *gecken* = Dan. *gjække* = Sw. *gäcka*, mock, banter, make a fool of; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To toss the head in derision or scorn, or from vanity or folly; deride; mock.

> She Bauldy looes, Bauldy that drives the car,
> But *gecks* at me, and says I smell of tar.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, I. 1.

II. *trans.* To cheat; trick; gull.

> Ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*.
> *Legend of Bp. St. Andrais.* (*Jamieson.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

gecko (gek'ō), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] 1. A lizard of the genus *Gecco* or family *Geccomidæ*; a wall-lizard. Also *gecco*, *gekko*. See *Geccomidæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Gecco*.—**Croaking gecko.** Same as *croaking lizard* (which see, under *lizard*).—**Flying gecko.** See *flying gecko*.—**St. Lucas gecko**, *Diplodactylus unctus*: so called after Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, in the vicinity of which it is found.—**Xantus gecko**, *Phyllodactylus xanti*, of Lower California: named from Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who first collected specimens of it. (See also *wall-gecko*.)

Gecko (*Gecco verticillatus*).

Geckoides, geckonid, etc. See *Geccoides*, etc.

ged (ged), *n.* [< Icel. *gedda* = Sw. *gädda* = Dan. *gjedde*, a pike (fish): so named from its sharp thin head; < Icel. *gaddr*, a gad, goad, spike: see *gad*[1]. Cf. E. *pike*, AS. *haeod*, a pike (see *hake* and *hook*), F. *brochet*, a pike (< *broche*, a spit), etc.] A pike (the fish). Also written *gedd*. [Scotch.]

gedanite (jed'a-nīt), *n.* [< *Gedanum*, Latin name of *Dantzic*, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral resin resembling amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

gedd, *n.* See *ged*.

gedrite (jed'rīt), *n.* [< *Gèdre* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An aluminous variety of the mineral anthophyllite, found near Gèdre in the French Pyrenees.

gee[1], **jee**[1] (jē), *v. i.* [Of unknown origin.] To agree; suit; fit. [Colloq.]

> People say in Pennsylvania, "That won't *gee*," when they wish to express that something won't serve the purpose. *S. S. Haldeman*, quoted in S. De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 478.

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crooked; awry. [Prov. Eng.]

gee[2], **jee**[2] (jē), *v.* [< *gee*[2], *jee*[2], *a.* The verb has been erroneously referred to F. *dia*, "the cry wherewith carters make their horses turn to the left hand" (Cotgrave), in Switzerland to the right; cf. Olt. *gio*, similarly used.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move to one side; in particular, to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver—that is, to the right, the driver standing on the left or nigh side: used by teamsters, chiefly in the imperative, addressed to the animals they are driving: often with *off*.—2. To move; stir. [Scotch.]—**To gee up**, to move faster: also used by teamsters as above. See def. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to move or turn to the off side, or from the driver: as, to *gee* a team of oxen.—2. To move: as, ye're no able to *gee* it. [Scotch.]

gee[3] (gē), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Stubbornness; pettishness.—2. An affront. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

gee[4] (gē), *v.* [= Sc. *gie*, a contr. of *give*.] A dialectal form of *give*[1].

gee-ho (jē'hō), *v. i.* [< *gee*[2] + *ho*, a quasi-imperative or exclamation: see *gee*[2].] Same as *gee*[2].

gee-hot, *n.* [< *gee-ho*, *v.*] A kind of heavy sled. See the extract.

> They drew all their heavy goods here [to Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hoes*, without wheels.
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 314.

> Fly close at inns upon the coming in of waggons and *gee-ho*-coaches. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 262.

geert, *n.* and *v.* See *gear*.

geering, *n.* See *gearing*.

geese, *n.* Plural of *goose*.

geest (gēst), *n.* [< LG. and G. *geest* (*geestland*) = East and North Fries. *gast*, OFries. *gest* (*gestlond*, *gastlondt*), dry and barren land, = D. *geest*, heath, = MLG. *gēst*, *gast*, < OFries. *gēst*, *gāst*, North Fries. *gast* = LG. *güst*, *göst*, *gist*, barren; cf. AS. *gāsne*, barren, empty: see *geason*.] 1. In northern Germany, high, dry, and sandy or gravelly land: opposed to *marschland*. Hence —2. In various older geological treatises published in England and the United States, diluvium, coarse drift, or gravel.

Geëz, Giz (gē-ez', gēz), *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient language of Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic. It is the language of the church and of the old literature of Abyssinia, chiefly ecclesiastical, including an early translation of the Bible; and it is still spoken in a more or less corrupted form by the people of the province of Tigre, its original seat, though elsewhere and in official use it has been for many centuries superseded by the Amharic. Also called *Ethiopic*.

> The Written Characters of the old Ethiopic, or *Giz*, and that of the Amháric, are a Syllabary read from left to right.
> *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. of Africa, I. 74.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ä), *n.* [< LL. *Gehenna*, < Gr. Γέεννα, < Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom.] 1. In *Jewish hist.*, the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites once sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Ki. xxiii. 10). Hence the place was afterward regarded as a place of abomination; into it was thrown the refuse of the city, and, according to some authorities, fires were kept burning in it to prevent pestilence.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* call'd, the type of hell.
> *Milton*, P. L., I. 405.

2. In the Bible, the place of the future punishment of the wicked: a transliteration of the Greek word *γέεννα*, which the authorized version translates *hell* and *hell-fire*, and the revised version *hell of fire* and *hell*.

> The descensus was a self-manifestation of Christ and his work to the whole spirit-world, and affected the condition of both the pious in Paradise and the ungodly in *Gehenna*.
> *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 93.

> Adding to this the fact that *gehenna* of itself was not called a prison, but something far worse, a place of fire, we are further helped on to the conclusion that Christ preaching to "spirits in prison" did not preach to the impenitent dead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 640.

gehlenite (gā'len-īt), *n.* [Named after the German chemist A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815).] A mineral of a grayish color and resinous luster, found chiefly at Mount Monzoni in Tyrol. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium, crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, related in form to the scapolites.

Gehydrophila (jē-hī-drof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὑδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods, corresponding to the family *Auriculidæ*. *Férussac*, 1819. Also called *Hygrogeophila*.

gehydrophilian (jē-hī-drō-fil'i-an), *n.* One of the *Gehydrophila*. Compare *geophilian, hygrophilian.*

geiger-tree (gī'gėr-trē), *n.* The *Cordia Sebestena*, a small boraginaceous tree of the West Indies and of rare occurrence in southern Florida, with heavy, hard, dark-brown wood.

geilfine (gāl'fē-ne), *n.* [Ir., also *geillfine*, the first family or tribe, < *geall*, pledge, + *fine*, family, tribe.] One of the groups of five, being four males besides the head of the family, into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organized. The next group, second in rank for purposes of inheritance, was termed the *deirbhfine*, or true family; the third, the *iarfine*, or after-family; the fourth, the *indfine*, or end-family.

The *Geilfine* division consisted of five persons.
Quoted in *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 209.

The most capable member of the *geilfine*.
Encyc. Brit., V. 800.

gein (jē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-in*2.] Humus (which see).

geiret, *n.* [Cf. G. *geier*, a vulture. See under *gerfalcon* and *garefowl*.] A vulture.

A vulture or *geire*, [L.] vultur.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

geir-eaglet, *n.* A bird of prey, supposed to be a vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*.

The swan and the pelican, and the *geir eagle*. Lev. xi. 18.

geir-falcont, *n.* See *gerfaleon*.

Geisenheimer (gī'sen-hī-mėr), *n.* [G.] A white Rhine wine produced near the well-known Hochheim vineyards, and similar in quality to Hochheimer.

Geissosaura (gī-sō-sâ'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gissosaura*, < Gr. *γεῖσσον, γείσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A superfamily group of ordinary lizards. They have a lacertiform or serpent-like body; the feet very small, rudimentary, or wanting; the ventral scales rounded and imbricate; and the tongue short, bifid, and little extensible. They are feeble and harmless animals, such as the common skinks, the slow-worms, etc. The group is not well formed, and the term is little used now. Also written *Geissosauria*.

geissosauran (gī-sō-sâ'rạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Geissosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Geissosaura*.

Geissospermum (gī-sō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεῖσσον, γείσον*, eaves, cornice, hem, border, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of apocynaceous trees, of two species, found in tropical South America. *G. lævе*, known in Brazil as *Pao pareira*, has intensely bitter bark, which is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

geitonogamy (gī-tō-nog'ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *γείτων*, a neighbor, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the fecundation of a pistil by pollen from another flower of the same plant.

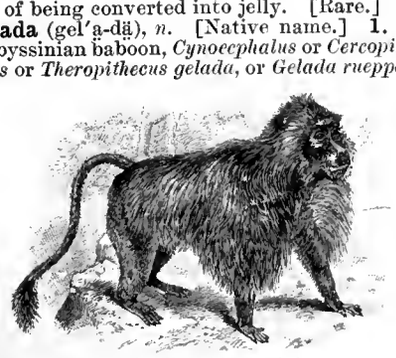
geizen, *v. i.* Same as *gizzen*.

Gekko, gekko, *n.* See *Gecco, geeko*.

Gekkonidæ, *n. pl.* See *Gecconidæ*.

gelable (jel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. *gelare*, freeze (see *geal*1), + *-ble*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted into jelly. [Rare.]

gelada (gel'a-dä), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** An Abyssinian baboon, *Cynocephalus* or *Cercopithecus* or *Theropithecus gelada*, or *Gelada rueppelli*.



Gelada (*Theropithecus gelada*).

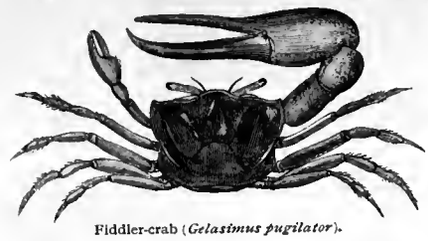
It is upward of 2 feet long, with a large mane, small tschial callosities, and naked face. It is of a dark-brown color, blackening on the shoulders and paling on the under parts, and has a pair of triangular naked spots on the throat.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this animal: synonymous with *Theropithecus*.

Gelalæan era. See *era*.

Gelasian (je-lā'si-an), *a.* [< *Gelasius* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Gelasius, who was pope A. D. 492–6, and who composed and arranged certain prayers in the Roman liturgy. Copies of what is known as the *Gelasian Sacramentary* exist in manuscripts of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, and contain the oldest extant texts of the Roman mass. The earlier part of the mass is not given in it. See *Gregorian* and *Leonine*.

Gelasimus (je-las'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γελάσιμος*, laughable, < *γελᾶν*, langh.] A genus of short-tailed 10-footed crustaceans, of the family *Ocypodidæ;* the fiddlers, fiddler-crabs, or calling-crabs: so called from their habit of flourishing the odd great claw. The technical characters are: lack of posterior pleurobranchiæ and of anterior arthrobranchiæ, and the two pairs of pleurobranchiæ



Fiddler-crab (*Gelasimus pugilator*).

vestigial. There are several species. *G. pugilator* abounds in the salt marshes of the southern United States, where it is found in great troops and honeycombs the ground just above high-water mark with innumerable burrows. See *calling-crab*.

gelastic (je-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γελαστικός*, inclined to laugh, risible, < *γελαστός*, laughable, ridiculous, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] **I.** *a.* Same as *risible*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. [Rare.]

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, The Doctor, extra chapter.

gelatigenous (jel-a-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< *gelati(n)* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or yielding gelatin.—**Gelatigenous tissue,** animal tissue which yields gelatin in boiling water, as the various forms of connective tissue.

gelatin, gelatine (jel'a-tin), *n.* and *a.* [= D. G. *gelatine* = Dan. Sw. *gelatin*, < F. *gélatine* = Sp. Pg. It. *gelatina*, < NL. *gelatina*, < L. *gelatus*, pp. of *gelare*, freeze: see *geal*1, *gelid, jelly*.] **I.** *n.* A concrete animal substance, transparent, hard, and tasteless, which swells without solution in cold water, dissolves in warm water and in acetic acid, and is insoluble in alcohol or ether. Gelatin does not exist as such in the animal tissues, but is formed by the action of boiling water on connective tissues, cartilage, ligaments, and tendons, as well as on skin, horn, fish-scales, etc. The coarser form of gelatin from hoofs, hides, etc., is called *glue;* that from skin and finer membranes is called *size;* and the purest gelatin, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called *isinglass*. Its leading character is the formation of a tremulous jelly when its solution in boiling water cools. A yellowish-white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin by tannin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass. Tannin has the same action also on the tissues from which gelatin is made, and this action of tannin is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Gelatin is nearly related to the proteids. It is regarded as a nutritious food, and much used in preparing soups, jellies, etc.; but animals fed exclusively on it die with the symptoms of starvation. No chemical formula has yet been deduced for gelatin. It contains about 18.3 per cent. of nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. of sulphur, 50 of carbon, 7 of hydrogen, and 23 of oxygen. (See *jelly.*) In all the arts allied to photography, gelatin forms the basis of a great variety of processes. It is at present the usual vehicle for holding the sensitive salts of silver in dry plates, and for holding the sensitive bichromate of potash in all the photo-printing and photo-engraving processes. (See *emulsion, carbon process* (under *carbon*), *photolithography, heliotype*, and *photography.*) Gelatin is also used to form the copying-pad in a variety of copying processes. See *hectograph*.—**Chromatized gelatin.** See *chromatize*.—**Explosive gelatin,** a very powerful explosive compound made by dissolving guncotton in nitroglycerin heated gently in a water-bath. A small amount of gum camphor may be added to diminish its sensitiveness. For military purposes it has been made of 90 per cent. of nitroglycerin and 10 per cent. of soluble nitrocellulose or guncotton. To make the camphorated compound, 96 per cent. of the above mixture and 4 per cent. of camphor is used. This preparation forms a gelatinous, elastic, translucent, pale-yellow mass (specific gravity 1.6), of about the consistency of a very stiff jelly, which can be easily cut with a knife. (*C. E. Munroe.*) Also called *gun-dynamite*.—**Gelatin culture.** See *culture*.—**Gelatin of Wharton, or jelly of Wharton,** a kind of mucoid connective tissue which constitutes most of the bulk of the umbilical cord.—**Gelatin process,** any photographic process in which gelatin enters as a basis or an element.—**Gelatin sugar.** Same as *glycocoll*.—**Vegetable gelatin,** one of the constituents of gluten, identical or nearly so with animal gelatin. Also called *gliadin* and *glutin*.

II.† *a.* Like gelatin; gelatinous.

You shall always see their [insects'] eggs laid carefully and commodiously up, if in the waters, in neat and beautiful rows, oftentimes in that spermatick *gelatine* matter in which they are reposited.
Derham, Physico-Theology, vi. 6.

gelatinate (jel'a-ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinated*, ppr. *gelatinating*. [< *gelatin* + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To make gelatinous.

II. *intrans.* To become gelatinous. In *mineral.*, said of a number of silicates, as calamin, which, when treated with hydrochloric acid, are decomposed, and yield on partial evaporation a more or less perfect jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan.*

gelatination (jel″a-ti-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *gelatinate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of converting or of being turned into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

gelatine, *n.* and *a.* See *gelatin*.

gelatiniform (jel-a-tin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *gélatiniforme*, < NL. *gelatiniformis*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or constitution of gelatin.

Gelatinigera (jel″a-ti-nij'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gelatinigerus:* see *gelatinigerous*.] An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, which secrete a gelatinous investment and form colonies, as those of the genera *Phalansterium* and *Proterospongia*.

gelatinigerous (jel″a-ti-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gelatinigerus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin, + L. *gerere*, bear.] Secreting a gelatinous investment, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera*.

gelatinization (jel″a-tin-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gélatinisation;* as *gelatinize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of gelatinizing; gelatination. Also spelled *gelatinisation*.

Gelatinisation of the membranes of the cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 30.

In colloids, water of *gelatinization* appears to represent in some measure the water of crystallization in crystalloids. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 62.

It frequently happens that the connective tissue presents the consistence of jelly, . . . due in many cases to the entanglement of fluid in the meshes of the fibres, and not to a *gelatinization* of the ground substance.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 6.

gelatinize (jel'a-ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gelatinized*, ppr. *gelatinizing*. [< *gelatin* + *-ize*.] Same as *gelatinate*. Also spelled *gelatinise*.—**Gelatinized chloroform, ether,** etc. See the nouns.

gelatinobromide (jel″a-tin-ō-brō'mid or -mīd), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *bromide*.] In *photog.*, noting a film or an emulsion made sensitive to light by the agency of silver bromide in a vehicle of gelatin. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinochlorid (jel″a-tin-ō-klō'rid), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *chlorid*.] In *photog.*, noting a film, emulsion, etc., in which the sensitizing agent is silver chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.

For contact printing from negatives of a suitable size, the *gelatino-chloride* process will be found especially suitable. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 168.

gelatinoid (jel'a-ti-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *gelatin* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling gelatin; jelly-like, as an animal substance; gelatinous.

This indicates a condition of the synovial membrane known as *gelatinoid* degeneration.
J. H. Packard, Medical News, L. 281.

II. *n.* A substance allied to or resembling gelatin.

From a pound of bone about an ounce of nutritive material was obtained, of which three-fourths was fat and the rest *gelatinoids* and the like.
The Century, XXXVI. 135.

Gelatinosi (jel″a-ti-nō'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **gelatinosus*, gelatinous: see *gelatinous*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of his *Polypi*, consisting of *Hydra*, some hydroid *Hydrozoa*, some ciliated *Infusoria*, some *Polyzoa*, and the echinodermatous *Pedicellaria*. It was a heterogeneous group, now broken up.

gelatinosulphurous (jel″a-tin-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* [< *gelatin* + *sulphur* + *-ous*.] Consisting of gelatin and sulphur.

gelatinous (je-lat'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. **gelatinosus*, < *gelatina*, gelatin: see *gelatin*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; of the nature or consistence of gelatin; resembling jelly.

The blue *gelatinous* sea-nettles were tossed before us by the surge. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 45.

This is especially the case with the genus Schizonema, in which the *gelatinous* envelope forms a regular tubular frond. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 297.

Gelatinous disk. See *disk*.—**Gelatinous felt, gelatinous tissue,** in *mycol.*, a fungal tissue in which the cell-walls are jelly-like or mucilaginous from the absorption of water.—**Gelatinous tubes,** thin-walled tubes of varying length, filled with a gelatinous substance, opening by fine pores, and carrying nerve-endings, which are placed in an ampulla-like enlargement of varied form. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 524.

gelatinously (je-lat'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of gelatin or jelly; so as to be gelatinous.

The membrane of the parent-cell becoming *gelatinously* softened. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 175.

gelatinousness (je-lat'i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelatinous.

geld1 (geld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gelded* or *gelt*, ppr. *gelding*. [< ME. *gelden, gilden* (pp. *gelded, gelt*), < Icel. *gelda* = Sw. *gälla* (for **gälda*) =

Dan. *gilde*, geld; cf. *geld*[1], *a.* The relation of these words to E. dial. *galt*, a (gelded) hog (see *galt*[2]), to *gilt*, a spayed sow (see *gilt*[3]), and to Goth. *giltha*, a sickle, is uncertain.] **1.** To castrate; emasculate: used especially of emasculating animals for economic purposes.

A beautifull yong man, named Combabus, who fearing what might happen, *gelded* himselfe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 79.

Hence—**2†.** To deprive of anything essential.

No good at all that I can do for him;
Unless you call it good to pity him
Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3†. To expurgate, as a book or other writing.

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, Pref.

4. In *apiculture*, to cut out old combs from (a hive) so that new ones may be built. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

geld[1] (geld), *a.* [E. dial.; Sc. *yeld*, *yell*, barren, not with young, too young to bear (of cattle, sheep, etc.), also barren, bleak (of soil), bleak (of weather), etc.; < ME. *geld*, *gelde*, gelded, barren, < Icel. *geldr* = OSw. *galder*, Sw. *gall* = Dan. *gold* = MHG. *gelte*, G. *gelt*, barren (of cattle), sterile; cf. *geld*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Gelded; castrated; rendered impotent.

Geldynge or *gelde* horse, canterius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 190.

Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al grai.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

2†. Barren; sterile.

Elesabeth, thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*,
She has conceyffed a son.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 75.

3. Not with young: as, a *geld* cow; a *geld* ewe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** Poor; needy.

geld[2]**†** (geld), *n.* [Occurs in mod. E. only as a historical term, referring to the AS. period; often written, improp., *gelt*, after G. *geld*, which is pronounced and was formerly (in MHG. and OHG.) written *gelt*, also *gild* (ML. *geldum*, *gildum*); repr. AS. *geld*, *gild*, *gyld*, a payment, tribute (= D. *geld*, money, = OHG. MHG. *gelt*, payment, tribute, tax, G. *geld*, money, = Dan. *gjæld* = Sw. *gäld*, debt, = Goth. *gild*, payment, tribute), < *geldan*, *gildan*, *gieldan*, *gyldan*, pay, > E. *yield*: see *yield* and *gild*[2].] A payment, tax, tribute, or fine: in modern histories and law-books in reference to the Anglo-Saxon period, chiefly in composition, as in *Danegeld*, *wergeld* or *wergild*, etc.

All these the king granted unto them, . . . free from all *gelts* and payments. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, p. 7.

The payment or non-payment of the *geld* is a matter which appears in every page of the Survey.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 2.

geldable†, **gildable†** (gel'-, gil'da-bl), *a.* [< AF. *gildable*, *guldable*; as *geld*[2], *gild*[2], + *-able*.] Liable to the payment of taxes; subject to taxation.

Thus each plough in a three-field manor normally tilled 120 acres, which counted for fiscal purposes as two *geldable* carucates, whereas in a two-field manor the annual tillage of each plough counted only as one *geldable* carucate. *Isaac Taylor*, N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 405.

gelder (gel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *geldere*; < *geld*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who castrates animals.

No sow-*gelder* did blow his horn,
To geld a cat, but cried Reform.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 537.

gelder-rose, *n.* See *guelder-rose*.

gelding (gel'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gelding*, a eunuch, a castrated horse, < Icel. *geldingr*, m., a wether, a eunuch, < *geldr*, barren, + *-ingr* = AS. *-ing* = E. *-ing*[3], a suffix denoting origin: see *geld*[1], *a.*, and *-ing*[3].] **1.** A castrated animal; specifically, a castrated horse.

My gayest *gelding* I thee gave,
To ride where ever liked thee.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

I will rather trust . . . a thief to walk my ambling *gelding*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

2†. A castrated man; a eunuch.

And the *gelding* seide, lo watir, who forbedith me to be baptised? *Wyclif*, Acts viii. 36 (Oxf.).

Geldrian, *a.* and *n.* See *Gueldrian*.

geldum†, *n.* [ML., payment: see *geld*[2].] The philosopher's stone.

Gelechia (jē-lē'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γηλεχής*, sleeping on the earth, < *γῆ*, earth, + *λέχος*, bed.] A very large genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Gelechiidæ*. These moths are wide-ranging, and present great variations of habit, some being case-bearers, others leaf-miners, others again gall-makers. The British Museum catalogue of 1864 contained 420 species, and nearly 200 have been described for North America. See cut under *gall-moth*.

Gelechiidæ (jel-e-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gelechia* + *-idæ*.] A group of tineid moths, rated as a family of the superfamily *Tineina*, typified by the genus *Gelechia*. *Stainton.* Also *Gelechidæ*.

geleem (ge-lēm'), *n.* [Pers. *gilīm*, a blanket.] A carpet made of goat's wool and having the pattern alike on both sides. The fabric is thin and without pile. Also *galim*.

gelid (jel'id), *a.* [< L. *gelidus*, cool, cold, < *gelum* (gen. *geli*), also *gelus* (abl. *gelu*), LL. generally *gelu*, cold, frost, akin to E. *cool*[1], *cold*, *chill*[1].] Cold; very cold; icy. [Chiefly poetical.]

The mass of blood
Within me is a standing lake of fire,
Curled with the cold wind of my *gelid* sighs.
B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

While sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand,
To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 121.

gelidity (jē-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< *gelid* + *-ity*.] The state of being gelid; extreme cold.

Gelidium (jē-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] A widely diffused genus of florideous marine algæ, having narrowly linear or nearly terete much-branched fronds of dense structure. The cystocarps are immersed in the frond and contain spores attached to an axile placenta. One of the commonest species is *G. corneum*.

gelidly (jel'id-li), *adv.* In a gelid or very cold manner; coldly.

gelidness (jel'id-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gelid; coldness.

gelineæ (jē-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gelum*, *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost: see *gelid*.] In *bot.*, cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly.

gell (gel), *n.* A dialectal variant of *girl*. Compare *gal*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

She's a beauty thou thinks—an' soä is acoors o' *gells*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style, st. 4.

gellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jelly*[1].

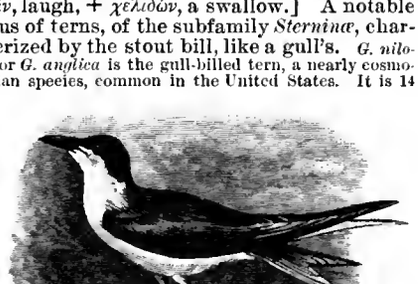
Gellert's green. See *green*[1].

Gelliinæ (jel-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gellius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heterorhaphidæ*, typified by the genus *Gellius*, having no cortex or fistulæ, microscleres in form of stigmata, and megascleres as oxea or strongyla. *Ridley and Dendy.*

Gellius (jel'i-us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Gelliinæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

gelly†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *jelly*[1].

Gelochelidon (jel″ō-ke-lī'don), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1830), also *Gelichelidon*, < Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, *γελᾶν*, laugh, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A notable genus of terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, characterized by the stout bill, like a gull's. *G. nilotica* or *G. anglica* is the gull-billed tern, a nearly cosmopolitan species, common in the United States. It is 14



Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*).

inches long, 34 in expanse of wings, with a moderately forked tail, pearly-blue mantle, white under parts, and black cap, bill, and feet. The genus is also called *Laropis*.

gelofert, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower*.

geloscopy (je-los'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γέλως*, laughter, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of divination drawn from laughter, or a method of ascertaining the qualities and character of a person from observation of his way of laughing.

gelose (jē'lōs), *n.* [< *gel*(*atin*) + *-ose*.] A chemical product obtained from Chinese and Ceylon moss. It resembles gelatin in its property of gelatinizing, but differs in certain chemical reactions, not being precipitated by tannic acid. It is much used in China and the East for soups and jellies. See *agar-agar*.

geloust, **gelousiet.** Middle English forms of *jealous*, *jealousy*.

gelsemia (jel-sē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < *gelsemium*.] Same as *gelsemine*.

gelsemine (jel'se-min), *n.* [Also written *gelsemin* (NL. *gelsemina*); < *gelsemium* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless, inodorous solid alkaloid, intensely bitter, obtained from *Gelsemium sempervirens*, and used in medicine in the treatment of certain inflammatory affections.

Gelsemium (jel-sē'mi-um), *n.* [NL., less commonly (in the second sense) *gelseminum*, < It. *gelsomino*, jasmine, the plant being known in the United States as the wild, yellow, or Carolina jasmine, though not related to the true jasmines: see *jasmine*.] **1.** A genus of twining shrubs of the order *Loganiaceæ*, with opposite entire evergreen leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. There are three species, two natives of eastern Asia, and the third, *G. sempervirens*, the yellow jasmine of the southern United States, found in woods and low grounds from Virginia to Texas. Its root has poisonous properties inducing paralysis, and the tincture is used medicinally in various diseases.

Flowering Branch of Jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*).

2. [*l. c.*] The root of this plant, or the tincture prepared from it, used as a drug.

gelt[1] (gelt). An occasional preterit and past participle of *geld*[1].

gelt[1]**†** (gelt), *n.* [< *gelt*, pp. of *geld*[1], *v.*] A gelding.

The apayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

gelt[2]**†**, *n.* See *geld*[2].

gelt[3]**†** (gelt), *n.* [A var. of *gilt*[1].] Gilding; gilt.

I wonne her with a gyrdle of *gelt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

gelust, *a.* A Middle English form of *jealous*.

gem (jem), *n.* [< ME. *gemme*, < OF. *gemme*, *geme*, *jame*, F. *gemme* = Pr. *gemma* = Sp. *yema* = Pg. *gemma*, a precious stone, *gomo*, a bud, = It. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone, = AS. *gimm* (also in comp. *gim-stān*), ME. *gimme*, *gimme*, a precious stone, = OHG. *gimma*, MHG. *gimme*, G. *gemme*, < L. *gemma*, a swelling bud, a jewel, a gem.] **1†.** A bud; especially, a leaf-bud. See *gemma*, 1.

Take hem that *gemmes* V or VI ascende
ffro the elder brannche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Like the *gem* of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain "indices" and significations of life, and principles of juice and sweetness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 764.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the diamond, ruby, topaz, emerald, etc., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

Full many a *gem* of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Something likened to a gem; a beautiful, splendid, or costly object.

Thy brothyr Troylus eke, that *gemme* of gentle deedes,
To thinke howe he abused was, alaa my heart it bleedes.
Gascoigne, Dan Bartholomew of Bath.

The brightest *gems* in a' your crown
Your seven fair sons wad be.
Skiœn Anna; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 385).

Wert thou [Ireland] all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
First flow'r of the earth, and first *gem* of the sea.
Moore, Remember Thee.

4. In *entom.*, the small geometrid moth *Camptogramma fluviata*: an English collectors' name. —**Apostles' gems.** See *apostle*.—**Artificial gems.** See *artificial*.—**Engraved gem.** See *gem-engraving*.

gem (jem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gemmed*, ppr. *gemming*. [< *gem*, *n.*] **1†.** To put forth in buds; bud.

Last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches hung with copious fruit, or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 325.

2. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.—**3.** To bespangle; embellish or adorn as if with gems: as, foliage *gemmed* with dewdrops.

The fair star
That *gems* the glittering coronet of morn.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

The very insects, as they sipped the dew that *gemmed* the tender grass of the meadows, joined in the joyous epithalamium. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

England is studded and *gemmed* with castles and palaces.
Irving.

A coppice *gemm'd* with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Gemara (ge-mä'rą), *n.* [Heb., tradition.] In *Jewish lit.*, the second part of the Talmud, consisting of commentaries on the Mishna or first part. The Gemara was originally written in a corrupt Aramaic dialect, and is in two divisions, the Jerusalem or

Palestinian and the Babylonian, of which the latter is the more important. Jewish writers often treat it alone as constituting the Talmud.

And that which they thus added was called *Gemara*, or the complement. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 169.

Gemaric (ge-mar'ik), *a.* [< *Gemara* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Gemara.

gematria (gē-mā'tri-ạ), *n.* [Heb., a transliteration of Gr. *γεωμετρία*, geometry.] A cabalistic system of Hebrew Biblical interpretation, consisting in the substitution for a word of any other the numerical values of whose letters gave the same sum.

It must be observed that the supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is no clear instance of *gematria* before Christian writers were strongly under Platonic influence, e. g., Rev. xiii. 18; Barnabas ix. *Gow.*

gematry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gem-cutting (jem'kut″ing), *n.* The art of cutting and polishing precious stones.

gemel (jem'el), *n.* [Also *gemmel* (and *gimmal*, *gimbal*, q. v.), < ME. *gemel*, < OF. *gemel*, later *gemeau* (> ME. *gemew*, *jemew*, *gymew*, *gymmew*, *gymowe*, later *gemmew*, *gemmow*, etc.), F. *jumeau* = Sp. *gemelo* = Pg. *gemeo* = It. *gemello*, twin, < L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus*, twin: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] 1. A twin.—2. Same as *gimbal*.

For under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought doore of no meane weight;
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. In *her.*, one of a pair of bars. See *bars-gemel*.

Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant.
Strype, Life of Smith, i., note a.

[Obsolete or archaic.]

Gemellaria (jem-e-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *gemellus*, twin, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Gemellariidæ*, having the cells arranged in pairs, back to back, whence the name. *G. lorieata* is a large species common in shallow water on the New England coast.

Gemellariidæ (jē-mel-ạ-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyzoans, of the suborder *Chilostomata* and order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed, flexible, somewhat membranous zoarium, with the zoœcia unarmed, opposite, and paired. It contains several genera. Also *Gemellariadæ*.

gemelli, *n.* Plural of *gemellus*.

gemellione (jē-mel'i-ōn), *n.* [< ML. *gemellio(n-)*, < L. *gemellus*, a twin: see *gemellus*.] In *archæol.*, one of a pair of basins which served for washing before and after a meal, the water being poured from one into the other over the hands; hence, any decorative basin.

gemelliparous (jem-e-lip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *gemellus*, twin, + *parere*, produce.] Producing twins. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

gemellus (jē-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *gemelli* (-ī). [L., a twin, dim. of *geminus*, a twin, adj. born at the same time: see *geminate*, *Gemini*.] In *anat.*, one of a pair of muscles arising from the ischium, and accessory to the obturator internus, with the tendon of which they are inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. In man the gemelli are superior and inferior; in some animals they are much more highly developed; in others there is a single gemellus; and in the monotremes they are wanting.

gemel-ring (jem'el-ring), *n.* A double or triple ring—that is, one formed of two, three, or more circlets, so combined that they can be separated into as many parts as there are separate circlets: used as a keepsake. Also *gimmal-ring*. See *gimbal*.

gemel-window (jem'el-win″dō), *n.* A window with two bays.

gem-engraving (jem'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving designs upon precious or (more commonly) semi-precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface; lithoglyptics. Engraved gems were produced in high perfection at an early period of antiquity. Stones cut in raised work are called *cameos*, and those cut into or below the surface *intaglios*. The cutting is now done by means of small revolving wheels which are charged with diamond-dust, emery, etc., according to the hardness of the stone to be cut. Intaglio-engraving as practised by the ancients was used chiefly for the production of seals.

gement (jē'ment), *a.* [< L. *gemen(t-)s*, ppr. of *gemere*, sigh, groan, = Gr. *γέμειν*, be full.] Groaning. *Blount.*

gemetry†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *geometry*.

gemewt, *n.* [ME.: see *gemel*.] In *her.*, same as *gemel*, 3.

geminal† (jem'i-nạl), *n.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *-al.*] A pair.

Before the stanza was of seven lines, wherein there are two couplets, . . . the often harmony thereof soften'd the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminels* or couplets.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, Pref.

geminate (jem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *geminated*, ppr. *geminating*. [< L. *geminatus*, pp. of *geminare* (> It. *geminare* = Sp. *geminar*), double, pair, < *geminus*, born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] **I.** *trans.* To double. [Rare.]

W. . . . is but the v. *geminated* in the full sound, and though it have the seate of a consonant with us, the power is always vowellish, even where it leads the vowell in any syllable. *B. Jonson*, English Grammar.

The delimitation by Meisterhans of the date in Attic inscriptions (550 B. C.) before which medial consonants are not *geminated*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 354.

II. *intrans.* To become double.

geminate (jem'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *geminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twin; combined in pairs; binate.

We desire of your Maiestie to vouchsafe from henceforth to conserue and continue the *geminate* disposition of your beneuolences, both generally to all our subiects, and also priuately to this our beloued seruant.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 340.

Geminate leaves, in *bot.*, leaves that are in pairs, one leaf beside the other, and attached to the same point of the stem.—**Geminate ocellus**, in *entom.*, a phrase denoting two ocellated spots when they are surrounded by a single colored ring.—**Geminate spots**, in *entom.*, spots in pairs side by side, and close together or touching each other.

geminately (jem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In pairs; doubly: as, in entomology, *geminately* spotted or lined.

gemination (jem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gémination* = Sp. *geminacion* = It. *geminazione*, < L. *geminatio(n-)*, a doubling, < *geminare*, double: see *geminate*.] 1. A doubling; duplication; repetition.

If the will be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil, § 8.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, immediate repetition of a word, generally with added emphasis: as,

O *Swallow, Swallow, flying, flying* South.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

[Repetition after one or two intervening words is also accounted gemination: as, *again* and *again*.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* *On*, Stanley, *on!*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.]

Also called *diplasiasmus* and *epizeuxis*.—3. In *philol.*: (*a*) The doubling of an originally single consonant through the influence of a following consonant or vowel, as in Anglo-Saxon *sittan* (originally **sitian*), *fenn* (originally **feni*, Gothic *fani*), etc.; less properly used of mere orthographic doubling, as in *hammer*, *matter*, etc.

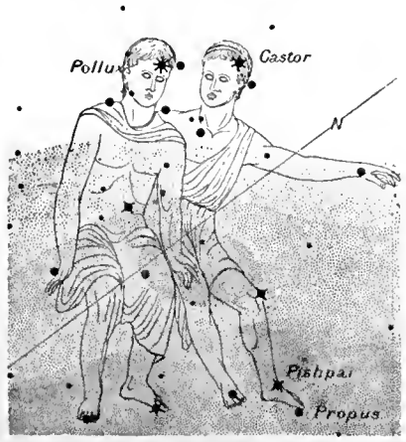
The historic orthography has been retained in words which are under conditions of *gemination*.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 328.

(*b*) A pair of letters so doubled. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 163.

geminative (jem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *geminate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by gemination.

II. *n.* A geminated or doubled letter. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 161.

Gemini (jem'i-nī), *n. pl.* [L., twins, in particular the Twins, a constellation; pl. of *geminus*, born at the same time, twin; doubtfully identified with the equiv. Gr. *δίδυμος*, usually *δίδυμοι* (see *didymous*), and referred to a variant √ *gem*, *gam* of the √ *gen* of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genus*.] 1. A zodiacal constellation, giving its name to a sign of the zodiac,



The Constellation Gemini.

lying east of Taurus, on the other side of the Milky Way. It represents the two youths Castor and Pollux, sitting side by side. In the heads of the twins respectively are situated the two bright stars which go by their names—Castor to the west, a greenish star intermediate between the first and second magnitudes, and Pollux to the east, a full yellow star of the first magnitude. The sun is in Gemini from about May 21st till about June 21st (the longest day).

The Charioteer
And starry *Gemini* hang like glorious crowns
Over Orion's grave low down in the west.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2 (jem'i-ni, according to the older E. pronunciation of Latin; also, corruptly, jim'i-ni). [Also written *geminy*, *gemony*, *jiminy;* in the phrase *O Gemini*, or simply *Gemini*, i. e., by the Twins, i. e., Castor and Pollux; in E. orig. as an imitation of classical use, to swear by Castor and Pollux being a favorite oath of the Romans.] A word used as a form of mild oath or interjection.

O *gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
This, that we have 'mongst us Ulisses?
Homer à la Mode (1665).

Mrs. Mal. You are sure, Lucy, that you never mentioned——
Lucy. O *Gemini!* I'd sooner cut my tongue out.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

3†. [Also spelled *geminy*, and sometimes used as a sing. noun.] A pair; specifically, a pair of eyes.

And that fond fool . . . that daily spies
Twin babies in his mistress' *Gemini's*.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

Or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

geminiflorous (jem″i-ni-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, twin, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Having flowers in pairs.

geminiformis (jem″i-ni-fôr'mis), *n.*; pl. *geminiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *geminus*, twin, + *forma*, shape.] In *anat.*, the lower one of the twin muscles of the coxal group; the gemellus inferior. *Coues*, 1887.

geminous (jem'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *geminus*, a., born at the same time, twin: see *Gemini*.] Double; occurring or conjoined in pairs: as, *geminous* spots, tubercles, spines, etc., in insects. [Rare except in technical use.]

And this the practice of Christians hath acknowledged, who have baptized those *geminous* births and double consanscencies with several names.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

geminy (jem'i-ni), *n.* See *Gemini*, 2 and 3.

Gemitores (jem-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *gemere*, sigh, moan, make a mournful sound, coo: see *gement*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the second order of birds, the cooers or pigeons, coextensive with the modern order *Columbæ*. [Not in use.]

gemitorial (jem-i-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to the *Gemitores*.

gemma (jem'ạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a bud; that which is budded; the result of gemmation. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud; the rudiment of a young branch. (*b*) A small undeveloped shoot, or analogous fusiform or lenticular body, which becomes detached from the mother plant and originates a new one, as in some mosses and liverworts, etc. In some fungi portions of the mycelium become detached and reproduce the plant in a similar manner.

2. [*cap.*] In *concl.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, containing a single small species, *G. totteni* or *G. gemma* (originally *Venus gemma*), about one eighth of an inch long, yellowish or rosy-white tipped with amethystine, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. The young are retained inside the valves of the parent till their shells are formed.

gemmaceous (je-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + E. *-aceous*.] Pertaining to leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling leaf-buds.

gemmæ, *n.* Plural of *gemma*.

gemman (jem'ạn), *n.*; pl. *gemmen* (-en). A vulgar abbreviation of *gentleman*. [In the United States confined to negro use.]

At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws.
Byron, Beppo, st. 86.

Here the new maid chimed in, "Ma'am, Salts of Lemon
Will make it in no time quite fit for the *Gemman!*"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 128.

gemmary (jem'ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gemmarye*, < LL. *gemmarius*, pertaining to gems, < L. *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*. II. *n.* < ME. *gemmarye*, a gem-engraver, < LL. *gemmarius*, a gem-engraver, jeweler; in the second sense < L. as if **gemmarium* (or with E. suffix *-ery*), <

gemmarius, adj.: see I.] **I.**† *a.* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principal and most *gemmary* affection is its translucency; as for irradiancy, . . . which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *n.* 1†. A gem-engraver.

In the work of the graver, and in the gravyng of the *gemmarye*. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxviii. 11 (Oxf.).

2†. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. In this sense also written *gemmery*.—3. The science of or knowledge concerning gems. [Rare.]

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack. *Poe*, Tales, I. 346.

gemmate (jem'āt), *a.* [< L. *gemmatus*, provided with buds, set with gems, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems, < *gemma*, a bud, a gem.] In *bot.*, having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmati (je-mā'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *gemmate*.] A Linnean group of *Lepidoptera* (*Papilionidæ*).

gemmation (je-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmation* = Pg. *gemmação* = It. *gemmazione*, < L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, put forth buds, set with gems: see *gemmate*.] 1. In *bot.*, the act of budding; also, the manner in which a young leaf is folded up in the bud before its unfolding.—2. In *zoöl.*, the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding. Gemmation, when complete, is a kind of fission, but the part budded is commonly small in comparison with the size of the parent.

Gemmation consists in the production of a bud or buds, usually from the outside, but sometimes from the inside, of an animal; which buds become developed into more or less completely independent beings. The fresh beings thus produced by budding are all known as zooids. . . . When the zooids produced by budding remain permanently attached to one another and to the parent organism which produced them, the case is said to be one of "continuous" *gemmation*, and the ultimate result of this is to produce a colony or composite structure, composed of a number of similar and partially independent beings, all produced by budding, but all remaining in organic connection.
H. A. Nicholson, Advanced Text-Book of Zoölogy, iv.

Among creatures of higher grades, by fission or *gemmation*, parents bequeath parts of their bodies, more or less organized, to form offspring at the cost of their own individualities. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Also called *gemmulation*.

Basal or **basilar gemmation**, in corals, budding from a cœnosarc which the base of the polyp gives forth, as in *Rhizongia*, *Astrangia*, etc.—**Calicular gemmation**, in corals, budding from the calycine disk of the parent polyp, which may or may not continue to grow after the process.—**Continuous gemmation.** See first extract under def. 2.—**Entogastric gemmation.** See *entogastric*.—**Lateral** or **parietal gemmation**, in corals, budding from the side of the parent polyp at some point between the base and the circlet of tentacles.

Lateral or *parietal gemmation* generally gives rise to dendroid or arborescent coralla, as in the genera Madrepora, Dendrophyllia, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 373.

Marginal gemmation, in corals, a form of lateral gemmation in which the parietal buds are given off from the edge of the calice.

gemmelt, *n.* See *gemel*.

gemmeous (jem'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gemmeus*, pertaining to gems, < *gemma*, a gem: see *gem*.] Pertaining to gems; of the nature of or resembling gems; gem-like.

The blue is of an inexpressible splendor, the richest cerulian glowing with *gemmeous* brilliancy.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., Gemmeous Dragonet.

gemmiferous (je-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [= F. *gemmifère* = Pg. It. *gemmifero*, < L. *gemmifer*, bearing or containing gems (or buds), < *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a gemma; reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

gemmiform (jem'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, bud, + *forma*, form.] Bud-like.

gemminess (jem'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy.

gemmipara, gemmiparæ (je-mip'a-rụ, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. and fem. pl. respectively of *gemmiparus*, producing buds, or propagating by buds: see *gemmiparous*.] Gemmiparous animals; animals which propagate by buds, as the hydra or fresh-water polyp, etc.

gemmiparity (jem-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *gemmiparous* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being gemmiparous; the faculty of reproducing by gemmation, as in polyps. The buds may separate from the parent and become distinct animals, or remain attached to it. See *gemmation*.

gemmiparous (je-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gemmiparus*, < L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem, + *parere*, produce.] 1. Producing buds or gems.—2. Producing young by a process of internal gemmation, without sexual intercourse, as the wingless forms of aphids; geneagenetic. See *gemmation*, *geneagenesis*.

Gemmipora (je-mip'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *gemma*, a bud, + *porus*, a passage.] The typical genus of *Gemmiporidæ*.

Gemmiporidæ (jem-i-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gemmipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of madreporarian corals, typified by the genus *Gemmipora*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

gemmoid (jem'oid), *a.* [< L. *gemma*, a gem. + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature or form of a gemma.

gemmosity† (je-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *gemmosus*, set with gems (see *gemmous*), + E. *-ity*.] The state of abounding with gems, or of having the character of a gem. [Curiously defined by Bailey, 1727, "abundance of pearls," but probably never used in any sense.]

gemmous (jem'us), *a.* [< L. *gemmosus*, set with gems, < *gemma*, gem: see *gem*.] Same as *gemmeous*: specifically applied to a fish, the gemmous dragonet (so called from its being covered with spots like gems).

gemmula (jem'ụ-lạ), *n.*; pl. *gemmulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud: see *gemmule*.] In *biol.*, a gemmule, as of a sponge.

The winter *gemmulæ* form spring sexual spongillæ, which produce sexual forms in which arise the winter *gemmulæ*.
W. Marshall, quoted in Smithsonian Report, 1885, I. 766.

gemmulation (jem-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gemmulation*; as *gemmule* + *-ation*.] Same as *gemmation*.

gemmule (jem'ūl), *n.* [= F. *gemmule*, < LL. *gemmula*, a little bud, a little gem, dim. of L. *gemma*, a bud, a gem: see *gem*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A small bud or gemma. (*b*) The plumule. (*c*) An ovule.—2. In *zoöl.*, a little bud; a small gemma. Specifically—(*a*) A germinal mass of spores of some low animals, as sponges. (*b*) The ciliated embryo of some cœlenterates.

When a part of the parental body is detached in the shape of *gemmule*, or egg, or fœtus, the material sacrifice is conspicuous. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Reproduction takes place mainly asexually by fission and the production of germs or *gemmules*, but also by the formation of ova and sperm capsules. The *gemmules* are in the fresh-water Spongilla masses of cells which are surrounded by a firm shell composed of silicious structures (amphidiscs), and . . . pass through a long period . . . of inactivity. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 218.

gemmuliferous (jem-ụ-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *gemmula*, a little bud (see *gemmule*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing gemmules, as a sponge or cœlenterate.

gemmy[1] (jem'i), *a.* [< *gem* + *-y*[1].] Bright with gems; full of gems; glittering.

Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay,
And *gemmy* crown, by moonshine sparkling far.
A. Philips, Pastorals, vi.

The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hung in the golden Galaxy.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

gemmy[2] (jem'i), *a.* Same as *jemmy*.

gemonies (jem'ọ-niz), *n. pl.* [L. *gemoniæ* (with or without *scalæ*, steps), < *gemere*, groan: see *gement*. Cf. "the Bridge of Sighs."] A flight of steps on the Aventine hill in ancient Rome, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber.

As, to-day,
The fate of some of your servants! who declining
Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
Slipt downe the *Gemonies*, and brake their necks!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 1.

No day passes
In which some are not fasten'd to the hook,
Or thrown down from the *Gemonies*.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

gemot (AS. pron. ge-mōt'), *n.* [Also written *gemote*, repr. AS. *gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly, > ME. *mote*, mod. E. *moot*: see *moot*, *n.*, and *meet*[1].] A meeting; an assembly: occurring in modern English only as a historical term (particularly in *Witenagemot*, which see) with reference to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Eadward was crowned on Easter Day at Winchester, the usual place for an Easter *Gemót*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, II. 8.

It would appear, these judicial matters were transacted in the ordinary *gemots* of the hundred and the shire.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

gem-peg (jem'peg), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, an upright double-elbowed rod of iron fixed on a lapidaries' bench near the polishing-wheel, bearing on its upper part an inverted cone of wood pierced with numerous small holes or nicks, in one of which, according to the angle desired, the lapidary rests one end of the gem-stick, thus steadying it and giving it the proper inclination while the stone glued to the other end of the gem-stick is being polished on the lap- or polishing-wheel. Also, corruptly, *gim-peg*, *germ-peg*.

The support . . . placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap is called a *gim-peg*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 202.

gem-ring (jem'ring), *n.* In *her.*, a ring with a jewel set in it, used as a bearing.

gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* [= D. *gemsbok* (= G. *gemsboek*), the buck or male of the chamois (applied by the Dutch in South Africa to the *Oryx capensis*), < D. *gems* = G. *gems*, *gemse*, chamois (see *chamois*), + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck*[1].] The South African oryx, *Oryx capensis*, a fine large antelope of the group *Oryginæ*, especially abundant in the Kalahari desert and Damaraland. Like the other oryxes, it is of large size, with very long, slender, sharp, and nearly straight horns, sometimes

Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*).

over a yard in length, forming efficient weapons of defense. The general color is fawn or yellowish, whitening on the under parts, with conspicuous black and white markings on the head, legs, and flanks. The neck is maned and the tail tufted. The name is also given to some other oryxes resembling this species. Also called *kokama*.

gem-sculpture (jem'skulp″tụr), *n.* Same as *gem-engraving*. [Rare.]

gemshorn (gemz'hôrn), *n.* [G., < *gems*, chamois (see *gemsbok*), + *horn* = E. *horn*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having tapering metal pipes which yield tones of a pleasant horn-like quality, intermediate between those of the open and those of the stopped diapason.

gem-stick (jem'stik), *n.* Same as *dop*[2].

gem-stone (jem'stōn), *n.* [< *gem* + *stone*. Cf. equiv. AS. *gimstān*, ME. *gimstan*, *gimston*, *ymston*.] A precious stone; a gem.

The natural forms in which crystallized *gem-stones* occur are but rarely adapted for direct employment in objects of jewelry. *S. K. Handbook*, Precious Stones, p. 19.

gent, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gin*[4].

Gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Genesis*; (*b*) *General* (as a title).

gen. An abbreviation of (*a*) *general*; (*b*) *genitive*.

-gen. [Also *-gene*; partly < L. *-genus*, *-gena*, '-born,' '-produced,' the form in compound adjectives or nouns of the verb *gignere*, *genere*, √ **gen*, bear, produce; partly < Gr. *-γενής* (stem *γενεσ-*, *γενε-*), in compound adjectives, 'of (such a) kind or nature,' '-born,' < *γένος* (= L. *genus*, stem *gener-*), kind, nature, < *γίγνεσθαι*, be born, become, √ **γεν*, bear, produce: see *genus*, *general*, *generate*.] A terminal element in words from or made after the Latin or Greek, meaning primarily 'produce,' and taken either passively, 'born,' 'produced,' as in *acrogen*, *endogen*, *exogen*, etc., that which is produced or grows at the top, from within, from without, etc., or actively, 'producing,' 'serving to produce,' as in *hydrogen*, *oxygen*, *nitrogen*, etc., that which produces or serves to produce water, acid, nitric acid, etc. The corresponding adjective is in *-genic* or *-genous*, and the abstract noun, if any, is in *-geny*.

gena (jē'nạ), *n.*; pl. *genæ* (jē'nē). [L., the cheek, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the cheek: an indefinite region on the side of the head or face between the ear, eye, and nose. (*a*) The side of the human face. (*b*) In trilobites, one of the two parts into which the limb or lateral area of the cephalic shield is divided, the anterior being the *fixed gena*, the other the *movable* or *separable gena*. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In insects, a region of the side of the head, beneath the eye, with which the mandible may articulate, bounded by the epicranium and under side of the eye, the face, clypeus, labrum, labium, and base of mandibles.
2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropod mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

genal (jē'nạl), *a.* [< *gena* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gena or cheek.—**Genal angle**, in trilobites, the posterior angle of the movable gena, terminating the cephalic shield behind. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**Genal**

suture, in trilobites, the great suture dividing the fixed from the movable gena. See cut under *Trilobita*.

genappe (je-nap′), *n.* [< *Genappe*, in Belgium, where it was originally manufactured.] A worsted yarn which, because of its smoothness, can be conveniently combined with silk, and is thus well adapted for braids, fringes, etc.

gendarme (jen-därm′ or, as F., zhoń-därm′). *n.* [Also *gensdarme*; < F. *gendarme*, sing., from pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms: *gens*, pl., people, folks, persons, men, pl. of *gent*, a nation, people, tribe, race, < L. *gen(t-)s*, pl. *gentes*, a race, clan, people (see *gens*); *de*, of, at; *armes*, arms.] 1. Originally, in France, a man-at-arms; a knight or cavalier armed at all points and commanding a troop; afterward, a member of a company or corps of cavalry; a cavalryman: sometimes also used for *soldier* in general.

> We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes
> For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes*.
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 538.

2. In France, since the Revolution, one of the corps of national police, a body organized, uniformed, and drilled like soldiers, and considered, in a sense, a privileged corps of the French army: also used for a policeman of a similar corps in some other European countries. See *gendarmerie*, 2.

gendarmerie, gendarmery (zhoń-där′mē-rē, jen-där′mę-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gensdarmerie, gendarmory, gendarmourie*; < F. *gendarmerie*, < *gendarme*, q. v.] 1. Formerly, in France, a body of cavalry, first organized under this name by Charles VII.; cavalry in general. The special corps of gendarmerie of the army were suppressed in 1778, excepting the Scotch company, the most ancient.

> Had the *gensdarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with? *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.
>
> Were . . . to have set on the *gendarmourie*.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1551.
>
> The *gendarmory* and bands of horsemen.
> *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1551.

The foreign mercenaries, the men-at-arms, or *gendarmery*. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2. The armed police of France, consisting of mounted and unmounted gendarmes, first organized in 1790 as a standing militia for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. The gendarmerie is recruited from picked men, generally from the regular army, and is organized into legions, departmental companies, and local lieutenancies, each of the last being divided into brigades of five or more men each. There are also special corps of maritime and colonial gendarmerie, the former for service at ports and naval stations. Detachments of gendarmerie accompany all armies in the field. The name is applied to similar organizations in some other countries. See *gendarme*, 2.

> He [Emperor Nicholas] formed a body of well-paid officers, called the *Gendarmerie*, who were scattered over the country, and ordered to report directly to his Majesty whatever seemed to them worthy of attention.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 207.

gendarmory†, *n.* See *gendarmerie*.

gender (jen′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gendyr, gendre*, < OF. *gendre, genre*, F. *genre*, kind, genus, style, = Pr. *gendre, genre* = Sp. *género* = Pg. *genero* = It. *genere*, kind, < L. *genus* (abl. *genere*), race, stock, sort, kind: see *genus*, of which *gender* is a doublet.] 1†. Kind; sort; class; genus.

> The other motive,
> Why to a public count I might not go,
> Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.
>
> Our bodies are our gardens; to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will . . . supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, . . . why, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Several sorts which they called *genders* or species, according as they referred them, either upwards to a more comprehensive sort of bodies, or downwards to a narrower species. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

2. Sex, male or female. [Colloq. and humorous.]

> "Her laying herself out to catch the admiration of vulgar minds, in a way which made me blush for my—for my——" "*Gender*," suggested Mr. Squeers.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

3. In *gram.*, a formal distinction in words, apparently founded on and in part expressing differences of sexual character, as male and female, or as male, female, or of neither sex (neuter). In the languages of the Indo-European family the distinction originally is threefold, as masculine, feminine, and neuter (the first including principally male beings, the second female, and the third those of no sex), and appears in nouns, adjectives, and pronouns (except the personal pronouns), although among masculines and feminines are included (on grounds not yet made clear) many words designating things of no sex. In the Semitic languages the genders are only two, masculine and feminine, and the distinction is made also in the second and third persons of verbs. In the majority of languages distinction of gender is altogether wanting. In some tongues differences not of sex are made the ground of formal distinctions also called by some by the name *gender:* thus, that of animate and inanimate objects in American languages; a manifold distinction (of obscure origin) in South African languages, and so on. Some languages, like the modern French, have lost the neuter gender, and have masculine and feminine only; some, like English, have no gender except in a few pronouns, as *he, she, it;* some, like modern Persian, have no gender whatever.

> Hast thou no understandings for thy cases, and the numbers of the *genders?* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

gender (jen′dėr), *v.* [< ME. *gendren*, < OF. *gendrer, genrer* = Sp. *generar* (obs.) = Pg. *gerar* = It. *generare*, < L. *generare*, beget, < *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus: see *gender*, *n.* Cf. *generate, engender.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beget; procreate; generate; engender.

> For Crist Jesus I haue *gendrid* ghou bi the ghospel.
> *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. iv. 15 (Oxf.).

Hence—2. To give rise to; bring out or forth.

> Whatsoever does *gender* strife, the apostle commands us to avoid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 126.
>
> Its influence
> Thrown in our eyes *genders* a novel sense. *Keats.*

II. *intrans.* To copulate; breed.

> Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.
> Lev. xix. 19.
>
> The one [covenant] from the mount Sinai, which *gendereth* to bondage, which is Agar. Gal. iv. 24.

genderer† (jen′dėr-ėr), *n.* One who engenders.

genderless (jen′dėr-les), *a.* [< *gender*, *n.*, + *-less.*] In *gram.*, without gender; having no formal distinctions expressing differences of sex.

> We should expect to find the parent Aryan *genderless* like the Finnic. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, XVII. 257.

genderlike† (jen′dėr-līk), *a.* Of the same gender or genus.

> Note that in every proportionalitie, we properly call the 2 antecedents *genderlike* tearmes, for likeness in quality, which name also serves for the two consequents.
> *T. Hill*, Arithmetic (1600), p. 202.

gendrure†, *n.* 1. The act of begetting or procreating. *E. D.*

> The sinewis of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere.
> *Wyclif*, Job xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered. *E. D.*

> Gentille *gendrure* to make. *Robert of Brunne*, p. 253.

-gene. [F. *-gène*, < L. *-genus, -genu*, or Gr. *-γενής*: see *-gen.*] A form of *-gen* in some words from or made after the French model, as in *amphigene*.

geneagenesis (jen″ē-a-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γενεά*, race, stock, generation, descent, + *γένεσις*, generation.] A kind of parthenogenesis resulting from internal gemmation: a term used by Quatrefages.

geneagenetic (jen″ē-a-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *geneagenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to geneagenesis; gemmiparous, as an aphid.

geneal, *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

genealogic, genealogical (jen″ē-a-loj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *généalogique* = Sp. *genealógico* = Pg. It. *genealogico*, < NL. *geneatogicus*, < LL. *genealogia*, genealogy: see *genealogy.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of genealogy; relating to or exhibiting the succession of offspring from a progenitor.

> He [Hondius] also engraved a *genealogic* chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster, with the arms of the Knights of the Garter to the year 1589, drawn by Thomas Talbot. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.
>
> An old Roman grafted on a modern Englishman produced the golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table.
> *V. Knox*, Letters to a Young Nobleman, lv.
>
> We may conclude . . . that between societies of the industrial type there will be differences of political organization consequent on *genealogical* differences.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

2. According to or characterized by descent from a common ancestor: as, *genealogical* order.

> In India, at this day, the members of the *genealogic* clans are always careful to refer their position to their Eponym. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 144.

Genealogical tree. (*a*) The genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree, with its roots, stem, and branches.

> Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical tree* of the house of Cecil painted on the walls. *Gough*, Topography, Theobalds.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, a graphic representation of the supposed derivation by descent with modification of any group of animals from their ancestral or primitive stock; a phylum. Such trees or phyla, now in common use, are the same in idea and purpose as ordinary genealogical trees, with the names of the groups of animals supposed to have been successively evolved in place of the names of persons. See *phylum.*

genealogically (jen″ē-a-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a genealogic manner; as regards genealogy.

genealogist (jen-ē-al′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *généalogiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *genealogista*; as *genealogy* + *-ist.*] One who traces genealogies; a student of or writer upon genealogy.

> They deny that historians or *genealogists* can point out the first mean man named Douglas.
> *Scott*, Castle Dangerous, iv.

genealogize (jen-ē-al′ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *genealogized*, ppr. *genealogizing.* [< *genealogy* + *-ize.*] To investigate or treat of genealogy. Also spelled *genealogise*.

genealogy (jen-ē-al′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *genealogies* (-jiz). [< ME. *genealogie* = D. G. *genealogie* = Dan. Sw. *genealogi*, < OF. *genealogie*, F. *généalogie* = Pr. *genolosia, genologia* = Sp. *genealogía* = Pg. It. *genealogia*, < LL. *genealogia*, < Gr. *γενεαλογία*, the making of a pedigree, tracing of a family, < *γενεαλόγος*, one who makes a pedigree, a genealogist, < *γενεά*, a race, stock, generation, family, descent (allied to *γένος*, a race, stock, family: see *genus*), + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession.

> The Apostle . . . had warned Timothy against giving heed to fables and endless *genealogies;* by *genealogies* meaning the derivation of angelic and spiritual natures, according to a fantastic system invented by the Oriental philosophers. *Bp. Hurd*, Works, VI. viii.

2. In *biol.*, a similar tracing of the lines of descent of animals or plants from ancestral forms. See *evolution.*—3. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor.

> They [heathen philosophers] do indeed describe the *genealogies* of their Heroes and subordinate Gods, but for the supreme Deity, he is constantly acknowledged to be without beginning of time, or end of days.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 8.
>
> The ancients ranged chaos into several regions, and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it were a pedigree or *genealogy.*
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.
>
> I observe that gout loves ancestors and *genealogy;* it needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland.

4. Progeny; offspring; generation. [Rare.]

> The family consisted of an old grey-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*, Sentimental Journey.

=**Syn. 3.** *Lineage*, etc. See *pedigree.*

genearch (jen′ē-ärk), *n.* [< Gr. *γενεάρχης, γενάρχης*, < *γενεά, γένος*, a race, family, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] The chief of a family or tribe. *Imp. Dict.*

geneat (AS. pron. ge-nā′ät), *n.* [AS. *geneát*, a companion (in legal use with a technical sense imperfectly translated by 'vassal'); = OS. *genōt* = D. *genoot* = OHG. *genōz*, G. *genosse*, a companion, lit. one who uses a thing with another; < AS. *neótan*, use, enjoy, = D. *genieten* = OHG. *giniozan*, MHG. *geniezen*, G. *geniessen*, use, enjoy, = Goth. *niutan*, partake, etc.: see *neat*[1], *note*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a vassal; one holding land for service or rent.

> The *geneat* must work, on the land and off the land, as he is bidden, and ride and carry, lead load, and drive drove, and do many things beside.
> Quoted in *J. R. Green's* Conq. of Eng., p. 318.

geneat-land, *n.* In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, land in villeinage; gafol-land.

geneial, *a.* and *n.* See *genial*[2].

génépi (F. pron. zhā-nā-pē′), *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe, of a rich green color, made from species of *Artemisia* (*A. glacialis* and *A. mutellina*) which are found in the Alps.

genera, *n.* Plural of *genus*.

generability (jen″e-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *generable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being generated.

> The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind. *Johnstone*, Madness, Pref.

generable (jen′e-ra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *generable* = It. *generabile*, < L. *generabilis*, that may generate or be generated, < *generare*, generate: see *generate.*] 1. Capable of being begotten or generated; that may be produced by generation, in any sense of the word.

> Which hath power of al thing *generable*
> To rule and stere by their great influence
> Weder and wind.
> *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 148.
>
> They [the poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes & effects in the things *generable* and corruptible, and from thence mounted vp to search after the celestiall courses and influences.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 6.
>
> We speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible, but only createable and annihilable by the Deity.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 862.

2†. Genial; contributory to propagation. *Nares.*

Thou, queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of *generable* moisture. *Fuimus Troes.*

general (jen′ē-ral). *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *generall;* < ME. *general, generalle,* < OF. *general,* F. *général* = Pr. Sp. *general* = Pg. *general, geral* = It. *generale* = D. *generaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *general* (in comp.), general, common, < L. *generalis,* of or belonging to a kind, race, or genus, of or belonging to all, general, common, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family, genus: see *gender, n.,* and *genus.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or applicable to or predicable of all objects of a given class, or all of a number of resembling individuals; universal within the limits of the class or group of things considered: as, a *general* law of nature; a statute *general* in its application; a *general* principle; a *general* idea; the *general* interest or safety of a nation; to labor for the *general* good. In logic a name, as, for example, "cockatrice," is considered to be *general* even though there is no real individual to which it can be applied; and it may also be *general* though there is but one individual to which it is actually applied. On the other hand, a disjunctive expression, as "William Shakspere, William Harvey, or Francis Bacon," though predicable of each individual of the group, is not considered to be *general.* See *nominalism, realism,* and *conceptualism.*

I drink to the *general* joy of the whole table.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

When she defines, argues, divides, compounds,
Considers vertue, vice, and *general* things.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung;
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighbouring round.
Milton, P. L., iv. 144.

If . . . ideas be abstract, . . . [our knowledge] will be *general* knowledge.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 12.

He appeals to all,
And by the *general* voice will stand or fall.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Prol.

Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a *general* maxim. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

The homeward voyage and captivity of Richard had some effect on the *general* affairs of the world; his special visit to Ragusa affected only the local affairs of Ragusa.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 222.

In observing human character, single feelings or actions interest us chiefly as criteria of *general* tendencies.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 267.

The reproduction of ideas under the so-called laws of association is a *general* fact of consciousness.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 534.

2. Pertaining or applicable to, or predicable or true of, many or most of a class indefinitely, but by implication not to every member of it without exception; common to the majority or an indefinite number, or to a large but indefinite extent; prevalent; usual; common: as, a *general* custom; to differ from the *general* opinion; hence, indefinite; vague; not precise: as, to evade a point by *general* statements. Specifically, in *math.*, true except in certain limiting cases, when certain quantities vanish. Thus, it is true as a *general* proposition that three equations suffice to determine three unknown quantities; yet this is not the case if the resultant vanishes.

Their *generallest* weapons are the Russe bowes and arrowes. *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 43.

Until I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world. *Tennyson,* The Epic.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions. *Watts,* Improvement of Mind.

Who shall tell when the sense of insecurity has become *general* enough to merit respect?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 170.

The *general* rough-and-ready education of such a life.
W. Black.

3. Comprising or pertaining to the whole; collective: opposed to *partial:* as, a *general* settlement of accounts; a *general* departure of guests; a *general* involucre (that is, one which subtends the whole inflorescence); also, pertaining to, predicable of, or occupied with a great variety of different objects having common characters.

And in the heige holly gost holly y belene,
And *generall* holy chirche also hold this in thy mynde.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

Ye are come unto mount Sion, and . . . to the *general* assembly and church of the firstborn which are written in heaven. Heb. xii. 23.

Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

There were the learned Isaac Vossius and Spanhemius, son of the famous man of Heidelburg, nor was this gentleman less learned, being a *generall* scholar.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 31, 1675.

4. Pertaining to the main features of the object; regarded in the gross, with neglect of details and unimportant exceptions: as, his *general* attainments are excellent; a *general* survey.

Having gotten his *general* knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom, he was to fight. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, i.

The *generall* end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. *Spenser,* To Raleigh, prefixed to F. Q.

Why, my lord of York commends the plot and the *general* course of the action. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I have a very *general* acquaintance here in New England. *Hawthorne,* Old Manse, I. 91.

The *general* aspect was peaceful and contented.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

5. Having to do with all; public; common; vulgar.

You will rather show our *general* louts
How you can frown. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

Are you coying it,
When I command you to be free, and *general*
To all? *B. Jonson,* Catiline, i. 1.

She's *generall,* she's free, she's liberall
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

The *general* practitioner is the advance guard of the army which fights against disease.
Saturday Rev., March, 1874, p. 303.

6. Not specifically limited in scope, operation, or function; not restricted to special details, particulars, or occasions: used of authority conferred, or of office or employment exercised: as, a *general* power of attorney; a *general* officer of the army; a *general* mechanic. [*General* in this sense, in designations of rank or office taken or imitated from the French, usually follows, according to French idiom, the noun which it qualifies; and the two words are in English usually treated as a compound noun, as *adjutant-general, attorney-general,* etc.]—**General acceptance.** See *acceptance,* 1 (*c*) (2).—**General act.** See *act,* 4.—**General agent, anatomy, anemia, Assembly, assignment, authority.** See the nouns.—**General average.** See *average*[2], 1 (*e*).—**General Baptists.** See *Baptist,* 2.—**General case, center, color.** See the nouns.—**General charge,** in *Scots law,* a charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession. A *general special charge* is a writ passing the signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest by a fiction of law those subjects which would have required a general service to have vested them in the heir.—**General conference.** See *conference,* 2 (*c*).—**General confession.** See *confession.*—**General confutation,** in *logic,* a confutation which does not name the fallacy committed, but either denies the consequence, or distinguishes, or offers an independent argument to the contrary.—**General Convention.** See *convention,* 3 (*a*).—**General conversion,** in *logic,* that mode of conversion commonly called simple, where the quantity of the proposition remains unchanged.—**General council** (*eccles.*). See *council,* 7.—**General council of the university.** See *council.*—**General Court, credit, custom, delivery.** See the nouns.—**General Court of Trials,** a session of the general court or legislative assembly of a New England colony held for the purpose of trying causes, in exercise of the judicial power which those assemblies possessed.

For theft a white man was tried in those old days at the *General Court of Trials.*
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, IV. 115.

General Deficiency Bill. See *bill*[3].—**General demurrer.** See *demurrer*[2], 1.—**General deputy.** See *deputy,* 3.—**General edict, equation, issue, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, law, legacy, lien,** etc. See the nouns.—**General mortgage-bonds.** See *bond*[1].—**General officer, order,** etc. See the nouns.—**General postman,** a carrier of letters in general except those sent from one point in the London district to another. [Eng.]

Like a *general postman's* coat. *Dickens,* Pickwick, ii.

General principle, one to which there are no exceptions within its range of application, or which is true of everything to which it is germane.—**General regulations.** See *regulation.*—**General service, ship, statute, tail, term, warrant, warranty,** etc. See the nouns.—**Heir general.** See *heir.*—**Syn. 1–3.** *Common, Universal.* See *common.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is general or common to all of a given class or group; a general statement, principle, truth, etc.

For his answer to what I affirme, by that *generall* which he bringeth, if I should grant all he saith, how short it were you may easily judge.
E. Winslow, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 395.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals.* *Locke.*

2. A genus or class embracing all objects having certain characters, and especially including species under it. Now only in the phrase *in general* (which see, below).

The chief *general* is so that where as it is in the head of al and above al it can never become inferiour to be of any kinde or sorte in thinges. . . . The middle *general* is the same that being comprehended betwixte the chiefe *general* and the lowest kinde or sorte in thinges, may be also some kinde or fourme it self.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals and *generals* of grace.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

A history painter paints man in *general.*
Sir J. Reynolds.

3. *Milit.*, an officer holding a general command (whence the title); the commander of an army, or of any organization of troops larger than a regiment: as an official title, used either alone for the highest or next to the highest rank, or with an adjunct designating the particular grade. See *lieutenant-general, major-general,* and *brigadier-general.* In modern European armies the specific rank of general is usually the highest under that of marshal or field-marshal. In the United States the title, when used, is that of the acting commander-in-chief of the whole army (the President being the titular commander-in-chief). The rank has been held, under temporary laws, only by Generals Washington, Grant, and Sherman, and for a short time before his death in 1888 by General Sheridan, whose previous title as commander-in-chief was lieutenant-general. In address and common speech any general officer is called *general* simply. Abbreviated *Gen.*

The senate has letters from the *general,* wherein he gives my son the whole name of the war. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

The war's old art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows.
Addison, The Campaign.

4. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice to infantry to be in readiness to march.— **5.** *Eccles.,* the chief of an order of monks or priests, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule: as, the *general* of the Dominicans, or of the Jesuits. In most orders the office is held for three years, but in that of the Jesuits it is held for life. The general, being subject to the immediate jurisdiction of the pope, is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, but has the right to sit and vote with the bishops in a general council of the church.

6†. The public; the community; the vulgar.

The success,
Although particular [partial], shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the *general.* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

General of division, a general commanding a division of an army in the field. Compare *brigadier.*—**Great generals,** the general charges furnished by the owner of a fishing-vessel, including wood, water, lights, knives, salt, bait, etc. [New England.]—**In general.** (*a*) As regards the generality or most; for the most part; with few exceptions; in the main; generally.

But I should think, Mr. Puff, that authors would *in general* be able to do this sort of work for themselves.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

In general, those who nothing have to say
Contrive to spend the longest time in doing it.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

(*b*†) Inclusively; without exception.

They dede his pleasure to obeye,
Theder they came ichon *in generall.*
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1691.

Nest. Our general doth salute you with a kiss.
Ulyss. Yet is the kindness but particular;
'Twere better she were kiss'd *in general.*
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

(*c*†) In all things.

Thou art a grave and noble counsellor,
Most wise *in general.* *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

(*d*) In *math.*, in all cases except possibly in limiting cases or in case of some additional condition being fulfilled.—**Small generals,** the general charges furnished by the crew of a fishing-vessel, as the provisions, lines, hooks, etc. [New England.]

generalt, *adv.* [< *general, a.*] Same as *generally.*

Such attribution should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so *general* current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

general (jen′ē-ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generaled* or *generalled,* ppr. *generaling* or *generalling.* [< *general, n.*] To command as a general; marshal.

The God of battles was on their side; crime and the lost archangel *generaled* the ranks of Pharaoh.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iii.

generalate (jen′ē-ral-āt), *n.* [< *general* + *-ate*[3].] **1.** A district under the control or supervision of a general. [Rare.]

By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier *generalates*—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia (the last also called the Banal). *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 295.

2. The office of a general; a generalship. [Rare.]

generale (jen-ē-rā′lē), *n.*; pl. *generalia* (-li-ä). [L., neut. of *generalis,* general: see *general, a.*] That which is general; hence, in the plural, general principles.

There is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, VI. xi. § 5.

generaless (jen′ē-ral-es), *n.* [< *general* + *-ess.*] A female general or commander. [Rare.]

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generalesses,* captains of tens and fifties. *Carlyle,* French Rev., I. vii. 5.

generalia, *n.* Plural of *generale.*

generalisable, generalisation, etc. See *generalizable,* etc.

generalissimo (jen″ę-ra-lis′i-mō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. *generalísimo*), < *generale*, general, + superl. *-issimo* (= Sp. *-ísimo*), < L. *-issimus.*] A commander-in-chief; the supreme commander of all the forces of a country, of several armies, or of an army comprising several corps or divisions acting separately.

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece.
Sir T. Browne.

generalistic (jen″ę-ra-lis′tik), *a.* [< *general, n.*, + *-ist-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a general or to generalship. [Rare.]

In proof of my *generalistic* qualities, the rolling down of the water-jar upon the heads of the Maghribi pilgrims in the "Golden Thread" was quoted, and all offered to fight for me à l'outrance. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

generality (jen-ę-ral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generalities* (-tiz). [< F. *généralité* = Pr. *generalitat* = Sp. *generalidad* = Pg. *generalidade* = It. *generalità*, generality, = D. *generaliteit* = G. *generalität*, generality, body of generals, = Dan. Sw. *generalitet*, war-office, < LL. *generalita(t-)s*, < L. *generalis*, general: see *general.*] 1. The state or condition of being general, in any of the senses of that word.

It is noticeable that concepts on the same level of *generality* are framed with greater and greater facility.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 384.

2. Something that is general, as a general statement or principle; especially, a saying of a general and vague nature.

New Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certaine *generalitie* glancing at euery abuse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 26.

Let us descend from *generalities* to particulars.
Landor.

The glittering and sounding *generalities* of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
R. Choate, quoted in Bartlett.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; specifically, the majority of people; the multitude; the commons.

If this action had not beene thus crossed, the *Generalitie* of England had by this time beene wonne and encouraged therein. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 267.

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have the *generality* to friend, and the great ones their enemyes, are in the more safetie.
E. Dueres, Machiavel on Livy, i. 40.

Excellent persons who delighted in being retired, and abstracted from the pleasures that enchant the *generality* of the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

4. Formerly, in France, a territorial division for the collection of taxes; a taxing district.

The Huguenots established a system of *generalities* or districts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 338.

generalizable (jen′ę-ral-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *generalize* + *-able.*] Capable of being generalized, or brought under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus. Also spelled *generalisable.*

Extreme cases are, ipso nomine, not *generalizable.*
Coleridge.

generalization (jen″ę-ral-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *généralisation* = Sp. *generalización*; as *generalize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of generalizing; recognition of a character as being common to two or more objects; also, the process of forming a general notion.

Although, for example, we had never seen but one rose, we might still have been able to attend to its colour, without thinking of its other properties. This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species. *D. Stewart*, Elements, iv. § 1.

2. Induction; an inference from the possession of a character by each individual or by some of the individuals of a class to its possession by all the individuals of that class; the observation that the known individuals of a species, or the known species of a genus, have a character in common, and the consequent attribution of that character to the whole class; also, a conclusion so reached.

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true.
J. S. Mill, Logic, III. xxiii. § 1.

When we have proved with respect to the circle that a straight line cannot meet it in more than two points, and when the same thing has been successively proved of the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola, it may be laid down as a universal property of the sections of the cone. . . . It would be difficult to refuse to the proposition arrived at, the name of a *generalization*. . . . But there is not induction. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

I am not going to attempt a definition of the Anglo-Saxon element in English literature, for *generalizations* are apt to be as dangerous as they are tempting.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 246.

3. In *math.*, the process or result of modifying a proposition so as to obtain another having wider subject and predicate, but such that a limitation which, if applied to the new subject, gives the old subject, will reproduce the old predicate when applied to the new. For example, Fermat's theorem is that if ρ is any positive prime number and a any number not divisible by ρ, then the division of $a^{\rho-1}$ by ρ leaves 1 as the remainder. A generalization of this is, that if k is any positive integer, and ϕk the number of numbers as small as k and prime to it, and a is any number relatively prime to k, then the division of $a^{\phi k}$ by k leaves 1 as the remainder; for when k is a prime number, $\phi k = k - 1$, and every number not divisible by k is prime to it. The language of mathematics differs from that of logic in that from every generalization of a proposition the proposition itself is immediately deducible, which is not true in the logicians' sense of the word. The distinction between *generalization* and *extension* in mathematical language is not very clear, but the latter term applies primarily to a conception or function which has received a new and wider definition; also, the modification of a proposition concerning two dimensions so as to make it apply to three is called an *extension.*

Also spelled *generalisation.*

generalize (jen′ę-ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *generalized*, ppr. *generalizing.* [= D. *generaliseren* = G. *generalisiren* = Dan. *generalisere* = Sw. *generalisera*, < F. *généraliser* = Sp. Pg. *generalizar* = It. *generalizzare*; as *general* + *-ize.*]
I. *trans.* 1. To render general; make more general; bring under a general description or notion; treat or apply generically.

The mind makes its utmost endeavors to *generalize* its ideas. *Bolingbroke*, Human Knowledge, § 5.

We have already observed the following remarkable things in the process of naming: 1, assigning names of those clusters of ideas called objects; 2, *generalizing* those names, so as to make them represent a class; 3, framing adjectives by which minor classes are cut out of larger.
James Mill, Analysis, ix.

The existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized.*
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. § 1.

2. To infer inductively, as a general rule from a particular case or set of facts.

A mere conclusion *generalized* from a great multitude of facts. *Coleridge.*

3. In *math.*, to modify, as a proposition, so as to obtain a wider proposition from which the former can be immediately deduced. See *generalization*, 3.—**Generalized coördinates.** See *coördinate.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To recognize that two or more objects have a common character; to form a general notion. [Brought into use by Reid.]

We are next to consider the operations of the understanding, by which we are enabled to form general conceptions. These appear to me to have three:—First, The resolving or analyzing a subject into its known attributes, and giving a name to each attribute, which name shall signify that attribute, and nothing more. Secondly, The observing one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalizing*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers (1785), p. 445.

He continually meets with facts which prove that he had *generalized* on insufficient data.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 514.

2. To reason inductively, from particular cases to general rules comprehending those cases.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of "the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum." *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, x., note.

Also spelled *generalise.*

generalized (jen′ę-ral-īzd), *p. a.* Specifically, in *biol.*, common or primitive, as a structure or organism; representing or held to represent a broad or general type of form; synthetic; undifferentiated: the opposite of *specialized:* as, a lucernarian is or represents a *generalized* type of hydrozoans; some fossil mammals had a *generalized* dental formula.

generalizer (jen′ę-ral-ī-zėr), *n.* One who generalizes. Also spelled *generaliser.*

Emerson is not a colourist, but a *generaliser* and abstract thinker. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 156.

generally (jen′ę-ral-i), *adv.* [< ME. *generally, generalliche*; < *general* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a general or universal manner; with respect to all the individuals of a class.

I curse and blame *generally*
Alle hem that loven villanye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2179.

So many giddy offences as he hath *generally* taxed their whole sex withal. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

With joy to the whole armie he was *generally* welcomed.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 17.

2†. All taken together; collectively; in a body.

And so all of them *generallie* have power towards some good by the direction of reason. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Therefore I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee, from Dan even to Beersheba, as the sand that is by the sea for multitude. 2 Sam. xvii. 11.

You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman,
To whom we all rest *generally* beholden.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

3. In general; commonly though not universally; most frequently; in most cases.

That the holy Scriptures are one of the greatest blessings which God bestows upon the sons of men is *generally* acknowledged by all who know anything of the value and worth of them. *Locke.*

Mr. Mill complains that those who maintain the affirmative *generally* beg the question.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

4. In the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.
Addison, Guardian.

=Syn. 3. Usually, ordinarily, mainly, principally, chiefly.

generalness (jen′ę-ral-nes), *n.* The character of being general. [Rare.]

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

generalship (jen′e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *general* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of a general.

The *generalship* of the Lord Digby [was brought] to an end. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars.

2. The management of an army; the military skill or conduct of a commander.

He acknowledged . . . that his success . . . was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Hence—3. Management or tactics generally.

This was looked on in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust. *Sterne.*

Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

generalty† (jen′ę-ral-ti), *n.* [< *general* + *-ty.* Cf. *generality.*] A generality.

Nor any long or far-fetched circumstance
Wrapped in the curious *generalties* of arts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

generant (jen′ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *generant*, < L. *generan(t-)s*, ppr. of *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate.*] **I.** *a.* Begetting; producing; generative; specifically, in *math.*, acting as a generant. See II., 2.

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which generates; a generator. [Rare.]

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant.* *Glanville*, Scep. Sci., iii.

By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true *generants* are derived.
Francis Galton, in Science, VI. 272.

2. In *math.*, a moving locus, the ensemble of all of whose positions forms another locus, which it is said to generate: as, an isosceles triangle revolving on the perpendicular let fall from its apex to the base is the *generant* of a right cone.

generate (jen′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *generated*, ppr. *generating.* [< L. *generatus*, pp. of *generare*, beget, procreate, produce, < *genus* (*gener-*), a kind, race, family: see *genus.* Cf. *gender, v.*, from the same L. verb.] 1. To beget; procreate; engender by sexual union.—2. To produce; cause to be; bring into life.

Things were *generated* and destroyed before Saturn was dismembered. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

And God said, Let the waters *generate*
Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul.
Milton, P. L., vii. 387.

3. To cause; form; give origin to.

There could, therefore, be little sympathy between them; and centuries of calamities and wrongs had *generated* a strong antipathy. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

A system of pure ethics cannot recognize evil, nor any of those conditions which evil *generates.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 70.

4. In *math.*, to give rise to, as to a geometrical figure; especially, to move so that the locus of the motion shall constitute (the figure specified): thus, a right line moving with one point fixed *generates* a conical surface.—**Generating function.** See *function.*—**Generating line** or **figure**, in *math.*, that line or figure by the motion of which another figure or solid is supposed to be described or generated.—**Generating surface**, in a boiler, the heating surface, or that on which heat is applied for the generation of steam.

generation (jen-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *generacioun* = D. *generatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *generation*, < OF. *generation*, F. *génération* = Pr. *generacio* = Sp. *generacion* = Pg. *geração* = It. *generazione*,

< L. *generatio(n-)*, < *generare*, beget, generate: see *generate*.] 1. The act, process, or function of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation; reproduction; multiplication of kind. The modes of generation in the animal kingdom are reducible to four leading types: (1) fission, (2) sporation, (3) gemmation, and (4) sexual generation. (See these words, and *conjugation*.) Another division is into *sexual* or *gamic generation*, which prevails in all the higher animals and in most others, and *asexual* or *non-sexual* or *agamic generation*. Many variations in the mode of generation, chiefly sexual, are expressed by such terms as *fissiparous*, *gemmiparous*, *larviparous*, *oviparous*, *ovoviviparous*, *pupiparous*, *viviparous*. (See these words and the corresponding abstract nouns.) See *genesis*, 1.

The threads sometimes discovered in eels are perhaps their young: the *generation* of eels is very dark and mysterious. *White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xl.

2. In *theol.*, the communication of the Divine Essence from God the Father to God the Son. The catholic or orthodox Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son is a distinct person, truly God and of the same essence as the Father, and is therefore existent in his own personality as the Son from all eternity to all eternity, and that the divine act of generation is accordingly itself eternal or without beginning and without end: in opposition to the Arian teaching, that "there was formerly a time when he [Christ] was not, and that before being begotten he was not." The person or hypostasis of God the Son being "the express image [or *impress*, χαρακτήρ] of his [God the Father's] person (ὑπόστασις)" (Heb. i. 3.), the communication of essence is that of a father to a son, and is accordingly *begetting* or *generation*; whereas the communication of the Divine Essence to the Holy Spirit is simply *procession*.

3. A bringing out or forth; evolution, as from a source or cause; production, especially by some natural process or causation: as, the *generation* of sounds.

Generation is a proceeding from the not being of a substance to the being of the same, as from an acorne to an oke. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 22.

Birch is used in striking and beating; which clearly denotes the *generation* of fire to be from the violent percussions and collisions of bodies. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Would you know a catchpoll rightly derived, the corruption of a citizen is the *generation* of a sergeant. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 1.

4. In *math.*, the description of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line, plane, or figure, in accordance with a mathematical law. Also *genesis*.—5†. That which is generated; progeny; offspring.

O *generation* of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come? Mat. iii. 7.

Fourteen [years] they shall not see,
To bring false *generations*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

Be young again, Meleander; live to number
A happy *generation*, and die old
In comforts as in years!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6. A single succession of living beings in natural descent, as the offspring or descendants in the same degree of the same parents.

In the fourth *generation* they shall come hither again. Gen. xv. 16.

A link among the days, to knit
The *generations* each with each.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xl.

By selecting, *generation* after *generation*, the sheep with the finest and longest wool, a breed of sheep is ultimately reared with wool almost generically different from that of the undomesticated race.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 9.

7. The whole body of persons of the same period or living at the same time: as, the rising *generation*.

O faithless and perverse *generation*! Luke ix. 41.

8. Family; race; kind; by extension, any allied or associated group of persons; a class.

This Machomete regned in Arabye, the Zeer of oure Lord Jhesu Crist 610; and was of the *Generacioun* of Ysmael. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 140.

These players are an idle *generation*, and do much harm in a state. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

The southern parts [of Mesopotamia] are inhabited by a very bad *generation* of Arabs.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 163.

We plant a solid foot into the Time,
And mould a *generation* strong to move,
Tennyson, Princess, v.

9. The age or period of a generation; hence, the average lifetime of all persons of synchronous age. The historical average, or that of all who pass the stage of infancy, is commonly reckoned at about thirty years, while the physiological average, or that of all who are born, is only about seventeen years.

A point concerning property, which ought . . . to be most speedily decided, frequently exercises the wit of successions of lawyers, for many *generations*.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

Alternate generation. See *alternate*, and also *parthenogenesis*.—**Equivocal generation.** (*a*) Generation not from a parent of the same species. (*b*) Same as *spontaneous generation*.—**Eternal generation.** See *eternal*.—**Fissiparous generation**, in *zoöl.*, reproduction by fission; fissiparity.—**Spontaneous generation**, the supposed generation of living things from non-living matter. See *abiogenesis*.—**Virgin generation.** See *parthenogenesis* and *geneagenesis*.

generationism (jen-ẹ-rā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *generation* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the theory that the soul originates with the body in generation, and not by a distinct act of creation: same as *traducianism*.

generative (jen'ẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *génératif* = Pr. *generatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *generativo*; as *generate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to generation or propagation; connected with or resulting from the process of begetting.

In grains and kernels the greatest part is the nutriment of that *generative* particle. *Sir T. Browne*.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley*.

Generative person, in *zoöl.*, the portion of a compound organism, as a hydroid polyp, which is borne upon a proliferating part; a medusoid or medusiform portion of such a polyp; a reproductive zoöid. See *gonoblastidium*, *gonozome*.—**Generative reason** (Gr. λόγος σπερματικός), in the *Stoic philos.*, the first being considered creative; nature.

generator (jen'ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *générateur* = Pg. *gerador* = It. *generatore*, < L. *generator*, < *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] One who or that which begets, causes, or produces. Specifically—(*a*) In *musical acoustics*: (1) A tone which produces a series of harmonics. (2) A tone fundamental to a triad or other chord; a root. (*b*) Any vessel or apparatus for the production of gas or steam, as a steam-boiler. (*c*) In *elect.*, a dynamo-electric machine. (*d*) In *math.*, a generatrix; a right line lying in a ruled surface. (*e*) In making water-gas, the chamber containing incandescent carbon, into which steam is admitted for decomposition into gas. (*f*) In *chem.*, the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. *E. D.*—**Double generator.** See *double*.—**Generator of a polyhedron**, a new edge introduced between two non-contiguous summits of a polyhedron in order to generate another.

generatrix (jen'ẹ-rā-triks), *n.* [= F. *génératrice* = It. *generatrice*, < L. *generatrix*, fem. of *generator*: see *generator*.] 1. In *math.*, that which generates; specifically, the point, line, or figure which by its motion is conceived to generate a line, surface, or solid.—2. In *physics*, a dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current. Compare *receptrix*.

genere (jen'e-re), *n.* [It., kind, sort, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] In *music*, scale or key.

generic (jẹ-ner'ik), *a.* [= F. *générique* = Sp. *genérico* = Pg. It. *generico*, < L. *genus* (*gener-*), a race, genus, kind: see *genus*.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or forming a mark of a genus, or a kind or group of similar things; comprehending a number of like things, without specifying them: opposed to *specific*. See *genus*.

For the acquisitive part of wisdom is the *generic* power which includes both the specific powers — of intuition and reflection. *Theodore Parker*, Truth and the Intellect.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having the taxonomic rank or classificatory value of a genus: as, a *generic* name or description; *generic* characters or differences; *generic* identity. Thus *Canis*, a genus of *Canidæ*, is the *generic* name of all species of the dog family which agree in their *generic* characters, and present *generic* differences from all other *Canidæ*.

3. Relating to gender. See *gender*.—4. Of a general nature; applicable or referring to any unit of the kind or class; general; not special.

The more concrete concepts or *generic* images are formed to a large extent by a passive process of assimilation. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 341.

5. Distinctly characteristic; so marked as to constitute or denote a distinct kind.

These men — whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age — were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, ii. 67.

Generic agreement or **identity**, the agreement of objects which belong to the same genus.—**Generic area**, the distributional or chorological area of a genus of animals or plants; the region to which the members of a genus are limited in distribution over the earth's surface. The place in a generic area where the genus is most numerously represented by species or individuals is known as its *metropolis*.—**Generic description** or **diagnosis**, a description or characterization of a genus, as in zoölogy or botany.—**Generic difference**, the disagreement of objects which belong to different genera; a characteristic of a being or an object which differentiates it generically from another or others.—**Generic diversity**, the disagreement between individuals of different genera.—**Generic name**, the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of a group of animals, plants, or fossils, which have generic characters in common. Thus, *Canis* is the *generic* name of certain animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind. See *genus* (*b*).

generical (jẹ-ner'i-kạl), *a.* [< *generic* + *-al*.] Same as *generic*. [Rare.]

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bastard, consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both.
Harvey, Of Consumptions.

generically (jẹ-ner'i-kạl-i), *adv.* 1. With regard to genus or kind; in a generic way; to a generic extent; by generic rank or classification: as, to separate two species *generically*; an animal *generically* related to another.

They may be called *generically* Arabs, who at a very ancient time had spread along the coast from Egypt to Morocco. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 36.

The sixth species (L. fascicularis) differs to a slight extent in many respects from the other species, and has considerable claims to be *generically* separated.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 72.

2. Distinctly; markedly: as, our aims are *generically* different.

genericalness (jẹ-ner'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being generic.

The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself.
Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.

generification (jẹ-ner'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind, genus, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] Generalization; the process of generalizing. [Rare.]

The process of abstraction by which out of a proximately lower we evolve a proximately higher concept, is, when we speak with logical precision, called the process of *generification*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

generosity (jen-ẹ-ros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *generosities* (-tiz). [< F. *générosité* = Sp. *generosidad* = Pg. *generosidade* = It. *generosità*, < L. *generosita(t-)s*, nobility, excellence, goodness, < *generosus*, noble, etc.: see *generous*.] 1†. Nobility; the order of nobles.

Mar. A petition granted them [the Roman populace], a strange one,
To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality of sentiment and action; more specifically, a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.

They are of that vain Number who had rather shew their false *Generosity* in giving away profusely to worthless Flatterers than in paying just Debts.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

In so far as the sphere of *Generosity* coincides with that of Liberality, the former seems partly to transcend the latter, partly to refer more to the internal disposition, and to imply a completer triumph of unselfish over selfish impulses. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 302.

3. Liberality in act; munificence: as, the object of one's *generosity*.—4. A generous act.

He by the touch of men was best inspired,
And caught his native greatness at rebound
From *generosities* itself had fired.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

Order of Generosity, a Prussian order of distinction founded in 1665, but not organized till 1685, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit (which see, under *merit*).
=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Bounty*, *Liberality*, etc. See *beneficence*.

generous (jen'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< OF. *generous*, *genereus*, *genereux*, F. *généreux* = Pr. *generos* = Sp. Pg. It. *generoso*, generous, < L. *generosus*, of noble birth, excellent, generous, < *genus* (*gener-*), race, origin: see *genus*.] 1†. Being of noble or honorable birth or origin; well-born.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 6.

2. Possessed of or showing blood or breeding; spirited; courageous; thoroughbred.

He [the trout] may be justly said, as the old poet said of wine, and we English say of venison, to be a *generous* fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 71.

The neighing of the *generous* horse was heard,
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 443.

3. Noble in character or quality; honorable; magnanimous.

Virtue, even in an Enemy, [is] respected by *generous* Minds. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

I have mistook the man: his resolute spirit
Proclaims him *generous*; he has a noble heart,
As free to utter good deeds as to act them.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many *generous*, and some chaste.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. Liberal; bountiful; munificent: as, a *generous* giver or gift.

Noble by heritage,
Generous, and free.
Carey, The Contrivances, i. 2.

5. Strong; full of spirit: as, *generous* wine.

The most *generous* Wines of Spain grow in the midland Parts of the Continent. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

6. Full; overflowing; abundant: as, a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.

The landscape was everywhere grand and beautiful. Open and *generous* hills on all sides.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 52.

=**Syn.** 3. *Magnanimous*, etc. (see *noble*); high-minded.—4. Open-handed; free-handed.

generously (jen′e-rus-li), *adv.* In a generous manner; honorably; not meanly; nobly; magnanimously; liberally; munificently.

> If there be one whose riches cost him care,
> Forth let him bring them for the troops to share;
> 'Tis better *generously* bestow'd on those,
> Than left the plunder of our country's foes.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xviii.

generousness (jen′e-rus-nes), *n.* The character of being generous, in any sense of that word.

> I should not have presumed to this dedication, had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition which does so eminently adorn your lordship's place and abilities. *Bp. Wilkins*, Mercury, Ded.

geneses, *n.* Plural of *genesis*.

genesiacal (jen-e-sī′a-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-i-ac-al.*] Of or pertaining to the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> Before the waters (and here is the peculiar error of the *genesiacal* bard) some of the ancients claimed the pre-existence of light, . . . while others asserted that chaos prevailed. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 56.

genesial (je-nē′si-al), *a.* [< *genesi-s* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to generation. *Imp. Diet.*

genesiology (je-nē-si-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γένεσις, origin, generation, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or doctrines of generation. *Imp. Diet.*

genesis (jen′e-sis), *n.*; pl. *geneses* (-sēz). [= F. *genèse* = Sp. *génesis* = Pg. *genesis* = It. *genesi* = D. G., etc., *Genesis* (first book of the Bible), < L. *genesis*, generation, nativity (LL. as name of the first book of the Bible), < Gr. γένεσις, origin, source, beginning, nativity, generation, production, creation, < γίγνεσθαι, second aor. γενέσθαι, be produced, become, be, √ γεν = L. √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. See further under *genus.*] 1. The act or process of begetting, originating, or creating; generation; procreation; production; formation; creation.

> The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club. *Carlyle.*

> Those to whom the natural *genesis* of simpler phenomena has been made manifest still believe in the supernatural *genesis* of phenomena which cannot have their causes readily traced. *H. Spencer.*

2. Mode of generation; especially, the way in which or the means by which natural propagation is effected. [In this sense the word is especially used in technical compounds denoting various kinds of generation among animals and plants. See *abiogenesis, agamogenesis, biogenesis, gamogenesis, geneagenesis, homogenesis, heterogenesis, parthenogenesis, xenogenesis*, etc.]

3. An explanation or account of the origin of something.

> Under his . . . *genesis* of its powers. *De Quincey.*

> The older *geneses*, whether of the world or of mind, are so simple and ultimate, have been rounded to such epic completeness and sublimity, that, as they are superseded by still larger and loftier conceptions, their dissolutive phases are often pathetic. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 156.

4. [*cap.*] The first book of the Old Testament. It records the creation of the world, the flood and the ensuing dispersion of races, and a more detailed history of the families of the Hebrew patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The traditional and still widely prevalent view ascribes the authorship to Moses. Many modern scholars, however, find strong evidences of various periods of authorship, and particularly of two chief sources, the so-called Jehovistic and Elohistic. According to the latter view, the dates of composition fall chiefly within the period of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel (about the eighth century B. C.), the last redaction occurring perhaps after the return from Babylon. In Hebrew the book is designated by its first word, *B'reshith*, 'In the beginning'; the title *Genesis* was supplied in the early Greek translation. Abbreviated *Gen.* See *documentary hypothesis* (under *documentary*), *Elohistic, Jehovistic.*

5. In *math.*, same as *generation*, 4.

Genesitic (jen-e-sit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Genes-is* + *-it-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Genesis; recorded in the book of Genesis. [Rare.]

> It may be observed that the *Genesitic* account of the Great Patriarch [Abraham] has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams, one the son of Terah, another the son of Azar. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 462.

genet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

genet[2] (jē-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *gennet, jennett, genette;* < OF. *genette*, F. *genette*, < Sp. *gineta*, Pg. *gincta, geneta* (ML. *geneta*, NL. *genetta*), a genet, < Ar. *jarneit* (Dozy), a genet.] 1. A kind of civet-cat; a viverrine carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ*, or civets; the *Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra genetta*, and other species of the restricted genus *Genetta*. The common genet inhabits southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. It is about as large as a cat, but of more slender form, with sharper nose, shorter legs, and longer tail, the body of a dark-gray color profusely spotted with blackish, the tail ringed with black and white, and the head spotted with white. It is sometimes domesticated, and makes a good mouser; it produces a kind of civet, used for perfume, and the fur is also valuable.

Genet (*Genetta vulgaris*).

> A warrant to Sir Andrew Dudley, to deliver to Robert Robotham, yeoman of the robes, to keep for the king, one fur of black *jennets*, taken out of a gown of purple cloth of silver tissue. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1552.

2. The fur of the genet, which is made into muffs and tippets; hence, catskin made up in imitation of this fur and used for the same purpose.

genete, *n.* See *ginete.*

genethliac (jē-neth′li-ak), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *généthliaque* = Sp. *genetliaco* = Pg. *genethliaco* = It. *genetliaco*, < LL. *genethliacus*, < Gr. γενεθλιακός, belonging to a birthday, a caster of nativities, < γενέθλιος, of or belonging to one's birth, natal, < γενέθλη, race, stock, family, birthplace, birthday, < γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι, be produced, be born: see *genesis, genus.* II. *n.* < LL. *genethliacus*, a caster of nativities, *genethliacon*, a birthday poem, < Gr. γενεθλιακός: see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to one's birthday or nativity; specifically, in *astrol.*, pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; relating to genitures or to the doctrine of them; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. Also *genethliacal.*

> The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the heroscope of nativities. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

> But this Star-gazing destiny, Iudiciall, Coniecturall, *Genethliacall* Astrologie, Reason and Experience, God and Man, haue condemned. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

II. *n.* 1. A birthday poem. Also *genethliacon.* —2. One who is versed in genethlialogy.

> Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities, star-worshippers, by this token, that they are all impostors, and here proved fools. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

> Chaldæans, learn'd *genethliacks*,
> And some that have writ almanacks.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 689.

3. *pl.* Same as *genethlialogy.*

genethliaca, *n.* Plural of *genethliacon.*

genethliacal (jen-eth-lī′a-kal), *a.* [< *genethliac* + *-al.*] Same as *genethliac.*

genethliacon (jen-eth-lī′a-kon), *n.*; pl. *genethliaca* (-kä). Same as *genethliac*, 1.

> Reioysings . . . for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children, or by custome vsed yearely vpon the same dayes, are called songs natall or *Genethliaca.* *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 37.

> The eclogue is not, in our opinion, prophetic in character. It is a *genethliacon*, or birthday ode, commemorating a past event. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 478.

genethlialogy (jē-neth-li-al′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γενεθλιαλογία, casting of nativities, < γενέθλη, birthplace, birthday, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of calculating nativities by astrology, or predicting the course of a child's life from the positions of the planets, zodiac, etc., at the instant of birth. Also *genethliacs.*

> It seems by Strabo that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethlialogy.* *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, I. 3. (*Latham.*)

genethliatic (jē-neth-li-at′ik), *n.* [Irreg. for *genethliac*, *n.*] One who calculates nativities. [Rare.]

> The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations; the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*

genetic (jē-net′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *génétique*, < Gr. γένεσις (*γενετι-), generation, genesis, + *-ic.* Adjectives formed from compound nouns in *-genesis* take the form *-genetic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to genesis in any way; as regards origin or mode of production.

> So inscrutable is *genetic* history; impracticable the theory of causation, and transcends all calculus of man's devising. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 78.

> The higher kinds of literature [are] the only kinds that live on, because they had life at the start, . . . born of some *genetic* principle in the character of the people and the age which produce them. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

Genetic affinity, in *biol.*, relationship by direct descent; true affinity, implying genetic relationship expressed in morphological characters, as distinguished from any superficial resemblance, however close, which results from adaptive modification.—**Genetic definition.** (*a*) The definition of a kind (originally of a geometrical figure) by means of a rule for the production of an individual of that kind. (*b*) The definition of a natural kind by means of an explanation of how such things first came to be. —**Genetic method**, that method in philosophy and science which endeavors to throw light upon the natures of things of different kinds by considering in what manner such objects have come into being.

II. *n.* A medicine which acts on the sexual organs. [Rare.]

genetical (jē-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *genetic* + *-al.*] Same as *genetic.*

genetically (jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a genetic manner; by means of genesis; by an act or process of generation.

> These types of life . . . need not be *genetically* connected with each other. *Dawson.*

geneting (jen′et-ing), *n.* Same as *jenneting.*

Genetta (jē-net′ä), *n.* [NL.: see *genet*[2].] A genus of *Viverridæ*, distinguished from *Viverra* by the lack of a pouch for the civet; the genets proper. *G. vulgaris* is the common genet, formerly called *Viverra genetta.* There are several other species, as the berbe, *G. pardina*, the Senegal genet, *G. senegalensis*, etc. See cut under *genet*[2].

genettet, *n.* Same as *genet*[2].

genevat (jē-nē′vä), *n.* [A corruption, by confusion with the town of *Geneva* in Switzerland (cf. *hollands*, < *Holland*), of what would reg. be **genever*, with accent orig. on the first syllable (ME. *gynypre*, > ult. E. *gin*[5]), = D. *jenever* = G. Dan. Sw. *genever*, < OF. *genevre*, F. *genièvre* = Sp. *ginebra* = Pg. *genebra* = It. *ginepro*, juniper, juniper-berry, gin, < L. *juniperus*, juniper: see *juniper* and *gin*[5].] A spirit distilled from grain or malt with the addition of juniper-berries: now called, by contraction, *gin.*

> Last Thursday morning a woman, . . . coming out of a *geneva* shop in Red Cross Street, fell down, and within some few minutes departed this mortal life. *Read's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 4, 1718, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 104.

Geneva arbitration. See *arbitration.*

Geneva award. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*[1].

Geneva Bible. See *Bible.*

Geneva convention. A convention signed by the great continental powers and by Great Britain, in 1864 and 1865, providing for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, and for the protection of sanitary officers, military and naval chaplains, and citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded, the same to be free from capture.

Geneva cross. A red Greek cross on a white ground, displayed on flags and armlets for the protection, in time of war, of persons serving ambulances and hospitals, and of citizens rendering help to the sick and wounded. See *Geneva convention.*

Geneva gown. See *gown.*

Genevan (jē-nē′van), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva*, L. *Genava*, less correctly *Geneva, Genna.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland.—**Genevan catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.—**Genevan theology**, Calvinism: so called from the residence of Calvin in Geneva, and the official establishment of his doctrines there.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.—2. An adherent of Genevan or Calvinistic theology; a Calvinist. See *Calvinism.*

Genevanism (jē-nē′van-izm), *n.* [< *Genevan* + *-ism.*] Calvinism.

Genevese (jen-ē-vēs′ or -vēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Geneva* + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Genevan.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Geneva.

genevrette (jen-e-vret′), *n.* [< F. *genévrier*, juniper. juniper-tree.] A wine made in Europe from wild fruits and flavored with juniper-berries.

gengt, *n.* and *v.* See *ging* and *gang.*

genial[1] (jē′nial), *a.* [= D. *geniaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *genial* = ÖF. *genial* = Sp. Pg. *genial* = It. *geniale*, < L. *genialis*, of or belonging to the genius or tutelary deity, particularly of a married couple, hence nuptial; also, of or belonging to enjoyment, pleasant, delightful, < *genius*, genius, also social spirit or enjoyment: see *genius.*] 1. Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; hence, pertaining to generation; generative.

> The *genial* bed, where Hymen keeps
> The solemn orgies, void of sleeps.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

> The *genial* country of Dante and Buonarotti gave birth to Christopher Columbus. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 5.

> Rather . . . did I take
> That popular name of thine to shadow forth
> The all-generating powers and *genial* heat
> Of Nature. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Native; natural; innate. [Rare.]

So there are not a few very much to be pitied, whose industry being not attended with natural parts, they have sweat to little purpose, and rolled the stone in vain. Which chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity and *genial* indisposition, at least to those particulars whereunto they apply their endeavours.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

3. Giving spirit or life; enlivening; warming; comforting; contributing to life and cheerfulness; supporting life.

The grand *genial* power of the system, that visible God the Sun, would be soon regarded by them as a most beneficent Deity. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 6.

Is this a dinner? this a *genial* room?
No, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 155.

Yet be *genial* airs and a pleasant sunshine left me.
Bryant, Third of November, 1861.

4. Of a social spirit; cordial in disposition and manner; kindly; sympathetically cheerful.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. ii.

A great broad-shoulder'd *genial* Englishman.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

He was so *genial*, so cordial, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

5. Relating to or exhibiting genius. [Rare.]

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works. *Hare.*

=**Syn.** 3. Cheering, inspiriting.—4. Hearty, pleasant.

genial[2] (jē-nī′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [Also *geneial*, *geneal*; < Gr. γένειον, chin, beard, < γένυς = L. *gena* = E. *chin:* see *gena* and *chin.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the chin; situated on the chin; mental.—**Genial tubercles**, in *human anat.*, four small bony processes at the symphysis menti or middle line of the chin, on the inner aspect of the lower jaw-bone, the upper pair for the insertion of the geniohyoglossi, and the lower for that of the geniohyoidei muscles.

II. *n.* One of the dermal plates or scutes of the chin of reptiles.

geniality (jē-ni-al′i-ti), *n.* [= G. *genialität* = Dan. Sw. *genialitet* = Sp. *genialidad* = It. *genialità*, < LL. *genialita(t-)s*, enjoyment, festivity, < *genialis*, genial: see *genial*[1].] The state or quality of being genial; especially, sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

The arch of the prominent eyebrows, the well-shaped Grecian nose, the smiles lurking in the corners of the tight-pressed lips, show an innate *geniality* which might be dashed with bitter on occasion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

=**Syn.** Warmth, affability, friendliness, heartiness.

genially (jē′niạl-i), *adv.* In a genial manner. Specifically—(*a*) In such a manner as to comfort or enliven; cheerfully; cordially.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

(*b*) By genius or nature; innately. [Rare.]

Thus some men are *genially* disposited to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

How calmly and *genially* the mind apprehends one after another the laws of physics! *Emerson*, Nature, p. 47.

genialness (jē′niạl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genial; geniality.

genian (jē-nī′ạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *genial*[2].

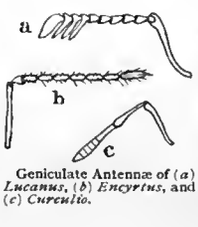
Geniates (jē-nī′a-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1818), < Gr. γενειάτης, bearded, < γένειον, the beard, the chin: see *genial*[2].] A genus of *Scarabæidæ* with upward of 20 species, with one exception South American (*G. australasiæ* being Australian), giving name to the *Geniatidæ*.

Geniatidæ (jē-ni-at′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geniates* + *-idæ*.] A proposed family of scarabæoid beetles, based upon the genus *Geniates*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

geniculata, *n.* Plural of *geniculatum*.

geniculate (jē-nik′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geniculated*, ppr. *geniculating*. [< L. *geniculatus*, with bended knee, having knots, knotted (pp. of (LL.) *geniculare*, bend the knee), < *geniculum*, a knee, a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, dim. of *genu* = E. *knee:* see *knee*.] To form joints or knots in.

geniculate, geniculated (jē-nik′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *geniculatus*, knotted: see the verb.] Kneed; having a protuberance like a knee or an elbow; in *bot.*, having joints like the knee a little bent: as, a *geniculate* stem or peduncle.—**Geniculate antennæ**, those antennæ in which the first joint or scape is long and slender and the rest of the organ is affixed so as to form an angle with it, as in the ants. The geniculate form of antennæ may be combined with other types, and the organs are then distinguished as *geniculate-clavate*, *geniculate-capitate*, *geniculate-serrate*, and so on, the last word of the compound indicating the form of the part which succeeds the scape.—**Geniculate bodies**, the corpora geniculata of the brain. See *corpus*.—**Geniculated crystal.** See *crystal*.—**Geniculate ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Geniculate processes.** Same as *geniculate bodies*.



Geniculate Antennæ of (*a*) *Lucanus*, (*b*) *Encyrtus*, and (*c*) *Curculio*.

geniculately (jē-nik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a geniculate manner; in the form of a knee or knees: as, antennæ *geniculately* bent.

geniculation (jē-nik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *geniculate* + *-ion*.] 1. Knottiness; the state of having knots or joints like a knee.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a geniculate formation; a kneed part or process.—3†. The act of kneeling; genuflection.

I saw their Masse (but not with that superstitious *geniculation* and elevation of hands . . . that the rest used). *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities; the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, etc. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 307.

geniculatum (jē-nik-ū-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *geniculata* (-tạ). [NL., neut. of L. *geniculatus:* see *geniculate*.] In *anat.*, a geniculate body of the brain. See *corpora geniculata* (under *corpus*), *pregeniculatum*, *postgeniculatum*.

genie[1]† (jē′ni), *n.* [< OF. *genie*, F. *génie*, genius, < L. *genius:* see *genius*.] Disposition; inclination; turn of mind; genius.

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c., did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, . . . to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

genie[2] (jē′ni), *n.* [A corrupt form of *jinnee*, by confusion with *genius:* see *jinnee* and *genius*.] Same as *jinnee*. See *jinn*.

Be he *genie* or afrite, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

genii, *n.* Latin plural of *genius*.

genio† (jē′ni-ō), *n.* [It. (= Sp. Pg. *genio*), < L. *genius:* see *genius*.] A genius.

But, by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgment, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

It is not only to the general bent of a nation that great revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary *genius* that lead them. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

genioglossal (jē-nī-ō-glos′ạl), *a.* [As *genioglossus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the chin and the tongue: applied to the genioglossus.

genioglossus (jē-nī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *genioglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. γένειον, chin (see *genial*[2]), + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A usual name of the geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossal (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *geniohyoglossus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue: specifically applied to the geniohyoglossus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoglossus.

geniohyoglossus (jē-nī-ō-hī-ō-glos′us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoglossi* (-ī). [< Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑο(ειδής), hyoid, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A muscle of the tongue, so called from its triple connection with the chin, hyoid bone, and tongue. It is a flat triangular muscle placed vertically in the tongue, on either side of the median line, arising from the upper genial tuberele of the lower jaw-bone, and spreading like a fan to its insertion in the hyoid bone and all along the under side of the tongue, various movements of which organ it subserves. Also called *genioglossus*.

geniohyoid (jē-nī-ō-hī′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑοειδής, hyoid.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone: specifically applied to the geniohyoideus.

II. *n.* The geniohyoideus.

geniohyoidean (jē-nī″ō-hī-oi′dē-an), *a.* [< *geniohyoideus* + *-an*.] Same as *geniohyoid*.

geniohyoideus (jē-nī″ō-hī-oi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *geniohyoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. γένειον, chin, + ὑοειδής, hyoid.] A muscle of the chin and hyoid arising from the genial tubercle of the lower jaw and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is a slender straight muscle lying alongside its fellow, between the mylohyoideus and the geniohyoglossus; its action tends to depress the jaw and elevate the hyoid. Also called *geniohyoid*.

genioplasty (jē-nī′ọ-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. γένειον, the chin, + πλάσσειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of restoring the chin.

Genipa (jen′i-pạ), *n.* [NL., of W. Ind. origin.] A rubiaceous genus of tropical America, closely allied to *Gardenia* of the old world. There are 8 species. The fruit is succulent, with a rather thick rind, and is sometimes edible, as in the case of the genipap. The fruit of *G. Brasiliensis* yields a violet dye. The wood of *G. Caruto* is remarkable for its flexibility, and is used for cart-shafts and in other ways. *G. clusiæfolia*, bearing a large inedible fruit called the seven-years apple, is a West Indian species that is also found in southern Florida.


Flowering Branch and Fruit of *Genipa Americana*.

genipap (jen′i-pap), *n.* [< *Genipapo*, the Guiana name.] The fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the West Indies and South America. It is of about the size of an orange, and of a pleasant vinous flavor. In Surinam it is often called *marmalade-box*.

genip-tree (jen′ip-trē), *n.* [See *Genipa*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Genipa*.—2. An old West Indian name for *Melicocca bijuga* and *Hypelate paniculata*, sapindaceous trees of Jamaica and other islands and the neighboring mainland.

genisaro (jen-i-sä′rō), *n.* A name given in Nicaragua to the *Pithecolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree the pods of which are edible and used as food for cattle.

Genist†, *n.* Same as *Genite*.

Genista (jē-nis′tạ), *n.* [L. *genista* or *genesta*, the name esp. of Spanish broom, *Spartium junceum*, but applied also to the common broom and the greenweed; hence F. *genêt*, broom, and *Plantagenet*, the surname of the Angevine line of English kings, lit. broom-plant (*plante - à - genêt*), from the sprig of broom worn as a badge by their ancestor the Count of Anjou.] 1. A large genus of shrubby leguminous plants, often spiny, with simple leaves (or leafless) and yellow flowers. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The woadwaxen or dyers' greenweed, *G. tinctoria*, was formerly of importance as a dye-plant, giving a bright-yellow color, from which Kendal green was obtained by dipping the texture in a blue solution of woad. Some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, is by some included in this genus as *G. scoparia*.


Woadwaxen (*Genista tinctoria*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of cecidomyians. *Bigot*, 1854.

genital (jen′i-tạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *genital*, < OF. *genital*, F. *génital* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *genital* = It. *genitale*, < L. *genitalis*, of or belonging to generation, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget, generate: see *genus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to generation; generative; reproductive; procreative: as, the *genital* organs.

These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* a matter as any can be prepared in the bodys of animals. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the organs of generation.—**Accessory genital organs**, or **armor**, in *zoöl.*, the claspers and other external organs of the male, which serve to retain the female.—**Genital canal**, in *embryol.*, the lumen of the genital cord.—**Genital chamber**, the genital sinus of a hydrozoan; a recess, sinus, or cavity which receives the genital products before their extrusion from the body. See cut under *Aurelia*.—**Genital cord** (or **chord**), in *embryol.* See *cord*[1].—**Genital gland.** See *gland*.—**Genital lobe**, an expansion or lobe beneath the

second abdominal segment of the male dragon-fly. It contains the copulating-sac, which previous to union with the female is filled with seminal fluid from the spermatic duct at the end of the abdomen.—**Genital nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve, supplying the cremaster muscle of the male and the round ligament of the uterus of the female.—**Genital plate**, in echinoderms, one of the perforated plates which give exit to the generative products.—**Genital products**, the immediate produce of any genital gland, male or female—that is, spermatozoa or ova of any kind.—**Genital ridge**, in *embryol.*, a thickening of connective tissue at the side of the mesentery in the region of the primitive kidney, where the epithelium dips in to form the rudiments of ova.—**Genital segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen which are modified to form accessory pieces of the external generative organs; specifically, in the *Hemiptera*, the seventh and, when visible, the succeeding segments, which are so modified.—**Genital sinus**, in *Hydrozoa*, the genital chamber (see above).

II. *n.* See *genitals*.

genitalia (jen-i-tā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *membra*), neut. pl. of *genitalis*, genital: see *genital, a., genitals.*] In *zoöl.*, the generative organs; the genitals.

The *genitalia* [of *Aspidogaster*] form a large part of the viscera, and the structure of the complex hermaphrodite apparatus is . . . peculiar. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 173.

genitals (jen′i-tąlz), *n. pl.* The sexual organs; especially, the external sexual organs; the genitalia.

Genite (jē′nīt), *n.* One of a sect of the ancient Jews, who in the Babylonish captivity, according to Breidenbargius, refrained from taking strange wives, and therefore claimed to be of the pure stock of Abraham. Also *Genist*.

He there nameth . . . diuers other sects, if they may beare that name: as the *Genites* or Genists, which stood vpon their stocke and kindred. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

geniting, *n.* See *jenneting*.

genitival (jen-i-tī′val or jen′i-ti-val), *a.* [< *genitive* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to the genitive.

genitive (jen′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *genitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *genitiv*, n.; = F. *génitif* = Pr. *genitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *genitivo*, < L. *genitivus*, usually in classical L. spelled *genetivus*, of or belonging to birth; in grammar, with or without *casus*, the genitive case (a mistranslation of Gr. ἡ γενικὴ πτῶσις, the generic or general case, γενικός meaning also belonging to the family, also to generation, < γένος = L. *genus*), < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] **I.** *a.* In *gram.*, pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: an epithet applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., which in English is 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.

What is your *genitive* case plural, William? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., expressing in the widest sense a relation of appurtenance between one thing and another, an adjectival relation of one noun to another, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case.

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*, Sci. of Lang., iii.

Abbreviated *gen.*

genito-anal (jen″i-tō-ā′nal), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *anal.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to the genitals and the anus: as, the *genito-anal* ring.

genitocrural (jen″i-tō-krō′ral), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *crural.*] Pertaining to the genitals and to the thigh: specifically applied to a branch of the second lumbar nerve which passes through the psoas muscle and is distributed to the genitals and parts of the thigh. Its two main divisions are the genital and crural branches or nerves.

geniton (jen′i-tọn), *n.* Same as *jenneting*.

Dorothy gave her the better half of an imperfect *geniton* apple. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

genitor (jen′i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *géniteur* = Sp. Pg. *genitor* = It. *genitore*, < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genital, genus.*] 1. One who procreates; a sire; a progenitor. [Rare.]

High *genitors*, unconscious did they cull
Time's sweet first-fruits. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2†. *pl.* The genitals.

genitories† (jen′i-tō-riz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **genitory*, prop. adj., < L. *genitor*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, beget: see *genitor.*] The genitals. *Howell.*

In primitive times, amongst other foul slanders spread against the Christians, one was, that they did adore the *genitories* of their priests. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, p. 213.

genito-urinary (jen″i-tō-ū′ri-nā-ri), *a.* [< *genit(al)* + *urinary.*] Same as *urogenital*.—**Genito-urinary duct, sinus**, etc. See the nouns.

genitum (jen′i-tum), *n.*; pl. *genita* (-tą). [< L. *genitum*, neut. of *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] In *math.*, a geometrical figure generated by the movement of a point, line, plane, or figure.

geniture (jen′i-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *geniture*, F. *géniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *genitura*, < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *genital, genus.*] 1. In *astrol.*, birth; nativity.

Yes, he's lord of the *geniture*,
Whether you examine it by Ptolemy's way,
Or Messahaiah's, Lael, or Alkindus.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*;
For since 'tis born when Charles ascends the throne,
It shares at once his fortunes and its own.
Dryden, To Sir Robert Howard.

2. The power of procreation; virility. *E. D.*

It absumeth the *geniture*. *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 416.

3. *pl.* The genitals. *E. D.*

genius (jē′nius), *n.*; pl. *geniuses*, *genii* (jē′nius-ez, -nī-ī). [< L. *genius*, the tutelar spirit of a person, spirit, inclination, wit, genius, lit. 'inborn nature' (*nature* is from the same root), < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, √ *gen*, beget, produce: see *genus.*] 1. The ruling or predominant spirit of a place, person, or thing; the power, principle, or influence that determines character, conduct, or destiny (supposed by the ancients to be a tutelar divinity, a good spirit, or an evil demon, usually striving with an opposing spirit for the mastery); that which controls, guides, or aids: as, my good *genius* came to the rescue; his evil *genius* enticed him. [In this sense and the following the plural is *genii*.]

Some say, the *Genius* so
Cries, "Come!" to him that instantly must die.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *geniuses*. Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*; when it means mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses*.
G. Campbell, Philos. of Rhetoric, II. iii. 3.

A fairy shield your *Genius* made,
And gave you on your natal day.
Tennyson, Margaret.

After the third century, even the artistic type of the guardian *genius* reappeared in that of the guardian angel. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 344.

His [Shakspere's] evil angel, rhyme, yielding step by step and note by note to the strong advance of that better *genius* who came to lead him into the loftier path of Marlowe. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 32.

2. A disembodied spirit regarded as affecting human beings in certain ways, but not as connected with any one individually.

The Abyssinians, to a man, are fearful of the night, unwilling to travel, and, above all, to fight in that season, when they imagine the world is in possession of certain *genii*, averse to intercourse with men.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 26.

3. A type or symbol; a concrete representative, as of an influence or a characteristic; a generic exemplification.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring: . . . he was the very *genius* of famine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A golden lizard — the very *genius* of desolate stillness — had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin.
Bret Harte, Baby Sylvester (Tale of the Argonauts).

4. Prevailing spirit or inclination; distinguishing proclivity, bent, or tendency, as of a person, place, time, institution, etc.; special aptitude or intellectual quality; intrinsic characteristic or qualification: as, a *genius* for poetry, or for diplomacy; the *genius* of Christianity, of the Elizabethan period, of the American Constitution, of the Vatican.

Taking with him his two Sisters, he retired into a Monastery, they into a Nunnery. This does not suit with the *Genius* of an Englishman, who loves not to pull off his Clothes till he goes to bed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

Every age has a kind of universal *genius*, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

No woman can despise them [ceremonies] with impunity. Their *genius* delights in ceremonies, in forms, in decorating life with manners, with proprieties, order, and grace. *Emerson*, Woman.

It is this tendency on the part of the collective speakers of a language to approve or reject a proposed change according to its conformity with their already subsisting usages that we are accustomed to call by the fanciful name "the *genius* of a language."
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 776.

Human nature has a much greater *genius* for sameness than for originality. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 63.

5. Exalted mental power distinguished by instinctive aptitude, and independent of tuition; phenomenal capability, derived from inspiration or exaltation, for intellectual creation or expression; that constitution of mind or perfection of faculties which enables a person to excel others in mental perception, comprehension, discrimination, and expression, especially in literature, art, and science.

By *genius* I would understand that power, or rather those powers of the mind, which are capable of penetrating into all things within our reach and knowledge, and of distinguishing their essential differences.
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 1.

Genius always imports something inventive or creative.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, iii.

We owe to *genius* always the same debt, of lifting the curtain from the common, and showing us that divinities are sitting disguised in the seeming gang of gypsies and peddlers. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Talent is that which is in a man's power; *genius* is that in whose power a man is.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 356.

6. A person having such mental power; a person of general or special intellectual faculties developed in a phenomenal degree. [In this sense the plural is *geniuses*. It was formerly also *genii*.]

Homer was the greater *genius*, Virgil the better artist.
Pope, Iliad, Pref.

The true *genius* is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to some particular direction.
Johnson.

In building that house, he won for himself, or for the nameless *genius* whom he set to work, a place in the history of art. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 141.

Genius loci. [L.] The presiding divinity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or an institution, as of a college. See def. 1.=**Syn. 5.** *Abilities, Gifts, Talents, Parts, Aptitude, Faculty, Capacity, Genius, Ingenuity, Cleverness*, all indicate special or excellent power for doing work that is more or less intellectual. *Abilities* is the most general and common word for intellectual powers of the active sort, intellectual competence to do effective work; *abilities* are always either acquired or developed. (See *ability.*) *Gifts* are strictly endowments, or abilities regarded as conferred by the Creator. (See *acquirement.*) *Talents* comes to the same idea, its Biblical origin (Mat. xxv. 14–30) making the powers seem primarily intrusted to one for use, or at least given like money. *Parts* is regaining its former popularity and dignity, which it lost for a time; in the last century it stood for *talents* or *gifts*, excellent or superior endowments: as, he is a man of *parts*, or he is a man of good natural *parts*, the latter perhaps implying a failure to develop one's gifts. *Aptitude* is either natural bias or special fitness or skill; it may be native talent or disciplined ability. *Faculty* is cultivated aptitude, a highly trained power of doing something. The distinction between *a faculty for* and *the faculty of* should be noticed, the former being the kind of *faculty* now under consideration and the latter a bodily *faculty*, as the *faculty* of speech, hearing, etc. *Capacity* is receptive power: as, *capacity* to learn; it 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.* (See *ability.*) *Genius* is extraordinarily developed faculty, in many directions or in one; it is especially the creative power of original conceptions and combinations; it belongs with *talents* or *gifts* in seeming primarily bestowed, not acquired, and it includes *capacity* and *aptitude* in their highest forms. *Ingenuity* is lower than *genius*, in seeming cultivated, not bestowed, in seeming less superhuman or phenomenal, and often in serving less exalted purposes: as, the *ingenuity* of the mechanic, of the rhetorician, of the sophist. *Cleverness* is still lower, being a sort of mental dexterity, which is evinced in facility in learning or felicity in expression; it may be a merely manual dexterity. (See quotation from Coleridge under *cleverness.*) It should be noticed that all these words, except *parts*, may be used in the singular for skill or power or natural bent in some particular direction: as, *ability* in debate, a *talent* for drawing, the *gift* of conversation, an *aptitude* for scientific research, *ingenuity* in argument, etc. See *wisdom* and *astute*.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our *abilities*.
Froude, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 313.

Conversation in its better part
May be esteem'd a *gift*, and not an art.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 4.

The man of *talents* possesses them like so many tools, does his job with them, and there an end; but the man of *genius* is possessed by it, and it makes him into a hook or a life according to its whim.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 64.

All my endeavors to distinguish myself were only for want of a great title and fortune, that I might be used like a lord by those who have an opinion of my *parts*; whether

right or wrong is no great matter. And so the reputation of wit and great learning does the office of a riband or a coach and six. *Swift*, To Bolingbroke.

That his style was no easy acquisition (though, of course, the *aptitude* was innate), he [Dryden] himself tells us. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 30.

For, above all things, he had what we Yankees call *faculty*—the knack of doing everything. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 12.

As the sum and crown of what is to be done for technical education, I look to the provision of a machinery for winnowing out the *capacities* and giving them scope. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

Sir Isaac Newton and Milton were equally men of *Genius*. Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Godolphin were ministers of great *abilities*, though they did not possess either the brilliant *talents* of Bolingbroke or the commanding *genius* of Chatham. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

There is also another species of *genius* we call *ingenuity*, or the inventive *faculty*, which frequently accompanies or takes the place of the higher flights of *genius*, that meantime lies idle, or fallow, to recruit its powers. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

Patience and tenacity of purpose are worth more than twice their weight of *cleverness*. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 58.

genlesei, gentesei, *n.* [The form *genlese* is no doubt wrong; the origin of *gentese* is uncertain.] An old architectural term of doubtful form and meaning: said by the Oxford Glossary to have been applied by William of Worcester apparently to the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

gennet[1], *n.* See *jennet*[1].

gennet[2]†, *n.* See *genet*[2].

Genoa velvet. See *Genoese velvet*, under *Genoese*.

genoblast (jeu′ō-blȧst), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένος*, sex, + *βλαστός*, germ.] The bisexual nucleus of an impregnated ovum, regarded as composed of a female part, feminonucleus, and of a male part, masculonucleus; a maritonucleus. *H. D. Minot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX. 170.

genoblastic (jen-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *genoblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating as a result of union of sexual elements; gamogenetic; pertaining to a genoblast. See the extract.

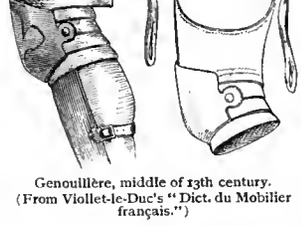
This author [E. Van Beneden] . . . suggests that the peripheral pronucleus is probably partially formed of spermatic substance, that the central pronucleus is female, and that the segmentation nucleus is a compound body resulting from the union of these two, and is probably, therefore, bisexual. This statement includes all the basal facts of the *genoblastic* theory. *A. Hyatt*, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 336.

Genoese (jen-ō-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Genoa* + *-ese*; cf. F. *Génois*, It. *Genovese*, < It. *Genova*, < L. *Genua*, Genoa. The plural was formerly also *Genoeses*. Cf. *Genoway*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Genoa, a city of northwestern Italy, or to the republic of Genoa constituted by its citizens, existing from the tenth century till 1797, and very powerful in the middle ages. —**Genoese embroidery,** needlework done on fine linen or cotton, with outlines of thin cord and buttonhole-stitch, parts of the material being cut away and the openings filled with wheels and other simple patterns.—**Genoese velvet,** a rich fabric of which the pattern is in velvet pile and the background flat and smooth, of silk or silk and gold. The manufacture of this velvet is not peculiar to Genoa. Also called *Genoa velvet*.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or the people, of Genoa.

Also *Genovese*.

genouillère (zhē-nö-lyȧr′), *n.* [F., < *génou*, < L. *genu* = E. *knee*.] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) The kneepiece, of hammered iron, introduced toward the close of the thirteenth century, and worn at first over the chausses of mail, being held in place by a strap passing round the leg, and consisting at first of a dish-shaped or slightly pointed roundel. (*b*) An articulated piece forming a part of the jambe or of the cuissart in the fourteenth century, and later furnished with large wings which projected backward on each side of the knee-joint.—2. In *fort.*: (*a*) The part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure, serving to cover the lower part of the gun-carriage. (*b*) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.



Genouillère, middle of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

-genous. [(1) < LL. *-genus, -a, -um*, or as noun or adj. of one term., < L. *-gena*, m., -born, as in *indigenus, indigena*, native, indigenous, *amnigena*, river-born, *montigena*, mountain-born, etc.: see *-gen*. (2) < *-gen* + *-ous*, as in *acro-gen-ous, nitro-gen-ous*.] 1. The terminal element in some words of Latin origin, meaning '-born,' as in *indigenous*, born within a country, *amnigenous*, river-born, *montigenous*, mountain-born, etc.—2. The termination of adjectives from nouns in *-gen*, as in *acrogenous, nitrogenous*, etc.

Genovese (jen-ō-vēs′ or -vēz′), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Genevayse;* < It. *Genovese*, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese*.] Same as *Genoese*. [Rare.]

Being but a *Genovese*,
I am handled worse than had I been a Moor.
Tennyson, Columbus.

Genoway†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Genowey, Genowaie*, etc. (and as an existing surname *Janeway, Jannaway, Jannay, Janney*), < ME. *Janewey, Januaye, Januey*, usually in pl. *Janeweys, Januayes*, etc., orig. also sing., *Genevayse*, etc., a Genoese, a merchant engaged in the Genoese trade, < It. *Genovese*, a Genoese, < *Genova*, Genoa: see *Genoese, Genovese*.] A Genoese.

John Dory (a *Genowey*, as I conjecture). *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1602), p. 135.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston*, Gonlart, G g 1. (*Nares.*)

genre (zhoṅ′r), *n.* [F., kind, genus. mode, style, etc.; particularly in the arts, with a distinct epithet; < L. *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus* and *gender, n.*] 1. Genus; kind; sort; style. [Rare.]

The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this *genre* is almost unknown. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 245.

2. In *painting*, specifically, a representation of some phase of common life, as a domestic interior, a rural or village scene, etc. The term is sometimes used in the same sense with reference to sculpture and the drama. In French it is also applied with a descriptive epithet to other kinds of painting, as *genre* historique, the historical style; *genre* du paysage, the landscape style. In English writing it is most commonly used in combination as a descriptive term, either with or without a hyphen: as, *genre* pictures; a *genre*-painter.

There are comic and *genre* pictures of parties. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, vi. 1.

Only within these few centuries has painting been divided into historical, landscape, marine, architectural, *genre*, animal, still-life, etc. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 22.

His subjects, too, were no longer the homely things of the *genre*-painter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 569.

gens (jenz), *n.*; pl. *gentes* (jen′tēz). [L., a clan or family (see def.), a race, nation, people, < √ *gen* in *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce, *genus*, a race, kind, allied to E. *kin* and *kind*: see *genus, kin, kind, n.*] 1. In ancient Rome, a clan or house embracing several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, united by a common name and by certain religious rites and legal privileges and obligations, but not necessarily by consanguinity: as, the Fabian *gens*, all bearing the name Fabius; the Julian *gens*, all named Julius; the Cornelian *gens*, etc. Hence—2. In historical and ethnological use, a tribe or clan; any community of persons in a primitive state of society constituting a distinct or independent branch of a general aggregate or race.

The union of the *gentes* or nations is temporary and occasional only; when the emergency is over each tribal ruler is independent as before. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 22.

There was nothing between the worship of the Household and the worship of the *Gens*. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 141.

gent[1]† (jent), *a.* [< ME. *gent*, < OF. *gent*, F. *gent* = Pr. *gent* = OSp. *gento*, OIt. *gente*, pretty, fine, abbr., with recession of accent, from L. *gentilis*, gentle, etc.: see *gentle, genteel, gentry, jaunty*.] 1. Noble; gentle.

Al of a Knyght was fair and *gent*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 4.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady *gent*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 27.

2. Neat; slender; elegant.

Fair was the yonge wyf, and ther withal
As eny wesil hir body *gent* and smal. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

Her middle was both small and *gent*. *Greene*, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

3. Polished; refined.

The goos with hire faconnde *gent*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 558.

gent[2] (jent), *n.* [Abbr. of *gentleman*, first used in the 16th century, prob. at first with some ref. to *gent*[1], *a.*, but in more general use taken up in speech from the written abbr. "*gent.*" in law records, lists of names, etc., and in plays, as "1st *Gent.*," "2d *Gent.*," etc.] An abbreviation of *gentleman*. [Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial.]

And behold, at this moment the reverend *gent* enters from the vestry. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliv.

The thing named "pants" in certain documents,
A word not made for gentlemen, but *gents*.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

genteel (jen-tēl′), *a.* [In this form first found in the 17th century, being an E. adaptation of *gentile* pronounced as in the contemporary F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f. (the *i* pron. as E. *ee*), gentle, affable, courteous (see *gentile, a.*, 4); another form in imitation of the F. pron. was *jantee, janty*, now *jaunty*. From the OF. form of the same word is reg. derived the E. *gentle*, while *gentile*, except in the obs. sense 'genteel,' is directly from the L. See *gentle, gentile, genty, jaunty*.] 1. Polite; well-bred; decorous in manners or behavior; refined: as, *genteel* company.

The colony [New Haven] was under the conduct of as holy, and as prudent, and as *genteel* persons as most that ever visited these nooks of America. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., I. 6.

A *genteel* man, brother of the Caimacam of Girge, came to see me, whom I had seen at the Aga's. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

Isn't he a handsome man?—tell me that.—A *genteel* man? a pretty figure of a man? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

2. Adapted to, suitable for, or characteristic of polite society; free from vulgarity or meanness in appearance, quality, amount, etc.; elegant; becoming; adequate: as, *genteel* manners; a *genteel* address; *genteel* comedy; a *genteel* income or allowance.

[Mercier] soon returned and took a house in Covent garden, painting portraits and pictures of familiar life in a *genteel* style of his own, and with a little of Watteau. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV. iii.

Whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is precarious is mistaken. I can assure you . . . that it is both *genteel* and perfectly safe. *Cowper.*

The crowd was insupportable, and . . . there was not a *genteel* face to be seen. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 20.

3. Fashionable; stylish; à la mode.

'Tis the most *genteel* and received wear now, sir. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Do now send a *genteel* conveyance for them; for, I assure you, they were most of them used to ride in their own carriages. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

He endeavors hard to make rascality *genteel*, by converting rascals into coxcombs. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 112.

Genteel business (*theat.*). See *business*.—**The genteel,** that which is genteel; the manners of well-bred or fashionable society; "the fashionable."

Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to "*the genteel.*" *R. L. Stevenson*, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

=**Syn.** *Genteel, Polite*, well-mannered, polished. *Genteel* refers to the outward chiefly; *polite* to the outward as an expression of inward refinement and kindness. *Genteel* has latterly tended to express a somewhat fastidious pride of refinement, family position, and the like. *Genteel* is often largely negative, meaning free from what is low, vulgar, or connected with the uncultivated classes; *polite* is positive and active, meaning that one acts in a certain way. *Polite* has, however, a passive meaning, that of 'polished': as, *polite* society, *polite* literature. See *polite*.

genteelize (jen-tēl′īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *genteelized*, ppr. *genteelizing*. [< *genteel* + *-ize*.] To render genteel. [Rare.]

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *genteelized* along with him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

genteelly (jen-tēl′li), *adv.* In a genteel manner; in the manner of well-bred people.

Most exactly, negligently, *genteelly* dress'd! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

I have long neglected him as being a profligate or (as Mr. Browne more *genteelly* calls him) a privileged writer, who takes the liberty to say any thing, and whose reproach is no scandal. *Waterland*, Works, X. 414.

genteelness (jen-tēl′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being genteel; gentility. [Rare.]

Next to him [Corregio] Parmeggiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, iv.

Gentele's green. See *green*[1].

genteriet, genteriset, *n.* Middle English forms of *gentry*. *Chaucer.*

gentes, *n.* Plural of *gens*.

genteset, *n.* See *genlese*.

genthite (gen′thīt), *n.* [After a mineralogist, Dr. F. A. *Genth* of Pennsylvania (born 1820).] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in amorphous stalactitic incrusta-

tions of an apple-green color on chromite at Texas, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

gentian (jen'shian), *n.* [< ME. *gencyan*, < OF. *gentiane* = Sp. Pg. *genciana*, < L. *gentiana*, Gr. γεντιανή, also γεντιάς, gentian; said to have been named after an Illyrian king *Gentius*, Gr. Γέντιος, who was the first to discover its properties.] The common name for species of the genus *Gentiana*. The officinal gentian, affording the gentian-root of pharmacists, is the *G. lutea*, a tall handsome species of southern and central Europe, though the roots of other species, as of *G. purpurea* and *G. Pannonica*, are frequently substituted for it. The more common American gentians are the fringed gentian (*G. crinata*), with showy sky-blue, delicately fringed corollas, and the closed gentian (*G. Andrewsii*) and soapwort-gentian (*G. Saponaria*), both with nearly closed corollas.

Gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).

More sad than cheery, making in good sooth,
Like the fringed *gentian*, a late autumn spring.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, i. 16.

False gentian, the *Swertia pusilla*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America.—**Horse-gentian**, the *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America, with a bitter root.—**Spurred gentian**, the *Halenia deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America, the corolla of which has 4 or 5 spurs.

Gentiana (jen-shi-an'ä or -ā'nä), *n.* [L., gentian: see *gentian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gentianaceæ*. They are perennial or annual herbs, with opposite, entire, and glabrous leaves, and usually showy, bright-colored flowers. There are about 180 species, found in the mountains and temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, throughout the Andes, and very sparingly in Australia and New Zealand; over 40 are natives of the United States. The flowers are usually blue, but are sometimes yellow, white, or (in the Andes) red. All the species are characterized by an extremely bitter principle, without astringency or acridity, on which account the roots of various species, especially of the European *G. lutea*, are used in medicine as a tonic. See *gentian*.—**Gentiana blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

Gentianaceæ (jen-shia-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gentiana* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, including about 50 genera and 500 widely distributed species. They are smooth bitter herbs, with mostly opposite, entire, and sessile leaves, regular flowers, and a usually one-celled capsule with numerous small seeds. Besides the typical genus, *Gentiana*, the other principal genera are *Lisianthus*, *Swertia*, and *Erythræa*. The order also includes the familiar genera *Sabbatia* and *Frasera*, and the bog-bean, *Menyanthes*, which is remarkable in the order for its alternate, petiolate, and mostly trifoliolate leaves.

gentianaceous (jen-shia-nā'shius), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentianal (jen'shian-al), *a.* [< *gentian* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gentians, or to the *Gentianaceæ*.

gentian-bitter (jen'shian-bit'ėr), *n.* A more or less pure gentiopicrin.

gentianella (jen-shia-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gentiana*, gentian: see *gentian*.] 1. A common name for *Gentiana acaulis*, a dwarf perennial species of the Alps, bearing large, beautiful, intensely blue flowers.—2. A particular shade of blue.

gentian-spirit (jen'shian-spir'it), *n.* An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of an infusion of gentian. It is much drunk by the Swiss. *Imp. Dict.*

gentianwort (jen'shian-wėrt), *n.* A plant belonging to the order *Gentianaceæ*.

gentil†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *gentle*.

gentile (jen'til or -tīl), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1, 2, 3 directly from L.; in def. 4 from F. *gentil*, m., *gentile*, f., gentile, also, formerly, genteel, gentle (see *genteel*, *gentle*), = Sp. *gentil* = Pg. *gentió* = It. *gentile*, gentile, < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same gens or clan, of or belonging to the same nation or people, pl. *gentiles*, foreigners as opposed to Romans, in LL. opposed to Jewish or Christian, the heathen, pagans, with sing. *gentilis*, a heathen, < *gen(t-)s*, a tribe, family, clan: see *gens*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a gens or clan; of the same clan or family.

Another result [of Solon's policy] was to increase the number of people who stood outside those *gentile* and phratric divisions which were concomitants of the patriarchal type and of personal rule.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

The Agnatic *Gentile* groups, consisting of all the descendants, through males, of a common male ancestor, began to exist in every association of men and women which held together for more than a single generation.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 287, note A.

2 (in this sense only jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, belonging to a non-Jewish nation; pertaining to a heathen people: in the United States, applied by the Mormons to persons not of their church. [Commonly with a capital letter.]

Now again is there a positive nucleus of *Gentile* influence . . . renewed in the city [Salt Lake].
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 209.

3. In *gram.*, expressing nationality, local extraction, or place of abode; describing or designating a person as belonging to a certain race, country, district, town, or locality by birth or otherwise: as, a *gentile* noun (as *Greek*, *Arab*, *Englishman*, etc.); a *gentile* adjective (as *Florentine*, *Spanish*, etc.).—**4**†. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel; honorable. See *genteel*, *gentle*.

We make art servile, and the trade *gentile*
(Yet both corrupted with ingenious guile),
To compass earth, and with her empty store
To fill our arms, and grasp one handful more.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Till at last the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but good humour, and a *gentile* compliance with the fashions of the world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

For Plotinus, his deportment was so *gentile*, that his audience was compos'd of a confluence of the noblest and most illustrious personages of Rome.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 31.

=**Syn. 2.** See *gentile*, *n.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of a gens or clan.

The Agnati were a group of actual or adoptive descendants, through males, from a known and remembered ancestor; the *Gentiles* were a similar group of descendants from an ancestor long since forgotten.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2 (jen'tīl). In *Scrip.*, one belonging to a non-Jewish nation; any person not a Jew; a heathen; sometimes, in later writings, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian. [Commonly with a capital in this use and the next.]

In the beginning of Christianity, the Fathers writ Contra gentes, and Contra *Gentiles*, they were all one: But after all were Christians, the better sort of People still retain'd the name of *Gentiles*, throughout the four Provinces of the Roman Empire. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

3 (jen'tīl). Among the Mormons, one who is not of their church.—**4.** In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective derived from the name of a country or locality, and designating its natives or people: as, the words *Italian*, *American*, *Athenian*, are *gentiles*.=**Syn. 2.** *Gentile*, *Barbarian*, *Pagan*, *Heathen*. A *barbarian* was to the Greeks a foreigner, especially one of alien speech; in the New Testament the word seems to mean a stranger or foreigner, but in Rom. i. 14 one not a Greek, and therefore not cultivated. Primarily, a *Gentile*, or the word of which it was a translation, signified to the Jews one not a Jew, but later one who was neither Jew nor Christian, or, from the Roman standpoint, one not a Roman. *Pagan* and *heathen* are primarily the same in meaning; but *pagan* is sometimes distinctively applied to those nations that, although worshiping false gods, are more cultivated, as the Greeks and Romans, and *heathen* to uncivilized idolaters, as the tribes of Africa. A Mohammedan is not counted a *pagan*, much less a *heathen*. See *infidel*.

Glory, honour, and peace, to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the *Gentile*. Rom. ii. 10.

The long struggle between the habits, manners, and moral sentiments of the *barbarians* and the totally opposite characteristics of Roman life.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 41.

I'd rather be
A *Pagan*, suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, i. 33.

The missionaries did not disdain to work upon the senses of the *heathen* by anything that could impart a higher dignity to the Christian cultus as compared with the *pagan*.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 5.

gentilesse†, *n.* [Also *gentlesse*; < ME. *gentilesse*, < OF. *gentilesse*, gentry, gentility, nobility, pl. *gentilesses*, pretty conceits, devices, = F. *gentilesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentileza* = It. *gentilezza*, < *gentile*, gentle, noble, etc.): see *gentle*. *Gentrice* and *gentry*, q. v., are other forms of the same word.] Gentle birth; character or manners of a person of gentle birth; courtesy; complaisance; delicacy.

For som folk wol be wonnen for richesse,
And som for strokes, and som for *gentillesse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 196.

Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them who should render her mistresse of most *gentilesses*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions. *Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

gentilisht (jen'tīl-ish), *a.* [< *gentile* + *-ish*[1].] Heathenish; pagan.

I cannot but yet further admire, on the other side, how any man, . . . being a Christian, can assume such extraordinary Honour and Worship to himself, while the Kingdom of Christ our common King and Lord is hid to this World, and such *gentilish* imitation forbid in express words by himself to all his Disciples. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

gentilism (jen'tīl-izm), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *gentilismo*; as *gentile* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being gentile or a gentile; formerly, heathenism; paganism; the worship of false gods.

A free Commonwealth . . . plainly commended, or rather enjoin'd by our Saviour himself, to all Christians, not without remarkable disallowance, and the brand of *Gentilism* upon Kingship. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

A proselyte could not be admitted from *gentilism* or idolatry, unless he gave up his name to the religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 408.

gentilitial (jen-ti-lish'al), *a.* Same as *gentilitious*.

It will . . . be found upon examination that, according to the historians, the public devotion was principally directed towards *gentilitial*, tutelary, and local deities.
Farmer, Worship of Human Spirits, iii. § 1.

Pathros, the local name, from which the *gentilitial* noun "Pathrusim" is formed, occurs frequently in the writings of the Jewish prophets, where it designates, apparently, a district of Egypt. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, ii. 218.

gentilitious (jen-ti-lish'us), *a.* [= Sp. *gentilicio*, < L. *gentilitius*, more correctly *gentilicius*, belonging to a particular clan or gens, also national, < *gentilis*: see *gentile*.] Pertaining to a gens or aggregate family; peculiar to a gens, people, or nation.

Nor is it proved or probable that Sergius changed the name of Bocca di Porco, for this was his sirname or *gentilitious* appellation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

Sir Thomas Browne uses with effect the argument that a mixed race cannot have a national smell. Among a mongrel people, he contends, no odor could be *gentilitious*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 306.

gentility (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *gentylete*, < OF. *gentilite*, gentle birth, F. *gentilité* = Sp. *gentilidad* = Pg. *gentilidade* = It. *gentilità*, heathenism, < L. *gentilita(t-)s*, relationship in the same gens, LL. heathenism, < *gentilis*, gentile: see *gentile*, *gentle*.] **1.** The quality or state of belonging to a certain gens, clan, or family; gentile relationship or stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did. *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth, iii. 8.

"Prohibition of marriage would surely endanger" the *gentility* of the nation. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 185.

The grammarian observes that there is a certain agnation and *gentility* among words. All the cases of the noun Æmilius are descended from the nominative, just as all the members of the gens Æmilia, all the Æmilii, are descended from a single original Æmilius. [Varro, De Linguâ Latinâ, viii. 4.] The Romans, therefore, regarded *gentility* as a kinship among men not essentially different from agnation. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 283, note A.

2†. Noble or gentle birth.

Ily ham yelpeth of hare *gentylelé*, nor thet hy weneth by of gentile woze [They boast of their gentility, for they think to be of gentle blood].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Eyther the commuuers onlye must be welthy, and the gentyl and noble men needy and miserable: or elles, excludyng *gentylitie*, al men must be of one degre and sort, and a new name prouided.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 2.

3†. People of good birth; gentry.

Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

4†. Gentile character; paganism; heathenism.

Places, landes, or coastes, . . . as well within the coastes and limites of *gentility* as within the dominions and Seigniories of the sayd mighty Emperour and Duke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 272.

When the people began to espie the falshood of oracles, whereupon all *gentilitie* was built, their heart were vtterly auerted from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

5. The quality or state of being genteel; condition, appearance, or manner characteristic of polite society; genteel behavior; fashionableness; stylishness.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility*.
Sir J. Harington.

Neither did they establish their claims to *gentility* at the expense of their tailors — for as yet those offenders against the pockets of society, and the tranquillity of all aspiring young gentlemen, were unknown in New Amsterdam.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

In the elder English dramatists, . . . there is a constant recognition of *gentility*, as if a noble behaviour were as easily marked in the society of their age as color is in our American population. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 223.

gentilize (jen'ti-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gentilized*, ppr. *gentilizing*. [Formerly also *gentleize*; < *gentil* (now *gentle*) or *gentile* + *-ize*. Cf. *genteelize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render gentle, polite, or gentlemanly; raise to the rank of gentlemen. [Rare.]

> Dissembling broakers, made of all deceipts,
> Who falsifie your measures and your weights
> T' inrich your selues, and your vnthrifty Sons
> To *gentilize* with proud possessions.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Religion is the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It alone will *gentilize*, if unmixed with cant. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To live like a gentile, or like a heathen.

> God's known Denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites, who, though they were govern'd in a Commonwealth of God's own ordaining, he only thir King, they his peculiar People, yet . . . clamour'd for a King.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

2†. To play the gentleman. *Norden*, Surveyor's Dialogue (1608).

gentillyt, *adv.* See *gently*. *Chaucer.*

gentiopicrin (jen″ti-ō-pik'rin), *n.* [< *genti(an)* + Gr. πικρός, bitter.] The bitter principle of gentian ($C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$), a neutral body crystallizing in colorless needles which are freely soluble in water. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

gentisic (jen-tis'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from gentian: as, *gentisic* acid. *Eneye. Brit.*

gentle (jen'tl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *jentle*; < ME. *gentel, gentell, gentil, gentil, gentyl, gentile, gentille*, also with initial *j, jentille, jentylle*, sometimes *jantail* (cf. mod. *jaunty, janty*), of noble or good birth, noble, comely, gentle, etc., < OF. *gentil*, of noble or good birth, gentle, gracious, kind, pretty, etc., F. *gentil*, pretty, noble, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gentil* = It. *gentile*, noble, genteel, polite, humane, pretty, etc., < L. *gentilis*, of or belonging to the same clan or gens, also foreign (see *gentile*), ML. of noble or good birth, noble, etc., < L. *gen(t-)s*, a race, family, clan: see *gens*. The L. *gentilis* appears in E. in many different forms, namely, *gentle, genteel, gentile*, and abbr. *gent, genty, jaunty, janty*, etc.: see these forms.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of good birth or family; well-born; specifically, belonging to the gentry as distinguished from the nobility: as, the studies of noble and *gentle* youth.

> Kynge Brangore hadde a *gentill* lady to his wif, that was doughter to kynge Adryan, the Emperour of Constantynenoble, that was myghty and riche.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.
>
> Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
> Our gentry than our parents' noble names,
> In whose success we are *gentle*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of good birth or station; honorable; respectable; refined.

> *Gentille* of nvrture, & noble of lynage,
> Was non that hare armure, that did suilk vassalage.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 188.
>
> A hedge-born swain
> That doth presume to boast of *gentle* blood.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Of well-bred character or quality; gracious; courteous; kindly and considerate; not rough or harsh; mild; soothing: as, a *gentle* nurse; a *gentle* nature, manner, voice.

> Sir Gawein seide that he hadde well devised, and that of *gentell* herte meved this purpos.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 613.
>
> The *gentle* minde by *gentle* deeds is knowne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 1.
>
> It argues an attractive and *gentle* nature in him [Aske], that his serving-man died of grief when he was arrested.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

4. Tame; docile; tractable; peaceable; not wild or refractory: as, a *gentle* horse or hawk.

> The ruffians . . . took
> And bore him to the naked hall of Doorm
> (His *gentle* charger following him unled).
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5†. Improved by cultivation; ameliorated; domesticated.

> If thou wilt take of a *gentil* tree
> Not wilde atte alle withoute asperitee,
> When it is two yere olde or III., to thrive,
> Goode is to sette it.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

6. Soft; mild in action, performance, or use; not rude or boisterous: as, a *gentle* breeze; a *gentle* tap; a *gentle* tone.

> The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
> It droppeth as the *gentle* rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.
>
> The path of the *gentle* winds is seen,
> Where the small waves dance, and the young woods lean.
> *Bryant*, Song of the Stars.

7†. Refreshing; reviving.

> There groweithe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myghty and *gentylle* in drynkynge.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

8. Gradual; easy; not steep; moderate in degree; not sharply defined: as, a *gentle* slope; the *gentle* curves of a river or a figure.

> At certain places the inclination changes from a *gentler* to a steeper slope. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 105.
>
> Shoreward, sometimes in terraces, often with inclines so *gentle* as hardly to be traced, the trim lawns steal softly to the river's bank. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 167.

Gentle falcon. Same as *falcon-gentle*.—**Gentle reader,** courteous, considerate reader: a phrase common until recently especially in the prefaces of books.

> Receive thankfully, *gentle reader*, these sermons faithfully collected, without any sinister suspicion of anything in the same being added or adempt.
> *Latimer*, Sermons (1549), Pref.

The gentle craft, a descriptive phrase used specifically for shoemaking and (after Izaak Walton) for angling.

> Marry, because you have drunk with the King,
> And the King hath so graciously pledged you,
> You shall no more be called shoemakers;
> But you and yours, to the world's end,
> Shall be called the trade of *the gentle craft*.
> *Greene*, George-a-Greene (1509).
>
> And since that, one of *the gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel. *The Wizard* (MS. Play, 1640).
>
> He [Venator] agrees to accompany Placator in his sport, adopts him as his master and guide, and in time becomes initiated into the practice and mysteries of *the gentle craft*.
> *Chambers*, Cyc. of Eng. Lit., Izaak Walton.

The gentle (or **gentler**) **sex,** women collectively; womankind: opposed to *the sterner sex*.=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Gentle, Meek, Bland, Soft, Tame, Mild;* placid, dovelike, quiet, peaceful, pacific, moderate, clement, lenient, merciful, kind, indulgent; tractable, docile. Of the first six words, *meek* applies only to personal character and behavior; it is wholly good in the Bible, and now indicates a defect of character only occasionally by hyperbole. The others may be either physical or moral. The meaning of *bland* is founded upon the pleasant feeling of warm breezes, etc.; it suggests a peculiarly soothing impression, as a *bland* demeanor, or an artful endeavor to make such an impression. *Soft* suggests that which yields somewhat upon physical contact, and hence anything not making firm resistance or striking hard. As to animals, *gentle* refers to nature, being opposed to *rough* or *fierce*, while *tame* is opposed to *wild*, and refers to familiarity with man: as, a *tame* duck. *Tame* is used in a bad sense of spirit and of intellectual productions: as, a *tame* spirit; some very *tame* remarks. *Mild* goes further than *gentle* in expressing softness of nature; it is chiefly a word of nature or character, while *gentle* is chiefly a word of action. *Mild* is sometimes opposed to *acrid, tart*, etc.

> He [Roger Williams] does not show himself a very strong or very wise man, but a thoroughly *gentle* and good one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.
>
> Blessed are the *meek*: for they shall inherit the earth.
> Mat. v. 5.
>
> As *meek* as the man Moses, and withal
> As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul.
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 444.
>
> Wherefore cannot I be
> Like things of the season gay, like the bountiful season *bland*?
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.
>
> A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
>
> The historian himself, *tame* and creeping as he is in his ordinary style, warms in sympathy with the Emperor [Cæsar]. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.
>
> My mother was as *mild* as any saint,
> Half-canonized by all that look'd on her.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

II. *n.* 1. A person of good family; a person of gentle birth; a gentleman. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> Art thou a *Gentle?* liue with gentle friendes.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.
>
> How does my father?—*Gentles*, methinks you frown.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.
>
> Come in your war array,
> *Gentles* and Commons!
> *Scott*, Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

2. In *falconry*, a falcon-gentle; a trained hawk: whence one of the names of the common goshawk of Europe, *Falco gentilis*.

> O, for a falconer's voice,
> To lure this tassel-*gentle* back again!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

3. A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

> Blood worms and snails, or crawling *gentles* small.
> *John Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 173.

Gentles, which are grubs hatched in meat that has been fly-blown, are a favorite bait in Europe; but, in spite of their beautiful name, are horrible objects, and not in vogue with us. *R. B. Roosevelt*, Game Fish (1884), p. 33.

gentle (jen'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentled*, ppr. *gentling*. [< *gentle*, *a.*] 1†. To make or constitute gentle, or as if gentle; place in the rank of gentlemen; raise from a vulgar or ignoble condition.

> Be he ne'er so vile,
> This day shall *gentle* his condition.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.
>
> And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
> Is for his clownish first borne sonne and heyre,
> Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe;
> Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

2. To make gentle in manner or appearance; render mild and amiable; soften; subdue: as, to *gentle* a colt.

> There is a look of *gentled*, perhaps we should say broken, feeling. *Bushnell*, Hours at Home, V. 390.

gentlefolk (jen'tl-fōk), *n.* [< *gentle*, of good birth, + *folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family: a collective noun, with plural sense, and now generally with plural termination, *gentlefolks*.

> The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolks*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.
>
> This appearance placed me on a level with the best families in the neighbourhood, and accordingly I was visited by all who claimed the rank of *gentlefolks*.
> *V. Knox*, Essays, clxvi.

gentle-hearted (jen'tl-här″ted), *a.* Having a kind heart; of mild disposition; kind.

> *Clif.* Here 's for my oath, here 's for my father's death.
> *Q. Mar.* And here 's to right our *gentle-hearted* king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

gentlehood (jen'tl-hůd), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-hood*.] Good breeding; the state of being of good birth. [Rare.]

> The refinement, . . . the *gentlehood* [of Mrs. Carlyle].
> *Congregationalist*, Aug. 5, 1886.

gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.*; pl. *gentlemen* (-men). [< ME. *gentilman, gentylman, jentilman, jantilman*, etc., < *gentil*, gentle, i. e., of good or noble family, + *man*, after OF. *gentilhomme*, F. *gentilhomme* = Sp. *gentil hombre* = Pg. *gentilhomem* = It. *gentiluomo*, < ML. *gentilis homo*, a gentleman: L. *gentilis*, of good family; *homo* (> F. *homme* = Sp. *hombre* = Pg. *homem* = It. *uomo*), a man.] 1. A man of good family; a man of good or gentle birth; in England, specifically, any man above the social rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen; one of the class holding a middle rank between the nobility and yeomanry.

> Ryght noble prince, this *lentilman* present
> To yow is come ferre out of his contre,
> A dukes sone of Greke born by diacnte,
> Here in your court desireng for to be.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 400.
>
> *Gentlemen* be those whom their race and bloud, or at the least their vertues, do make noble and knowne.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, v.
>
> In the province of Ulster, Archbishop Synge assures us that there were not in his time more than forty Protestant Dissenters of the rank of *gentlemen*.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.
>
> Early in the 11th century the order of *gentlemen* as a separate class seems to be forming as something new. By the time of the conquest of England the distinction seems to have been fully established.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 540.

2. In a loose sense, any man whose breeding, education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade.

> I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoever it cost me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 2.

3. A man of good breeding, courtesy, and kindness; hence, a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others.

> Bare the so thow haue no blame;
> Than men wylle say therafter
> That a *gentylleman* was heere.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.
>
> In the dayes *gentilmen* were so trewe that thei wolde rather lese theire lif than be for-sworn.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 687.
>
> For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? *Barrow*, Works, III. xxi.
>
> The appellation of *gentleman* is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behaviour in them.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 207.
>
> If at this day the *gentleman* is the creation rather of culture than of Christianity, that is because it is easier to conform to a conventional standard of good taste than to an inward law. *H. N. Ozenham*, Short Studies, p. 236.
>
> The *gentleman* is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behaviour.
> *Emerson*, Manners.

4. As a polite form of speech, a man in general; any man, but particularly, where discrimination is used, any man of respectable appearance or good manners; in the plural, a form of address to a company of men, or to all the men

in an audience: as, welcome, *gentlemen;* ladies and *gentlemen*. This use of *gentleman* for *man*, to the neglect of gradation, like that of *lady* for *woman*, is often carried to excess, and is to be avoided except where required by the unquestioned rules of politeness. See *lady*.

A *gentleman*, a friend of mine,
He came on purpose to visit me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

A Finch . . . thus pert replied:
Methinks the *gentleman*, quoth she,
Opposite in the apple-tree,
By his good will would keep us single.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. The body-servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

Oli. Who has done this, Sir Andrew?
Sir And. The count's *gentleman*, one Cesario.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

He caus'd his *gentleman* to give me directions, all written with his owne hand. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

6. An apparatus used in soldering circular pewter ware. It is a revolving pedestal, adjustable by a side-screw to any height.—**7.** [Perhaps an adaptation of another name of the same bird, *Jan van Gent*.] The white gannet or solan goose, *Sula bassana*.—**Gentleman commoner.** See *commoner*.—**Gentleman farmer,** a man of property who resides on and cultivates or superintends the cultivation of his own farm.—**Gentleman of a company**†, in the European armies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a man of some rank serving without an officer's commission, but not as a private soldier. He "is something more than an ordinary soldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand sentinel; . . . they go common round and patrouilles and near an enemy they are to be the forlorn sentinel whom the French call perdus" (*Sir J. Turner*, Pallas Armata).—**Gentleman of the chapel royal,** one of the lay singers of the royal chapel in England. It is their duty to assist the priests in the choral service.—**Gentleman of the round**†. (*a*) Same as *gentleman of a company*.

"Captayne, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, *gentleman* in a company or *of the rounde*, launce-passado. These," says the author, "are special; the other that remain, private or common soldiers."
The Castle or Picture of Policy, etc. (1581).

(*b*) An invalid or disabled soldier who made his living by begging.

He had so writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round;* such as have vowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provost and his half-dozen of halberdiers do what they can, and have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Gentleman pensioner. See *gentleman-at-arms*.—**Gentleman's gentleman,** a valet: a phrase attributed to ladies'-maids in England.—**Gentleman usher,** formerly, a gentleman employed as an usher at court or an attendant upon a person of rank.

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman-usher*, I am now quite out of my way. *Tatler*, No. 66.

Gentleman usher of the black rod. See *black-rod*.—**The old gentleman,** the devil. [Colloq.]

Better far had it been *the old gentleman* in full equipage of horns, hoofs, and tail. *Charlotte Brontë*.

gentleman-at-arms (jen'tl-man-at-ärmz'), *n.* In England, one of a band of forty gentlemen and their six officers, all entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. Formerly called *gentleman pensioner*.

The first is styled the corps of "*Gentlemen-at-arms*," and consists of a captain, lieutenant, standard-bearer, paymaster, clerk of the cheque or adjutant, a harbinger, and forty gentlemen. The other is called the "Yeomen of the guard," or, in common parlance, "Beef-eaters."
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 101, note.

gentlemanhood (jen'tl-man-hůd), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-hood*.] The condition or character of a gentleman.

In his family, gentle, generous, good-humoured, affectionate, self-denying; in society, a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xx.

Millefleurs was no rustic bully, . . . but the quintessence of English *gentlemanhood*.
Mrs. Oliphant, The Ladies Lindores, p. 36.

gentlemanism (jen'tl-man-izm), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ism*.] The state of being a gentleman; the affectation of gentlemanliness. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

gentlemanize (jen'tl-man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gentlemanized*, ppr. *gentlemanizing*. [< *gentleman* + *-ize*.] To bring or train into the condition of a gentleman: as, "to *gentlemanize* one's self," *Bulwer*. [Rare.]

gentlemanlike (jen'tl-man-līk), *a.* Same as *gentlemanly*.

He thrusts me himself into the company of three or four *gentlemanlike* dogs under the duke's table.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and *gentlemanlike*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

gentlemanliness (jen'tl-man-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlemanly; the bearing or behavior of a well-bred man.

For keeping books he was incompetent, . . . and the only discipline he exercised was by the unobtrusive pressure of a *gentlemanliness* which rendered insubordination to him impossible. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 65.

gentlemanly (jen'tl-man-li), *a.* Like a gentleman; being or befitting a gentleman, or a man of good birth or good breeding, or both; polite; complaisant: as, a *gentlemanly* officer; *gentlemanly* manners.

A gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two. *Swift*.

The most delicate thoughts, the finest code of morality, and the most *gentlemanly* sentiments in the universe.
Dickens, Barnaby Rudge, xxiii.

Our minister, as I remember him, was one of the cleanest, most *gentlemanly*, most well bred of men—never appearing without all the decorums of silk stockings, shining knee and shoe buckles, well-brushed shoes, immaculately powdered wig, out of which shone his clear, calm, serious face, like the moon out of a fleecy cloud.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 3.

=**Syn.** *Manly, Manful*, etc. See *masculine*.

gentlemanship (jen'tl-man-ship), *n.* [< *gentleman* + *-ship*.] The character or condition of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good. *Lord Halifax*.

gentleness (jen'tl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gentilnesse;* < *gentle* + *-ness*.] **1**†. The condition of being gentle or of good birth; gentility.—**2.** The state or quality of being gentle in manners or dispesition; mildness of temper; sweetness of dispesition; kindness; tenderness.

Swete children, haue al-wey your delyte
In curtesye, and in verrey *gentylnesse*,
And at youre myhte eschewe boystousnesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

The scholemaster taught him learnyng withall *ientlenes*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

He [Artaxerxes] was a prince of much humanity, and noted for many examples of *gentleness*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, III. vii. § 7.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee!
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

3. Softness; freedom from roughness; mildness; delicacy: as, *gentleness* of touch.—**4.** Ease; gradualness; absence of abruptness or steepness: as, the *gentleness* of an elevation or a slope.

Professor Favre remarks on the *gentleness* of the pitch over all the old Swiss glaciers.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 66.

gentlery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gentry*.

We are fortaxed and ramyd,
We are made hand tamyd,
Withe these *gentlery* men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 96.

gentleship† (jen'tl-ship), *n.* [< *gentle* + *-ship*.] The condition, qualities, or deportment of a gentleman.

Some . . . haue more *ientleshipe* in their hat than in their hed. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

gentlesse†, *n.* See *gentilesse*.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wům″an), *n.*; pl. *gentlewomen* (-wim″en). [< ME. *gentilwoman, -woman;* < *gentle* + *woman*, after *gentleman*, q. v.] **1.** A woman of good family or of good breeding.

If this had not been a *gentlewoman*, she should have been buried out of Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

I now carries my head higher than arrow [ary, *i. e.*, any] private *gentlewoman* of Vales.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

2. A woman who attends upon a person of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman;* a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress! the queen's queen!—
This candle burns not clear. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

There is not one among my *gentlewomen*
Were fit to wear your slipper for a glove.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A lady: a term of civility applied to any woman of respectable appearance. [Archaic.]

Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than hammer at this reverend *gentlewoman*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

gentlewomanliness (jen'tl-wům″an-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gentlewomanly; disposition and deportment becoming a gentlewoman. [Rare.]

She had a quantity of chestnut hair, a good figure, a dazzling complexion, and a certain languid grace which passed easily for *gentlewomanliness*.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 59.

gentlewomanly (jen'tl-wům″an-li), *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike. [Rare.]

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* [< *gentle* + *-ly*2.] **1.** As one of good family or condition.

A city clerk, but *gently* born and bred.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In a gentle manner; softly; with tenderness; without rudeness or harshness.

May the earth
Lie *gently* on their ashes!
Fletcher (*and Massinger?*), False One, v. 4.

Oh, *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread Goddess, lay thy chastening hand!
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

Gently, ah *gently*, Madam, touch
The Wound which you your self have made.
Cowley, The Mistress, Counsel.

3. Gradually; without abruptness or steepness: as, a *gently* swelling hill.

Here we enter'd into a narrow cleft between two Rocky Mountains, passing thro' which we arriv'd in four hours at Demass, *gently* descending all the way.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 121.

Gentoo[1] (jen-tö′), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Gentu, Gentue, Gentio, Jentio;* of E. Ind. origin; orig. applied by the Portuguese to the 'heathen' of India, < Pg. *gentio*, gentile, heathen: see *gentile*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Hindus; Hindu: a word common in English use in the last century, but no longer employed.

II. *n.* **1.** A Hindu.

The ceremony used by these *Gentu's* in their sickness is very strange; they bring ye sick person . . . to ye brinke of ye River Ganges.
Hedges, Diary, May 10, 1683. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

2. A Hindu language.

The original Language of this Countrey (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or *Gentoo*.
James Rennell, Letter, 1767. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

gentoo[2] (jen-tö′), *n.* A kind of penguin, the *Pygoscelis tæniata*. It is better known as the Papuan penguin, but is not found on the Papuan islands, being a native of the Falklands. See *Pygoscelis*.

gentre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gentry*. *Chaucer*.

gentrice (jen'tris), *n.* [< ME. *gentrise, gentries, gentrice, genterise*, the fuller form of *gentrie*, mod. *gentry*, q. v.] **1.** Gentility; good descent. [Scotch.]

I am ane that kens full well that ye may wear good claithes, and have a saft hand, and yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2†. Same as *gentry*, 2.

This Iesus of hus *gentrise* shal Iouste in Peers armes.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 21.

gentry (jen'tri), *n.* [< ME. *gentry, gentrie, gentery, genterie* (also *gentlery*), noble or high birth, the condition or behavior of a gentleman, an abbr. (perhaps regarded as the sing. of the supposed plur.) of *gentrise, gentriee, gentries, genterise*, of the same sense, < OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentilise, gentilleee*, later *gentilesse*, rank, nobility: see *gentilesse*. The same change of *l* to *r* occurs in *fortalice, fortress*.] **1**†. Noble birth or lineage; gentility.

Often tyme the *gentrie* of the body beninneth the *genterye* of the soule. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Where *gentry*, title, wisdom
Cannot conclude, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

I will forthwith his antique *gentry* read;
And, for I love him, will his herald be.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The gouernours neyther inheriting their offices, nor leauing eyther place or name of *gentrie* to their families.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

2†. Family; gens.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown *gentry*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

3†. Gentle breeding or manners; courtesy; civility.

If I did not see in her sweet face
Gentry and nobleness, ne'er trust me more.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

4†. A gentle or noble quality or action; a gentlemanly characteristic.

What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes?
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

This Jason for his *gentris* was ioyfull till all,
Wele louit with the lordes & the londe hole.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 131.

5. The class of well-born and well-bred people; people of good position; in England, the class of people of means or leisure below the rank of the nobility, sometimes called the upper middle class.

That we do incite
The *gentry* to this business.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 7.

Families amongst the *gentry*, or what on the continent would be called the lower nobility, that remembered with love the solemn ritual and services of the Romish Church.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

More than one of the points to be noted are common to the nobility and the higher *gentry* or knightly body.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 469.

In this class of *gentry*, including in that wide term all who possessed a gentle extraction, the "generosl," "men of family, of worship, and coat armour," are comprised both the knight, whether banneret or bachelor, and the squire. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 477.

6. Persons of a particular class: usually applied in ironical civility to persons of an inferior sort.

If your success against the Cherokees is equal to report, I am in hopes it will bring the Western *gentry* to their second thoughts before they strike.
Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLIII. 484.

Reader, if thou meetest one of these small *gentry* in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

genty (jen'ti), *a.* [Sc., = E. *jaunty, janty*, formerly *jantee*, an approximately phonetic spelling of F. *gentil*, and equiv. to E. *genteel*, from the same source: see *genteel, jaunty, gentle.*] Neat; trim; slender.

Sae jimply laced her *genty* waist,
That sweetly ye might span.
Burns, Bonnie Ann.

genu (jē'nū), *n.*; pl. *genua* (jen'ū-ạ). [L., = E. *knee*, q. v.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The knee; the middle arthron of the hind limb, corresponding to *ancon*, the elbow, of the fore limb. *Wilder.* (*b*) Some kneed or geniculate part, as the knee-like anterior curvature of the corpus callosum of the brain, ending in the rostrum or beak of that organ: as, the *genu* of the optic tract.

genual (jen'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the knee, specifically with the fourth joint of a spider's leg.

II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two forming the shank.

genuant (jen'ū-ạnt), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *-ant.*] In *her.*, kneeling.

genuflect (jen-ū-flekt'), *v. i.* [< LL. *genuflectere*, prop. two words, *genu flectere*, bend the knee: L. *genu*, acc. of *genu* = E. *knee*; *flectere*, bend: see *flex*[1]. Cf. *genuflection.*] To bend the knee, as in an act of worship or of respect; perform genuflection.

The priest repeatedly *genuflects* at Mass.
Cath. Dict., Genuflexion.

His large obeisance puts to shame
The proudest *genuflecting* dame
Whose Easter bonnet low descends
With all the grace devotion lends.
O. W. Holmes, The Organ-Blower.

genuflectentes (jen″ū-flek-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. *genuflectentes*, ppr. pl. of *genuflectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect.*] In the *early church*, a class of catechumens who were allowed to remain and join in prayers offered especially for them after the audients were dismissed by the priest.

genuflection, genuflexion (jen-ū-flek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *génuflexion* = Sp. *genuflexion* = Pg. *genuflexão* = It. *genuflessione*, < ML. *genuflexio(n-)*, < LL. *genuflectere*, prop. *genu flectere*, bend the knee: see *genuflect.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

They [the first Christians] contented not themselves with the ordinary postures of devotion, such as *genuflexion*, the bowing of the head or the body, but did . . . prostrate themselves on the pavement.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflections* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence. *Miss Strickland*, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

genuflexuous (jen-ū-flek'sū-us), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *flexus*, a bending, < *flectere*, pp. *flexus*, bend.] In *bot.*, geniculately bent; zigzag.

genuine (jen'ū-in), *a.* [= F. *génuine* = Sp. Pg. It. *genuino*, < L. *genuinus*, innate, native, natural, < *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget, produce: see *genus.*] 1. Belonging to the original stock; corresponding to an original type or source; hence, not spurious, false, or adulterated; not of a deceptive or affected character; true; real; sincere: applied to both persons and things: as, *genuine* descendants; *genuine* materials; a *genuine* text; a *genuine* man.

Touching France, it is not only doubtful, but left yet undecided, what the true *genuine* Gallic Tongue was.
Howell, Letters, ii. 59.

The political correspondence of Machiavelli, first published in 1767, is unquestionably *genuine*, and highly valuable. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. In *zoöl.*, typical; conformable to type; not aberrant: as, the *genuine* isopods. See *Euisopoda.* = **Syn.** *Authentic, Genuine* (see *authentic*); veritable, unmistakable, unadulterated, unalloyed.

genuinely (jen'ū-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner.

But this coxcombically mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers *genuinely* British
Is quite too finical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks on a Pamphlet.

genuineness (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* The state of being genuine; freedom from anything false or counterfeit; reality; sincerity.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis will . . . exceedingly set out the fitnesse and *genuinenesse* of the hypothesis it self.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, notes, p. 414.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

It is the "one thing needful," this *genuineness;* work in which it is found has value; other work has no right to exist, and had better be destroyed.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 155.

genupectoral (jen-ū-pek'tō-rạl), *a.* [< L. *genu*, = E. *knee*, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the knees and the breast: as, in the *genupectoral* position (that is, with the knees drawn up toward the breast).

genus (jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *genera* (jen'ę-rạ), rarely *genuses* (jē'nus-ez). [In earlier use in the form *gender* (see *gender, n.*); < L. *genus* (*gener-*), birth, origin, a race, sort, kind (= Gr. *γένος* (*γενε-*, orig. **γενεσ-*), descent, origin, a race, stock, etc., sex, gender, a generation, etc., = E. *kin*, q. v.), < √ *gen* in L. *gignere*, OL. *gencre*, beget, produce, = Gr. *γίγνεσθαι*, 2d aor. *γενέσθαι*, mid. and pass., be born, become, be, = Skt. √ *jan*, beget. The words derived from the L. and Gr. √ *gen*, *γεν*, are very numerous: from L. are *genus, gender, n., gender, v., engender, general, generate, generic, generous, congener*, etc., *genius, genial*[1], *congenial, ingenious, engine, gin*[4], etc., *gens, gentile, gentle, genteel, gent*[1], *genty, jaunty*, etc., *genital, genitive, genuine, ingenuous, indigenous, progeny, progenitor*, etc.; from Gr. are *genealogy, genesis, biogenesis*, etc., *genetic, heterogeneous, homogeneous, endogen, exogen, hydrogen, oxygen*, etc., *gonocalyx, gonophore*, etc., *cosmogony, geogony, theogony*, etc., and many other words in *-gen, -genic, -genous, -geny, -gony*, etc.] A kind; a sort; a class. Technically—(*a*) In *logic*, that which can be predicated of things differing in species; a class having other classes under it.

We collect things under comprehensive ideas, with names annexed to them, into *genera* and species, i. e., into "kinds" and "sorts."
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 6.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a classificatory group ranking next above the species, containing a group of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain structural characters different from those of any others. The value assigned to a genus is wholly arbitrary—that is, it is entirely a matter of opinion or current usage what characters shall be considered generic and thus constitute a genus; and genera are constantly modified and shifted by specialists, the tendency being mostly to restriction of genera, with the consequent multiplication of their number, and the coinage of new generic names. A genus has no natural, much less necessary, definition, its meaning being at best a matter of expert opinion; and the same is true of the species, family, order, class, etc. A genus of the animal kingdom in the time of Linnæus and other early naturalists was a group of species approximately equivalent to a modern family, sometimes even to an order. Probably upward of 100,000 generic names of as many supposed genera have been coined or used in zoölogy; those in current use at present are estimated at about 60,000, or an average of about (rather more than) one genus for every five species in the animal kingdom. In botany the genera are less restricted and average a much larger number of species, the 9,000 phanerogamic genera, for example, including 100,000 species. The tenable name of any genus is that which has priority of publication, if it has been properly published and characterized, and is not the same as the prior name of some other genus. The names of the genus and the species together form the scientific name of an animal or a plant. In writing the technical name of any animal or plant, the generic term always precedes the specific, and begins with a capital letter: as, *Musca domestica*, the house-fly, where *Musca* is the genus, and *domestica* differentiates the species. Genera are often subdivided into lesser groups called subgenera. (See *subgenus.*) A group of genera constitutes a family or subfamily. The name of a genus as such has properly no plural. If a genus name, as for example *Ada*, is pluralized, as *Adæ*, it means, not two or more genera named *Ada*, but either (*a*) all the species of *Ada*, or (*b*) some supergeneric group of which *Ada* is the type. The former usage is loose, or somewhat cant; the latter is frequent and regular in zoölogy. A genus name is always supposed to be Latin (though its derivation is in the great majority of cases from the Greek), and its plural, if used, is in Latin form; but when it is also Anglicized an English plural is used: as, the *chinchillas*, the animals of the genus *Chinchilla.*

Genera are most closely allied groups of animals, differing . . . simply in the ultimate structural peculiarities of some of their parts; and this is, I believe, the best definition which can be given of *genera.*
Agassiz, Essay on Classification, ii. § 5.

(*c*) In *old music*, a formula or method of dividing the tetrachord. Three genera were distinguished: the diatonic, in which whole steps or "tones" were used; the chromatic, in which only half-steps or semitones were used; and the enharmonic, in which intervals less than a half-step were used.—**Highest, supreme,** or **most general genus,** in *logic*, a genus which has no higher or supravenient genus.—**Homonymous genus,** a genus to which the different species under it do not belong in the same sense; an equivocal genus.—**Subaltern** or **middle genus,** a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

-geny. [< L. or NL. *-genīa*, < Gr. *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, the form in comp. of *γένος* = L. *genus*, kind, genus, < √ *γεν*, produce, bear: see *genus.*] A terminal element meaning 'production, generation,' etc., in some abstract compound nouns of Greek origin, usually accompanied by concrete nouns in *-gen* and by adjectives in *-genous.* See *-gen* and *-genous.*

Genypterus (ję-nip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γένυς*, chin, jaw, = E. *chin*, + *πτερόν*, wing, fin, = E. *feather.*] A genus of fishes, of the family *Ophidiidæ.* A New Zealand species, *G. blacodes*, known as the *ling* or *cloudy bay-cod*, attains a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds.

genys (jē'nis), *n.* [See *gonys.*] In *ornith.*, same as *gonys. Sundevall.*

geo (jē'ō), *n.* [North. Sc., also written *geow*, rarely *geu, goe;* < Icel. *gjá*, a chasm or rift in fells or crags.] A narrow inlet walled in by steep cliffs.

A strange wild land of stacks and skerries, of voes and *geos*, and of cliffs and caves.
R. Tudor, The Orkneys and Shetlands.

geo-. [L. *geo-*, < Gr. *γεω-*, very rarely *γεο-*, combining form of Attic and Ionic *γῆ*, Doric *γᾶ*, poet. Ionic *γαῖα*, also *ἄλα*, the earth, land, a land or country.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'the earth' or 'earth,' or 'land.'

geoblast (jē'ō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, earth, + *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus.*] In *bot.*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, the cotyledons remaining buried, as in the pea.

geobotanical (jē″ō-bō-tan'i-kạl), *a.* Relating to geographical botany, or the distribution of plants; phytogeographical. *Nature*, XXXVII. 570.

Geocarcinidæ (jē″ō-kär-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geocarcinus* (cf. *Gecarcinus*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Gecarcinidæ.*

Geocarcinus (jē-ō-kär'si-nus), *n.* Same as *Gecarcinus.*

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1].] In *astron.*, having reference to the earth for its center; in relation to the earth as a center; hence, seen from the earth: a term applied to the place of a planet as it would be seen from the center of the earth, in opposition to its heliocentric place as conceived to be seen from the center of the sun.—**Geocentric latitude,** the latitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial latitude*, under *latitude.*—**Geocentric longitude,** the longitude of a body's geocentric place. See *celestial longitude*, under *longitude.*

geocentrical (jē-ō-sen'tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *geocentric.*

geocentrically (jē-ō-sen'tri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geocentric manner.

Geocichla (jē-ō-sik'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1828 or earlier), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, ground, + *κίχλη*, a thrush.] A large genus of turdoid or cichlomorphic passerine birds, belonging to the subfamily *Turdinæ;* the ground-thrushes, of which there are about 40 species, of markedly terrestrial habits, and having a peculiar pattern of coloration on the wings. These thrushes are chiefly Asiatic (including the islands of the oriental region zoölogically related to Asia), but several are African, and a few Australian. None occur in Europe regularly. See *ground-thrush*, 2.

geocichline (jē-ō-sik'lin), *a.* [< *Geocichla* + *-ine*[2].] Resembling a ground-thrush; characteristic of or peculiar to the genus *Geocichla:* as, a *geocichline* thrush; "wing *geocichline* or psophocichline," *Seebohm*, Cat. Birds, British Museum, p. 146.

Geococcyx (jē-ō-kok'siks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo: see *coccyx.*] A genus of birds, of the family *Cuculidæ* or cuckoos, and subfamily *Saurotherinæ.* They are characterized by having the head crested, the plumage coarse, variegated, and lustrous on the upper parts, the wings short and vaulted, the tail very long, of ten graduated tapering feathers, and the feet zygodactylous and large and strong, in adaptation to the terrestrial habits of the species. *G. californianus* is the typical species. It is a common bird of the southwestern United States, where it is variously known as the *chaparral-cock, road-runner, snake-killer, paisano*, and *ground-cuckoo.* Another species, *G. affinis*, occurs in Mexico. See cut under *chaparral-cock.*

Geocores (jē-ok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geocoris.*] A superfamily of heteropterous insects, the land-bugs or *Geocorisæ.* *Burmeister*, 1835.

Geocorinæ (jē-ok-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Uhler, 1877), ‹ *Geocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Geocoris*, having no basal areolet to the membrane. There are 3 genera of small and inconspicuous species found in Europe and both Americas. Also *Geocorida*, *Geocorina*.

Geocoris (jē-ok′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1814), ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Geocorinæ*, of which about 12 United States species are known.

Geocorisæ (jē-ō-kor′i-sē), *n. pl.* [NL., an irreg. pl. of *Geocoris*.] A section of heteropterous insects, founded by Latreille (1827) in distinction from *Hydrocorisæ;* the land-bugs. They all live in the open air, instead of in the water, and are for the most part found upon the leaves of trees and plants, though some do not quit the ground, and others are aquatic to the extent of living upon the water. They are characterized by the free antennæ, longer than the head, and inserted between the eyes near the anterior margin of the head. The great majority of *Heteroptera* belong to this division, among them the common bedbug. It is a group of varying and indefinite extent. Also called *Geocores* (Burmeister, 1835) and *Geocorizes* (Spinola, 1837), *Aurocores* or *Aurocorisa*, and *Gymnocerata*.

geocronite (jē-ok′rō-nīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + Κρόνος, Saturn, the alchemistic name of lead, + *-ite*2.] A lead-gray ore with a metallic luster, consisting of antimony, lead, sulphur, and a little arsenic.

geocyclic (jē-ō-sik′lik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *κυκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth.—**Geocyclic machine**, a machine intended to represent in what manner the changes of the seasons, the increase and decrease of the length of the day, etc., are caused by the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 66½°, and how the axis, by remaining parallel to itself in all points of its path round the sun, invariably preserves this inclination.

geode (jē′ōd), *n.* [= F. *géode*, ‹ L. *geodes*, a certain precious stone, ‹ Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like, earthy, ‹ *γῆ*, the earth, + *εἶδος*, form.] A concretionary stone or pebble, hollow inside, and often having the walls of the cavity lined with crystals. Geodes of quartz are far more common than any others. Geodes are of frequent occurrence in the limestone rocks of various regions, as in the Niagara limestone in western New York, and in the Mississippi valley, in the Keokuk group, which is of Carboniferous age. In this division of the series there is a so-called geode-bed, in which geodes, ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter, are abundant. Many of these are beautiful for their agate structure, or for their lining of drusy quartz; some also contain crystallized calcite, dolomite, blende, or pyrites.

Geode (Quartz).

Geodephaga, *n. pl.* See *Geadephaga*.

geodephagous, *a.* See *geadephagous*.

geodesia (jē-ō-dē′si-ạ), *n.* Same as *geodesy*.

geodesian (jē-ō-dē′si-ạn), *n.* [‹ *geodesy* + *-an*.] Same as *geodesist*.

geodesic (jē-ō-des′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *géodésique* = Sp. *geodésico* = Pg. It. *geodesico;* as *geodesy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *geodetic*.—**Geodesic curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Geodesic curve.** Same as *geodesic line*.—**Geodesic line,** a line so drawn upon a surface as to coincide with the position of a string stretched across the surface between any two points in the line. The geodesic line is the shortest or longest line on the surface between any two points in it, and its osculating plane is everywhere normal to the surface.

II. *n.* A geodesic line.

geodesical (jē-ō-des′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodesist (jē-od′e-sist), *n.* [‹ *geodesy* + *-ist*.] One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor. Also *geodesian*, *geodete*.

> The *geodesist* may come to owe some of his most important data to the observers of the lunar motions.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 48.

Geodesmus (jē-ō-des′mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δεσμός*, a band.] A genus of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Geoplanidæ*, or land-planarians. *Geodesmus bilineatus* is found in potters' earth.

geodesy (jē-od′e-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geodesie* = Dan. Sw. *geodesi* = F. *géodésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *geodesia*, ‹ NL. *geodæsia*, ‹ Gr. *γεωδαισία*, the art of mensuration, ‹ *γῆ*, the earth, land, + *δαίειν*, divide.] Formerly, the art of land-surveying in general, but now restricted to that branch of applied mathematics, distinctively called *higher geodesy*, which investigates the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the exact determinations of geographical positions and the azimuths of directions, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement. The operations of topography and hydrography are now considered as extraneous to geodesy, but leveling of the most precise kind is included, as well as the observation of the tides. Also *geodetics*.

> Of these feats, farther applied, is sprung the feat of *geodesie*, or land-measuring, more cunningly to measure and surveigh land, wooda, and waters, afar off.
> *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

geodete (jē′ō-dēt), *n.* [‹ *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *exegete*.] Same as *geodesist*.

> Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains, with no other society than that of the few assistants who accompany him, are common occurrences for the *geodete*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 244.

geodetic (jē-ō-det′ik), *a.* [‹ *geodesy*, with accom. term. as in *genetic*.] 1. Pertaining to geodesy or to surveying.—2. Pertaining to the extension of theorems of plane geometry to figures drawn on curved surfaces.

Also *geodesic*, *geodesical*, *geodetical*.

geodetical (jē-ō-det′i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geodetic*.

geodetically (jē-ō-det′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a geodetic manner; in accordance with the principles of geodesy.

geodetics (jē-ō-det′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geodetic:* see *-ics*.] Same as *geodesy*.

Geodia (jē-ō′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γεώδης*, earth-like: see *geode*.] A genus of silicious sponges, giving name to a family *Geodiidæ*, of the group *Tetractinellinæ* or the order *Tetractinellida*, having remarkably large and stout internal spicules. The genus first appears in the Jurassic period. These fossil sponges have some resemblance to geodes, whence the name.

geodiferous (jē-ō-dif′e-rus), *a.* [‹ *geode* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing or abounding in geodes.

geodiid (jē-od′i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Geodiidæ*.

Geodiidæ (jē-ō-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geodia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetraxonid or tetractinellid choristidan sponges, typified by the genus *Geodia*, having small chambers and outlets and a cortex of globate spicules. Also *Geodidæ*.

geodized (jē′ō-dīzd), *a.* [‹ *geode* + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Converted into a geode; having a hollow interior, the walls of the cavity being lined with crystals.

> The *geodized* fossils of the Keokuk limestone.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 376.

Geodromica (jē-ō-drom′i-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *geodromus*, ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *δρόμος*, a running, ‹ *δραμεῖν*, run.] A large section or series of heteropterous insects, comprising those which are thoroughly terrestrial or aërial. The great group *Reduvioïdea* are characteristic of the *Geodromica*, which correspond to the *Geocorisæ* minus certain equivocal subaquatic forms.

Geoemyda (jē-ō-em′i-dạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ἐμύς*, *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*, *ἐμυδ-*), the freshwater tortoise: see *Emyda*.] A genus of turtles, typical of a subfamily *Geoemydina*. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. Also *Geoemys*.

Geoemydina (jē-ō-em-i-dī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geoemyda* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, typified by the genus *Geoemyda*. It was proposed for a species having the head covered with thick and hard skin, the fore legs covered in front with thick, hard, and unequal shields, and the toes very short. It includes terrestrial turtles of Asia and America. Those of America belong to the genera *Chelopus* (or *Geoclemmys*) and *Glyptemys*.

Geoffræa (jē-of-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. F. *Geoffroy*, a French physician (1672–1731). The name *Geoffroy*, *Geoffroi*, *Godefroi*, E. *Geoffrey*, *Jeffrey*, *Godfrey*, is of OHG. origin, G. *Gottfried*, and means 'God-peace': see *God* and *frith*1.] A genus of leguminous trees of tropical America, of which there are four species. They have yellow fetid flowers, and bear a drupaceous edible pod containing a single seed. The bastard Tonka bean of Brazil is obtained from a species of this genus.

Geoffroya (jē-of-roi′yạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Geoffræa*.

geog. An abbreviation of *geography*.

Geogale (jē-og′ạ-lē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel.] A genus of small shrew-like insectivorous mammals, of the subfamily *Geogalinæ*, having the tibia and fibula distinct, 3 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the upper jaw, and 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of the lower. The type and only known species, *G. aurita*, inhabits Madagascar, and is about the size of a shrew. *Milne-Edwards*, 1872.

geogalid (jē-og′ạ-lid), *n.* One of the *Geogalidæ*.

Geogalidæ (jē-ō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan insectivorous mammals, constituted by the genus *Geogale*, separated from *Oryzorictes* and removed from the family *Potamogalidæ* to form the type of the present group. See *Geogalc*.

Geogalinæ (jē-og-ạ-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Geogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Potamogalidæ*, including the genera *Geogalc* and *Oryzorictes*. See *Geogalidæ*.

geogenic (jē-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [‹ *geogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geogeny, or the theory of the formation of the earth. Also *geogonic*, *geogonical*.

geogenous (jē-oj′e-nus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] In *mycology*, growing on the earth or on organic matter in the soil: applied to some fungi, in distinction from those that grow upon organic bodies not in the soil.

geogeny (jē-oj′e-ni), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γένεια*, ‹ √ *γεν*, produce: see *-geny*.] That branch of geology which relates to the theory of the earth's formation, and especially to the earlier stages of its development, and to its relations as a member of the solar system. Nearly identical in meaning with *cosmogony* as used by some writers. The word is not in general use among geologists. Also, more correctly, *geogony*.

Geoglossum (jē-ō-glos′um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Earth-tongue, a genus of ascomycetous fungi found in bogs and meadows, all the species growing upon the earth. There are 7 British and a larger number of American species.

geognosis (jē-og-nō′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *geognosy*.] Same as *geognosy*.

> He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

geognost (jē′og-nost), *n.* [= F. *géognoste;* ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνώστης*, one that knows: see *gnostic*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist. [Rare.]

> The travellers, except to the volcano district of Sinai, have been such bad *geognosts* that I cannot get enough from them. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 141.

geognostic (jē-og-nos′tik), *a.* [= F. *géognostique* = G. *geognostisch;* as *geognosy*, with term. accom. to *gnostic*.] Pertaining to geognosy or geoguosis.

> Guided by physical laws, the *geognostic* student must . . . bear in mind the probability of some extraordinary tidal action in the early periods of the earth's history.
> *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 258.

geognostical (jē-og-nos′ti-kạl), *a.* Same as *geognostic*.

geognostically (jē-og-nos′ti-kạl-i), *adv.* As regards geognosy.

> Alluvial soil consists chemically and *geognostically* of substantially the same mineral matters as the compact mountain-masses from the disintegration of which it has originated. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 337.

geognosy (jē-og′nō-si), *n.* [= D. G. *geognosie* = Sw. Dan. *geognosi*, ‹ F. *géognosie*, ‹ NL. *geognosis*, ‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnosis*.] Literally, knowledge of the earth: a geological term variously used. (*a*) The study of rocks, independently of their arrangement into a chronological series. *Jukes*. (*b*) That division of geology which describes the constituent parts of the earth, its envelop of air and water, its solid crust, and the probable condition of its interior. *A. Geikie*. (*c*) Local geology—that is, the description of the geological structure and character of special geographical regions or areas. Also *geognosis*. [The word is not in general use.]=**Syn.** *Geology*, *Geogonsy*. See *geology*.

geogonic, geogonical (jē-ō-gon′ik, -i-kạl), *a.* Same as *geogenic*.

geogony (jē-og′ō-ni), *n.* [‹ Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-γονία*, generation, ‹ √ *γεν*, produce: see *genus*.] Same as *geogeny*.

geographer (jē-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [‹ *geograph-y* + *-er*1.] One who is versed in or treats of geography.

> I do not say to be a good *geographer* a man should visit every mountain, river, promontory, and creek upon the face of the earth, view the buildings and survey the land every where, as if he were going to make a purchase.
> *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 2.

geographic (jē-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *géographique* = Sp. *geográfico* = Pg. *geographico* = It. *geografico*, ‹ LL. *geographicus*, ‹ Gr. *γεωγραφικός*, of or for geography, ‹ *γεωγραφία*, geography: see *geography*.] Same as *geographical*.

> It is the geocentric and not the *geographic* latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's centre. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 203.

geographical (jē-ō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [‹ *geograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to geography; relating to the surface of the earth or of any part of it.

> At the beginning of the first century before Christ the Roman power was far from having reached the full measure of its *geographical* extent.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 324.

Geographical botany, distribution, horizon, mile, etc. See the nouns.—**Geographical position** of a place, its position as determined by its latitude and longitude and its height above the sea-level.—**Geographical zoölogy,** zoögeography.

geographically (jē-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geographical manner; as regards geography.

geographize (jē-og'ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *geographized*, ppr. *geographizing*. [< Gr. γεωγραφεῖν, describe the earth's surface, < γεωγράφος, describing the earth's surface: see *geography*.] To treat geographically; make geographically distinct. [Rare.]

While Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) *geographize* a country, Ptolemy deals with this part of his subject in so careless a manner as to be often worse than useless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 96.

geography (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *geographies* (-fiz). [= D. *geografie* = G. *geographie* = Dan. Sw. *geografi* = F. *géographie* = Sp. *geografía* = Pg. *geographia* = It. *geografia*, < L. *geographia*, < Gr. γεωγραφία, geography, < γεωγράφος, a geographer, lit. 'earth-describing,' < γῆ, the earth, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The science of the description of the earth's surface in its present condition, and of the distribution upon it of its various products and animals, especially of mankind, etc. See phrases below. The object of the geographer is to describe the earth's surface as it now exists. The geologist, on the other hand, seeks to throw light on the past history of the globe, although in doing this he must constantly refer to and study its present condition. Abbreviated *geog.*

Strabo, in his werke of *geographie*—that is to saie, of the description of the earth—wryteth, etc.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 317.

The study of *geography* is both profitable and delightful; but the writers thereof, though some of them exact enough in setting down longitudes and latitudes, yet in those other relations of manners, religion, government, and such like, accounted geographical, have for the most part missed their proportions. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, Pref.

2. A book containing a description of the earth or of a portion of it; particularly, a school-book for teaching the science of geography.—**Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).—**Descriptive geography,** that part of the science of geography which involves only a statement of facts. Analyzing, comparing, and reasoning upon these facts is the domain of physical geography, or *physiography*.—**Medical geography,** the description of the surface of the globe as regards the influence of situation on the health, vital functions, and diseases of its inhabitants. *Dunglison*.—**Physical geography.** Same as *physiography*.—**Political and historical geography,** the study of the division of the earth's surface among different tribes, peoples, and governments. Simple *political geography* is the study of the present condition of things in that respect; *historical geography* investigates and records the changes in the governmental control of territory which have occurred from time to time. This branch of the science is, in fact, history from a geographical point of view, or that kind of history which, to be made intelligible, requires the aid of maps.—**Sacred** or **Biblical geography,** the geography of Palestine and other Oriental countries mentioned in the Bible, having for its object the elucidation of Scripture.

geoid (jē'oid), *n.* [< Gr. γεοειδής, usually contr. γεώδης, earth-like: see *geode*.] An imaginary surface which coincides with the mean sea-level over the ocean, and extends under the continents everywhere at that level at which the mean surface of the sea would stand if it were allowed to flow in through a small subterranean canal. The geoid has no simple geometrical form, but bulges out from the mean spheroid in some places (under the continents and some of the deeper parts of the ocean) and is depressed beneath the mean spheroid in other places.

geol. An abbreviation of *geology*.

geolatry (jē-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + λατρεία, worship.] Earth-worship, or the worship of terrestrial objects.

To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West. *Sir G. Cox*, Mythol. of Aryan Nations, I. 95.

geologer (jē-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *geology* + *-er*[1].] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologian (jē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< *geology* + *-i-an*.] A geologist. [Rare.]

geologic, geological (jē-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *géologique*, < NL. *geologicus*, < *geologia*, geology: see *geology*.] Of or pertaining to geology.—**Geological dynamics.** See *dynamics*.

geologically (jē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a geological manner; as regards geology.

geologise, *v. i.* See *geologize*.

geologist (jē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *geology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science or engaged in the study of geology; specifically, one employed in the investigation or exposition of the structure of the earth, or any part of it: as, the *geologist* of an exploring expedition; a state *geologist*.

geologize (jē-ol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geologized*, ppr. *geologizing*. [< *geology* + *-ize*.] To study geology; make geological investigations; discourse as a geologist. Also spelled *geologise*.

geology (jē-ol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *geologies* (-jiz). [= F. *géologie* = Sp. *geología* = Pg. It. *geologia* = D. G. *geologie* = Dan. Sw. *geologi*, < NL. *geologia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the past and present condition of the earth, with special reference to the physical changes which it has undergone or which may still be taking place. Almost every branch of physical and natural science is, or may be, called upon to throw light on the problems which present themselves to the geologist. Closely connected with geology, and indeed almost inseparable from it, is paleontology, or the study of ancient forms of life, since the rocks are found on examination to contain in many places remains of plants or animals, sometimes closely resembling, and often very different from, any now living on the earth. It is almost exclusively the order of succession of forms of life thus found which gives the geologist the means of making out a chronological arrangement for the different stratified formations. Physical geography, or physiography, is the necessary introduction to geology, and forms the link which unites the work of the geographer to that of the geologist. Abbreviated *geol.* See *paleontology, petrography,* and *lithology*.—**Agricultural geology.** See *agricultural*.—**Dynamic geology.** See *dynamic*.—**Physical geology.** See *physical*.—**Structural geology.** See *structural*.—**Syn.** *Geology, Geognosy.* Both mean the same thing; but, with an unnecessary degree of refinement in terms, it has been proposed to call our description of the structures of the earth *geognosy*, and our theoretical speculations as to its formation *geology*. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), I. 388.

geom. An abbreviation of *geometry*.

geomalic (jē-ō-mal'ik), *a.* [< *geomaly* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geomalism; exhibiting geomalism. [Rare.]

geomalism (jē-om'a-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + ὁμαλός, even, level (see *anomalous*), + *-ism*.] A tendency of an animal to react against the attraction of gravitation by equal growth in horizontal planes, so as to balance one side with another, and one lateral organ with another. Thus, the oyster and many other animals are when young normally bilateral; but subsequently, when they are turned over and attached by one side, the dorsum and venter, which were primarily unequal and held vertically, take the place of the right and left sides and assume a horizontal posture. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1880, p. 541.

Geomalism appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges, since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 50.

geomaly (jē-om'a-li), *n.* Same as *geomalism*.

geomancet†, *n.* [< ME. *geomaunce*, < OF. *geomance*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*.

geomancer (jē'ō-man-sėr), *n.* One versed in or practising geomancy.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, . . . though commonly men of inferior rank, daily . . . delude them [the vulgar]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

geomancy (jē'ō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. *geomancie*, < OF. *geomancie*, F. *géomancie* = Sp. *geomancia* = Pg. *geomancia* = It. *geomanzia*, < ML. *geomantia*, < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. *geomance*.] The pretended art of divining future events, or of ascertaining the luckiness or unluckiness of any event or locality, by means of signs connected with the earth, as from the figure indicated by points taken at random on the surface, or from the disposition of the particles of a handful of dust or earth thrown down at random, or, as in China, from the configuration and aspect of a particular region in its relation to some other. Also *geomanty*.

What seye we of hem that bileeven in divynailes, as by flyght or by noyse of briddes, or of beestes, or by sort, by *geomancie*, by dremes, by chirkynge of dores, or crakynge of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and swich manere wrecchednesse? *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Ni. di Conti saith he saw a Bramene three hundred yeares olde: he addeth, that they are studious in Astrologie, *Geomancie*, and Philosophie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 490.

geomantic, geomantical (jē-ō-man'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy; of the nature of geomancy.

Two *geomantic* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when direct and one when retrograde.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 614.

geomantically (jē-ō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

geomanty (jē'ō-man-ti), *n.* [< ML. *geomantia*: see *geomancy*.] Same as *geomancy*. *E. D.*

geometer (jē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *géomètre* = Sp. *geómetra* = Pg. It. *geometra* = G. *geometer*, < L. *geometres*, LL. also *geometra*, < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, geometer, < γῆ, the earth, land, + μέτρον, a measure. In earlier form *geometrian*.] 1. One skilled in geometry; a geometrician; hence, a mathematician in general.

All who are ever so little of *geometers* will remember the time when their notions of an angle, as a magnitude, were as vague as, perhaps more so than, those of a moral quality. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 10.

I have reëxamined the memoirs of the great *geometers*. *B. Peirce*, Analytic Mechanics, Pref.

2†. A gager. *Davies.*

I quatridge give to the *geometer*
Most duly;
And he will see, and yet be blind.
Robin Conscience, 1683 (Harl. Misc., I. 52).

3. In *entom.*, properly, a larva of any moth of the family *Geometridæ;* loosely, any larva which is destitute of ventral prolegs, and walks by alternately extending the body and contracting it in the form of a loop with the two ends drawn together. These larvæ are also called *measuring-worms, span-worms, loop-worms, loopers,* etc. The term *geometer* is also applied to the adult of geometrid moths. See cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes*.

Geometra (jē-om'e-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer: see *geometer*.] A genus of moths, giving name to the family *Geometridæ*. *Oken*, 1815.

Geometræ (jē-om'e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Geometra*.] A Linnean (1758) group of moths. See *Geometridæ*.

geometral (jē-om'e-tral), *a.* [= F. *géometral* = It. *geometrale*.] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical. [Rare.]

geometrian†, *n.* [ME. *geometrien*, < OF. *geometrien*, a geometer, < *geometrie*, geometry: see *geometry*.] A geometer. *Chaucer.*

geometric, geometrical (jē-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *géométrique* = Sp. *geométrico* = Pg. It. *geometrico* (cf. D. G. *geometrisch* = Sw. Dan. *geometrisk*), < L. *geometricus*, < Gr. γεωμετρικός, < γεωμετρία, geometry: see *geometry*.] 1. Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

The cargazon being taken out, and the goods freighted in tenne of our ships for Londoo, to the end that the bigness, heighth, length, breadth, and other dimensions of so huge a vessell might by the exact rules of *geometricall* observations be truly taken. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 198.

In this [the Greek method of analysis] we have no trace of the systematic development of *geometric* truth, and the method was apparently regarded by the ancients themselves as imperfect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 630.

The peculiar mosaic structure of the retina is obviously the fundamental cause for the pre-eminence of the eye as a *geometrical* sense.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 426.

2. Bounded by straight lines and angles; forming straight lines and angles: as, *geometric* forms; *geometrical* ornament or markings on an insect.—**Geometrical addition, clamp, drawing.** See the nouns.—**Geometrical analysis,** the analysis of the ancient geometers. See *analysis*, 3 (*a*).—**Geometrical conics,** the theory of conic sections treated without the aid of coördinates.—**Geometrical effection, foot, mean,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical optics,** the theory of the foci of lenses and mirrors, with other purely geometrical theories connected with light.—**Geometrical pace,** a unit of length, equal to 5 geometrical feet.—**Geometrical progression, radius,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometrical proportion,** an equation between ratios. See *proportion*.—**Geometrical spider,** a spider which constructs a geometrical web.—**Geometrical spider's web,** a web formed of radiating lines connected by a single line, which is carried spirally from the circumference nearly to the center. The geometrical web is peculiar to certain groups of spiders, and is variously modified in the different species.—**Geometrical stairs,** stairs of which the steps are supported at one end only, this end being built into the wall.—**Geometrical tree.** See *tree*.—**Geometric construction,** the representation of the conditions of an algebraic problem by geometrical lines.—**Geometric curves** or **lines,** those curves or lines in which the relation between the abscissas and ordinates is expressed by a finite algebraic equation.—**Geometric Dec-**

Geometric Style in Architecture.—Lincoln Cathedral, England.

orated style. See *decorated*.—**Geometric decoration,** decoration by means of straight lines or curves, or small surfaces bounded by such lines or curves, without the suggestion of plant or animal forms or the like. Frets and meanders, zigzags, checkers, circles, and triangles which frequently interlace with one another, forming elaborate star-shaped patterns, dog-teeth, notches of different kinds, and all similar forms, whether applied to a flat surface or carved in greater or less relief, are included in geometric decoration.—**Geometric elevation, locus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Geometric style,** in *arch.*, that development of the Pointed medieval architecture of England which includes the examples just previous to the most perfect artistic achievement of the style, or perhaps even the examples of highest excellence. It succeeded the Lancet or Early English style in the early part of the thirteenth century, and is characterized by the adoption of tracery, as yet in simple geometric forms, in broader windows, in place of the plain, narrow lancets of the preceding style, together with modifications of consistent character in wall-decoration and other sculptured ornament. With the advance of the thirteenth century, the severity and geometric simplicity of line in tracery and ornament became less marked, and the style passed gradually into the Decorated. See cut on preceding page.

geometrically (jē-ō-met′ri-ka̲l-i), *adv.* In a geometric manner; according to the principles of geometry.—**Geometrically irrational,** transcendental: said of a curve.—**Geometrically rational,** algebraic.

geometrician (jē-om-e-trish′a̲n), *n.* [< *geometric* + *-ian*. Cf. *arithmetician, mathematician,* etc.] One skilled in geometry; a geometer in sense 1.

geometrid (jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the moths of the section *Geometrina*, whose larvæ are measuring-worms.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Geometridæ* or section *Geometrina*, or its larva; a measuring-worm.

Geometridæ (jē-ō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-idæ*.] A large family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects or moths, named from the genus *Geometra*, whose larvæ are measuring-worms; the geometers, geometrids, phalænids, or *Phalænidæ*. This group, regarded as a family, is divided into 26 subfamilies, named *Urapterinæ, Ennominæ, Œnochrominæ, Amphidasinæ, Boarminæ, Boletobiinæ, Geometrinæ, Microcerinæ, Palyadinæ, Ephyrinæ, Acidalinæ, Microninæ, Eaberinæ, Macarinæ, Fidoniinæ, Hazinæ, Zereninæ, Liginæ, Hyberninæ, Larentiinæ, Eubolinæ, Sioninæ, Hedylinæ, Erateininæ, Emplocinæ,* and *Hypochrosinæ*. In some systems, as Guenée's, these are all elevated to the rank of families, ending in *-idæ*, and the superfamily thus constituted, called *Phalænites*, is the *Geometrina* of English authors. The names *Geometridæ* and *Phalænidæ* are exactly synonymous; and the various names resulting from the changes in termination of the two words are applied to what is practically an identical group of moths, rated higher or lower in the taxonomic scale, according to the classificatory views of different authors. See the extract, and cuts under *Cidaria* and *Haplodes*.

The *Geometridæ* or Phalænidæ form a family of great size, being exceeded in numbers among the Lepidoptera only by the noctuids and tineids, and probably equalled only by the pyralids and tortricids. They are . . . widely distributed over the globe, and the caterpillars of many species have proved very destructive to some of our most important vegetable productions. The moths have rather long, slender bodies, the thorax without tufts or crests. Ocelli are present in some species, and absent in others. The antennæ are either simple, ciliated, or pectinated. The fore wings are large and triangular; the outer margin . . . is nearly as long as the hinder margin. The hind wings are ample. . . . In some [species], the females are wingless, or have only rudimentary wings, which are useless for flight. . . . The caterpillars are slender and naked, usually with two pairs of abdominal legs, though rarely they have three or four pairs. This deficiency causes them to move along with a looping gait, and hence they are often called "measuring-worms," from which fact the family name [*Geometridæ*] was given.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 445.

geometrient, *n.* See *geometrician*.

geometriform (jē-ō-met′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Geometra* + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ*.

Geometrina (jē-om-e-trī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-ina*.] In *entom.*, a group of heterocerous lepidopterous insects; the geometers or geometrid moths.

Geometrinæ (jē-om-e-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geometra* + *-inæ*.] One of numerous restricted subfamilies of *Geometridæ*, named from the genus *Geometra*.

geometrine (jē-om′e-trin), *a.* [< *Geometra* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ*.

geometrize (jē-om′e-trīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *geometrized*, ppr. *geometrizing*. [< *geometry* + *-ize*.] To solve geometrical problems; speculate geometrically; practise geometry. The use of this word originated from Plato's saying (reported by Plutarch) that God continually *geometrizes*.

Nature [in crystallization] . . . confined herself to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

All things were disposed, according to their nature and use, in number and measure, by the magnificent architect; who in the one did every where *geometrize* as well as in the other. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 8.

geometry (jē-om′e-tri), *n.*; pl. *geometries* (-triz). [< ME. *geometrie*, commonly *gemetrie, gemetry,* < OF. *gcometrie*, F. *géométrie* = Sp. *geometría* = Pg. It. *gcometria* = D. G. *gcometrie* = Sw. Dan. *geometri*, < L. *geometria*, < Gr. γεωμετρία, geometry, < γεωμέτρης, a land-measurer, a geometer: see *geometer*.] **1.** That branch of mathematics which deduces the properties of figures in space from their defining conditions, by means of assumed properties of space. Abbreviated *geom.*

Geometrie,
Through which a man hath the sleight
Of length, of brede, of depth, of height.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2. A text-book of geometry.—**Abstract geometry,** the general theory of the connections of more than two variables. Geometry, in its analytical treatment, appears as identical with the algebra of two or three variables. A similar study of the connections of a number of variables in general is called m-dimensional geometry, and abstract geometry as not descending to particulars.—**Algebraic, algorithmic, analytical, Cartesian, coördinate,** etc., **geometry.** See the adjectives.—**Common or elementary geometry,** that treatment of geometry which assumes no previous knowledge of the subject, and is supposed to be well known in all other mathematical writings. This discipline remains in nearly the condition in which Euclid left it. See *Euclidean geometry*.—**Descriptive geometry** (invented by Gaspard Monge, 1794), the theory of making projections of any accurately defined figure such that from them can be deduced, not only its projective, but also its metrical properties. It is highly useful in engineering. The name is also applied to the theory of geometry in general treated by means of projections.—**Elliptic geometry,** a system which assumes that space, though infinite in measurement, has a real and definite boundary, separating the points at a real distance from points at an imaginary distance.—**Enumerative** or **denumerative geometry,** the theory of the number of solutions of geometrical problems, and of the number of incidences and coincidences in a diagram drawn under given conditions.—**Euclidean geometry,** a system of geometry which adopts the assumptions of Euclid with regard to space, namely, that space is an infinite continuum of three dimensions, that rigid bodies are capable of translation and rotation in all directions in every position, and that the sum of the three angles of a plane triangle is equal to two right angles.—**Geometry of forces,** the theory of congruencies and complexes of forces.—**Geometry of position.** (*a*) A branch of geometry created by the French revolutionary statesman Carnot, which traces the connection between the changes of an equation and the changes of position of a locus. (*b*) Modern projective geometry, commonly written in German *Geometrie der Lage*, to distinguish it from (*a*).—**Geometry of space, geometry of three dimensions,** geometry of figures not restricted to a plane or other surface.—**Geometry of the compasses,** a system of geometry in which the postulate that a right line be describable is not admitted, but instead links turn about pivots and are connected together. The first important discovery in this branch of geometry was the Peaucellier cell. See *cell*.—**Graphical geometry.** Same as *projective geometry*.—**Higher geometry,** any geometry not elementary; especially, modern synthetic geometry.—**Hyperbolic geometry,** a system which assumes that space returns into itself, so that there are no points whose distance exceeds a certain finite distance.—**Linear** or **line geometry,** the theory of systems of rays, congruencies, and complexes.—**Metric** or **quantitative geometry** treats of the distances of points or the magnitude of angles, arcs, surfaces, volumes, etc.—**Modern geometry,** the synthetic geometry which has been developed in the nineteenth century by Carnot ("Géométrie de position," 1803), Brianchon ("Mémoire sur les lignes du second ordre," 1817), Poncelet ("Traité des propriétés projectives des figures," 1822), Möbius ("Barycentrische Calcul," 1827), Steiner ("Systematische Entwickelung," 1832), Chasles ("Géométrie supérieure," 1852), Von Standt ("Geometrie der Lage," 1847), and others.—**Organic geometry.** (*a*) A kind of geometry invented by MacLaurin (1719), in which more complicated curves are produced from less complicated ones. Hence—(*b*) Higher synthetic geometry in general.—**Parabolic geometry,** a system which assumes (in harmony with Euclidean principles) that the locus at an infinite distance consists of two coincident planes with an imaginary circle upon them.—**Plane geometry,** the geometry of figures all lying in one plane.—**Practical geometry.** (*a*) Surveying. (*b*) The art of geometrical drawing.—**Projective geometry,** a method of investigating geometry by the application of the theory of projections.—**Segmentary geometry,** modern synthetic geometry, especially when treated by means of the anharmonic ratio.—**Solid geometry.** (*a*) The elementary geometry of solid bodies. (*b*) Geometry of three dimensions.—**Speculative geometry,** the science of geometry proper, as distinguished from *practical geometry*.—**Spherical geometry,** the geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere.—**Synthetic geometry,** geometry treated not by means of coördinates or other algebraic devices, but by means chiefly of projections.—**Theoretical geometry.** Same as *speculative geometry*.—**To hang by geometry**†, to have the clothes hang angularly, out of shape, or in rags.

Look you, here's Jarvis *hangs by geometry*, and here's the gentleman. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, iii.

Transcendental geometry, all geometry not elementary; especially, geometry treated by the calculus.

geomorphy (jē′ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μορφή, form.] The theory of the figure of the earth.

geomyid (jē-om′i-id), *n.* One of the *Geomyidæ*.

Geomyidæ (jē-ō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable American family of myomorphic rodents; the pouched rats or pocket-gophers. They are characterized by the enormous external cheek-pouches lined with fur, not communicating with the mouth, and extending in some cases along the neck as far as the shoulders; dental formula, 2 incisors in each upper and lower half-jaw, no canines, 1 premolar and 3 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw; fore feet fossorial, with large claws; tail short and stumpy; ears small, and general form robust. The group corresponds to the *Sciurospalacoides* of Brandt or *Geomyinæ* of Baird, and consists of the two genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *gopher*.

Under Side of Head of *Geomys bursarius*, showing entrance of external cheek-pouches and sulcate superior incisors.

Geomyinæ (jē″ō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geomys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*; the pouched rats. See *Geomyidæ*.

Geomys (jē′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γῆ, the earth, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] The typical genus of *Geomyidæ*, with grooved incisors, rudimentary external ears, and enormous fore claws. There are several species, of North and Central America, sharing with those of *Thomomys* the name *gopher*. *G. bursarius* is the common pocket-gopher of the United States, especially in the Mississippi valley; *G. tuza* inhabits Georgia, Florida, and Alabama; *G. castanops* is found in Texas and New Mexico; *G. mexicanus* is the tucan of Mexico; and *G. hispidus* is the quachil of Central America.

geo-navigation (jē″ō-nav-i-gā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + E. *navigation*.] That mode of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it, by the course and distance sailed, to some other spot on the surface of the earth. *Harbord.* See *dead-reckoning*.

Geonoma (jē-on′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its rapid propagation, < Gr. γεωνόμης, also γεωνόμος, a colonist, one receiving a portion of distributed lands, < γῆ, the earth, + νέμειν, distribute.] A genus of low, slender, graceful, unarmed palms, with reed-like stems, of about 100 species, common in the forests of tropical America. The leaves are entire, or bifid, or more or less pinnately cleft, the flowers are small upon a simple or forked spadix, and the small one-seeded fruit is usually black.

geonomic (jē-ō-nom′ik), *a.* [< *geonomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geonomy.

geonomy (jē-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γῆ, the earth, + νόμος, a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography.

geophagism (jē-of′a̲-jizm), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ism*.] Same as *geophagy*.

geophagist (jē-of′a̲-jist), *n.* [< *geophagy* + *-ist*.] One who practises geophagism; one who eats earth.

geophagous (jē-of′a̲-gus), *a.* [< NL. *geophagus*, < Gr. as if *γεωφάγος, for which γαιοφάγος, γαιηφάγος, earth-eating, < γῆ, γαῖα, the earth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Earth-eating: as, *geophagous* tribes.

geophagy (jē-of′a̲-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if *γεωφαγία, < *γεωφάγος, earth-eating: see *geophagous*.] The act or practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, chalk, etc. See *dirt-eating*. Also *geophagism*.

Geophila (jē-of′i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), neut. pl. of *geophilus*: see *geophilous*.] A group, generally ranked as a suborder, of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods; the land-snails and land-slugs, including those forms which have the eyes at the tips of the tentacles. The group is framed for the inoperculate land-snails generally, such as the *Limacidæ, Helicidæ, Vaginulidæ*, and related families. Also called *Stylommatophora* and *Nephropneusta*.

geophilian (jē-ō-fil′i-a̲n), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Geophila* or terrestrial inoperculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

II. *n.* A member of this group. Compare *gehydrophilian, hygrophilian*.

geophilid (jē-of′i-lid), *n.* A myriapod of the family *Geophilidæ*.

Geophilidæ (jē-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, of the order *Chilopoda* and class *Myriapoda*, containing terrestrial forms (whence the name) which have numerous (30 to 200) similar flattened segments, with short legs, 14-jointed antennæ, single-jointed tarsi, and no eyes. There are several genera besides *Geophilus*.

Geophilinæ (jē-of-i-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geophilus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily group of centipeds. See *Geophilidæ*. Also written *Geophilini*.

geophilous (jē-of'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *geophilus*, < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φίλος*, loving.] Loving the ground: specifically applied to sundry animals, especially the *Geophila* or land-snails.

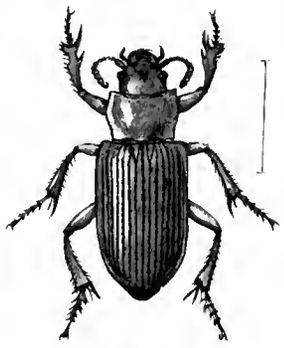
Geophilus (jē-of'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *geophilous*.] 1. The typical genus of centipeds of the family *Geophilidæ*, having the anterior segment of the head square. *G. electricus*, a European species, is phosphorescent, shining like a glow-worm. *W. E. Leach*, 1812.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schönherr*, 1826.—3. A genus of pigeons: same as *Calœnas*. *P. J. Selby*, 1840.

geophysical (jē-ō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physic*.] Relating to the physics of the earth.

The *geophysical* problems which geological history has to treat are wisely confined to the concluding chapters.
Science, XI. 181.

geophysics (jē-ō-fiz'iks), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *φυσικά*, physics: see *physics*.] Physics of the earth: same as *physiography*.

Geopinus (jē-op'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *πίνος*, dirt, filth.] A genus of caraboid beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, having the left mandible longer than the other and overlapping it. *G. inerassatus* is a common New England species. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1848.



Geopinus incrassatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Geoplana (jē-ō-plā'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + L. *planus*, level: see *Planaria*.] The typical genus of land-planarians of the family *Geoplanidæ*.

Geoplanidæ (jē-ō-plan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geoplana* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous dendrocœlous turbellarians, characterized by an elongated and flattened form, and having the body furnished with a foot-like ventral surface; the land-planarians.

geoponic (jē-ō-pon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γεωπονικός*, of or for agriculture, < *γεωπονία*, agriculture, < *γεωπόνος*, a tiller of the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *πένεσθαι*, work, toil, *πόνος*, n., work, toil.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with *geoponic* eyes, and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xii.

II.† *n.* One who tills or cultivates the earth.

The wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for inamission of pure air) . . . [come] in from that part which lies open to the sea. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 82, note.

geoponical† (jē-ō-pon'i-kal), *a.* [< *geoponic* + *-al*.] Same as *geoponic*.

Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors, are not to be generally received. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 3.

geoponics† (jē-ō-pon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geoponic*, q. v., after Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά*, the name of a treatise on agriculture compiled by Cassianus Bassus.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*. *Evelyn*.

georama (jē-ō-rä'mä), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὅραμα*, a view, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A large hollow globe or spherical chamber lined with cloth on which is depicted a general view of the geography of the earth's surface so as to be seen by a spectator from the interior. *Brande*.

geordie (jôr'di), *n.* [A familiar dim. of *George*.] 1. A guinea: so called from the figure of St. George on the obverse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He draws a bonnie silken purse
As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. The name given by the coal-miners of England to the form of safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson.—3. An English sailing collier hailing from one of the ports on the northeast coast of England.

You thought of the Thames as you looked at her, of the Tyne, of the channel aswarm with just such vessels as she —*geordies* deep with coal.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xliv.

George (jôrj), *n.* [From the proper name *George*, < F. *George*, *Georges*, = Sp. *Jorje* = Pg. *Jorge* = It. *Giorgio*, < LL. *Georgius*, < Gr. *γεωργός*, a husbandman, farmer, prop. an adj., tilling the ground, < *γῆ*, the earth, the ground, + **ἔργειν*, work, till: see *work*.] 1. A jewel including a figure in colored enamels of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar of the order by knights of the Garter. See *garter*.

Look on my *George*; I am a gentleman.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Before his going he did give me some jewells to keep for him: viz. that that the King of Sweden did give him, with the King's own picture in it, most excellently done, and a brave *George*, all of diamonds. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 158.

2†. [*l. c.*] A loaf, supposed to have been originally stamped with a figure of St. George.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *george* with lowsie swobbers fed.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

3. [*l. c.*] A large curled wig worn in the eighteenth century.—4. [*l. c.*] Same as *gorge*, 10.—5. A George-noble.—**Lesser George**, a badge of the Order of the Garter worn, on occasions of comparatively little ceremony, pendent from a ribbon. It is an oval with the representation of St. George killing the dragon in gold upon an enameled ground, bordered by a buckled garter.

George-noble (jôrj'nō'bl), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of Henry VIII., worth at the time 6*s.* 8*d.* The name *George* (derived from the figure of St. George on the obverse of the coin) was given it to distinguish it from the earlier English gold coins named *nobles*.

Obverse. Reverse.

George-noble of Henry VIII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest,
Whiles his *George-nobles* rusten in his chest;
He sleeps but once, and dreames of burglaries.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 31.

George's cod. See *cod*[2].

Georgesman (jôr'jez-man), *n.*; pl. *Georgesmen* (-men). [< *George's* (see def.) + *man*.] A codfish-schooner fishing on George's Banks. [Gloucester, Massachusetts, U. S.]

Some half-dozen *Georgesmen* arrived last night.
Boston (Mass.) *Journal*, Jan. 12, 1880.

Georgia (jôr'jiä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named from the State of *Georgia*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of ordinary colubriform serpents, the type of which is *G. couperi* of the southern United States.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having but one species, *G. xanthomelæna* of South America. *Thomson*, 1857.

Georgia bark, hamster, etc. See the nouns.

Georgian[1] (jôr'jiän), *a.* and *n.* [In defs. 1 and 2, < LL. *Georgius*, George. In def. 3, < *Georgia*, prop. fem. adj. (sc. *terra*), < *Georgius*, a personal name (see *George*), the colony being named after George II. in 1732.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the four kings of England named George, or to any one of them, or to the period of their successive reigns (1714–1830).

One *Georgian* star adorns the skies.
Cowper, Queen's Visit to London.

Putting aside . . . his claim to literary greatness, Hook will be remembered as one of the most brilliant, genial, and original figures of *Georgian* times.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 149.

2. Specifically, of the style of art or of decoration prevailing during the reigns of the four Georges, especially of George I. and George II.—3. Belonging or relating to the State of Georgia in the United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Georgia in the United States.

Federal General Shields . . . drove from Front Royal a regiment of *Georgians* left there by Jackson.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 248.

Georgian[2] (jôr'jiän), *a.* and *n.* [< *Georgia*, a Latinized form (accom. to *Georgius*, *Georgia*, of Gr. origin) of Pers. *Gurj*, a native or an inhabitant of Georgia (Pers. *Gurjistān*) in the Caucasus; the Russ. form is *Grusia*. The native name of the country is *Kartlveli* or *Karthli*, the Karthalinfans being the principal branch of the race.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Georgia in Asia.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Georgia, a district in Transcaucasia, Russia, an independent kingdom from very ancient times (known to the ancient Greeks as *Iberia*), but annexed to Russia in 1801. The Georgians are a very handsome race, of the purest Caucasian type.

georgic (jôr'jik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *géorgique*, < L. *georgicus*, < Gr. *γεωργικός*, agricultural, < *γεωργός*, a tiller of the ground, a husbandman, farmer: see *George*. II. *n.* < L. *georgica* (sc. *carmina*) or sing. *georgicum* (sc. *carmen*), the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, after Gr. *τὰ γεωργικά*, a treatise on agriculture: see I.] **I.** *a.* Relating to agriculture and rural affairs; agricultural.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *Georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

II. *n.* A poem on agriculture or rural affairs: as, the *Georgics* of Virgil.

A *Georgic* . . . is some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

Georgium Sidus (jôr'ji-um sī'dus). [NL., George's star: see *George* and *sidereal*.] A name for the planet now called Uranus, given by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honor of George III., but not accepted by astronomers.

Georhychidæ, Georhychus. Incorrect forms of *Georychidæ*, *Georychus*.

Georissi (jē-ō-ris'ī), *n. pl.* See *Georyssidæ*.

Georissus (jē-ō-ris'us), *n.* See *Georyssus*.

Georychidæ (jē-ō-rik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, taking name from the genus *Georychus*; the mole-rats: now called *Spalacidæ*.

Georychina (jē-or-i-kī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georychus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Georychidæ*.

Georychus (jē-or'i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γεωρύχος*, throwing up the earth, < *γῆ*, the earth, + *ὀρύσσειν*, dig up (> *ὀρυχή*, a digging).] A genus of mole-rats, or fossorial myomorphic rodents of the family *Spalacidæ* and subfamily *Bathyergina*. They have ungrooved incisors, and 1 premolar in each upper and lower half-jaw; the best-known species is the South African *G. capensis*, called the *Cape sand-mole*. The genus is an old one (Illiger, 1811), and has often been improperly extended to include various animals not generically related to the above, as the American pocket-gophers or *Geomyidæ*.

Cape Sand-mole (*Georychus capensis*).

Georyssidæ (jē-ō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Georyssus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the tarsi 4-jointed, the wings not fringed with hairs, the anterior coxæ oval and contiguous, and the prosternum semi-membranous. Also *Georissi*.

Georyssus (jē-ō-ris'us), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807); prop. *Georychus*: see *Georychus*.] The typical genus of the family *Georyssidæ*. *G. pygmæus* is a British species. Also spelled *Georissus*.

Geosaurus (jē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of fossil saurians, discovered by Soemmering in the Lias of Franconia, supposed to be nearest related to the monitors or varanians. The only species known is *S. gigantea*.

geoscopic (jē-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *geoscopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to geoscopy.

geoscopy (jē-os'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil obtained by inspection.

geoselenic (jē'ō-se-len'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *σελήνη*, the moon.] Relating to the earth and the moon, or to their joint action or mutual relations: as, *geoselenic* phenomena.

Geositta (jē-ō-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch: see *Sitta*.] A genus of furnarian birds of South America, of terrestrial habits, and somewhat resembling

Geositta cunicularia.

larks, though of a different family and suborder. Divisions of the genus are known as *Geobamon* and *Geobates*. *W. Swainson*, 1837.

Geospiza (jē-ō-spī′zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A remarkable genus of fringilline birds peculiar to the Galapagos islands, having an enormous bill. *G. magnirostris* is an example; there are several others. *J. Gould*, 1837.

geostatic (jē-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Capable of sustaining the pressure of superincumbent earth. A geostatic arch has a curve of such a nature that the vertical pressure is proportional to the depth below a fixed horizontal plane, and the horizontal pressure bears to the vertical pressure a fixed ratio depending on the nature of the superincumbent materials. [In old use opposed to *hydrostatic*.]

geostatics (jē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *geostatic*: see *-ics*.] The statics of rigid bodies.

geosynclinal (jē″ō-sin-klī′nal), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *synclinal*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a region of depression, having, consequently, a synclinal structure. See *geantielinal*.

The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward through a long-continued subsidence—a *geosynclinal*—not a true synclinal, since the rocks of the bending crust may have had in them many true or simple synclinals as well as anticlinals.

J. D. Dana, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 430.

geotectonic (jē″ō-tek-ton′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τέκτων*, a builder.] Relating to the structure or the arrangement of the materials composing the crust of the earth.

It is only possible, for the present, to deduce special *geotectonic* conditions under which natural gas has so far been exploited. *Science*, VI. 184.

Geotectonic geology, Same as *structural geology* (which see, under *structural*).

Geoteuthis (jē-ō-tū′this), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1843), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τευθίς*, a cuttlefish or squid.] A genus of fossil squids or calamaries whose pens are found abundantly in the Lias and Oölite formations. The ink-bag and other fragments, in addition to the pens, occur in the Oxford clay.

geothermic (jē-ō-thėr′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *θερμός*, heat.] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.

geothermometer (jē″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + E. *thermometer*.] An instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geothlypeæ (jē-ō-thlip′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geothlypis* + *-eæ*.] A section of *Sylvicolidæ*, typified by the genus *Geothlypis*; the ground-warblers. *S. F. Baird*, 1864.

Geothlypis (jē-oth′li-pis), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + **θλυπίς*, an alleged proper name.] A genus of American passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*, or *Sylvicolidæ*,

Maryland Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

containing certain ground-warblers, such as the abundant and familiar Maryland yellowthroat, *G. trichas*. There are many more species, of the warmer parts of America, all olive above and more or less yellow below, with a characteristic black mask. Some related forms are the mourning-warbler of the eastern United States, *G. philadelphia*, and its western representative, *G. macgillivrayi*. The genus *Oporornis*, containing the Kentucky and the Connecticut warblers, is now sometimes brought under *Geothlypis*.

geotic (jē-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *-ot-ic*.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. *Bailey*.

Geotriton (jē-ō-trī′ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the ground, + *τρίτων*, triton: see *triton*.] A genus of salamanders or newts, of the family *Plethodontidæ*, having the premaxillary bone divided. *G. fuscus* of Italy is the only European representative of the family and the only species of the genus; it is restricted to Sardinia and Lucca.

geotropic (jē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning, direction, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting, geotropism; turning or inclining toward the earth.

When the direction of growth is downward, the organ is said to be positively *geotropic;* when upward, negatively *geotropic*. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 194.

geotropism (jē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *geotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, growth downward, as shown in the roots of plants and sometimes in stems and rootstocks; the power or tendency to grow toward the earth.

The powers of growth which exist in young seedlings would certainly be called instinctive if they existed in animals, and they are quite as indispensable as those just mentioned in supplying the wants which first arise. These two instincts are the power of directing the growth in relation to the force of gravity, and in relation to light; the first being called *geotropism*, the second heliotropism. *F. Darwin*.

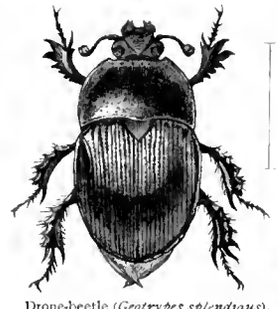
geotropy (jē-ot′rō-pi), *n.* Same as *geotropism*.

Geotrygon (jē-ō-trī′gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρυγών*, the turtle-dove, < *τρύζειν*, make a low, murmuring sound.] A genus of pigeons

Veraguan Partridge-dove (*Geotrygon veraguensis*).

of the warmer parts of America, of stout form, having short rounded wings with falcate first primary, and a very short tail; the partridge-doves. A Jamaican species, *G. cristata* or *sylvatica*, is known as the *mountain-witch*. *P. H. Gosse*, 1847.

Geotrypes (jē-ō-trī′pēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρῦπα*, a hole, *τρυπᾶν*, bore, pierce.] A Fabrician genus of beetles, typical of the family *Geotrypidæ*. *G. stercorarius* is the dung-beetle, drone-beetle, or watchman-beetle of Great Britain. It is a very extensive and widely distributed group, containing over 100 species from all parts of the world. None are North American. Also written *Geotrupes*, as originally (1798).



Drone-beetle (*Geotrypes splendidus*). (Line shows natural size.)

geotrypid (jē-ō-trip′id), *n.* One of the *Geotrypidæ*.

Geotrypidæ (jē-ō-trip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Geotrypes*, belonging to the petalocerous section of lamellicorns; the drone-beetles. They have corneous mandibles and the elytra rounded behind, covering the abdomen. The species burrow in dung. Groups corresponding to this family are also called *Geotrypes*, *Geotrypida*, *Geotrypides*, *Geotrypini*. Also written *Geotrupidæ*.

Geotrypinæ (jē″ō-tri-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geotrypes* + *-inæ*.] The drone-beetles as a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*. Also written *Geotrupinæ*, and *Geotrupina*, *Geotrupini*.

gephyræan, *a.* and *n.* See *gephyrean*.

Gephyrea (jef-i-rē′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γέφυρα*, a bridge.] One of the numerous primary groups of the great division *Vermes*, or worms, including marine vermiform animals without distinct external segmentation, parapodia, or calcareous skeleton. The creatures are dioecious; a pseudohœmal system exists in most of them; and the nervous system forms an esophageal ring. The group has affinities with the *Turbellaria*, the *Annelida* (especially the polychætous annelids), and the *Rotifera*. The *Gephyrea* are divided into *Achæta* and *Chætifera*, and by Gegenbaur into *Inermi* and *Chætiferi*. The former of these embraces the spoon-worms, and is practically equivalent to the *Sipunculoidea*. The *Chætiferi* are represented by such genera as *Echiurus* and *Bonellia*. The group is made by Lankester one of the phyla or prime divisions of the animal kingdom, and is divided into the four classes *Echiuridæ*, *Priapulidæ*, *Sipunculidæ*, and *Phoronidæ*. It was formerly considered an order of echinoderms, under the names *Apoda* and *Apodicellata*. Also written *Gephyræa*.

gephyrean (jef-i-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gephyrea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*.

This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a *Gephyrean* worm. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 596.

II. *n.* One of the *Gephyrea*.

Also *gephyræan*.

gephyrocercal (je-fī-rō-sėr′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *γέφυρα*, a bridge, + *κέρκος*, tail.] In *ichth.*, having the tail-fin formed from the hinder portions of the dorsal and anal fins, which unite over the end of the aborted axis of the body, as the family *Molidæ*. *J. A. Ryder*, 1884.

gephyrocercy (je-fī-rō-sėr-si), *n.* [As *gephyrocercal* + *-y*.] The state of being gephyrocercal. *J. A. Ryder*.

Gephyrrhina (jef-i-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), < Gr. *γέφυρα*, bridge, + *ῥίς*, *ῥίν*, nose.] A section of vertebrates characterized by two external nostrils on each side separated by a cutaneous interspace or bridge. It includes almost all the fishes, exclusive of the dipnoans and selachians.

gepont, *n.* See *jupon*.

ger. An abbreviation of *gerund*.

Ger. A common abbreviation of *German*[2].

-ger. [L. *-ger*, m., *-gera*, f., *-gerum*, neut. (as in *armiger*, *corniger*, etc.), < *gerere*, bear, carry: see *gerund*. Cf. *-gerous*.] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, meaning 'bearing,' as in *armiger*, etc.

gerah (gē′rä), *n.* [Heb.] Among the ancient Jews, a unit of weight and of monetary reckoning, the twentieth part of a heavy shekel, or about three fourths of a gram.

Geranarchus (jer-a-när′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane, + *ἀρχός*, ruler, < *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Same as *Balearica*. *Gloger*, 1842.

Gerani (jer′a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *geranus*, < Gr. *γέρανος*, a crane.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of his *Grallæ* composed of the cranes and some related birds, as the trumpeters (*Psophia*): nearly equivalent to the *Alectorides gruiformes* of Coues.

Geraniaceæ (jē-rā-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *geraniaceus*: see *geraniaceous*.] An order of polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Rutaceæ*, but in which the leaves are not glandular-punctate, the axis of the lobed fruit is persistent, or its carpels are distinct and indehiscent, and the flowers are often showy and irregular. The order as now understood is very polymorphous, comprising a half-dozen or more tribes which have been ranked as distinct orders by some authorities. It includes 20 genera and 750 species, distributed through the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe, but especially abundant in South Africa. The larger genera are *Oxalis*, *Pelargonium*, *Impatiens*, *Geranium*, *Erodium*, and *Tropæolum*.

geraniaceous (jē-rā-ni-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *geraniaceus*, < L. *geranium*, geranium: see *geranium*.] Pertaining or belonging to the order *Geraniaceæ*.

geranial (jē-rā′ni-al), *a.* [< *geranium* + *-al*.] Same as *geraniaceous*.

geranium (jē-rā′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Geranium*, < Gr. *γεράνιον*, geranium, crane's-bill, so called in reference to the long projecting beak of the seed-capsule, < *γέρανος*, a crane, = E. *crane*[1], q. v.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Geranium*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), the type of the order *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished by opposite lobed leaves, regular flowers, and five one-seeded carpels which separate elastically from the axis at maturity, the styles forming long tails which become revolute or spirally twisted. There are about 100 species, inhabiting temperate regions, of which 15 or more are North American. They have blue or rose-colored flowers, and a few of the species are rarely cultivated in gardens. Most of the species are astringent, and the roots of several have been used in medicine, as of the *G. maculatum*, a common plant in the United States. From the long beak of the fruit, the common species have received the name of *crane's-bill*. The herb-robert, *G. Robertianum*, with dissected leaves, is native of both Europe and the United States.

3. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, of South Africa, of which many varieties are common in

house-culture and gardens under the names of *scarlet geranium*, *rose geranium*, etc.

Geranium boasts
Her crimson honors. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 577.

4. One of several plants of other genera.—**Beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium**, the *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, a house-plant from China and Japan, with heart-shaped leaves and spreading by runners.—**Feather-geranium**, the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*.—**Indian geranium**, a fragrant grass of the East Indies, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, which yields the geranium-oil of perfumers.—**Nettle-geranium**, the common coleus of gardens, *Coleus Blumei*.

geranomorph (jer′ạ-nō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomorphæ (jer″ạ-nō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μορφή, form.] In Huxley's system (1867), a superfamily of schizognathous birds, having a comparatively strong rostrum, usually no basipterygoid processes, concavo-convex lamellar maxillopalatines, a truncated angle of the mandible, the sternum comparatively narrow and notched or entire, the crus bare above the suffrago, no pulviplumes, and two cæca. The cranes and rails, now usually called *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, are the leading representatives of the group. Also named *Gruoideæ*.

geranomorphic (jer″ạ-nō-môr′fik), *a.* Having the characters of the *Geranomorphæ*.

Geranomyia (jer″ạ-nō-mī′yạ), *n.* [NL. (Haliday, 1833), < Gr. γέρανος, a crane, + μυῖα, a fly.] A genus of crane-flies or *Tipulidæ*, having a very long proboscis and scutellum, as *G. unicolor* of England and Ireland.

gerant (jē′rạnt), *n.* [< F. *gérant*, manager, ppr. of *gérer*, manage, carry on, < L. *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

gerarchy†, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *hierarchy*.

gerard[1]†, *n.* See *gerrard*.

gerard[2] (jer′ạrd), *n.* A West Indian snake, *Gerarda bicolor*. *J. E. Gray*.

Gerardia (jē-rär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after John *Gerard*, an English herbalist of the 16th century.] **1.** A genus of erect annual or perennial herbs, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, of North and South America, mostly extratropical. They have showy yellow, rose-colored, or purple flowers, but are mostly root-parasites, and consequently are not found in cultivation. Of the 30 species, 23 belong to the eastern and southern sections of the United States.

2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of corals of the family *Gerardiidæ*.

Gerardiidæ (jer-är-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerardia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of antipatharian or sclerobasic corals, represented by the genus *Gerardia*.

gerated (jer′ā-ted), *a.* [Appar. < F. *gérer*, carry, manage, + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, covered by a number of small bearings (compare *semé*); especially, differenced by the use of such small bearings. See *difference*, and *marks of cadency* (under *cadency*).

geratologic (jer″ạ-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to geratology. *Amer. Naturalist*.

geratologist (jer-ạ-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *geratology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in geratology.

geratologous (jer-ạ-tol′ō-gus), *a.* [< *geratology* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to geratology.

These shells appear . . . among the *geratologous* and pathological types. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 124.

geratology (jer-ạ-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γῆρας (γηρατ-), old age, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of decadence and decay, as of the changes wrought in a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of *geratology*. *A. Hyatt*, Science, III. 147.

gerbe (jèrb), *n.* [< F. *gerbe*, a sheaf: see *garb*[2].] **1.** In *her.*, same as *garb*[2].—**2.** A strong paper case filled with a pyrotechnic composition, used in fireworks; a bouquet or sheaf of fire.

Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat. They may be packed with variously coloured stars, which will rise 30 feet or more.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 136.

gerbe-fuse (jèrb′fūz), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a kind of fuse used for connecting the parts of a set piece or figure, so prepared as to emit in burning a sheaf or shower of fire similar to that of the gerbe.

gerbil, gerbill (jèr′bil), *n.* [= F. *gerbille*, < NL. *Gerbillus*, q. v.] A book-name of any animal of the subfamily *Gerbillinæ*.

Gerbillinæ (jèr-bi-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerbillus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*. The gerbils, all of which are of the Palæarctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions, have generally a long and hairy tail, elongated hind limbs, large osseous bullæ of the skull, and narrow incisors. Other genera than *Gerbillus* are *Mystromys*, *Otomys*, and *Dasymys*.

Gerbillus (jèr-bil′us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *gerbua*, another form of *jerboa*, q. v.] The typical and leading genus of *Gerbillinæ*, containing upward

Gerbillus longifrons.

of 40 species, of which the Egyptian gerbil, *G. ægyptiacus*, is one of the best-known; another is *G. longifrons*. *Desmarest*, 1804.

gerbo, gerboa, *n.* See *jerboa*.

Gerboidæ (jèr-bō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerboa* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodent mammals; the jerboas: same as *Dipodidæ*.

gerbua, *n.* See *jerboa*.

gerd[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *gird*[1].

gerd[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *gird*[2].

gerdel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *girdle*[1].

gere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gear*.

gerefa (AS. pron. ge-rā′fä), *n.* [AS. *gerēfa*: see *reeve*[1], *sheriff*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, an officer corresponding to the steward or seneschal of Norman times; a reeve. The principal classes were the *scīrgerēfa* or sheriff, the *hundred-gerēfa* or bailiff, and the *tūn-gerēfa*, or reeve of the township.

In the courts of the hundred and the shire . . . the *gerefa* and four best men appeared for the township.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

gerenda (jē-ren′dạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *gerendus*, gerundive of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] Things to be done or conducted; agenda.

gerent (jē′rent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *geren(t-)s*, ppr. of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform.] **I.** *a.* Bearing; carrying; carrying on: now used only in composition: as, vice*gerent*, belli*gerent*.

II. *n.* A ruling power or agency; a doer or performer. [Rare.]

And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two *gerents* of human life on earth.
R. L. Stevenson, Walt Whitman.

gerfalcon (jèr′fâ″kn), *n.* [Also written *gyrfalcon*, and formerly *gerfaulcon*, *jerfalcon*, *gierfaleon* (after D. and G.); < ME. *gerfaucon*, *gerfawcon*, *jerfaueon*, etc., rarely *girefaucon*, *gyrfacoun* (also *gerfauk*), < OF. *gerfaucon*, *gerfaucun*, *girfaucun*, also *gerfaut*, *gerfault* = Pr. *girfalc*, *gerfalc* = Sp. *gerifalte*, *gerifalco* = Pg. *gerifalte* = It. *girifalco*, *girfalco*, *gerfalco* (cf. MD. *ghiervalk*, D. *giervalk*, MHG. *girvalke*, *gervalke*, G. *gierfalk*, *gerfalk*, also *geierfalke* = ODan. *gerfalk* = Icel. *geirfalki*, adapted from the Rom., with ref. to MHG. *gīr*, G. *geier*, D. *gier*, a vulture, which is prob. connected with OHG. *gīri*, MHG. *gīre*, G. dial. *geier*, greedy, OHG. *giri*, *ger*, MHG. *gīr*, *ger*, also *gierec*, G. *gierig*, greedy, eager, from the same root as E. *yearn*[1], q. v.; cf. Sw. *gamfalk*, a gerfalcon, < *gam* = Icel. *gammr*, a vulture, + *falk*, falcon), < ML. *hierofalco(n-)* (found in Gesner and Kilian, and no doubt earlier, and now the NL. generic name), lit. 'sacred falcon,' < Gr. ἱερός, sacred, + L. *falco(n-)*, falcon, being an adapted translation of the Gr. ἱέραξ, dial. ἴρηξ, a falcon (> NGr. γεράκι, a falcon), a name popularly associated with ἱερός, sacred, but in fact connected only remotely. The spelling *gyrfalcon*, ML. *gyrofalco(n-)*, *gyrofalcus*, rests upon a false etymology, the name being referred to L. *gyrus*, a circle, *gyrare*, turn round in a circle (see *gyre*), in supposed reference to its circling flight; but a circling flight is not peculiar to this falcon, and the ML. forms *gyrofalco(n-)*, *gerofalco(n-)*, etc., are plainly reflections of the Rom. forms.] A large falcon of arctic Europe, *Falco gyrfalco*, or one of other kinds of boreal falcons forming the subgenus *Hierofalco*, of large size, very robust organization, and highly raptorial nature. The continental forms are mostly dark-colored, some of them quite blackish, but others are white, more or less spotted with a dusky color, as those of Iceland and Greenland. Naturalists are not agreed whether there is but a single variable species or several; the latter opinion prevails. See *falcon*, *Hierofalco*.

Above the Chambre of this Chariot, that the Emperour sittethe inne, ben sett upon a Perche 4 or 5 or 6 *Gerfacouns*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 241.

He had . . . staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and haggards for the wild-duck.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

And a great white *gerfalcon* did he hold
Upon his fist.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 14.

gerfaucon†, **gerfawcon**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gerfalcon*.

gerfauk†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gerfalcon*.

gerfaunt†, *n.* [ME., a corrupt form of the Ar. *zarāf*, *zorāfa*, *jorāfa*, a giraffe: see *giraffe*.] A giraffe.

There also ben many bestes, that ben clept **orafles**; in Araybe, thei ben clept *Gerfauntz*; that is a Best pomelee or spotted; that is but a litylle more highe, than is a Stede: but he hathe the Necke a 20 Cubytes long: and his Croup and his Tayl is as of an Hert: and he may loken over a gret highe Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 289.

gerful†, *a.* [ME. *gerful*, *gereful*, *geerful*, equiv. to *gery*, changeable, < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course: see *gyre*.] Changeable; capricious.

To preve in that thi *gerful* violence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 286.

gerhardtite (ger′här-tīt), *n.* [Named after a chemist *Gerhardt* (born in Strasburg 1816, died 1856).] A basic nitrate of copper occurring in dark-green orthorhombic crystals, with cuprite and malachite, at Jerome in Arizona.

gerisht, *a.* [ME. *gerysshe*, *gerysch*; < **gere*, **gire*, a circle, course (see *gerful*), + *-ish*[1].] Wild; inconstant. *Palsgrave*.

Now *gerysshe* glad and anoon after wrothe.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 245.

gerkin†, *n.* See *gherkin*.

gerland†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer*.

ger-laughter†, *n.* [< *ger-* (appar. some corruption) + *laughter*.] Coarse laughter. *Nares*.

Use them as grave counsellors smiles, not as rude hobbinolds *ger-laughters*, who thinke they are never merry except they cast the house out of the windowes with extreame securitie. *Melton*, Sixefold Politician (1609).

gerling (gėr′ling), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *yearling*, with orig. *g*.] A salmon which has returned the second time from the sea. [Local, Eng.]

gerlond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *garland*. *Chaucer*.

germ (jèrm), *n.* [Formerly also *germe* (and *germen*, *germin*, q. v.); < F. *germe* = Pr. *germe*, *germ* = Sp. *gérmen* = Pg. *germen*, *germe* = It. *germe*, < L. *germen*, a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud, germ, embryo; origin uncertain.] **1.** In *biol.*, the first rudiment of any organism; the earliest stage in the development of an organism; the simplest recognizable condition of a living thing; in *bot.*, technically, the embryo of a seed, or, in the Linnean use of the word, the ovary. In popular language often used specifically to denote the mature spores of fungi and of other lower cryptogams, especially of injurious kinds, and, in the case of bacteria, the entire organism.

The *germ* out of which a human being is evolved differs in no visible respect from the *germ* out of which every animal and plant is evolved.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 52.

2. By extension, an early or but slightly developed state of an organism; an early embryo. See *embryo*.

He marks the bounds which Winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender *germ*,
Uninjur'd, with inimitable art. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 194.

3. Some or any microbe or micro-organism; a spore: as, a cholera-*germ*. See *germicide*.

The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be . . . cast-off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their "finished" condition or in a *germ*-stage.
H. C. Bastian, Quain's Med. Dict., p. 533.

4. That from which anything springs or may spring as if from a seed or root; a rudimentary element; a formative principle: as, the *germs* of civil liberty or of prosperity.

Religion then has its *germs* in our nature, and its development is entrusted to our own care.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

The *germ* of the process of synthesis is best illustrated in constructive imagination.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 337.

Germ theory. (*a*) In *biol.*, the doctrine of biogenesis; the theory that living matter cannot be produced by evolution or development from non-living matter, but is necessarily produced from germs or seeds. The doctrine is opposed to that of abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation. See *biogenesis*. (*b*) In *pathol.*, the doctrine that zymotic diseases, together with some not usually classed as zymotic, are due to the presence in the body of living organisms. These organisms, which, so far as they have been positively identified, belong for the most part to the group of bacteria, produce their morbid effects by their

vital activity, and probably in large part by the formation of poisons called *ptomaines*. This doctrine no longer rests upon indirect evidence alone, but also on the positive identification of the peccant organisms in a certain number of diseases, as in phthisis, anthrax, relapsing fever, typhoid fever, and some others. =**Syn.** *Fetus*, *Rudiment*. See *embryo*.

germaint, *a.* See *germane*.

german[1] (jėr'man), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *germane* (q. v.), formerly *germain*, < ME. *germayn*, *german*, *jermayn*, < OF. *germain* = Pr. *german*, *girman* = OSp. *germano*, Sp. *hermano*, akin (as noun, a brother, *hermana*, a sister), = Pg. It. *germano*, < L. *germanus*, near akin (of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father); from the same root as *germen*, a germ: see *germ*. As applied to terms of kindred, this adj. follows its noun, according to the F. idiom.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sprung from the same father and mother or from brothers or sisters: always placed after its noun.

We byeth alle . . . children of holy cherche, brother *germayn* of uader and of moder.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

Ye have no bretheren ne cosius *germayns*.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Brother *german* denotes one who is brother both by the father's and mother's side; cousins *german*, children of brothers or sisters. *Bouvier*.

2†. Nearly related; closely akin.

Wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

3†. Closely connected; germane.

Osr. The carriages, sir, are the hangers.
Ham. The phrase would be more *german* to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

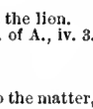
Cousin german. See *cousin*[1].

II.† *n.* One sprung from the same stock; specifically, a full brother, sister, or cousin.

Goe now, proud Miscreant,
Thyselfe thy message do to *german* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 13.

You'll have coursers for cousins, and gennets for *germans*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

German[2] (jėr'man), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Germanus*, a. and n., German, *Germani*, n. pl., the Germans, *Germania*, Germany. The name is prob. of Celtic origin, and is said to mean 'shouters,' or, according to another explanation, 'neighbors.' The G. word for 'German' is *Deutsch*; 'a German,' *ein Deutscher*: see *Dutch*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an important Teutonic race inhabiting central Europe, or to Germany, or to its inhabitants or their language. At the beginning of the Christian era the Germans occupied central Europe eastward to the Vistula, southward to the Carpathians and Danube, and westward to beyond the Rhine. Among their chief tribes were the Suevi, Lombards, Vandals, Heruli, Chatti, Quadi, Ubii, and Cherusci. After the epoch of migrations in the third and fourth centuries, many tribes, as the Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, and Vandals, settled permanently in other regions, and became merged in the new French, Italian, and Spanish nations. In the East the Germans were displaced by Slavs, although important parts of this region have since been Germanized. Since about the twelfth century the Germans have called themselves *die Deutschen*. In medieval and modern times they have occupied a region which has had many political changes, but which has remained of substantially the same extent for centuries. The former Roman-German empire contained various lands not inhabited by Germans. At the present time the Germans form the great majority in the reconstituted German empire; they number over one fourth of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary, chiefly in the western and northwestern parts; there are about 1,000,000 Germans in the Baltic provinces and elsewhere in Russia, and over two thirds of the Swiss are of German race and language. Abbreviated *Ger.* or *G.*—**German Baptists.** See *Dunker*[1].—**German bit, black,** etc. See the nouns.—**German carp,** an English book-name for the *Carassius vulgaris*, or gibelio.—**German Catholic,** one of a religious party or body in Germany whose members seceded from the Roman Catholic Church in 1844 and succeeding years, and gradually adopted various ideas different from those of orthodox Christianity. Its progress was hindered by governmental interference and by internal disputes between the two chief leaders, Ronge and Czerski. After the reaction from the revolution of 1848 nearly all its members were gradually absorbed in other religious bodies.—**German duck.** See *duck*[2].—**German empire.** See *Holy Roman Empire*, under *empire*.—**German flute.** See *flute*[1], 1 (c).—**German fringe, gold, hone, millet,** etc. See the nouns.—**German paste,** a kind of paste composed of pea-meal, sweet almonds, lard, sugar, hay-saffron, and hard-boiled egg, used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and other singing birds.—**German plate-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**German porcelain** and **pottery,** porcelain and pottery produced in Germany. The best-known varieties of German porcelain are those of Meissen (generally called Dresden) and Berlin. Other celebrated factories are those of Anspach, Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, and Grossbreitenbach.—**German sarsaparilla, silver,** etc. See the nouns.—**German sixth,** in *music*, a chord of the extreme sixth, containing the major third and perfect fifth of the bass, as shown in the figure.—**German snipe†,** the dowitcher: so called in distinction from English snipe. Also called *Dutch snipe*.—**German stitch,** a stitch used in worsted-work, in which alternately a tapestry-stitch and a tent-stitch are worked, forming a diagonal line.—**German text,** a form of black-letter with profusely flourished and very large capital letters.



Specimen of German Text.

German tinder. Same as *amadou*.—**German wool.** Same as *Berlin wool* (which see, under *wool*).

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the German race, or a native or an inhabitant of Germany. See I.—**2.** The language of Germany or of the German people, a sub-branch or division of the Teutonic or Germanic branch of Indo-European or Aryan language. Its two principal divisions are the Low German, of the northern or lower part of the country, and the High German, of the southern or higher part. See *High German*, *Low German*, below.

3. Especially, the literary language of Germany. It is one of the High-German dialects, the former court and official dialect of Saxony (though not entirely free from elements of other dialects), and was brought into general learned and literary use, early in the sixteenth century, by Luther's writings, especially by his translation of the Bible.—**High German,** a collective name for the dialects of central and southern Germany, as distinguished from the Low German of the north. The dialects it includes are many and of various groups, as Alemannic, Frankish, Austrian, etc. Its history is divided by the existing literary documents into three periods: Old High German, from the eighth to the twelfth century (the leading dialect Frankish, the literature chiefly Christianizing); Middle High German, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century (one of the leading dialects Swabian, the literature chiefly epic, as the *Nibelungenlied* and *Heldensagen*, and lyric, as the writings of the Minnesingers); and the New High German, or the Modern German, or German from the sixteenth century down. See above.—**Low German,** a collective name for the dialects of northern Germany and the Low Countries, among which the Netherlandish or Dutch and the Plattdeutsch have literatures at the present time. In a restricted sense, the name is applied to the Low German as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. It is divided historically into three periods, Old Low German, Middle Low German, and Modern Low German, corresponding substantially to the periods of High German. The dialects of the Teutonic invaders of Britain were of the Old Low German class. See *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, *Friesic*, *Dutch*, etc.

4. [*l. c.*] In *dancing*: (*a*) An elaborate form of the cotillion, in which round dances predominate and the figures vary according to the invention of the leader, and in which the changing of partners and giving of favors form a special feature. (*b*) An entertainment at which the german exclusively is danced.

There was no *german* that morning, and the hotel band was going through its répertoire for the benefit of a champagne party on the lawn.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 232.

5. [*l. c.*] In *coal-mining*, a straw filled with gunpowder, used as a fuse in blasting. [Eng.]

germander (jėr-man'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *germaunder*, < OF. *germandree*, F. *germandrée* = Pr. *germandrea* (ML. *germandra*, G. *germander*) = Sp. *camedris*, *camedrio* = It. *calamandrea*, *calamandrina*, germander; various corruptions of L. *chamædrys*, wall-germander, < Gr. χαμαίδρυς, later also χαμαίδρυον, germander, < χαμαί, on the ground, + δρῦς, a tree, esp. the oak. Cf. *chameleon*, *camomile*.] A common name for labiate plants of the genus *Teucrium*, but especially for *T. Chamædrys*, having purple flowers, common in England. The water-germander is *T. Scordium*, and the wild germander or wood-germander is *T. Scorodonia*. The germander of the United States is *T. Canadense*.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; holly, ivy, bays, . . . *germander*, flag, orange-trees, lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be stoved.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Her clear *germander* eye
Droopt in the giant-factoried city gloom.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

Bastard or **seaside germander,** of Jamaica, *Stemodia maritima*, an aromatic scrophulariaceous herb.

germane (jėr-mān'), *a.* [Formerly also *germain*; the same as *german*[1], q. v., but directly < L. *germanus*, akin: see *german*[1].] **1†.** Closely akin; german.

Balduine, brother *germane* of the duke of Loraigne.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 10.

Not he alone shall suffer, . . . but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Hence—**2.** Bearing a close relation; relevant; pertinent.

It will give a kind of constituency thoroughly *germane* to the nature and purposes of a county representation, according to the old rule of the constitution. *Gladstone*.

[History], a study of all others the most *germane* to the true and perpetual genius of Oxford.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 8.

Germanic (jėr-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Germaansch* = G. *Germanisch* = Dan. Sw. *Germansk*, *Germansk* = F. *Germanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Germanico*, < L. *Germanicus*, < *Germani*, the Germans.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Germany or the Germans.—**2.** In a wider sense, of or belonging to the peoples of Germany and their kindred, or to their institutions; Teutonic.

II. *n.* The language of the Teutonic or Germanic peoples. See *Teutonic*.

Germanism (jėr'man-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *Germanismus* = Dan. *Germanisme* = Sw. *Germanism* = F. *Germanisme* = It. *Germanismo*; as *German* + *-ism*.] **1.** The quality of being German in feelings or sentiment; regard for or love of German institutions, interests, and ideas.

The German liberals . . . overflow with talk of *Germanism*, German unity, the German nation, the German empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German church, and German science.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 215.

Carlyle was profoundly imbued with *Germanism*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 165.

2. An imitation of German speech; an idiom or phrase copied from the German or resembling German in construction.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms. *Chesterfield*.

Germanist (jėr'man-ist), *n.* [< *German* + *-ist*.] A student of the German language; in a wider sense, a student or one having an expert knowledge of Germanic or Teutonic philology.

We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young *Germanist*. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

germanium (jėr-mā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Germania*, Germany: see *German*.] Chemical symbol, Ge; specific gravity, 5.469; atomic weight, 72.3. An element discovered in 1885 by Winkler in the mineral argyrodite, which is a sulphid of germanium and silver. It is a metal of gray-white color and fine metallic luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts at about 900° C. It does not tarnish in air at ordinary temperature, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, is oxidized by nitric acid, and dissolves in aqua regia. In the periodic system germanium takes the place of the hypothetical eka-silicium, between gallium and arsenic on the one hand and silicon and zinc on the other. Germanium is also said to be present in the mineral euxenite.

Germanization (jėr″man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Germanize* + *-ation*.] The act of Germanizing, or the state of being Germanized.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the *Germanisation*, as opposed to the Russification, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 556.

Germanize (jėr'man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Germanized*, ppr. *Germanizing*. [= F. *germaniser*; as *German*[2] + *-ize*.] **1.** To render German in character or sentiment; cause to conform to German ideals or methods.

When the Empress Anne . . . intrusted the whole administration of the country to her favorite Biron, the German influence became almost exclusive, and the court, the official world, and the school were *Germanized*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 387.

Many Germans, the Swiss so far as they are *Germanized*, the Slavonians, the Fins, and the Turks, are short-headed.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 151.

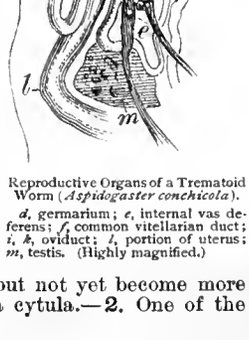
2. To translate into German.

The Dutch hath him who *Germaniz'd* the story
Of Sleidan.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

germ-area (jėrm'ā″rē-ä), *n.* That part of a germinating ovum of some animals where a mass of endoderm-cells are heaped up on the inner surface of a hollow sphere of ectoderm-cells, and which is specially the seat of further germinative processes. See *germ-disk*.

germarium (jėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *germaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *germ(en)*, germ, + *-arium*.] The proper ovarium or ovary of some of the lower animals, as the rhabdocœlous turbellarians and trematoid worms, which evolves the ova, as distinguished from the *vitellarium*.

There is a single or double *germarium*, having nearly the same structure as the ovary of Macrostomum, and the ova are formed in it in the same way.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., [p. 160.



Reproductive Organs of a Trematoid Worm (*Aspidogaster conchicola*).
d, germarium; *e*, internal vas deferens; *f*, common vitellarian duct; *i*, *k*, oviduct; *l*, portion of uterus; *m*, testis. (Highly magnified.)

germ-cell (jėrm'sel), *n.* **1.** A germ when it is a cell, or has the morphological value of a cell; an impregnated ovum about to germinate, but not yet become more than a single cell; a cytula.—**2.** One of the

similar cells of a germinating organism; a cell resulting from segmentation of the vitellus; a blastomere.

The *germ-cell* assimilates the surrounding yolk, and propagates its kind by spontaneous fission, whence the first cell has been termed the primary *germ-cell*, and its progeny the derivative *germ-cell*. *Brande and Cox.*

germ-cup (jėrm'kup), *n.* That germ-form of a germ which is a gastrula. See *gastrula*, and extract under *germ-form*.

germ-disease (jėrm'di-zēz″), *n.* Any disease produced by a microscopic parasite or microbe.

germ-disk (jėrm'disk), *n.* The germ-area of a germ when of a discoidal shape. In a mammal it is specifically the gastrodiscus of a gastrocystis; in other animals it is of a different morphological character, but is always the seat of specially active germination after the formation of the original blastoderm. Also called *germinal disk*.

germen (jėr'men), *n.* [Also *germin;* < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] **1.** A germ; an ovum; an egg, as of a bird, while still in the ovary. [Rare.]

Thon, all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack nature's moulds, all *germens* spill at once,
That make ungrateful man. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

The *germen* in the seed of a plant. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 794.

2†. A shoot or sprout. See the extract.

The tenant for life can cut all that is not timber, with certain exceptions. He cannot cut ornamental trees, and he cannot destroy "*germins*," as the old law calls them, or stools of underwood; and he cannot destroy trees planted for the protection of banks and various exceptions of that kind.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 49.

3. The ovary. Compare *germarium*.

germ-form (jėrm'fôrm), *n.* The form of a germ at any period of its germination or development, with reference to its morphological value. Thus, the cytula, the morula, the blastula, and the gastrula are successive *germ-forms* in the history of most germs.

This highly important and interesting *germ-form* is called the germ-cup, or the . . . gastrula.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 192.

germ-gland (jėrm'gland), *n.* A gland that produces germs; an ovary or spermary; an ovarium or testis; especially, a primitive indifferent gland which is subsequently differentiated into the essential glandular organ of either sex.

In Gordius the excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands* are in both sexes united with the hind-gut.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 185.

germ-history (jėrm'his″tō-ri), *n.* The embryogeny of any given organism; ontogeny: distinguished from *tribal history* or *phylogeny*.

germicidal (jėr'mi-sī-dal), *a.* [< *germicide* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a germicide; germ-killing: as, *germicidal* gases.

Some [organisms], on the other hand, are either in themselves innocuous or are killed when they enter the blood, which is a fluid tissue and acts as a germicide; hence the tissues in a healthy condition are spoken of as *germicidal*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 680.

germicide (jėr'mi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *germ(en)*, a germ, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] That which destroys germs; specifically, a substance capable of killing the germs, microbes, or micro-organisms of certain zymotic diseases, as cholera, or used for that purpose.

These accessions [of fever in whooping-cough] have always with them an increase in the germs of the disease; . . . they are better lessened or prevented by whatever aids the resisting power of the child than by . . . the use of special *germicides*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1774.

germiculture (jėr'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *germ(en)*, a germ, + *cultura*, culture.] The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases. See *germ theory*, under *germ*.

germiculturist (jėr-mi-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *germiculture* + *-ist*.] One who makes artificial cultures of germs, especially of bacteria; a bacteriologist.

The third point — the antiseptic value of these bodies — still remains for the *germiculturist* to determine.
Medical News, LII. 640.

germin†, *n.* Same as *germen*, 2.

germinal (jėr'mi-nal), *a.* [= F. *germinal* = Sp. Pg. *germinal* = It. *germinale*, < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germ*.] Pertaining to or constituting a germ; of the nature of a germ or of germination; germinative: as, *germinal* vesicles; *germinal* ideas or principles.

Those *germinal* ideas of making his mind tell upon the world at large . . . had been sprouting under cover.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 393.

Germinal or living matter is always transparent, colourless, and, as far as can be ascertained by examination with the highest powers, perfectly structureless, and it exhibits these same characters at every period of existence.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 38.

Germinal disk, a germ-disk. — **Germinal epithelium**. See *epithelium*. — **Germinal membrane**, a blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; also, the cell-wall of an ovum. — **Germinal pole**, the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of some animals, as a bird or mammal; the pole of a germ-area. *Quain.* — **Germinal spot**, the nucleolus of a germ-cell or ovum. Also called *macula germinativa* and *spot of Wagner*, because discovered by Wagner, 1836. — **Germinal vesicle**, the nucleus of an ovum, contained in the vitellus and containing the nucleolus or germinal spot: also called *vesicle of Purkinje*, because discovered by Purkinje, 1825. The name, like *germinal spot*, is a misnomer, as this vesicle does not germinate, but soon disappears, and is replaced by a nucleus which includes male elements, in ova which are fecundated and therefore able to germinate; both terms are used chiefly in text-books of human anatomy.

Germinal (zhār-mē-nal′), *n.* [F., < L. *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, offshoot, germ: see *germinal, a.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar. It commenced (in 1794) March 21st and ended April 19th.

germinant (jėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< L. *germinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate*.] Germinating; sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.

Prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 139.

May it not one day be written, for the praise of the American Bar, that it helped to keep the true idea of the state alive and *germinant* in the American mind?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 138.

germinate (jėr'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *germinated*, ppr. *germinating*. [< L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germinare* (> It. *germinare* = Pg. Sp. *germinar* = OF. *germiner*), sprout, bud, germinate, < *germen* (*germin-*), a sprout, bud, germ: see *germ*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act as a germ; begin to undergo development toward a more complete form or state; form or be formed into an embryo, as an impregnated ovum. — **2.** Specifically, to sprout; bud; shoot; begin to vegetate or grow, as a plant or its seed.

Their tree of life shall *germinate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 135.

The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon *germinate*. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

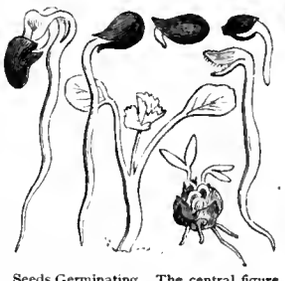
II. *trans.* To cause to sprout; put forth; produce. [Rare.]

In the leafy months of June and July several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named Proclamations, Resolutions, Journals, or Diurnals, "of the Union for Resistance to Oppression."
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 1.

germination (jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *germinacion* = F. *germination* = Sp. *germinacion* = Pg. *germinação* = It. *germinazione*, < L. *germinatio*, sprouting forth, budding, < *germinare*, pp. *germinatus*, sprout, bud: see *germinate*.] The act, process, or result of germinating; the evolution of a germ or seed; the formation of an embryo from an ovum.

The perpetual leaven and *germinations*, the thrustings forth and swelling of his senses.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 12.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The process of development of the embryo of a seed into a perfect plant. The conditions necessary for germination are the presence of moisture, free oxygen, as in atmospheric air, and warmth. Moisture softens the integuments of the seed and relaxes the tissues of the embryo, at the same time dissolving such nutrient matters in the seed as sugar, dextrine, etc., in readiness for their assimilation by the embryo. The absorption of oxygen is necessary for the chemical changes which always accompany growth. The degree of warmth needed to excite to action the vital forces of the plant varies in different species, some seeds, as those of wheat, being capable of germinating upon melting ice, while others require a temperature of over 60° F. During germination various chemical changes take place in the starch and other insoluble material stored up for the use of the embryo in the cotyledons or in the albumen of the seed, rendering them soluble and fit for assimilation, which changes are usually accompanied by an increase of temperature, as is seen in the process of malting. As an immediate result of the growing process thus excited and carried on in the seed, a root is produced which strikes downward, fixing itself in the soil and beginning to absorb thence nourishment for the new plant. At the same time the other extremity of the axis of growth is directed upward and develops a stem and leaves. (*b*) The similar development of a plant from the spore in cryptogams. (*c*) The early period of growth in a bud, as of a bulb or of a rhizome. (*d*) The protrusion and growth of the pollen-tube from the pollen-grain.



Seeds Germinating. The central figure shows a plant which has newly appeared above ground.

germinative (jėr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *germinatif* = Pr. *germinatiu* = Pg. It. *germinativo;* as *germinate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, constituting, or capable of germination; germinal.

germine† (jėr'min), *v. i.* [ME. *germinen;* < OF. *germiner*, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate; sprout.

But save the gemmes in the anmmyte,
That hope of future *germynyng* may be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

germ-layer (jėrm'lā″ėr), *n.* In *biol.*, any blastodermic membrane or blastoderm; any layer of cells, forming a membrane, which enters into the structure of a germ in its early stages. The first is the single blastoderm of a blastula or vesicular morula. By invagination this germ-form becomes a gastrula, with two germ-layers, the hypoblastic blastodermic layer, or endoderm, and the epiblastic blastodermic layer, or ectoderm; development between which two of a third mesoblastic layer of cells, or mesoderm, and subsequent splitting of this into an inner and an outer layer, called splanchnopleure and somatopleure, results in the four germ-layers of most metazoic animals. Names of special germ-layers or germ-membranes are: *blastophylla, epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast, endoderm, ectoderm, mesoderm, somatopleure, splanchnopleure*, etc. They are also called *layers*, as skin-layer, serous layer, etc. See cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.

The Metazoa can alone be considered as true animals, and the origin from two primary *germ-layers* may be held to form the primary character of the animal kingdom.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 68.

germ-membrane (jėrm'mem″brān), *n.* A germ-layer.

germon (jėr'mon), *n.* [< NL. *germo;* origin obscure.] *Orcynus germo*, a fish of the family *Scombridæ*, closely related to the common tunny.

germ-peg (jėrm'peg), *n.* A corruption of *gem-peg*.

germ-plasma (jėrm'plaz″mą), *n.* Protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum, and supposed to influence or determine the character of the resulting organism, by virtue of its special chemical or molecular composition. Germ-plasma may thus be considered, theoretically, as the physical basis of all the phenomena which are grouped under the name of *heredity*.

The *germ-plasma* is regarded as a substance of peculiar chemical or even more special molecular composition, which passes over from one generation to another.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1886, p. 213.

germ-pore (jėrm'pōr), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a pore or pit in the outer integument of a spore, through which the exit of the germ-tube takes place.

Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores;* others perform no such function, and are therefore only simple pores or pits. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 100.

germ-shield (jėrm'shēld), *n.* Same as *notaspis*.

The *germ-shield* is merely the earliest rudiment of that dorsal part which first becomes defined.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 298.

germ-stock (jėrm'stok), *n.* Same as *stoloprolifer*.

germ-tube (jėrm'tūb), *n.* In *cryptogamic bot.*, a tubular or thread-like growth first formed by a spore in germination, which by continued development and cell-division in one or more directions becomes the thallus. In fungi the germ-tube may develop into either the ordinary mycelium or a promycelium.

germule (jėr'mūl), *n.* [< *germ* + dim. *-ule*.] A germ; especially, a small or incipient germ.

The majestic tree of human thought can never be comprehended unless regard is had to the formless *germule* of the psychical life of the zoophite, and ascending evolution is followed up in the animal series.
Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 495.

germ-vesicle (jėrm'ves″i-kl), *n.* In *embryol.*, a germ in a vesicular state. It is either (*a*) a true germ-vesicle or blastula, preceding gastrulation, as in most animals, or (*b*) an intestinal germ-vesicle or gastrocystis, peculiar to mammals; in the latter case it follows gastrulation, and is generally confounded with a blastula; it is what is called in human anatomy the blastodermic vesicle. See *blastosphere, gastrocystis*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

gern, *v.* and *n.* See *girn*.

gernet†, *v.* and *a.* See *yearn*.

gerocomia (jer-ō-kō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *gerocomy*.] Same as *gerocomy*.

gerocomical (jer-ō-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *gerocomy* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to gerocomy. [Rare.]

gerocomy (je-rok'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *gérocomie*, < NL. *gerocomia*, short for **gerontocomia* (cf. LL. *gerontocomium*, < LGr. γεροντοκομεῖον, a hospital for old men, < Gr. γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man, + κομεῖν, take care of.] Medical discussion of the proper regimen for old people. [Rare.]

gerontes (ge-ron'tes), *n. pl.* [Gr. γέροντες, pl. of γέρων (γεροντ-), an old man.] In *Gr. antiq.*, in Dorian states, members of an aristocratic assembly of elders called the gerusia. The geru-

sia of Sparta consisted of the two kings, as its presidents, and thirty members. Candidates for membership were not eligible under sixty years of age, nor unless of distinguished character and station. The gerontes held office for life; their functions were partly deliberative, in that they prepared measures to be laid before the popular assembly, partly executive, and partly judicial. With the ephors and kings, they constituted the supreme authority of the state.

gerontikon (ge-ron′ti-kon), *n.*; pl. *gerontika* (-kä). [LGr. *γεροντικόν*, neut. of Gr. *γεροντικός*, of an old man, < *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of anecdotes and apothegms or sayings of ancient anchorites and monastic fathers.

This is one of the collections of Apophthegmata or *Gerontika* so common in monastic MSS., of which probably no two are alike. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 220.

gerontocracy (jer-on-tok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *κράτος*, power.] Government by old men.

I agree with Mr. Lowe that we are in danger of engendering both a *gerontocracy* and a plutocracy.
Gladstone, quoted in W. R. Greg's Misc. Essays, [1st ser., p. 172.

gerontogeous (je-ron-tō-jē′us), *a.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *γῆ*, the earth.] Belonging to the old world: said of plants, etc.

gerontoxon (jer-on-tok′son), *n.* [< Gr. *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man, + *τόξον*, a bow.] In *med.*, same as *arcus senilis* (which see, under *arcus*).

geropigia, jerupigia (jer-ō-, jer-ō-pij′i-ä), *n.* [Pg. *geropiga*, Sp. *gerapliega*, ME. *gerapigra*, *ierapigra* (cf. mod. pop. E. *hickery-pickery*), all corruptions of *hiera-picra*, q. v.] A factitious liquor exported from Portugal for adulterating port and other wines, and also other beverages. Its composition is various, but it generally contains about one third of strong brandy and two thirds of unfermented grape-juice, strongly sweetened, and colored by rhatany-root, logwood, etc. Very deleterious ingredients are sometimes found in it on analysis.

-gerous. [L. *-ger*, *-gera*, *-gerum:* see *-ger* and *-ous.*] A terminal element in words of Latin origin, the common adjective form of *-ger*, '-bearing,' as in *cornigerous*, etc.

gerrardt, *n.* [ME., also *gerard;* with suffix *-ard*, equiv. to OF. *guerreor, garraour*, a warrior, enemy, < *guerre*, war: see *warrior.*] An enemy; specifically, the enemy—that is, the devil; fiend.

The *gerrard* thus gan hir bigile,
And me also, allas that while!
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Gerres (jer′ēz), *n.* [< L. *gerres*, an inferior salted sea-fish.] A Cuvierian (1829) genus of acanthopterygian fishes.

Gerrhonotidæ (jer-ō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhonotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhonotus:* scarcely distinguished from *Anguidæ*.

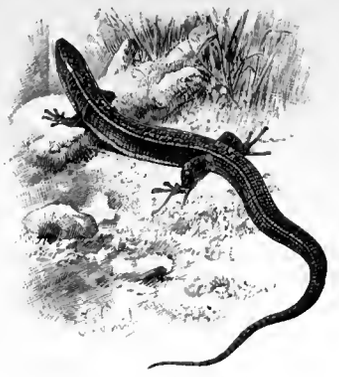
Gerrhonotus (jer-ō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρρον*, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of

Gerrhonotus cæruleus.

lizards, of the family *Anguidæ*, or giving name to the *Gerrhonotidæ*. There are several species in the western United States, as *G. nobilis*, *G. principis*, and *G. multicarinatus*.

Gerrhosauridæ (jer-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerrhosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Gerrhosaurus*. They are characterized by having the clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped; arches present; the supratemporal fossa roofed over; the premaxillary single; and the body with osteodermal plates with regular tubules, formed by a transverse plate anastomosing with perpendicular plates. It is a family of Africa and Madagascar, containing a number of species capable of running with great celerity and of burrowing to some extent in the sand.

Gerrhosaurus (jer-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γέρρον*, anything made of wickerwork, as a shield, screen, etc., + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Gerrhosauridæ;* the basket-lizards. *G. flavigularis* is a South African spe-



Gerrhosaurus flavigularis.

cies, about 12 inches long, of a yellowish-brown color with lighter and darker markings.

gerrick (ger′ik), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish): origin obscure. Cf. *gerrock* (?).] A local English (Cornish) name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*.

Gerridæ (jer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gerris* or *Gerres* + *-idæ.*] **1.** A family of water-bugs, or aquatic heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Gerris*. See *Hydrobatidæ*. Also written *Gerrida*, *Gerrides*.—**2.** A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gerres*. They have a compressed body, protractile jaws, lower pharyngeal bones generally coalesced in the adult, a long dorsal fin with the anterior portion spinigerous, anal fin moderate or short and with two to four spines, and four complete sets of gills and pseudobranchiæ. The species are numerous, and representatives occur in all tropical and subtropical seas. Most of them are of small size, rarely exceeding 5 or 6 inches.

Gerris (jer′is), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *γέρρον*, a shield or other thing made of wickerwork.] The name-giving genus of bugs of the family *Gerridæ*. *Fabricius*, 1794.

The old name, *Gerris*, by which many of these insects [*Hydrobatidæ*] were formerly known, has become obsolete, by reason of its having been used for various insects not generically connected. . . . Our most common species, G. remigis, has been taken from *Gerris*, and is now placed in the genus Hygrotrechus. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 267.

gerrock (ger′ok), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *gerrack* and *gerrocks*. Cf. *gerrat, gerrit*, a samlet, perhaps < Gael. *gearr*, short.] A local Scotch name of the coalfish.

gerrymander (ger′i-man-dėr), *n.* [In humorous imitation of *salamander*, from a fancied resemblance to this animal of a map of one of the districts formed in the redistricting of Massachusetts by the legislature in 1811, when Elbridge *Gerry* was governor. The redistricting was intended (it was believed at the instigation of Gerry) to secure unfairly the election of a majority of Democratic senators. It is now known, however, that he was opposed to the measure.] In *U. S. politics*, an arbitrary arrangement of the political divisions of a State, in disregard of the natural or proper boundaries as indicated by geography or position, made so as to give one party an unfair advantage in elections. The effect of such a proceeding has sometimes been to secure to a party a majority in the legislature of a State, or in its quota of members of Congress, at an election in which the opposite party received a majority of the total number of votes.

gerrymander (ger′i-man-dėr), *v. t.* [< *gerrymander*, *n.*] **1.** To district, as a State, by the unfair arrangement called a gerrymander; arrange arbitrarily and unfairly, as the boundaries of political divisions, for the sake of partisan advantage in elections.—**2.** To shift and manipulate, as facts, so as to force an agreement with a preconceived notion. [Rare.]

Gerrymandering dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVIII. 123.

gersdorffite (gėrz′dȯrf-īt), *n.* [Named after Hofrath von *Gersdorf*, proprietor of a nickel-mine where the mineral was first found.] A mineral consisting of nickel sulphid and nickel arsenide, having a silver-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

Gershonite (gėr′shon-īt), *n.* [< *Gershon* + *-ite*[2].] Among the ancient Hebrews, a descendant of Gershon, son of Levi, and a member of the second in rank of the three great families of the Levites. It was the duty of the Gershonites, when the tabernacle was moved, to carry the coverings and hangings.

gersomet, gersumet, *n.* [Also *gressom, grassum, gressam, gressome, gressume, gressoin*, etc.; < ME. *gersum*, < AS. *gersum, gersum*, treasure, riches, < Icel. *görsemi, gersemi*, a costly thing, a jewel.] **1.** Riches; wealth; treasure.—**2.** Bonus; extra payment, such as a fine exacted from a tenant on the transfer of his holding, or a sum by way of commutation in advance in compensation for a reduction of the rate of rent under the lease.

Norwich . . . paide unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it paieth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a *gersume* to the queene.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 474.

gerund (jer′und), *n.* [< LL. *gerundium*, also called *gerundivus modus* (see *gerundive*), < *gerundus*, another form of *gerendus*, neut. *gerundum, gerendum*, only in oblique cases, the gerundive and gerund, respectively, of *gerere*, carry, carry on, perform: so called because, according to the old grammarians, the gerund prop. expressed the doing or the necessity of doing something.] The name given originally by grammarians to a Latin verbal noun, used in oblique cases with an infinitival value: as, *amandi, amando, amandum*, 'loving'; hence applied also in other languages to somewhat kindred formations: *e. g.*, in Sanskrit to forms in *tvā, ya*, etc., having the value of indeclinable adjectives: as, *gatvā, -gatya*, 'going'; in Anglo-Saxon to a dative infinitive after *tō:* as, *gōd tō etanne*, 'good to eat' (that is, 'good for eating'). Abbreviated *ger.*

gerund-grinder (jer′und-grīn″dėr), *n.* A pedant; a pedagogue. [Humorous.]

The world is governed by names; and with the word pedagogue has been ludicrously associated the idea of a pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder*, and a bum-brusher. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, lix.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governours, *gerund-grinders*, and bear-leaders to view themselves in. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 112.

gerund-grinding (jer′und-grīn″ding), *n.* Plodding or pedantic grammatical or other study or teaching. [Humorous.]

Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 33.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 4.

gerundial (jē-run′di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gerundium*, gerund, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *gerundival.*

II. *n.* Same as *gerundive.*

Not to mention exceptional cases, the Latins regularly employed the *gerundial* both actively and passively.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundially (jē-run′di-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund.

The Icelandic active participle is used *gerundially* as a passive. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxix.

gerundival (jē-run′di-val or jer-un-dī′val), *a.* [< *gerundive* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerundive. Also *gerundial.*

The line between the *gerundival* and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 119.

gerundive (jē-run′div), *n.* [= F. *gérondif* = Pr. *gerundiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *gerundio* = D. *gerundium* = G. Dan. *gerundium;* < LL. *gerundivus:* see *gerund.*] A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, as *amandus*, 'to be loved, requiring to be loved,' but also used in the grammars of other languages, as Sanskrit, to indicate verbal adjectives having a like office. Also *gerundial.*

gerundively (jē-run′div-li), *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive; as or in place of a gernnd or gerundive.

gerusia (ge-rö′si-ä), *n.* [L. *gerusia*, < Gr. *γερουσία*, < *γέρων* (*γεροντ-*), an old man. Cf. *senate*, of similar origin.] A senate or council of elders in many ancient Dorian states, particularly that of Sparta. It was the aristocratic element in the Dorian polity, corresponding to the boule, or democratic senate, in most Ionic states. See *gerontes.*

gervao (ger-vä′ō), *n.* [Braz.] The *Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis*, a verbenaceous herb of the West Indies and South America, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. The leaves have been used to adulterate tea.

gerver (jėr′vėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the spotted rusa deer. Also called *gower.*

gery†, *a.* [ME. (equiv. to mod. E. **gyry*), < **ger, *gere, *geer* (also in comp. *gerful*, q. v.), < OF. *gir* = Pr. *gir* = Sp. Pg. It. *giro*, gyre, turn (see *gyre*, *n.*), + *-y*[1].] Changeable; fickle.

Right so gan *gery* Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 678.

His second hawke waxed *gerye*,
And was with flying wery.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke.

Geryonia (jer-i-ō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesueur, 1809), < L. *Geryon*, < Gr. Γηρυών, Geryon, a three-bodied giant, lit. 'the shouter,' < γηρύειν, cry, shout.] The typical genus of the family *Geryoniidæ*. It is characterized by 6 radial canals without a lingual cone, and by having the process of the auditory organ inclosed in a vesicle lying in the gelatinous substance of the disk, near the edge of the latter. *G. umbella* is an example.

Geryoniidæ (jer″i-ō-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Geryonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*. It is characterized by an umbrella with cartilaginous ridges, 8 to 12 marginal peroniæ and as many acoustic vesicles, 4 to 6 tubular marginal tentacles, with as many canals leading into the radial canal, foliaceous gonads, and a long cylindroconic manubrium or gastric pedicle with a proboscis-like oral portion. Also written *Geryonidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

gesettes-land†, *n.* Same as *gafol-land*.

gesith (AS. pron. ge-sēᵺ′), *n.* [AS. *gesīth*, a companion, comrade, in particular, as in def. (= OS. *gisith* = OHG. *gisindo*, MHG. *gesinde* = Goth. *gasinthja*, a companion), < *ge-*, implying 'together' (see *i-*), + *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*[1] and *send*.] In Anglo-Saxon England, one of the comitatus or personal following of a noble, and especially of the king. The king's gesiths stood in close relation to his person, depended upon his favor, and formed the basis of the order of thanes or lower nobility.

The most eminent of the persons who, in the relation of *gesith* or comes to the king, held portions of folkland or of royal demesne, and were bound to him by the oath of fealty. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 52.

The "comrade," on the other hand — the *gesith* or thegn as he was called — bound himself to follow and fight for his lord. *J. R. Green*, Making of Eng., p. 168.

gesling†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gosling*.

Gesnera (jes′nē-rạ), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Gesneraceæ*, including about 50 species of tropical America, mostly Brazilian. They have tuberous roots, herbaceous stems with opposite leaves, and usually red or orange flowers. Most of the species are ornamental, and several are frequent in greenhouses.

Gesneraceæ (jes-nē-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gesneraceus*: see *gesneraceous*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, with irregular corollas, didynamous stamens, and a one-celled ovary with two parietal many-seeded placentæ. It is nearly allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. It includes about 70 genera and 700 species, natives of tropical or subtropical regions, especially of America. They are herbs or shrubs, with usually opposite leaves, and with large, showy, and often very handsome flowers. Among the larger genera are *Gesnera*, *Gloxinia*, *Cyrtandra*, *Æschynanthus*, and *Achimenes*, many species of which are found in cultivation. The succulent fruits of some species are edible.

gesneraceous (jes-nē-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *gesneraceus*: < *Gesnera*, q. v.] Belonging or pertaining to the *Gesneraceæ*.

Gesneria (jes-nē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Conrad von *Gesner*: see *Gesnerian*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Scoparia*. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Robineau-Desvoidy*, 1830.

Gesnerian (ges-nē′ri-an), *a.* [< *Gesner* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Conrad von Gesner (otherwise written Gessner), a naturalist and scholar of Zürich (1516–65), author of important works on zoölogy, botany, medicine, philology, etc.

gesse†, *v.* A Middle English form of *guess*[1].

gesso (jes′sō), *n.* [It., plaster, chalk, lime, < L. *gypsum*, plaster: see *gypsum*.] In the *fine arts*: (*a*) A prepared mass or surface of plaster, usually as a ground for painting.

When a smooth stone surface was to be painted, a thin coat of whitening or fine *gesso* was laid as a ground. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 46.

Hence, by extension — (*b*) Any preparation applied to a surface to fit it to receive painting.

[A shield] is formed of wood faced with canvas, on which is laid a *gesso* to receive the painting and gilding. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, III. 497.

Gesso duro [It.: *gesso*, plaster; *duro*, hard], a fine prepared hard plaster used for works of sculpture; hence, a bas-relief composed of this material, generally colored as if in imitation of terra-cotta, and mounted in a frame wholly or in part of carved wood. These bas-reliefs are not uncommon in Italy; among them are works of some of the great masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The fine *gesso duro* of this relief, . . . which is in some respects superior to the marble, perhaps represents the master's original conception. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 123, note.

gest[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*[1].

gest[2]† (jest), *n.* [< ME. *gest*, *geste*, a deed, achievement, event, more commonly a story of deeds or adventures, an entertaining tale (now used only in this sense, and spelled *jest*: see *jest*), < OF. *geste*, F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesta* (usually as pl.), < ML. *gesta*, a deed, deeds, fem. (sc. *res*, thing) or neut. pl. of L. *gestus*, done, pp. of *gerere*, bear, carry, carry on, do, perform: see *gerent*, and cf. *gest*[3], etc.] **1.** That which is done; an act, deed, or achievement.

The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

And surely no ceremonies of dedication, no, not of Solomon's temple itself, are comparable to those sacred *gests* whereby this place was sanctified. *Mede*, Churches.

2. A tale of achievement or adventure; a story; a romance.

The halle was al ful, ywis,
Of hem that writen olde *gestes*,
As ben on trees rokes nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1515.

Ac for I can noither tabre ne trompe ne telle none *gestes*,
Farten, ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen,
Iape ne Iogly ne gentlych pype.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 230.

This Egea, the *gest* saia, was a iust lady.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12772.

gest[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *gesten*; from the noun. Now used in a particular sense, and spelled *jest*, q. v.] To tell stories or romances.

But trusteth wel, I am a Southren man,
I can nat *geste*, rom, raf, ruf, by lettre,
Ne, God wot, rym holde I but litel bettre.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 43.

I haue ioye forto *gest*
Of the lambe of love with-oute othe.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

gest[3]† (jest), *n.* [< F. *geste* = Sp. Pg. It. *gesto*, < L. *gestus*, carriage, posture, gesture, < *gerere*, bear, carry, refl. bear oneself, behave: see *gest*[2].] **1.** Bearing; carriage of one's person; deportment.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honourable *gest*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

2. Gesture.

The Porter eke to her did lout with humble *gestes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 26.

A slender tender Boy
Where grace and beautie for the prize doo play: . . .
Grace in each part and in each *gest*, alike.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

gest[4]†, *n.* [A var. of *gist*[1].] **1.** A stage, rest, or stop in traveling: same as *gist*[1].

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for 's parting. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A list of the several stages of a journey; an itinerary; specifically, a roll or journal of the several days and stages prearranged for a royal progress in England. Many such gests are extant in the heralds' office.

gestant (jes′tant), *a.* [< L. *gestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gestare*, bear, carry, freq. of *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry: see *gerent*, *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] Burdened; charged; laden; pregnant: as, "clouds *gestant* with heat," *Mrs. Browning*. [Rare.]

gestation (jes-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gestation* = It. *gestazione*, < L. *gestatio(n-)*, a carrying, < *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] **1**†. A bearing or carrying; exercise by being carried.

Gestation in a carriage or wagon.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 34.

But nothing is there more holesome than walking and *gestation*; which is an exercise performed many waies.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxviii. 4.

The *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. The act or condition of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

The symptoms of spurious pregnancy are occasionally so close an imitation of those of true *gestation* as to present great difficulties in their diagnosis. *Quain*, Med. Dict.

Dorsal gestation, the carrying of eggs or embryos in brood-pouches on the back, as is done by many batrachians, as of the genera *Pipa*, *Nototrema*, and others. — **Extra-uterine gestation**, pregnancy in which the fetus lies outside of the uterus, as in the Fallopian tube or in the peritoneal cavity. — **Mammary** or **pouch gestation**, the carrying of prematurely born young in the mammary pouch or marsupium, where they adhere to the nipples, as is usual with marsupial mammals. — **Oral gestation**, the carrying of eggs in the mouth till they hatch, as is done by many fishes. — **Uterine gestation**, the ordinary gestation or pregnancy of mammals.

gestatorium (jes-tạ-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gestatoria* (-ạ). [ML., < L. *gestare*, bear, carry: see *gestant*.] In the middle ages, a portable object or utensil, specifically an ecclesiastical utensil, such as a portable shrine, a feretory for relics, or the like.

gestatory (jes′tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *gestatorius*, that serves for carrying, < *gestare*, carry: see *gestant*.] **1**†. Capable of being carried or worn.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, etc. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

gestic[1]† (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gests; legendary; romantic.

gestic[2] (jes′tik), *a.* [< *gest*[3] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to action or motion, specifically to dancing: as, "the *gestic* art," *Scott*. [Rare.]

And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestic* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 253.

gesticular (jes-tik′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *gesticulus*, a gesture, + *-ar*[2].] Full of or characterized by varied action or motion; gesticulatory. [Rare.]

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, xiii.

gesticulate (jes-tik′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gesticulated*, ppr. *gesticulating*. [< L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulari* (> It. *gesticolare* = Pg. Sp. *gesticular* = F. *gesticuler*), make mimic gestures, < *gesticulus* (found first in LL.), a mimic gesture, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture: see *gest*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To make gestures; express thoughts or desires, or emphasize or illustrate speech, by motions of the body or any part of it, especially the hands and arms.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal, if not superior, eagerness.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlii.

II. *trans.* To express or represent by gestures; imitate; enact. [Rare.]

To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

The whole day passed in shouting and *gesticulating* our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the heights on the opposite side of the river.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 227.

gesticulation (jes-tik-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *gesticulation* = Sp. *gesticulacion* = Pg. *gesticulação* = It. *gesticulazione*, *gesticolazione*, < L. *gesticulatio(n-)*, < *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] **1.** The act or practice of gesticulating or making gestures: as, his *gesticulation* is awkward.

Gesticulation, which is an emotional manifestation, must be distinguished from pantomime, which is part of intellectual language. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 176.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the head, body, or limbs.

At which [a strange and sudden music], they fell into a magical dance, full of præposterous change and *gesticulations*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man, who has lost the government of the centre of gravity. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xi.

=**Syn.** See *gesture*.

gesticulator (jes-tik′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gesticulateur* = Pg. *gesticulador* = It. *gesticolatore*, < LL. *gesticulator*, < L. *gesticulari*, gesticulate: see *gesticulate*.] One who gesticulates, or makes gestures or postures.

The word minstrel had had a separate history before it became synonymous (as in the Catholicon Anglicum of 1843) with *gesticulator*, histrio, joculator, and other names for strolling entertainers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 480.

He was a violent partisan of the Conservatives, and being a good stutterer, an excitable character, and a violent *gesticulator*, it soon became evident that he was in some measure the butt of his companions.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 552.

gesticulatory (jes-tik′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *gesticulate* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; representing by gestures.

gestion†, *n.* [< F. *gestion*, < L. *gestio(n-)*, a managing, doing, performing, < *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, carry, manage: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] **1.** Operation; orderly process.

Is she a woman that objects this slight, able to worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*?
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, p. 79.

2. In *French law*, administration in office.

gestning†, *n.* [< ME. *gestning*, an entertainment, < *gest*, guest: see *guest*.] Lodging; entertainment; hospitality.

The Admiral haueth to his *gestninge*
Other half hundred of riche kinges.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

gestour†, *n.* [ME., also *gestiour*, now *jester*, q. v.] A story-teller; a narrator of exploits or adventures.

Mynestralles,
And *gestiours*, that tellen tales
Both of wepinge and of game.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1198.

Fifty clodcde [clothed] *gestours*,
To many men he dede honours,
In countreys fer and nere.
Launfal (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I.).

gestural (jes'tūr-ạl), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-al.*] Pertaining to gesture.

gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* [< ML. *gestura*, a mode of action, < L. *gerere*, pp. *gestus*, bear, refl. bear oneself, behave, act: see *gest*[2], *gest*[3].] 1†. Movement of the body or limbs; carriage of the person.

Be in *gesture* & behaulour comely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 71.

There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very *gesture*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

This for her shape I love; that for her face;
This for her *gesture* or some other grace.
Carew, The Spark.

2. A motion of the head, body, or limbs expressive of thought, sentiment, or passion; any action or posture intended to express a thought or a feeling, or to emphasize or illustrate what is said.

Tullie saieth well: The *gesture* of man is the speech of his bodie; and therefore reason it is that, like as the speeche must agree to the mater, so must also the *gesture* agree to the minde. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric, p. 225.

Their *gestures* nimble, dark eyes flashing free.
Byron, Childe Harold.

He [Cheyte Sing] even took off his turban, and laid it in the lap of Hastings, a *gesture* which in India marks the most profound submission and devotion.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

His [D'Israeli's] *gesture* was abundant; he often appeared as if trying with what celerity he could move his body from one side to another, and throw his hands out and draw them in again.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 150.

The lower the intellectual condition of the speaker and the spoken-to, the more indispensable is the addition of tone and *gesture*.
Whitney, Nat. and Origin of Lang., p. 294.

3†. Bearing; behavior, in a general sense.

If you do love Rosalind so near the heart as your *gesture* cries it out, when your brother marries Aliena, shall you marry her? *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Gesture, Gesticulation.* These words may have the same meaning, but *gesture* is more common to represent the thing, while *gesticulation* generally represents the act, and especially vigorous, varied, and rapid action: as, rapid and abundant *gesticulation*; a slight *gesture* of impatience.

We say with literal truth that a look, a tone, a *gesture*, is often more eloquent than elaborate speech.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 283.

Attendant on strong feeling, especially in constitutions young or robust, there is usually a great amount of mere bodily vehemence, as *gesticulation*, play of countenance, of voice, and so on. This counts as muscular work, and is an addition to brain work.
A. Bain, Corr. of Forces, p. 230.

gesture (jes'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gestured*, ppr. *gesturing*. [< *gesture*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To gesticulate; make gestures.

For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 250.

II. *trans.* To accompany or enforce with gesture or action.

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read nor *gestured* as beseemeth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

gesture-language (jes'tūr-lang″gwāj), *n.* A language of gestures; a body of signs for thought consisting of movements of the hands, arms, etc.; sign-language.

The *gesture-language*, of a very considerable degree of development, of the prairie tribes of American Indians; or such signs as are the natural resort of those who by deafness are cut off from ordinary spoken intercourse with their fellows. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

gestureless (jes'tūr-les), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-less.*] Without gesture; free from gestures.

gesturement† (jes'tūr-ment), *n.* [< *gesture* + *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation.

Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and *gesturement*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 46.

gesturer (jes'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who gesticulates; an actor.

[The poet] may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters. *W. Webbe*, Eng. Poetry, p. 95.

gesture-speech (jes'tūr-spēch), *n.* Same as *gesture-language*. [Rare.]

Possessing a copious and voluble vocabulary, largely supplemented by *gesture-speech*, or shrug-language, and violating in their articulation the usual powers of written characters, they [French ornithologists] not only acquired a trick of Gallicizing technical words, but they also cultivated a characteristic habit of rising superior to orthography. *Bull. U. S. Geol. Survey*, V., No. 4, 1880, p. 691.

gesturous† (jes'tūr-us), *a.* [< *gesture* + *-ous.*] Using gestures; gesticulatory.

Some be as toylinge, *gesturous*, and counterfeicting of anything by ymitation, as Apes.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 97.

geswarp (ges'wârp), *n.* See *guess-warp*.

get[1] (get), *v.*; pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got* or *gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [Formerly also *gett*; dial. *git*; ME. *geten* (rarely *zeten*, pret. *gat*, pl. *gaten*, *geten*, pp. *geten*, later *goten*), < AS. *gitan*, *gytan*, *gietan*, take, obtain, very rare in the simple form, but frequent in comp., *ā-gitan*, get, *and-gitan*, *on-gitan*, understand, *an-gitan*, *on-gitan*, seize upon, *be-gitan* (> E. *beget*), *for-gitan* (> E. *forget*), *ofer-gitan*, forget, *under-gitan*, understand (pret. *-geat*, pl. *-gēaton*, pp. *-geten*), and in the other tongues usually in like compounds; = OS. *bi-getan*, *far-getan* = OFries. *ur-jeta*, *for-jeta* = MD. *ver-ghiten*, D. *ver-geten* = MLG. *vor-getten*, LG. *ver-geten* = OHG. *ir-gezzan*, *pi-gezzan*, *fer-gezzan*, MHG. *vergezzen*, G. *vergessen* = Icel. *geta*, get, = Sw. *för-gäta* = ODan. *for-gætte*, forget (cf. Sw. *gitta* = Dan. *gide*, feel inclined to, *gjette*, guess), = Goth. *bi-gitan*, find, obtain, = L. *-hendere* (√ *hed*), in comp. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize (> ult. E. *prehend*, etc., *prize*[1], *prison*, etc.), and in *prœda*, booty, prey (> E. *prey*), *prœdium*, property, estate, *hedera*, ivy (that which clings), etc.; = Gr. *χανδάνειν* (√ *χαδ*), seize: the orig. meaning being 'seize, take,' whence the wide range of special applications, to express any kind of literal or figurative attainment.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To obtain; procure; gain; win; attain to; acquire by any means: as, to *get* favor by service, or wealth by industry; to *get* a good price; to *get* an advantage; to *get* possession; to *get* fame or honor.

Thei brought be-fore theym all the riche prise that thei hadde *geten*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

"Me list not" (said the Elfin knight) "receave
Thing offred, till I know it well be *gott*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 19.

His holy arm hath *gotten* him the victory. Ps. xcviii. 1.

Wisdom not only *gets*, but *got* retains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

I told you 'twas in vain to think of *getting* Money out of her: She says, if a Shilling won'd do't, she wou'd not save you from starving or hanging.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

In the Spring the wanton lapwing *gets* himself another crest. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. Specifically, to obtain by labor; earn; win by habitual effort: as, to *get* one's own living; to *get* coal. As a technical term in coal-mining, *getting* includes all the operations, from the holing or undercutting of the coal to the hauling of it to the shaft ready to be raised to the surface.

I am a true labourer; I earn that I eat, *get* that I wear.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

3. To beget; procreate; generate.

There the Aungelle commaunded Adam that he scholde duelle with his Wyf Eve: of the whiche he *gatt* Sethe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 67.

Make him *get* sons and daughters,
Young giants. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

4. To acquire mental grasp or command of; commit to memory; learn: as, to *get* a lesson.

Lo, Yates! without the least finesse of art,
He gets applause—I wish he'd *get* his part.
Churchill, Rosciad.

His stock, a few French phrases *got* by heart,
With much to learn, but nothing to impart.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 375.

5. To prevail on; induce; persuade.

Their king Groffarius [they] *get* to raise his pow'rful force; Who, must'ring up an host of mingled foot and horse, Upon the Troians set. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 443.

Their friends could not *get* them to speak.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 239.

6. To cause or procure to be: with a past participle qualifying the object: as, to *get* a thing done.

Those things I bid you do; *get* them dispatch'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4.

Put Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To *get* my warrant quickly sign'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 76.

Neither can it be said that he who *gets* a wrong done by proxy is less guilty than if he had done it himself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 167.

7. To carry; betake: used reflexively.

She *gets her* downe in a lower roome,
Where sundrie seamen she espies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 330).

Arise, *get thee* out from this land, and return unto the land of thy kindred. Gen. xxxi. 13.

Come, and *get you* to bed quickly, that you may up betime i' the morning. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

8. To lay hold on; capture; seize upon.

The plebeians have *got* your fellow-tribune,
And hale him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

I am not valiant neither,
But every puny whipster *gets* my sword.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

9. To exert effort upon or in regard to; effect movement of or about: used with reference to a great variety of actions, and followed by a qualifying adverb: as, to *get* a piece of work *along* (carry it forward), *get in* hay, *get* a ship *off* from a bar, *get out* a book (procure its printing and publication) or a warrant (procure the issue of one), *get together* an army, *get up* a meeting, etc.

We'll *get in* [into the farce] some hits at Sabbatarianism, . . . some bits of clap-trap.
Shirley Brooks, Sooner or Later, I. 143.

10. In compound tense-phrases with *have* and *had*, used pleonastically (thus, I *have got*, I *had got* = I have, I had) to indicate either (*a*) possession, as he *has got* a cold; what *have* you *got* in your hand? or (*b*) obligation or necessity, as he *has got* to go, you *have got* to obey (= he has to go, you have to obey, but colloquially with more emphatic meaning).

Thou *hast got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

Get you (or **thee**) **gone**, go; be off; begone.

Go, *get you gon:* heuce, hence, vn-lucky Race!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

To get a good offing. See *offing.*—**To get by heart.** See *heart.*—**To get ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To get hand**†. See *hand.*—**To get in.** (*a*) To lay up; store; provide: as, to *get in* one's fuel or flour. (*b*) To produce an effect by; make an impression with: as, to *get in* one's work. [Colloq.]—**To get off.** (*a*) To draw or pull off; haul away; remove; release: as, to *get* one's coat *off*; to *get* a ship *off* from a bar. (*b*) To secure the release or acquittal of; bring off in safety; clear.

The Duke is coming: I don't find it certain, however, that the Pretender is *got off*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 27.

(*c*) To sell; dispose of: as, to *get off* goods. (*d*) To utter; deliver; perpetrate (usually implying a slur): as, to *get off* a poor joke. [Slang, U. S.]—**To get on,** to put on; draw or pull on; don, as a garment.

Get on thy boots: we'll ride all night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

To get one's back up, to get one's dander up, to get one's gruel, to get one's monkey up, to get one's second breath, etc. See the nouns.—**To get out.** (*a*) To draw out; disengage, as a sword or a watch. (*b*) To produce; reveal; bring forth.

Then take him to develop, if you can,
And hew the block off, and *get out* the man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 270.

The lark could scarce *get out* his notes for joy.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

To get religion, to experience a change of heart; become converted. See *conversion*, 3. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had come to Andover to *get religion*, and the pursuit of this object was seldom interfered with by such episodes as the one just related.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 6.

That glory-hallelujah variety of cunning or delusion, compounded of laziness and catalepsy, which is popular among the shouting sects of plantation darkies who *git religion* and fits twelve times a year.
The Atlantic, XVIII. 79.

To get the better end of. See *end.*—**To get the better of.** See *the better* (*b*), under *better*[1], *n.*—**To get the bulge on one, to get the dead-wood on one, to get the drop, to get the floor, to get the grand bounce, to get the hang of, to get the head, to get the mitten,** etc. See the nouns.—**To get together,** to gather up; collect.

Get your apparel *together*, . . . meet presently at the palace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

To get up. (*a*) To contrive; prepare; organize; arrange for: as, to *get up* an entertainment, an excursion party, etc.

I see it is a trick
Got up betwixt you and the woman there.
Tennyson, Dora.

This world's great show, that took in *getting up*
Millions of years, they finish ere they sup.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

(*b*) To compile or write; prepare: as, to *get up* a petition or a report. (*c*) To pile up; stack; rick.

If *got up* damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 266.

(*d*) To study up; acquire a sufficient knowledge of: as, to *get up* a subject for dissertation or debate.

It is comparatively easy for an author to *get up* any period with tolerable minuteness in externals, but readers and audiences find more difficulty in getting them down, though oblivion swallows scores of them at a gulp.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 208.

(*e*) To dress; array; equip: as, the costume or character was well *got up*; to *get* one's self *up* regardless of expense. [Colloq.]

I arrived here in safety—in complexion like an Ethiopian serenader half *got up*, and so broiled and peppered that I was more like a devilled kidney than anything else I can think of. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 95.

She isn't downright pretty either. But she's *got up* exquisitely. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

(*f*) To do up, as muslins and laces; specifically, to clear-starch, iron, flute, etc.

She *got up* Mrs. Reed's lace frills, and crimped her nightcap borders. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

(*g*†) To make up; recover.

Mr. Beachamp and my selfe bought this little ship, and have set her out, . . . partly to *gett up* what we are formerly out.
Weston, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 115.

To get wind, to become known; leak out.

I don't know what's the reason, but in England, if a thing of this kind [a duel] *gets wind*, people make such a pother, that a gentleman can never fight in peace and quietness. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

To get wind of, to learn as by accident: said of something intended to be concealed.—**To get with child.** See *child*.—**Syn.** *Get* means to 'come into possession of' in any way, and is thus practically synonymous with a great number of words expressing particular phases of that notion, as *gain, obtain, procure, secure, acquire, earn, bring, win, seize, steal, borrow, find, achieve, realize, beget*, etc. It also runs off into a wide range of idiomatic use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make acquisition; gain.

Whilst he was Secretary of State and Prime Minister he had *gotten* vastly, but spent it as hastily.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

The priests *get* (though that is but for a time), but the king and the people lose. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 33.

2. To make progress in a specific direction or manner; come into a different state or relation; become or come to be: from the reflexive use of the transitive verb (see I., 7): followed by a modifying or explanatory word or phrase. See phrases below.

Whi *got* thow not to horse, thow and thy peple?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

Harold having once *gotten* into the Throne, he carried himself with great Valour and Justice for the Time he sate in it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 19.

We weighed anchor and set sail, and before ten we *gat* through the Needles. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 6.

I saw at Monte Leone some antient inscriptions, and begun to be sensible that we were *got* into a very bad country for travelling.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

I am not warm enough even now, but am gradually *getting* acclimated in that respect.
Hawthorne, English Note-Books, I. 12.

Men's wishes eventually *get* expressed in their faiths.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 177.

3. To go; start; be off. [Low, western U. S.]

The driver finally mounted his box, . . . and, as he yelled to them [his horses] to *git*, . . . all started on a run.
Rocky Mountains, p. 149.

4. To be able; manage: used with an infinitive: as, I didn't *get to go*. [Colloq., Pennsylvania, U. S.]—**To get aboard.** See *aboard*, 1.—**To get above**, to rise superior to; look down upon: as, he is *getting above* his business.—**To get ahead**, to advance; prosper.—**To get along**, to make progress; fare.—**To get asleep**, to fall asleep.—**To get at**, to reach; come to; attain; find out: as, to *get at* a man in a crowd; to *get at* the exact truth about anything.

We *get at* conclusions which are as nearly true as experiment can show, and sometimes which are a great deal more correct than direct experiment can be.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 204.

To get away, to depart; quit; leave.—**To get behind**, to lose ground; fall in the rear or in arrears: as, he is *getting behind* in his work or his payments.—**To get by**, to pass; get past.

I am afeard they will know me: would I could *get by* them! *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, v. 2.

To get down, to descend; come from an elevation.—**To get drunk**, to become intoxicated.—**To get even with.** See *even*[1], *a.*—**To get home**, to arrive at one's place of residence.—**To get in.** (*a*) To obtain or make an entrance; make way into a place, or to an inner or a terminal point: as, no more passengers can *get in*; the steamer *got in* to-day. (*b*) In *falconry*, to go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry. *Encyc. Brit.*—**To get in on the ground floor.** See *floor*.—**To get near**, to approach nearly.—**To get off.** (*a*) To escape; get clear. (*b*) To alight; descend.—**To get on.** (*a*) To mount. (*b*) To proceed; advance; succeed; prosper.—**To get on for** or **to**, to approach; come near to; enter upon: as, she is *getting on to* middle age. [Colloq.]

I was about *getting on for* twelve when father first bought me a concertina.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, III. 193.

To get on the high horse. See *horse*.—**To get on with**, to keep on satisfactory or friendly terms with: as, there is no *getting on with* a suspicious man.

There is no trouble in *getting on with* Butler. He is just as well content with half a loaf as he would be with the whole. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 421.

To get out. (*a*) To escape, as from confinement or embarrassment; depart; go away; clear out: as, take your hat, and *get out*; you were lucky to *get out* of their clutches without loss.

When they were *got out* of the wilderness, they presently saw a Town before them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 153.

(*b*) To come out; leak out; become known: as, the secret soon *got out*.—**To get over.** (*a*) To surmount; overcome: as, to *get over* a wall; to *get over* difficulties.

Some [travelers] . . . *get over* the prejudices of education, of being bigotted to their own [customs], and learn to conform to such as are either innocent or convenient in the several countries they visit.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

This is Prof. Glavinle's evidence, which it is impossible to *get over*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 163.

(*b*) To recover from; obtain relief or release from: as, to *get over* a fever; to *get over* one's sorrow.—**To get quit of**, to get rid of.—**To get rid of**, to disengage one's self from; also, to shift off.

Well, Sir Fretful, I wish you may be able to *get rid* as easily *of* the newspaper criticisms as you do of ours.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

To *get rid of* the appearance of antagonism between science and religion will of itself be one of the greatest benefits ever conferred upon the human race.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 134.

To get round. (*a*) [*Round*, adv.] To go from place to place. [Low, U. S.]

A tough waggon, a moderate load, four good horses, and a skilled driver, seem to be able in the West to go anywhere, or to *get round*, which amounts to the same.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 71.

(*b*) [*Round*, prep.] To take advantage of; circumvent; overpersuade.

One from the land of cakes sought to *get round* a right smart Yankee. *Ruxton*, Life in the Far West, p. 89.

To get shed, shet, or **shut of**, to get rid of. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Things that pass thus soon ont of the Stomach, I suspect, are little welcome there, and Nature makes haste to *get shut of* them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 167.

To get through. (*a*) To pass through and reach a point beyond: as, the Israelites *got through* the Red Sea. (*b*) To come to a conclusion; finish: often in the fuller form *to get through with*.

Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they *get through*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 411.

To get together, to meet; assemble; convene.—**To get up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] To arise; rise from a bed or a seat.

A young woman who would *get up* at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, p. 3.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To ascend; climb. (*c*) As a command to a horse: go! go ahead! [Colloq.]—**To get up and get**, to go away; be off; get out of the way; clear out. [Low, U. S.]—**To get within one**†, to close with an antagonist, so as to prevent him from striking.

He . . . set himself to resist; but I had in short space *gotten within him*, and, giving him a sound blow, sent him to feed fishes. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

[The following specimen of the capabilities of *get*, transitive and intransitive, is given by Dr. Withers:

I *got* on horseback within ten minutes after I *got* your letter. When I *got* to Canterbury, I *got* a chaise for town: but I *got* wet through before I *got* to Canterbury; and I have *got* such a cold as I shall not be able to *get* rid of in a hurry. I *got* to the Treasury about noon, but first of all I *got* shaved and dressed. I soon *got* into the secret of *getting* a memorial before the board, but I could not *get* an answer then; however, I *got* intelligence from the messenger that I should likely *get* one the next morning. As soon as I *got* back to my inn, I *got* supper and *got* to bed. It was not long before I *got* to sleep. When I *got* up in the morning, I *got* my breakfast, and then I *got* myself dressed that I might *get* out in time to *get* an answer to my memorial. As soon as I *got* it, I *got* into the chaise, and *got* to Canterbury by three, and about tea-time I *got* home. I have *got* nothing for you, and so adieu.
P. Withers, Aristarchus (ed. 1822), p. 130.]

get[1] (get), *n.* [As Sc. also written *gait, geat;* < *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** Begetting; breed; offspring: as, a horse of Dexter's *get*.

No *get* of any such sire shall be exempt, etc.
Statutes of Illinois relating to Pedigrees.

2. A child: generally a term of contempt (especially in the form *geat*). [Scotch.]

get[2]†, *n.* See *jet*[1].

get[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jet*[2]. *Chaucer.*

getable, gettable (get'a-bl), *a.* [< *get*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being got or procured; obtainable.

I do not mean to plunder you of any more prints, but shall employ a little collector to get me all that are *getable*.
Walpole, Letters (1769), III. 283.

geten†. An obsolete past participle of *get*[1]. *Chaucer.*

geternt, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

geth†. An obsolete variant of *goeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *go*. *Chaucer.*

getless†, *a.* [< ME. *gettelesse;* < *get*[1] + *-less*.] Having got nothing; empty-handed.

3if we *gettlesse* goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
And say we are gadlynges, agaste for a lyttille [easily frightened]. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2728.

get-nothing (get'nuth'ing), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*.] One who through laziness earns nothing; an idler. [Rare.]

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 192.

getont, getount, *n.* Same as *guidon*.

Euery baronet, euery estat abone hym shal have hys baner displeyd in ye feild, yf he be chyef capteyn; euery knyght, his penoun; euery squier or gentleman, his *getoun* or standard, &c.
Harl. MS., 838, quoted in Archæologia, XXII. 396.

get-penny† (get'pen'i), *n.* [< *get*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. *catchpenny*.] Something by which money is gained; a catchpenny.

Thy deeds [shall be] played i' thy lifetime by the best companies of actors, and be called their *get-penny*.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder Plot, there was a *get-penny!* I have presented that to an eighteen or twentypence audience, nine times in an afternoon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

getront, *n.* An obsolete form of *gittern*.

gettable, *a.* See *getable*.

getter (get'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gets, gains, obtains, or acquires.

Revolve the *getter's* joy and loser's pain,
And think if it be worth thy while to gain.
Rowe, Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

2. One who begets or procreates.

Peace is a very . . . lethargy: . . . a *getter* of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

3. One employed in digging, or in getting out by digging: as, a coal-*getter*.

The set who succeed the holers are called *getters*. These commence their operations at the centre of the wall divisions, and drive out the gibbs, or sprags, and staples.
Ure, Dict., III. 331.

getting (get'ing), *n.* [< ME. *getting, geting;* verbal n. of *get*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of obtaining, gaining, or acquiring.

Get wisdom; and with all thy *getting*, get understanding.
Prov. iv. 7.

2. Procreation; generation.—**3.** Gain; profit.

It is less dishonourable to abridge petty charges than to stoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

Bar. Is 't possible he should be rich?
Lop. Most possible;
He hath been long, though he had but little *gettings*,
Drawing together, sir. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

To my great discontent, do find that my *gettings* this year have been 573*l.* less than my last. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 37.

getting-rock (get'ing-rok), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone which forms the roof of the coal, and is so situated that it can be got or mined at the same time with the coal itself. [Eng.]

get-up (get'up), *n.* [< *get up*, verbal phrase: see *get*[1].] **1.** Equipment; dress; appearance; style.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up*. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xliii.

A New York belle, I suppose, from her *get-up*.
Maud Howe, A Newport Aquarelle, p. 5.

2. The general manner or style of production; external appearance or qualities: as, the *get-up* of the book is excellent.

A hand-book as correct in its statements as this one is neat in its *get-up*. *The American*, XII. 106.

We can do little more than enumerate the publications of the Sunday School Union. They are all attractive in form and *get-up*, and suitable in character for their more especial purpose. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 231.

[Colloq. in both senses.]

Geum (jē'um), *n.* [L., the herb-bennet, avens.] A genus of perennial herbs, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, resembling *Potentilla*, but with erect seeds and long, persistent, geniculate or plumose styles. There are about 30 species, natives of temperate and frigid countries, a dozen of which are found in the United States. The roots of the avens or herb-bennet, *G. urbanum*, of Europe, and of the water-avens, *G. rivale*, of Europe, Asia, and North America, have astringent and tonic properties and a clove-like odor, and are used medicinally, and from their reddish-brown color are sometimes known by the names of *chocolate-root* and *Indian chocolate*. *G. Chiloense*, of Chili, with scarlet or dark-crimson flowers, is cultivated for ornament.

geve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *give*[1].

gewgaw (gū'gâ), *n.* and *a.* [Also (in def. 3) *gewgow;* early mod. E. *gugaw, gygaw, gewgaud*, etc.; corrupted from ME. *givegore* (Ancren Riwle), a gewgaw, trifle, prob. a redupl. form, with the usual variation of vowel, of *give, geve, geove*, often with initial palatal, *give, geve, geove*, a gift, < AS. *gifu*, a gift, < *gifan*, give; for the second element, cf. AS. *geafu*, a gift (only in dat. *gæfe*, gen. pl. *geafena*), equiv. to *gifu*, a gift, and Icel. *-gjöf* in *gyli-gjöf*, showy gifts, gewgaws. A similar reduplication appears in *giffgaff*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble; a gaudy plaything or ornament.

And where as men do honour you as auncient persones, ye shew yourselfe wanton: and whanne folk renne to see *gewgawes* ye are not the last.
Golden Book, From the Emperor to Claudius and his Wife.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal.

Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race
Of hollow *gewgaws*, only dress and face!
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 209.

They think that, though the men may be contented with homespun stuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondness for English modes and *gewgaws*. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 420.

2†. A pipe or flute.

The schepherd vndyr the folde syngythe well wythe his *gygawe* the pype. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 168.

3. A Jew's-harp. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *a.* Showy, without substantial use or worth.

The *gewgaw* robes of pomp and pride
In some dark corner thrown aside.
Churchill, The Ghost, iv.

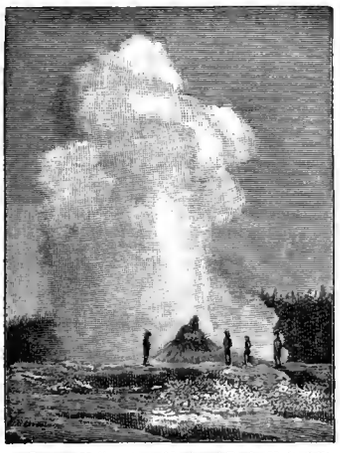
Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine,
New as his title, built last year.
Tennyson, Maud.

gewgawed (gū'gâd), *a.* [< *gewgaw* + *-ed*².] Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws or showy trifles.

Before some new Madonna gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*.
D. G. Rossetti, A Last Confession.

gey, *adv.* See *gay*¹. [Scotch.]

geyser (gī'sèr), *n.* [Also written *geysir*; < Icel. *Geysir*, "the name of a famous hot spring [the Great Geyser] in Iceland. Foreign writers often use *geysir* as an appellative, but the only Icel. words for hot springs are *hver* [*hverr*] (a cauldron, hot well) and *laug* (a hot bath [a bath]). The present *Geysir* is never mentioned in old writers, and it seems from a record in the Icel. annals that the great hot wells in the neighbourhood of Haukadale were due to the volcanic eruptions of 1294, when old hot springs disappeared, and those now existing came up. . . . The name *Geysir* (= *gusher*) must be old, as the inflexive *-ir* is hardly used but in obsolete words; . . . it was probably borrowed from some older hot spring" (Cleasby and Vigfusson); < *geysa*, gush, a secondary form, < *gjōsa*, gush: see *gush*.] A spouting hot spring; a hot spring which projects water, either periodically or irregularly, to some height in the air. The Great Geyser of Iceland has been long known, and has given the name to phenomena of this character. This geyser spouts very irregularly, and sometimes throws a large volume of water to a height of



Giant Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

nearly 100 feet. The height of the column is probably diminishing, as some old estimates make it much greater. There are numerous geysers in the Yellowstone region of the United States, some of which throw water to an elevation of 200 feet or more, and also on the North Island of New Zealand; and in the Napa valley of California are boiling springs that have been improperly called geysers. (See *boiling spring*, under *boiling*.) The true theory of the action of the Great Geyser of Iceland, and hence of geysers in general, was first established by Bunsen. The ejection of the water is caused by explosive action, due to the heating of the water, under pressure, in the lower part of

Silicious Cone of the Beehive Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, United States.

the geyser-tube, to considerably above the boiling-point. The heated water acquires after a time elastic force sufficient to overcome the weight of the superincumbent water; and the relief from compression during the ascent is so great that steam is generated rapidly, and to such an amount as to eject violently from the tube a great quantity of the water.

geyseric (gī'sèr-īk), *a.* [< *geyser* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser: as, *geyseric* phenomena.

geyserite (gī'sèr-īt), *n.* [< *geyser* + *-ite*².] The variety of opaline silica deposited about the orifices of geysers. It occurs white or grayish, porous, in stalactitic, filamentous, or cauliflower-like forms.

Geyserite.

ghaist (gāst), *n.* A Scotch form of *ghost*.

I . . . hillocks, stanes, and bushes kenn'd aye
Frae *ghaists* an' witches.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

ghark (gärk), *n.* [E. Ind.] The tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*, which yields the eaglewood.

gharrial (gar'i-al), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl*.] Same as *gavial*.

gharry (gar'i), *n.*; pl. *gharries* (-iz). [Also *ghorry*, *gharee*; repr. Hind. *gērī* (a rough *r*), Beng., Mahratta, Telugu, Canarese, etc., *gāḍi* (cerebral *ḍ*), a carriage, a cart.] A native East Indian cart or carriage, in its typical form, drawn by oxen or ponies. In special uses the various kinds are usually distinguished by a prefix: as, *palki-gharry*, palanquin-carriage; *sej-gharry*, chaise; *rel-gharry*, railway-carriage.

The common *ghorry* . . . is rarely, if ever, kept by an European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 329.

My husband was to have met us with a two-horse *gharee*.
Trevelyan, Dawk Bungaloo, p. 384.

ghast† (gâst), *v. t.* [Also written, more correctly, *gast*², q. v.] Same as *gast*².

Ghasted by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

These men vppon their submission were so pined away for want of foode, and so *ghasted* with feare, . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men.
Stow, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

ghast (gâst), *a.* [Poet. abbr. of *ghastly*.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.

1*st Lady.* How *ghast* a train!
2*d Lady.* Sure this should be some splendid burial.
Keats, Otho the Great, v. 5.

How doth the wide and melancholy earth
Gather her hills around us, grey and *ghast!*
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

ghastful† (gâst'fûl), *a.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastful*, < ME. *gastful*, fearful (in passive, later in active sense), < *gast*, a., pp. of *gasten*, gast, v. (cf. Sc. *gast*, n., fright), + *-ful*; equiv. to *ghastly*, *gastly*, q. v.] 1. Causing fear; terrifying; dreadful.

Musidorus . . . casting a *gastful* countenance upon him, as if he would conjure some strange spirits, he cried unto him. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I tell no lie, so *ghastful* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host. *Mir. for Mags.*

2. Feeling fear; afraid; fearful.

Who is a ferdful man, and of *gastful* herte? Go he.
Wyclif, Deut. xx. 8 (Purv.).

ghastfully† (gâst'fûl-i), *adv.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastfully*.] In a ghastful manner; dreadfully; frightfully.

ghastfulness† (gâst'fûl-nes), *n.* Fearfulness; sense of fear.

Struck with terror and a kind of irksome *gastfulness*, he lighted a candle and vainly searched.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

ghastliness (gâst'li-nes), *n.* [Also written, more correctly, *gastliness*.] The state or quality of being ghastly; frightful or dreadful aspect; deathlikeness: as, the *ghastliness* of his appearance.

Let *ghastlinesse*
And drery horror dim the cheartull light,
To make the image of true heavinesse.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 327.

What jealous, fearful Pallor doth surprise
Thy cheeks, what deadly *ghastlyness* thine eyes?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xiii. 24.

The tree lay along the ground, and was wholly converted into a mass of diseased splendor, which threw a *ghastliness* around. *Hawthorne*, Sketches from Memory.

ghastly (gâst'li), *a.* [Now spelled *ghastly*, but the proper spelling, etymologically, is *gastly*, < ME. *gastly*, terrible, < AS. *gāstlīc*, terrible (found only once, and open to question as to the precise sense), < *gāstan* (pp. **gāsted*, **gāst*, ME. *gast*), frighten, terrify, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*¹: see *gast*², *ghast*, *v.*] 1. Dreadful or deathly in aspect or look; deathlike; haggard; shocking.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
As *ghastly* bug does greatly them affeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail.
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Then welcome, Death; thy *gastly* face, said she,
Is fairer than the Visage of this sin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 211.

The cold and *ghastly* moon glancing through bars of cloud at a wreck just sinking.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

Goths, wars, famines, and plague succeed each other in *ghastly* procession. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

2. Deathly in import or suggestion; morally dreadful or shocking.

Thy vntimely death must pay thy Mothers Debts, and her guiltlesse crime must bee thy *gastly* curse.
Greene, Pandosto.

=**Syn.** *Ghastly*, *Grim*, *Grisly*, *Haggard*, *Hideous*; pale, wan, cadaverous, frightful. *Hideous* may apply to sound, as a *hideous* noise; the others not. All in modern use apply primarily to sight and secondarily to mental perception, except *haggard*, which connotes sight only. *Ghastly*, as it is most commonly used, means deathly pale, deathlike, referring to the countenance, but its signification has been extended to denote anything that is suggestive of death, or even repulsive and shocking, as Milton's "mangled with *ghastly* wounds" (P. L., vi. 368), "a *ghastly* smile" (*Milton*, P. L., ii. 846), a *ghastly* jest. *Grim* characterizes a rigid cast of countenance, indicating a severe, stern, or even ruthless disposition. *Grisly* refers to the whole form or aspect, especially when dark, forbidding, or such as to inspire terror. *Haggard* adds to the idea of paleness of countenance that of being wasted by famine or protracted mental agony. *Hideous*, used of looks, applies to the whole form or scene, and means simply repulsive, extremely unpleasant to see: as, *hideous* features; a *hideous* scene. See *pale*².

Her face was so *ghastly* that it could not be recognized.
Macaulay.

Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly;
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

She . . . kissed her poor quivering lips and eyelids, and laid her young cheek against the pale and *haggard* one.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, l.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More *hideous* when thou show'st thee in a child
Than the sea-monster! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

ghastly (gâst'li), *adv.* [< *ghastly*, *a.*] In a ghastly manner; dreadfully; hideously; with a deathlike aspect.

Having a great while thrown her countenance *ghastly* about her, as if she had called all the powers of the world to be witness of her wretched estate.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Captain looked *ghastly* upon him, and said, Then, Sir, get you out of my Tent, for you have done me a very ill Office. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

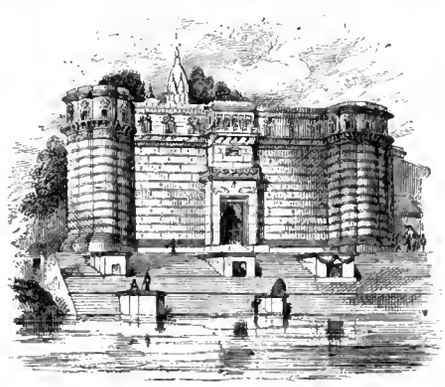
ghastness† (gâst'nes), *n.* [< ME. *gastnes*, *gastnesse*, terror, < *gast*, pp. of *gasten*, frighten, gast, + *-nes*, -ness.] Amazement; terror; fright; fear.

Ne drede thou with sodeyn *gastnesse*.
Wyclif, Prov. iii. 25 (Oxf.).

Look you pale, mistress?—
Do you perceive the *ghastness* of her eye?
Shak., Othello, v. 1.

ghat, ghaut (gât), *n.* [Also written *gaut*, repr. Hind. *ghāt*.] 1. In India, a pass of descent from a mountain; a mountain-pass; hence, a range or chain of hills or mountains. The two principal mountain-ranges of southern Hindustan are specifically named the *Western* and *Eastern Ghats*.

2. In India, a path of descent, landing-place, or stairway to a river, generally having at the summit a temple, pagoda, or place of rest and recreation. Ghats abound especially along the Ganges, the most important being at Benares; the motive of their erection was to facilitate bathing in the sacred water, and drawing it for religious purposes.



Ghoosla Ghat, Benares.

I wrote this remembering, in long, long distant days, such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, xviii.

Between the banks is sweeping up the sand-laden wind, concealing from the huddled boats the temples and the *ghat* across the river, the bridge that spans it, and the sky itself. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 63.

ghawazee, ghawazi (gä-wä′zē), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Ar. *ghawazī.*] In Egypt, a degraded class of public dancers, male and female, by some considered a race of Gipsies, devoted to the amusement of the lowest populace: sometimes erroneously confounded with the almas. See *alma.* Also *ghaziyeh.*

The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble. *Lane.*

ghazel (gaz′el), *n.* Same as *gazel*[2].

ghazi (gä′zē), *n.* [Ar. *ghāzi*, a warrior, champion, hero; in particular, as in the def., short for *ghāzi ad-dīn*, champion of the faith (*al*, the; *dīn*, faith, religion).] A veteran soldier of Islam; especially, a title given in Turkey to sovereigns or subjects renowned for wars with infidel forces.

ghaziyeh, *n.* Same as *ghawazee.*

Gheber, Ghebre (gē′bėr), *n.* Other spellings of *Gueber.*

ghee (gē), *n.* [E. spelling of Hind. *ghī*, Beng. *ghi*, etc., < Skt. *ghrita*, clarified butter, butter or fat in general, < √*ghar*, drip, besprinkle.] In the East Indies, a liquid clarified butter made from the milk of cows and buffaloes, coagulated before churning. It is highly esteemed and universally used as a substitute for oil in cooking, especially in the preparation of food for the Brahmans and religious mendicants, and in offerings to the gods. Ghee is largely used medicinally as an emollient and stomachic, and as a dressing for wounds and ulcers. For these purposes it is esteemed in proportion to its age. When carefully prepared from pure materials it will keep sweet for a great length of time, and it is not extraordinary to hear of ghee a hundred years old.

They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call *Ghe. Frger*, A New Account of East India and Persia, p. 33.

The great luxury of the Hindu is butter, prepared in a manner peculiar to himself, and called by him *ghee.* *Mill*, British India, I. 410.

gherkin (gėr′kin), *n.* [Formerly also *gerkin, girkin, gurkin, guerkin* (the *h* or *u* being intended "to keep the *g* hard"), < D. *agurkje* (prob. once **agurkken*, with dim. suffix *-ken* = E. *-kin*, equiv. to dim. *-je*) = Dan. *agurk* = Sw. *gurka* = G. *gurke*, a cucumber, gherkin, < Bohem. *okurka* = Serv. *ugorka* = Pol. *ogorek, ogurek* = Upper Sorbian *korka* = Lower Sorbian *gurka* = Russ. *oguretsŭ* = Hung. *ugorka* = Lith. *agurkas* = Lett. *gurkjis* (cf. ML. *angurius*, MGr. *ἀγγουριον, ἀγγούριον*, NGr. *ἀγγούρι, ἀγκούρι*, a cucumber, gherkin, of Ar. or Pers. origin): cf. Ar. *'ajūr*, a cucumber (Pers. *angūr*, a grape). The source can hardly be, as asserted, in the Ar. Pers. Turk. *khiyār*, Hind. *khīrā*, a cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber, or simply a young green cucumber of an ordinary variety, used for pickling.

We this day opened the glass of *girkins* which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1661.

ghetchoo (gech′ö), *n.* [E. Ind.] An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon*, the roots of which are eaten. Also written *gheechoo.*

Ghetto (get′ō), *n.*; pl. *Ghetti, Ghettos* (-ē, -ōz). [It.] The quarter in certain Italian towns in which Jews were formerly compelled to live exclusively.

I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. *Evelyn.*

The seclusion [of the Jews] in *Ghettos.* *Science*, VI. 324.

Ghibelline (gib′e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *Gibeline, Ghibellin*, < It. *Ghibellino*, the Italianized form of G. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate in that part of the ancient circle of Franconia now included in Würtemberg belonging to the house of Hohenstaufen (to which the then reigning Emperor Conrad belonged), when war broke out about 1140 between this house and the Welfs or Guelfs. It is said to have been first employed as the rallying-cry of the emperor's party at the battle of Weinsberg.] **I.** *n.* A member of the imperial and aristocratic party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Guelfs, the papal and popular party. See *Guelf.*

The rival German families of Welfs and Weiblingens had given their names, softened into Guelfi and Ghibellini, . . . to two parties in Northern Italy. . . . The nobles, especially the greater ones, . . . were commonly *Ghibellines*, or Imperialists; the bourgeoisie were very commonly Guelphs, or supporters of the pope. *Lowell*, Dante.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ghibellines or their principles: as, a *Ghibelline* policy.

A further step in this direction was the division of the towns themselves in Guelf and *Ghibellin* parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

Ghibellinism (gib′e-lin-izm), *n.* [< *Ghibelline* + *-ism.*] The political creed of the Ghibellines; adherence to and support of the emperor or imperial party, and opposition to the temporal power of the pope.

The indomitably self-reliant man [Dante], loyal first of all to his most unpopular convictions, . . . puts his *Ghibellinism* (jura monarchiæ) in the front. *Lowell*, Dante.

Ghilan silk. See *silk.*

ghirland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

ghittern (git′ėrn), *n.* A bad spelling of *gittern.*

ghole (gōl), *n.* Same as *ghoul.*

ghoont (gönt), *n.* [Hind. *gunt*, the hill-pony or Tatar pony.] A small but strong and sure-footed East Indian pony, used in the mountain-ranges as a pack-horse or saddle-horse.

Heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called *Gunts*, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast. *W. Finch*, in Purchas, i. 438. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Ghoorka, *n.* See *Goorkha.*

ghost (gōst), *n.* [The *h* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; prop. *gost*, < ME. *gost, goost*, earlier *gast*, < AS. *gāst*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = OS. *gēst* = OFries. *gast, iest* = D. *geest* = MLG. *geist*, LG. *geest* = OHG. MHG. G. *geist*, spirit, a spirit, genius, = ODan. *gast*, spirit, specter, Dan. *geist* (prob. < G.), a ghost, spirit, = Sw. *gast*, evil spirit, ghost, satyr; not in Icel. nor in Goth. (Goth. *ahma*, spirit). The sense of 'apparition, specter,' is later than that of 'breath, spirit,' and makes more improbable the connection, usually asserted (through 'a terrifying apparition'), with *ghastly, gastly, gast*, terrify, Goth. *us-gaisjan*, terrify: see *gast*[2]. The origin remains uncertain.] **1.** Breath; spirit; specifically, the breath; the spirit; the soul of man. [Obsolete or archaic except in the phrase *to give up the ghost.*]

"Thow saist nat soth," quod he, "thow sorceresse!
With al thi false *goost* of prophecie."
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1534.

Thus God gaf hym a *goost* of the godhed of heuene,
And of his grete grace graunted hym blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 45.

Who-so be greued in his *goost*, gouerne him bettir.
A B C of Aristotle (E. E. T. S.), XXXII. 11.

But when indeed she found his *ghost* was gone, then sorrow lost the wit of utterance and grew rageful and mad.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

No knight so rude, I weene,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

2. The soul of a dead person; the soul or spirit separate from the body; more especially, a disembodied spirit imagined as wandering among or haunting living persons; a human specter or apparition.

But I bequethe the servyce of my *goost*
To you aboven every creature,
Syn that my lyf ne may no lenger dure.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1910.

Is not that a Giant before our Door? or a *Ghost* of some body slain in the late Battell? *Dryden*, Amphitryon, ii. 1.

How many children, and how many men, are afraid of *ghosts*, who are not afraid of God! *Macaulay*, Dante.

The Fetishism, Ancestor-worship, and Demonology of primitive savages, are all, I believe, different manners of expression of their belief in *ghosts*, and of the anthropomorphic interpretation of out-of-the-way events, which is its concomitant. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 163.

3. A spirit; a demon.

Was it his spirit, by spirits taught to write
Above a mortal pitch, that struck me dead?
He, nor that affable familiar *ghost*
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence,
As victors, of my silence cannot boast.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxxvi.

4. A spirit in general; an unearthly specter or apparition.

"Hateful divorce of love,"—thus chides she Death—
"Grim-grinning *ghost.*" *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 933.

5†. A dead body. [Rare.]

See, how the blood is settled in his face!
Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

6. A mere shadow or semblance.

When the kings were driven out from ancient Rome, there was still a king kept up in name to perform the grand ceremonial offices which no one but a person having the name of "king" or "Rex" could discharge. The "Rex sacrificulus" took precedence of all the other functionaries religious or secular. . . . He was the *ghost* of the deceased Roman kingdom, just as the Pope is the *ghost* (not a shadow or manes) of the deceased Roman Empire. *A. P. Stanley*, Essays on Eccles. Subjects, p. 201.

Nought followed but the *ghost* of dead delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 361.

It was well understood that in Moscow the accused did not stand "a *ghost* of a chance." *The Century*, XXXVI. 87.

7. In *optics*, a spot of light or secondary image caused by a defect of the instrument, generally by reflections from the lenses.

The *ghosts* thus arising were first described by Quincke, and have been elaborately investigated by Peirce, both theoretically and experimentally. *Lord Rayleigh*, in Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 438.

Specifically — **8.** In *photog.*, a glint of light cast by the lens on the focusing-glass or on the plate during exposure, in the latter case producing a more or less defined opaque spot. It results usually from the presence of a too strongly illuminated surface or object in or near the field of the lens. Also called *flare.*

You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture—these are *ghosts.* *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 450.

Dirck's ghost, an optical illusion produced for popular entertainments, by which a figure strongly illuminated but concealed from the audience is reflected in a large sheet of unsilvered plate-glass, so as to produce a spectral effect.—**Holy Ghost** [ME. *holy gost, holie gost, hali gast*, often as one word, *holigost*, etc., < AS. *hālig gāst*, translating LL. *spiritus sanctus*], the Holy Spirit; the Spirit of God; the Paraclete; the third person in the Trinity.

God the fader, God the sone, God *holigoste* of bothe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 239.

Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the *Holy Ghost.* Mat. xxviii. 19.

Holy-Ghost plant. Same as *dove-plant.*—**Mass of the Holy Ghost.** See *mass*[1].—**Order of the Holy Ghost.** (*a*) (Often called by the French name *Saint Esprit.*) The leading order of the later French monarchy, founded by King Henry III. of France in 1578, replacing the Order of St. Michael. The king was the grand master, and there were 100 members, not including foreigners. The members were required to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church and to be of a high grade of nobility. The decoration was a gold cross attached to a blue ribbon, and the emblems were a dove and an image of St. Michael. The order has been in abeyance since the revolution of 1830. (*b*) An order founded at Montpellier, France, about the end of the twelfth century, and united to the Order of St. Lazarus by Pope Clement XIII. (*c*) A Nespolitan order. See *Order of the Knot*, under *knot*[1].—**The ghost walks,** the salary is paid. [Actors' slang.]—**To give** or **yield up the ghost,** to yield up the breath or spirit; die; expire.

Man dieth, and wasteth away: yea, man *giveth up the ghost*, and where is he? Job xiv. 10.

Often did I strive
To *yield the ghost:* but still the envious flood
Stopt in my soul, and would not let it forth.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

=**Syn.** *Ghost, Shade, Apparition, Specter, Phantom, Phantasm.* *Ghost* is the only word for the disembodied spirit, especially as appearing to man: as, the *ghost* of Hamlet's father; the *ghost* of Banquo. *Shade* is a soft and poetic word for *ghost:* as, the *shade* of Creüsa appeared to Æneas. An *apparition* is a ghost as appearing to sight, perhaps suddenly or unexpectedly; it may also be a fancied appearance, while a *ghost* is supposed to be real: as, Jupiter made a cloud into an *apparition* of Juno; Macbeth saw an *apparition* of a dagger; the witches showed him an *apparition* of a crowned child. A *specter* is an alarming or horrifying preternatural personal appearance, having less individuality, perhaps, than a *ghost* or *shade*, but more than an *apparition* necessarily has. A *phantom* has an apparent, not a real, existence; it differs from a *phantasm* in emphasizing the unreality simply and in representing a single object, while *phantasm* emphasizes the deception put upon the mind, and may include more than one object.

Infernal *ghosts* and hellish furies round, . . .
And grisly *spectres*, which the fiend had raised
To tempt the Son of God with terrours dire.
Milton, P. R., iv. 422.

Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade.*
Tickell, Death of Addison, l. 45.

When Godfrey was lifting his eyes . . . they encountered an object as startling to him at that moment as if it had been an *apparition* from the dead.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xii.

These faces in the mirrors
Are but the shadows and *phantoms* of myself.
Longfellow, Masque of Pandora, vii.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a *phantasma*, or a hideous dream.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

ghost† (gōst), *v.* [< *ghost, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To appear to in the form of a ghost; haunt as a spirit or specter.

Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6.

What madnesse *ghosts* this old man but what madness *ghosts* us all? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 32.

II. *intrans.* To give up the ghost; die; expire.

Euryalus, taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit that within a few hours she *ghosted.*
Sir P. Sidney.

ghostess (gōs′tes), *n.* [< *ghost* + *-ess.*] A female ghost. [Humorous.]

In the mean time that she,
The said *Ghostess*, or Ghost, as the matter may be,
From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free
To sleep in her grave.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 233.

ghost-fish (gōst′fish), *n.* A whitish variety of *Cryptacanthodes maculatus.* See *wrymouth.*

ghostland (gōst′land), *n.* The region of spirits or of the supernatural.

Get out of *ghostland.* *Academy*, April 7, 1888, p. 236.

ghostless† (gōst'les), *a.* [< ME. **gostles*, < AS. *gāstleás* (= D. *geesteloos* = G. *geistlos*), lifeless.] Without spirit, soul, or life.

Works are the breath of faith, the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If yon feel them not, the faith is *ghostless*. *Dr. R. Clarke*, Sermons, p. 473.

ghostlike (gōst'līk), *a.* [< *ghost* + *like*².] Like a ghost or specter; deathlike.

Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour, speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio.

ghostliness (gōst'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ghostly.

ghostly (gōst'li), *a.* [With inserted *h*, as in *ghost;* < ME. *gostly, gostlich*, earlier *gastly, gastlich*, < AS. *gāstlīc, gǣstlīc*, of a spirit, spiritual (= OS. *gēstlīk* = OFries. *gāstlīk, gāstelīk, iestlik* = D. *geestelijk* = OHG. *geistlīh*, MHG. *geistlīch, geislich*, G. *geistlich*, spiritual, = Dan. *geistlig*, clerical), < *gāst*, spirit, a spirit, + *-līc*, -ly¹.] **1.** Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not of the flesh; not carnal or secular.

He that cane noghte lufe this blyssed name Ihesu ne fynd ne fele in it *gastely* joye and delitabilite, with wondirfull swetnes in this lyfe here.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual afflict with his *ghostly* enemies.
Becon, Works (Parker Soc.), II. 542.

The writer of this legend then records
Its *ghostly* application in these words.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus.

2. Pertaining or relating to apparitions; of ghostlike character; spectral; supernatural: as, *ghostly* sounds; a *ghostly* visitant.

I have no sorcerer's malison on me,
No *ghostly* hauntings like his Highness.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

ghostly† (gōst'li), *adv.* [< ME. *gostly, goostli*, < AS. *gāstlīce*, spiritually, < *gāstlīc*, spiritual: see *ghostly, a.*] Spiritually; mystically; mentally; with reference to the mind as contrasted with the sight.

The morwe com, and *gostly* for to speke,
This Diomede is come unto Crysede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1032.

Loue is *goostli* deliciouse as wijn
That makith men bothe big & bolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Now maketh he a triall how much his disciples haue profited *ghostly*. *J. Udall*, On Mark viii.

The prince and the whole state may be suffered to perish bodily and *ghostly*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 106.

ghost-moth (gōst'môth), *n.* A nocturnal lepidopterous insect, *Epialus humuli*. The male is white, and has a habit of hovering with a pendulum-like motion in the twilight over one spot (often in churchyards), where the female, which has gray posterior wings and red-spotted anterior wings, is concealed. The term is extended to all the *Epialidæ*. See cut under *Cossus*.

ghostology (gōs-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *ghost* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the supernatural. [Humorous.]

It seemed more unaccountable than if it had been a thing of *ghostology* and witchcraft.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 294.

ghost-plant (gōst'plant), *n.* The tumbleweed, *Amarantus albus*.

Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amarantus albus*] is also known as the *ghost-plant*, in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. *Science*, IX. 32.

ghost-seer (gōst'sē″ėr), *n.* One who sees ghosts or apparitions.

M. Binet treats all *ghost-seers* as so paralysed with terror that they do not move their eyes from the figure.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 172, note.

ghost-show (gōst'shō), *n.* A spiritualistic exhibition. [Colloq.]

ghost-soul (gōst'sōl), *n.* A supposed apparitional soul, or phantom likeness of the body, capable of leaving the body for a time or altogether and appearing to other persons asleep or awake.

At the lowest levels of culture of which we have clear knowledge, the notion of a *ghost-soul* animating man while in the body, and appearing in dream and vision out of the body, is found deeply ingrained.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 451.

ghost-story (gōst'stō″ri), *n.* A story about ghosts or in which ghosts are introduced; hence, by extension, any story or statement to which no credence should be given.

It is still safe and easy to treat anything which can possibly be called a *ghost-story* as on a par with such figments as these. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 112.

ghost-word (gōst'wėrd), *n.* An apparent word or false form found in manuscript or print, due to some blunder of the scribe, editor, or printer. Such ghost-words, mostly miswritings or misprints not obvious to subsequent readers or editors, abound in dictionaries and glossaries of the older stages of the English as well as of other languages.

As "*ghost-words*" Mr. Skeat, in his "Presidential Address" [Trans. Philol. Soc., 1886], designates "words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors."
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 226.

The word meant is "estures," bad spelling of "estres"; and "eftures" is a *ghost-word*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 504.

ghoul (gōl), *n.* [Formerly also written *ghole, goule, gowl*, etc.; < Ar. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghūl, ghōl*, also *ghuwal*, a demon of the mountains and the woods, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary evil being supposed among Eastern nations to prey upon human bodies; an ogre.

Go — and with *Gouls* and Afrits rave;
Till these in horror shrink away
From spectre more accursed than they!
Byron, The Giaour.

You know there are people in India — a kind of beastly race, the *ghouls* — who violate graves.
The Century, XXXVI. 127.

ghoulish (gō'lish), *a.* [< *ghoul* + *-ish*¹.] Natural to or resembling a ghoul: as, *ghoulish* delight.

ghurial (gur'i-äl), *n.* [Hind. *ghariyāl:* see *gavial*.] Same as *gavial*.

The *ghurial* is of a finer breed.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 79.

ghurry, ghurrie (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *ghurries* (-iz). [< Skt. *ghaṭī* (cerebral *ṭ*).] In India — (*a*) A clepsydra, or water-instrument for measuring time. (*b*) The gong on which the time so indicated is struck. Hence — (*c*) A clock or other timepiece. (*d*) In old Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day or night (24 minutes). (*e*) In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour. *Yule and Burnell.*

We have fixed the cost at 6,000 Guz, which must be travelled by the postman in a *Ghurry* and a half.
Tippoo's Letters, p. 215. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

ghyll (gil), *n.* A false spelling of *gill*².

giallo antico (jäl'lō ân-tē'kō). [It.: *giallo*, yellow (see *yellow*); *antico*, ancient (see *antic*).] A marble of a rich golden-yellow color, deepening in tint to orange and pink, found among Roman ruins and used anew in buildings of the Renaissance and later times. It is identified by J. H. Middleton ("Ancient Rome in 1885") with the marmor Numidicum of the ancients.

Discs and strips of serpentine, porphyry and *giallo antico*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lviii.

giant (jī'ant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *giaunt, gyant, giaund*, earlier *geant, geaunt, geaund, jeant*, sometimes *yeant, yeaunt*, < OF. *geant, jaiant*, F. *géant* = Pr. *jaian, gigant* = Sp. Pg. It. *gigante* = AS. *gigant* = OHG. G. Dan. Sw. *gigant*, < L. *gigas* (*gigant-*), < Gr. *γίγας* (*γιγαντ-*), mostly in pl. *γίγαντες*, the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods (Homer), called sons of Gaia, the Earth (Hesiod, etc.), and hence the epithet *γηγενής*, earth-born (< *γῆ, γαῖα*, the earth, + *-γενης*, -born, < √ *γεν*, bear, produce); but *γίγας* and *γηγενής* cannot be etymologically identical, nor can *γίγας* (*γι-γα-ντ-*) contain the √ *γεν* unless in the shorter form *γα*, which appears in Epic perf. inf. *γε-γά-μεν*, part. *γε-γα-ώς*, etc. Cf. *gigantic*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *classical myth.*, one of a divine but monstrous race, children of Uranus (Heaven) and Gæa (Earth), and personifying destructive physical phenomena, as those of volcanic origin. They were subdued by the Olympian gods after a war which forms a favorite subject in ancient art (see *gigantomachy*), and typifies the inherent opposition between darkness and light.

Hence — **2.** Some other imaginary being of human form but superhuman size: as, *Giant* Despair, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

He was byseged sothliche with seuene grete *geauntes*,
That with Antecrist helden harde ageyns Conscience.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 215.

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 642.

3. Figuratively, a person of unusual size or of extraordinary powers, physical or mental.

Then we went to pay a visit at a hotel in Jermyn Street. . . . A powdered *giant* lolling in the hall, his buttons emblazoned with prodigious coronets, took our cards up to the Prince. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Giant's Causeway. See *causeway*.

II. *a.* Gigantic; of extraordinary size or force, actual or relative: as, "the *giant* world," *Shak.*; a *giant* intellect.

Put the world's whole strength
Into one *giant* arm. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

As our dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth.
Pope, Odyssey, vii.

We make of Nature's *giant* powers
The slaves of human Art.
Whittier, The Ship-Builders.

Giant cactus, the *Cereus giganteus*. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*. — **Giant cavy**, the water-cavy. See *capibara*. — **Giant cell**, in *anat.*, an osteoclast. — **Giant clam**, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Tridacnidæ*. — **Giant cockle**, *Cardium magnum*. — **Giant fennel**. See *fennel*. — **Giant fulmar**. See *fulmar*. — **Giant rail**. See *Leguatia*.

giantess (jī'an-tes), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ess*.] A female giant; a female of extraordinary bulk and stature.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under Mount Pelion.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

giantish (jī'an-tish), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat like a giant; uncommonly large.

Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish*,
But in a comely well-dispos'd proportion.
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

giantism (jī'an-tizm), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ism*.] The state of being a giant. [Rare.]

O happy state of *giantism*, when husbands
Like mushrooms grow. *Fielding*, Tom Thumb, i.

giant-kettle (jī'ant-ket″l), *n.* A pot-hole, often of enormous dimensions, common on the coast of Norway.

giant-killer (jī'ant-kil″ėr), *n.* In folk-lore, nursery-tales, etc., one who makes it his business to kill giants. The giants in such stories are generally represented as cruel, merciless, and often cannibalistic, but so stupid as to be easily overcome by courageous cunning.

giantly (jī'ant-li), *a.* [< *giant* + *-ly*¹.] Giantlike. [Rare.]

The Sasquesahanockes are a *Giantly* people, strange in proportion, behauiour, and attire, their voice sounding from them as out of a Caue. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 767.

This chieftain, as I have before noted, was a very *giantly* man, and was clad in a coarse blue coat.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 371.

giant-powder (jī'ant-pou″dėr), *n.* An explosive formed of nitroglycerin mixed with infusorial earth. It is a form of dynamite.

giant-queller (jī'ant-kwel″ėr), *n.* A subduer of giants; a giant-killer.

giantry (jī'an-tri), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ry*.] The race of giants; giants collectively. [Rare.]

The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors. *Walpole*, Letters (1784), IV. 380.

giantship (jī'ant-ship), *n.* [< *giant* + *-ship*.] The state, quality, or character of being a giant: used in the extract as a descriptive title.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest-fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 1244.

giant-swing (jī'ant-swing), *n.* In *gymnastics*, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

giaour (jour), *n.* [An It. spelling of Turk. *jawr, gawur*, an infidel, a miscreant, < Pers. *gāwr*, an infidel, another form of *gabr*, an infidel, a Gucber: see *Gueber*.] An infidel: used by the Turks to designate an adherent of any religion except the Mohammedan, more particularly a Christian, and so commonly that it does not necessarily imply an insult.

The faithless slave that broke her bower,
And, worse than faithless, for a *Giaour!*
Byron, The Giaour.

giardinetto (jär-dē-net'tō), *n.*; pl. *giardinetti* (-tē). [It., dim. of *giardino* = E. *garden*.] A jewel, usually a finger-ring, ornamented with imitations of natural flowers in precious stones. A common form of the chaton is a basket or vase from which a formal and decorative spray or bouquet of flowers emerges.

gib¹ (jib), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *gibbe, gibe*, a sort of arm, an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, apparently a hoe (Roquefort): see *gibbet* and *jib*¹.] **1.** A hooked stick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A wooden support for the roof of a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** A piece of iron used to clasp together the pieces of wood or iron of a framing which is to be keyed. — **4.** In *steam-mach.*, a fixed wedge used with the driving-wedge or key to tighten the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod. — **5.** The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet. Also *jib*. *E. H. Knight.* — **Gib and key**, a fastening to connect a bar and strap together by means of a slot common to both, in which an E-shaped gib with a beveled back is inserted and driven fast by a taper key. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

gib¹ (jib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*¹, *n.*] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

gib²† (gib), *n.* [< ME. *Gibbe, Gybbe, Gyb*, a proper name, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (F. *Guilbert*, ML. *Gilbertus*, etc., of OHG. origin, G. *Gilbert*); much used as a proper name for an individual

cat, like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, q. v. Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat; Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Reynard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [tr. F. *Thibert le cas*],
That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen,
Ne entende I but to begilen. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6204.

Ere *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear.
Peele, Edward I.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

gib[2] (gib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*[2], *n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *glib* in that sense: see *glib*[3].] **I.**† *intrans.* To behave like a cat.

What caterwanling's here? what *gibbing*?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1†. To castrate, as a cat.

As melancholy as a *gib'd* cat. *Howell's Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty yeares with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my armes before, but your Lordship's *gibb'd* Cat.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, as a fish. Also *gip*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[1] (gib'ėr), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gabber*[1] and *gabble* (which are assibilated in *jabber* and *jabble*), freq. forms of *gab*[1], q. v.] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

The floor covered with maskers, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight.
The Century, XXX. 209.

gibber[2] (gib'ėr), *n.* [< *gib*[2], *v.*] One who guts or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[3] (gib'ėr), *n.* [L., < *gibbus*, hunched, gibbous: see *gibbous*.] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabber† (gib'ėr-gab″ėr), *n.* [Redupl. of *gabber*[1]. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber*[1] and *gabber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble: equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser*.

gibberish (gib'ėr-ish), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gibridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom., in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Geber* (or *Gebir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); < *gibber*[1], gabble, + *-ish*, appar. in imitation of language-names in *-ish*[1].] **I.** *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea-table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good Sense, after all this Law and *Gibberish*. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

=**Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargonized, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease
Laughs at their *gibberish* language.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

gibberishing (gib'ėr-ish-ing), *a.* [< *gibberish* + *-ing*[2].] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in *gibberishing* Irish? *Holinshed*, Description of Ireland, i.

gibberose† (gib'ėr-ōs), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (gib-ę-ros'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *n.* [< ME. *gibet*, *gebet*, *gebat*, *jebet*, *jebat*, a gibbet, appar. < OF. *gibet*, later *gibbet*, F. *gibet*, ML. *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *giubbetto*, m., *giubbetta*, usually in pl. *giubbette*, f., a gibbet. The It. forms suggest a connection with It. *giubbetto*, dim. of *giubba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, mane (see *jupon*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the It. *giubbetto*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in OF. *gibet*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib*[1] and *jib*[1], the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet*.] 1. A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young *gibbets*, I never saw one so prone [to death].
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute,
To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and *Gibbet*.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal, and from possessions voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the *gibbet* at the door. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—3. A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *v. t.* [< *gibbet*, *n.*] 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still *gibbet* their Signs across a Town.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 389.

Here [in the kitchen] is no every-day cheerfulness of cooking-range, but grotesque andirons wading into the bristling embers, and a long crane with villainous pots *gibbeted* upon it. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus [he] unknowingly *gibbeted* himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xii.

Then where's the wrong, to *gibbet* high the name
Of fools and knaves already dead to shame?
Essay on Satire, i. 160.

gibbet[2]†, *n.* An error for *gigot*, a shoulder of mutton.

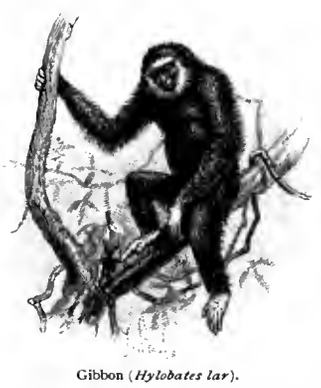
A good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., iv. 28.

gibbet-tree (jib'et-trē), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier†, *n.* See *gibier*.

gibble-gabble† (gib'l-gab″l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble*: see *gibber-gabber* and *gibber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave*.

gibbon (gib'ọn), *n.* [F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinæ*, and family *Simiidæ*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which almost touch the ground when the animal stands erect; the tail is rudimentary, and there are ischial callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsular mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best-known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tenasserim and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hoolock (*H. hoolock*) is another, found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. agilis*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *wou-wou*, *oungka*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran siamang (*H. siamanga* or *Siamanga syndactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbose (gib'ōs), *a.* [< L. *gibbosus*: see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *gibbosité* = Pr. *gilbositat*, *gelbositat* = Pg. *gibosidade* = It. *gibbosità*; as *gibbous*, *gibbose*, + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being gibbous or gibbose; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the *gibbosity* of the gentlemen that offer themselves as founder's kinsmen [of the Ugly Club]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—3. In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—4. In *zoöl.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump: as, the *gibbosity* of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbose* = F. *gibbeux* = Sp. *giboso*, *jiboso* = Pg. *giboso*, *gibboso* = It. *gibboso*; < L. *gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, < *gibber*, a hunch, hump, < *gibber*, a., hunched, humped. Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *gibber*[3].] 1. Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne*.

Is there of all your kindred some who lack
Vision direct, or have a *gibbous* back?
Crabbe, Works, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.
Wiseman.

Specifically—2. Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—3. In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—4. In *zoöl.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbose.

gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Diet.*

gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (gib'zīt), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George *Gibbs* (1776–1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib*[2]); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibbon*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbonson*.] A hydrate of aluminium, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united: also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *cat*. Cf. *gibb'd cat*, under *gib*[2], *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

A hag whose eies shoot poison—that has beene an ould witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

I could never sing
More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Gib-cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tom-cat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *jibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *jibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assibilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gabber*[1], etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly, Icel. *geipa*, talk nonsense, *geip*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Lest they relleving us might afterwards laugh and *gibe at* our poverty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

=**Syn.** *Jeer*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift*.

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *n.* [< *gibe*[1], *jibe*[2], *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the *gibe* was felt as the most biting sarcasm. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 360.

=Syn. Taunt, jeer, sneer, fleer, insult, reproach.

gibe[2] (jīb), *v.* *Naut.* See *jibe*[1].

gibecière (zhē-bė-si-ãr′), *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gibel (gib′el), *n.* [< G. *gibel*, *giebel*, a certain fish (as defined), a kind of chub, < MHG. *gebel*, OHG. *gebal*, the head, OHG. *gibilla*, skull: see under *gable*[1].] The so-called Prussian carp, *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*, having no barbules, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, *n.* See *Ghibelline*.

gibelio (gi-bē′li-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *gibel*.] Same as *gibel*.

Gibeonite (gib′ē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Gibeon*, a city in Palestine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (jī′bėr), *n.* One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

giberalter†, *n.* A cant or capricious term, of vague meaning, occurring only in the following extract, probably with some reference to Gibraltar in Spain.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhē-bern′), *n.* [F., a cartridge-box.] A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

gib-fish (gib′fish), *n.* The male salmon. [North. Eng.]

gibier† (F. pron. zhē-biā′), *n.* [Also written *gibbier*; < OF. *gibier*, *gibbier*, F. *gibier*, game, fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (jī′bing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which most *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

gib-keeler (gib′kē″lėr), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

giblet (jib′let), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gibelet*, < OF. *gibelet*, the entrails of fowls (cf. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit); cf. *gibier*, wild fowl.] **I.** *n.* 1. A part removed or trimmed away from a fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.: usually in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country-justice, be sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and pettitoes, to fill up room.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie or stew.

giblet-check, giblet-cheek (jib′let-chek, -chēk), *n.* A rebate round the reveals of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward, so that the outer face of the door or gate will be flush with the face of the wall. Also written *jiblet-cheek*, *jiblet-cheek*. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brâl′tär), *n.* [Short for *Gibraltar rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion to the *Rock of Gibraltar*, a celebrated fortress belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same as *Gibraltar rock*.—2. A kind of sugar-candy made in short thick sticks with rounded ends. [U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey**. Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Gibraltar rock**, rock-candy.

gibship† (gib′ship), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *-ship*.] The quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as a title of address.

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'le bring down your *gib-ship*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib′stâf), *n.*; pl. *gibstaves* (-stāvz). [< *gib*[1] + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib′tub), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *tub*.] A tray in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted. Also *gib-keeler*, *gip-tub*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

Gichtelian (giċh-tē′li-an), *n.* [< *Giehtel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel (1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians were until recently found in small numbers in parts of the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *Angelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of angelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid[1] (gid), *n.* [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Staggers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm in the brain, formerly called *Cœnurus cerebralis*, now known to be the larva of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. Also called *giddiness* and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is produced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under the name of Cœnurus cerebralis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid[2] (jid), *n.* [Also *gidd*, *jid*, and in comp. *jed-cock*, *judeoek*; origin obscure.] The jack-snipe. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

gidded†, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,
As *gidded* roe. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gidelieke*, foolishly; < *giddy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a light, foolish manner; flightily; heedlessly: as, to chatter or carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he [Fashion] turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five-and-thirty!
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

Your Beauties so dazle the Sight,
That lost in Amaze,
I *giddily* gaze,
Confus'd and o'erwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily, and be everywhere but at home—
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

giddiness (gid′i-nes), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flightiness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's *giddiness*,
Made me I durst not then go farther.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and *giddiness* of Oates.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1683.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness; vertigo.

Sometimes it [betel-nut] will cause great *giddiness* in the Head of those that are not us'd to chew it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleasing must not be too rapid; for as the intervals when too long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they cause that of *giddiness* or vertigo.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

3. Same as *gid*[1].

giddisht, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad;
Why, all the world is so.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, iii.

giddy (gid′i), *a.* [< ME. *gidie*, *gidi*, *gydie*, *gydi*, foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so *dizzy* orig. meant 'foolish'); origin obscure; the alleged AS. **gidig* (Somner) is not found, and there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS. *giddian*, sing, recite, speak, < *gid*, *gidd*, a song, poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous; governed by wild or thoughtless impulses; manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty; heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Hot. Come, quick, quick; that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady P. Go, ye *giddy* goose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.
Daniel, Musophilus.

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel or fall; dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or drunkenness, or in looking down from a great height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell
Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing to act giddily.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 134.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, hare-brained, light-headed.

giddy (gid′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *giddied*, ppr. *giddying*. [< *giddy*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with auspicion. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old, Margaret. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

giddy-head (gid′i-hed), *n.* A giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incautious.

giddy-paced (gid′i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:
More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

giddy-pate (gid′i-pāt), *n.* Same as *giddy-head*.

giddy-pated (gid′i-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *giddy-headed*.

gie[1] (gē), *v.*; pret. *ga*, *gae*, or *gied*, pp. *gien*, ppr. *gieing*. A dialectal (northern English and Scotch) form of *give*[1].

A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

gie[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *guy*[1].

gier-eagle† (jēr′ē″gl), *n.* [< D. *gier* = G. *geier*, a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + E. *eagle*.] A bird mentioned in the authorized version of Leviticus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), supposed to be the *Neophron perenopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*.
Lev. xi. 18.

gies (gēs), *n. pl.* [Pacific islands.] Strong mats made of bark or other material, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific as a protection from rain. *Simmonds.*

gieseckite (gō′zek-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles *Gieseek* or *Giesecke*, whose original name was Metzler (born about 1760, died 1833), an actor, playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been derived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *if*.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your brother's mistress,
Gif she can be reclaimed; *gif* not, his prey!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

giff-gaff (gif′gaf), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., a varied redupl. of *give*[1]. Cf. *gewgaw*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.

Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. *Proverb.*

Giffe-gaffe was a good fellow, this *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

giffin (jif′in), *n.* Same as *jiffy*.

giffy, *n.* See *jiffy*.

gift (gift), *n.* [< ME. *gift*, commonly *gift*, *geft*, a gift (the lit. sense not found in AS.), < AS. *gift*, nearly always in pl. *gifta*, a marriage, nuptials (= OFries. *ieft*, *iefta*, a gift, grant, = D. *gift*, a gift, = MLG. *gifte*, a gift, bequest, = OHG. MHG. *gift*, a gift (G. Dan. Sw. in comp.;

cat, like mod. E. *Tom*, and finally regarded as a common (generic) name. So in comp. *gib-cat*, q. v. Cf. *Tom*, a name for a cat, *tom-cat; Dobbin*, a name for a horse, etc.; *Reynard*, a fox, etc.] A familiar name for a cat; hence, as a generic name, any cat, especially an old cat: commonly used for the male.

For right no more than *Gibbe*, our cat [tr. F. *Thibert le cas*], That awaiteth mice and rattes to killen, Ne entende I but to begilen. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6204.

Ere *Gib*, our cat, can lick her ear. *Peele*, Edward I.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise, Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*, Such dear concernings hide? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

gib[2] (gib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibbed*, ppr. *gibbing*. [< *gib*[2], *n.* In the sense of 'castrate,' perhaps a reduction of *glib* in that sense: see *glib*[3].] **I.**† *intrans.* To behave like a cat.

What caterwauling's here? what *gibbing*? *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1†. To castrate, as a cat.

As melancholy as a *gibb'd* cat. *Howell's Eng. Prov.*, p. 10.

I have lived these fifty yeares with my old Lord, and truly no body ever died in my armes before, but your Lordship's *gibb'd* Cat. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 229.

2. To eviscerate or disembowel, as a fish. Also *gip*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[1] (gib'ėr), *v. i.* [Also in comp. *gibber-gabber* and *gibble-gabble*, reduplications, with the usual variation of vowel, of *gabber*[1] and *gabble* (which are assibilated in *jabber* and *jabble*), freq. forms of *gab*[1], q. v.] To speak inarticulately; speak incoherently or senselessly.

The sheeted dead Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

The floor covered with maskers, *gibbering* in falsetto, dancing, capering, coquetting till daylight. *The Century*, XXX. 209.

gibber[2] (gib'ėr), *n.* [< *gib*[2], *v.*] One who guts or eviscerates fish. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

gibber[3] (gib'ėr), *n.* [L., < *gibbus*, hunched, gibbous: see *gibbous*.] In *bot.*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; a gibbosity.

gibber-gabber† (gib'ėr-gab'ėr), *n.* [Redupl. of *gabber*[1]. Cf. *gibble-gabble*, and see *gibber*[1] and *gabber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble: equivalent to *gibble-gabble*. *Tusser*.

gibberish (gib'ėr-ish), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gibbrish*, *gibrish*, *gibridge* (also *geberish*, *gebrish*, the last forms appar. accom., in allusion to the jargon of alchemy, to *Geber* (or *Gebir*, in Gower *Gibere*), the reputed founder of the Arabian school of chemistry or alchemy); < *gibber*[1], gabble, + *-ish*, appar. in imitation of language-names in *-ish*[1].] **I.** *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible or incoherent language; confused or disguised speech; jargon.

He that applies his names to ideas different from their common use . . . speaks *gibberish*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. x. 31.

I'll now attend you to the Tea-table, where I shall hear from your Ladyship Reason and good Sense, after all this Law and *Gibberish*. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

The uncouth *gibberish* with which all this was uttered, like the darkness of an oracle, made us the more attentive to it. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

=Syn. See *prattle*, *n.*

II. *a.* Unmeaning; unintelligible; disguised or jargonized, as words.

Physicians but torment him, his disease Laughs at their *gibberish* language. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

gibberishing (gib'ėr-ish-ing), *a.* [< *gibberish* + *-ing*[2].] Inarticulate; stammering. Compare *rubbishing*.

And yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in *gibberishing* Irish? *Holinshed*, Description of Ireland, i.

gibberose† (gib'ėr-ōs), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbous*.

gibberosity (gib-ėr-ros'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *gibbosity*. *Bailey*, 1727; *Gray*.

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *n.* [< ME. *gibet*, *gebet*, *gebat*, *jebet*, *jebat*, a gibbet, appar. < OF. *gibet*, later *gibbet*, F. *gibet*, ML. *gibetum*, *gibetus*, It. *giubbetto*, m., *giubbetta*, usually in pl. *giubbette*, f., a gibbet. The It. forms suggest a connection with It. *giubbetto*, dim. of *giubba*, dial. *gibba*, an under-waistcoat, doublet, mane (see *jupon*), as if through the notion of 'collar' or 'halter'; but the It. *giubbetto*, a gibbet, is prob. accom. to the other word so spelled, and the real source may be in OF. *gibet*, a large stick, appar. dim. of *gibbe*, *gibe*, a sort of arm (weapon), an implement for stirring the earth and rooting up plants, appar. a hoe: see *gib*[1] and *jib*[1], the latter of which, in the sense of 'a projecting beam or arm of a crane,' comes very near the sense of *gibbet*.] 1. A kind of gallows; a wooden structure consisting of an upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains; sometimes, as the famous gibbet of Montfaucon, near Paris, a considerable structure with numerous uprights of masonry, connected by several tiers of cross-beams, and with pits beneath it in which the remains were cast when they fell from the chains; hence, a gallows of any form.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young *gibbets*, I never saw one so prone [to death]. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute, To ease Hero's Pains by a Halter and *Gibbet*. *Prior*, The Thief and the Cordelier.

His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal, and from possessions voluntarily surrendered by the lawful proprietors with the *gibbet* at the door. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

2. The projecting beam of a crane which sustains the pulleys and the weight to be lifted; a jib.—3. A great cudgel, such as are thrown at trees to beat down the fruit. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

gibbet[1] (jib'et), *v. t.* [< *gibbet*, *n.*] 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or gallows; hang upon anything resembling a gibbet.

Some Inns still *gibbet* their Signs across a Town. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 389.

Here [in the kitchen] is no every-day cheerfulness of cooking-range, but grotesque andirons wading into the bristling embers, and a long crane with villainous pots *gibbeted* upon it. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

2. Figuratively, to set forth to public gaze; expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

Thus [he] unknowingly *gibbeted* himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xii.

Then where's the wrong, to *gibbet* high the name Of fools and knaves already dead to shame? *Essay on Satire*, i. 160.

gibbet[2]†, *n.* An error for *gigot*, a shoulder of mutton.

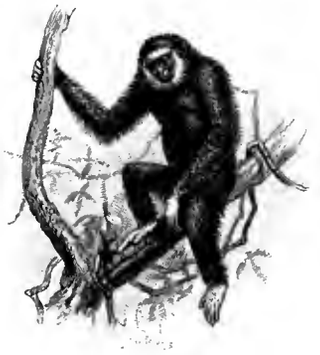
A good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., iv. 28.

gibbet-tree (jib'et-trē), *n.* A gallows-tree.

gibbier†, *n.* See *gibier*.

gibble-gabble† (gib'l-gab'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *gabble:* see *gibber-gabber* and *gibber*[1].] Idle talk; chatter; gabble. *Cotgrave*.

gibbon (gib'ọn), *n.* [F. *gibbon*, in Buffon; origin not ascertained.] The common name of the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, subfamily *Hylobatinæ*, and family *Simiidæ*. These apes have a remarkably slender body, with very long slim limbs, especially the fore limbs or arms, which almost touch the ground when the animal stands erect; the tail is rudimentary, and there are ischial callosities. In some respects the gibbons approach man very closely.



Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

They inhabit the East Indian archipelago and the peninsular mainland, and are extremely agile, swinging themselves in the trees like the spider-monkeys of the new world. There are several species, one of the best-known of which is *Hylobates lar*, inhabiting Tenasserim and a wide extent of adjoining country, of a blackish color marked with white on the face and hands. The hoolock (*H. hoolock*) is another, found in Assam and neighboring regions. The crowned gibbon is *H. pileatus* of Siam. Sumatra has a gibbon (*H. agilis*) noted for uttering musical sounds, and variously called *wou-wou*, *oungha*, *ungaputi*, *unkaputi*, etc. The most notable gibbon is the Sumatran siamang (*H. siamanga* or *Siamanga syndactyla*), which has two of its toes webbed. See these names, also *ape*, *Hylobates*.

gib-boom, *n.* See *jib-boom*.

gibbose (gib'ōs), *a.* [< L. *gibbosus:* see *gibbous*.] Same as *gibbous*.

gibbosity (gi-bos'i-ti), *n.* [=F. *gibbosité* = Pr. *gibositat*, *gelbositat* = Pg. *gibosidade* = It. *gibbosità;* as *gibbous*, *gibbose*, + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being gibbous or gibbose; roundness or protuberance of outline; convexity.

When two ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, . . . what should take away the sight of these ships from each other but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water? *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

That a singular regard be had upon examination to the *gibbosity* of the gentlemen that offer themselves as founder's kinsmen [of the Ugly Club]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

2. A protuberance; a round or swelling prominence. Specifically—3. In *bot.*, a swelling or protuberance at one side of an organ, usually near the base, as of a calyx.—4. In *zoöl.*, an irregular large protuberance, somewhat rounded, but not forming the segment of a sphere; a hump: as, the *gibbosity* of or on the back of a camel or zebu.

gibbous (gib'us), *a.* [Also *gibberose*, *gibbose* = F. *gibbeux* = Sp. *giboso*, *jiboso* = Pg. *giboso*, *gibboso* = It. *gibboso;* < L. *gibbosus*, a different reading of *gibberosus*, hunched, humped, < *gibber*, a hunch, hump, < *gibber*, a., hunched, humped. Cf. equiv. *gibbus*, hunched: see *gibber*[3].] 1. Having a hunch or protuberance on the back; hunched; humpbacked; crook-backed.

How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed. *Sir T. Browne.*

Is there of all your kindred some who lack Vision direct, or have a *gibbous* back? *Crabbe*, Works, II. 81.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiseman.*

Specifically—2. Swelling by a regular curve; convex, as the moon is when more than half and less than full, the illuminated part being then convex on both margins.—3. In *bot.*, having a rounded protuberance at the side or base.—4. In *zoöl.*, convex but not regularly rounded; somewhat irregularly raised or swollen; protuberant; humped; gibbose.

gibbously (gib'us-li), *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form. *Imp. Dict.*

gibbousness (gib'us-nes), *n.* The state of being gibbous; protuberance; a prominence; convexity.

gibbsite (gib'zīt), *n.* [Named in honor of the American mineralogist George *Gibbs* (1776–1833). The proper names *Gibbs* and *Gibson* (i. e., *Gib's son*) are due to *Gib*, a familiar abbr. of *Gilbert* (see *gib*[2]); a dim. of *Gib* is *Gibbon*, whence further *Gibbons*, *Gibbins*, *Gibbens*, *Gibbonson*.] A hydrate of aluminium, a whitish mineral, found in Massachusetts in irregular stalactitic masses, presenting an aggregation of elongated tuberous branches, parallel and united: also found in the Ural and elsewhere, in monoclinic crystals, and often called *hydrargillite*. Its structure is fibrous, the fibers radiating from an axis.

gib-cat (gib'kat), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *cat*. Cf. *gibb'd cat*, under *gib*[2], *v.*] A tom-cat, especially an old tom-cat: often implying castration.

I am as melancholy as a *gib cat*, or a lugged bear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

A hag whose eies shoot poison—that has beene an ould witch, and is now turning into a *gib-cat*. *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

I could never sing More than a *gib-cat* or a very howlet. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

Gib-cat is, at this moment, the ordinary name in Scotland and in the north of England, where, however, tom-cat is expelling it from "fine" speech: and it was formerly the ordinary name in England also. *J. A. H. Murray*, N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 350.

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gibed*, *jibed*, ppr. *gibing*, *jibing*. [Appar. of Scand. origin (with assibilation of orig. guttural, as in *jabber* for *gabber*[1], etc.). Cf. Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk rashly and foolishly, Icel. *geipa*, talk nonsense, *geip*, idle talk. Connection with *jape* is uncertain.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter taunting or sarcastic words; rail; sneer; scoff: absolutely or with *at*.

Lest they relieving us might afterwards laugh and *gibe at* our poverty. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

=Syn. *Jeer*, *Scoff*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. *trans.* To speak of or to with taunting or sarcastic words; deride; scoff at; rail at; ridicule.

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

gibe[1], **jibe**[2] (jīb), *n.* [< *gibe*[1], *jibe*[2], *v.*] A tauntingly or contemptuously sarcastic remark; a scoff; a railing; an expression of sarcastic scorn.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

With solemn *gibe* did Eustace banter me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

When it was said of the court of Frederic that the place of king's atheist was vacant, the *gibe* was felt as the most biting sarcasm. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 360.

=**Syn.** Taunt, jeer, sneer, fleer, insult, reproach.

gibe[2] (jīb), *v.* *Naut.* See *jibe*[1].

gibecière (zhē-bè-si-ār′), *n.* Same as *gipsor*.

gibel (gib′el), *n.* [< G. *gibel*, *giebel*, a certain fish (as defined), a kind of chub, < MHG. *gebel*, OHG. *gebal*, the head, OHG. *gibilla*, skull: see under *gable*[1].] The so-called Prussian carp, *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*, having no barbules, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany. It is a good table-fish, but seldom weighs more than half a pound.

Gibeline, *n.* See *Ghibelline*.

gibelio (gi-bē′li-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *gibel*.] Same as *gibel*.

Gibeonite (gib′ē-on-īt), *n.* [< *Gibeon*, a city in Palestine, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Israelites. Hence—2. A slave's slave; a workman's laborer; a farmer's drudge.

And Giles must trudge, whoever gives command;
A *Gibeonite*, that serves them all by turn.
Bloomfield, Farmer's Boy, Spring.

giber, jiber (jī′bėr), *n.* One who utters gibes.

Come, Sempronia, leave him;
He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

giberaltert, *n.* A cant or capricious term, of vague meaning, occurring only in the following extract, probably with some reference to Gibraltar in Spain.

Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

giberne (zhē-bern′), *n.* [F., a cartridge-box.] A sort of bag in which grenadiers formerly held their hand-grenades, worn like a powder-flask. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

gib-fish (gib′fish), *n.* The male salmon. [North. Eng.]

gibiert (F. pron. zhē-biā′), *n.* [Also written *gibbier*; < OF. *gibier*, *gibbier*, F. *gibier*, game, fowl.] Wild fowl; game.

These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

gibingly, jibingly (jī′bing-li), *adv.* In a gibing manner.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present portance,
Which most *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

gib-keeler (gib′kē″lėr), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

giblet (jib′let), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *giblet*, < OF. *giblet*, the entrails of fowls (cf. F. *gibelotte*, stewed rabbit); cf. *gibier*, wild fowl.] **I.** *n.* 1. A part removed or trimmed away from a fowl when it is prepared for roasting, as the heart, liver, gizzard, neck, ends of wings and legs, etc., often used in pies, stews, etc.: usually in the plural.

It shall not, like the table of a country-justice, be sprinkled over with all manner of cheap salads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and pettitoes, to fill up room.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [Rare.]

II. *a.* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie or stew.

giblet-check, giblet-cheek (jib′let-chek, -chēk), *n.* A rebate round the reveals of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outward, so that the outer face of the door or gate will be flush with the face of the wall. Also written *jiblet-check*, *jiblet-cheek*. [Scotch.]

Gibraltar (ji-brâl′tär), *n.* [Short for *Gibraltar rock*, a name applied to hard candy, in allusion to the *Rock of Gibraltar*, a celebrated fortress belonging to Great Britain, at the entrance of the Mediterranean.] 1. A kind of candy: same as *Gibraltar rock*.—2. A kind of sugar-candy made in short thick sticks with rounded ends. [U. S.]—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Gibraltar rock,** rock-candy.

gibshipt (gib′ship), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *-ship*.] The quality of being a gib-cat: ludicrously used as a title of address.

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'le bring down your *gib-ship*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

gibstaff (jib′stâf), *n.*; pl. *gibstaves* (-stāvz). [< *gib*[1] + *staff*.] 1. A staff with which to gage water or push a boat.—2. A staff formerly used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib-tub (gib′tub), *n.* [< *gib*[2] + *tub*.] A tray in which fish are placed to be gibbed or gutted. Also *gib-kecler*, *gip-tub*. [New Eng. and Nova Scotia.]

Gichtelian (giċh-tē′li-an), *n.* [< *Gichtel* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of J. G. Gichtel (1638–1710), a German mystic. The Gichtelians were until recently found in small numbers in parts of the Netherlands and of Germany. They called themselves *Angelic Brethren*, as having already attained a state of angelic purity, through the rejection of marriage.

gid[1] (gid), *n.* [Assumed from *giddy*, q. v.] Staggers in sheep, a disease caused by a cystic worm in the brain, formerly called *Cœnurus cerebralis*, now known to be the larva of the dog's tapeworm, *Tænia cœnurus*. Also called *giddiness* and *sturdy*.

Sheep are afflicted by a disease known as the *gid*, or staggers. The animal goes round and round; its power to walk straight ahead is lost. This curious effect is produced by the presence of a hydatid . . . known under the name of Cœnurus cerebralis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 201.

gid[2] (jid), *n.* [Also *gidd*, *jid*, and in comp. *jcd-cock*, *judcock*; origin obscure.] The jack-snipe. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

giddedt, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ed*[2].] Dazed with fear.

In hast they runne, and mids their race they staie,
As *gidded* roe. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 418.

giddily (gid′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gideliche*, foolishly; < *giddy* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a light, foolish manner; flightily; heedlessly: as, to chatter or carry on *giddily*.—2. In a dizzying manner; so as to cause giddiness or vertigo.

How *giddily* he [Fashion] turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five-and-thirty!
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

Your Beauties so dazle the Sight,
That lost in Amaze,
I *giddily* gaze,
Confus'd and o'erwhelm'd with a Torrent of Light.
Congreve, Judgment of Paris.

3. Inconstantly; unsteadily; with various turnings.

To roam
Giddily, and be everywhere but at home—
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

giddiness (gid′i-nes), *n.* 1. The character or quality of being giddy or foolish; levity; flightiness; heedlessness; inconstancy; unsteadiness.

Fear of your unbelief, and the time's *giddiness*,
Made me I durst not then go farther.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The Popish Plot . . . began now sensibly to dwindle, thro' the folly, knavery, impudence, and *giddiness* of Oates.
Evelyn, Diary, June 18, 1683.

2. The state or condition of being giddy or dizzy; a swimming of the head; dizziness; vertigo.

Sometimes it [betel-nut] will cause great *giddiness* in the Head of those that are not us'd to chew it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 319.

The change of our perceptions and thoughts to be pleasing must not be too rapid; for as the intervals when too long produce the feeling of tedium, so when too short they cause that of *giddiness* or vertigo.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlv.

3. Same as *gid*[1].

giddisht, *a.* [< *gidd(y)* + *-ish*[1].] Foolish.

The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad;
Why, all the world is so.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, iii.

giddy (gid′i), *a.* [< ME. *gidie*, *gidi*, *gydie*, *gydi*, foolish (not 'dizzy' in the physical sense; so *dizzy* orig. meant 'foolish'); origin obscure; the alleged AS. **gidig* (Somner) is not found, and there is nothing to connect E. *giddy* with AS. *giddian*, sing, recite, speak, < *gid*, *gidd*, a song, poem, saying.] 1. Foolishly light or frivolous; governed by wild or thoughtless impulses; manifesting exuberant spirits or levity; flighty; heedless.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm . . .
Than women's are. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Hot. Come, quick, quick; that I may lay my head in thy lap.
Lady P. Go, ye *giddy* goose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm,
And make mistakes for manhood to reform.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 444.

2. Characterized by or indicating giddiness or levity of feeling.

Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite.
Daniel, Musophilus.

She said twenty *giddy* things that looked like joy, and then laughed loud at her own want of meaning.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

3. Affected with vertigo, or a swimming sensation in the head, causing liability to reel or fall; dizzy; reeling: as, to be *giddy* from fever or drunkenness, or in looking down from a great height.

I grow *giddy* while I gaze.
Congreve, Paraphrase upon Horace, I. xix. 1.

His voice fell
Like music which makes *giddy* the dim brain.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

4. Adapted to cause or to suggest giddiness; of a dizzy or dizzying nature; acting or causing to act giddily.

As we pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

The wretch ahall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 134.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Careless, reckless, headlong, flighty, hare-brained, light-headed.

giddy (gid′i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *giddied*, ppr. *giddying*. [< *giddy*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with auspicion. *Farindon*, Sermons (1657), p. 423.

II. *intrans.* To turn quickly; reel.

Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeuours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

My head swims, my brain *giddies*, I am getting old, Margaret. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

giddy-head (gid′i-hed), *n.* A giddy, frivolous person; one without serious thought or sound judgment.

A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

giddy-headed (gid′i-hed″ed), *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; volatile; incantious.

giddy-paced (gid′i-pāst), *a.* Having a giddy pace; moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Methought it did relieve my passion much:
More than light airs and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

giddy-pate (gid′i-pāt), *n.* Same as *giddy-head*.

giddy-pated (gid′i-pā″ted), *a.* Same as *giddy-headed*.

gie[1] (gē), *v.*; pret. *ga*, *gae*, or *gied*, pp. *gien*, ppr. *gieing*. A dialectal (northern English and Scotch) form of *give*[1].

A towd ma my sins, an's toithe were due, an' I *gied* it in hond. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S.

gie[2]**t,** *v.* and *n.* See *guy*[1].

gier-eaglet (jēr′ē″gl), *n.* [< D. *gier* = G. *geier*, a vulture (see *gerfalcon*), + E. *eagle*.] A bird mentioned in the authorized version of Leviticus xi. 18 (*vulture* in the revised version), supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*.

These . . . ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: . . . the swan, and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*.
Lev. xi. 18.

gies (gēs), *n. pl.* [Pacific islands.] Strong mats made of bark or other material, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific as a protection from rain. *Simmonds.*

gieseckite (gē′zek-īt), *n.* [Named after Charles *Giesecke* or *Giesecke*, whose original name was Metzler (born about 1760, died 1833), an actor, playwright, mineralogist, etc.] A mineral occurring in hexagonal prisms of a greenish-gray or brown color. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium, sodium, and potassium, and is supposed to have been derived from the alteration of nepheline.

gif (gif), *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *if*.

Gif I have failyeit, baldlie repreif my ryme.
Gavin Douglas, Pref. to tr. of Virgil.

Your brother's mistress,
Gif she can be reclaimed; *gif* not, his prey!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

giff-gaff (gif′gaf), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., a varied redupl. of *give*[1]. Cf. *gewgaw*.] Mutual or reciprocal giving and taking; mutual obligation; tit for tat.

Giff-gaff makes good fellowship. *Proverb.*

Giffe-gaffe was a good fellow, this *Giffe-gaffe* led them clean from justice.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

giffin (jif′in), *n.* Same as *jiffy*.

giffy, *n.* See *jiffy*.

gift (gift), *n.* [< ME. *gift*, commonly *zift*, *zeft*, a gift (the lit. sense not found in AS.), < AS. *gift*, nearly always in pl. *gifta*, a marriage, nuptials (= OFries. *ieft*, *iefta*, a gift, grant, = D. *gift*, a gift, = MLG. *gifte*, a gift, bequest, = OHG. MHG. *gift*, a gift (G. Dan. Sw. in comp.;

gilbacker (gil'bak-ėr), *n.* A siluroid fish of the northern coast of South America, the *Tachysaurus* or *Arius parkeri*.

Gilbertine (gil'bėr-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Gilbertinus*, < *Gilbertus*, G. and E. *Gilbert*, a name of OHG. origin: see *gib*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to St. Gilbert or to the order founded by him. See II.

II. *n.* One of a religious order founded in England in the first half of the twelfth century by St. Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, the monks of which observed the rule of St. Augustine, and the nuns that of St. Benedict. The Gilbertines were confined to England, and their houses were suppressed by Henry VIII.

gilbertite (gil'bėr-tīt), *n.* [Named after Davies *Gilbert*, whose original name was Giddy (born in Cornwall, 1767; died 1839), at one time president of the Royal Society.] A kind of potash mica often found associated with tin ores, as in Cornwall and Saxony. It usually has a massive or indistinctly crystalline structure.

gild[1] (gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gilded* or *gilt*, ppr. *gilding*. [< ME. *gilden*, rarely *gulden*, < AS. *gyldan* (late and rare) (= D. *ver-gulden* = G. *ver-golden* = Icel. *gylla* = Dan. *for-gylde* = Sw. *för-gylla*), overlay with gold, with reg. umlaut, < *gold* (= Icel. *gull*, etc.), gold: see *gold*. Cf. *gilt*[1], *v.*] **1.** To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder or in amalgam with quicksilver; overspread with a thin covering of gold.

> Of gold ther is a horde, & tretels ther bi,
> Of siluer othr vesselle *gilte* fulle richeli.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 152.
>
> His hornes were *gilden* all with golden studs.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 33.

2. To give the appearance of gold to, whether by means of actual gold-leaf or in some other way, as by lacquering polished brass, bronzing with gold-colored bronze-powder, or the like. To distinguish real gilding with gold from the above, such terms as *fire-gilding*, *leaf-gilding*, etc., are in common use. See *gilding*.

3†. In *old chem.*, to impregnate or saturate with gold.

> The science how ȝe schule *gilde* more myȝtily by brennynge watir or wiyn than I tauȝte ȝou tofore, wherby the water or the wiyn schal take to it myȝtily the influence and the vertues of fyne gold.
> *Booke of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Figuratively—**4.** To give a golden appearance or color to; illuminate; brighten; render bright; make glowing.

> Their armours, that march'd hence so silver-bright,
> Hither return all *gilt* with Frenchmen's blood.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.
>
> Th' ensuing Scene revolves a Martial Age,
> And ardent Colours *gild* the glowing Page.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.
>
> No more the rising Sun shall *gild* the morn.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 99.

5. To give a fair and agreeable external appearance to; recommend to favor and reception by superficial decoration: as, to *gild* flattery or falsehood.

> For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
> I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> Is it repentance,
> Or only a fair show to *gild* his mischiefs?
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6†. To make drunk: in allusion to the effect of liquor in causing the face to glow.

> And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
> Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them?
> *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.
>
> *Duke.* Is she not drunk too?
> *Wh.* A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
> *Fletcher*, Chances, iv. 3.

gild[2], **guild** (gild), *n.* [The *u* in the second form is a mod. and unnecessary insertion; < ME. *gilde*, *gylde*, *zilde*, < AS. *gegild*, *gegyld*, also *gildseipe* and *gegildseipe* (not **gild* in this sense) (= OD. *gulde*, *ghilde*, D. *gild* = MLG. LG. *gilde*, > G. *gilde* = Icel. *gildi* = Sw. *gille* = Dan. *gilde*; ML. *gilda*, a gild), < *gild*, *gyld*, *geld*, *gield* (= OS. *geld*, payment, tribute, offering, = OFries. *geld*, *jeld* = D. *geld*, money, = MLG. *geld*, payment, = OHG. *geld*, MHG. *gelt*, payment, retribution, reward, G. *geld*, money, = Icel. *gjald*, payment, tribute, retribution, = Sw. *gäld* = Dan. *gjæld*, debt), < *gildan*, *gyldan*, *gieldan*, pay, offer, etc., E. *yield*: see *yield*. Cf. *geld*[2].] **1.** An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In medieval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed important legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' *Gild*. There were also gilds of professional men; and associations for pious and charitable objects bearing the name of *gilds* are common in some churches. See *fraternity*, 4.

Gild signified among the Saxons a fraternity, derived from the verb gildan, to pay, because every man paid his share towards the expenses of the community. And hence their place of meeting is frequently called the *guild* or guildhall. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 473.

The organization of the free craftsmen into *Gilds*, we thus see, was called forth by their want of protection against the abuse of power on the part of the lords.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxviii.

A third custom placed the right to vote in the freemen of the borough, or of the *guild*, which was coextensive with the borough. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

2†. A gildhall.

> The rowme was large and wyde,
> As it some *Gyeld* or solemne Temple weare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 43.

Adulterine gilds. See extract under *adulterine*, 4.—**Dean of gild.** See *dean*[2].

gild[2]†, **guild**†, *v. t.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, *n.*] To sell.

> There goe small shippes of the Moores thither, which come from the coast of Iaua, and change or *guild* their commoditiea in the kingdom of Assa.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 228.

gild[3]†, *n.* See *geld*[2].

gildable†, **guildable**† (gil'da-bl), *a.* [AF. *gildable*, *guldable*; as *gild*[3], *geld*[2], + *-able*. Cf. *geldable*, *a.*] Same as *geldable*.

> By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*. *Spelman.*

gild-ale (gild'āl), *n.* **1.** The provision of ale made for a gild-feast held at the time of election of officers of a gild. Hence—**2.** The feast itself, or its prolongation on succeeding nights, perhaps till the ale brewed for the occasion was consumed. *Biekerdyke.*—**3.** A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. *E. D.*

gildate† (gil'dāt), *v. t.* [< *gild*[2] + *-ate*[2].] To form into a gild or gilds.

> Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds, or in imitation of them, sprang the method or practice of *gildating* and embodying whole towns.
> *Madox*, quoted in English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

gild-bell† (gild'bel), *n.* A town-bell.

> The Chronicle at least speaks of the citizens in general, who mustered at the call of the *Gild-bell* (the town-bell).
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcvii.

gild-brother (gild'bruтн″ėr), *n.* [ME. *gyld-brother* = D. *gildebroeder* = MLG. *gildebroder* = G. *gildebruder* = Dan. *gildebroder* = Sw. *gillesbroder*.] A fellow-member of a gild.

> And ye Alderman and ye *gylde breyeren* shullen prouen [strive] vp-on here myght, for to acorden hem.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

The way in which this statute was drawn up shows clearly that "citizen" and *Gild-brother* were considered identical. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xcix.

gilden[1] (gil'dn), *a.* [< ME. *gilden*, *gulden*, < AS. *gylden*, golden, with reg. umlaut, < *gold*, gold, + *-en*[2]: see *golden*, of which *gilden* is the earlier form.] Golden. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> There beside is the *gildene* Zate, that may not ben opened. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 81.
>
> Her joy in *gilden* chariots when alive,
> And love of ombre, after death survive.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 55.
>
> My barges ride
> With *gilden* pennons blown from side to side.
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Castle in the Air.

gilden[2]†, *n.* [Also *gylden*; var. of *gulden* (D. G. *gulden*): see *gulden*[2].] Same as *gulden*[2].

> The Heraulte was highely feasted, and had a cuppe and a hundred golden *gyldens* to hym deliuered for a rewarde.
> *Hall*, Henry VI., an. 14.

gilder[1] (gil'dėr), *n.* [< *gild*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gilds; specifically, one who practises gilding as a trade or art.

> *Gilders* will not work but inclosed. They must not discover [reveal] how little serves, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deal. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

gilder[2], *n.* See *guilder*.

gildhall, **guildhall** (gild'hâl), *n.* [< ME. *gildehalle*, *gylde-*, *yelde-*, *yeld-*, *zilde-halle* (> OF. *gildhalle*, *guihale*, *ghihalle*), < AS. *gegyldheall*, < *gegyld*, a gild, + *heall*, hall: see *gild*[2] and *hall*.] The hall where a gild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall; specifically (with a capital), the corporation hall and seat of several of the courts of the city of London, England.

> To be presyssed lawfully in the *Yeldehall* of the saide cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.
>
> The mayor towards *Guildhall* hies him in all post.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

In many cities and towns in England (including the City of London), the "*Gild Hall*" and the "Town Hall" are still one and the same thing.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 250.

It is provided that no one who is not of the *guildhall* shall exercise any merchandise in the town or suburbs, except as was customary in the reign of Henry I.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 485.

gildic, guildic (gil'dik), *a.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gild. [Rare.]

> It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old *guildic* local spirit.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 39.

gilding (gil'ding), *n.* [< ME. *gildinge*; verbal n. of *gild*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art of overlaying or decorating with gold. A great number of processes are employed, which may be divided into two chief classes, *mechanical* and *chemical*. The first includes all the common methods of gilding by laying gold-leaf or gold-powder upon an adhesive surface, as in sign-painting, house-decorating, etc. The soldering of gold to a cheaper metal and rolling both down to a thin sheet is properly gold-plating. The chemical processes in gilding include electroplating with gold, by applying gold in an amalgam and afterward driving off the mercury by heat, applying gold to metals by dipping them in a bath of some solution of gold, and enameling with gold on porcelain or glass, the gold being put on the ware as a paint and afterward vitrified in a furnace.

2. The art or practice of producing the appearance of gilding by the use of other materials than gold. Compare *gild*[1], *v.*—**3.** That which is laid on in overlaying with gold; hence, any superficial coating used to give a better appearance to a thing than is natural to it.

> Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage, . . .
> And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 115.

4. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them.—**Amalgam gilding.** See *amalgam*.—**Cold gilding**, gilding on silver performed by means of a solution of gold in aqua regia, applied by dipping a linen rag into the solution, burning it, and rubbing the heavy black ashes on the surface of the silver with the finger or a piece of leather or cork.—**Immersion gilding**, gilding by plunging into any solution of gold.—**Japanners' gilding**, gilding by means of powdered gold-dust, which is applied to the surface by being dabbed or dusted upon size before it is dry.—**Leaf gilding.** See *leaf-gilding*.—**Mercurial gilding.** Same as *wash-gilding*.

gilding-press (gil'ding-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press used to gild the covers and edges of books.

gilding-tool (gil'ding-tōl), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a brass hand-stamp fitted to a handle, with which the finisher stamps a design on the book-cover. When the design is of a long continuous pattern, the tool used is a small rotating wheel.

gilding-wax (gil'ding-waks), *n.* A compound of beeswax with red ocher, verdigris, copper-scales, alum, vitriol, or borax, a coating of which is applied to the surface of an article which has been gilded by wash-gilding, and then burned off by heat, in order to improve the color of the gilding.

gild-rent (gild'rent), *n.* Rent payable to the crown by a gild or fraternity in Great Britain.

gildry, guildry (gild'ri), *n.* [< *gild*[2], *guild*, + *-ry*.] In Scotland, a gild; the members of a gild.

gildship† (gild'ship), *n.* [ME. **gyldshipe*, < AS. *gildscipe*, *gegildscipe*, a gild, < *gild*, a payment, *gegild*, a gild, + *-scipe*, E. *-ship*: see *gild*[2] and *-ship*.] A gild; any association for mutual aid.

> The famous "Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ" of Athelstan's time (A. D. 924–940) contains ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or *Gild-ships* as they are there called, of London.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. xvii.

We have seen in the capitulary of Louis le Debonnaire, of the year 821, that *gildships* among the serfs are not only denounced, but the lords are commanded under a threat of penalties to suppress them.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxiv.

gildwite†, *n.* [ME., also *gildwyte*; < *gild*[2] + *wite*.] A fine payable to a gild.

> If it is found by his bretheren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the *Gild-wyt* of half a bushel of barley.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

gilet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guile*[2].

gilery†, *n.* [ME. also *gillery*, *gilerie*, *gilry*; < OF. **guilerie*, *gillerie*, guile, < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*[1].] Guile; fraud.

> Also here es forbodene *gillery* of weghte or of tale or of mett or of mesure, or thorow okyre, or violence or drede.
> *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

gilet (zhē-lā'), *n.* [F., a waistcoat.] A waistcoat or vest; in English, particularly in *dressmaking*, the front of a bodice or waist of a woman's dress, so made as somewhat to resemble a man's waistcoat.

gil-guy (gil'gī), *n.* [< *gil* (uncertain) + *guy*[1], *n.*, a rope.] *Naut.*, a temporary contrivance of rope about the rigging of a ship, and more or less inefficient.

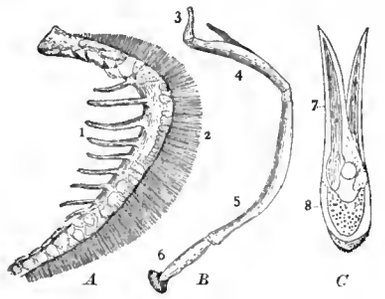
gil-hooter, *n.* See *gill-hooter.*

Gilia (jil'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Philip *Gil*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, closely allied to *Phlox* and *Polemonium*, of about 100 annual or biennial species, mostly of the western United States, a few species occurring in South America. The flowers are often showy, and several of the annual species are common in cultivation, frequently under the botanical name of *Ipomopsis* or *Leptosiphon.*

gill[1] (gil), *n.* [< ME. *gile, gylle,* < Dan. *gjælle* = Sw. *gäl*, a gill, = Icel. *gjölnar*, pl., gills (commonly *tälkn*); cf. dial. *ginner*, also *ginnle*, gill, appar. connected with Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, which, with *gil*, a ravine (E. *gill*[2]), and perhaps *gjölnar*, gills, may be referred to the root (√ **gin*, **gi*) of *gin*[1], *begin, yawn, chasm, chaos*, etc.: see *gin*[1], *begin, yawn*, etc. Cf. Gael. *gial, giall*, a jaw, cheek, gill of a fish.] **1.** The breathing-organ of any animal that lives in the water.

> There leviathan,
> Hugest of living creatures, . . . sleeps or swims,
> And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
> Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 415.

2. Specifically, an organ in aquatic animals for the aërification of the blood through the medium of water; the respiratory apparatus of any animal that breathes the air which is mixed with water; by extension, a branchia, as of any invertebrate and of the ichthyopsidan vertebrates. See *branchiæ.* The gills or branchiæ of a fish are a series of vascular arches by which the venous blood is brought in close relation with the water, and thus arterialized. They are situated on each side of the neck, and



Gill of Fish.

A, first branchial arch of left side of black-bass: 1, gill-rakers; 2, branchial lamellæ. *C*, same, in cross-section: 7, branchial lamellæ; 8, a gill-raker. *B*, same arch of striped-bass, with appendages removed: 3, 4, 5, and 6, pharyngobranchial, epibranchial, ceratobranchial, and hypobranchial segments.

consist generally of rows of compressed filaments arising from the outer sides of the gill-arches, between which are the gill-slits through which water is poured in respiration to bathe the gills, the set of gills being usually contained in cavities shut in by the gill-covers and communicating with the mouth. There are usually four rows of gills in true fishes, but there may be fewer; in selachians there are generally five pairs; the details of the arrangement are very various. In *Amphibia* the gills are similar to those of fishes in their situation and general character, but they usually present externally as tufted organs on each side of the neck, and in many cases are caducous, being replaced by lungs. In *Mollusca* the character of the gills is very different, and their disposition is so variable that they are made a means of establishing many of the orders and subordinate groups of that division of the animal kingdom. In an oyster, for example, the gills are the folds or plaits which lie in layers around a considerable part of the circumference of the animal. (See cuts under *Dendronotus, Doris, Lamellibranchiata*, and *Polyplacophora.*) In *Crustacea* the gills are commonly appendages of some of the legs, very variable in number and situation, as podobranchiæ, pleurobranchiæ, etc. (See *epipodite*, and cut under *Podophthalmia.*) Among *Insecta* gills are filamentous or foliaceous external appendages of the trachea of aquatic insects which breathe in the water. In *Arachnida* the gills are the external parts of the breathing-organ, each gill consisting of a minute slit covered with a scale; there are two or four of these on the lower side of the abdomen, near the base. In *Vermes* gills are the respiratory organs, of whatever character, commonly fringing the sides of the body or forming tufts on the head.

3. Some part like or likened to a gill. (*a*) The wattles or dewlap of a fowl. (*b*) The flesh under or about the chin in man. [Humorous.]

> Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people of Piedmont. *Swift.*

(*c*) One of a number of radiating plates on the under side of the cap or pileus of a mushroom.—**Aërial gills.** See *aërial.*—**False gills.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, vascular appendages of the gill-covers of certain selachians. (*b*) In *entom.*, the branchiæ or external breathing-organs of certain insect-larvæ.—**Free gills,** in hymenomycetous fungi, gills not adnate to the stipe.—**Opercular gills,** in *ichth.*, branchiæ attached to the hyoidean arch, as in elasmobranchiate and many ganoid fishes, as distinguished from gills of the branchial arches proper.—**To look blue about the gills,** to appear downcast or dejected. [Slang.]—**Tracheal gills,** dorsal respiratory appendages of insects into which trachea pass.

> The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar *tracheal gills.*
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 247.

gill[1] (gil), *v.* [< *gill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch (fish) by the gills, as by means of a gill-net: as, *gilled* fish.

> The fishes in the Lake of Venus, being called by the Temple-keepers, presented themselves, enduring to be scratched, *gilled*, and mens hands to be put in their mouthes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 335.

2. [In allusion to the parallel rows of filaments in a fish's gills.] In making worsted yarn, to make the fibers level and parallel with each other by drawing them through a gilling-machine.

II. *intrans.* To display the gills in swimming with the head partly out of water: as, mackerel go along *gilling.* [Colloq.]

gill[2] (gil), *n.* [Sometimes romantically spelled *ghyll* in place-names; < ME. *gille, gylle*, a glen, < Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen, with a stream at the bottom; cf. *geil*, a ravine: see *gill*[1].] **1.** A narrow valley; a ravine, especially one with a rapid stream running through it. The word is in common use in the lake district of England: as, Dungeon *Gill*, *Gillin*-Grove. In northwestern Yorkshire the valleys are called *dales* and *gills.*

> As he glode thurgh the *gille* by a gate syde,
> There met he tho men that I mynt first.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13529.

> Pursuing the course of this brook upwards, you come to a narrow sequestered valley sheltered from all winds, thro' which it runs murmuring among great stones; . . . you may continue along this *gill.*
> *Gray*, To Dr. Warton, Sept. 14, 1765.

> Up the tumultuous brook of Green-head *Ghyll.*
> *Wordsworth*
> Langdale Pike and Witch's Lair
> And Dungeon-*Ghyll* so foully rent.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, i., Conclusion.

2. A corrugation or fold; a hollow, as in a sheet of metal.

gill[3] (gil), *n.* [E. dial., origin unknown.] **1.** A frame with a pair of wheels used for conveying timber.—**2.** Same as *gill-frame.*

gill[4] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *gille, gylle, jille,* < OF. *gelle*, a sort of measure for wine; cf. ML. *gilla*, a wine-vessel, *gello*, a wine-vessel, a wine-measure, etc.; perhaps from the same ult. source as *gallon*, q. v.] **1.** A liquid measure, one fourth of a pint in the British and United States systems. The United States gill contains 7.217 cubic inches, equal to 118.35 cubic centimeters. The British imperial gill contains just 5 ounces avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., weighed in air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury at London, being equal to 142 cubic centimeters or 1.2 United States gills. Until about 1825 the gill was not considered as part of the regular system of English measures of capacity, and there was some want of uniformity in the use of the name. (See the extract from Carew.) In the north of England and parts of Scotland a half-pint was called a gill. The Scotch gill was $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Scotch pint, and was therefore about equal to the English gill.

> They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

> To some peaceful brandy-shop retires;
> Where in full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
> And quaffs away the care that waits on Crowns.
> *Addison*, The Playhouse.

2. A pint of ale. [Prov. Eng.]

gill[5] (jil), *n.* [Also *jill;* < ME. *Jille, Gille, Jylle, Gylle*, a familiar abbr. of *Gillian*, a familiar name for a girl: see *gillian.* The name *Gill* or *Jill* was so common as to become almost generic, equiv. to 'girl' or 'young woman,' as *Jack*, equiv. to 'boy' or 'young man,' both terms being often used in depreciation or contempt.] **1.** A girl; a sweetheart: used in familiarity or contempt, as either a proper or a common noun.

> I can, for I will,
> Here at Burley o' th' Hill
> Give you all your fill,
> Each Jack with his *Gill.*
> *B. Jonson*, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

> *Pin.* Is she so glorious handsome?
> *Mir.* You would wonder;
> Our women look like gipsies, like *gills* to her;
> Their clothes and fashions beggarly and bankrupt,
> Base, old, and scurvy. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, v. 5.

2. [Short for *gill-creep-by-the-ground*, or *gill-run-over-the-ground*, homely names for the plant, in which *gill* is a familiar application of the feminine name.] The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

> The lowly *gill* that never dares to climb.
> *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

3. Same as *gill-beer.*

gillach (gil'ak), *n.* A fish of repulsive appearance, having the head beset with spines and cutaneous tags or warts on the body. The name is specifically given to a scorpænoid fish of the genus *Scorpænopsis*, of which there are two Red Sea species, *S. cirrosa* and *S. gibbosa;* also to a fish of the family *Synanceidæ, Synanceia verrucosa*, which has at the base of the dorsal spines poison-sacs discharging through these spines.

gill-arch (gil'ärch), *n.* One of the arches which support the gills; one of the postoral visceral arches of a branchiate vertebrate, as a fish or an amphibian; a branchial arch. Ordinary fishes have four pairs of gill-arches, connected below by a median chain of bones called the *copula.* Also called *gill-bar.* See cut under *gill*[1].

gillaroo (gil-a-rö'), *n.* A local name of a variety of the common trout (*Salmo fario stomachicus*) of certain parts of Ireland (Galway, etc.), in which the coats of the stomach become thick, like the gizzards of birds, from feeding on shell-fish. Also called *gizzard-trout.*

gillaroo-trout (gil-a-rö'trout), *n.* Same as *gillaroo.*

gill-bar (gil'bär), *n.* Same as *gill-arch.*

gill-beer (jil'bēr), *n.* Malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground-ivy.

gill-box (gil'boks), *n.* Same as *gilling-machine.*

gill-breather (gil'brē'ᵺher), *n.* That which breathes by means of gills; specifically, one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea*, as distinguished from any tracheate arthroped or tube-breather. See *Caridea.*

gill-burnt-tail, gillian-burnt-tail (jil'-, jil'i-an-bèrnt-tāl'), *n.* A popular name for the ignis fatuus. *Nares.*

> Will with the wispe, or *Gyl burnt tayle.*
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 97.

> An ignis fatuus, an exhalation, and *Gillion a burnt taile*, or Will with the wispe.
> *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote (1654), p. 268.

gill-cavity, gill-chamber (gil'kav'i-ti, -chām'bèr), *n.* In fishes, the cavity containing the gills.

gill-cleft (gil'kleft), *n.* A gill-slit; a branchial aperture.

gill-comb (gil'kōm), *n.* The etenidium of a mollusk; a gill-plume.

gill-cover (gil'kuv'èr), *n.* The covering of the gills; the opercular apparatus. Also called *gill-lid.*

> The *gill-cover*, a fold of skin which projects back from the hyoid arch, and is strengthened by the opercular bones.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

Gillenia (ji-lē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mœnch), named after Dr. Arnold *Gill* (Latinized *Gillenius*), a German botanist.] A rosaceous genus of the eastern portion of the United States, allied to *Spiræa*, and including only two species. They are tall perennial herbs, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers loosely panicled on the slender branches. The bark of the rhizome is bitter and possesses mild emetic properties, on which account the plants are known as *American ipecac, Indian physic*, or *bowman's-root.* The more common species is *G. trifoliata;* the other is *G. stipulacea.*

Gillenia trifoliata.

giller (gil'èr), *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a gill-net.—**2.** A horsehair fishing-line.

gillet (jil'et), *n.* [Also *gillot, jillet*, and contr. *jilt*, q. v.; a dim. of *gill*[5], *jill*[2].] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [Colloq.]

gill-filament (gil'fil'a-ment), *n.* An ultimate ramification or foliation of the gills.

> Partitions bearing the *gill-filaments.* . . . Each gill-bearing arch, except the first and last, bears two rows of *gill-filaments.* *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

gill-fishing (gil'fish'ing), *n.* The use of gill-nets in fishing; the act or art of taking fish by means of gill-nets.

gill-flap (gil'flap), *n.* **1.** The membranous posterior extension of the gill-cover or opercular apparatus.—**2.** The movable gill-cover, consisting of the opercle, subopercle, and interopercle.

gill-flirt (jil'flèrt), *n.* [Also written *jill-flirt*, and transposed *flirt-gill:* see *gill*[5] = *jill*[2], and *flirt.*] A sportive or wanton girl. [Archaic.]

> "I care no more for such *gill-flirt*," said the jester, "than I do for thy leasings." *Scott.*

How much has she [Clio] not owed of late to the tittle-tattle of her *gill-flirt* sister Thalia?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

gill-frame (gil'frām), *n.* 1. A hackling-machine.—2. A drilling-machine.
Also *gill, gill-machine.*

gill-hooter (jil'hö″tėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *Gill*, orig. a proper name (see *gill*[5]), + *hooter.*] A local English name of the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus.* Also written *gil-hooter, gillihowter.* See cut under *barn-owl.*

gill-house (jil'hous), *n.* [< *gill*[5], 3, + *house.*] A dram-shop. *Latham.*

Thee shall each ale-house, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 147.

Gillia (jil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodore N. *Gill* (born 1837), an American naturalist.] 1. Same as *Gillichthys. A. Günther*, 1865.—2. A genus of rissoid mollusks. *G. altilis* is a fresh-water species common in many streams of eastern North America.

gillian (jil'iąn), *n.* [< ME. *Gillian, Gyllian* (see *gill*[5]), a form of *Julian*, i. e., *Juliana*, a fem. personal name, L. *Juliana*, < L. *Julia*, f., *Julius*, m., a proper name: see *Julian, July.*] Same as *gill*[5], 1.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian.*
Fletcher, The Chances.

D' ye bring your *Gillians* hither? Nay, she 's punished,
Your conceal'd love 's cas'd up.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 3.

Gillichthys (ji-lik'this), *n.* [NL., named after T. N. *Gill:* see *Gillia.*] A genus of gobioid

Gillichthys mirabilis.

fishes. *G. mirabilis* is a Californian species remarkable for the great extent of its jaws and for its singular habits, living in holes which it digs in the mud. Also *Gillia.*

gillie (gil'i), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *gille, giolla* = Ir. *giolla*, a boy, lad, man-servant.] In the Highlands of Scotland, a man-servant; a lad or young man employed as an attendant; an outdoor male servant, more especially one who is connected with or attends a person while hunting.

In the Celtic language, we have, with other words, "Gilla," a servant, a word familiar to sportsmen and travellers in the Highlands, and to readers of Scott in its Anglicised shape, *Gillie.* *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 217.

Gillie white-foot, or **gillie wet-foot,** formerly, in Scotland, a running footman who had to carry his master over brooks and watery places in traveling.

gilliflower, *n.* See *gillyflower.*

gillihowter (jil-i-hö'tėr), *n.* Same as *gill-hooter.* [Scotch.]

gilling[1] (gil'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gill*[1], *v.*] The act or process of catching fish with gill-nets.

gilling[2] (gil'ing), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the second year. See the extract.

In the Severn district the name "*gilling*" is applied to a second-year fish, and the belief prevails that these fish can be distinguished not only from grilse, but from fish of greater age. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 355.

gilling-machine (gil'ing-mą-shēn″), *n.* In the manufacture of woolen yarn or worsted, a machine for making all the fibers level and parallel with each other. It consists of a pair of rollers which catch the wool, and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, called *fallers*, which are covered with projecting spikes. These machines are generally used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of the fallers finer and more closely set than that preceding. Also called *gill-box.*

gilliver (jil'i-vėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (and more original) form of *gillyflower.*

gill-lid (gil'lid), *n.* Same as *gill-cover.*

gill-machine (gil'mą-shēn″), *n.* Same as *gill-frame.*

gill-membrane (gil'mem″brān), *n.* The membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes.

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* A net which catches fish by the gills. A gill-net is set in the form of a curtain, suspended vertically from floats on the surface of the water by means of metallic weights or bullets. The meshes of the net are of such size as to catch by its gills a fish which tries to force its way through, the fish being prevented from advancing by the narrowness of the meshes, and from backing out by the impossibility of working the protecting plates of the gills over the twine of the meshes.

gill-netter (gil'net″ėr), *n.* One who owns or uses gill-nets.

gill-netting (gil'net″ing), *n.* The use of a gill-net; fishing or taking fish with a gill-net.

gillofer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gillyflower.*

gill-opening (gil'ōp″ning), *n.* The external opening by which water passes to or from the gills; the branchial aperture.

gilloret, *adv.* An obsolete form of *galore.*

gillot†, *n.* See *gillet.*

gill-over-ground, gill-over-the-ground (jil'-ō″vėr-ground″, -the-ground″), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

gill-plate (gil'plāt), *n.* One of the branchial lamellæ of a mollusk.

Yet it is very probable that the labial tentacles and *gill-plates* are modifications of a double horseshoe-shaped area of ciliated filamentous processes which existed in ancestral Mollusca much as in Phoronis and the Polyzoa.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 688.

gill-plume (gil'plöm), *n.* A ctenidium.

gill-raker (gil'rā″kėr), *n.* One of a series of cartilaginous or osseous processes which generally arm the inner edge or surface of a gill-arch of ordinary fishes, and are arranged in a single row on each such arch. See cut under *gill*[1].

This Labrador form has a larger number of *gill-rakers* than the common fontinalis, and there seem to be fewer tubes in the lateral line; so that we may be obliged to consider it as a species distinct from fontinalis.
Science, V. 424.

gillravage, gillravager. See *gilravage, gilravager.*

gill-sac (gil'sak), *n.* 1. A cavity or chamber containing the gills, as of a crustacean or fish.—2. A saccular or pouch-like gill; a kind of rudimentary gill of some fishes, as the myzonts, which have consequently been called marsipobranchiates.

gill-slit (gil'slit), *n.* A visceral cleft between any two visceral arches of the neck; a passageway through gill-arches from the month or pharynx to the exterior; a branchial cleft. It is most commonly used of such slits of an animal actually bearing gills, but by extension, in embryology, of the certainly homologous visceral clefts of all vertebrates.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou″ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gilloflower, gelliflowre*, etc., also *geraflour, gerraflour;* a corruption, simulating *flower*, of early mod. E. *gilliver, gillyvor, gillover, gillofer, gelevor*, etc.; < ME. *gyllofer, gyllofre, gilofre, gelofer*, short for *clove gilofre* (mod. E. *clove-gillyflower*), earliest form as OF., *clou de gilofre* (Ancren Riwle): OF. *clou*, nail, clove (see *clove*[4]); *de*, of; *gilofre*, also *girofle, girofre*, F. *girofle*, clove(-tree), *giroflée*, gillyflower, = Pr. *girofle, gerofle* = Sp. *girofle, girofre* = Pg. *gyrofé*, clove (*gyrofeiro*, clove-tree), = It. *garofano*, clove (*viola garofanata*, clove-gillyflower), = Turk. *qarenfil, karemfil* = Ar. Par. *qaranful*, clove, carnation; corrupted from ML. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < κάρυον, a nut, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf. See *clove-gillyflower.*] 1. The clove-pink or carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, especially one of the smaller varieties. The name was thus applied by Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspere, and old writers generally. Also distinguished as the *clove-gillyflower.* See *Dianthus*, and cut under *carnation.*

Bring hether the Pincke and purple Cullambine,
With *Gelliflowres.* *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gillyvors.*
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* This is the plant which now usually bears the name, distinguished as the *wall-gillyflower.* See *Cheiranthus.*—3. The wallflower, *Matthiola incana*, distinguished as the *stock-gillyflower*, but more frequently known as the *stock.*—4. A name of several other plants, as the cuckoo- or marsh-gillyflower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi;* the feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius;* the queen's, rogue's, or winter gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis;* the sea-gillyflower, *Armenia vulgaris;* and the water-gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris.*—5. The gillyflower-apple.

gillyflower-apple (jil'i-flou-ėr-ap″l), *n.* A variety of apple, of elongated form and dark-red color, having a delicate spicy flavor. Often shortened to *gillyflower.*

gilour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guiler.*

gilpy, gilpey (gil'pi), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure.] I. *n.*; pl. *gilpies, gilpeys* (-piz). A frolicsome young fellow; a roguish boy; a lively young girl. [Scotch.]

A *gilpy* that had seen the fanght.
Ramsay, Christ's Kirk, iii.

I mind, when I was a *gilpy* of a lassock, seeing the Duke . . . and he said to me, "Tak tent o' yourself, my bonnie lassie." *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

II. *a.* Adolescent. *Hamersly.*

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'ąj), *n.* [Sc., also written *gilraviteh, gilraiviteh, guleravage, galravage*, etc.; of uncertain origin. "It seems generally, if not always, to include the idea of a wasteful use of food, and of an intemperate use of strong drink" (Jamieson), and may come < ME. *gule*, gluttony (< L. *gula*, gluttony, gormandizing, lit. the throat, gullet: see *gular, gules, gullet*), + *ravage.*] A merrymaking; a noisy frolic, particularly among young people; depredation; great disorder.

Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan. *Edinburgh Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

gilravage, gillravage (gil-rav'ąj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gilravaged, gillravaged*, ppr. *gilravaging, gillravaging.* [< *gilravage, n.*] To commit wild and lawless depredation; plunder; spoil. [Scotch.]

At all former . . . banquets, it had been the custom to . . . *galravitch* both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town.
Galt, The Provost, p. 316.

gilravager, gillravager (gil-rav'ą-jėr), *n.* One guilty of riotous or wasteful conduct; a depredator; a plunderer. [Scotch.]

"And wha the deevil's this?" he continued. . . . "Some *gillravager* that ye hae listed, I daur say. He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, and a lang craig for the gibbet." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

gilse (gils), *n.* Same as *grilse.*

gilt[1] (gilt). Preterit of *gild*[1].

gilt[1] (gilt), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *gild*[1], *v.*] I. *p. a.* 1. Gilded.

That nayle [wherewith Christ was crucified] I saw set in a faire peece of silver plate double *gilt.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

As a parrot turns
Up thro' *gilt* wires a crafty loving eye.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. Of the color of gold; bright-yellow.

Her *gilte* heere was corouned with a sonne
In stede of golde. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 230.

Marineo (Cosas memorables de España, 1517) and Ercolano (Historia de Valencia, 1610) both praise highly the "*gilt* pottery" made at Valencia and Manises. The term *gilt* refers to the metallic golden colour of the lustre.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 623.

II. *n.* The material used in gilding.

The double *gilt* of this opportunity you let time wash off. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

gilt[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *gild*[1].

Bye hors and harnes good,
And *gylte* thy spores all newe.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

Next behynde the kyng came x. M. horsemen, which had all their speares plated with silver, and their speare heads *gilted.* *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 24.

gilt[2]† (gilt), *n.* [Var. of *geld*[2], *gelt*[2].] Money; geld.

Three corrupted men . . .
Have, for the *gilt* of France (O guilt, indeed!),
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. (cho.).

As mekle gude Inglis *gilt*
As four of their braid backs dow beir.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 46).

gilt[3] (gilt), *n.* [< ME. *gilte*, < AS. *gilte*, a young sow, = OHG. *gelza, galza*, MHG. *gelze*, a spayed sow; cf. *galt*[2], *geld*[1].] A young female pig. [Prov. Eng.]

gilt[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guilt.*

gilt[5]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of a class of thieves. [Cant.]

He maintains as strict a correspondence with *gilts* and lifters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses.
Character of a Quack Astrologer (1673).

gilt-bronze (gilt'bronz'), *n.* A gilded metal much used for decorative objects, either real bronze, or often brass, latten, or some similar yellow metal. The name is given especially to the metal used in the incense-burners and other decorative pieces from China and Japan, often in part enameled, and in the metal pieces applied to furniture of the eighteenth century. See *ormolu.*

gilt-edged (gilt'ejd), *a.* 1. Having the edges gilt or gilded, as writing-paper. Gilt-edged letter- or note-paper was formerly very fashionable.—2. Of the highest order or quality; unexceptionably good: said especially of commercial paper, in allusion to the literal sense (def. 1): as, *gilt-edged* securities; *gilt-edged* butter. [U. S.]

Let the merchant who has a surplus capital invest it, not in dead property, but in good floating securities, easily convertible into money; and especially let him use it in discounting his own four or six months' bills, and his paper will be pronounced *gilt-edged* and fire-proof.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 312.

gilthead (gilt'hed), *n.* A popular English name of several fishes. (*a*) A sparoid fish, *Sparus* (or *Chrysophrys*) *auratus*, about a foot long, abundant in southern European waters: so named from the predominant colors

and the crescentic golden band between the eyes. Also called *giltpoll*. (*b*) The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, called the *red gilthead*. (*c*) The conner, goldenmaid, or golden wrasse, a labroid fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*, about 6 inches long, found in British waters. (*d*) A sparoid fish, *Dentex vulgaris*, more fully called the *four-toothed gilthead*. (*e*) A scombroid fish, the bonito, *Sarda pelamys*, or related species.

Of these wee sawe comming out of Guinea a hundred in a company, which being chased by the *gilt-heads*, otherwise called the bonitoes, doe, to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 520.

It may be, whiles he hopes to catch a *gill-head*,
He may draw up a gudgeon.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

giltif†, *a.* [ME., < *gilt, guilt*, + *-if*, ME. form of *-ive*. Cf. *guilty*.] Guilty.

Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 970.

giltpoll (gilt'pōl), *n.* Same as *gilthead* (*a*).

giltail (gilt'tāl), *n.* A kind of worm, so called from its yellow tail.

gim† (jim), *a.* [Abbr. of *gimp*³ = *jimp*, q. v.] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

He's as fine as a Prince, and as *gim* as the best of them.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* [Also *gimbol;* with excrescent *b* as in *gamble, humble, thimble*, etc., formerly *gimbel, gimmal, gymmal, jimmal, gemel* (see *gimmal*), < ME. *gemel* (early mod. E. or dial. also *gimmer, gemmow*, < ME. *gymowe, gymmew, gymew* (cf. pl. *gemels, jemews*, twins); dial. also *gimmon*, q. v.); < OF. **gemel, gemeau*, m., *gemelle*, f., twin, < L. *gemellus*, double, twin: see *gemel*.] **1.** A contrivance, as a ring moving on horizontal pivots, for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a chronometer, so that it may keep a constant position or remain in equilibrium. The name is most commonly used in the plural, applied to two movable hoops or rings, the one within the other, the outer capable of rotation about a fixed horizontal axis lying in its plane, and the inner capable of rotation about an axis lying in the planes of both rings and perpendicular to the fixed axis. The mariners' compass is suspended by such a contrivance, and, having a free motion in two directions at right angles to each other, it maintains the card in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

Truly this argument haugeth togither by verie strange *gimbols*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland, VI. ii.

2†. Joined or interlocked work whose parts move within each other, as a bridle-bit or interlocked rings; a gemel-ring.

Hub. Sure, I should know that *gimmal*.
Minche. 'Tis certain he: I had forgot my ring too.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iv. 2.

My acts are like the motional *gymmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker* (1636).

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a triple tye.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 201.

3†. A quaint piece of mechanism; a gimcrack.

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2 (in some folios).

But whether it were that the rebell his pouder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, etc.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, sig. G 3, col. 2.

gimbal-jawed (jim'bal-jâd), *a.* Having the lower jaw apparently out of joint, projecting beyond the upper, and moving with unusual freedom: said of persons. Also *gimber-jawed, jimber-jawed*. [U. S.]

Gimbernat's ligament. See *ligament*.

gimblet (gim'blet), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gimlet*.

gimbol, *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *n.* and *a.* [< *gim*, neat, spruce, + *crack*, *n.*, 14, a pert, lively boy.]

I. *n.* **1†.** A spruce or pert boy.

I pity your poor sister,
And heartily I hate these travellers,
These *gimcracks*, made of mops and motions.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Thus prudent *Gimcrack* try'd if he were able
(Ere he'd wet Foot) to swim upon a Table.
Congreve, Pyrrhus, Prol.

2. A showy, unsubstantial thing; a pretty or fanciful thing; a toy; a gewgaw.

Let me tell you, Scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair; where he saw ribbons, and looking-glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddles, and hobby-horses, and many other *gimcracks*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 205.

Lady B. sailed in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other *gimcracks* ornamenting her plenteous person.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 224.

II. *a.* Showy but trivial; fanciful or trumpery.

Some *gimcrack* and brand-new imitation of a third-rate modern French or Belgian town, glaring with plate-glass, gilding, dust, smoke, acres of stucco, and oceans of asphalt.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 476.

Also spelled *jimcrack*.

gimcrackery (jim'krak-ėr-i), *n.* [< *gimcrack* + *-ery*.] Showy unsubstantiality. Also spelled *jimcrackery*.

The inner life of the Empire was a strange mixture of rottenness and *gimcrackery*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 48.

gime (gīm), *n.* [E. dial., also written *gyme;* ME. not found; perhaps < Icel. *gīma*, in mod. usage also *gīmald*, a vast opening; or else for **gine*, ult. < AS. *gīnan*, gape, yawn, > AS. *gin* (once poet.), expanso (defined also 'a gap, an opening,' a sense assumed from the verb), = Icel. *gīna*, gape, yawn, > *gin*, the gape or mouth of beasts: see *gin*¹, *begin, yawn*. For the possible change, cf. *chime*² = *chine*².] A hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water when an embankment gives way. *Peacock*, Glossary (Manley and Corringham).

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gimblet;* < ME. *gymlet*, < OF. *gimbelet*, earlier spelled *guimbelet*, or, with loss of *m*, *guibelet*, mod. F. *gibelet*, a gimlet, of Teut. origin, dim. of the form repr. by E. *wimble*, a gimlet: see *wimble*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning it with one hand.

Also a *gymlet* sharpe to broche & perce sone to turne & twyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

gimlet (gim'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gimlcted* or *gimletted*, ppr. *gimleting* or *gimletting*. [< *gimlet*, *n.*] To use or apply a gimlet upon; form a hole in by using a gimlet; turn round, as one does a gimlet.

gimlet-eye (gim'let-ī), *n.* **1.** A squint-eye. *Wright.*—**2.** A small, sharp, disagreeably prying eye.

gimlet-eyed (gim'let-īd), *a.* Keen-eyed; very sharp-sighted; given to watching or peering into small matters. [Colloq.]

gimmal† (jim'al), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmal-bit† (jim'al-bit), *n.* The double bit of a bridle.

In their pale, dull mouths the *gimmal bit*
Lies foul with chaw'd grass. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2.

gimmal-ring† (jim'al-ring), *n.* Same as *gemel-ring*.

A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. . . . *Gimmal rings*, though originally double, were by a farther refinement made triple, or even more complicated; yet the name remained unchanged. *Nares.*

gimmel† (jim'el), *n.* See *gimbal*.

gimmer¹ (gim'ėr), *n.* [< Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a ewe-lamb of a year old, = Sw. *gimmer*, a sheep producing young for the first time, = Dan. *gimmer*, a ewe that has not lambed, prob. = Gr. *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, *ἡ χίμαιρα*, the Chimera, a fabulous monster, *χίμαρος*, a he-goat, lit. 'a winterling,' i. e., a yearling: see *chimera*¹.] A ewe that is two years old. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gimmer² (gim'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *kimmer* = *eummer*, q. v.] A contemptuous term for a woman. [Scotch.]

She round the ingle wi' her *gimmers* sits. *Fergusson.*

gimmer³ (jim'ėr), *n.* [Also *jimmer;* a corruption of *gimmal, gimbal*, q. v.] **1†.** A gimbal.

I saw my precious watch . . . taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shopboard; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another. *Bp. Hall*, Works, III. 702.

2. A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

gimmew†, *n.* [< ME. *gymmew, gymowe*, etc.; a var. of *gimbal*, q. v.] Same as *gimbal*, 2.

Annelet [F.], a *gimmew* or little ring for the fingers.
Cotgrave.

gimmon†, *n.* [A var. of *gimmal, gimbal*.] A double ring.

A ring of a rush would tye as much Loue together as a *Gimmon* of golde. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 88.

gimp¹ (gimp), *n.* [< F. *guimpe*, a nun's wimple, or lower part of the hood, gathered in folds about the neck, abbr. of OF. *guimple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, a wimple, veil, = E. *wimple*, q. v. The sense agrees better with that of F. *guipure*, with which there may have been some confusion: see *guipure*.] **1.** A coarse thread used in some kinds of pillow-lace to form the edges or outlines of the design.—**2.** A flat trimming made of silk, worsted, or other cord, usually stiffened by wire and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains or furniture, trimming for women's gowns, etc.

The wise Athenian crost a glittering fair,
Unmov'd by tongue and sights, he walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

gimp¹ (gimp), *v. t.* [< *gimp*¹, *n.*] To make or furnish with gimp.—**Gimped embroidery,** a kind of raised embroidery made with a padding of parchment or other material which is entirely concealed by the silk, gold thread, etc., passed over it.

gimp² (gimp), *v. t.* To jag; denticulate. *Encyc. Dict.*

gimp³ (jimp), *a.* Another spelling of *jimp*¹.

gim-peg, *n.* See *gem-peg*.

gimping (gim'ping), *n.* [< *gimp*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Gimp; trimming formed of gimp.

Draw with art the graceful sacque,
Ornament it well with *gimping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, xxviii.

gimpy (jim'pi), *a.* [Cf. *gimp*¹, *jimp*.] Sprightly; active: as, a *gimpy* horse. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

gin¹† (gin), *v.*; pret. *gan*, pp. *gun*. [Now written *'gin*, being regarded as a modern (although it is an early ME.) abbr. of *begin;* < ME. *ginnen, gynnen*, pret. *gan, gon*, often irreg. *can, con*, pl. *gunne, gonne*, etc. (= MLG. MHG. *ginnen*), an early abbr., by apheresis, of *beginnen*, begin: see *begin*. The simple form does not occur in the earliest records.] To begin (which see).

The floures *gynnen* for to sprynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 38.

But when his force *gan* faile, his pace *gan* wex areare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 24.

As whence the sun '*gins* his reflection.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

Around *gan* Marmion wildly stare.
Scott, Marmion.

[In Middle English the preterit of this verb (*gan, gon, can, con*, etc.) was much used with a following infinitive, with or without *to*, as having, besides its regular inceptive meaning 'began to,' a merely preterit force, being equivalent to the simple preterit of the second verb: as, he *gan go*, equivalent to he *did go* or he *went*. This auxiliary was supplanted in the fifteenth century by *did*, though its use, as an archaism, continued much later.

He closede both hys eye,
And . . . in thys manere *gan* deye [*i. e.*, died].
Robert of Gloucester, p. 353.

The wynd *gan* chaunge and blew right as hem leste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 253.

Maydenis swiche as *gunne* heretymes waste
In hire servyse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 283.]

gin² (gin), *prep.* [Sc., also *gen*, abbr. of *agin, agen, again*, against: see *again, gain*³. Cf. *against*, prep., used in the same way.] Against (a certain time); by: as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock.

And *gin* the morn *gin* twelve o'clock
Your love shall married be.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 263).

gin³ (gin), *conj.* [Sc., a corruption of *gif*, E. *if*, q. v.] If; suppose.

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

It's here is come my sister-son;—
Gin I lose him, I'll die.
Rosmer Hafmand (Child's Ballads, I. 255).

gin⁴ (jin), *n.* [< ME. *gin, ginne, gynne*, ingenuity, contrivance, a machine, esp. a war-engine (battering-ram, etc.), abbr. from *engin, engyn* (accented in ME. on the second syllable), mod. E. *engine*, a contrivance: see *engine*. The sense 'a trap, snare,' is mod., and may be due in part to the influence of *grin*, a snare, which appears in older versions of the Bible in some places where the A. V. has *gin:* see *grin*². Certainly not connected with Icel. *ginna*, dupe, fool, intoxicate, > *ginning*, imposture, fraud.] **1†.** Contrivance; crafty means; artifice.

Whether by wyndow, or by other *gynne*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1784.

For Gygas the geaunt with a *gynne* engyned [with a contrivance contrived]. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 250.

The Damzell there arriving entred in;
Where sitting on the flore the Hag she found
Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 7.

2. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; an engine. Specifically—(*a*†) An engine of war.

They dredde noon assaut
Of *gynne*, gunne, nor skaffaut.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

(*b*†) An engine of torture.

Typhœus joynts were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 35.

(*c*) 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 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 having a windlass attached to two of them. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, the machinery for raising ore or coal from a mine by horse-power. [Eng.] Generally called *whim* or *whim-gin* in the United States.

(e) A machine for separating the seeds from cotton, hence called a *cotton-gin*. See cut under *cotton-gin*. (*f*) A machine for driving piles. (*g*) A pump moved by rotary sails.

3. A trap; a snare; a springe.

The *gin* shall take him by the heel; and the robber shall prevail against him. Job xviii. 9.

What pleasure is it sometimes with *gins* to betray the very vermin of the earth.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 29.

Innocence, having no such purpose, walks fearlessly and carelessly through life; and is consequently liable to tread on the *gins* which Cunning hath laid to entrap it.
Fielding, Amelia, ix.

gin[4] (jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ginned*, ppr. *ginning*. [< *gin*[4], *n.*] **1.** To catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*;
Keep this door fast, brother.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. To clear (cotton) of seeds by means of the cotton-gin.

gin[5] (jin), *n.* [Abbr. of *geneva*, or rather of the older form *genever*, **giniper*, < ME. *gynypre*, juniper: see *geneva*, *juniper*.] An aromatic spirit prepared from rye or other grain and flavored with juniper-berries. The two important varieties of gin are Dutch gin, also called *Holland* and *Schiedam*, and English gin, known often by the name *Old Tom*. Holland gin is almost free from sweetness, and is generally purer than English. Pure gin is an important medicament in many diseases, especially in those of the urinary organs.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of the laws on *gin*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 130.

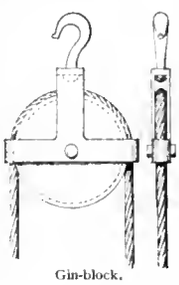
Cordial gin, gin sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances so as to form a sort of cordial.—**Gin Act**, an English statute of 1736 (9 Geo. II., c. 23) imposing a heavy duty on spirituous liquors and prohibiting their sale by retail. It was superseded in 1743 (16 Geo. II., c. 8) by more moderate duties. The title is also sometimes given to a similar English statute of 1729 (2 Geo. II., c. 17). Also called *Jekyll's Act*.—**Unflavored gin**, pure distilled gin.

gin[6]†, *n.* A contraction of *given*.

gin[7] (jin), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian native woman; an old woman generally.

An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving *gin* a cast-off French bonnet.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiii.

gin-block (jin'blok), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block with a single wheel, over which a rope runs. It has a hook by which it swings from the jib of a crane or the sheer of a gin. *E. H. Knight.*


Gin-block.

ginete (Sp. pron. *chē-nā'tā*), *n.* [Sp., a horse-soldier: see *genet*[1], *jennet*[1].] A trooper; a horse-soldier; a light-cavalry man: so called from these soldiers being mounted on jennets. See *jennet*[1]. Also written *genete*.

It was further swelled by five thousand *ginetes* or light cavalry. *Prescott.*

They set out promptly, with three thousand *genetes*, or light cavalry, and four thousand infantry.
Irving, Granada, p. 29.

gin-fizz (jin'fiz'), *n.* A drink composed of gin, lemon-juice, and effervescing water, with or without sugar.

Neither the succulent cocktail nor the artistic *gin-fizz* had . . . effect upon them.
Philadelphia Times, May 23, 1886.

ging† (ging), *n.* [< ME. *gyng*, *gynge*, *genge*, a company, people, host, < AS. (late and rare) *genge*, a company, retinue (= MLG. *gink*, going, a going, turn, way) (cf. *gengan*, a secondary verb, go, pass), < *gangan*, go: see *gang*, *v.*, and cf. *gang*, *n.*, which, in the same sense, is of Scand. origin.] A company; a gang.

Ciurma [It.], the common rascalitie of gallie slaves, a base route, the mariners call in English *ghing*. *Florio.*

There's a knot, a *ging*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Proceeding furder I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine, for he hath maim'd them, and like a slye depraver mangl'd them in this his wicked Limbo.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

gingal (jin'gal), *n.* Another spelling of *jingal*.

ginge (ginj), *v. t.* [E. dial. Hence *ginging*.] In *mining*, to line (a shaft) with wood or stone.

gingeley, gingely, gingelly, *n.* Same as *gingili*.

ginger[1] (jin'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ginger*, *gynger*, *gyngere*, contr. of *gyngevere*, *gingivere*, *gingiver*, < OF. *gengibre*, *gingimbre*, *gingembre*, F. *gingembre* = Pr. *gingibre*, *gingebre* = Sp. *gengibre* = Pg. *gengibre*, *gengivre* = It. *zenzevero*, *zenzovero*, *zenzero*, *gengero*, *gengiovo* = AS. *gingiber* = D. *gember* (< F.) = MLG. *gingeber*, *engewer*, LG. *engeber* = MHG. *gingibere*, also *ingewer*, G. *ingwer* = Dan. *ingefær* = Sw. *ingefära*, < L. *zingiber*, ML. *zinziber*, < Gr. ζιγγίβερις, ginger; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *zanjabīl* (> Turk. *zenjefīl*) = Skt. *çṛiṅgavēra*, ginger.] **I.** *n.* The rhizome, and also the light-yellow substance of the rhizome, of *Zingiber officinale*, a reed-like perennial plant with annual leafy stems 3 or 4 feet high, and flowers in conical spikes borne on distinct leafless stems. The species is a native of the warmer parts of Asia, though not known in a wild state; it is extensively cultivated throughout tropical Asia, and has been introduced into most other tropical countries. The rhizome has a peculiar agreeable, aromatic odor and a pungent taste, and its substance has been in use as a spice from the remotest times. It is distinguished as *black* or *white*, according as it retains its dark integument or has had it removed by scraping. The kind now most esteemed is known as *Jamaica ginger*, and comes mainly from the island of Jamaica. In medicine ginger is used as a carminative stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient and anodyne, but it is employed much more largely as a condiment than as a drug.


Ginger-plant (*Zingiber officinale*). *a*, flower on larger scale.

Be alle that Contree growe the gode *Gyngevere:* and therfore thidre gon the Marchauntes for Spicerye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.

Ginger shall be hot i' the mouth too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

Mango ginger, the root of *Curcuma Amada*, a plant of Bengal, belonging to the same natural order as *Zingiber officinale*.—**Wild ginger**, in the United States, the *Asarum Canadense*, the root of which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste.

II. *a.* Made of or flavored with ginger.—**Ginger cordial**, a cordial made of various ingredients and flavored with ginger.

ginger[2] (jin'jėr), *a.* [In use only in adv. and adj. *gingerly*, q. v.: see also *gingerness*. The adv. is used exclusively with reference to manner of walking, or, less frequently, of handling, thus giving some color to Skeat's derivation, namely, < Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gängla*, go gently, totter, freq. verb from *gång*, a going: see *gang*, *n.*, and cf. *gangling;* cf. also *ging*, from the same ult. source. In this view, the adj., with its sense of 'brittle, tender, delicate,' would be a development from the more lit. adverb. The Scand. *gingla* would reg. give an E. verb **gingle*, variable to **ginger* (with hard *g* in both syllables, subject, however, to assibilation in conformation to the more common word *ginger*[1], *n.*); but no such verb is found.] Brittle; tender; delicate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gingerade (jin-jėr-ād'), *n.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *lemonade*.] An aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-ale (jin'jėr-āl'), *n.* An effervescing drink similar to ginger-beer. The name was probably adopted by manufacturers to differentiate their production from the ordinary ginger-beer.

ginger-beer (jin'jėr-bēr'), *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream-of-tartar, and sugar with yeast and water.

gingerbread (jin'jėr-bred), *n.* [< ME. *ginger-bred*, *-breed;* < *ginger*[1] + *bread*.] A kind of sweet cake flavored with ginger. It is often made in fanciful shapes. The name was also formerly given to a kind of white bread containing nuts, spices, and rose-water.

They fette him first the aweete wyn,
And mede eek in a maselyn,
And roial spicerye
Of *ginge breed* that was ful fyn,
And lycorys and eek comyne,
With sugre that is so trye.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 143.

An I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

He brought my little ones a pennyworth of *gingerbread* each, which my wife undertook to keep for them, and gave them by letters at a time. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

gingerbread-plum (jin'jėr-bred-plum), *n.* The fruit of the gingerbread-tree, *Parinarium macrophyllum*.

gingerbread-tree (jin'jėr-bred-trē), *n.* **1.** The doom-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*.—**2.** The *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a rosaceous tree of western Africa, bearing a large farinaceous fruit which is known as the *gingerbread-plum*.

gingerbread-work (jin'jėr-bred-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work cut, carved, or formed in various fanciful shapes, for buildings, furniture, etc.: a term of contempt.

The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread-work*.
Smollett, France and Italy, xxx.

And listening, sometimes to a moan,
And sometimes to a clatter,
Whene'er the wind at night would rouse
The *gingerbread-work* on his house.
Lowell, Unhappy Lot of Mr. Knott.

ginger-grass (jin'jėr-gras), *n.* **1.** The *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, from which the oil known as oil of ginger-grass or oil of geraninm is distilled.—**2.** The *Panicum glutinosum*, a coarse stout grass of Jamaica.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *adv.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Softly; delicately; cautiously; mincingly; daintily: used especially with reference to manner of walking or handling.

Go *gingerly*. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel, l. 1203.

What is 't that you
Took up so *gingerly?* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

Prithee, gentle officer,
Handle me *gingerly*, or I fall to pieces.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, v. 1.

Walk circumspectly, tread *gingerly*, step warily, lift not up one foot till ye have found sure footing for the other.
J. Trapp, On 1 Pet. iii. 17.

For my part, I can scarcely rely on the timeliness or efficacy of a medicine *gingerly* administered in 1875, and not even expected to operate till 1890.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 80.

gingerly (jin'jėr-li), *a.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ly*[1], after *gingerly*, *adv.*] Cautious; mincing; dainty.

The man eyed it with reverence. Then with a *gingerly* gesture he gave it back.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains.

gingerness† (jin'jėr-nes), *n.* [< *ginger*[2] + *-ness*.] The character of being ginger; niceness; delicacy; mincingness.

Their *gingerness* in tripping on toes, like young goats.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 42.

gingernut (jin'jėr-nut), *n.* A small cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gingerous (jin'jėr-us), *a.* [< *ginger*[1] + *-ous*.] Resembling ginger, especially in color or taste.

Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together, frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick *gingerous* bush.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, x.

ginger-pop (jin'jėr-pop'), *n.* Ginger-beer, especially of a weak and inferior sort.

gingersnap (jin'jėr-snap), *n.* A thin brittle cake spiced with ginger.

But Faith, if I told her that her heavenly *ginger-snaps* would not be made of molasses and flour, would have a cry, for fear that she was not going to have any *ginger-snaps* at all. *E. S. Phelps*, Gates Ajar, xii.

ginger-wine (jin'jėr-wīn'), *n.* A beverage made with water, sugar, lemon-rinds, ginger, yeast, raisins, etc., and frequently fortified with whisky or brandy.

ginger-work† (jin'jėr-wėrk), *n.* Gingerbread-work.

Hence with thy basket of popery, thy nest of images, and whole legend of *ginger-work*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

gingerwort (jin'jėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the order *Scitaminæ*.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *gingam*, *gingas* = G. Dan. Sw. *gingang;* the F. form is *guingan* (= It. *gingamo*, *ghingano*), according to Littré, from *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where this fabric is (said to be) made. Otherwise from Jav. *ginggang* (Webster), lit. perishable, fading (Heyse).] **I.** *n.* A cotton fabric woven of plain dyed yarns, in a single color or different colors, or of dyed and white yarns, combined in grays or other mixtures, checks, plaids, or stripes.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of gingham.

gingili (jin'ji-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Sesamum Indicum*, or benne-plant. See *benne*. Also written *gingeley*, *gingely*, *gingelly*.

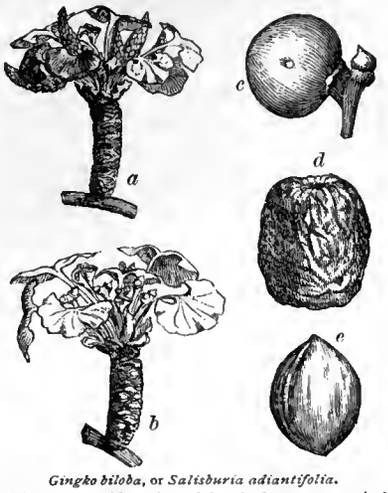
ginging (gin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ginge*, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the walling or lining of a shaft. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gingivæ (jin-jī'vē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *gingiva*, gum.] In *anat.*, the gums.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *a.* [< L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the gums; in *phonetics*, produced upon or against the gums: sometimes used of certain alphabetic sounds.—**Gingival line**, a reddish streak or margin at the reflected edge of the gums, characteristic of various diseases. *Dunglison.*

gingivitis (jin-ji-vī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gingivæ*, the gums, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the gums.

gingko (ging′kō), *n.* [< Jap. *ginkō*, *gingkō*, < Chinese *yin-hing*, 'silver apricot,' < *yin*, silver, + *hing*, apricot.] **1.** The Japanese name (also current in western countries) of the maidenhair-tree, adopted by Linnæus (1771) as its generic name; the *Salisburia adiantifolia* of Sir J. E. Smith (1796). Also written *gingo* and *ginkgo*. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gymnospermous trees, allied to the yew (*Taxus*), with diœcious flowers, a drupaceous one-seeded fruit, and peculiar fan-shaped deciduous leaves. The only species, *G. biloba* (also known as *Salisburia adiantifolia*), is a large tree, and is a native of China and Japan, where



Gingko biloba, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*.

a, *b*, branchlets with male and female flowers, respectively; *c*, naked seed, immature; *d*, same, mature; *e*, same, deprived of the outer fleshy testa.

it is very commonly cultivated for ornament. The fruit is peculiar in not developing the embryo of the seed until after ripening. It is resinous and astringent, but edible when roasted, and is sold for food in Chinese markets. In its habit and foliage the tree is unlike all other *Coniferæ*, and in cultivation in Europe and America it is known as the *maidenhair-tree*, from the resemblance of its leaves in shape to those of some species of *Adiantum*, and also as the *gingko* or the *gingko-tree*.

gingko-tree (ging′kō-trē), *n.* See *gingko*.

In the Mesozoic we have great numbers of beautiful trees, with those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the Salisburia, or *gingko-tree* of China. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 180.

gingle†, **ginglert**, etc. Obsolete spellings of *jingle*, etc.

gingles† (jing′glz), *n.* [Var. of *shingles*.] The same as *shingles*, a disease of the skin. *Davies*.

It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 60.

ginglyform (jing′- or ging′gli-fôrm), *a.* [Short for **ginglymiform*, < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint (see *ginglymus*), + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a hinge; ginglymoid: applied to joints.

ginglymi, *n.* Plural of *ginglymus*.

Ginglymodi (jing- or ging-gli-mō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. pl., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of fishes, of the subclass *Ganoidea*. They are characterized by a bony skeleton, opisthocœlous vertebræ, a precoracoid arch and coronoid bone, heterocercal tail, the basilar fin-bones rudimentary, the fins with imbricated fulcra, the ventrals between the pectorals and anal, and the body closely covered with rhomboid scales. The order comprehends the existing family *Lepidosteidæ*, containing the fishes known in the United States as *gars*, *garpikes*, *garfishes*, *alligator-gars*, *bill-fishes*, etc., and several extinct ones. *E. D. Cope*. Also called *Rhombognaoidei*.

ginglymodian (jing- or ging-gli-mō′di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ginglymodi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ginglymodi*.

ginglymoid (jing′- or ging′gli-moid), *a.* [< Gr. *γιγγλυμοειδής*, < *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint, + *εἶδος*, form.] Hinge-like; of or pertaining to a ginglymus.

ginglymoidal (jing- or ging-gli-moi′dal), *a.* [< *ginglymoid* + *-al*.] Same as *ginglymoid*.

Ginglymostoma (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of sharks, typical of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*: so called because the lip-folds appear to be hinged to each other.

Ginglymostomatidæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Ginglymostoma(t-)* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-mid), *n.* A shark of the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Ginglymostomidæ (jing″- or ging″gli-mes-tom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma*, related to the *Scylliidæ*. They have the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the caudal bent upward and provided with a basal lobe, and the nostrils confluent with the mouth. The principal genera are *Ginglymostoma* and *Nebrius*. Also *Ginglymostomatidæ*.

Ginglymostominæ (jing- or ging-gli-mos-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ginglymostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scylliidæ*, typified by the genus *Ginglymostoma:* same as the family *Ginglymostomidæ*.

ginglymostomoid (jing- or ging-gli-mos′tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Ginglymostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A ginglymostomid.

ginglymus (jing′- or ging′gli-mus), *n.*; pl. *ginglymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *γίγγλυμος*, a hinge-joint, a joint in a coat of mail, perhaps redupl. from *γλύφειν*, carve, cut out with a knife: see *glyph*.] In *anat.*, a hinge-joint or ginglymoid articulation; a diarthrodial joint permitting movement in one plane only, the result being simple flexion and extension. In man the elbow is strictly a ginglymus; the interphalangeal joints of the fingers and toes are also ginglymoid; the knee is nearly a ginglymus, and the ankle less strictly one.—**Ginglymus lateralis**, the lateral ginglymus, a pivot-joint, as the atlo-axoid and radio-ulnar articulations. Also called *diarthrosis rotatorius*. See *diarthrosis* and *cyclarthrosis*.

gingo (ging′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

gingras (jing′gras), *n.* [LL. **gingras*, *gingrina*, < Gr. *γίγγρας*, a small Phenician flute or fife of high pitch and plaintive tone. LL. *gingrire*, cackle or gaggle, as a goose, can hardly be related.] In *anc. music*, a small direct flute, probably of Phenician origin. Also *gingrina*.

gin-horse (jin′hôrs), *n.* A mill-horse; a horse used for working a gin.

Men . . . so crushed under manhood's burdens that they . . . submit to be driven like *gin-horses*.
J. C. Shairp, Culture and Religion, p. 27.

gin-house (jin′hous), *n.* A building where cotton is ginned.

The crops of two years were piled up under its capacious roof, . . . his stately *gin-house*.
Hartford Courant, Supp., June 9, 1887.

ginkgo (gingk′gō), *n.* See *gingko*, 1.

ginkin (jing′kin), *n.* A local Irish name of the parr or young salmon.

gin-mill (jin′mil), *n.* A low tavern or saloon where spirit is retailed. [Slang, U. S.]

[They] could . . . choose only between the gutter and a *gin-mill*.
Christian Union, June 16, 1887.

ginn, *n.* See *jinn*.

ginnet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *gin*[1].

ginner (gin′ėr), *n.* [Also *ginnle:* see under *gill*[1].] A gill (of a fish). [Scotch.]

ginnet† (jin′et), *n.* An obsolete form of *jennet*[1].

ginniet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guinea*.

ginnie-cock†, **ginnie-hen†**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *guinea-cock*, *guinea-hen*.

ginning[1]† (gin′ing), *n.* [ME. *ginnyng*, *gynnyng;* verbal n. of *gin*[1], *v.* Cf. *beginning*.] Beginning.

Certayn I am ful like indeede
To hym that caste in erthe his seede,
And hath joye of the newe spryng
Whan it greneth in the *gynnyng*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4332.

In myself restyth my reyneynge,
It hath no *gynnyng* ne non ende.
Coventry Play, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 229.

ginning[2] (jin′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gin*[4], *v.*] The operation of separating the seeds from cotton by means of a gin.

ginninglesst (gin′ing-les), *a.* [ME. *gynnynglcs;* < *ginning*[1] + *-lcss*.] Without beginning.

O Lorde, Alpha and ω,
O endlesse ende, O *gynnynglcs* gynning.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

ginnle (gin′l), *n.* Same as *ginner*. [Scotch.]

ginnourt, **ginourt**, *n.* [ME., also *ginnur*, < OF. *gincor*, by apheresis from *engincor*, enginer: see *enginer*.] A contriver; an engineer.

"Floriz," he sede, "leue man,
The beste red that ihc the can,
Wend tomorege to the Tur
Also thu were a gud *ginnur*."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

ginnously†, *adv.* [< ME. **ginnous* (< OF. *ginus*, by apheresis from *enginos*, etc., ingenious: see *enginous*) + *-ly*[2].] By ingenuity or stratagem.

3it, if men se hem, thei wol come vpon him *gynnously*, that he ne be take and slayn.
Quoted in *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. xxix.

ginny† (jin′i), *a.* [< *gin*[4] + *-y*[1].] Crafty; tending to entrap.

These fellowes with their *ginny* phreeses and Italionate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen. *Nixon*, Scourge of Corruption (1615).

ginny-carriage (jin′i-kar″āj), *n.* [< *ginny* (appar. for *jinny*, *jenny*) + *carriage*.] A small strong carriage used in Great Britain for conveying materials on a railway.

ginourt, *n.* See *ginnour*.

gin-palace (jin′pal″ās), *n.* [< *gin*[5] + *palace*.] A gaudily decorated gin-shop. [Great Britain.]

The theatres and places of amusement are brilliant with gas, and it is gas which makes the splendour of the *gin-palace*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 61.

gin-ring (jin′ring), *n.* [< *gin*[4] + *ring*[1].] The circle round which a horse moves in working a gin or horse-whim.

ginseng (jin′seng), *n.* [= F. Sp. It. *ginseng* = Pg. *ginsão* = D. G. *ginseng*, etc., < Chinese *jin-tsan* or *jin-shen*, ginseng: a name said by Grosier to signify 'the resemblance of a man,' or man's thigh, in allusion to the frequently forked root (cf. Iroquois *garentoquen*, ginseng, lit. 'legs and thighs separated'). By others the Chinese name is said to mean 'first of plants.' The resemblance to a man found in the forked root of the mandrake (the fancy being assisted by the form of the name) has led to similar superstitious beliefs about that plant: see *mandrake*.] A plant of the genus *Aralia* (*Panax*); also, the root of this plant, which is highly valued as a

Branch and Root of Ginseng (*Aralia Ginseng*).

tonic and stimulant by the Chinese, who ascribe to it almost miraculous powers. The Manchurian is most esteemed, and sells for several taels per liang, or Chinese ounce (640 grains). The true ginseng, *A. Ginseng*, is a native of northern China and Corea. *A. quinquefolia* is a very closely allied species of the eastern United States, and its roots have been largely exported to China as a substitute for the true ginseng. The only medicinal effect in either case is that of a mild aromatic stimulant.—**Dwarf ginseng**, the *Aralia trifolia*, a low species of the United States, with a globose pungent root.

gin-shop (jin′shop), *n.* A shop or house where gin is retailed; a dram-shop.

The low black houses were as inanimate as so many rows of coal-scuttles, save where at frequent corners, from a *gin-shop*, there was a flare of light more brutal still than the darkness. *The Century*, XXXVII. 220.

gin-sling (jin′sling′), *n.* A cold beverage composed of gin and plain or aërated water, with sugar, and lemon or other flavoring material.

gin-tackle (jin′tak″l), *n.* A system of pulleys consisting of a double and a triple block, the standing end of the fall being made fast to the double block, which is movable. It increases the power fivefold. *Brande*.

gin-wheel (jin′hwēl), *n.* **1.** The saw or the brush-wheel of a cotton-gin.—**2.** The lifting-pulley sometimes used with a gin or with any shaft-sinking apparatus.

giobertite (jō-bėrt′īt), *n.* [After the Italian chemist G. A. *Gioberti* (1761–1834).] Magnesium carbonate; the mineral magnesite.

giocoso (jo-kō′sō), *a.* [It., < L. *jocosus*, playful: see *jocose*.] In *music*, humorous; sportive; playful: noting passages to be so rendered.

Giottesque (jot-tesk′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Giotto* (see def.) + *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Florentine painter, sculptor, and architect Giotto (born about 1276, died 1336), a central figure in the development of the arts in Italy, or to his work or manner.

A mixture of *Giottesque* influences.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 110.

2. Characteristic or suggestive of Giotto; having some resemblance to Giotto's style or work: as, *Giottesque* drawing; a *Giottesque* picture.

II. *n.* An artist resembling Giotto in his work or manner; specifically, a follower of the artistic school of Giotto. [Rare.]

The *Giottesques*—among whom I include the immediate precursors, sculptors as well as painters, of Giotto.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 508.

gip[1] (jip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipped*, ppr. *gipping*. Another form of *gib*[2], 2.

gip[2], *n.* See *gyp*.

Gipciant, Gipcient, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gipcieret, *n.* Same as *gipser*.

gipet, *n.* [ME. *gype*, < OF. *gipe, jupe*, F. *jupe*, a petticoat, a skirt: see *gipon, jupon*.] An upper frock or cassock.

And high shoes knopped with dagges
That frouncen like a quaile pipe
Or botes revelyng as a *gype*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7264.

gipont, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gipst, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

gipset, *n.* and *v.* See *gypse*.

Gipsent, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Gipson, Gypson, Gipcien, Gipcian, Gyptian*, abbr. of *Egipcien, Egipcian, Egyptian*: see *Egyptian, Gipsy*.] A Gipsy.

Certes (said he) I meane me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a Juggeler.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 86.

The kinges majestie aboute a twelfmoneth past gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves *Gipcyans*, for a most shamfull and detestable murder commytted amonges them.
Cromwell, To the Lord President of Marches of Wales, [Dec. 3, 1537.

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, [xxix. 58.

gipsert, gipsiret, *n.* [Also *gipciere;* < ME. *gipser, gypser, gypsere, gypcyere*, < AF. *gipser*, OF. *gibcciere*, a pouch or purse, prop. a game-pouch: see *gibicr*.] A pouch or bag carried at the side, whether slung from the shoulder or suspended from the belt; especially, the pilgrim's pouch.

An anlas, and a *gipser* al of silk
Heng at his girdel.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

gipsery, gypsery (jip'sę-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipseries, gypseries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ery*.] Same as *gipsyry*.

Near the city [Philadelphia] are three distinct *gypseries*, where in summer-time the wagon and the tent may be found. *C. G. Leland*, The Gypsies.

gipsify, gypsify (jip'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gipsified, gypsified*, ppr. *gipsifying, gypsifying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-fy*.] To cause to resemble a Gipsy, as by darkening the skin.

With rusty bacon thus I *gipsify* thee.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

gipsiret, *n.* See *gipser*.

gipsismt, *n.* Same as *gipsyism*.

The companion of his travels is some foule sunneburnt Queane, that since the terrible statute [5 Eliz., c. 20] recanted *gypsisme*, and is termed pedleresse.
Sir T. Overbury (1616), quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 603.

Are then the Sibyls dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Randolph, Poems (1643).

gipsologist, gypsologist (jip-sol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *gipsology, gypsology*, + *-ist*.] A student of gipsology.

gipsology, gypsology (jip-sol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of, or a treatise upon, the history, language, manners, and customs of the Gipsies.

Gipsont, *n.* See *Gipsen, Gipsy*.

gipsoust, *a.* Same as *gypseous*.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Gipsey, Gypsey*, formerly also *Gipsie, Gipson, Gypson;* a reduced form of the early mod. E. *Gipsen, Gipcien, Gypcien, Gypcian, Giptian*, by apheresis from *Egipcien, Egypcian, Egyptian*, the Gipsies being popularly supposed to be Egyptians, a belief reflected by their names in some other languages, as Sp. Pg. *Gitano* (= E. *Egyptian*), NGr. Γύφτος, Turk. *Qibtī* (= E. *Copt*[2], Egyptian), Albanian *Jevk* (Egyptian), Hung. *Pharao nēpek* (Pharaoh's people), Turk. *Farawni*, ML. *Nubiani*, etc. They were also called *Saracens*. The F. name is *Bohémien* (whence E. *Bohemian*, a vagabond), D. *Heiden* (heathen), Sw. *Tatare*, Dan. *Tater* (Tatar, Tartar), W. *Crwydriad, Crwydryn* (vagabond), etc. The most wide-spread name appears in It. *Zingaro, Zingano*, Sp. *Zingaro*, Pg. *Cigano*, G. Dan. *Zigeuner*, Sw. *Zigenare*, Bohem. *Cingán, Cigán*, Hung. *Cigany*, Turk. *Chingeni*, OBulg. *Athinganinŭ, Atsiganinŭ*, Bulg. *Atzigan*, ML. *Athinganus*, NGr. Ἀθίγγανος, Ἀτσίγκανος, identified by Miklosich with Ἀθίγγανοι, a separatist sect in Asia Minor (< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *θιγγάνειν*, touch), with whom he supposes the Gipsies to have been popularly confused with reference to their locality or to their supposed religious belief. The Ar. name is *Karāmī* (villain), Pers. *Karāchī* (swarthy), etc.; the Gipsy name is *Rom* (lit. man), whence *Romani, Romany*, the name of their language.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Gipsies, Gypsies* (-siz). **1.** One of a peculiar vagabond race which appeared in England for the first time about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in eastern Europe at least two centuries earlier, and is now found in every country of Europe, as well as in parts of Asia, Africa, and America. The Gipsies are distinguishable from the peoples among whom they rove by their bodily appearance and by their language. Their forms are generally light, lithe, and agile; skin of a tawny color; eyes large, black, and brilliant; hair long, coal-black, and often ringleted; mouth well shaped; and teeth of dazzling whiteness. Ethnologists generally concur in regarding the Gipsies as descendants of some obscure Hindu tribe. They pursue various nomadic occupations, being tinkers, basket-makers, fortune-tellers, dealers in horses, etc., are often expert musicians, and are credited with thievish propensities. They appear to be destitute of any system of religion, but traces of various forms of paganism are found in their language and customs. The name *Gipsy* is also sometimes applied to or assumed by other vagrants of like habits.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a right *gipsy*, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

The Egyptian and Chaldean strangers
Known by the name of *Gypsies* shall henceforth
Be banished from the realm.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 2.

2. The language of the Gipsies. This language, which the Gipsies call *Romany chiv* or *chib*, is a Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit, but much corrupted by admixture with the tongues of the peoples among whom they have sojourned. Thus, in the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gipsies there are Greek, Slavic, Rumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients, evidencing that they had sojourned in the countries where these languages are spoken.

3. [*l. c.*] A person exhibiting any of the qualities attributed to Gipsies, as darkness of complexion, trickery in trade, arts of cajolery, and especially, as applied to a young woman, playful freedom or innocent roguishness of action or manner.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a dowdy; Cleopatra, a *gipsy*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies. *Prior*.

4. [*l. c.*] *Naut.*, a small winch or crab used on board ship: same as *gipsy-winch*.—**5.** [*l. c.*] The gipsy-moth (which see).

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a Gipsy or the Gipsies.

God send the *Gypsy* lassie here,
And not the *Gypsy* man.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, iii. 5.

The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a *gipsy* fair at Duino. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 57.

2. Unconventional; outdoor; considered as resembling the free life of a Gipsy.

The young ladies insisted on making it the first of the series of alfresco *gipsy* meals.
A. T. Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 176.

Gipsy hat or **bonnet,** a woman's bonnet with large side-flaps.

Whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and *gipsy bonnet*
Be the nester and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

Gipsy sweat. See the extract.

Most of them [convicts] are in a shiver—or, as they sometimes call it, a *gipsy sweat*—from cold and from long exposure to rain. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXVII. 185.

Gipsy table, a light table made for covering with a textile material, and often used for displaying embroidery, tapestry, etc.—**Gipsy wagon,** a wagon or van resembling a dwelling-house on wheels, including conveniences for sleeping and preparing food, as used by Gipsies, peddlers, surveyors, traveling photographers, and other persons whose business is migratory.

gipsy, gypsy (jip'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gipsied, gypsied*, ppr. *gipsying, gypsying*. [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, *n.*] To picnic; play at being a Gipsy.

In the days when we went *gypsying*,
A long time ago,
The lads and lassies in their best
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Rainsford, Gypsying.

The young English are fine animals, full of blood; and when they have no wars to breathe their riotous valors in, they seek for travels as dangerous as war, diving into maelstroms; swimming Hellesponts; . . . *gypsying* with Borrow in Spain and Algiers.
Emerson, Prose Works, II. 351.

gipsydom, gypsydom (jip'si-dum), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-dom*.] **1.** The life and habits of a Gipsy.

Her misery had reached a point at which *gypsydom* was her only refuge. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

2. Gipsies collectively.

gipsy-herb (jip'si-ėrb), *n.* A book-name for the water-hoarhound, *Lycopus Europæus*.

gipsy-herring (jip'si-her'ing), *n.* A local Scotch name of the pilchard.

gipsying, gypsying (jip'si-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gipsy, gypsy*, *v.*] **1.** The Gipsy mode of life or conduct; the act of consorting with or living like Gipsies.

I, in pity of this trade of *gypsying*,
Being base, idle, and slavish, offer you
A state to settle you.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

2. The act of playing Gipsy, or making holiday in the woods and fields; picnicking.

gipsyism, gypsyism (jip'si-izm), *n.* [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ism*. Cf. *gipsism*.] **1.** The state or condition of a Gipsy.—**2.** The arts and practices of Gipsies; cajolery; flattery; deception.

True *gypsyism* consists in wandering about, in preying upon the Gentiles, but not living amongst them.
Borrow, Wordbook of Eng. Gypsy.

gipsy-moth (jip'si-môth), *n.* A moth, *Liparis* or *Hypogymna dispar* of naturalists, the sexes of which differ much in appearance, the male being blackish-brown and the female grayish-white: so called in England. Also called *gipsy*.

gipsyry, gypsyry (jip'si-ri), *n.*; pl. *gipsyries, gypsyries* (-riz). [< *Gipsy, Gypsy*, + *-ry*. Cf. *gipsery*.] A colony of Gipsies; a place of encampment for Gipsies. Also *gipsery, gypsery*.

Metropolitan *gypsyries*—Wandsworth, 1864. The gypsies are not the sole occupiers of Wandsworth grounds. Strange, wild guests are to be found there who, without being gypsies, have much gypsyism in their habits, and who far exceed the gypsies in number.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 503.

gipsy-winch (jip'si-winch), *n.* A small winch with drum, ratchet, and pawl, and fittings for attaching it to a post. The handle is set in a cap revolving on an axis, and is provided with a pair of pawls and a ratchet, so that the winch can be worked either by a rotary motion or by a reciprocating action of the handle, like that of a punch. By the latter method a gain of power is secured.

gipsywort, gypsywort (jip'si-wėrt), *n.* A book-name for the *Lycopus Europæus*.

Giptiant, Gyptiant, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

How now, *Giptian?* All a-mort, knave, for want of company. *G. Whetstone*, Promos and Cassandra, I., ii. 6.

gip-tub (jip'tub), *n.* Same as *gib-tub*.

Giraffa (ji-raf'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *girafa:* see *giraffe*.] The typical genus of *Giraffidæ*. *G. C. C. Storr*, 1780. Also called *Camelopardalis*.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* [Formerly also *jaraff;* = D. G. Dan. *giraffe* = Sw. *giraff*, < F. *giraffe* = It. *giraffa*, < Sp. Pg. *girafa* (NL. *giraffa*) = Pers. *zarāf* = Hind. *zarāfa*, < Ar. *zarāf, zarāfa, zorāfa*, a giraffe. In ME. in the corrupted form *gerfaunt*, q. v.] **1.** 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

Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*).

the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebræ, as is usual in mammals. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns covered with skin. It feeds upon the leaves of trees, which its great height and its prehensile and extensile tongue enable it to procure easily. It

rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light-fawn marked with darker spots, and passing into white on the under parts and some portions of the limbs. 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. *Owen*, Anat.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Camelopardalis.— **3.** In *mining*, a car of peculiar construction, used in the mines on the Comstock lode, to run on the inclines.— **4.** A kind of upright spinet, used toward the end of the eighteenth century.

giraffid (ji-raf'id), *n.* One of the *Giraffidæ;* a camelopard.

Giraffidæ (ji-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant artiodactyl ungulate mammals, having the placenta polycotyledonary and the stomach quadripartite with developed psalterium, the cervical vertebræ much elongated, the dersolumbars declivous backward, and horns present only as frontal apophyses covered with integument; the giraffes or camelopards. The family contains but one living species, the giraffe. Also *Camelopardidæ*, *Camelopardalidæ*.

Giraffina (jir-a-fī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-ina:* see *giraffe.*] A family of ruminant animals, also called *Devexa*, containing only one living species, the giraffe: same as *Giraffidæ*. The sivatherium and some other Sivalik fossils are related to it.

Giraffoidea (jir-a-foi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Giraffa* + *-oidea.*] The giraffids as a superfamily, conterminous with *Giraffidæ*. *T. Gill*, 1872.

Giraldesian (jir-al-dē'si-an), *a.* Pertaiuing to the French anatomist J. A. C. Giraldès (born 1808).— **Giraldesian organ,** the organ of Giraldès, the paradidymus.

girandole (jir'an-dōl), *n.* [< F. *girandole* = Sp. *girándula* = Pg. *girandula*, < It. *girandola*, a chandelier, shift, maze, < *girare*, < L. *gyrare*, turn: see *gyre*, *gyrate.*] **1.** A branched light-holder, whether for candles or lamps, whether standing on a foot (see *candelabrum*) or serving as a bracket projecting from the wall. The former is the more common signification in English use.

This room . . . was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl. *Bulwer.*

2. A kind of revolving firework; a pyrotechnic revolving sun; also, any revolving jet of similar form or character: as, a *girandole* of water.

A triton of brasse holds a dolphin that casts a *girandola* of water neere 30 foote high. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

3. A piece of jewelry of pendent form, often consisting of a central larger pendant surrounded by smaller ones.— **4.** In *fort.*, a connection of several mine-chambers for the defense of the place of arms of the covered way.

girant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrant.*

girasol, girasole (jir'a-sol, -sōl), *n.* [< F. *girasol* = Sp. Pg. *girasol*, < It. *girasole*, sunflower, fire-opal, < *girare*, turn (see *gyre*), + *sole*, the sun (see *sol*). Cf. *turnsole*, *parasol.*] A mineral, also known as *fire-opal.* It is a transparent variety of opal, usually milk-white, bluish-white, or sky-blue, and reflects a reddish glow in any bright light, whence its name.

Upon his [an elephant's] back, which was covered with a magnificent Persian carpet, . . . stood a sort of estrade, . . . constellated with onyx stones, carnelians, chrysolites, lapis-lazuli, and *girasols.*
L. Hearn, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 241.

giratet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *gyrate.*

gird[1] (gėrd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girt* or *girded*, ppr. *girding.* [< ME. *girden*, *gerden*, *gurden*, < AS. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian*, *gurdan* = D. *gorden* = MLG. *gorden*, LG. *gorren* = OHG. *gurten*, *curten*, MHG. *gurten*, *gürten*, G. *gürten* = Icel. *gyrdha* = Sw. *gjorda* = Dan. *gjorde*, gird; weak verbs, allied to Goth. *bi-gairdan*, inclese (cf. E. *begird*), from the same root as Goth. *gards* = AS. *geard*, E. *yard*[2], *garth*[1], *garden*, *girth:* see *garth*[1], *girth*, *garden*, *yard*[2].] **1.** To bind or confine by encircling with any flexible material, as a cord, bandage, or cloth: as, to *gird* the waist with a sash.

No nor very fast wylle he runne neyther, whiche how lytle so euer he hath on his backe, is yet so harde and strayght *gyrte* therein, that vneth eaune he drawe his breath. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1402.

All women . . . did *gird* themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little handfull. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

Then Christian began to *gird* up his loins, and to address himself to his journey.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

2. To make fast by binding; put on by tying or fastening: usually with *on:* as, to *gird on* a sword.

Over all they wear an half-sleeved coat *girt* unto them with a towell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

They were enjoined both to sleep and to worship with the sword *girt on* their side, in token of readiness for action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Diana's feet pressed down
The forest greensward, and her *girded* gown
Cleared from the brambles fell about her thigh.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

3. To surround; encircle; encompass; inclose.

Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped — to *gird*
An English Sovereign's brow.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

The hillsides bleak and bare
That *gird* my home.
O. W. Holmes, An Evening Thought.

Ever the fiery Pentecost
Girds with one flame the countless host.
Emerson, The Problem.

4. To invest; clothe; dress; furnish; endue.

"So god me helpe," seide Gawein, "that I shall neuer be with swerde *girte* till that he me *girde.*"
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

Because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster *girt* solemnly with the Sword, and on the first Day of February following was crowned at Westminster by Walter Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 116.

The Son . . . appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

The sights with which thou torturest *gird* my soul
With new endurance.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

To gird one's self. (*a*) To tighten the girdle and tuck up loose garments by means of it, in preparation for a journey or for toil.

Verily, verily, I say unto thee, When thou wast young, thou *girdedst thyself*, and walkedst whither thou wouldest. John xxi. 18.

Hence — (*b*) Figuratively, to brace the mind or spirit for any effort or trial.

gird[1] (gėrd), *n.* [Se., also *girr;* other forms of *girth*, q. v.] A hoop, especially one for a barrel, tub, or the like.

What ails ye, what ails ye, Fair Annie,
That ye make sic a moan?
Has your wine barrels cast the *girds*,
Or is your white bread gone?
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 196).

gird[2] (gėrd), *v.* [< ME. *girden*, *gerden*, *gyrden*, *gurden*, *gorden*, strike, thrust, smite (frequently with reference to cutting off the head); prob. orig. 'strike with a rod,' < *gerd*, *gierd*, usually with palatal *zerd*, *yerd*, a rod, yard: see *yard*[1]. See *gride*, a doublet of *gird*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To strike; smite.

To thise cherles two he gan to preye
To sleen him and to *girden* of his head.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 556.

2. To lash with the tongue; gibe; reproach severely; taunt; upbraid.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Now to use these fine taunts and girds to his enemies, it was a part of a good orator; but so commonly to *gird* every man to make the people laugh, that won him great ill-will of many. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 721.

His life is a perpetuall Satyre, and he is still *girding* the ages vanity; when this very anger shewes he too much esteemes it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To leap or spring with violence; rush.

Merlin ledde a trauerse till thei come vpon hem behynde, and than thei *girde* in a-monge hem crewelly.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

His page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts eame by the horse tayle.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 520.

2. To gibe; jeer; mock.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

They say you have nothing but Humours, Revels, and Satires, that *gird* . . . at the time.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The girl was confused by his changed aspect, his eager, restless talk, his fierce *girding* at his patient wife.
M. N. Murfree, Tennessee Mountains, Lost Creek.

gird[2] (gėrd), *n.* [< *gird*[2], *v.*] **1**†. A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twinge or pang.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels. *Tillotson.*

We have now and then instances of men who lead very flagitious lives, and yet feel not any of these qualms or *girds* of conscience. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

My heart relented, and gave me several *girds* and twitches for the barbarous treatment which I had shown to Mrs. Lucy. *Steele*, Lover, No. 7.

2†. A short sudden effort; a spurt.

Like a haggard, you know not where to take him. He hunts well for a *gird*, but is soon at a loss.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 475.

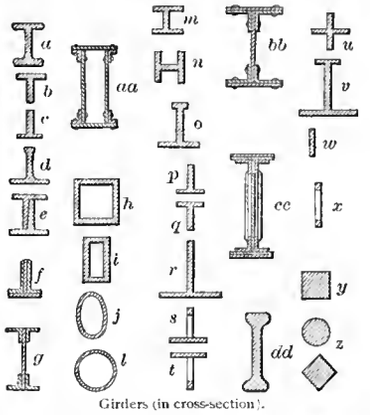
3. A sneer; a gibe; a taunt; a stroke of sarcasm.

For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the railer. *Lodge*, Fig for Momus, Pref.

A *gird* at the pope for his sauciuesse in God's matters.
Reginald Scott.

girdel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *girdle*[1].

girder[1] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which girds, binds, or encircles. Specifically — **2.** A main beam of either wood or iron, resting with each end upon a wall or pier, used to support a superstructure or a superincumbent weight, as a floor, the upper wall of a house, the roadway of a bridge, or the like. Wooden girders, when in two or more pieces, take the form of built-up beams, arched beams, or compound beams. When composed of upper and lower horizontal members, united by vertical and diagonal pieces, the girder is called a *lattice-girder.* When reinforced by iron rods a wooden beam may form a *trussed girder.* Iron girders



Girders (in cross-section).

a to *l*, wrought-iron girders; *m* to *z*, cast-iron girders; *aa*, box-girder; *bb*, compound I-girder; *cc*, compound-beam girder; *dd*, I-girder.

are simple or compound, and are made of cast-iron or wrought-iron, or both combined. The most simple form is the common rolled or cast **I**- or **T**-beam. Compound beams are composed of plate- and angle-irons built together in various forms, the most simple having a plate-iron web united to upper and lower plate-iron members by means of angle-irons. More complicated forms include girders with two webs (the *box-girder*), or with three or more webs, or with groups of rolled beams united. Iron girders also appear in many latticed forms, and are largely used in bridge-building. (See *bridge*, *girder-bridge.*) A very notable and extensive use of girders is in the structure of elevated railroads. Also called *girding-beam.*

What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains?
Blackmore, Creation, iv.

A beam which is intended to be supported at each end, and to carry its load between the ends, is called a *girder.*
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 221.

Arched girder. See *arched beam*, under *arched.*— **Continuous girder,** a girder with more than two supports. — **Plate-iron girder,** a girder constructed either of wrought-iron plates rolled with flanges or of flat plates supported by angle-irons.— **Stiffening girder,** a truss used to stiffen a suspension-bridge.

girder[2] (gėr'dėr), *n.* [< *gird*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who girds or gibes; a satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short say of sharp wit.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

girder-bridge (gėr'dėr-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the support is afforded by girders or beams. At the period of development of railway construction many bridges were built with cast-iron girders; the limit of safe span of such was generally accepted as 40 feet. This limitation, and the treacherous nature of the material, led to the substitution of wrought-iron formed into plates, which were placed vertically and strengthened and stiffened by angle-irons. The latter form of construction culminated in the box-girder bridge or tubular bridge. Bridges with framed girders are more generally called *truss-bridges* or *arched-girder bridges.* See *arched-beam bridge*, under *bridge*[1], 1.

girding[1] (gėr'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gird*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of binding, confining, or retaining with a girdle: usually with *up.*

Patience is (as it were) the *girding up* of the soul, which like the *girding up* of the body gives it both strength and decency too. *South*, Works, X. iv.

2. The use or office of a girdle in retaining garments; also, something girded on.

And instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.
Isa. iii. 24.

girding[2] (gėr'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gird*[2], *v.*] Gibing; taunting; sarcastic.

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them thou camest to save. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

girding-beam (gėr'ding-bēm), *n.* Same as *girder*[1], 2.

girding-hook (gėr′ding-hůk), *n.* A reaping-hook. *Davies.*

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flakes of white,
Waiting for the *girding-hook* to be the nags' delight.
R. D. Blackmore, Exmoor Harvest Song (Lorna [Doone, xxix.).

girdle[1] (gėr′dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *girthell;* < ME. *girdel, gerdel, gurdel,* < AS. *gyrdel,* also *gyrdels* (= OFries. *gerdel* = D. *gordel* = MLG. *gordel* = OHG. *gurtil, gurtila,* MHG. G. *gürtel* = Icel. *gyrdhill* = Sw. *gördel*), a girdle, < *gyrdan,* gird: see *gird*[1].] **1.** A band, belt, or zone; something drawn round the waist of a person and fastened: as, a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle.* The primary use of the girdle is to confine to the person the long flowing garments anciently, and still in some countries, worn by both men and women; and it is now frequently used in women's dress (commonly called a *belt*) and in military costume (a *belt* or *sash*). (See *cestus*[1].) The girdle has also served for the support of weapons, utensils, bags or pockets, etc. In the middle ages books were sometimes bound with a strip of flexible stuff hanging from one end of the volume, which could be drawn through the girdle and secured. Among many peoples, the girdle being large and loose, the scabbard of a sword or long dagger is passed through the girdle instead of being hung from it, a hook or projecting button serving to hold it in place. In ecclesiastical use the girdle is a cord with which the priest or other cleric binds the alb about the waist. Formerly it was flat and broad, and sometimes adorned with jewels; in the Roman Catholic Church it has been changed to a long cord with dependent extremities and tassels. It is regarded as a symbol of continence and self-restraint. It is usually of linen, though sometimes of wool, and is generally white, but sometimes colored to adapt it to the color of the other vestments.

And by hire *girdel* heng a purs of lether
Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 64.

There beayde is the place, where oure Lady appered to seynt Thomas the Apostle, aftre hire Assumptioun, and zaf him hire *Gyrdylle.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

The monk was fat,
And, lissing shorn and sleek,
Would twist his *girdle* tight, and pat
The girls upon the cheek.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

Hence — **2.** An inclosing circle, or that which encircles; circumference; compass; limit.

I'll put a *girdle* round about the earth
In forty minutes. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Within the *girdle* of these walls.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

To all
Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions,
No power shall put a *girdle.*
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

3†. The zodiac (which see).

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

4. In *gem-cutting,* the line or edge that separates the upper from the lower part of a brilliant or other cut stone. It is parallel to the table and culet, and is the part held by the setting. See cut under *brilliant.* — **5.** In *arch.,* a small band or fillet round the shaft of a column. — **6.** In *coal-mining,* a thin bed of sandstone. [North. Eng.] — **7.** In *anat.,* the osseous arch or bony belt by which either limb or diverging appendage is attached to the axial skeleton; the proximal segment of the appendicular skeleton. — **8.** In *bot.,* a (usually) longitudinal belt formed by the overlapping edges of two valves of a diatom frustule. — **9.** A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata,* the divisions of whose fronds are strap-like. — **Girdle of Orion.** See *Orion,* and *ellwand,* 2. — **Pectoral girdle,** the girdle of the fore limb, consisting essentially of the scapula and coracoid bones, to which another bone, the clavicle, may be added, as well as, in the lower vertebrates, certain other coracoidean or clavicular elements, as a precoracoid, postcoracoid, interclavicle, etc. This girdle is usually attached ventrally (not in mammals above monotremes) to the sternum, but is only indirectly connected with the vertebral column. Also called *pectoral arch* and *shoulder-girdle.* — **Pelvic girdle,** the girdle of the hind limb, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis, in the higher vertebrates constituting the os innominatum or haunch-bone, articulated or ankylosed with the sacrum; in the lower vertebrates it may have additional pubic elements. Also called *pelvic arch* and *hip-girdle.* — **To have** or **hold under one's girdle†,** to have in subjection. *Davies.*

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth *vnder his girthell*
He *holdeth* Kyngs and Princes.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard, who would try the hazard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads than put them *under the girdle* of a presbyterian conventicle. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 215.

girdle[1] (gėr′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *girdled,* ppr. *girdling.* [< *girdle*[1], *n.*] **1.** To encircle or bind with a belt, cord, or sash; gird.

And *girdled* in thy golden singing coat,
Come thou before my lady.
Swinburne, Ballad of Life.

2. To make the circuit of; encompass; environ; inclose; shut in.

Its gate, its two trees, its low horizon, *girdled* by a broken wall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

Houses with long white sweep
Girdled the glistening bay.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

And this is *girdled* with a round fair wall
Made of red stone. *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

3. To draw a line round, as by marking or cutting; specifically, to cut a complete circle round, as a tree or a limb. In new countries, as North America, in clearing land of trees they are often girdled by cutting through the bark and into the sap-wood, so that they may die and ultimately fall by their own decay. Mice often girdle young trees by gnawing.

A grove of chestnut-trees, which, not being felled, but killed by *girdling,* had become entirely divested of bark even to the tips of the limbs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled,* as they call it, which consists of cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay.
Trans. Roy. Soc.

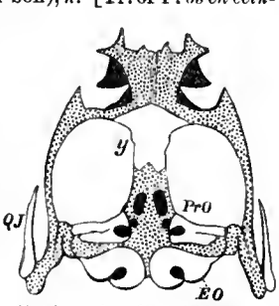
When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be *girdled.*
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 197.

girdle[2] (gėr′dl), *n.* [Sc., a transposed form of *griddle,* q. v.] A griddle.

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

girdle-belt (gėr′dl-belt), *n.* A belt that encircles the waist. *Dryden.*

girdle-bone (gėr′dl-bōn), *n.* [Tr. of F. *os en ceinture.*] In *anat.,* a bone of the skull of batrachians, representing an ethmoid, prefrontals, and orbitosphenoids.



Chondrocranium of Frog (*Rana esculenta*), from below.
y, girdle-bone or os en ceinture; *EO,* exoccipital; *PrO,* prootic; *QJ,* quadratojugal.

The Frog's skull is characterized by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the "os en ceinture," or *girdle-bone.* This is an ossification which invades the whole circumference of the cranium in the presphenoidal and ethmoidal regions, and eventually assumes somewhat the form of a dice-box, with one-half of its cavity divided by a longitudinal partition. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 152.

girdle-knife (gėr′dl-nīf), *n.* A knife hanging from the girdle. Prior to the use of table-knives it was customary to carry a sheath-knife about the person. Both men and women wore such a knife usually from the girdle. Compare *wedding-knife.*

girdler (gėr′dlėr), *n.* [< ME. *girdler, girdiler* (= G. *gürtler* = Dan. *gjörtler*); < *girdle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who girdles. — **2.** A maker of girdles or of small articles in metal-work to be attached to the girdle.

In 1485 the *Girdlers* ordered that all those . . . who make things pertaining to their craft ("bokes, claspes, dog colers, chapes, girdilles," &c.) shall pay double the rate due from a member of the craft towards bringing forth their pageant. *York Plays*, Int., p. xl.

Talk with the *girdler* or the milliner.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

3. In *entom.,* one of several cerambycid beetles which girdle twigs of various trees after oviposition to furnish decaying wood for their larvæ to feed upon: as, the twig-*girdler, Oncideres cingulatus.* See cut under *twig-girdler.*

girdlestead† (gėr′dl-sted), *n.* [< ME. *girdilstede, gurdelstede;* < *girdle* + *stead.*] The place of the girdle; the waist.

Smalish in the *girdilstede.* *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halfs, just by the *girdlestead,* send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho.

girdle-swivel (gėr′dl-swiv″l), *n.* A contrivance for suspending utensils, such as keys and ornaments, from the girdle, fitted with a swivel to prevent twisting.

girdle-wheel (gėr′dl-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for spinning, formerly used, consisting of a small wheel secured to the girdle, by which a rotary motion was given to the spindle.

giret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gyre.*

girkin†, *n.* See *gherkin.*

girl (gėrl), *n.* [< ME. *girle, gerle, gurle,* a young person, whether a boy or a girl, but most frequently meaning a girl; with dim. suffix *-l,* < LG. *gör,* m., a boy, *göre,* f., a girl, = Swiss *gurr,* also with dim. *-li, gurrli,* a girl. *Boy* is likewise of LG. origin. For the orig. E. word for 'girl,' see *maiden, maid.* An 'etymology' formerly in favor derived *girl* from L. *garrulus,* chattering, talkative: see *garrulous.*] **1†.** A young person of either sex; a child.

In daunger hadde he at his owne gise,
The yonge *gurles* of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 664.

In mylk and in mele to make with papelotes,
To a-glotye with here *gurles* that greden after fode.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 76.

2. A female child; any young person of the female sex; a young unmarried woman.

And, in the vats of Luna,
This year the must shall foam
Round the white feet of laughing *girls,*
Whose sires have marched to Rome.
Macaulay, Horatius.

A beautiful and happy *girl,*
With step as light as summer air.
Whittier, Memories.

[*Girl* is often used for an unmarried woman of any age; and as a term of endearment or in humorous use it may apply to any woman.

This look of thine [Desdemona's] will hurl my soul from heaven,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my *girl!*
Even like thy chastity. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.]

3†. In the language of the chase, a roebuck of two years old.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl,* the third year a hemuse.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

4. A maid-servant. [Colloq.]

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the *girl* lies, with the sad [sober-colored] stuff that was in the best chamber. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

I determined to go and get a *girl* myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence-office in the city.
The Century, X. 287.

girland†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

Being crowned with a *girland* greene.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 157.

girleen (gėr-lēn′), *n.* [< *girl* + *-een,* a dim. in some Ir. terms.] A little girl.

You were just a slip of *girleen* then, and now you are an elegant young lady. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, p. 12.

girlhood (gėrl′hůd), *n.* [< *girl* + *-hood.*] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.

My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick. *Miss Seward*, To Mr. Boswell.

girlish (gėr′lish), *a.* [< *girl* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like or befitting a girl; characteristic of girls.

And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

The shape suited her age; it was *girlish,* light, and pliant. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor. *Carew.*

girlishly (gėr′lish-li), *adv.* In a girlish manner.

girlishness (gėr′lish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being girlish; the disposition or manners of a girl.

girlond†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *garland.*

girn, gern (gėrn), *v. i.* [Formerly also *gearn;* a transposed form of *grin*[1], q. v.] To grin; snarl. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne,
That could have frayd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe when he did *gerne.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 15.

Dost laugh at me? dost *gearne* at me? dost smile? dost leere on me, dost thou? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

When thou dost *girne,* thy rusty face doth looke
Like the head of a rosted rabbit.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in Scripture phrase.
South, Works, II. iii.

girn, gern (gėrn), *n.* [< *girn, gern, v.*] **1.** A grin. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Davenant*, The Wits.

2. A yawn. *Nares.*

Even so the duke frowns for all this curson'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

girnat (gėr′nat), *n.* A Scotch form of *gurnard.*

girnel (gėr′nel), *n.* [Sc., also written *girnal* and *garnel,* var. of ME. *gerner,* E. *garner,* q. v.] A granary; a meal-chest; a meal-tub.

The Queen promised to furnish the men of war out of her own *girnels,* including the time of the siege.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 5.

Yon meal-*girnel.*
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

giron, *n.* In *her.* See *gyron.*

Gironde (ji-rond'; F. pron. zhē-rôṅd'), *n.* [See *Girondist.*] The party of the Girondists taken collectively: as, the Rolands were leaders of the *Gironde.*

Girondin (ji-ron'din), *n.* [F., < *Gironde:* see *Girondist.*] Same as *Girondist.*

Girondist (ji-ron'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Girondiste*, < *Gironde*, a party so called, prop. a department of France, from which the original leaders of this party came.] **I.** *n.* A member of an important political party during the first French revolution. From Brissot, they were sometimes called *Brissotins.* They were moderate republicans, were the ruling party in 1792, and were overthrown by their opponents in the Convention, the Montagnards, in 1793; and many of their chiefs were executed in October of that year and afterward.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Gironde or to the Gironde.

gironnetty, gironnetté (jir-on-net'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronnetty.*

gironny, gironné (ji-ron'i, -ā), *a.* See *gyronny.*

girr (gir), *n.* [Sc., = *gird*[1], *n.*, = *girth.*] A hoop.

> The cooper o' Cuddie cam' here awa',
> And ca'd the *girrs* out owre us a'.
> *Burns*, Cooper o' Cuddie.

girrit (gir'it), *n.* [Said to be Ar.; appar. rep. Ar. *gird*, an ape.] A name of the common baboon, *Cynocephalus babuin.*

girrock (gir'ok), *n.* [Perhaps an altered dim. of *gar*[1].] A species of garfish.

girt[1] (gėrt). Preterit and past participle of *gird*[1].

girt[1] (gėrt), *p. a.* **1.** *Naut.*, having her cables so taut, as a vessel when moored, as to prevent her from swinging to the wind or tide.—**2.** In *entom.*, same as *braced*, 2.

girt[1] (gėrt), *v. t.* [A var. of *gird*[1], due to the pret. and pp.] Same as *gird*[1].

> Captain, you shall eternally *girt* me to you, as I am generous. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> Put on his spurs, and *girt* him with the sword,
> The scourge of infidels, and types of speed.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.
>
> By *girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may giue a neer guess.
> *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.
>
> Surface painting is measured by the superficial yard, *girting* every part of the work covered.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[2] (gėrt), *n.* [A var. of *girth*, due to the verb form *girt*[1].] Same as *girth.*

> The saddle with broken *girts* was driven from the horse.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.
>
> Horse, bridles, saddles, stirrups, *girts.*
> *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.
>
> He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girt*, and the best Church of England man upon the road. *Addison*, The Tory Foxhunter.
>
> Surfaces under 6 in. in width or *girt* are called 6 in.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 438.

girt[3]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *gird*[2].

> Thurgh *girt* with many a grevous blody wound.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1012.

girth (gėrth), *n.* [Sc. also *gird*[1] and *girr*, E. dial. *garth*[2] (see these forms); < ME. *girth*, *gerth*, < Icel. *gjörđh*, a girdle, girth, = Sw. Dan. *gjord*, a girth, = Goth. *gairda*, a girdle: see *gird*[1], *girdle*[1].] **1.** A band or girdle; especially, a band passed under the belly of a horse or other animal, and drawn tight and fastened, to secure a saddle or a pack on its back.

> All strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girses*, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground.
> *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 46.
>
> The *girth* of his saddle is drawn up a hole or two, the blanket first pulled well forward.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. The measure round a person's body or round a pillar, tree, or anything of a cylindrical or roundish shape.

> I wished to increase the *girth* of my chest, somewhat diminished by a sedentary life.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 203.

3. A girdling; a circuit; a perimeter; an encircling inclosure.

> One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec, and within the *girth* of a sorry paletot much be-inked and no little adust.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxxv.

4. In *car-building*, a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.—**5.** In *printing*, one of two bands of leather or stout webbing (also called *straps*) attached to the rounce of a hand-press, used for running the carriage in and out.—**To slip the girths**, to fall like a pack-horse's burden when the girths give way. [Scotch.]

girth (gėrth), *v. t.* [< *girth*, *n.*] To bind with a girth.

> The ass is well *girthed*, and sure-footed.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 241.

girt-line (gėrt'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a whip-purchase, consisting of a rope passing through a block on the head of a mast, employed to raise the rigging of a ship for the first time. Also called *gant-line.*

> A long piece of rope—top-gallant-studding-sail halyards, or something of the kind—is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a *girt-line*—or, as the sailors usually call it, a gant-line.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 54.

Gist†, **Jist**† (jis). [Also *gisse, gys, jysse;* a corruption of the name *Jesus.*] A word used as an oath of exclamation, affirmation, etc.: common in old ballads.

> By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.
> *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.
>
> By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, sig. C 1, b.
>
> By *Gis*, and by Saint Charity,
> Alack, and fye for shame!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

gisarm†, **gisarme**†, *n.* See *guisarme.*

gise[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *guise.*

gise[2]† (jīz), *v. t.* Same as *agist.*

gisel† (giz'el), *n.* [AS. *gīsel* = OHG. *gīsal*, G. *geisel* = Icel. *gīsl* = Sw. *gisslan* = Dan. *gissel*, *gidsel*, a hostage.] A pledge. *Gibson.*

giser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gizzard.*

gisler (jis'lėr), *n.* A fish-louse, *Brachiella salmonea.*

gism (jizm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flux. [Provincial or vulgar.]

gismondine, gismondite (jis-mon'din, -dīt), *n.* [Named in honor of C. G. *Gismondi*, an Italian mineralogist (1762–1824).] A mineral which is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found near Rome in white translucent octahedral crystals.

gispin†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A leathern pot for liquor. *Nares.*

> In this great disaster,
> Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master
> Lost heart and heed to rule; then up starts Jones,
> Calls for six *gispins*, drinks them off at once.
> *Legend of Captain Jones* (1659).

gist[1]† (jist), *n.* [Also written *gest* (see *gest*[3]); < ME. *giste*, *gyste*, a resting-place, couch, also a horizontal beam, a joist (*joist*, corrupted from *jist* (pron. jist), being the mod. form), < OF. *giste*, F. *gîte*, lodging, form, seat, bed, deposit, < OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[2].] **1.** A resting-place; a couch.—**2.** A lodging-place; a place of rest or halt in traveling.

> The guides . . . had commandment so to cast their *gists* and journeys that by three of the clock on the . . . third day they might assail Pythoum.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

3. A beam: same as *joist.*

gist[2] (jist), *n.* [Sometimes pron. *jit*, and in the 18th century sometimes written *jet* (see *jet*[3]); < OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), in the proverb "Je scay bien ou *gist* le lievre, I know well which is the very point or knot of the matter" (Cotgrave), lit. I know well where the hare lies; so "c'est là que *gît* le lièvre," there lies the difficulty, lit. that's where the hare lies; cf. "tout *gît* en cela," the whole turns upon that; *gist*, F. *gît*, in these expressions being the 3d pers. sing. ind. pres. (< L. *jacet*) of OF. *gesir*, F. *gésir*, < L. *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent*, *jet*[1]. Cf. *gist*[1].] The point on which an action rests; the substance or pith of a matter; the main point: as, the *gist* of an argument.

> The *gist* of sacrifice is rather in the worshipper giving something precious to himself than in the deity receiving benefit. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 359.
>
> A hint taken, a look understood, conveys the *gist* of long and delicate explanations.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

Gist of an action, in *law*, the foundation or essential matter of an action; that without which there is no cause of action.

git[1] (git), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *get*[1].

git[2] (jit), *n.* Same as *geat*[1].

gite[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*[2].

gite[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gite*, *gyte*, also *gide*, *gyde;* of uncertain origin.] A gown.

> And she cam after in a *gyte* of reed,
> And Simkin hadde hosen of the same.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 34.
>
> A stately nimph, a dame of heauenly kinde,
> Whose glitt'ring *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes
> As (yet) I [saw] not what proper hew it bare.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene.

gith† (gith), *n.* [< ME. *gith*, cockle, < AS. *gith*, cockle (also in comp. *githrife*, *gitrife*, cockle, *gith-corn*, spurge-laurel, also cockle), = W. *gith*, cockle, < L. *gith*, also *git*, a certain plant, Roman coriander, *Nigella sativa*, Gr. *μελάνθιον*, also *μελανόσπερμον* (lit. 'black-seed').] **1.** The fennel-flower, *Nigella sativa.*—**2.** The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.*

> And *gith* is laste eke in this moone yaowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

giton†, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

gitter (git'ėr), *n.* [G., a grating.] A diffraction grating. See *diffraction.*—**Gitter spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum. See *diffraction* and *spectrum.*

gittern (git'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *giterne*, *gyterne*, *geterne* = MD. *ghiterne*, *ghitterne*, < OF. *guiterne*, *guinterne* (F. *guitare*, > mod. E. *guitar*): see *guitar*, *cittern*, *cithern*, *cithara*, *zither*, all various forms of the same word.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cithern.

> Whera with harpes, lutes, and *giternes*,
> They dance and playe at dis bothe day and night.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 4.
>
> A *gittern* ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to sing maugre the Muses, and to be merry in spite of Fortune, made them look the way of the ill-noysed song. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.
>
> The *Gittern* and the Kit the wand'ring Fiddlers like.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iv. 362.
>
> They can no more hear thy *ghittern's* tune. *Keats.*

gittern (git'ėrn), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *ghittern;* < ME. *gyternen*, < *giterne*, gittern.] To play upon a gittern.

> He singeth in his vois gentil and smal, . . .
> Ful wel acordyng to his *gyternynge.*
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 177.
>
> The first chorus beginning, may relate the course of the citty, each evening with mistresse or Ganymed, *gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream.
> *Milton*, Subjects for Tragedies, in Life by Birch.

Gittite (git'īt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of ancient Gath, one of the chief cities of the Philistines.

> Elhanan . . . slew the brother of Goliath the *Gittite.*
> 2 Sam. xxi. 19.

gittith (git'ith), *n.* [Heb.] A word found only in the headings of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.: "To the Chief Musician upon Gittith" (revised version, "For the Chief Musician; set to Gittith"): probably a musical instrument or a tune connected in some way with the Gittites.

gitton†, *n.* Same as *guidon.*

> One *gitton* of red with the sun of gold and a heart in the midst. *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXIV. 157.

giust†, *n.* and *v.* A pseudo-Italian spelling of *just.* See *just*[2].

giusto (jös'tō), *a.* [It., just, < L. *justus*, just.] In *musical notation*, suitable; regular; strict: as, tempo *giusto.*

give[1] (giv), *v.*; pret. *gave*, pp. *given*, ppr. *giving.* [Early mod. E. also *geve*, *yeve;* < ME. *given*, *geven*, more commonly *given*, *geven*, *yiven*, *yeven* (pret. *gaf*, *zaf*, *yaf*, pl. *gæfen*, *zaven*, *yaven*, pp. *gifen*, *ziven*, *yiven*, *yeven*, etc.), < AS. *gifan*, *giefan*, *gyfan* (pret. *geaf*, pl. *geafon*, pp. *gifen*) = OS. *gebhan* = OFries. *ieva*, *geva* = D. *geven* = MLG. LG. *geven*, *gewen* = OHG. *geban*, MHG. G. *geben* = Icel. *gefa* = Sw. *gifva* = Dan. *give* = Goth. *giban*, give; a general Teut. word. Hence *gift*, *giffgaff*, and *yewgaw.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deliver, convey, or transfer to another for possession, care, keeping, or use. (*a*) To deliver or convey freely and without consideration or return; bestow: as, to *give* alms; to *give* one a present; to *give* large sums for the promotion of some cause.

> Though the riche repente thanne and hirewe the tyme,
> That euere he gadered so grete and *gaf* there of so litel.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 250.
>
> Not only these fair bounds, but all the earth
> To thee and to thy race I *give.*
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 339.
>
> O then, delay not! if one ever *gave*
> His life to any, mine I *give* to thee;
> Come, tell me what the price of love must be?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

(*b*) To deliver or convey in exchange or for a consideration; deliver as an equivalent or in requital, recompense, or reward; pay: as, to *give* a good price; to *give* good wages.

> Is it lawfull for us to *geue* Cæsar tribute or no?
> *Bible of* 1551, Luke xx. 22.
>
> Then shall they *give* every man a ransom for his soul unto the Lord. Ex. xxx. 12.
>
> What should one *give* to light on such a dream?
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

(*c*) To hand over for present use or for keeping; convey or present; place in the possession or at the disposal of another: as, to *give* a horse oats; to *give* one a seat; he *gave* me a book to read.

Gav'st thou my letter to Julia? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

First a very rich dram was served, and at dinner wine was *given* round, that I had presented him with, which was a very extraordinary thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

2. To deliver or convey, in various general or figurative senses. (*a*) To bestow; confer; grant: as, to *give* power or authority.

And som tym he *gaf* good and grauntede hele,
Bothe lyf and lyme as hym liste, he wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 104.

This done, the procession procedyd forth, and we folowed with prayers and contemplacion, as denoutly as Almyghty God *yaue* vs grace. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

For the same reason that I would not grasp at powers not *given*, I would not surrender nor abandon powers which are *given*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

(*b*) To supply; furnish: as, to *give* aid or comfort to the enemy.

We do not dispute Pitt's integrity; but we do not know what proof he had *given* of it when he was turned out of the army. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Mere accuracy is to Truth as a plaster-cast to the marble statue; it *gives* the facts, but not their meaning.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

(*c*) To impart; communicate: as, to *give* a twist to a rope; to *give* motion or currency to something; to *give* lessons in drawing; to *give* instruction in Greek; to *give* an opinion; to *give* counsel or advice.

This name es swete & ioyful, *ggfand* sothfast comforth vnto mans hert.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 1, note 4.

The King of Sardinia has not only carried his own character and success to the highest pitch, but seems to have *given* a turn to the general face of the war.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to *give* herself consequence. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 146.

(*d*) To accord; allow: as, to *give* one a hearty reception; to *give* the accused a fair trial, or the benefit of a doubt; to *give* permission.

You must always *give* your men of great reading leave to show their talents on the meanest subjects, says Eugenius; it is a kind of shooting at rovers: where a man lets fly his arrow without taking any aim, to show his strength.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

(*e*†) To ascribe, attribute, or impute to.

Yon sent me deputy for Ireland;
Far from his succour, from the king, from all
That might have mercy on the fault thou *gav'st* him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

If you would not *give* it to my modesty, allow it yet to my wit; *give* me so much of woman and cunning as not to betray myself impertinently.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

(*f*) To administer: as, to *give* one a blow; to *give* medicine.

I could for each word *give* a cuff.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

3. To yield. (*a*) To yield as a product or result; produce; bring forth; afford: as, a process *giving* the best results; to *give* satisfaction or pleasure.

The number of men being divided by the number of ships *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece.
Arbuthnot.

She didn't *give* any milk; she *gave* bruises; she was a regular Alderney at that. *Dickens*, Hard Times, p. 255.

Give largely retains the meaning of geben, to yield, as "*give* a good crop," and in connection with the weather it is not uncommon to hear "*give* rain" or "*give* snow."
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xiii.

(*b*) To be a source, cause, or occasion of: as, to *give* offense or umbrage; to *give* trouble.

No rank mouth'd slander there shall *give* offence,
Or blast our blooming names, as here they do.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

They are of a Kind too contemptible to *give* Scandal.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 3.

(*c*) To yield or concede; allow: as, to *give* odds in a game.
(*d*) To yield or relinquish to another; surrender: as, to *give* ground; to *give* one's self up to justice; to *give* way.

And when the hardiest warriors did retire,
Richard cried "Charge! and *give* no foot of ground."
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

(*e*) To emit; utter: as, to *give* a sigh or a shout; to *give* the word to go.

At his entrance before the King, all the people *gaue* a great shout. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*'s Works, I. 162.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Thus having mourn'd, he *gave* the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

4. To take or allow as granted; concede; permit; admit. (*a*†) To grant or concede as a fact; admit to be; acknowledge; with *to be* understood, or sometimes with *for* expressed.

To *give* her lost eternally . . .
My soul bleeds at mine eyes.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

I *gave* them lost,
Many days since. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 2.

Fall what can fall, if, ere the sun be set,
I see you not, *give* me dead.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

This garland shews I *give* myself forsaken.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

Though oppress'd and fallen,
I *give* not heaven for lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 14.

(*b*) To grant permission or opportunity to; give leave to; allow; enable.

It is *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine. *Pope.*

(*c*) To grant as a supposition; suppose; assume: as, let AB be *given* as equal to CD.

Given the proper cause or combination of causes, in the absence of counteracting causes, the effect always occurs.
J. M. Rigg, Mind, XII. 560.

5. To devote; addict: as, to *give* one's self to study; to be much *given* to idleness.

I will *give* him unto the Lord all the days of his life.
1 Sam. i. 11.

But we will *give* ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word. Acts vi. 4.

She is *given* too much to allicholly and musing.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 4.

6. To provide or supply, as something demanded, or obligatory, or required by the circumstances: as, to *give* bonds or bail; to *give* evidence in court; to *give* chapter and verse.—7. To show or put forth, hold forth, or present. (*a*) To present as a pledge: as, I *give* you my word of honor. (*b*) To present for acceptance, consideration, or treatment; put forward for acceptance or consideration; tender; offer: as, to *give* a ball or a dinner; to *give* a toast; to *give* an exhibition.

It was there [at the "Crown and Lion"] that the county assemblies were *given*. It was in the assembly rooms that the rare meetings on Church and State affairs were held.
Saturday Rev., Feb., 1874, p. 174.

Our ponderous squire will *give*
A grand political dinner
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

(*c*) To present to the eye or mind; exhibit; manifest: as, to *give* promise of a good day; to *give* hope of success; to *give* evidence of ability.

The young Baraka't soon *gave* promise of his becoming a hero. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 119.

(*d*) To put forth, or present the appearance of putting forth, an effort resulting in; perform: as, the ship *gave* a lurch.

The frightened billows *gave* a rolling swell.
Mickle, tr. of Camoëns's Lusiad (1771).

[In these and similar locutions in which *give* is followed by a noun, it corresponds in sense to a verb derived from that noun: thus, *to give assent, attention, battle, chase, occasion, warning*, etc., = *to assent, attend, battle, chase, occasion, warn*, etc.]

8. To cause; make; enable: as, *give* him to understand that I cannot wait longer.

First, I *give* you to understand
That Great Saint George by name
Was the true champion of our land.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 84).

Each man, as his judgment *gives* him, may reserve his Faith or bestow it. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

9†. To put; bestow or place; set: as, to *give* fire to a thing. See below.

geue vndirnethe a fier til the watir of blood be distillid by the pipe of the lembike into a glas clepid amphora, rizt clene. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

10†. To misgive.

I go blindfold whither the course of my ill hap carries me, for now, too late, my heart *gives* me this our separating can never be prosperous. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.
Terence in English (1614).

Methought
He should be beaten for 't; my mind so *gave* me, sir,
I could not sleep for 't.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, v. 1.

11†. To bear as a cognizance.

They may *give* the dozen white luces in their coat.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

I *give* the flaming heart,
It is my crest.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, i. 3.

Give me, I prefer or prefer to have: a common colloquial phrase expressing preference for a thing.

As for me, *give me* liberty, or *give me* death!
Patrick Henry, Speech, March, 1775.

Give me the good old times. *Bulwer.*

Give me your hands. See *hand*.—**Give you good even†, good morrow†,** etc., archaic elliptical expressions for *God give you good even, good morrow*, etc. Such phrases were still further contracted to *God gi' god-den, godigoden*, etc. See *good, a.*—**To give a back.** See *back*[1].—**To give a bit of one's mind.** See *bit*[2].—**To give aim, a handle, a loose,** etc. See the nouns.—**To give audience.** (*a*†) To listen; be carefully attentive.

When he speaketh, *giue audyence*,
And from him doe not shrinke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

(*b*) To grant an interview or a hearing: said of sovereigns, judges, and other persons in authority: as, to *give audience* to an envoy.—**To give away.** (*a*) To alienate (the title to or property of a thing); make over to another; transfer: as, to *give away* one's books; to *give away* a bride.

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses during our lives is *given away* from ourselves. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To cause or permit to be known; let out; betray: as, to *give away* a secret; to *give* the whole thing *away*. [Chiefly colloq.] (*c*†) To allow to be lost; lose by neglect.

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy solicitor shall rather die
Than *give* thy cause *away*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

To give back, to return; restore.—**To give battle.** See *battle*[1].—**To give birth to,** to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to be the origin or cause of: as, religious differences have *given birth to* many sects.

There is some pre-eminence conferred by a family having for five successive generations *given birth to* individuals distinguished by their merits. *Brougham.*

To give chase, effect. See the nouns.—**To give ear,** to listen; pay attention; give heed.

O Eve, in evil hour thou didst *give ear*
To that false worm, of whomsoever taught
To counterfeit man's voice. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1067.

The uproar and terror of the night kept people long awake, sitting with pallid faces *giving ear*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

To give fire. (*a*†) To fire off; make a discharge, as of fire-arms.

A man of John Oldham's, having a musket, which had been long charged with pistol bullets, not knowing of it, *gave fire*, and shot three men.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 96.

(*b*) To give the word to fire.—**To give fire to,** to set on fire. [Rare.]

One took a piece, and by accident *gave fire to* the powder, which blew up the deck.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 146.

To give forth, to publish; tell; report publicly.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Recommending to some of us with him [George Fox] the dispatch and dispersion of an epistle, just *given forth* by him, to the churches of Christ throughout the world.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

To give ground. See *ground*[1].—**To give in,** to declare; make known; tender: as, to *give in* one's adherence to a party.—**To give it to one,** to rate, scold, or beat one severely. [Colloq.]—**To give line, rein, head,** etc., to slacken or pay out the line (as in angling) or the reins (as in riding or driving), and thus give full liberty; hence, to give more play, freedom, or scope: as, *give* him *line; give* the horse his *head;* to *give rein* to one's fancy.

Falkenberg's horse . . . began to plunge and rear. "I will *give* him his *head* for a little way, and turn again and meet you," called Falkenberg.
Mrs. Alexander, The Freres, xxii.

To give mouth. See *mouth*.—**To give no force†.** See *to make no force*, under *force*[1].—**To give off.** (*a*) To send out; put forth; emit: as, to *give off* branches; the fire *gave off* a dense smoke.

For in all ganglia save, perhaps, the very simplest, the corpuscles or vesicles *give off* processes more or less numerous, and usually more or less branched.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 21.

(*b*†) To resign; abandon; relinquish; give up: as, they *gave off* the voyage.

Did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension-day at noon,
My crown I should *give off*? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

He . . . *gave off* all partnership (excepte in name), as was found in ye issue of things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 301.

To give one a flap with a foxtail†. See *foxtail*.—**To give one a hat.** See *hat*.—**To give one a rope's end.** See *end*.—**To give one fits.** See *fit*[1].—**To give one place,** to give precedence to one; yield to one's claims.

Sit thou not in the highest place,
Where the good man is present,
But *gyue him place:* his maners marke
Thou with graue aduysement.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

To give one's hand. See *hand*.—**To give one's self away,** to betray one's self; expose one's secret thought or intention, as by a lapse of the tongue or a careless action. [Colloq.]—**To give one's self up.** (*a*) To surrender one's self, as to the authorities. (*b*) To despair of one's recovery; conclude one's self to be lost. (*c*) To resign or devote one's self.

Let us *give ourselves* wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

To give one the bag, canvas, dor, geck, hat, sack, etc. See the nouns.—**To give one the lie in his throat†,** to accuse one of outrageous lying; throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from which it proceeded.—**To give (one) the slip,** to slip away from; escape from stealthily; elude: as, to *give* the police *the slip*.

Being sufficiently weary of this mad Crew, we were willing to *give* them *the slip* at any place from whence we might hope to get a passage to an English Factory.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 402.

Difficulty enough I had to bring this fellow.—I don't know what's the matter; but if I had not held him by force, he'd have *given* me *the slip*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

To give (one) the time of day, or **the day,** to greet sociably; salute in a friendly way.

But he . . . would not so them slay,
But gently waking them *gave* them *the time of day*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 38.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him *the day*, and then accosted thus.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

To give out. (*a*) To hand out; distribute: as, to *give out* rations. (*b*) To emit; send out: as, it *gives out* a bad odor.

The damp birch sticks *gave out* a thick smoke, which almost stifled us. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 121.

(*c*) To issue; assign; announce; publish; report: as, to *give out* the lessons for the day; it was *given out* that he was bankrupt.

Ay, but, master, take heed how you *give* this *out;* Horace is a man of the sword. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 4.

I'll *give* you *out* for dead, and by yourself,
And shew the instrument.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies. *Addison.*

The number slain is generally believed much greater than is *given out*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 21.

(*d*) To represent; represent as being; declare or pretend to be.

It is the . . . bitter disposition of Beatrice that . . . so *gives* me *out*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*e*) In *music*, to enunciate or play over; of a voice-part in a contrapuntal work, to enunciate (a theme); of an organist, to play over (a hymn-tune) before it is sung.—**To give over.** [Now more commonly *to give up* in all uses.] (*a*) To abandon; relinquish.

We pray you, for your own sake, to embrace your own safety, and *give over* this attempt.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

If such ships come not, they *giue ouer* taking any more.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 249.

God was not angry with Moses, so as that he *gave over* his purpose of delivering Israel. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) To abandon all hope of.

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

(*c*) To devote or addict.

Humane nature retains an abhorrency of sin, so far that it is impossible for men to have the same esteem of those who are *given over* to all manner of wickedness.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

To give place to, to yield precedence or superiority to; make way for.

I went to the Jesuites College againe, the front whereoff *gives place to* few for its architecture.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1644.

When the day grows too busy for these gentlemen to enjoy any longer the pleasures of their dishabille with any manner of confidence, they *give place to* men who . . . come to the coffee-house either to transact affairs, or enjoy conversation. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

To give rise, to give origin, cause, or occasion.

Very trifling circumstances often *give rise* to the most injurious tales. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In addition to feelings of contact or pressure referred to the sensory surface, contact may *give rise* to a sensation of temperature, according as the thing touched feels hot or cold. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 478.

To give the bob, to give the butt, etc. See the nouns. —**To give the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To give the day.** See *to give (one) the time of day*.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil*.—**To give the glaiks.** See *glaik*.—**To give the gleek**†. See *gleek*1.—**To give the hand**†. See *hand*.—**To give the hand of.** See *hand*.—**To give the lie,** or **give the lie to,** to contradict; declare or prove to be false or untrue.

Beside, to tell you the truth, I have heard of you, that you are a man whose religion lies in talk, and that your conversation *gives* this your mouth-profession *the lie*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

It was an Alderney cow. . . . Her eyes were mild, and soft, and bright. Her legs were like the legs of a deer; and in her whole gait and demeanour she almost *gave the lie to* her own name. *Trollope*, Belton Estate, I. 99.

To give the mitten. See *mitten*.—**To give tongue,** to set up a bark; break out barking, as at the sight of game: said of dogs.

At noon he crossed the track of a huge timber-wolf; instantly the dog *gave tongue*, and, rallying its strength, ran along the trail. *The Century*, XXXVI. 835.

To give up. (*a*) To resign; quit; abandon as hopeless or useless: as, to *give up* a cause; to *give up* the argument.

But you say he has entirely *given up* Charles—never sees him, hey? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

(*b*) To surrender; relinquish; cede: as, to *give up* a fortress to an enemy; in this treaty the Spaniards *gave up* Louisiana.

My last is said. Let me *give up* my soul
Into thy bosom.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

(*c*†) To deliver; make public; shew up.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people unto the king. 2 Sam. xxiv. 9.

I'll not state them
By *giving up* their characters. *Beau. and Fl.*

(*d*) To despair of the recovery of; abandon hope in regard to: as, the doctors *gave* him *up*.—**To give up the ghost.** See *ghost*.—**To give way.** (*a*) To yield; withdraw; make room.

At this the Croud *gave way*,
Yielding, like Waves of a divided Sea.
Congreve, Iliad.

(*b*†) To yield assent; give permission.

The President had occasion of other imploiment for them, and *gaue way* to Master Wyffin and Sariesnt Ieffrey Abbot, to goe and stab them or shoot them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 231.

At length, after much debate of things, the Govr . . . *gave way* that they should set corne every man for his owne particuler. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 134.

(*c*) To fail; yield to force; break or fall; break down: as, the ice *gave way*, and the horses were drowned; the scaffolding *gave way*; the wheels or axletree *gave way*.

The truest sense and knowledge of our duty *give way* in the presence of mighty temptations.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

(*d*) *Naut.*, to begin or resume rowing, or to increase one's exertions: chiefly in the imperative, as an order to a boat's crew.—**To give way to,** to make way for; retire or recede in favor or on account of: as, to *give way to* one's superiors.

Through a large part of several English shires the names which the English had given to the spots which they wrested from the Briton *gave way to* new names which marked the coming of another race of conquerors.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Give, Confer, Bestow, Present, Grant.* *Give* is generic, covering the others, and applying equally to things tangible and intangible: as, to *give* a man a penny, a hearing, one's confidence. *Conferring* is generally the act of a superior allowing that which might be withheld: as, to *confer* knighthood or a boon. *Bestow* and *grant* emphasize the gratuitousness of the gift somewhat more than the others. *Present* implies some formality in the act of giving and considerable value in the gift. *Grant* may presuppose a request, may imply formality in the giving, and may express an act of a sovereign or a government: as, to *grant* land for a hospital; but it has broader uses: as, to *grant* a premise.

For generous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

The publick marks of honour and reward,
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 993.

The Lord magnified Solomon, . . . and *bestowed* upon him such royal majesty as had not been on any king before him in Israel. 1 Chron. xxix. 25.

They *presented* unto him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh. Mat. ii. 11.

O, wherefore did God *grant* me my request?
Milton, S. A., l. 356.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To transfer or impart gratuitously something valuable; transfer that which is one's own to another without compensation; make a gift or donation.

It is more blessed to *give* than to receive. Acts xx. 35.

2. To yield, as from pressure, failure, softening, decay, etc.: fall away; draw back; relax; become exhausted.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again and grow soft.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Now back he *giues*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber, never *gives*.
G. Herbert, Vertue.

His face is pale, his gait is shuffling, his elbows are gone, his boots are *giving* at the toes.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

3. To open, or afford an opening, entrance, or view; lead: with *into*, *on*, or *upon*. [A Gallicism: F. *donner sur*.]

The crazy gateway *giving upon* the filthy lane.
All the Year Round.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge;
This, yielding, *gave into* a grassy walk.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

A narrow corridor *gave into* a wide festival space.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 107.

To give at†, to attack. *Nares.*

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withhold our poet from his endevours, and put him to silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And thus he *gives at* him. *Terence in English* (1614).

To give back, to retire; withdraw; yield.

The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Tarquin began to faint;
For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
So low, he did repent.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

Then Christian pulled it out of his bosom, and began to try at the dungeon door, whose bolt, as he turned the key, *gave back*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 178.

To give in, to give way; yield; confess one's self beaten; confess one's self inferior to another; submit.

Women in shape and beauty men exceede:
Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

If you do fight, fight it out; and don't *give in* while you can stand and see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

To give in to, to yield assent to; adopt.

As mirth is more apt to make proselytes than melancholy, it is observed that the Italians have many of them for these late years *given* very far *in to* the modes and freedoms of the French.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 374.

They *give in to* all the substantial luxuries of the table, and abstain from nothing but wine and wit.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Elizabeth was forced to *give in to* a little falsehood here; for to acknowledge the substance of their conversation was impossible. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 306.

To give off, to cease; forbear. [Rare.]—**To give on**†, to rush; fall on.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

To give out, to become exhausted: as, the horses *gave out* at the next milestone; the water *gave out*.

Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Our deer were beginning to *give out*, and we were very anxious to reach Muoniovara in time for dinner.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 151.

To give over, to suspend or abandon effort; act no more; stop.

He cry'd, "Let us freely *give o'er*."
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

They *gave* not *over*, though their enemies were strong and suttle. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

It would be well for all authors if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. *Addison.*

To give unto†, to yield to; make allowance for.

We must *give*, I say,
Unto the motives, and the stirrers up
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

To give up. (*a*) To abandon effort, expectation, or the like; give out; come to a stop. (*b*) To become moist, as dry salted fish when the salt deliquesces in a damp place. [Technical.]

give[1] (giv), *n.* [< *give*[1], *v.*] Capacity for yielding to pressure; yielding character or quality; yieldingness; elasticity.

Compared to the Frenchman, the American is more loosely hung together, and has more swing and *give* in gait and gesture. *A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 45.

There was sufficient *give* in the velvet to prevent fracture of the material while drying.
Tel. Jour. and Elect. Rev., XXII. 451.

give[2], *v.* See *gyve*.

given (giv'n), *p. a.* **1.** Granted; executed and delivered. Compare *date*[1], 1.

Yeoven at our manor of Greenwich the 1st day of February, in the 29th year of our reign.
Queen Elizabeth (1587), Warrant for Execution of Mary, [Queen of Scots.

2. Conferred; bestowed; imparted; not inherited or possessed naturally: as, a *given* name. —**3.** Admitted; supposed; allowed as a supposition; conceding: as, *given* A and B, C follows.—**4.** Specified or that might be specified or stated; certain; particular; specifically, in *math.*, virtually known or determined: as, a *given* magnitude—that is, a known magnitude. When the position of a thing is known it is said to be *given* in position; and the ratio between two quantities being known, these quantities are said to have a *given* ratio. According to the definitions of Euclid (in his "Data"), a magnitude is *given* when we can find another equal to it, a ratio is *given* when an identical ratio can be found, a position is *given* when it remains constantly the same, etc.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a *given* person will act when placed in *given* circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

Consciousness, unless as a definite consciousness, as a conscious act at a *given* time, is no consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. cxxvii.

5. Disposed; addicted. [Now used only with specific qualification: as, *given* to drink; *given* to exaggeration.]

Pointe forth six of the best *giuen* lentlemen of this Court.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 67.

Fear him not, Cæsar, he's not dangerous;
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

I am mightily *given* to melancholy.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

I found him garrulously *given*,
A babbler in the land.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

Given bass, given part, in *musical composition*, a bass or other voice-part which is furnished or assumed as a fixed basis for the harmony.

giver (giv'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gever*; < ME. *gyvere, zevere, yevere* (= D. *gever* = OHG. **gebâri, kebâri*, MHG. G. *geber* = Sw. *gifvare* = Dan. *giver*); < *give*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a granter; one who imparts, dispenses, distributes, or contributes.

For God loueth a chearfull *geuer*.
Bible of 1551, 2 Cor. ix. 7.

That which Moses spake unto *givers*, we must now inculcate unto takers away from the Church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

It is the *giver*, and not the gift, that engrosses the heart of the Christian. *Kollock.*

gives, *n. pl.* See *gyves*.

givre (zhē'vr), *n.* [F., a particular use of *givre*, hoar frost, dial. also icicle, = Pr. *givre, gibre* = Cat. *gebre*, hoar frost; origin obscure.] An efflorescence on vanilla-pods. See the extract.

The best varieties of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate brown or nearly black colour, and are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre*, the presence of which is taken as a criterion of quality.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 66.

Giz, *n.* See *Geëz*.

gizz (giz), *n.* [Sc.] The face; countenance.

Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit *gizz*,
Ye did present your smoutie phizz
'Mang better folk.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

gizzard (giz'ärd), *n.* [Formerly *gisard*; with excrescent *d* (or with term. *-ard* for orig. *-er*), < ME. *giser* (also *giserne*), < OF. *gezier, jugier, juisier*, F. *gésier*, gizzard, < L. *gigerium*, only in

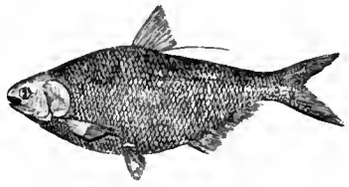
pl. *gigeria*, the cooked entrails of poultry.] 1. The second stomach of a bird, not counting the crop or craw as the first; the bulbous or muscular stomach (ventriculus bulbosus), succeeding the proventriculus and succeeded by the duodenum; the gigerium. In most birds, especially those which feed upon grain or hard seeds, it is very thick and muscular, and lined with tough leathery (or even bony) epithelium, the organ thus forming a powerful grinding-mill in which the food is triturated after being mixed with the gastric juice of the preceding glandular stomach. 2. The proventriculus or first true stomach of insects, generally armed inside with horny teeth. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—3. The stomach of some mollusks, as *Bullidæ*, when muscular and hardened.—4. Figuratively, temper: now only in the phrase *to fret one's gizzard*.

> But that which does them greatest harm,
> Their sp'ritual *gizzards* are too warm.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 668.

To fret one's gizzard, to harass one's self; vex one's self, or be vexed. [Vulgar.]—**To stick in one's gizzard**, to prove hard of digestion; be distasteful or offensive; vex one. [Vulgar.]

gizzard-fallen (giz'ärd-fâ'ln), *a.* Affected, as a bird, with falling of the anus (prolapsus ani): a term used by pigeon-fanciers.

gizzard-shad (giz'ärd-shad), *n.* A popular name of the isospondylous fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*, related to the anchovies, herrings, etc. There are a dozen species, chiefly of the genus *Dorosoma* (or *Chatoëssus*), inhabiting fresh and brackish waters of the Atlantic coast of America and the eastern coasts of Asia and Australia. They are sluggish



Gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

fishes, feeding on mud, and having a muscular gizzard, whence the name. The common gizzard-shad of the United States is *Dorosoma cepedianum*. Also called *hickory-shad*, *mud-shad*, *white-eyed shad*, and *thread-herring*.

gizzard-trout (giz'ärd-trout), *n.* Same as *gilaroo*.

gizzen (giz'n), *a.* [Sc., < Icel. *gisinn* = Sw. *gisten* = Dan. *gissen*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *v.*] Leaky.—**To gang gizzen**, to crack, gape, or split for want of moisture: said of tubs, barrels, etc., and, figuratively, of topers deprived of drink.

> Ne'er let's *gang gizzen*, fy for shame,
> Wi' drouthy tusk. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 134.

gizzen (giz'n), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *geizen*, *geisin*, *geyze*; < Icel. *gisna* (= Sw. *gistna* = Dan. *gisne*), become leaky, < *gisinn*, leaky: see *gizzen*, *a.*] 1. To become leaky from shrinkage, owing to want of moisture, as a tub or barrel.—2. To fade; wither.

Gl. A chemical symbol of *glucinum*.

glabella[1] (glā-bel'ä), *n.*; pl. *glabellæ* (-ē). [NL., fem.: see *glabellum*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *glabellum*.

glabella[2], *n.* Plural of *glabellum*.

glabellar (glā-bel'är), *a.* [< *glabellum* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the glabellum.

> The *glabellar* region is flat and smooth.
> *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

glabellous (glā-bel'us), *a.* [< LL. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth, dim. of L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Same as *glabellar*.

glabellum (glā-bel'um), *n.*: pl. *glabella* (-ä). [NL., dim., < L. *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *human anat.*, a small space on the forehead immediately above and between the eyebrows.—2. In trilobites, the median convex portion of the cephalic shield, being the cephalic continuation of the thoracic axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*.

> The *glabellum*, or central raised ridge of the cephalic shield, is a continuation of the thoracic axis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 226.

> The lateral region of the head [of trilobites], the median part of which specially projects as the *glabellum*.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 484.

Also *glabella*.

glabrate (glā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *glabratus*, pp. of *glabrare*, deprive of hair and bristles, lit. make smooth, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.—2. In *bot.*, becoming glabrous from age; somewhat glabrous.

glabreate†, glabriate† (glā'brē-āt, -bri-āt), *v. t.* [Improp. for **glabrate*, v. t.: see *glabrate*, *a.*] To make smooth. *Cockeram*.

glabrirostral (glā-bri-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *glabrirostris*, < L. *glaber*, smooth, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape; wanting rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *setirostral*, and said of certain birds of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, most members of this family being setirostral. *P. L. Sclater*.

Glabrirostres (glā-bri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glabrirostris*, smooth-billed: see *glabrirostral*.] A group of caprimulgine birds without rictal vibrissæ, as the night-hawks. *P. L. Sclater*.

glabrity† (glab'ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *glabrita(t-)s*, smoothness, baldness, < *glaber*, smooth: see *glabrous*.] Smoothness; baldness. *Bailey*.

glabrous (glā'brus), *a.* [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), smooth, without hair, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, G. *glatt* = D. *glad*, smooth, sleek, = E. *glad*: see *glad*.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence: used chiefly in zoölogy and botany.

glacé (gla-sā'), *a.* [F., iced, glazed, pp. of *glacer*, freeze, < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Iced; glossed; glossy; lustrous: as, *glacé* fruit; *glacé* silk.

> A large quantity of thread is now polished, and is known in the trade as *glacé*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 502.

Glacé silk, a thin and plain silk material with a great deal of luster or gloss.—**Mohair glacé**. See *mohair*.

glaciable (glā'shia-bl), *a.* [< L. *glacia-re*, turn into ice (see *glaciate*), + E. *-ble*.] Capable of being converted into ice. [Rare.]

> From mere aqueous and *glaciable* substances condensing them [precious stones] by frosts into solidities.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacial (glā'shial), *a.* [= F. *glacial* = Sp. Pg. *glacial* = It. *glaciale*, < L. *glacialis*, icy, frozen, full of ice, < *glacies*, ice.] 1. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen; hence, resembling ice; figuratively, having a cold, glassy look or manner.

> I thought it not amiss to call our consistent self-shining substance the icy or *glacial* noctiluca (and for variety—phosphorous). *Boyle*, Works, IV. 457.

> His manner more *glacial* and sepulchral than ever.
> *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 203.

> It stands at the front of all experiments in a field remote as the northern heavens and almost as *glacial* and clear. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 94.

2. In *geol.*, referring to ice; associated with the geological agency of ice.—**Glacial acetic acid**. See *acetic acid*, under *acetic*.—**Glacial drift**, in *geol.* See *drift*, 5.—**Glacial phosphoric acid**, pure monobasic or metaphosphoric acid, HPO_3. It is a white, brittle, deliquescent solid.—**The glacial epoch**, a period of the earth's history when, as maintained by many geologists, an ice-sheet extended from the Scandinavian range in all directions, encroaching on Finland, northern Germany, and even a part of Great Britain; the glaciers of the Alps, Caucasus, and Pyrenees being also at that time considerably larger than they are now. Traces of former glaciation are observed in abundance over wide areas in northeastern North America, and are ascribed by most geologists to the former presence of an ice-sheet covering that region. The difficulty of accounting for the presence and movement of such a sheet on the American side of the Atlantic is much greater than is the case on the European side. Since in New England and the region of the great lakes much of the superficial detritus has been moved southward from the place of its origin for a greater or less distance, and since this fact was frequently observed and much commented on before ice became a recognized factor in geology, the phenomena now usually designated as *glacial* in Europe have been in America associated with the word *drift;* the loose material on the surface being called by that name, and the epoch of its accumulation, the *drift epoch*.

glacialist (glā'shial-ist), *n.* [< *glacial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who explains geological phenomena by reference to the former presence of ice. The word is little used in this sense except with some other word limiting or qualifying it: as, an advanced *glacialist;* an *ultra-glacialist* (one who is prone to magnify the importance of ice as a geological agent).

> By a cursory glance the *glacialist* is led to believe that the markings must be referred to the streams of inland ice.
> *Nature*, XXX. 203.

> We have certainly no evidence that, during even the severest part of the glacial epoch, an ice-cap, like that advocated by Agassiz and other extreme *glacialists*, ever existed at the North Pole.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 78.

2. One who makes a specialty of glacial geology.

> Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the *glacialist* sees marked upon the rocks of Britain.
> *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 165.

Also *glaciologist*.

glacially (glā'shial-i), *adv.* By means of glaciers or of glaciation: as, *glacially* formed hollows.

glaciarium (glā-shi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glaciaria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *glacies*, ice. Cf. *glacier*.] A place, as a building, provided with a smooth level flooring of artificial ice or of cement, for skating, especially in summer; a skating-rink.

> Summer skating has been occasionally provided in "*glaciariums*" by means of artificially produced ice.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 105.

glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glaciated*, ppr. *glaciating*. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glaciare*, turn into ice, freeze, < *glacies*, ice.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To convert into ice.

> To measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it betwixt the hottest time of summer, and first a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art. *Boyle*, Works, II. 522.

2. To cover with ice.

> The formerly *glaciated* hemisphere has . . . become the warm one, and the warm hemisphere the *glaciated*.
> Quoted in *J. Croll's* Climate and Time, p. 77.

3. To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to. [A trade use.]

> [Iron] chimneys, ovens, etc., and melted, not enameled, *glaciated*, or tinned. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73½ (1887), p. 215.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into ice. *Johnson*.

glaciated (glā'shi-ā-ted), *p. a.* Covered with ice; also, acted upon by ice; showing the effects of glacial action.

> Rocky substances which have once been *glaciated*, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks, viz. the planing, polishing, scratching, grooving, and furrowing of their surfaces, can never be mistaken for anything else. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 661.

> On almost every *glaciated* surface in Maine may be found isolated drift scratches aberrant both in direction and outline. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 146.

glaciation (glā-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *glaciate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of freezing.

> The water or other liquor usually beginning to freeze at the top, and it being the nature of *glaciation* to distend the water and aqueous liquors it hardens, it is usually and naturally consequent, that when the upper-crust of ice is grown thick, and by reason of the expansion of the frozen liquor bears hard with its edges against the sides of the glass contiguous to it, the included liquor (that is by degrees successively turned into ice), requiring more room than before, and forcibly endeavoring to expand itself every way, finds it less difficult to burst the glass than lift up the ice. *Boyle*, Hist. Cold, v.

2. The result of freezing; ice. [Rare.]

> It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hayl, which is also a *glaciation*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

3. In *geol.*, the present or former existence of a mass of ice, glacier, or ice-sheet, covering a certain region; subjection to the action of ice. Thus, it is said that the surface of the country in Sweden exhibits the effects of a former *glaciation*—that is, that the surfaces of the rocks in many places are smoothed or striated, as they are under or near actual glaciers in the Alps or elsewhere. Such surfaces are said to be *glaciated*.

4. A consequence of or phenomenon caused by such a process or covering, as the striation and smoothing of rock-surfaces.

glacier (glā'shiėr or glas'i-ėr), *n.* [< F. *glacier* (orig. Swiss, > G. *gletscher*), < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] The form in which the snow, falling on the higher parts of those mountain-ranges which are above the snow-line, finds its way down into the valleys. Under suitable climatic conditions, the snow which thus falls does not all disappear by evaporation, or melt at once and run off in the form of water, but becomes gradually converted into ice, and moves slowly down the mountain-slope in the depressions or valleys until it reaches a point where the mean temperature has so far risen that evaporation and melting counterbalance the supply from above. Here the glacier ends, and a stream of water begins, which is often the head of some large river, as the Gangootri glacier of the Ganges, or the Rhone glacier of the river of that name. The snow of the glacier is not transformed into ice at once, but passes through the intermediate stage of névé (German *firn*). (See *névé*.) Several subordinate glaciers often combine to form one large one, a result dependent on the topography of that part of the mountain-range in which the glacier takes its rise. The great glaciers, those of the first order, as the Gorner and the Aletsch glaciers in Switzerland, begin in large amphitheaters (*cirques*), where a considerable number of affluents are forced by the topographical conditions to unite in forming one great glacier. The ice-stream of the longest glacier in the Swiss Alps, the Gross Aletsch, was in 1880 10¼ miles in length; some in the Himalayas are four times as long. From the cliffs which overhang the glacier is always being detached, by frost and sërial erosion, more or less detritus, which is carried downward on the ice as it moves, and finally dumped at the terminus of the ice-mass. Such accumulations of debris are called *moraines*, and are very conspicuous on many glaciers. (See *moraine*.) The former greater extension of glaciers over certain regions has been, and still is, a subject of much discussion among geologists. See *the glacial epoch* (under *glacial*) and *ice*.—**Glacier tables**, large stones found on glaciers supported by 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. After a time 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. *J. D. Forbes*.

glacière (glas-i-ãr′), *n.* [F., < *glace*, ice; cf. *glacier*.] A cave, fissure, or depression of some kind in which ice remains permanently, although in quantity varying with the year and the season: sometimes called, in New England, an *ice-cave* or *ice-glen*.

Certain exceptional cases occur where, owing to the subsidence of the cold winter air into caverns (*glacières*), ice is formed which is not wholly melted, even though the summer temperature of the caves may be above freezing-point. *A. Geikie.*

glacieret (glā′shiėr-et or glas′i-ėr-et), *n.* [< *glacier* + *-et*.] A small sheet of ice or névé, lying under the snow-fields at the summits of the highest points in the Cordilleras, and exposed to view when after a series of exceptionally dry years the snow has nearly or quite melted away: a name given by J. Le Conte.

The glacierets are considered by some to be properly denominated *glaciers*, and by others to be something quite different from true glaciers.

glacier-snow (glā′shiėr-snō), *n.* Same as *névé*.

glacio-aqueous (glā″shiō-ā′kwē-us), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *aqua*, water.] Pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glaciological (glā″shi-ō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *glaciology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to glaciology.

glaciologist (glā-shi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *glaciology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glacialist*.

It will, I hope, meet with the approval of your veteran *glaciologist*. *Dawson*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 184.

glaciology (glā-shi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *glacies*, ice (with ref. to *glacier*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the formation and action of glaciers.

glacionatant (glā-shiō-nā′tạnt), *a.* [< L. *glacies*, ice, + *natan(t-)s*, swimming: see *natant*.] Belonging to or affected by floating ice, as distinguished from ice moving on land.

The latter [attenuated edges, border of the drift] are thought to represent, one a glacial and the other a *glacionatant* action. *Science*, VIII. 157.

glacious† (glā′shi-us), *a.* [< OF. *glacieux*, < L. *glacies*, ice.] Like ice; icy.

Which [mineral solutions] will crystallize . . . into white and *glacious* bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

glacis (glā′sis, or, as F., gla-sē′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan., etc., *glacis*, < F. *glacis*, formerly also *glassis*, a slippery place, a sloping bank or causeway, a strong pent-house upon the walls or the rampart of a fortress, < OF. *glacis*, icy, slippery, *glacer*, formerly also *glasser*, < L. *glaciare*, freeze, harden: see *glaciate*.] A gentle slope or sloping bank. (*a*) In *fort.*, a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way having an easy slope or declivity toward the champaign or field.

"Stand firm, and be ready, my gallant 60ths!" suddenly exclaimed a voice above them, "wait to see the enemy; fire low, and sweep the *glacis*."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xiv.

Then there is a fine broad *glacis* with a deep ditch, revetted on scarp and counterscarp — drawbridges, portcullis, all the material appearances of a great fortress are here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

(*b*) An easy slope, like that of the shingle piled on the shore by the action of the tides and waves, less steep than a talus. *Imp. Dict.*

glaçure (F. pron. gla-sür′), *n.* [F., < *glacer*, freeze, glaze: see *glaciate*.] A thin coating of glass used for glazing fine earthenware, such as artistic terra-cottas. Compare *glaze*.

glad (glad), *a.*; compar. *gladder*, superl. *gladdest*. [< ME. *glad*, *gled*, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, cheerful, glad, = OS. *glad* (in comp.), glad, = OFries. *gled*, smooth, = OD. *glad*, glowing, D. *glad*, bright, smooth, sleek, = OHG. MHG. *glat*, bright, smooth, G. *glatt*, smooth, even, polished, plain, bare, slippery, = Icel. *gladhr*, bright, glad, = Sw. Dan. *glad*, glad (cf. Sw. *glatt*, Dan. *glat*, smooth, < G.); akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair (L. *b* = E. *d*, as in L. *barba* = E. *beard*), = OBulg. *gladĭkŭ* = Russ. *gladkie*, smooth, even, polished (OBulg. *gladiti* = Serv. *gladiti* = Russ. *gladitĕ*, etc., make smooth), = Lith. *glodas*, smooth. The orig. sense 'smooth' is not recorded in AS., and is rare (and perhaps imported) in ME. Hence *glade*[1].] **1**†. Smooth; level; open. Compare *glade*[1].

In places *glade* [plural] and lene, in places drie,
The medes [meads, meadows] clensed tyme is now to make.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

2. Acting smoothly or freely; moving easily: as, a *glad* door or bolt. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. In good condition; thriving.

The weedes with an hande must uppe be wronge,
And thai that thymest standeth beth *gladdest*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

4. Shining; bright; cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy: as, a *glad* countenance.

He be-hellde her with a *gladde* chere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 227.

Glad evening and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 386.

'Twas in the *glad* season of spring.
Cowper, Morning Dream.

5. Feeling joy, pleasure, or satisfaction, especially with reference to some particular event; pleased; gratified; well contented; joyful: rarely used attributively in this sense, but usually in the predicate, where it is used absolutely or followed by *of* or *at*, or by an infinitive with *to*: as, to be *glad of* an opportunity *to* oblige a friend.

Whan that comli quen tho tidinges herde,
A *gladdere* womman in world was ther non a-live.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4943.

He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished.
Prov. xvii. 5.

The fathers [of the church] were *glad to* be heard, *glad to* be liked, and *glad to* be understood too.
Donne, Sermons, v.

For life and love that has been, I am *glad*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 167.

6. Causing joy or pleasure; giving satisfaction; pleasing.

Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney.

He went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the *glad* tidings of the kingdom of God.
Luke viii. 1.

=**Syn. 5.** Joyous, delighted, animated, exhilarated.—**6.** Gladsome, cheering, exhilarating, animating. See *gladness*.

glad†, *n.* [< ME. *glad*, < AS. *glæd*, n. (= Icel. *gledhi*, f., = Dan. *glæde*), gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] Gladness.

When he was come and knewe that it was she,
ffor very *glad* he wist not what to saye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1255.

glad (glad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gladded*, ppr. *gladding*. [< ME. *gladen*, *gladden*, *gladien*, *gledien*, < AS. *gladian*, tr. make glad, intr. be glad (= Icel. *gledhja* = Sw. *glädja* = Dan. *glæde*, make glad), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad; gladden. [Now only poetical.]

Whanne themperour hade herd how [that] hit ferde,
He was gretteli *gladed*, and oft Crist thonked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4872.

The king is sad, and must be *gladded* straight.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Thou thoughtest . . . that all the Tartar host would praise
Thy courage or thy craft, and spread thy fame,
To *glad* thy father in his weak old age.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II.† *intrans.* To be glad; rejoice.

Gladeth, ye fowles, on the morowe gray.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 1.

Thow *gladdyst*, thou wepist, I sitt the bygh.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 157.

Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall bar me from *gladding* in thy good.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

gladden[1] (glad′n), *v.* [< *glad* + *-en*[1] (3). Cf. *glad*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make glad or joyful; cheer; please.

Thence to the south extend thy *gladden'd* eyes;
There rival flames with equal glory rise.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 79.

It is impossible to resist the *gladdening* influence of fine weather and fair wind at sea. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

=**Syn.** To comfort, gratify, delight, rejoice, animate, enliven.

II. *intrans.* To become glad; rejoice.

So shall your country ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice. *Adams.*

gladden[2] (glad′n), *n.* [See *glade*[1].] A glade. [North. Eng.]

gladden[3] (glad′n), *n.* [Also written *gladdon*, *gladen*, *gladwyn*, *gladwin* (and *gladder*, *glader*); < ME. *gladene*, *gladine*, *gladone*, *gladon*, < AS. *glædene*, a plant, *Iris Pseudacorus*, glossed by L. *gladiolus*, of which the AS. name is an accommodated form, < L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily (so called in reference to the sword-like leaves), lit. a little sword: see *gladiolus*.] A plant of the iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima*. See *Iris*, 8.

gladder[1]† (glad′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glader*, < *gladien*, make glad.] One who makes glad or gives joy.

O lady myn, Venus, . . .
Thou *gladere* of the mount of Citheroun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1365.

gladder[2]† (glad′ėr), *n.* Same as *gladden*[3].

gladder[3] (glad′ėr), *a.* Comparative of *glad*.

gladdon† (glad′on), *n.* See *gladden*[3].

glade[1] (glād), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS., but < ME. *glad* (pl. *glade*) (rare), smooth, usually bright, joyful, < AS. *glæd*, shining, bright, = Icel. *gladhr*, shining, bright, = D. *glad*, bright, smooth, etc.: see *glad*. Cf. Sw. dial. *glad-ypen*, completely open, said of a lake from which the ice has all melted away; *glatt*, adv. (for **gladt*, neut. a.), completely, *glatt öppen*, completely open. The orig. sense is a 'smooth, bare' place or perhaps a 'bright, light, clear' place, as in a wood; cf. E. *lea*, a meadow, = L. *lucus*, a grove, glade, lit. a 'light' space, from the root of *light*; W. *goleufwlch*, a glade, < *goleu*, light, clear, bright, + *bwlch*, a gap, notch, defile. Cf. *everglade*.] **1.** An open space in a wood or forest, either natural or artificially made; especially, such an opening used as a place for catching game; an opening or passage through a wood.

Farre in the forrest, by a hollow *glade*
Covered with mossie shrubs, which spredding brode
Did underneath them make a gloomy shade.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 13.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the woodcocks, shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them.
Willoughby, Ornithologia, I. 3.

There, interspersed in lawns and op'ning *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 21.

2. An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen; also, a space of smooth ice or an ice-covered surface: as, the path was a *glade* of ice. [New Eng.]—**3.** An everglade. [U. S.]—**To go to glade**†, to set, as the sun. *Davies.*

Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to *go to glade*, and sometime to suffer eclypse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

Phœbus now *goes to glade*; then now goe wee
Vnto our sheddes to rest vs till he rise.
Davies, Eclogue, l. 255.

glade[2] (glād), *n.* [Local E.; a diff. application of *glede*, a kite.] The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

gladen†, *n.* See *gladden*[3].

glade-net (glād′net), *n.* A kind of net much used in England and some parts of the continent of Europe for the capture of birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of forests.

gladert, *n.* Same as *gladden*[3].

glad-eye (glad′ī), *n.* The yellowhammer. [Eng.]

gladful† (glad′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *gledful* (= ODan. *gladefuld*); < *glad*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of gladness.

Moniments
Of his successe and *gladfull* victory.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 59.

gladfulness† (glad′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glad or joyful; joy; gladness.

In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisaunce
Of all his *gladfulnes*, and kingly joyaunce.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 209.

gladiate (glad′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *gladiatus*, sword-shaped, < L. *gladius*, a sword: see *glare*.] Sword-shaped; having the form of a sword, either straight or curved, as the legume of a plant; ensiform.

gladiator (glad′i-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *gladiateur* = Sp. *gladiator* = Pg. *gladiador* = It. *gladiatore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *gladiator*, < L. *gladiator*, < *gladius*, a sword (there is no verb **gladiare*): see *glare*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one who fought in public for the entertainment of the people, either with other gladiators or with wild animals. Gladiators were at first prisoners, slaves, or condemned criminals; but afterward freemen fought in the arena, either for hire or from choice. Under the empire, knights, senators, and even women exhibited themselves in this way. Gladiators were first exhibited only on the occasion of public funerals, but afterward at entertainments of various kinds, and especially at public festivals given by the ediles and other magistrates. They usually fought in the amphitheater, sometimes in the forum, sometimes at the funeral pyre. They were kept and trained in special establishments or schools, sometimes by persons who let them out for hire, sometimes by citizens who wished to exhibit them themselves. Gladiators were divided into different classes, according to their arms or mode of fighting. Thus, *retiarii* were such as carried a kind of trident and a net (*rete*), in which they endeavored to entangle their opponents, usually *secutores* (pursuers), who were lightly armed; *Thraces* were those armed with the round shield or buckler of the Thracians and a short sword or dagger; the *mirmillones* had an oblong shield curved to suit the shape of the body, and fought with either the Thraces or the retiarii. There were also those who fought blindfolded, their helmets being without eye-holes (*andabatæ*), in troops (*catervarii*), in chariots (*essedarii*), on horseback (*equites*), etc. In case the vanquished was not killed in the combat, the people were usually allowed to decide his fate. If they decreed his death, they extended their hands with the thumb bent and concealed (*premo*) by the clenched fingers; if they voted to spare him, they held out their hands with the thumb extended outward (*verto*). These precise gestures are still a subject of controversy, but the texts appear to support the version here given. Accord-

ing to a common interpretation, the downward gesture of the arm with fingers closed and thumb extended was the death-sentence, as shown in Gérôme's well-known painting "Pollice Verso." Gladiatorial shows were maintained for nearly seven hundred years, till the fifth century A. D.

They drew into the sand freemen, knights, senatours—yea, histories affirm that Commodus the Emperour did himself play the *gladiator* in peraon.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. § 8.

The combatants were either professional *gladiators*, slaves, criminals, or military captives.
Lecky, Enrop. Morals, I. 301.

2. A combatant in general; a boxer or prize-fighter; a wrestler; also, a disputant.

Plays, masks, jesters, *gladiators*, tumblers, and jugglers are to be winked at, lest the people should do worse than attend them.
Burton, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 20.

Then, whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Sir J. Denham.

gladiatorial (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to gladiators or to their combats for the entertainment of the Roman people; performed by gladiators.

It is uncertain whether *gladiatorial* fights or combats of wild beasts formed any part of the amusements of the arena in those days [of the ancient Etruscans], though boxing, wrestling, and contests of that description certainly did. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 326.

Hence—**2.** Pertaining to combatants in general, as prize-fighters, disputants, etc.

gladiatorian (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< *gladiatory* + *-an.*] Same as *gladiatorial.* [Rare.]

The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people discover sufficiently our national taste.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 3.

gladiatorism (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tōr-izm), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ism.*] The act or practice of gladiators; specifically, prize-fighting. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatorship (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tōr-ship), *n.* [< *gladiator* + *-ship.*] The conduct, state, or occupation of a gladiator. *Imp. Dict.*

gladiatory (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *gladiatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gladiatorio*, < L. *gladiatorius*, < *gladiator*, a gladiator: see *gladiator.*] Of or relating to gladiators. [Rare.]

Their [the Romans'] *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xxvii.

At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports, bloody, sword-killing sports: they killed men in sport.
Westfield, Sermons (1646), p. 77.

gladiature† (glad*ʃ*i-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *gladiatura*, < L. *gladiatura*, < *gladius*, a sword: see *gladiator.*] Sword-play; fencing.

In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures* the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 271.

gladify (glad*ʃ*i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gladified*, ppr. *gladifying.* [Irreg. < *glad* + *-i-fy.*] To be glad; rejoice. [Rare.]

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 193.

gladii, *n.* Plural of *gladius.*

gladiole (glad*ʃ*i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *gladiolus*, sword-lily: see *gladiolus.*] A gladiolus.—**Water-gladiole**, the flowering rush, *Butomus umbellatus.*

gladiolus (glā-dī′ō-lus), *n.* [L., a small sword, a sword-lily (so called from the shape of the leaves), dim. of *gladius*, a sword: see *glave.* Cf. *gladden*³.] **1.** Pl. *gladioli* (-lī). A plant of the genus *Gladiolus;* a sword-lily.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of very beautiful iridaceous plants, with corms or bulb-like rhizomes, and erect leafy stems bearing a spike of large and very variously colored flowers. There are about 90 species, a few of which are natives of the Mediterranean region, but most are found in South Africa. Of the European species, *G. communis* and *G. Byzantinus* are occasionally seen in gardens, but the African species are far more handsome and more generally cultivated. The many favorite garden varieties and hybrids have originated mainly from the Cape species, *G. floribundus, G. cardinalis, G. psittacinus*, and *G. blandus.*

3. In *anat.*, the intermediate segments of the sternum, between the manubrium and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. In the human subject there are four such segments or sternebers, commonly fused in the adult in one piece, the gladiolus.

The second piece of the sternum, or *gladiolus.*
H. Gray, Anat.

gladius (glā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *gladii* (-ī). [L., a sword: see *glave.*] The pen, calamary, sepiost, or cuttlebone of the squid; the horny endoskeleton of a cuttlefish. See cut under *calamary.*

gladly (glad′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladly, -liche* (cf. Icel. *gleðhiligr* = ODan. *gladelig*, Dan. *glædelig*, a., joyful), < AS. *glædlīce*, gladly (cf. *glædlīc*, bright), < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] **1.** With gladness or pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

Thei drynken *gladlyest* mannes Blood, the whiche thei clepen Dieu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 195.

For I haue seyn hym in sylke and somme tyme in russet,
Bothe in grey and in grys and in gulte herneys,
And as *gladlich* he it gaf to gomes that it neded.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 216.

The common people heard him *gladly.* Mark xii. 37.

2†. By preference; by choice.

Al this was *gladly* in the evetyde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 770.

gladness (glad′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladnesse, glednesse*, < AS. *glædnes*, gladness, < *glæd*, glad: see *glad.*] The state of being glad; a pleased or joyful condition of mind; cheerfulness; a feeling of joy and exhilaration, usually of a strong yet quiet and temperate character.

And he ghaf reynes fro heuene and tymes berynge fruyt, and ful fullide ghoure hertis with mete and *gladnesse.*
Wyclif, Acts xiv. 17 (Oxf.).

Whan the lorde herde this he be-gan to make soche loye and *gladnesse* that ther myght be seyn noon gretter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

They . . . did eat their meat with *gladness* and singleness of heart. Acts ii. 46.

I grew in *gladness* till I found
My spirits in the golden age.
Tennyson, To E. L., on his Travels in Greece.

=**Syn.** *Gladness, Joy, Pleasure, Delight, Triumph.* *Gladness* is less often used of a weak feeling than *glad;* it generally stands for a feeling that is strong but tranquil, and showing itself chiefly in the face. Hence it is often used poetically of certain aspects of nature. *Joy* is more vivid and demonstrative. This distinction between *gladness* and *joy* is abundantly illustrated in the Bible. *Pleasure* is the most general of these words, representing all degrees of feeling, and vicious or harmful indulgence as well as harmless enjoyment. In its primary sense it indicates a feeling less distinctively cheerful than *gladness* and less profound or demonstrative than *joy*, but with much of glow. *Delight* is a high degree of *pleasure;* formerly the word was much used for low *pleasure* (see quotation from Milton under *delight*), but it has been redeemed so that it is now rarely used for anything but an ecstatic *pleasure* or *joy.* *Triumph* is often used for *joy* over success, especially *joy* in victory. All these words may express malign feelings, as *joy* in the adversities of a rival, except *gladness*, which generally expresses a pure and worthy feeling. See *animation, mirth, hilarity, happiness.*

With
A sober *gladness* the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruits.
Longfellow, Autumn.

Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. Luke xv. 7.

Love not *Pleasure;* love God.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

There is a *pleasure* aure
In being mad, which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

To lyven in *delite* was al his wone,
For he was Epicurus owne sone.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 335.

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not, indeed,
For that which is most worthy to be blest—
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of childhood. *Wordsworth*, Immortality, ix.

Hail to the chief who in *triumph* advances.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

gladship†(glad′ship), *n.* [< ME. *gladshipe, -schipe, -scipe*, < AS. **glædscipe, gledscipe*, ONorth. *glædscip*, joy, < *glæd*, glad, + *-scipe*, -ship.] Gladness; joy.

Suche is the *gladshippe* of ennie
In worldes thing. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

gladsome (glad′sum), *a.* [< ME. *gladsum, gladsom* (= ODan. *gladsom*); < *glad* + *-some.*] **1**†. Open; clear.

[Anise] in *gladsom* ayer
And comyn sowe hem now ther is theire leire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. Glad; joyful; cheerful.

The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.

It [charity] beholdeth him to prosper and flourish, to grow in wealth and repute, not only without envious repining, but with *gladsome* content.
Barrow, Works, I. xxii.

3. Making glad; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and *gladsome* day.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

gladsomely (glad′sum-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gladsumli;* < *gladsome* + *-ly*².] In a gladsome manner; with joy; with pleasure. *Wyclif.*

gladsomeness (glad′sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gladsumnesse;* < *gladsome* + *-ness.*] The state of being gladsome; joy; pleasure.

My pastime past, my youthlike yeres are gone;
My monthes of mirth, my gliatring days of *gladsomeness.*
My times of triumph turned into mone.
Vncertaine Auctors, The Louer Complaineth, etc.

Gladstone (glad′stōn), *n.* **1.** A roomy four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two inside seats, calash-top, and seats for driver and footman.—**2.** Same as *Gladstone bag.*—**Gladstone bag**, an English traveling-bag or portmanteau of leather stretched on a light iron frame. It is from 22 to 24 inches long, in two or more compartments, so as to contain a dress-suit without crushing or creasing the garments: so named in compliment to William E. Gladstone.

Gladstonian (glad-stō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Gladstone* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the English statesman William E. Gladstone (born 1809), or to the wing of the Liberal party in Great Britain following his lead.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Gladstone; specifically, in *British politics*, a member of that wing of the Liberal party which in 1886 and succeeding years supported Gladstone's efforts in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

gladwin†, **gladwyn**† (glad′win), *n.* Same as *gladden*³.

Glagol (glag′ol), *n.* [OBulg. Russ. *glagolŭ*, a word, = Bohem. *hlahol*, a sound, speech; cf. OBulg. *glagolati*, speak; regarded as ult. a redupl. of the root seen in Skt. √ *gar*, swallow.] An ancient Slavic alphabet, principally used in several Roman Catholic dioceses of Istria and Dalmatia in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the church. The alphabet bears traces of having existed prior to the introduction of Christianity, and seems to have been originally cut on sticks in the runic fashion. The earliest Slavic manuscripts are written in Glagol.

Glagolitic (glag-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *Glagol* + *-itic.*] Of or pertaining to Glagol: as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

The *Glagolitic* was the liturgical alphabet of the Slovenians, Illyrians, Croatians, and the other western Slaves who acknowledged the Roman obedience, just as the Cyrillic became the script of the northern races . . . who adhered to the Orthodox communion.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 199.

glaik (glāk), *n.* [Sc., = *gleek*, q. v.] **1.** A deception; a delusion; a trick.—**2.** A transient gleam or glance.

I could see by a *ylaik* of light from a neighbour's window, that there was a man with a cocked hat at the door.
Galt, The Provost, p. 157.

To fling the glaiks in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.

It is indeed but a fashion of integrity that ye will find amang them, . . . a fashion of wisdom and fashion of carnal learning—gazing glaneing-glasses they are, fit only to *fling the glaiks in folk's een*, wi' their pawky policy and earthly ingine. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

To give the glaiks, to befool and then leave in the lurch; jilt.

glaikit, glaiket (glā′kit, -ket), *a.* [Sc., < *glaik* + *-it, -et*, = E. *-ed*².] Unsteady; light; giddy; frolicsome; foolish; silly.

Hear me, ye venerable core,
As counsel for poor mortals,
That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door,
For *glaikit* Folly's portals.
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

The lassie is *glaikit* wi' pride. *J. Baillie.*

glaikitness (glā′kit-nes), *n.* The state of being glaikit; vain or silly folly; levity. [Scotch.]

Bid her have done wi' her *glaikitness* for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance.
J. G. Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 171.

glaim (glām), *n.* [ME. *gleym, glayme*, lime, slime. Cf. *englaim.*] A viscous substance, as glue, birdlime, etc. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Gleyme of knyttynge or byndunge togedyr, limus, gluten. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 198.

glaim (glām), *v. t.* [ME. *gleymen*, smear with birdlime, cloy; from the noun: see *glaim, n.*] To smear with glaim. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

glaimous (glā′mus), *a.* [Formerly also *glaymous;* < ME. *gleymous*, viscous; < *glaim* + *-ous.*] Viscous; clammy.

It woll aryse in the heed, and make the heed to swell, and the eyen all *glaymous* and derk.
Jul. Berners, On Hawking.

glain-neidr, *n.* [W., < *glain*, bead, gem, + *neidr*, snake.] An oval glass bead, such as are found in Wales and the west of England, and are supposed to have been of some sacred significance to the druids. See *adder-stone.*

glair (glār), *n.* [Also *glare;* early mod. E. also *glere*, < ME. *glayre, gleire, gleyre*, the white of an egg, < OF. *glaire*, F. *glaire*, the white of an egg (= Pr. *clara, glara*, f., *clar*, m., = It. *chiara* = Sp. Pg. *clara*, the white of an egg), prop. *claire*, fem. of *clair*, < L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus*, clear: see *clear, clarity.*] **1.** The white of an egg, used as varnish to preserve painting, and as a size to retain gold in bookbinding and in gilding.

Unalekked lym, chalk and *gleyre* of an ey.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 253.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and atrain it as short as water.
Peacham, Drawing.

The edges [of a book] are next coloured, the gold size, consisting of white of egg mixed with water, called *glaire*, is laid on with a camel's-hair brush, and immediately covered with gold leaf. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

2. Any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg; hence, any viscous substance.

Let me likewise declare my facts and fall,
And eke recite what means this slimy *glere*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 106.

I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth. *Sir W. Fordyce*, Muriatic Acid, p. 11.

glair (glãr), *v. t.* [< *glair*, *n.*] To smear with glair or the white of an egg; smear with a viscous substance.

The edge [of the book] is now *glaired* evenly, and the gold . . . is then gently laid on the edge which has been *glaired*. *Workshop Receipts*, 4th ser., p. 245.

glaireous (glãr'ē-us), *a.* [< *glair* + *-eous*. Cf. *glairous*.] Resembling glair or the white of an egg; viscous; glairy. Also *glairous*, *glareous*.

glairin (glãr'in), *n.* [< *glair* + *-in*[2].] A glairy substance which forms on the surface of some thermal waters.

glairing (glãr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glair*, *v.*] The process of washing or sizing with glair the covers of books before gilding.

glairous (glãr'us), *a.* [= F. *glaireux*; as *glair* + *-ous*.] Same as *glaireous*.

glairy (glãr'i), *a.* [< *glair* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling glair; covered with or appearing as if covered with glair.

The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge.
Wiseman, Surgery.

His head was nearly bald, and the crown showed smooth and *glairy*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 2.

glaive, *n.* See *glave*.

glaived, *a.* See *glaved*.

glam[1]†, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *glam*, mod. *glamr*, a sound, noise, clash, = Sw. *glam*, chat, talk, = Dan. *glam*, a barking; cf. Icel. *glama*, talk, twaddle, = Sw. *glamma*, talk, chat, = Dan. *glamme*, bark.] Loud talking; a noise; a cry; a shout; a call.

Much *glam* & gle glent vp ther-inne,
Abonte the fyre vpon flet.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1652.

The god man [Lot] glyfte with that *glam*, and gloped for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

Then Godez *glam* to hem glod that gladed hem alle,
Bede hem drawe to the dor, delyner hem he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 499.

glam[2] (glam), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clam*[3].] The clump or otter-shell, *Lutraria elliptica*, a bivalve mollusk. [Devonshire, Eng.]

glama (glā'mä), *n.* [L. *glama*, otherwise *gramia*, < Gr. **γλάμη*, **γλῆμη* (found only in derivatives, as in *γλαμυρός*, L. *gramiosus*, blear-eyed), assumed forms of *λήμη*, also *λημία*, a humor that gathers in the corner of the eye.] In *pathol.*, an accumulation of more or less gummy material at the edges of the eyelids: a feature sometimes of conjunctivitis and sometimes of marginal blepharitis. Also called *lippitudo*.

glamberry (glam'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *glamberries* (-iz). The *Byrsonima lucida*, a small malpighiaceous tree of the West Indies and Florida Keys, bearing an edible fruit.

glamour (glam'ėr), *n.* [Also *glamor* and, more correctly, *glamer* (the term. *-our*, *-or*, falsely simulating the term. prop. so written); Sc. *glamer*, *glamor*, *glamour*, also extended *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*; a var. of *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *gramarye*, enchantment, a particular use of ME. *gramer*, etc., also *glomery*, grammar: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glomery*. The word has heretofore been otherwise explained: for example (erroneously), as < Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir (*Grettis Saga*); in comp. *glām-sýni*, illusion (*sýni*, sight); prob. from the same root as *gleam*[1], *glim*, *glimmer*. Some association with *gleam*[1], *glim*, *glimmer*, may have influenced the change from *gramer* to *glamer*; but the same change appears in the ME. *glomery*, grammar. The word *glamour*, taken up by Scott from its use in some popular ballads, was by him made familiar in general literature.] Enchantment; a supposed influence of a charm on the eye, causing it to see objects under an unreal semblance; hence, anything that obscures or deceives vision, physical or mental; fascination; charm; witchery. Compare *gramary* (originally the same word).

The gypsies came to our good lord's gate,
And wow but they sang sweetly;
They sang sae sweet and sae very complete,
That down came the fair lady.
As soon as they saw her weel-far'd face,
They cast the *glamer* o'er her.
Gypsie Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 116).

It had much of *glamour* might;
Could make a ladye seem a knight.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 9.

To her soul
All the desert's *glamour* atole.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

Why might not the poor heresiarch plead the illusion and false *glamour* of his supposed wrong tenets?
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 150.

glamour (glam'ėr), *v. t.* [< *glamour*, *n.*] To charm; bewitch.

We are not quite sure that the Chancellor has not sometimes envied those of his parliamentary foes pre-eminently endowed with the gift of *glamouring* eloquence.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 520.

An infuriate *glamouring* song.
The Academy, April 28, 1888, p. 298.

glamoury (glam'ėr-ri), *n.* [Prop. *glamery* (*glamoury* being a recent conformation to *glamour*); Sc. *glamerie*, *glammerie*, *glaumerie*, etc.: see *glamour*.] Enchantment: same as *glamour*.

It maun surely be the pithiness o' the style, or some bewitching *glaumerie* that gars fowk glaum at them.
Edinburgh Mag., April, 1821, p. 352.

Andrew read it over studiously, and then said, My Lord, this is *glammerie*. *Galt*, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 256.

glance (glans), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *glaunce*; first in 16th century; of Scand. (or perhaps D.) origin: OSw. *glans*, splender, Sw. *glans* = Dan. *glands*, splender, luster, brightness, gloss, = D. *glans* = OHG. **glanz* (not found), MHG. *glanz*, G. *glanz*, splender, luster; cf. OHG. MHG. *glanz*, a., splendid, shining, bright, MHG. *glander*, splendor, *glander*, a., splendid, bright, *glanst*, splendor; all ult. from a verb repr. by E. *glint*: see *glint*.] **1.** A sudden sheet of light or splendor; a transient gleam.

With winged expedition,
Swift as the lightning *glance*, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1284.

My oriole, my *glance* of summer fire,
Is come at last. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. A sudden look; a rapid or momentary view or directing of the eye; a sudden and brief turning of the attention toward something.

I quickly perceived that they cast hostile *glances* upon one another. *Addison*, Party Patches.

And, oh! he had that merry *glance*
That seldom lady's heart resists.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

3. A brief incidental notice; a passing reference: as, a rapid *glance* at the remote cause of an event.—**4.** A sudden change of direction of the motion of a projectile or other moving body, due to contact with a deflecting surface; deflected motion.

For they saile away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish cannons reach. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

5. In *mining* and *mineral.*, the English equivalent of the German *glanz*, a term used by German miners to designate various ores possessing that peculiar luster and color which indicate that they are metalliferous combinations. Such are *bleiglanz* (galena, a sulphuret of lead), *eisenglanz* (hematite, specular iron ore, a sesquioxid of iron), and many others. A sharp line cannot be drawn between *glanz* and *kies* as used by German miners. The equivalent of the latter in English is *pyrites:* as, iron *pyrites*, copper *pyrites*, etc. This word is in common use among both scientific men and miners; but the word *glance* as the equivalent of *glanz* is less frequently heard, although by no means obsolete, since *copper-glance*, *antimony-glance*, and other similar names are met with occasionally.

glance (glans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glanced*, ppr. *glancing*. [= Sw. *glänsa*, shine, = Dan. *glindse*, gloss, glaze, = D. *glanzen*, gloss, = OHG. *glanzen*, MHG. *glenzen*, G. *glänzen*, shine, glitter; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shoot or dart a ray or rays of light or splendor; emit flashes or coruscations of light; flash.

But she thereat was wroth, that for despight
The *glauncing* sparkles through her bever glared.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 38.

Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Cowper, Truth, l. 242.

The waters of my native stream
Are *glancing* in the sun's warm beam.
Whittier, The Norsemen.

2. To appear and disappear rapidly, like a gleam of light; be visible for an instant.

Glance to and fro, like aery Sprites
To feats of arms addrest!
Wordsworth, Memory.

And all along the forum and up the sacred seat,
His vulture eye pursued the trip of those small *glancing* feet. *Macaulay*, Virginius.

With birchen boat and *glancing* oars.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

3. To look with a sudden rapid directing of the vision; snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh, and *glance*.
Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.

Thy functions are ethereal,
As if within thee dwelt a *glancing* mind,
Organ of vision! *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, i.

4. To make an incidental or passing reflection or allusion; hint; advert briefly.

How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolyta,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

He had written verse, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness. *Swift*.

5. To be deflected and move off in an oblique direction; move obliquely.

Some have digged deep, yet *glanced* by the royal vein.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

The heaviest shot *glanced* harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to shoot or dart, as a ray of light; reflect, as a gleam.

The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, . . . *glanced* back the flame of the lamp.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter iv.

To *glance* a gladness round our hearth.
W. Colton, Sea and the Sailor, p. 188.

2. To direct rapidly and for a moment, as the eye or the attention.

Forgive a moiety of the principal,
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. To suggest; hint.

Alone, it was the subject of my theme;
In company, I often *glanced* it.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I will here take leave to *glance* a few immendoes.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

glance-coal (glans'kōl), *n.* [Tr. G. *glanzkohle*, < *glanz*, = E. *glance*, + *kohle* = E. *coal*.] Any hard, lustrous coal, either anthracitic in character or resembling anthracite.

glancingly (glan'sing-li), *adv.* In a glancing manner; by glancing; in an oblique manner; incidentally.

Phrynicus self telleth us also *glauncingly* that he was timerous and easy to be frayed.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 452.

gland (gland), *n.* [< F. *glande*, f., a gland (cf. F. *gland*, m., = Pr. *glant*, *glan* = It. *ghianda*, an acorn), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn (> dim. *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*); cf. Gr. *βάλανος*, an acorn, prob. < *βάλλειν*, threw, cast.] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A lymphatic ganglion; one of the numerous small, smooth, rounded organs which occur in the course of the lymphatics: formerly more fully called *conglobate gland*. See cut under *lymphatic*. (*b*) Some secretory part or organ; a secreting crypt, follicle, or the like, generally of mucous or tegumentary surfaces, or a conglomeration of such parts composing some organ which secretes or excretes a substance peculiar to itself, as the liver, kidney, pancreas, parotid gland, testicle, etc., or the lacrymal, sebaceous, salivary, gastric, intestinal, and other glands. Glands, thus specifically defined, are either *simple*, consisting of a single secretory follicle or recess, or *compound*, consisting of an aggregate of such structures; the latter are also called *tubular*, *saccular*, *racemose*, etc., according to their intimate structure. The so-called *ductless* or *vascular glands* (see (*c*)) are not in this category, it being the essential character of a gland in this sense that it have an outlet for its special secretion. Glands of both these kinds were formerly classed as *conglomerate glands*, in distinction from *conglobate* or *lymphatic glands*. (*c*) Some smooth rounded part or organ of undetermined function, as the spleen and the thyroid and thymus. See *ductless gland*, below. (*d*) The glans penis or glans clitoridis, the head of the penis or of the clitoris.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An acorn; also, the similar involucrate nut of the hazel, beech, and chestnut. (*b*) A secreting organ upon the surface of any part of a plant, or partially embedded in it. The term is extended to include also any protuberance or structure of a similar nature, though it may not secrete. Glands vary much in form and appearance, and in the character of their secretions.

3. In *mach.*, a contrivance, consisting of a crosspiece or clutch, for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.—**4.** In steam-engines and other machines: (*a*) A stuffing-box. (*b*) A joint so tightly packed as to retain oil or other lubricating fluid for a considerable length of time. Also called *gland-box*.

One of the chief difficulties encountered in the compression of ammonia is leakage at the pump *gland*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.

Absorbent gland, a lymphatic gland.—**Accessory gland,** a small detached part of the parotid gland, which sometimes exists as a separate lobe, and whose duct joins the duct of Steno as the latter crosses the masseter. More fully called *glandula socia parotidis.*—**Acinose glands.** See *acinose*, 2.—**Aggregate glands,** the Peyerian glands or Peyer's patches of the intestine.—**Aggregate glands of Bruch,** clusters of lymph-follicles in the conjunctiva; the trachoma glands of Henle. Also called *clusters of Bruch.*—**Agminate glands,** aggregated glands of the intestine. See *Peyerian glands*, below.—**Anal gland.** See *anal.*—**Arytenoid glands,** the mucous crypts of the larynx in the vicinity of the arytenoid cartilages.—**Atrabiliary gland,** an old name of the adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. Also called *atrabiliary capsule.*—**Axillary glands,** the lymphatic glands of the armpit.—**Blood-vascular gland,** one of the several so-called "ductless glands," as the spleen, thyroid, thymus, and adrenal.—**Bowman's glands,** small saccular glands in the olfactory mucous membrane, most distinctly characterized in the lower air-breathing vertebrates.—**Bronchial glands,** the lymphatic glands in the course of the bronchial tubes.—**Brunner's glands** [so called from J. K. *Brunner* (1653–1727)], the small compound glands of the duodenum and upper part of the jejunum, embedded in the submucous tissue, opening by minute orifices into the lumen of the intestine.—**Buccal glands,** the mucous follicles of the mouth, similar in structure to salivary glands.—**Calciferous gland,** one of several pairs of lateral esophageal glandular diverticula of the earthworm which secrete a calcareous substance. Also called *calcareous sac.*

The pharynx leads into the œsophagus, on each side of which in the lower part there are three pairs of large glands, which secrete a surprising amount of carbonate of lime. These *calciferous glands* are highly remarkable, for nothing like them is known in any other animal.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 17.

Cardiac glands, carotid gland, choroid gland. See the adjectives.—**Ceruminous glands, ceruminiparous glands,** the follicles of the ear which secrete ear-wax. They are modified sweat-glands.—**Coccygeal gland.** (*a*) In *ornith.*, same as *uropygeal gland.* (*b*) In *human anat.*, a small conglomerate body about as large as a pea, lying near the tip of the coccyx, the exact structure and function of which is uncertain. It is intimately connected with the arteries and nerves, and is probably not of glandular character. It is also called *Luschka's gland*, after its first describer, and by Arnold *glomerulus arteriococcygeus.*—**Colleterial gland.** Same as *colleterium.*—**Conglobate gland,** a lymphatic or absorbent gland. See def. 1 (*a*).—**Conglomerate gland,** a compound gland, generally of large size and of various structure, as the hepatic, pancreatic, parotid, mammary, etc. The name is an old one, derived from Sylvius, who divided glands as then understood into *conglomerate* and *conglobate*, the latter being the lymphatics.—**Congregate glands,** Peyer's glands. See *Peyerian glands.*—**Coniferous glands,** a name formerly given to the discoid markings in the wood-cells of gymnosperms.—**Cowper's glands.** See *Couperian glands*, under *Couperian.*—**Ductless gland,** a so-called gland, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, or adrenal, having no excretory duct or secretory function. The pineal and pituitary bodies are sometimes brought under this category. Also called *vascular gland.*—**Duodenal glands,** the glands of Brunner.—**Epiglottic gland, esophageal glands, fundus glands,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Feather oil-gland.** See *feather.*—**Follicular gland,** a simple gland of small size; a follicle.—**Gastric glands,** the secretory follicles of the stomach; gastric follicles, commonly divided into two sets, the *cardiac* and *pyloric.*—**Genital gland,** the primitive undifferentiated gland of the embryo which is destined to become the testis of the male or the ovary of the female; a germ-gland.—**Glands of Bartholin,** glandulæ Bartholini, odoriferous glands, half an inch long, situated one on each side of the opening of the vagina and discharging on the inner surfaces of the labia minora.—**Green-gland,** a special excretory gland of the crawfish and other crustaceans, which functions as a renal organ: so called from the color of its secretion. It was formerly regarded as an auditory organ; now supposed to be probably of the same nature as the shell-gland of the *Entomostraca* or lower crustaceans.

This organ persists in the Thoracostraca and is known as the *green-gland* in the cray-fish. . . . The *green-gland* alone is distinctly similar to a renal excretory organ.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 287.

Harderian gland, the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, situated at the inner corner of the orbit in reptiles, birds, and sundry mammals. It is wanting in the highest mammals.—**Havers's glands,** the structures described by Clopton Havers as mucilaginous glands and as the source of the secretion of the synovial fluid which lubricates joints.—**Hepatic gland,** the liver.—**Hermaphrodite gland,** a germ-gland or essential organ of generation which secretes both ova and spermatozoa, as is usual in the *Mollusca.*—**Inguinal glands,** the lymphatic glands of the groin.—**Intestinal glands,** any of the various secretory or ductless glands of the intestine, as the solitary, agminate, Brunner's, Lieberkühn's, etc.—**Labial glands,** certain follicles beneath the mucous membrane of the lips, opening by small orifices, and resembling other buccal glands.—**Lacrymal gland,** the gland which secretes the tears, situated in the anterior upper and outer part of the orbit.—**Lenticular glands,** a disused name for what are now known as *lenticels.*—**Lieberkühn's glands,** the follicles of Lieberkühn, the small simple or solitary glands of the intestine.—**Littré's glands,** the crypts along the spongy portion of the urethra.—**Luschka's gland.** Same as *coccygeal gland*, above.—**Lymphatic glands.** See def. 1 (*a*).—**Mammary gland,** the milk-gland; the gland which secretes milk, known as the *breast*, *teat*, *udder*, etc. These glands are named in zoölogy, from their position, as *axillary*, *pectoral*, *ventral* or *abdominal*, and *inguinal.* They are paired, and normally have functional activity only in the female, though present in a rudimentary state in the male. See *mamma*[2].—**Meibomian glands** [named for H. *Meibomius*, who wrote at the end of the seventeenth century], the sebaceous follicles of the eyelids, secreting the greasy substance which lubricates the lids, and when excessive may gather at the corner of the eye, and there harden into the little bodies called *sleepy-seeds.* Also called *Meibomian follicles.*—**Mesenteric glands,** the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.—**Miliary glands.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the sebaceous glands of the skin. (*b*) In *bot.*, the stomates or breathing-pores of a leaf.—**Molar glands,** two or three large glands situated in the sides of the month, whose excretory ducts open into the mouth opposite the last molar tooth.—**Morrenian gland.** See *Morrenian.*—**Mucilaginous glands,** certain plaited and fringed processes of synovial membranes: so named by Havers as the supposed source of the synovia.—**Mucous glands,** any of the glands, in connection with mucous surfaces, which secrete mucus or some similar substance, as the buccal glands of the mouth and various follicles of portions of the alimentary canal. Also called *mucus-glands.*—**Mushroom-shaped gland** of certain insects, a remarkable accessory genital organ of the male, the so-called testis, but of the nature of a seminal vesicle.

As the duct of the *mushroom-shaped gland* in the adult male [blatta] always contains spermatozoa, and no other organ containing spermatozoa is to be found, this gland has naturally been taken for the testis. Rajewsky, however, has recently pointed out that the true testes are situated in the tergal region of the abdomen. . . . He traces the efferent duct of the testes to the glands just mentioned.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 359.

Nidamental glands, those glands which secrete the viscid substance by which the ova of some animals, as cephalopods, are invested and aggregated into various shapes.

A pair of so-called *nidamental glands* are the accessory organs of the female apparatus [of generation in cephalopods]; they consist of elongated lamellar tubes, which are placed in the anterior region of the animal; their short efferent ducts open beside the generative orifice. Their secretion appears to cement the ova together.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 386.

Odoriferous glands, scent-glands; sebaceous follicles which secrete odorous substances, the chief physiological function of which is to bring the sexes together. They are enormous in some animals, and usually associated with the anus or genitals. They are the source of the fetor of the *Mustelidæ*, as skunks and polecats, and of such perfumes as musk, civet, and castoreum. They are comparatively small in the human subject, in which they are preputial and known as *Tyson's glands.*—**Pacchionian glands,** small villous patches, not glandular in character, found in clusters on the membranes enveloping the brain, especially along the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Pancreatic gland,** the pancreas.—**Parotid gland,** the principal salivary gland. See *parotid*, *n.*—**Parotoid gland,** in *herpet.* See *parotoid*, *n.*—**Peptic glands,** a name formerly given to the cardiac variety of gastric glands; the gastric follicles secreting gastric juice. See *gastric glands.*—**Peyerian glands** [named after J. K. *Peyer*, a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712)], aggregations of lymphoid follicles of the intestines, forming a number of circular or oval patches from half an inch to several inches in diameter, largest and most numerous in the ileum. They are commonly called *Peyer's patches*, and the lesion of them is one of the most constant signs of typhoid fever.—**Pineal gland.** See *conarium* and *epiphysis.*—**Pituitary gland.** See *pituitary* and *hypophysis.*—**Prostate gland.** See *prostate*, *n.*—**Pyloric glands,** those gastric follicles which are most numerous near the pyloric end of the stomach, as distinguished from the *cardiac glands.*—**Rectal glands,** in certain insects, projecting ridges of the interior of the walls of the rectum, well supplied with tracheæ.—**Salivary glands,** those glands which secrete saliva. The chief are the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual. They are enormously developed in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers, and in the beaver and the sewellel.—**Sebaceous glands,** subcutaneous follicles which secrete a greasy substance serving to lubricate the skin. Meibomian and odoriferous follicles are of a similar character.—**Simple gland,** a small single gland; a follicular gland or follicle.—**Solitary glands,** the numberless small lymphoid nodules found scattered throughout the mucous membrane of the small intestine, especially of the ileum. They are now regarded as lymph-follicles.—**Split gland,** a form of gland used to compress the packing in a stuffing-box. It is split to permit of its ready removal.—**Sublingual gland,** a salivary gland situated under the side of the tongue: in man the smallest of the three pairs of such glands. See *sublingual.*—**Submaxillary gland,** a salivary gland situated under the side of the lower jaw-bone: in man intermediate in size between the parotid and the sublingual gland. See *submaxillary.*—**Sudoriferous** or **sudoriparous glands,** sweat-glands; the minute crypts whence perspiration escapes from the skin. See cut under *sweat-gland.*—**Suprarenal gland,** a non-glandular body of unknown function which caps each kidney. Also called *suprarenal*, *suprarenal capsule*, *atrabiliary gland* or *capsule*, and *adrenal.* See cut under *kidney.*—**Thymus gland,** a so-called ductless gland situated at the root of the throat, characteristic of fetal life and early infancy. The thymus gland of the calf is the throat-sweetbread of butchers. See *thymus.*—**Thyroid gland.** See *thyroid*, *n.*—**Tracheal glands,** the numerous follicles which open upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe.—**Trachoma glands,** a name applied by Henle to certain lymphoid follicles of the conjunctiva of the eye, resembling Peyer's patches in their intimate structure.—**Tyson's glands.** See *odoriferous glands*, above.—**Uropygial gland,** the gland on the rump of a bird which secretes oil; the elæodochon. Also called *coccygeal gland.*—**Vascular glands.** Same as *ductless* or *blood-vascular glands:* so called from their vascularity. (See also *germ-gland*, *shell-gland*, *yolk-gland.*)

glandaceous (glan-dā′shius), *a.* [< L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] Acorn-colored; yellowish-brown. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

glandage† (glan′dāj), *n.* [< OF. *glandage*, mast, acorns, the season of turning hogs into the woods to feed on mast, < *gland*, an acorn, mast: see *gland.*] The season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs with mast. *Bailey.*

glandarious (glan-dā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *glandarius*, pertaining to an acorn, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform.

gland-box (gland′boks), *n.* Same as *gland*, 4.

gland-cock (gland′kok), *n.* A faucet kept in place by a gland which can be removed when it becomes necessary to get at the plug. *E. H. Knight.*

glander (glan′dėr), *v. t.* [< *glanders.*] To affect with glanders.

Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable.
Bp. Berkeley, Tar-Water.

glanderous (glan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *glander-s* + *-ous.*] Of the nature of, caused by, or affected with glanders.

Our laws provide for the destruction of animals affected with *glanderous* ulcers.
Hartford (Conn.) *Globe*, Sept. 3, 1886.

glanders (glan′dėrz), *n.* [< *gland*, q. v., prob. through a form (OF. **glandre*, **glandle*?) of *glandule*, L. *glandula*, a gland. Cf. *chapter*, ult. < L. *capitulum.*] A form of equinia characterized by a severe affection of the mucous membrane of the nose and by a profuse discharge from it. See *equinia.*

glandes, *n.* Plural of *glans.*

glandiferous (glan-dif′ėr-us), *a.* [= F. *glandifère* = Sp. *glandífero* = Pg. *glandifero*, < L. *glandifer*, acorn-bearing, < *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing nuts or mast: as, the beech and the oak are *glandiferous* trees.

glandiform (glan′di-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *glandiforme* = Pg. *glandiforme*, < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Acorn-like in shape; glandarious.—2. Having the character or structure of a gland; resembling a gland; glandular.

Glandina (glan-dī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < L. *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn, + *-ina.*] A genus of pulmonate mollusks or snails, typical of the family *Glandinidæ*, having an oblong or elongated shell with a truncated columella and a thin outer lip, and containing upward of a hundred species. *G. truncata* is a well-known species of the southern United States, of an ashy fawn-color tinged with pink; *G. rosea* is a Central American form.


Glandina truncata.

Glandinidæ (glan-din′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glandina* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glandina.* They have no jaw; the teeth are mostly alike, elongated, narrow, and aculeate; and the mantle is submedian or postmedian and entirely included in the shell, which is elongated or turreted. Also called *Oleacinidæ.*

glandula (glan′dụ-lä), *n.*; pl. *glandulæ* (-lē). [L., a gland: see *glandule.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a gland of any kind. The term is now less frequent in use than formerly, but it is still regularly employed in a number of terms, chiefly anatomical.

glandular (glan′dụ-lär), *a.* [< *glandule* + *-ar*[2].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a gland; having the character or function of a gland; affecting a gland: as, *glandular* texture; *glandular* organs; a *glandular* disease.—2. Containing or supporting glands; consisting of a gland or glands; glanduliferous.—**Glandular hairs,** in *bot.*, hairs which arise from or are tipped with glands, as in the nettle and sundew.—**Glandular woody fiber** or **tissue,** a term that has been sometimes applied to the pitted woody tissue of gymnosperms.

glandularly (glan′dụ-lär-li), *adv.* In a glandular manner.

glandulation (glan-dụ-lā′shon), *n.* [< *glandule* + *-ation.*] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandulation respects the secretory vessels, which are either glandules, follicles, or utricles. *Lee.*

glandule (glan′dūl), *n.* [= F. *glandule* = Pr. *glandola* = Sp. *glándula* = Pg. *glandula* = It. *ghiandola*, < L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans* (*gland-*), an acorn: see *gland.*] A small gland; any gland. See *glandula.*

It hath eye-lids commodiously placed, to cleanse the ball from dust, [and] to shed necessary moisture upon it through numerous *glandules.* *Bentley*, Sermons, v.

glanduliferous (glan-dụ-lif′ėr-us), *a.* [< L. *glandula*, a gland, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing glandules.

glandulose (glan′dụ-lōs), *a.* Same as *glandulous.*

glandulosity (glan-dụ-los′i-ti), *n.* [< *glandulose* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being glandulous.—2. A glandular body; a swelling resembling a gland. [Rare.]

In the upper part of worms there are . . . found certain white and oval *glandulosities*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

glandulous (glan′ḍū-lus), *a.* [Also *glandulose*; = F. *glanduleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *glanduloso*, < L. *glandulosus*, glandulous, < *glandula*, a gland: see *glandule*.] Same as *glandular*.

All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibers, but of the softer kind.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, I. v. § 18.

Glanencheli (gla-neng′ke-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish (cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena), + *ἐγχελυς*, eel.] In Cope's classification, an order of physostomous fishes, containing only the electric eels or *Electrophoridæ*. They have no precoracoid arch; the scapular arch is suspended to the cranium; a symplectic bone is present; the parietals are united; and the anterior vertebræ are modified. By others the group is referred to the order *Plectospondyli*.

glanenchelian (glan-eng-kē′li-an), *a.* [As *Glanencheli* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the *Glanencheli*.

glanenchelous (gla-neng′ke-lus), *a.* Same as *glanenchelian*.

glanidian (gla-nid′i-an), *n.* [NL., < *glanis* (*glanid-*) + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*; a silurid, as a catfish or sheat-fish. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Glaniostomi (glan-i-os′tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An order of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, containing only the *Acipenseridæ* or true sturgeons, thus separated from the *Selachostomi*: so called from having the mouth furnished with barbels like those of catfishes: synonymous with *Chondrostei*, 2, in a strict sense. See *Ganoidei*, 2. Also written *Glanostomi*, *Glanistomi*. *E. D. Cope*.

glaniostomous (glan-i-os′tō-mus), *a.* [As *Glaniostomi* + *-ous*.] Catfish-mouthed; having barbels like those of the horned pouts or *Siluridæ*: specifically applied to the *Glaniostomi*.

glanis (glā′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλάνις*, prob. the sheat-fish; cf. *γλάνος*, the hyena.] 1. The specific name of the common siluroid fish of Europe, *Silurus glanis*, the sheat-fish.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of silurians, of which the sheat-fish is the type.

glans (glanz), *n.*; pl. *glandes* (glan′dēz). [L., an acorn: see *gland*.] 1. In *bot.*, the acorn, or a similar fruit.—2. In *med.*: (*a*) A strumous swelling or enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele; goiter. (*b*) A pessary; a suppository.—3. In *anat.*, the head of the penis or of the clitoris. More fully called *glans penis* and *glans clitoridis*.—4. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Megerle*.

glar, *n.* See *glare*[2], *glaur*. *Carlyle*.

glare[1] (glār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glared*, ppr. *glaring*. [< ME. *glaren*, shine brightly, also look fiercely, = MLG. *glaren*, LG. *glaren*, shine brightly, glow, burn, = MHG. *glaren*, shine brightly; allied to ME. *gloren*, shine brightly, look fiercely, glower (see *glore*, *glower*); prob. secondary forms of the verb-root from which are derived AS. *glær*, amber, and *glæs*, glass, etc.: see *glass*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shine with a strong, bright, dazzling light; be intensely or excessively bright.

To see a chimney-piece of Dancre's doing, in distemper, with egg to keep off the *glaring* of the light.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 93.

On a summer's day there [on the Lido] the sun *glares* down upon the sand and flat gravestones.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

2. To look with a fierce and piercing stare.

"One as melancholie as a cat," answered Mockso, "and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me."
Man in the Moone (1609).

Look you, how pale he [the ghost] *glares!*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Glared like angry lions as they passed,
And wished that every look might be the last.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 356.

3. To be intensely or excessively bright in color; be too brilliantly ornamented; be ostentatiously splendid.

Lo, thus it fareth,
It is not al golde that *glareth*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 272.

She *glares* in balls, front boxes, and the ring.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 53.

=Syn. 1. *Glare*, *Glisten*, *Scintillate*, *Glister*, *Glitter*, *Gleam*, *Sparkle*, *Coruscate*, *Glimmer*, *Flicker*. *Glare* indicates a steady, dazzling, or painful excess of light; *glisten* is a popular word, while *scintillate* is the exact or formal word, for a light that is unequal or is slightly interrupted: as, *glistening* eyes, dew, stars; *scintillating* stars. *Scintillate* is also used for the throwing off of sparkles: as, the *scintillating* iron at the forge. *Glisten* represents a softer, and *glitter* a harder, light than *glister*, *glitter* implying a cold, metallic ray: as, *glittering* bayonets; "all is not gold that *glitters*." *Gleam* stands for a small but generally steady and pleasant light, a long ray: as, the light *gleamed* through the keyhole; hope *gleamed* upon him. *Sparkle* represents a hard light that seems to be emitted irregularly in ignited particles or visible parts: as, *sparkling* diamonds, eyes, wit. *Coruscate* expresses a rapid throwing off of vivid or brilliant flashes of light, as in the aurora borealis or by a revolving piece of fireworks. *Glimmer* represents a faint and unsteady light: as, stars *glimmering* through the mist. *Flicker* goes further, and suggests, as *glimmer* does not, a probable extinction of the light: as, a *flickering* taper. See *flame*, *n.*, and *radiance*.

[The sun] *glared* down in the woods, where the breathless boughs
Hung heavy and faint in a languid drowse.
Coleridge, Thunder Storm.

The clay walls *glisten* like gold in the slanting rays.
O'Donovan, Merv, ix.

Then in the dusk the *glittering* splendor *scintillates* as brilliantly as it did eight hundred years ago.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 86.

To be perk'd up in a *glistering* grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Violets, heavenly blue,
Spring, *glittering* with the cheerful drops like dew.
Bryant, Paradise of Tears.

Hope, like the *gleaming* taper's light,
Adorns and cheers our way.
Goldsmith, Captivity, ii. 1.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 183.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres of the rich, which would burn perpetually.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

Down sank the great red sun, and in golden, *glimmering* vapours
Veiled the light of his face. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

On us all *flickers* the firelight kind.
Lowell, Darkened Mind.

II. *trans.* To shoot out or emit, as a dazzling light. [Rare.]

One Spirit in them ruled; and every eye
Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among the accurst. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 849.

glare[1] (glār), *n.* [< *glare*[1], *v.*] 1. A strong, bright, dazzling light; clear, brilliant luster or splendor that dazzles the eyes; especially, a confusing and bewildering light.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a *glare*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 546.

Without, the steady *glare*
Shrank one sick willow sere and small.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

2. A fierce, piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 402.

I looked on haughty Endicott; with weapon half-way drawn,
Swept round the throng his lion *glare* of bitter hate and scorn. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. A stretch of ice; an icy condition.

Seuen months the Winter dures [in Russia], the *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne his ground to sowe his wheate.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

=Syn. 1. *Flare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

glare[1] (glār), *a.* [< *glare*[1], *n.*] Smooth; slippery; transparent; glassy.

I have seen ponies which had to be knocked down and pulled across *glare* ice on their sides [in crossing a stream].
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 87.

glare[2] (glār), *n.* and *v.* Another spelling of *glair*.

Glareola (gla-rē′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *glarea*, gravel.] A remarkable genus of birds,

Common Glareole or Pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

typical of the family *Glareolidæ*. The common glareole or pratincole is *G. pratincola*. There are several others, all of the old world. See *pratincole*.

glareole (glar′ē-ōl), *n.* [< *Glareola*.] A bird of the genus *Glareola*; a pratincole.

Glareolidæ (glar-ē-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glareola* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline birds, the glareoles or pratincoles, belonging among the plovers or *Charadriomorphæ*, but presenting anomalous external characters, which have caused them to be classed with the swallows, the goatsuckers, and other birds. The eyes are very large; the beak is compressed, curved, and deeply cleft, somewhat like a cuckoo's; the tail is long and forficate like a swallow's; the middle claw is pectinate like a goatsucker's or heron's; the hind toe is turned sidewise; the wings are very long and pointed; and the legs are short for birds of this group, and feathered to the suffrago. The general form is lithe and graceful, like that of a swallow. There is but one genus, *Glareola*. See cut under *Glareola*.

glareoline (gla-rē′ō-lin), *a.* [< *glareole* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a glareole; pertaining to the genus *Glareola*.

glareose (glar′ē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *glareosus*, full of gravel, gravelly, < *glarea*, gravel.] In *bot.*, growing in gravelly places. [Rare.]

glareous, *a.* See *glaireous*.

glariness (glār′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glary.

glaring (glār′ing), *p. a.* 1. Emitting a brilliant, dazzling light; shining with dazzling luster.

Life's changes vex, its discords stun,
Its *glaring* sunshine blindeth.
Whittier, Well of Loch Maree.

2. Staring.

Swiche *glaring* eyen hadde he, as an hare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 686.

3. Clear; plainly discernible; open and bold; barefaced: as, a *glaring* mistake or crime.

The absurdity of unqualified altruism becomes, indeed, *glaring* on remembering that it can be extensively practised only if in the same society there coexist one moiety altruistic and one moiety egoistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 185.

glaringly (glār′ing-li), *adv.* In a glaring manner; openly; clearly; notoriously.

The colours for the ground were . . . well chosen, neither sullenly dark nor *glaringly* lightsome.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

The satirist never falls upon persons who are not *glaringly* faulty, and the libeller on none but who are conspicuously commendable. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

glaringness (glār′ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glaring.

The *glaringness* of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 1.

glart†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *clart*.] Mucous matter; phlegm.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*.—Take the powder of betonie, drink it with warme water; it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.
Quoted in *Nares*.

glary (glār′i), *a.* [< *glare*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of a brilliant, dazzling luster.

I know that bright crystal glass is *glary*; and to avoid that glarineas, our artificers run into the other extreme.
Boyle, Works, VI. 135.

2. Covered with a glare of ice; icy.

In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
As neither grasse, nor other graine, in pastures may be found. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

Glas-, -glas. [Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan, = Ir. *glas*, green, verdant, pale, wan, poor. It is possible that in some local names this element is an accom. of Gael. *glac*, a hollow, a valley, a narrow valley, = Ir. *glac*, a narrow glen.] An element in some place-names of Celtic (mostly Gaelic) origin, signifying 'dark,' 'gray' (or 'valley': see etymology): as, *Glasford*; *Douglas*; *Strathglass*.

glaset†, *v.* An obsolete form of *glaze*.

glasent†, *a.* See *glazen*.

Glaserian (glā-zē′ri-an), *a.* Relating to the Swiss anatomist Glaser (1629–75). Also spelled *Glasserian*.—**Glaserian fissure.** See *fissure*.

glaserite (glā′zėr-īt), *n.* [From Christoph *Glaser*, a Swiss chemist (17th century), + *-ite*[2].] Potassium sulphate occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

glashan (glash′an), *n.* Same as *glossan*.

glass (glås), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *glas*, *gles*, < AS. *glæs*, glass (only of the material), = D. *glas* = OHG. *glas*, glass (also amber), MHG. *glas*, G. *glas* = Icel. *glas* = OSw. Sw. *glas* = Dan. *glas* (Goth. not recorded), glass; appar. the same as AS. *glær*, amber, = Icel. *gler* = OSw. *glær* = Dan. *glar* (obs.), glass; the L. *glæsum*, *glesum*, *glessum*, amber, is perhaps from the OTeut. form. The verb-root is repr. by *glare*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A substance resulting from the fusion of a combination of silica (rarely boracic acid) with various bases. See *vitreous*. It is usually hard, brittle, has a conchoidal fracture, and is more or less transparent, some kinds being entirely so, while other substances to which the name of *glass* is commonly given are, in consequence of the impurity of the

material or imperfection in the manufacture, only slightly translucent. Glass is an inorganic substance, as would naturally be inferred from its being the result of fusion, but some organic substances are called vitreous. Some rocks have a vitreous structure, like that of artificial glass, as, for instance, obsidian, which is often called *volcanic glass*. (See *obsidian* and *lava*.) The slags produced in furnace operations are vitreous substances, but usually only translucent, and not transparent, because the vitrification is incomplete, and also because they are too deeply colored by metallic oxids. Glass, as the word is generally understood, is an artificial product, and one of the most important of manufactured articles. Its valuable qualities are: the case with which it can be made to take any desired shape; cheapness, the result of the small cost of the materials of which it is made; durability, and especially resistance to decomposition by acids and corrosive substances generally; transparency, a quality of the utmost importance, as evidenced by its use for windows and in optical and chemical instruments; and the beautiful luster of those kinds which are used for ornamental purposes. Almost the only drawback to these good qualities of glass is its brittleness. The bases used in glass-manufacture are chiefly soda, potash, lime, alumina, and oxid of lead, and the quality of the article produced depends on the nature and amount of the basic material united with the silica. The combinations of silica with a simple alkaline base, either potash or soda, are soluble in water, and are known as *water-glass*. (See *soluble glass*, below.) They are useful substances, but very different in their properties from what is ordinarily known as *glass*. In addition to the alkaline base there must be an alkaline earth or a metallic oxid. The cheapest glass is that used for bottles; in this the basic material is chiefly lime, with some potash or soda, and alumina. Glass for medicine-bottles differs from ordinary bottle-glass in containing more potash than the latter, and also in the greater purity of the material used. Window-glass usually contains both soda and lime: here absence of any tinge of color is important, except in the most inferior qualities. Potash and soda render the glass more fusible; alumina diminishes its fusibility; lime makes it harder; lead gives luster, fusibility, and high refractive power. Hence, in glass which is to be cut and polished, where beauty is of prime importance, the base is chiefly oxid of lead, which amounts in some cases to half the weight of the material used. Glass in which lead is the essential base is called *crystal* or *flint-glass*. (See these words.) The finer kinds of glass without lead are called *crown-glass*. The tools employed by the glass-blower are simple, but require dexterity for their use. The process of manufacture depends on the fact that, at a very high temperature, glass is a liquid which can be readily cast; at a full red heat it is soft, ductile, and easily welded; when cold, it is hard and brittle. Glass to be serviceable must be annealed after the desired form has been given to it. This is done by heating it nearly to the melting-point, and then allowing it to cool very slowly in an annealing-chamber. By the action of hydrofluoric acid, which combines readily with the silica in glass, etching can be done on a glass surface. When cold, glass can be ground or cut upon a wheel, scratched by a diamond-point (by which means sheets of glass are readily divided or shaped, as they will break easily along the lines of such scratches), cut and depolished, or "ground" by a sand-blast, and brought to an exceedingly high polish. Specimens of Egyptian glass are in existence which can be dated back to about 2400 B. C.; in Egyptian sculptures of 4000 B. C. glass bottles are undoubtedly represented; and among the bas-reliefs of Beni Hassan, about 2000 B. C., various operations of glass-blowing are portrayed. In historical Egyptian, Phenician, and Roman antiquity, glass was in familiar use.

Specimens of Ancient Roman Glass. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The great quantities of examples of ancient glass vessels which have been exhumed from tombs, etc., formerly clear and transparent, are now as a rule characterized by a brilliant iridization like that of mother-of-pearl. This iridization is due to the imperfect composition of the glass, which has thus become affected by moisture during its stay under ground. Though well known to the Greeks, glass was in less common use among them, owing to the perfection of their ceramic ware. In Europe the most artistic manufactures of glass have been, since the middle ages, those of Venice, characterized by great elegance of form and lightness and thinness of substance, and those of Bohemia, of later date than the Venetian, and especially notable not only for grace of form, but for enameling, cutting, and engraved decoration.

They keep the wind out of their windows with *glass*, for it is there much used. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, II. ii. 2.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle *glass*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

Cups
Where nymph and god ran ever round in gold—
Others of *glass* as costly. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. A plate, screen, vessel, instrument, etc., made of glass. (*a*) A plate or pane of glass inserted in the frame of a window, picture, clock, hotbed, etc., to admit the light or permit a view, while excluding wind, rain, dust, or other interference. (*b*) A looking-glass; a mirror. It was formerly fashionable for ladies to carry a looking-glass hanging from the girdle.

The *glass* of fashion, and the mould of form.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Let all sweet ladies break their flattering *glasses*,
And dress themselves in her.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

We may see our future in the *glass* of our past history.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 374.

(*c*) A glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, called specifically an *hour-glass;* hence, the time in which a glass is exhausted of its sand; specifically (*naut.*), the time in which a half-hour glass is emptied of its sand.

If you should omit to note those things at the end of euery foure *glasses*, I would not haue you to let it slip any longer time then to note it diligently at the end of euery watch, or eight *glasses* at the farthest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

Pro. What is the time o' the day?
Ari. Past the mid season.
Pro. At least two *glasses*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

She would not live
The running of one *glass*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

(*d*) A vessel made of glass: as, a jelly-*glass;* a finger-*glass*. Especially—(*e*) A drinking-vessel made of glass; hence, the quantity which such a vessel holds, and figuratively what one drinks, especially strong drink: as, fond of his *glass*.

The interview
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

See that ye fill the *glass* well up
To the laird o' Warieston.
Laird of Warieston (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

Being you have abandoned yourself to my conduct, we will only call and drink a *glass* on horseback at the Talbot, and away. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 227.

(*f*) An observing-instrument made of glass, or of which the main or most important part is of glass. (1) A lens; a telescope; a field-glass. (2) A barometer. (3) A thermometer. (4) An eye-glass: usually in the plural eye-glasses or spectacles.

The moon, whose orb
Through optic *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, P. L., i. 288.

With *glass* at eye, and catalogue in hand.
Cowper, Task, vi. 288.

Get me my *glasses*, Annie: thank God that I keep my eyes.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

Alabaster glass. See *alabaster*.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial.** See *anaclastic*.—**Argentine, black, blue, broad, bronzed glass.** See the adjectives.—**Biar glass,** ornamental glassware made in the province of Alicante, Spain, especially that made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**Bohemian glass.** (*a*) Ornamental glassware made in Bohemia, famous since the sixteenth century for the richness of the colors employed in its enameled decoration, and especially for its incised or engraved ornament in delicate patterns. (*b*) Glass having a lime base instead of a lead base, in this sense including nearly all the ornamental glassware, vessels, etc., of the best periods and styles, Venetian, Spanish, and others. (*c*) A kind of glass which is quite colorless, hard, difficultly fusible, and less readily acted upon by chemicals than any other kind of glass. Mirrors are often made of it, and it is largely used for the manufacture of chemical apparatus. It is made from ground quartz, purified potash, and lime.—

Incised Bohemian Glass.—Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Cameo-glass, in *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of artistic glassware formed from glass consisting of superimposed layers of different colors, the outermost of which was cut away so as to leave a design that appears in relief upon the layer underneath as a ground. Glassware of this kind, as originally produced by hand, is extremely costly from the difficulty of the cutting, but it is now imitated with comparative ease by machinery in the ware known as *cased glass*. The universally admired specimens of Greco-Roman cameo-glass include the famous Portland vase of the British Museum, the Auldjo vase in the same collection, and a beautiful amphora in the Museo Nazionale at Naples. In all these the design is in opaque white on a ground of dark, transparent blue, itself lined with opaque white. The same method was applied by the ancients to tablets or slabs, the interior lining of opaque white being sometimes omitted, and the ground being sometimes in opaque blue, purple, or brown. In rare examples several colors are introduced.—**Canary glass,** a bright-yellow glass colored by uranium oxid, having striking fluorescent properties.—**Cased glass.** See *case*[2], *v.*—**Cast glass.** Same as *plate-glass*.—**Claude glass.** See *Claude Lorrain mirror*, under *mirror*.—**Colored glass,** glass which is colored in the pot, whereas enameled glass is made by firing vitrifiable colors on a transparent or other ground. Compare *flashed glass*.—**Compressed glass,** glass which is tempered by being cast or pressed in chilled molds, a process perfected by Siemens of Dresden. It has a fibrous fracture, may be bored and polished by the wheel, and is believed to be stronger than glass tempered in oil, as in the Bastie process. *E. H. Knight*.—**Covered** or **coated glass,** glass prepared for stained-glass work, etc., by being coated with color on one side; flashed glass. Nearly all the ruby glass used in windows, etc., is of this character.—**Cryolite glass.** See *cryolite*.—**Cut glass,** flint-glass shaped or ornamented by cutting or grinding with polishing-wheels. The surface is commonly cut into grooves, so arranged as to leave prismatic and crystal-like projections between them. The work is done by rapidly revolving wheels of stone, iron, or wood, to the periphery of which sand, emery, and polishing-powder are applied.—**Devitrified glass,** glass which has been exposed to a great heat and in this way rendered opaque and hard, somewhat resembling porcelain. The process involves a partial crystallization of the previously amorphous mass.—**Diamond-cut glass,** thick glass which has been cut into V-shaped grooves or channels crossing one another at an angle, and leaving pyramid-shaped projections: a common form of ornament on cut glass.—**Diamond-molded glass,** molded or cast glass made to imitate the diamond-cut glass.—**Doubled glass,** a glass made of two or more colors superposed; flashed glass.—**Enameled glass,** glass which has been decorated with vitrifiable pigments, or painted according to the enamel method. See *glass-painting*.—**Erecting glass.** Same as *erector*, 1 (*b*).—**Filigree glass.** See *filigree-glass*.—**Flashed glass.** See *flash*[1].—**Franklin glasses,** spectacles the lenses of which are divided horizontally, each having different powers above and below.—**Glass-melting pot,** the vessel for melting the frit in glass-factories, made of refractory clay mixed with the ground substance of old pots.—**Glass of antimony,** a vitreous oxid of antimony mixed with sulphid.—**Glass of borax,** a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of biborate of sodium.—**Glass of cobalt.** See *cobalt*.—**Granulated glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in slight projections like grains of sand, used for ornamental vessels.—**Ground glass,** any glass that has been depolished by a sand-blast, by grinding, or by etching with acids, so as to break up light transmitted through it, and destroy its transparency.—**Half-minute glass,** a sand-glass used on shipboard to mark the time in heaving the log. See *log*.—**Hardened glass,** tempered or toughened glass.—**Heavy glass,** a technical name formerly given to English flint-glass.—**Kelp glass,** glass of which the alkaline ingredient soda is furnished by kelp. This process is now almost wholly abandoned.—**Kinkled glass,** glass the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire.—**Ladled glass.** Same as *cullet*[1].—**Madrepore glass,** a kind of glass in which star-like opaque colored patterns are crowded together in a transparent mass of glass. It is a variety of millefiori glass. See *mosaic glass*.—**Marbleized glass,** a glass which, while hot, has been immersed in water, then reheated and expanded by blowing. The incipient fractures become reunited, but show in the finished object like veins in marble. *E. H. Knight*.—**Matted glass,** glass ornamented by means of certain white or colored mineral powders, applied to the entire surface of the object, and then, in some cases, removed from those parts which are to appear as a dull ground. The glass is then fired, and the composition, which is very fusible, becomes fixed, the result being a bright pattern on a ground resembling ground glass.—**Metallized glass,** an ornamental glass with flakes of gold, mica, platinum, etc., scattered through it.—**Milk-glass.** Same as *crystolite glass*.—**Millefiori glass** [It. *mille*, a thousand, + *fiore*, a flower], ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes or rods of glass enamel (which see, under *enamel*) of different colors, or pieces of filigree. The fused mass is cut into sections, which appear as ornamental figures of varied design, and are embedded in white transparent glass to form paper-weights and objects of like character.—**Mosaic glass,** glass in which a number of pieces of different colors are fused together to form one mass. This is commonly done by means of glass rods, which are laid together sidewise, and after being united in one mass can then be cut across, producing a varied pattern at each section; these compound bars can be reheated and pulled out to any degree of tenuity, retaining the pattern at the cross-section on a smaller scale. Such rods are cut into slices for making millefiori glass, etc.—**Muller's glass.** Same as *hyalite*.—**Multiplying glass,** a toy consisting of a convex glass or lens cut with numerous facets, the effect of which is to repeat the image of the object observed as many times as there are facets.—**Murano glass,** glass made at Murano, near Venice. The greater part of the glass called Venetian has always been produced there, and all the modern Venetian glass-works are there.—**Musical glasses.** (*a*) A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of glass mounted on a resonance-box, so as to be played upon by hammers. (*b*) A musical instrument consisting either of glass tubes or glass bowls, graduated in size, which can be played by the friction of the moistened finger. Also called *glass harmonica*.—**Ondoyant glass** [F. *ondoyant*, ppr. of *ondoyer*, wave, undulate], a modern glass with an uneven waved surface, made in all tints, used in colored windows to imitate the subtle play and variation of light and color forming one of the characteristic beauties of medieval artistic glass.—**Opalescent glass,** glass having a changeableness of color somewhat like that of the opal, showing cloudy-blue, orange-red, and intermediate colors, according to the light in which it is viewed.—**Optical glass,** a flint-glass used in the manufacture of optical instruments. It contains a large proportion of lead, and hence is of great density.—**Painted glass,** glass ornamented by painting in vitrifiable pigments or enamels: often colloquially used to include colored or stained glass, and compositions in such glass. See def. 1.

Ancient Roman Cameo-Glass.—Amphora from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Examples of Murano (Venetian) Glass, 16th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Far more important than the introduction of the pointed arch was the invention of *painted glass*, which is really the important formative principle of Gothic architecture; so much so, that there would be more meaning in the name, if it were called the "painted-glass style," instead of the pointed-arch style. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 526.

Platinized glass, plate-glass to which a thin film of platinum has been applied, transparent when held against a strong light, but capable of giving a reflection when the light is on the same side as the spectator. *E. H. Knight.* —**Pot-metal glass,** glass which has been tinted while in a state of fusion, and is therefore colored throughout its substance.—**Pressed glass,** glass brought to shape in a mold by a plunger.—**Reticulated glass,** a variety of filigree-glass in which two filigree cases or hollow cylinders are used, one within the other, for a glass vessel. The threads of opaque or colored glass, being set in opposite directions, produce the appearance of a reticuiation. There is usually a small air-bubble in each mesh or space between the threads.—**Rice-stone glass.** Same as *alabaster glass.*—**Rolled glass,** an inferior quality of plate-glass for which the molten material is dipped from the pot with a ladle and rolled to the proper thickness on an iron table. —**Ruby glass,** glass of deep-red color. A good color is obtained by the use of copper, but the most beautiful is got by the use of gold. Ruby window-glass is generally flashed, else its color would be too dark, and it would appear hardly transparent. For the windows of photographic dark-rooms the copper ruby glass is used, as the photographic chemicals are sensitive to the light transmitted by gold glass.—**Silvered glass.** (*a*) A glass prepared for mirrors, having a metallic layer applied to one side of it. See *looking-glass.* (*b*) Glass made ornamental by the application of a white metallic film to the unexposed side, giving it a silvery luster.—**Soluble glass,** a silicate of potash or soda in which the alkali predominates. It is made by melting silicious sand with a large proportion of alkali, is soluble in hot water, but is not affected by ordinary atmospheric changes, and is thus used to form a protective coating on plastered walls, etc. When used as a cement it is called *mineral lime.* Also called *water-glass.*—**Spun glass,** thin glass wire drawn from glass partly fused. When done on a small scale the glass is heated by the blowpipe, but other means are used where the material is produced in quantity.—**Stained glass.** (*a*) Properly, colored glass used in windows; particularly, such glass when formed into decorative windows or mosaics of transparent light. Windows representing designs in colored and enameled glass came into use early in the eleventh century, and attained perfection as compositions in gorgeous and jeweled yet harmonious color at the close of the twelfth and throughout the thirteenth century. After the thirteenth century, while much admirable work was done, the tendency asserted itself to paint pictures on the glass, following more and more closely the manner and ideals of ordinary opaque pictures, until in the course of the sixteenth century the art, having become grotesque, died out, and colored windows gave place to those of plain glass. During the present century this beautiful art has been revived, following the inverse process of its fall, so that the harsh, glaring, and perfunctory attempts of the early years of the modern medieval revival have now given place to work of real merit, in which the pictures are made to fill their true purpose of arrangements of glowing and transparent light, instead of imitating the methods of painting on an opaque surface. (*b*) Less properly, same as *enameled glass.* See *glass-painting.*—**Stopping the glass.** See the extract.

> During the last two or three hours the fireman or tiseur ceases to add fuel; all the openings are shut, and the glass is allowed to assume the requisite fluidity; an operation called *stopping the glass,* or performing the ceremony.
> *Ure,* Dict., II. 664.

Stove-glass, sheets of mica used in the fronts of stoves, etc.—**Tempered, toughened,** or **hardened glass.** (*a*) Glass hardened by being plunged at a high temperature into an oleaginous bath, according to a process invented by M. de la Bastie in 1875 and following years. Such glass cannot be cut by the diamond, and will endure heavy blows and great changes of temperature, but when fractured flies into minute fragments. (*b*) Glass that has been heated and then suddenly cooled, under the process of F. Siemens. When the articles to be made are such as are generally molded, the molten glass is run into suitable molds and squeezed while it is highly heated, the mold cooling it sufficiently without the liquid bath.—**To crush a glass.** See *to crush a cup,* under *crush.*—**To draw the glass,** to perform the operation of testing the glass, after the founding and refining are finished, to determine whether it is ready for casting. It is done by plunging the end of a rod into the pot.—**To get a glass in one's head,** to have one's drink go to one's head; become flustered with drink.

> It is common for a number of them that have *got a glass in their heads* to get up into some belfry and ring the bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.
> *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 40.

Toughened glass. See *tempered glass.*—**Venetian glass,** ornamental glassware made at and near Venice. See def. 1. Sometimes called *Murano glass, Venice glass.*

Example of Modern Venetian Glass, with spray of flowers in color on a transparent body.

> No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of *Venetian glasses;* they rival in lightness those of Greece and Rome. . . . To examine them is to imagine that the inventive faculty can go no farther.
> *A. M. Wallace-Dunlop,* Mag. of [Art, March, 1884.

Venice glass. Same as *Venetian glass.*

> Though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass,* yet have we not met with any of that nature.
> *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

Volcanic glass, obsidian.—**Water-glass.** Same as *soluble glass.* (See also *plate-glass.*)

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of the noun. The older adj. is *glazen,* q. v.] Made of glass; vitreous: as, a *glass* bottle.—**Glass enamel, tear, wool,** etc. See the nouns.—**Glass house,** a house or structure largely composed of glass: sometimes written *glass-house* as a name for a greenhouse.—**Glass mosaic,** mosaic made of small tesseræ of glass, the colors being produced by glass of different colors and by various enamels, and the gold by gold-leaf protected by a thin coating of clear glass, usually over an opaque vermilion ground. See *mosaic.*—**To live in a glass house,** to be in a vulnerable state or condition morally; be open to damaging retort: in allusion to the proverb, "They who *live in glass houses* should not throw stones."

glass (glȧs), *v. t.* [< *glass, n.* The older verb is *glaze,* q. v.] 1. To case in glass; cover with or as if with glass; protect by a covering of glass.

> Methought all his senses were lock'd in his eye,
> As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
> Who, tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd,*
> Did point out to buy them, along as you pass'd.
> *Shak.,* L. L. L., ii. 1.

> No specialized hot-house treatment, as if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be *glassed* away from the rough air of manhood. *The Century,* XXXII. 862.

2. To make glassy; give a glazed surface to; glaze or polish.

> I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.
> *Boyle.*

> To obtain the finish, the hides are blacked on the flesh side with a preparation of soap and lamp-black . . . and again *glassed.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXX. 278.

3. To reflect, as a mirror or other reflecting surface; show or observe a reflection of.

> Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
> And hold the same before the warrior's face,
> That he may *glass* therein his garments light.
> *Fairfax,* tr. of Tasso, xiv. 77.

> Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
> *Glasses* itself in tempests.
> *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 183.

> Here and there on a jutting point a light blossomed, its duplicate *glassed* in the water, as if the fiery flower had dropped a petal. *Aldrich,* Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 160.

glass-argonaut (glȧs'ȧr″gō-nȧt), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Firolidæ* (or *Carinariidæ*): so called because the shell is thin and glass-like, and shaped like that of an argonaut.

glass-blower (glȧs'blō″ėr), *n.* One whose business is to blow and fashion glass.

glass-blowing (glȧs'blō″ing), *n.* The process of making glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of a blowing-tube and inflating it by blowing through the tube. For common window-glass the hot blown mass is extended into a long cylinder by swinging a bulb of hot glass from a bridge on which the workman stands. It is then cut open and flattened out in the flattening-furnace. For fine window-glass the bulb of blown glass is cut open and whirled round in the flashing-furnace till it flashes, or opens into a flat disk with a bull's-eye in the center. A small quantity of glass is also put into molds, and then expanded by blowing till it fills the molds. Blown glass is also cut and shaped while hot, and decorated, twisted, and united with other pieces of glass in many different ways. The term *glass-blowing* is also applied, though incorrectly, to the making of spun glass and filigree-glass by melting and molding rods of soft Bohemian glass in the flame of a blowpipe. Toys and ware made in this way are not properly called *blown glass,* but *filigree-glass.*

glass-cavity (glȧs'kav″i-ti), *n.* See *inclusion.*

glasschord (glȧs'kôrd), *n.* A musical instrument, having a keyboard like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by cloth-covered hammers and bars or bowls of glass.

glass-cloth (glȧs'klôth), *n.* 1. Linen cloth usually woven with a slight open pattern of colored threads, like gingham, used originally as a towel for drying fine porcelain, glass, etc., and now employed as a background for embroidery.

> Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest *glass-cloth.* *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 407.

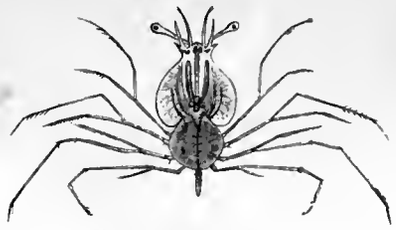
2. A woven fabric made of threads of glass, which are very pliable when extremely thin. The fibers are bunched without twisting, and the stuff is woven of these bunches or groups.

glass-coach (glȧs'kōch′), *n.* A coach, superior to a hackney-coach, hired for the day or any short period as a private carriage: so called because originally only private carriages had glass windows. [Eng.]

> My Lady Peterborough being in her *glass-coach,* with the glass up, and seeing a lady pass by in a coach whom she would salute, the glass was so clear, that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass.
> *Pepys,* Diary, III. 254.

> I have been to Holland House. I took a *gloss-coach,* and arrived, through a fine avenue of elms, at the great entrance toward seven o'clock.
> *Macaulay,* Life and Letters, I. 191.

glass-crab (glȧs'krab), *n.* A crab of the spurious genus *Phyllosoma,* or of the spurious order *Phyllosomata*—that is, any young shrimp of either of the families *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ.*



Glass-crab (larva of *Palinurus*).

These larvæ are as thin as paper, flat and transparent, and have no resemblance to the adult.

glass-cutter (glȧs'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the cutting of glass, or the grinding of it into various ornamental forms.—2. That which cuts or is used for cutting glass.

glass-cutting (glȧs'kut″ing), *n.* The art of ornamenting the surface of glass vessels or ware by grinding it. The first or rough grinding is done with an iron wheel with sand and water, finer grinding with fine stone wheels, and finishing and polishing with wooden, cork, or brush wheels, or wheels covered with leather, india-rubber, or cloth, charged with emery-powder, pumice-stone powder, putty-powder, rouge, or other polishing material. Only flint-glass is used, and ware so treated is called *cut glass.* Glass is also said to be cut when treated by the sand-blast, whenever the work is more than a simple depolishing of the surface. See *sand-blast.*

glass-dust (glȧs'dust), *n.* Glass more or less finely powdered, used in the arts for grinding and polishing, and especially for the manufacture of glass-paper (which see). It is imported into the United States from those countries where glass is made in quantity, as Bohemia, and where refuse pieces are utilized in this way.

glassen† (glȧs'n), *a.* [< *glass, n.,* + *-en*2. The older form is *glazen,* q. v.] Glass; glassy; glazed.

> Buy a loaf of wace;
> Do shape it bairn and bairnly like,
> And in it twa *glassen* een you'll put.
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 165).

> He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
> Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
> To take the box up for him; and pursues
> The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad viewes
> Of what he throws. *B. Jonson,* Epistle to a Friend.

glass-engraving (glȧs'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of decorating glass by grinding and depolishing; glass-cutting.

Glasserian, *a.* See *Glaserian.*

glass-eye (glȧs'ī), *n.* 1. A popular name of a Jamaican thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis:* so called from the whitish iris.—2. A local name of the wall-eyed pike of the United States, *Stizostedion vitreum,* a pike-perch of the family *Percidæ.* See cut under *pike-perch.*

glass-eyed (glȧs'īd), *a.* Having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed.

glass-faced (glȧs'fāst), *a.* Having a face of glass, or like a glass or mirror.

> From the *glass-fac'd* flatterer
> To Apemantus, that few things loves better
> Than to abhor himself. *Shak.,* T. of A., i. 1.

glassful[1]† (glȧs'fûl), *a.* [Irreg. < *glass* + *-ful,* 1.] Glassy; shining like glass.

> All the sting,
> All the vaine fome, of all those snakes that ringes,
> Minervas *glassefull* shield can never taint.
> *Marston,* The Fawne, Epil.

glassful[2] (glȧs'fûl), *n.* [< *glass* + *-ful,* 2.] As much as a glass holds.

> "Ale, Squeery?" inquired the lady. "Certainly," said Squeers, . . . "a *glassful.*"
> *Dickens,* Nicholas Nickleby, vii.

glass-furnace (glȧs'fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.,* a furnace in which the ingredients are fused together; in a process in which frit is used, the second or refining furnace, in which the frit is reheated and made ready for working. The regenerative system has been applied to such furnaces and gas employed as a fuel. In the Siemens form the furnace itself forms a melting- and refining-tank, in which the glass is made continuously, without the aid of independent glass-pots. See *regenerator* and *furnace.*

glass-gall (glȧs'gȧl), *n.* See *anatron,* 1.

glass-gazing (glȧs'gā″zing), *a.* Addicted to viewing one's self in a glass or mirror.

> A . . . whoreson, *glass-gazing,* superserviceable, finical rogue. *Shak.,* Lear, ii. 2.

glass-glazed (glȧs'glāzd), *a.* Covered with or as if with glass.—**Glass-glazed ware.** (*a*) A ceramic ware whose surface is covered with a glaze of pure glass without lead. See *glaze.* (*b*) Ware whose glaze has definite thickness and forms a vitreous envelop, as distinguished from those glazes which have no perceptible thickness and seem a mere polishing of the surface.

glass-grinder (glȧs′grīn″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the grinding and polishing of glass.

glass-grinding (glȧs′grīn″ding), *n.* The process of grinding glass as a preparation for polishing it, or for the production of ground glass.

glass-hard (glȧs′härd), *a.* Hard as glass.

Two similar rods of steel, 1.8mm. in diameter and 6cm. long, tempered *glass-hard*, one inserted in each spiral.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 257.

glass-house (glȧs′hous), *n.* 1. A house where glass is made; a manufactory of glass.—2. A greenhouse, as being glazed or covered in with glass. See *glass house*, under *glass, a.*—3. A room with a glass roof, in which the best arrangements of light and shade can be produced for photographing purposes.

By looking at some point on the camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the *glass-house*, the eyes will be able to remain quite at ease. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 43.

glassily (glȧs′i-li), *adv.* In a glassy manner; in such a way as to resemble glass.

glassin, *n.* See *glossan*.

glassiness (glȧs′i-nes), *n.* [< *glassy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being glassy; a vitreous appearance.

The *glassyness* (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *Smollett*, France and Italy, xxxi.

glassing (glȧs′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glass*, *v.*] A method of finishing or dressing leather by rubbing it with a slicker or glassing-jack.

glassing-jack (glȧs′ing-jak), *n.* A machine for polishing and smoothing leather by means of a slicker of plate-glass.

glassing-machine (glȧs′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *glassing-jack*.

The *glassing-machine* . . . was invented in 1871 and further improved in 1875 by John P. Friend, and is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 458.

Glassite (glas′īt), *n.* [< *Glass* (see def.) + *-ite*[2]. The Se. name *Glass* is prob. < Gael. *glas*, gray: see *Glas-*.] A member of a religious sect in Scotland, founded by John Glass (1695–1773). See *Sandemanian*.

glass-maker (glȧs′mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of glass.—**Glass-makers' chair**, a bench having two arms of iron projecting horizontally far in front of the workman when seated. On these arms he rolls the pontil, while fashioning the vessel at the extremity of it by means of instruments held in his right hand. *E. H. Knight.*—**Glass-makers' soap.** See *glass-soap*.

glass-making (glȧs′mā″king), *n.* The making of glass or glassware. The process of making glass consists essentially of the fusing together in a glass-furnace, usually in a fire-clay melting-pot or crucible, of the ingredients, after mixing them well, and the subsequent treatment of the molten mass or metal in accordance with the quality of the product or the uses which it is to serve. After vitrification is complete and the scum of impurities or glass-gall which rises to the surface has been removed, the temperature of the furnace, which may have reached from 10,000° to 12,000° F., is considerably reduced, so as to bring the fluid and limpid metal into a condition of viscosity, rendering it capable of being worked. The working, by which means the glass is made to assume its definitive form, is in general performed by blowing (see *glass-blowing*), casting, or pressing in molds. See *flint-glass, glass-cutting, glass-furnace, plate-glass*.

glassman (glȧs′man), *n.*; pl. *glassmen* (-men). One who makes or sells glass; also, one who inserts window-glass in sashes; a glazier.

Where have you greater atheists than your cooks?
Or more profane, or choleric, than your *glassmen*?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

glass-metal (glȧs′met″al), *n.* The fused and refined material of which glass is made.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. *Bacon*, Physical Remains.

glass-mounter (glȧs′moun″tėr), *n.* One who embellishes glass articles with ornaments.

glassock (glas′ok), *n.* [Cf. the equiv. *glassin, glashan, glossan, glossin*; prob. < Ir. Gael. *glas*, gray, pale, wan (see *Glas-*); cf. Gael. *glasag*, a water-wagtail, the female of the salmon, *glasiasg*, gray fish, such as cod, ling, haddock.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

glass-oven (glȧs′uv″n), *n.* A hot chamber in which newly made glass in sheets or ware is gradually cooled; a glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter (glȧs′pān″tėr), *n.* One who produces designs in color on or in glass.

glass-painting (glȧs′pān″ting), *n.* 1. The art or practice of producing designs in color on or in glass. In glass-painting (or glass-staining, as it is also called) two methods are chiefly employed: (*a*) the *enamel method*, consisting in painting on the glass in colors, which are then burned into it; (*b*) the *mosaic method*, consisting in forming a design of separate pieces of stained or colored glass set in cames of lead and braced and supported by a framework of iron bars, the color being imparted to the glass in the making. By this latter method were made the splendid medieval windows of the thirteenth century, the beautiful color-effects of which have thus far defied imitation, in spite of modern perfected methods. These admirable color-effects are now recognized to be due not only to perfection of the colors used, and to their judicious juxtaposition and skilful combination with white glass to relieve them and hinder where desirable the blending of contiguous tints, but to unevenness of tone and thickness of the glass primarily due to imperfect processes of manufacture. This last quality is now imitated with artistic success, such glass in general being made by hand, as ordinary machine-made glass is necessarily of even thickness and shade. A combination of the enamel and mosaic methods, known as the *mosaic-enamel method*, in which part of the design is in mosaic and part in enamel, is now commonly used.

2. A painting upon glass; a surface of glass decorated in color by the use of stained glass or painting, or both.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of sandpaper made with powdered glass.

glass-paper (glȧs′pā″pėr), *v. t.* To polish by rubbing with glass-paper.

When the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, *glass-paper* the whole surface, and make it smooth as before.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

glass-pot (glȧs′pot), *n.* A vessel or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace. Glass-pots are made of the most refractory earths or fire-clays by a tedious process, to insure the perfect uniformity and dryness necessary to enable them to resist the great heat of the furnace, and they constitute one of the chief elements in the cost of glass. The glass-pots for lead-glass (flint-glass and strass) are covered, and have an opening at the side; for all other kinds of glass they are open, with sloping sides, like pails without handles.

glass-press (glȧs′pres), *n.* A press for compressing glass after it has been plaeed in a mold. It is a plunger which may be brought down upon the open top of the mold placed beneath it, the mold being firmly held in place while the pressure is applied.

glass-rope (glȧs′rōp), *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge, as *Hyalonema*.

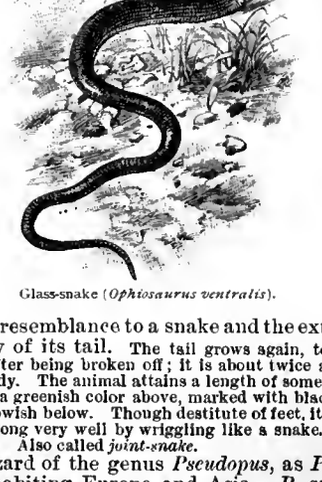
glass-shell (glȧs′shel), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Hyaleidæ*: so called from the thin hyaline shell.

glass-shrimp (glȧs′shrimp), *n.* The larva of stomatopodous crustaceans, as that of *Squilla* or *Gonodactylus*, in certain stages of development which have occasioned the spurious genera *Alima* and *Erichthus*. See *Stomatopoda*.

glass-silvering (glȧs′sil″vėr-ing), *n.* The art of covering glass with a metallic film which will serve as a reflecting surface, as for a reflector or looking-glass. In one method a sheet of tin-foil is laid upon a marble table and painted with mercury till an amalgam is formed. More mercury is added to form a shallow pool, and upon this the sheet of glass is laid and pressed down to drive out bubbles. A thin film of amalgam clings to the glass, and forms the silver-like mirror. In another method a bath consisting in part of silver nitrate is employed, which forms an adherent film of silver on the glass. The second process is used in silvering hollow and convex glassware.

glass-snail (glȧs′snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Vitrina*: so called from its pellucid vitreous shell.

glass-snake (glȧs′snāk), *n.* 1. A large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, abundant in the southern United States: so called from its



Glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*).

general resemblance to a snake and the extreme fragility of its tail. The tail grows again, to some extent, after being broken off; it is about twice as long as the body. The animal attains a length of some 2 feet, and is of a greenish color above, marked with black, and pale-yellowish below. Though destitute of feet, it makes its way along very well by wriggling like a snake. It is harmless. Also called *joint-snake*.

2. A lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*, as *P. pallasi*, inhabiting Europe and Asia. *P. gracilis* of India is the Khasya glass-snake, without even the rudiments of limbs.

glass-soap (glȧs′sōp), *n.* Peroxid of manganese, used to remove from glass the green color caused by the presence of iron. *E. H. Knight.* Also called *glass-makers' soap*.

glass-soldering (glȧs′sol″dėr-ing), *n.* The art of uniting pieces of glass by partly fusing the surfaces to be applied to one another. Also called *glass-welding*.

glass-spinning (glȧs′spin″ing), *n.* The art of drawing out fine filaments or threads of hot glass to make spun glass.

glass-sponge (glȧs′spunj), *n.* A species of silicious sponge, *Hyalonema sieboldi*, found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped spongy body supported by a number of twisted, glass-like, silicious fibers, which are sunk in the mud of the sea-bottom. The term is extended to several similar or related silicious sponges whose framework resembles spun glass, as Venus's flower-basket. See cut under *Euplectella*.

The naturalist finds at E-no-shima the well-known *glass-sponge* (Hyalonema Sieboldii) . . . offered for sale.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 486.

glass-stainer (glȧs′stā″nėr), *n.* 1. A maker of stained glass.—2. A glass-painter.

glass-staining (glȧs′stā″ning), *n.* The process of coloring glass during its manufacture, especially for the production of the glass used for colored or painted windows, or glass-painting.

glass-tinner (glȧs′tin″ėr), *n.* A workman who applies the foil to the back of the glass in making mirrors.

The *glass-tinner*, standing towards one angle of his table, sweeps and wipes its surface with the greatest care, along the whole surface to be occupied by the mirror-plate. *Ure*, Dict., III. 356.

glass-tongs (glȧs′tôngz), *n. pl.* In *glass-making*, an instrument for grasping hot bottles, etc.

glassware (glȧs′wār), *n.* Articles or utensils made of glass.

glass-welding (glȧs′wel″ding), *n.* Same as *glass-soldering*.

glass-work (glȧs′wėrk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of articles of glass, glass for windows, and the like.—2. The objects produced in a glass-factory, especially vessels and utensils made of glass.

glass-worker (glȧs′wėr″kėr), *n.* One who works in glass; one engaged in any capacity in the manufacture of glass.

It must be left to practical *glass-workers* to determine whether a spiral form is the best for the tube.
Ure, Dict., IV. 91.

glass-works (glȧs′wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* An establishment where glass is made; a manufactory of glass; a glass-house.

glass-worm† (glȧs′wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm. Also *glaze-worm*.

glasswort (glȧs′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the chenopodiaceous genus *Salicornia*, succulent saline plants with leafless jointed stems and containing a large proportion of soda. Great quantities of the ashes of these and allied plants were formerly used, under the name of *barilla*, in the manufacture of glass and soap. Also called *marsh-samphire*.—**Prickly glasswort**, the saltwort, *Salsola kali*.

glassy (glȧs′i), *a.* [< ME. *glasy*; < *glass*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling or of the nature of glass; vitreous: as, a *glassy* substance.

Another heaven
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
Of the clear hyaline, the *glassy* sea.
Milton, P. L., vii. 619.

2. Resembling glass in some quality, as smoothness, brittleness, transparency, or power of refleeting; hence, as applied to the eye or glance, having a fixed, unintelligent stare, as in idiocy, stupidity, spasm, terror, insanity, or death.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
His hands were withered and his veins were dry.
Byron, Saul.

In one long, *glassy*, spectral stare,
The enlarging eye is fastened there.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Glassy cutworm, the larva of *Hadena devastatrix*, a noctuid moth.—**Glassy feldspar.** See *orthoclase*.

glauberite (glâ′bėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, a German alchemist (1604–68).] A mineral of a grayish-white or yellowish color, a compound of the sulphates of sodium and calcium, occurring in very flat oblique rhombic prisms. It is found chiefly in rock-salt.

Glauber salt. See *salt*.

glaucescence (glâ-ses′ens), *n.* [= F. *glaucescence*; as *glaucescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The state of being glaucescent, or of having a somewhat sea-green luster.

Destitute of *glaucescence* or bloom.
Gardener's Assistant.

glaucescent (glâ-ses′ent), *a.* [= F. *glaucescent* = Sp. *glaucescente*, < NL. *glaucescen(t-)s* (in some specific names); as *glauc-ous* + *-escent.*] Becoming glaucous; somewhat or faintly glaucous. Also *glaucine.*

glaucic (glâ′sik), *a.* [= F. *glaucique;* as *glaucium* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Glaucium.*—**Glaucic acid,** a name formerly applied to an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum,* now known to be fumaric acid.

glaucid (glâ′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Glaucidæ.*

Glaucidæ (glâ′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucus* + *-idæ.*] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Glaucus.* They have the body extended laterally into lobes terminating in linear appendages, the mouth armed with jaws, and the radula with uniserial teeth. The species chiefly harbor in floating algæ in the high seas.

Glaucidium (glâ-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *γλαυκίδιον* (dim. of *γλαύκος,* a fish), taken as dim. of *γλαύξ* (*γλαυκ-*), an owl.] A genus of very small owls without plumicorns, with the facial disk imperfect, the tarsus feathered, the wings short, and the tail moderately long; the gnome-owls. The type is the pygmy or sparrow-owl, *G. passerinum,* of Europe, to which the gnome-owl of California, *G. gnoma,* is closely related. Another species of

Gnome-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*).

the United States is *G. ferrugineum,* and there are several more in the warmer parts of America, as the Cuban *G. sijn.* These little owls, like species of *Scops,* exhibit dichromatism, having in different cases a red and a gray phase of plumage. Also called *Phalænopsis* and *Microptynx.*

glaucine (glâ′sin), *a.* [< L. *glaucus,* glaucous, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *glaucescent.*

Glaucion (glâ′si-on), *n.* [L.: see *Glaucium.*] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Glaucium,* 2. *Kaup,* 1829. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion.*—2. In *conch.,* a genus of mollusks. *Oken,* 1815.

Glaucium (glâ′si-um), *n.* [NL. Cf. L. *glaucion,* celandine, < Gr. *γλαύκιον,* the juice of a plant like the horned poppy, *G. corniculatum,* < *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous.*] 1. A genus of papaveraceous herbs, with poppy-like flowers, glaucous foliage, and an acrid copper-colored juice. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, of which *G. luteum,* the yellow horn-poppy, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. They are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

2. A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ;* the garrots: now usually referred to *Clangula. Brisson,* 1760. Also *Glaucion.*

glaucodot (glâ′kō-dot), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *δοτός,* verbal adj. of *διδόναι,* give: see *dose.*] A mineral related to arsenopyrite or mispickel. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals of a tin-white color and metallic luster, and consists of arsenic, sulphur, cobalt, and iron.

glaucogonidium (glâ″kō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + NL. *gonidium.*] In *lichenology,* same as *gonimium.*

glaucolite (glâ′kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *λίθος,* a stone.] In *mineral.,* a greenish-blue variety of scapolite.

glaucoma (glâ-kō′mä), *n.* [< L. *glaucoma,* < Gr. *γλαύκωμα,* opacity of the crystalline lens, so called from the dull-gray appearance of the eye so affected, < *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous.*] 1. In *pathol.,* a condition of increased tension or fluid-pressure within the eyeball, with progressive diminution of clearness of vision, and an excavation of the papilla of the optic nerve, resulting (unless properly treated) in blindness. Also called *glaucosis.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Ehrenberg).] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the group *Colpodina. G. scintillans* is an example.

glaucomatous (glâ-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *glaucoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of glaucoma; affected with glaucoma.

The *glaucomatous* eye. *Alien. and Neurol.,* VIII. 139.

Glaucomya (glâ-kō′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *μῦς,* a mussel.] A genus of bivalves with a sea-green epidermis, as *G. chinensis,* typical of the family *Glaucomyidæ:* formerly called *Glauconome,* a name preoccupied for a genus of corals. Also *Glauconomya.*

glaucomyid (glâ-kō′mi-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glaucomyidæ.*

Glaucomyidæ (glâ-kō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucomya* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Glaucomya.* The siphons are very long and united nearly to the end, which is fringed, and the foot is large and linguiform; the shell is oblong and covered with green epidermis; the ligament is external, and each valve has three teeth, or the left one only two. They are mostly inhabitants of the Indian seas and mouths of rivers.

Right Valve of *Glaucomya chinensis.*

glauconiferous (glâ-kō-uif′e-rus), *a.* [< *glaucon(ite)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *glauconitic. Geol. Jour.,* IV. 98.

glauconite (glâ′kō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *-n-* (a mere insertion) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral which is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron and potassium. It is the "green earth" of the cavities of eruptive rocks, or the substance which gives the color to the grains of greensand and chalk.

glauconitic (glâ-kō-nit′ik), *a.* [< *glauconite* + *-ic.*] Containing or resembling glauconite: as, a *glauconitic* marl; *glauconitic* sands and clays. Also *glauconiferous.*

Glauconome (glâ-kon′ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γλαυκονόμη, the name of a Nereid, < *γλαυκή* (sc. *θάλασσα*), the blue sea (< *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray), + *νέμειν,* dwell in.] 1. A genus of coral polyps. *Goldfuss,* 1826.—2†. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, now called *Glaucomya. Gray,* 1828.—3. A genus of crustaceans. *Kröyer,* 1845.

glaucophane (glâ′kō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *φανός,* in comp. *-φανής,* conspicuous, manifest, < *φαίνειν,* appear, shine.] A bluish or bluish-black mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende family, containing 7 per cent. of soda. It is a characteristic constituent of certain crystalline schists.

glaucopicrine (glâ-kō-pik′rin), *n.* [< *Glaucium* + Gr. *πικρός,* sharp, bitter.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in the root of *Glaucium luteum.*

Glaucopinæ (glâ-kō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glaucopis* + *-inæ.*] A New Zealand and Australian subfamily of *Corvidæ,* typified by the genus *Glaucopis;* the wattle-crows. *Swainson,* 1837.

Glaucopis (glâ-kō′pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκῶπις,* with gleaming or piercing eyes, or with gray eyes (an epithet of Pallas), < *γλαυκός,* gleaming, bluish-green or gray, + *ὤψ,* eye.] 1. A genus of New Zealand wattle-crows, such as *G. cinerea,* the kokako: same as *Callæas. J. F. Gmelin,* 1788. Also written *Glaucopsia. Fleming,* 1822.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Fabricius,* 1808.

glaucopyrite (glâ-kop′i-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *πυρίτης,* pyrites.] A variety of löllingite or arsenical iron, containing a little sulphur and antimony.

glaucosis (glâ-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray, + *-osis.*] Same as *glaucoma,* 1.

glaucous (glâ′kus), *a.* [= F. *glauque* = Sp. Pg. It. *glauco,* < L. *glaucus,* < Gr. *γλαυκός,* gleaming, silvery; of color, bluish-green or gray; esp. of the eyes, light-blue or gray (L. *cæsius:* see *cæsious*), the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks. Cf. *Glaux.*] Of a pale, luminous sea-green color; of a bluish green or greenish blue; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.,* dull-green passing into grayish-blue.

Erewhile I slept
Under the *glaucous* caverns of old Ocean.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

Its waters are of a misty bluish-green or *glaucous* color.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 214.

Sea-lizard (*Glaucus atlanticus*).

Glaucus (glâ′kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaucus,* < Gr. *γλαῦκος,* a fish of gray color, < *γλαυκός,* bluish-green or gray: see *glaucous.*] 1. In *ichth.,* a genus of fishes. *Klein,* 1744.—2. In *conch.,* a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Glaucidæ,* of slender elongate form, with four tentacles. There are 5 species found in the warmer latitudes floating in the open sea, and remarkable for their beautiful azure-blue and silvery tints. *G. atlanticus* is very abundant in the Atlantic, living on floating algæ. They are popularly called *sea-lizards. Eucharis* is a synonym. *Poli,* 1795.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the burgomaster-gull, *Larus glaucus.* (*b*) A genus comprising the section of the genus *Larus* represented by the burgomaster. *Bruch,* 1853.

glaudkin†, glaudkyn†, *n.* An outer garment, supposed to be a species of gown, worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glaum (glâm), *v. i.* [Sc., also *glaump, glamp;* origin obscure.] To grope or feel with the hands, as in the dark.—**To glaum at,** to grasp at; attempt to seize.

My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,
To hear the thuds, and see the cluds
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glaum'd at* kingdoms three, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

glaur (glâr), *n.* A Scotch form of *glair.*

glaur (glâr), *v. t.* [< *glaur, n.*] To bemire; make slippery.

Glaux (glâks), *n.* [NL., < L. *glaux,* < Gr. *γλαύξ,* now read *γλάξ,* the milk-vetch. The Gr. *γλαύξ,* Attic *γλαῦξ,* prop. means an owl, so called from its glariug eyes: see *glaucous.*] A primulaceous genus of plants, consisting of a single species, *G. maritima,* known as *sea-milkwort* or *black saltwort.* It is a low, fleshy perennial herb, with opposite leaves and small purplish-white flowers in the axils, and is found in salt marshes and other saline localities in Europe, Asia, and North America.

Flowering Branch of *Glaux maritima.*

glave, glaive (glāv), *n.* [Formerly also *gleave;* < ME. *glaive, glayve, gleive, gleyve,* a lance or spear (not a sword) (cf. MLG. *glevе, gleive, glevinge,* the point of a lance, a lance, = MHG. *glavin, glävin, gläfen* = ODan. *glaven,* a spear, lance, Dan. *glavind,* a sword), < OF. *glaive, glave, gleire,* a lance or spear, also a sword, = Pr. *glai, glay, glavi, glazi* = Pg. It. *gladio,* < L. *gladius,* a sword. Cf. Ir. *claidheamh,* a sword: see *claymore.*] 1†. A lance or spear. In the fourteenth century the lance was often shortened, for use by a dismounted man-at-arms.

They . . . whet here tonge as sharp as sword or *gleyve.*
Court of Love, l. 544.

A heavy case
When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*
In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.
Marlowe (*and Shakspere?*), Edw. III.

Cast your eyes on the *glaive* ye run at, or else ye will lose the game.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 48.

2. A sword; a broadsword; a falchion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Achilles preassing through the Phrygian *glaives,*
And Orpheus, daring to provoke the yre
Of damned tiends, to get his love retyre.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 233.

What iron instrument? said the advocat; it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave,* being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle. *Comical Hist. of Francion.*

His men-at-arms, with *glaive* and spear,
Brought up the battle's glittering rear.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 19.

3. A weapon like the halberd, having a long cutting blade with a sharp point fixed upon a staff: sometimes called a *Welsh glave,* from its supposed origin.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.
Churchyard, Chsllenge, p. 44.

When zeal with aged clubs and *glaves*
Gave chase to rochets and white staves.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 543.

4. A slipper. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glaved, glaived (glāvd), *a.* [< *glave, glaive,* + *-ed*[2].] Armed with a glave; armed.

Then Wallace . . .
Must raise again his *glaved* hand
To smite the shackles from his native land.
J. Baillie, Wallace, lxiv.

glaver (glav′ėr), *v.* [E. dial., also *glaffer,* Sc. *glabber, glebber;* < ME. *glaveren,* talk idly, flatter, appar. < W. *glafru,* flatter. Cf. Gael. *glafaire,* a babbler.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk idly; babble; chatter.

How many, clepid filosophris, *glaveren* dyversely.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 181.

Siche *glaverande* gomes greves me bot lyttile!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2538.

2. To use flattery; speak wheedlingly.

That wicked folke wymmen bi-traieth,
And bigileth hem of her good with *glauerynge* wordes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 51.

O *glavering* flatterie!
How potent art thou!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

Give him warning, admonition, to forsake his saucy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Fielding asserts, that he never knew a person with a steady *glavering* smile but he found him a rogue.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, II. 94.

II. *trans.* To flatter; wheedle.

Beare not a flattering tongue to *glaver* anie.
Affectionate Shepherd (1594), sig. D 4.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

glaverer† (glav'ėr-ėr), *n.* A flatterer.

These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid,
And, doubting nothing, soundly fell asleepe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 407.

glaym†, **glaymous**†. See *glaim*, *glaimous*.

claymore† (glā'mōr), *n.* A form of *claymore*, probably used by mistake in the following passage:

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

glaze (glāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glazed*, ppr. *glazing*. [< ME. *glasen*, furnish with glass, cause to shine (= MHG. *glasen*, G. *ver-glasen*, glaze, = Icel. *glæsa*, cause to shine), < *glas*, glass: see *glass*, *n.* Cf. *glass*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or fasten glass in; furnish or set with glass, as a window, case, frame, or the like; cover with glass, as a picture.

With glas
Were alle the wyndowes wel *yglazed*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 323.

Bothe wyndowes and wowes [walls] ich wolle a-menden and *glase*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 65.

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, [and] *glazed* with crystalline glass.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

In England, we have not, as far as I am aware, any instance of a *glazed* triforium.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 570.

2. To cover, incrust, or overlay with something resembling glass in appearance or effect; cover with a shining vitreous or glairy substance; hence, to make glossy or glass-like in appearance: as, to *glaze* earthenware; to *glaze* pastry, cloth, or paper.

For sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

An old gentlewoman's *glazed* face in a new periwig.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 2.

Such a hard *glazed* hat as a sympathetic person's head might ache at the sight of. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, iv.

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they are *glazed* with wine. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Specifically, in *oil-painting*, to cover, as a picture or parts of a picture, with a thin coat of transparent color to modify the tone.

Richly lustred, the drapery of Abraham being grounded in a full mass of ruby, *glazed* over blue outline and shading. *Cat. Soulages Coll.*, p. 19.

4†. To cause to shine; polish.

Glasyn, or make a thyng to shyne, pernitido, polio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 197.

Glazed iron, pig-iron containing a large amount — sometimes as much as 6 or 7 per cent. — of silicon. Such iron is very brittle in the process of casting, and unmanageable in the puddling-furnace or the refinery. Also called *glazy iron*. — **Glazed pottery**, pottery the paste or body of which is covered with a vitreous material called *glaze*. (See *glaze*, *n.*, 1.) This glaze is sometimes applied to the surface by dipping or otherwise; but the common salt glaze is produced by throwing salt into the hot kiln when the firing is nearly complete. — **To glaze one's hood**† or **houve**†, to hoodwink; beguile; deceive.

But walaway! al this nat but a maze,
Fortune *his howve* entended bet *to glaze*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 469.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To shine; be brilliant.

Lete enere gabbing glide & goon
Away, whether it wole *glase* or glent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

2. To assume a dim glassy luster; become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

glaze (glāz), *n.* [< *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** A vitrifiable substance applied to the surface of fine pottery, stoneware, and porcelain. It is either a substance which can be applied directly to the biscuit in liquid form, or one, as common salt, the vapors of which, when it is placed in the furnace with the ware, will affect the surface of the latter in the manner desired. Porcelain glaze is an example of the first kind, and is a sort of translucent glass which combines with the paste sufficiently to form a perfect union with it, but retains a slight thickness through which the paste is seen. Salt glaze is the commonest instance of the second variety. Also called *couverte*, *covering*, *glazing*.

Great confusion has been caused in various works on pottery by a careless use of the terms *glaze* and "enamel"; they are both of the nature of glass, but the best distinction to make is to apply the word "enamel" to a vitreous coating that is opaque, and the word *glaze* to one that is transparent; both may be coloured.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 601.

2. A bright polish or glazed appearance on any surface.

Blacklead (graphite) is placed in the churns with the common powders to give a fine *glaze* in a short time, but this practice is detrimental to the quality of the powder, causing the gun barrel to foul much quicker, and leaving a greater residue. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 314.

3. In *oil-painting*, a thin layer of transparent color spread over a painted surface. — **Aventurin glaze.** See *aventurin*. — **Lustrous glaze**, a name given to the extremely thin glaze of certain kinds of pottery, especially Greek, Egyptian, etc., the exact composition of which is imperfectly known. This glaze is not generally very brilliant, although it varies in different pieces; but its slight gloss is almost indestructible, and was of importance in making the vessels water-tight. — **Marbled glaze**, a glaze for pottery colored with hues mingled in imitation of the veining of marble. — **Varnished glaze**, the glaze or enamel of pottery when applied in considerable thickness, as in most of the fine potteries of modern Europe.

glazen† (glā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. *glasen* (also *glassen*, q. v.); < ME. *glasen*, < AS. *glæsen* (= OHG. *glesīn*, MHG. *glesīn*, G. *gläsern*), of glass, < *glæs*, glass, + *-en*[2]. Cf. *brazen*.] Of or resembling glass.

I sige us a *glasen* se. *Wyclif*, Rev. xv. 2 (Oxf.).

Contre-fenestre [F.], a woodden window (on the outside of a *glasen* one). *Cotgrave*.

He did him to the market-place,
And there he bought a loaf o' wax;
He shaped it bairn and bairnly like,
And in twa *glazen* een he pat.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 166).

glazer (glā'zėr), *n.* One who or that which glazes. Specifically — (*a*) A workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware. (*b*) A roll for calendering cloth or paper. (*c*) A wooden wheel used by cutlers and lapidaries for grinding and finishing. It is faced with leather, or with an alloy of lead and tin, and is employed with emery-powder or other polishing material. Sometimes it is used without facing. Also called *glazing-wheel*.

glaze-wheel (glāz'hwēl), *n.* A wooden wheel used by cutlers for putting a final polish on the metallic surface of their wares; a glazer.

Wheels of wood, or *glaze-wheels*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 414.

glaze-worm†, *n.* Same as *glass-worm*.

Dost thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke?
Lyly, Euphues, sig. I 4.

glazier (glā'zhėr), *n.* [< ME. **glasiere*, *glasyare*, < *glas*, glass, + *-i-er*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *grazier*.] **1.** One who fits window-glass to sash- and picture-frames. — **2.** One who applies the vitreous glaze to pottery. — **3**†. *pl.* Eyes. [Old slang.]

Toure out with your *glaziers*! I sweare by the ruffin,
That we are assaulted by a queer cuffin.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

These *glasiers* of mine, mine eyes.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Glaziers' points. See *point*. — **Glaziers' turned lead.** Same as *came*[3], 2.

glazing (glā'zing), *n.* [< ME. *glasynge*; verbal n. of *glaze*, *v.*] **1.** The act or art of setting glass; the craft of a glazier.

This Bonet was the firste that broughte the crafte of *glasynge* into this lande. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. xxxiv.

2. Glasswork; the glass of windows.

Al the story of Troye
Was in the *glasynge* ywrought thus.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 327.

The light on the side away from the *glazing* shall be maintained as subsidiary. *Lea*, Photography, p. 193.

3. The application to a piece of pottery or porcelain of the glaze which is to cover it. This is done by immersion, or by pouring the glaze upon the piece (a process especially used for those pieces of which the interior only is to be glazed), or by exposure to the vapor of a material which is volatilized for the purpose. See *glaze*.

4. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*, 1. — **5.** In *oil-painting*, the operation of spreading a thin layer of transparent color with the brush or the fingers, or with the palm of the hand, over those parts of a picture whose tone it is desirable to modify. — **6.** In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the operation of breaking off the angular projections of the grains, and giving them a round, smooth, glossy surface, performed in a glazing-barrel. The *glazing* takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 314.

glazing-barrel (glā'zing-bar″el), *n.* A tumbling-box or revolving barrel in which gunpowder is ground and polished or glazed by attrition with graphite.

glazing-machine (glā'zing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A press with two polished rollers used for giving a glossy surface to printed sheets, especially gold and color work.

glazing-panel (glā'zing-pan″el), *n.* In stained-glass work, one of the frames of leaded sash ready to be put into place in the window-opening.

glazing-wheel (glā'zing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *glazer* (*c*).

glazy (glā'zi), *a.* [< *glaze* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glassy*.] Glazed. See *glazed iron*, under *glaze*, *v. t.*

Not shaking, but drawing off the clear *glazy* liquid.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 360.

gle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glee*[1].

gleab†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glebe*.

glead[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *glede*[1].

glead[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleam[1] (glēm), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *gleem*, < ME. *gleem*, *glem*, < AS. *glēm*, splendor, brightness, gleam. Cf. Icel. *glāmr*, a poet. name for the moon, *Glāmr*, the name of a famous ghost in the story of Grettir, *Glāma*, the name of a glacier (see under *glamour*); closely related to AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), splendor, brightness, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **1.** Brightness; splendor.

Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene
Upon seaven hills to spread his gladsome *gleame*,
And conquerours bedecked with his greene.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, v.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 215.

2. A flash of light; a beam; a ray; a small stream of light; a dim or subdued glow; hence, something conceived as analogous to a flash or beam of light.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day, a fiery *gleam* by night.
Milton, P. L., xii. 257.

Glory about thee, without thee; and thou fulfillest thy doom,
Making Him broken *gleams*, and a stifled splendour and gloom. *Tennyson*, Higher Pantheism.

O'er his face of moody sadness
For an instant shone
Something like a *gleam* of gladness.
Whittier, The Fountain.

There was a *gleam* of fun in the corners of her lips.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 222.

Specifically — **3.** A flash of lightning. — **4.** A hot interval between showers. *Halliwell.*

gleam[1] (glēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *glemen*; from the noun: see *gleam*[1], *n.*] **1.** To dart or throw rays of light; glimmer; glitter; shine; dawn; hence, to appear suddenly and clearly, like a beam or flash of light.

For in a glorious gle my gleteryng it *glemes*.
York Plays, p. 4.

The meek-eyed Morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint-*gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Summer, l. 48.

So sweetly *gleam'd* her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

What lady is this, whose silk attire
Gleams so rich in the light of the fire?
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

2†. To glance; look.

Nectanabus anonne right nyed hym tyll,
And *gleming* gainelich too the gome saide.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

=**Syn. 1.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

gleam[2]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *gleme*; a variant of *gleam*[1].] Same as *gleam*[1].

To *gleame* corne, [L.] spicilegere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 208, l. 20.

To *gleme* corne, [L.] spicilegium facere. *Huloet.*

gleam[3]† (glēm), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *glean*[2], as *gleam*[2] is of *glean*[1].] In *falconry*, to disgorge refuse from the stomach, as a hawk.

gleamer†, *n.* [A var. of *gleaner*.] Same as *gleaner*.

Gleamer of corne, [L.] spicilegus. *Huloet.*

gleaming (glē'ming), *n.* [< ME. *glemynge*; verbal n. of *gleam*[1], *v.*] A flash or ray of light, or something comparable to it; a gleam.

Ye *gleamings* of departed peace,
Shine out your last. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1082.

gleamy (glē'mi), *a.* [< *gleam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Darting beams of light; gleaming; flashing; beaming.

The moon was up, and shot a *gleamy* light.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 214.

Their harps are of the umber shade
That hides the blush of waking day,
And every *gleamy* string is made
Of silvery moonshine's lengthened ray.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

glean[1] (glēn), *v.* [< ME. *glenen*, < OF. *glener*, also *glaner*, F. *glaner*, dial. *gléner* = Pr. *glenar*, *grenar*, < LL. *glenare* (A. D. 561), glean. Origin uncertain; the noun, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, also *gelina*, *gelima*, a handful or bundle (of reaped grain), a sheaf, appears much later, throwing doubt upon the otherwise plausible supposition that LL. *glenare* stands for **gelimare* or **gelmare*, from the Teut. noun repr. by AS. *gelm*, *gilm*, a handful or bundle of reaped grain, a sheaf, E. dial. *yelm*. The early mod. E. *gleam* or *gleme* (see *gleam*[2]) is a variant of *glean*, perhaps in conformity to *yelm*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped field; bring together from a scattered condition, as grain left after the removal of the main crop.

Let me now go to the field, and *glean* ears of corn.
Ruth ii. 2.

After his harvesting the men must *glean*
What he had left.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 343.

Hence—**2.** To collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels or portions; pick up here and there; gather slowly and assiduously.

In flood, or lene
Clay lande, or nygh the see, gravel thou *glene*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men. Judges xx. 45.

Faith, go study,
And *glean* some goodness, that you may shew manly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

A good deal too, as Mr. Neale has shown, may be *gleaned* from the inscriptions and records.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.

II. *intrans.* To gather stalks or ears of grain left by reapers; also, to collect or gather anything in a similar way.

I come after, *glenyng* here and there,
And am ful glad yf I may fynde an ere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 75.

And she went, and came, and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3.

As they which *gleane*, the reliques use to gather,
Which th' husbandman behind him chaust to scater.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, xxx.

glean[1] (glēn), *n.* [< ME. *glen*, *glene;* cf. OF. *glene*, *glenne*, *glane*, ML. *glena*, *glenna*, a handful of reaped grain, a bunch: see *glean*[1], *v.*] **1.** A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Nares.*

A *gleane* or hespe of corne commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 87.

2. Anything gathered or gleaned. [Rare.]

The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs. *Dryden.*

3. A somewhat indefinite unit; a bunch: as, a *glean* of teazels. [Essex and Gloucestershire, Eng.] A glean of herrings, by a statute of Edward I., is 25.

glean[2]† (glēn), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *clean*. Cf. *gleam*[3].] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning. *Holland.*

gleaner (glē'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *glener*, *glenar;* < *glean*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gathers after reapers.

The *gleaners* spread around, and here and there,
Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 165.

2. One who gathers slowly and assiduously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman. *Locke.*

3. A short-handled oyster-rake used by men wading in the water to gather oysters from the beds. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

gleaning (glē'ning), *n.* [< ME. *glenynge;* verbal n. of *glean*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of gathering after reapers.—**2.** That which is collected by gleaning.

The poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The second Mahomet . . . by the taking of Euboia dealt the heaviest blow to the Venetian power in the Ægean, . . . [and] brought under his power, as a *gleaning* after the vintage, the Frank lordship of Attica and the Greek lordship of Peloponnesos. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 320

Gleba (glē'bä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] **1.** A genus of pteropods. *Forskål*, 1776.—**2.** A genus of true siphonophorous hydrozoans, of the family *Hippopodiidæ*, related to *Diphyes*, but having more than two nectocalyxes of characteristic hippocrepiform structure. There is no polyp-stem and no float. The male and female gonophores are clustered at the base of the nutritive polyp. *Hippopodius* is a synonym. *Otto*, 1823.

3. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, in gasteromycetous fungi, the chambered part of the fructification, upon the walls of whose cavities the spores are borne. Also *glebula*.

glebe (glēb), *n.* [< OF. *glebe*, glebe, land belonging to a parsonage, F. *glèbe* = Pr. *gleba*, *gleza* = Sp. Pg. It. *gleba*, < L. *gleba*, more correctly *glæba*, a clod or lump of earth, a piece, lump, mass, land, soil; prob. akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1**†. A lump; a mass or concretion.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear.
Arbuthnot, Exp. of Chymical Terms. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mineral.*, a piece of earth in which is contained some mineral ore.—**3.** Turf; soil; ground; farming-land. [Archaic.]

The husbandmen hereabout doe stir their *gleabe* at such time as much smoke doth arise. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 210.

Up they rose as vigorous as the sun,
Or to the culture of the willing *glebe*,
Or to the cheerful tendance of the flock.
Thomson, Spring, l. 247.

Their furrow oft the stubborn *glebe* hath broke.
Gray, Elegy.

And, breaking the *glebe* round about them,
Filled the barn with hay, and the house with food for a twelvemonth. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 2.

4. Now, specifically, the cultivable land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. Also *glebe-land*.

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

glebe-house (glēb'hous), *n.* A parsonage. [Ireland.]

glebe-land (glēb'land), *n.* Same as *glebe*, 4.

This priest had had his *glebe land* taken from him by a great man. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It lies upon the Thames, and the *glebe-land* House is very large and fair, and not dilapidated.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

glebeless (glēb'les), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-less*.] Having no glebe.

glebose† (glē'bōs), *a.* Same as *glebous*. *Bailey.*

glebosity† (glē-bos'i-ti), *n.* [< *glebous* (L. *glebosus*) + *-ity*.] The quality of being glebous.

glebous† (glē'bus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *gleboso*, < L. *glebosus*, *glæbosus*, full of clods, < *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil; turfy; cloddy. Also *glebose*, *gleby*.

glebula (gleb'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *glebulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *glebula*, *glæbula*, dim. of *gleba*, *glæba*, a clod: see *glebe*.] **1.** Same as *gleba*, 3.—**2.** *pl.* Roundish elevations resembling scattered crumbs on the thalli of some lichens.—**3.** *pl.* The spores of certain fungi. *Treasury of Botany.*

glebulose (gleb'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *glebula* + *-ose*.] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thalli of some lichens. *Treasury of Botany.*

gleby† (glē'bi), *a.* [< *glebe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *glebous*.

The *glebie* fielde, and clottrie glebe with mattocke thou must tame.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to his Balie in the Countrie.

Pernicious Flatt'ry! thy malignant Seeds,
In an ill Hour, and by a fatal Hand,
Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's *gleby* Land.
Prior, Solomon, i.

Glechoma (glē-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., with varied term., < Gr. γλήχων (Ionic), also γλάχων (Doric), var. of Attic βλήχων, pennyroyal.] A genus of labiate plants, of a single species, now referred to *Nepeta*.

gled[1]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *glad*.

gled[2] (gled), *n.* A Scotch form of *glede*[1].

Dost think I see not that all that ruffling and pluming of wing and feathers is not for thy master, but to try what thou canst make of him, thou greedy *gled?*
Scott, Monastery, xxiii.

gleddyo (gled'yō), *n.* Same as *eleddyo*.

glede[1] (glēd), *n.* [Sometimes written *gleed*, *glead*, Sc. *gled*, *glaid;* < ME. *glede*, < AS. *glida* (= Icel. *gleðha* = Sw. *glada*), a kite, lit. 'glider,' < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide: see *glide*.] The common kite of Europe, *Milvus ictinus* or *M. regalis:* a term sometimes extended to related hawks, as the common buzzard and the marsh-hawk. See *kite*.

Holze were his ygen & vnder campe hores,
& al watz gray as the *glede*, with ful grymme clawres
That were croked and kene as the kyte panne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1696.

The Cocke, who is not to be feared by a Serpent, but a *glead*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 473.

glede[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gleed*[1].

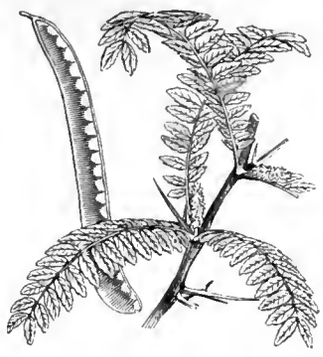
gledge (glej), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gledged*, ppr. *gledging*. [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] To look askance; squint; look cunningly and slyly at an object out of the corners of one's eyes.

The next time that ye send or bring onybody here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side o' sne's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxvi.

gledge (glej), *n.* [Sc., a form of *gley*, q. v.] A side glance; a quick, knowing look.

He gae a *gledge* wi' his e'e that I kenn'd he took up what I said. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

Gleditschia (glē-dich'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. G. *Gleditsch*, a German botanist (1714–86).] A genus of leguminous thorny trees, with abruptly once or twice pinnate leaves, inconspicuous greenish and polygamous flowers, and flat pods. There are 5 or 6 species, of North America, temperate Asia, and the mountains of Africa. The honey-locust, or three-thorned acacia, *G. triacantha*, of the United States, is a large tree, widely cultivated for shade and as a hedge-plant. It has very long, many-seeded pods, which are filled with a sweet pulp between the seeds. The wood is hard, heavy, strong, and durable. The water-locust, *G. monosperma*, the other North American species, is found in swamps of the eastern United States. It is a smaller tree, with more slender thorns, and a short one-seeded pod without pulp.



Branch and Pod of Honey-locust (*Gleditschia triacantha*).

gledy†, *a.* See *gleedy*.

glee[1] (glē), *n.* [< ME. *glee*, *gle*, *gleo*, *gleu*, *glew*, *glu*, etc., < AS. *gleó*, contr. of *gleow*, umlaut form of *gliw* (in oblique cases and in comp. also *glig-*), joy, mirth, always implying and practically equiv. to 'music' (singing or playing), = Icel. *glý*, glee, gladness (cf. *glýja*, be gleeful), = Sw. dial. *gly*, mockery, ridicule. Cf. (?) Gr. χλεύη, a jest, a joke, Russ. *glumŭ*, a jest, a joke.] **1.** Exultant or playful exhilaration; demonstrative joy or delight; merriment; mirth; gaiety.

The kyng and ek his meigne
Therof hadden grete *glee*.
King Alisaunder, l. 5308 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

His merie men comanded he
To make him bothe game and *glee*,
For nedes moste he fyghte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 129.

Full well they laughed, with counterfeited *glee*,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 201.

His hard features were revealed all agrin and ashine with *glee*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, I. 45.

2†. Music; minstrelsy. See *gleeman*.

That maiden Ysonde hight,
That *gle* was lef to here,
And romance to rede aright.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 7.

And gladnes in *glees*, & gret ioye y-maked.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 93.

Glu or mynstralcye, musica, armonia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 200.

3†. A musical instrument.

Smale harpers with her *glees*
Sate under hem in dyvers sees.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1209.

4. In *music*, a composition for three or more solo voices, without accompaniment, usually in two or three contrasted movements, and adapted to any kind of metrical text, not necessarily joyful. The structure of a glee is seldom truly contrapuntal, but considerable independence of the parts is essential; the former characteristic distinguishes it from the madrigal, the latter from the part-song. The glee is essentially of English origin and cultivation, and its best period was from 1760 to 1830. = **Syn. 1.** *Joy*, *Joviality*, etc. (see *hilarity*); exhilaration, jollity, jocularity, sportiveness.

glee[2], *v.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *gley*.

glee-club (glē'klub), *n.* A company of singers organized to sing glees, part-songs, and the like, often of male voices only.

gleed[1] (glēd), *n.* [< ME. *gleede*, *glede*, < AS. *glēd* = ONorth. *gloed*, a glowing coal, flame, fire (= OS. **glōd* (in comp. *glōd-welo*, gold, lit. 'fire-wealth'; *welo* = E. *weal*) = OFries. *glēd*, *glōd* = D. *gloed* = MLG. *glōt*, LG. *gloot* = OHG. MHG. *gluot*, G. *glut*, *gluth* = Icel. *glōðr* (pl. *glœðr*) = Sw. Dan. *glöd*, a glowing coal), < AS. *glōwan*, E. *glow:* see *glow*. For the formative *-d*, cf. *seed*, ult. < *sow*[1], *mead*[1], ult. < *mow*[1], *flood*, ult. < *flow*, *blood*, ult. < *blow*[2], etc.] **1.** A live

or burning coal; a fire; a flame. [Archaic or dialectal.]

The cruel ire, as reed as eny *glede*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1140.

Then he will spring forth of his hand,
As sparke doth out of *gleede*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 243).

The sun that shines on the world sae bricht,
A borrowed *gleid* frae the fountain o' licht.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

Then as the wind seized the *gleeds* and the burning thatch.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

2†. Coal or cinders.

The fir and flaumbe funeral,
In which my body brennen shal to *glede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 305.

gleed[1]†, *v. i.* [< *gleed*[1], *n.*] To burn. *Nares.*

The nearer I approch, the more my flame doth *gleede*.
Turberville, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, sig. Q 4.

gleed[2] (glēd), *n.* Same as *glede*[1].

gleed[3], *p. a.* See *gleyed*.

gleedy†, *a.* [ME. *gledy*; < *gleed*[1] + *-y*[1].] Burning; glowing.

My besy gost . . .
Constreynede me with so *gledy* desire,
That in myn herte I feele yet the fire.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 105.

gleeful (glē′fûl), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-ful*.] Actively merry; gay; joyous.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

gleefully (glē′fûl-i), *adv.* In a gleeful manner; merrily; gaily.

gleek[1]† (glēk), *n.* [Also dial. Sc. *glaik* (q. v.); formerly also *glick*, *glike*; possibly from a form (Scand. ?) corresponding to AS. *gelāc*, play, movement, *gelācan* (pret. *gelēc*), delude, trick, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *lāc*, Icel. *leik*, play, sport. See *laik*, *lark*[2].] **1.** A jest; a scoff; a trick or deception.

Vnto whom Lucilla answered with this *glyeke*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 95.

2. An enticing or wanton glance.

Waving fans, coy glances, *glicks*, cringes, and all such simpering humours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Palinode.

But stay; I do espy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

3. In *music*, same as *glee*[1], 4.—**Dutch gleek.** See *Dutch*.—**To give the gleek**, to pass a jest upon; make appear ridiculous.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,
And *give* his foes *the gleeke*.
Turberville, cited by Steevens.

Mus. What will you *give* us?
Pet. No money, on my faith; but *the gleek*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

gleek[1]† (glēk), *v.* [< *gleek*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ridicule; deride; scoff at.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.
Tom Tyler and his Wife (1598).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make sport; gibe; sneer.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

2. To pass time sportively or frivolously; frolic.

No hospitality kept? Bacchanalia's good store in every Bishops family, and good *gleeking*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

gleek[2] (glēk), *n.* [Generally regarded as a particular use of *gleek*[1], with which it is usually merged; but < OF. *glic*, *glicq*, *ghelicque*, chance, hazard, also a game of cards like gleek, lit. 'like' or 'even,' < MD. *ghelijek* or MHG. *gelīch*, *glīch*, G. *gleich*, like, even: see *alike*, *like*[2].] **1.** An old game at cards played by three persons, with forty-four cards, each person having twelve, and eight being left for the stock.

Nor play with costermongers at mumchance, traytrip,
But keep the gallant'st company and the best games,
Gleek and primero. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 4.

Why, when you please, sir; I am,
For threepenny *gleek*, your man.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 2.

My aunt Wright and my wife and I to cards, she teaching us to play at *gleeke*, which is a pretty game.
Pepys, Diary, Jan. 13, 1662.

2. Three cards of a sort in this game, as three aces, three kings, etc. Hence—**3†.** Three of anything.

This day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages; Pandolpho and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trincalo
With Armellino. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 4.

gleek[2] (glēk), *v. t.* [< *gleek*[2], *n.*] In the game of gleek, to gain a decided advantage over.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why, gleek; that's your only game. Gleek let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

glee-maiden† (glē′mā′dn), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. (ONorth.) *gliew-mēden*: see *glee*[1], 2, and *maiden*.] A female minstrel.

The *glee-maiden* bent her head low, . . . and then began the song of Poor Louise.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xi.

gleeman (glē′man), *n.*; pl. *gleemen* (-men). [< ME. *gleeman*, *gleman*, *gleoman*, *glewman*, *gluman*, *-mon*, < AS. *gleóman*, *gligman*, *glīman*, a musician, minstrel, player, jester, < *gleó*, *gleow*, etc., glee (music), + *man*, man.] A singer; specifically, in old use, a strolling minstrel or musician.

Gladder than *gleo-man* that gold hath to gyfte.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 104.

The *gleemen* added mimicry, and other means of promoting mirth, to their profession, as well as dancing and tumbling, with sleights of hand, and variety of deceptions to amuse the spectators.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 251.

The visits of the *gleeman* and the juggler, or "tumbler," were welcome breaks in the monotony of the thegn's life. It is hard not to look kindly at the *gleeman*, for he no doubt did much to preserve the older poetry which even now was ebbing away.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 324.

No rude shows of a theatrical kind; no minstrel, with his harp and legendary ballad, nor *gleeman*, with an ape dancing to his music. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 270.

You see, at the court of the Great Kaan there was a great number of *gleemen* and jugglers.
Yule, tr. of Marco Polo, II. 54.

gleen†, *v. i.* [Not found except in quot. from Prior, and perhaps an error for *gleam*[1]. Cf. *gleam*[2] for *glean*[1].] To shine; glisten.

Those who labour
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

gleesome (glē′sum), *a.* [< *glee*[1] + *-some*.] Gleeful; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

gleet (glēt), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glit* (q. v.); < ME. *glet*, *glette*, once *glat* (for **glete*), slime, < OF. *glete*, *glette*, *glecte*, a flux, secretion, humor, mucus, matter.] **1†.** Slime; mucus.

Holy mennys affeccions . . . casten out fro her hertis al vile *glat* [var. *glet*] that stoppith her breeth.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 31.

He [Jonah] glidez in by the giles [gills] thurg glaymande *glette*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 269.

2. A thin ichor running from a sore; in particular, a transparent mucous discharge from the urethra: an effect of gonorrhea.

gleet† (glēt), *v. i.* [< *gleet*, *n.*] **1.** To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze, as pus.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. To flow slowly, as water.

Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

gleety (glē′ti), *a.* [< *gleet* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling gleet; ichorous; thin; limpid.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.
Wiseman, Surgery.

glee-woman† (glē′wům″an), *n.* A female minstrel.

Here is a strolling *glee-woman* with her viol, preparing to sing beneath the royal windows.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, x.

gleg[1] (gleg), *a.* [Also, as a noun, *eleg*; < Icel. *glöggr*, also spelled *gleggr* and *gleyggr*, clear-sighted, acute, clever; of things, clear, distinct; = AS. *gleáw*, ME. *gleaw*, *gleu*, wise, sagacious, = OS. *glau* = LG. *glau* = OHG. *glau*, *glou*, *gilau*, *gilou*, MHG. *glau* (*glaw-*), wise, sagacious, G. *glau*, clear, bright, clear-sighted, = Goth. **glaggwus*, in adv. *glaggwō* and *glaggwuba*, *glaggwaba*, carefully, accurately.] **1.** Quick of perception or apprehension; acute; clever; sharp.—**2.** Nimble; active; lively.

Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' *gleg*,
The cut of Adam's philabeg.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

How are ye, miller? Ye look as *gleg*
As if ye had got a prize in the lottery.
Petticoat Tales, I. 226.

I'm gay *gleg* at meal-time. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

3. Easily moved; slippery.—**4.** Keen-edged; sharp: applied to things, as to a knife.

For, yet unskaithed by Death's *gleg* gully,
Tam Samson's leevin'!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

[Scotch in all uses.]

Gleg at the uptake, quick of perception or understanding.

A gude tale'a no the waur o' being twice tauld, . . . and a body has aye the better chance to understand it. Everybody's no sae *gleg at the uptake* as ye are yourself.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

gleg[2], *n.* Same as *cleg*[2].

gleg-hawk (gleg′hâk), *n.* The European sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*. [Scotch.]

Gleichenaceæ (glī-ke-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gleicheniceæ*.

Gleichenia (glī-kē′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Friedrich W. *Gleichen*, a German botanist (1717–83).] A genus of ferns having naked sori, composed of 2 to 10 sporangia, on the backs of veins. The sporangia have a broad, complete horizontal ring, and open vertically. The fronds are usually dichotomous, and often proliferous from the axils of the forks, and the pinnæ are deeply pinnatifid. The 23 species belong mostly to the southern hemisphere, and several beautiful ones are common in cultivation.

Gleicheniæ (glī-ke-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gleichenia* + *-eæ*.] A group of ferns, typified by the genus *Gleichenia*. Also *Gleichenaceæ*.

gleid (glēd), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *gleed*[1].

gleire†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer.*

glen (glen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glenne*, *glin*; not in ME. or AS.; < Gael. and Ir. *gleann* = W. and Corn. *glyn* (see *glyn*), a valley, glen; perhaps connected with W. *glan*, brink, side, shore, bank.] A narrow valley; a dale; a depression or hollow between hills.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,
And woes the Widdowes daughter of the *glenne*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow *glens*, its thickets, and its plains.
Cowper, Task, vi. 402.

=**Syn.** *Ravine*, *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

glench†, *v.* [ME. *glenchen*, usually in pret. *glente*, *glent*, mod. inf. *glent*: see *glent*.] Same as *glint*.

Whan he saugh hym come he *glenched* for the stroke and girde in to the thikkest presse, and Gawein hym chaced that lightly wolde not hym leve.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 408.

glene (glē′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλήνη, the pupil, the eyeball, the socket of a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The pupil; the eyeball; the eye. *Dunglison.* (*b*) A socket; any slight depression or cavity receiving a bone in articulation. *Parr.*

glengarry (glen-gar′i), *n.* [Named from *Glengarry*, a valley of Inverness-shire, Scotland.] A Scotch cap of wool, either woven in one piece or made of cloth. It has erect sides, a hollow or crease on the top, and diminishes in height toward the back, where the band is slit or parted and fitted with a pair of short ribbons, which are usually crossed and permitted to hang down.

On his head was the Highland bonnet called a *glengarry*.
Geo. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 23.

Glenlivet, Glenlivat (glen-lē′vet, -vat), *n.* [So named from *Glenlivet*, a valley of Banffshire, Scotland, where it was first made.] A superior Scotch whisky.

Fhairshon had a son who married Noah's daughter,
And nearly spoiled ta flood by trinking up ta water—
Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
Had ta mixture peen only half *Glenlivet*.
Aytoun, Massacre of the Macpherson.

glenohumeral (glē-nō-hū′mę-ral), *a.* [< *gleno(id)* + *humeral*.] Connecting the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula: as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

glenoid (glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint, < γλήνη, a socket (see *glene*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Shallow or slightly cupped: specifically applied in anatomy to two articular cavities or fossæ, of the scapula and of the temporal bone respectively.—**2.** Having a glenoid fossa: as, the *glenoid* border of the scapula.—**Glenoid fissure**, the Glaserian fissure. See *fissure*.—**Glenoid fossa.** See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A glenoid fossa, as of the temporal bone or of the scapula; a glene.

glenoidal (glē-noi′dạl), *a.* [< *glenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *glenoid*.

The articular *glenoidal* cavity for the humerus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

glenovertebral (glē-nō-vėr′tē-brạl), *a.* [< *gleno(id)* + *vertebral*.] Formed, as a certain angle of the scapula, by its glenoid and vertebral borders.

glent (glent), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *glint*.

gleve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

glew[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *glue*.

glew[2]†, *v. i.* A variant of *gley*.

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *v. i.* [Sc. also *glye* and *gledge* (early mod. E. also *glew*); < ME. *gleyen*, *glyen*, *glizen*, *glyzen*, shine, glance, look askant, squint, < Icel. *gljā*, glitter, prob. akin to *glæja*,

glow, *glōa*, glow, = Sw. *glo*, stare, = Dan. *glo*, glow, stare: see *glow*. For the sense, cf. *glance*, an oblique look, *glance*, *v.*, look obliquely, fly off obliquely.] **1†.** To shine; glance.—**2.** To look obliquely or askance; squint. [Now only Scotch.]

Cassandra the clere waa a Ciene Maydon,
Semely of a Sise, aa the silke white,
Womonly wroght, waike of hir colour,
Godely of gouernaunce, and *gleyit* a little.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3995.

Glie or look askue, overthwart.
Baret, Alvearie, G. 274½ (1570).

There'a a time to *gley*, and a time to look even. [There'a a time to overlook things, and a time to notice them.]
Scotch proverb.

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *n.* [< *gley, glee*[2], *v.*] A squint or sidelong glance. [Scotch.]

gley, glee[2] (glī, glē), *adv.* [< *gley, glee*[2], *n.* Cf. *ugley*.] Awry; asquint. [Scotch.]

gleyed, gleed[3] (glīd, glēd), *p. a.* [< *gley, glee*[2], + *-ed*[2].] Squint-eyed; squinting; oblique. [Scotch and old Eng.]

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not. *The Prince's Cabbala*, p. 2 (1715).

To gang gleyed, to go awry or wrong.

Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen *ganging* a wee bit *gleed* in her walk through the world?
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxii.

gleyre†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glair*. *Chaucer.*

gleyve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glave*.

gliadin (glī′a-din), *n.* [< Gr. *γλία*, glue, + *-ad* + *-in*[2].] The separable viscid constituent of wheat-gluten, a slightly transparent brittle substance of a straw-yellow color, soluble in alcohol and acids. Also called *glutin* and *vegetable gelatin*.

glib[1] (glib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glibbed*, ppr. *glibbing*. [Of dial. origin, appar. from the more orig. verb *glibber*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To run smoothly; move freely, as the tongue. [Rare or obsolete.]

I undertook that office, and the tongues
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies.
Milton, P. R., i. 375.

II. *trans.* To make smooth; cause to run smoothly, as the tongue; make glib. [Rare or obsolete.]

My lord, the clapper of my mouth's not *glibd*
With court oyle, twill not strike on both sides yet.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 20.

glib[1] (glib), *a.* [See *glib*[1], *v.*, and *glibber, a.*] **1.** Smooth; slippery: as, ice is *glib*.

Or colour, like their own,
The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
They furnish their faint bowers.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 20.

2. Running smoothly or sleekly; plausibly voluble: as, a *glib* tongue.

I want that *glib* and oily art,
To speak and purpose not; since what I will intend,
I'll do 't before I speak. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

He has not the *glib* faculty of sliding ouer a tale, but his words come squeamishly out of his mouth, and the laughter commonly before the iest.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

glib[2] (glib), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *glib*, a lock of hair, also a slut.] **1.** A bushy head of hair, formerly common among the Irish. See the extracts.

They have another custome from the Scythians, that is the wearing of Mantells and long *glibbes*, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others moe, With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing anoe. *Warner*, Albion's England, v. 26.

Their hair they wore long behind and curled on to the shoulders, and cut in front to cover the forehead with a fringe or *glib*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 36.

2. A man wearing such a bush of hair.

In Tyrconnell the haire of their head growa so long and curled that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*, the women glibbins. *Gainsford*, Glory of Eng., p. 151.

glib[3]**†** (glib), *v. t.* [Rare, and perhaps a mere error for *lib*; or due to confusion with *gib*[2], q. v.; there is nothing to show that *g-* represents the prefix *ge-* (see *i-*[1]), as in D. *gelubt*, OD. *ghelubt* (Kilian), pp. of *lubben*, lib: see *lib*.] To castrate.

I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

glibber (glib′ėr), *a.* [Appar. < D. *glibberen*, slide, freq. of *glippen* = MLG. *glippen*, slide, slip (cf. MLG. *glibberich*, smooth, slippery); perhaps ult. akin to *glide* (= D. *glijden*, etc.): see *glide*, *glidder*. Cf. *glib*[1].] Smooth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glibbery† (glib′ėr-i), *a.* [< D. *glibberig*, slippery: see *glibber*, *glib*[1].] **1.** Slippery; fickle.

His love is *glibbery;* there's no hold on 't.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not corrival him.
Marston, Jack Drum's Entertainment, sig. B.

2. Voluble; glib; fluent.

What, shall thy lubricall and *glibberie* Muse
Live as shee were defunct?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

glibbin† (glib′in), *n.* [Ir. *glib*, a glib, a slut, *glibin*, a shred of cloth, a jag: see *glib*[2].] A woman wearing a glib or thick bush of hair hanging over her eyes. See extract under *glib*[2], 2.

glib-gabbet (glib′ gab′et), *a.* Having a glib mouth or tongue; having the gift of the gab; glib; voluble. [Scotch.]

An' that *glib-gabbet* Highland Baron,
The Laird o' Graham.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

glibly (glib′li), *adv.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a glib manner; smoothly; volubly: as, to slide *glibly;* to speak *glibly*.

You shall have some will swallow
A melting heir as *glibly* as your Dutch
Will pills of butter. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Now by tough oara impell'd and prosp'rous tides,
The vessel *glibly* down the river glides.
Fawkes, tr. of Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, iv.

Anything, anything to let the whcels
Of argument run *glibly* to their goal!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 133.

glibness (glib′nes), *n.* [< *glib*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glib; slipperiness; smoothness; volubility: as, *glibness* of tongue or speech.

gliciride†, *n.* [ME., ult. < L. *glycyrrhiza*, licorice: see *Glycyrrhiza* and *licorice*.] Licorice.

An unce of melion, of *gliciride*
Thre unce, and take as moche of narde Celtike.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

glick† (glik), *n.* Another form of *gleek*[1].

glidden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glidder (glid′ėr), *a.* [Cf. AS. *glid* (once), slippery, **glidder* (not authenticated), slippery, *gliddrian* (once, in a gloss), totter (L. *nutare*); ult. < *glīdan* (pp. *gliden*), glide, slide: see *glide*. Cf. *slidder, a.*, with *slide, v.*; *slipper, a.*, with *slip, v.*; cf. also *glib*[1], *glibber*.] Slippery. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glidder† (glid′ėr), *v. t.* [< *glidder, a.*] To render smooth and sleek, as by glazing or smearing.

Make the decoction, strain it; then distil it,
And keep it in your gallipot well *gliddered*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gliddery (glid′ėr-i), *a.* [< *glidder* + *-y*[1].] Slippery. [Prov. Eng.]

Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stairway. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, iv.

glide (glīd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glided*, ppr. *gliding*. [< ME. *gliden* (pret. *glode, glod*, pl. *gliden*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, flow, fly, fall, move, < AS. *glīdan* (pret. *glād*, pl. *glidon*, pp. *gliden*), glide, slide, = OS. *glīdan* = OFries. *glīda* = D. *glijden* = MLG. LG. *gliden, glien* = OHG. *glītan*, MHG. *glīten*, G. *gleiten* = Sw. *glida* = Dan. *glide*, glide, slide. Perhaps connected remotely with *glad*, in its lit. sense of 'smooth.' Hence *glidder, glede*[1].] **1.** To move smoothly and without discontinuity or jar; pass or slip along without apparent effort; sweep along with a smooth, easy, rapid motion, as a stream in its channel, a bird through the air, or a ship through the water.

Where-euer the gomen [game] bygan, or *glod* to an ende.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 661.

Somtyme it seemeth as it were
A starre, which that *glideth* there.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

His goode stede al he bistrood,
And forth upon his wey he *glood*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 193.

For rolling Years like stealing Waters *glide*.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Ghostlike we *glide* through nature, and should not know our place again. *Emerson*, Experience.

Specifically—**2.** In *music*, to pass from tone to tone without break; slur.—**Syn.** *Slip*, etc. See *slide*.

glide (glīd), *n.* [< *glide, v.*] **1.** A gliding movement; the act of moving smoothly and evenly.

It unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3.

The ruffian, who, with ghostly *glide*,
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside.
Cowper, Charity, l. 186.

2. In *music* and *pronunciation*, the joining of two successive sounds without a break; a transition-sound involuntarily produced between two principal sounds; a slur.—**3.** In *dancing*, a peculiar waltz-step performed in a smooth and sliding manner.

gliden†. An obsolete past participle of *glide*.

glider[1] (glī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. **glidere, glydare;* < *glide* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which glides.

Per. The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Wil. Hey, ho, the *glyder!*
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

glider[2]**†,** *v. i.* A Middle English variant of *glitter*.

gliding (glī′ding), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as moving—that is, as undulating, as if in motion, and fessewise: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *glissant*.

glidingly (glī′ding-li), *adv.* In a smooth, gliding, or flowing manner.

gliding-plane (glī′ding-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, that direction in a crystal in which the molecules glide or slip over one another under pressure. Also called *slipping-plane*.

gliff (glif), *v.* [Sc. also *gluff, gloff;* < ME. *gliffen, glyffen*, be terrified, gaze in terror, in comp. *agliffen*, terrify; also *gliften;* origin unknown: see *glift*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be seized with sudden fear; be terrified.—**2.** To gaze with terror; gaze; look back.

II. *trans.* To frighten; alarm. [Now only Scotch.]

gliff (glif), *n.* [< *gliff, v.*] **1.** A sudden fright or shock.

I ha'e gi'en some o' them a *gliff* in my day, when they were coming rather ower near me. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxi.

Mony's the *gliff* I got mysel' in the great deep.
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

2. A glimpse; a sudden or chance view.

The mirk came in *gliffs*.
Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820, p. 423.

3. A moment.

I have placed the fire-wood so as to screen you. Bide behind it for a *gliff*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liii.

[Now only Scotch.]

glift† (glift), *v.* [ME. *gliften*, var. of *gliffen:* see *gliff*.] Same as *gliff*.

glike†, *n.* Another form of *gleek*[1].

glim (glim), *v. i.* [< ME. **glimmen* (found only as in the deriv. forms *glimmer* and *glimpse*, q. v.) = MD. D. *glimmen* = MLG. LG. *glimmen* = MHG. G. *glimmen* = Sw. *glimma* = ODan. *glimme*, shine, glow, glimmer; a secondary form of an orig. strong verb (MHG. *glimmen*, pret. *glamm*, also *glīmen*, pret. *gleim*), shine, Teut. √ *glim*, whence also ult. *glim, n., glimmer, glimpse, gleam*[1], etc. (see these words); connected with *glint, glitter, gliss, glist, glisten, glister*[1], etc., as extensions of a Teut. √ *gli* = Gr. *χλίειν*, become warm (cf. *χλιαρός*, warm). More remotely akin are *glare*[1], *glass, gloss*[1], *glow*, and perhaps *glad*, the ult. root being represented by Skt. √ *ghar*, shine, glow.] **1.** To shine; glimmer. [Rare.]—**2.** To glance slyly; look askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Also *glime*.

glim (glim), *n.* [< ME. *glim* (dat. *glymme*), < AS. *gleomu* (orig. **glimu*), brightness, = MHG. *glim*, G. *glimm*, a spark, = Sw. dial. *glim*, a glance; cf. OS. *glīmo*, brightness, = OHG. *glīmo*, MHG. *gleime*, a glow-worm, MHG. *glamme*, a glow, AS. *glēam*, E. *gleam*[1], etc. (OF. *glimpe*, a rush-light, < G.), from the orig. strong form of *glim, v.*] **1†.** Brightness; sheen.

So watz I rauyste wyth *glymme* pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1087.

2. A light, as of a lamp or candle. [Colloq.]

"Let's have a *glim*," said Sikes, "or we shall go breaking our necks." *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xlviii.

3. An eye. [Slang.]

Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 339.

4. Glimpse; glance. [Rare.]

If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high materes of state, to take a *glim* of a thing of so mean contemplation.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

To douse the glim, to put out the light. [Slang.]

glime (glīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glimed*, ppr. *gliming*. Same as *glim*.

glimmer (glim′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glimeren, glemeren* = LG. *glimmern* = MHG. G. *glimmern* =

Dan. *glimre* = Sw. *glimra*, glimmer; freq. of *glim*, *v.*] **1.** To shine faintly or unsteadily; emit feeble or wavering rays of light; twinkle; gleam: as, the *glimmering* dawn; a *glimmering* lamp.

His athel sturtes [noble stirrups],
That euer *glemered* & gient al of grene stones.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 172.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3.

The pools
No longer *glimmer*, and the silvery streams
Darken to veins of lead at thy approach.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Her taper *glimmer'd* in the lake below.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

The idea of ever recovering happiness never *glimmered* in her mind for a moment.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. To blink; wink; look unsteadily. [Scotch.]
=Syn. 1. *Gleam*, *Flicker*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glimmer (glim'ėr), *n.* [= G. *glimmer*, a glimmer, mica, = Sw. *glimmer*, mica, dial. glimmer, = Dan. *glimmer*, glitter, mica; from the verb.] **1.** A faint and wavering light; feeble and broken or scattered rays of light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

The flame, at first but a cloudy *glimmer*, then a flicker, now gave broad and welcome light.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle vi.

2. A faint glow; a shimmer.

Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 9.

3. A glimpse: same as *glimmering*, 2.

I have had some *glimmer*, at times, in my gloomiest woe,
Of a God behind all. *Tennyson*, Despair.

4. Mica.

Talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward*, Fossils.

5†. Fire. [Old cant.]

glimmer-gowk (glim'ėr-gouk), *n.* An owl. [Prov. Eng.]

While 'e sit like a graät *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noäse. *Tennyson*, Village Wife, vii.

glimmering (glim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *glymeryng*; verbal n. of *glimmer*, *v.*] **1.** A feeble, unsteady light; a glimmer; a faint glow or gleam: as, a slight *glimmering* of sense.

Bar. Methinks he looks well;
His colour fresh and strong; his eyes are cheerful.
Lop. A *glimmering* before death; 'tis nothing else, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before.
South, Works, III. xii.

2. A dim or vague view or notion; an inkling; a glimpse.

This kunne not we knowe ful certeyne, but han *glymeryng* & supposyng.
Wyclif, Eng. Works hitherto unprinted (ed. Matthew), [p. 339.

I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet in general I remember the scope of it.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Sir H. Wotton.*

glimmeringly (glim'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a faint, glimmering appearance.

Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad
The snow. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 25.

glimmery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glimrye*; < *glimmer* + *-y*[1].] Glimmering. *Davies.*

Shal wee, father heuenlye, be carelesse
Of thy claps thundring? or when fiers *glimrye* be listed
In clowds grim glooming? *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 216.

glimpse (glimps), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glimpsed*, ppr. *glimpsing*. [Early mod. E. *glimse* (the *p* being excrescent), < ME. *glimsen* (in verbal n. *glimsing*, spelled *glymsyng*) = MHG. *glimsen*, G. dial. *glumsen*, *glumpsen*, *glumbsen*, glimmer, glow; with verb-formative *-s*, from the root of *glim*, *glimmer*: see *glim*, *glimmer*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To glimmer; shine.

The christal glas, which *glimseth* brane and bright,
And shewes the thing much better than it is.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.
Robert Earl of Huntington's Death, sig. E 1 (1601).

2. To come into momentary view; appear transiently or as in a flash.

The streams well ebb'd, new hopes some comforts borrow
From firmest truth; then *glimps'd* the hopefull morrow:
So spring some dawns of joy, so sets the height of sorrow.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii.

On the slope
The sword rose, the hind fell, the herd was driven,
Fire *glimpsed*. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

3. To look momentarily or accidentally.

Her position rendered it absolutely impossible that she should *glimpse* at the original [a picture].
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., VII. 83.

II. *trans.* **1.** To get a momentary view of; see transiently.

Chaucer's picturesque bits are incidental to the story, *glimpsed* in passing; they never stop the way.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 279.

The God hitherto . . . partially and intermittently *glimpsed* in Covenant Angel and Shechinah, henceforth became completely and permanently visible in the Man of Nazareth. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 181.

De Soto merely *glimpsed* the river.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 28.

2. To show or cause to be seen as by a glimpse.

We conclude this survey with the mention of the psychology of the developing child, *glimpsing* as it does, in the budding capabilities of the infant, the microcosm of the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.
Science, XI. 257.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* [< *glimpse*, *v.*] **1.** A transient gleam; a momentary ray or flash of light.

Light as the lightning *glimpse*, they ran, they flew.
Milton, P. L., vi. 642.

Sweet human faces, white clouds of the noon,
Slant starlight *glimpses* through the dewy leaves.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. A transient or hurried view; a glance, as in passing; hence, a momentary or chance experience of anything; a faint perception.

With looks
Downcast and damp; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some *glimpse* of joy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 524.

Methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends.
Johnson, Irene, ii. 2.

Like almost every one who caught *glimpses* of the West, he returned with a mind filled with the brightness of its promise. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 106.

3†. A faint trace or share; a slight tinge.

There is no man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of; nor any man an attaint but he carries some stain of it.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

glimpsing†, *n.* [< ME. *glymsyng*; verbal n. of *glimpse*, *v.*] A faint perception: same as *glimpse*.

Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfyt sight.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1137.

glimset†, *v.* See *glimpse*.

glimstick (glim'stik), *n.* A candlestick. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

glin (glin), *n.* [Connected with *glint*, *glink*, *glim*, etc.: see *glint*, *glim*.] A hazy appearance on the horizon at sea, indicating the approach of foul weather. *C. Hallock.*

glincy (glin'si), *a.* Same as *glinse*. [Prov. Eng.]

glink (glingk), *v. i.* [Var. of *glint*.] To glance; look askance. [Prov. Eng.]

glinnet†, *n.* See *glen* and *glyn*.

glinse (glins), *a.* [Cf. *glint*, *a.*] Slippery; smooth. Also *gliney*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

glint (glint), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glenten*, shine, gleam, glance, look, glance off, tr. cast, throw, < ODan. *glinte*, shine (cf. Dan. *glindse*, glisten, shine, *glimt*, a gleam, flash, glimpse, *glimte*, gleam, flash, etc.), = Sw. dial. *glinta*, *glänta*, slip, slide, glance off; orig. a strong verb (pret. **glant*), > ult. *glance*, q. v. The root **glint* may be regarded as a nasalized form of **glit* in *glitter*, etc.: see *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shine; gleam; glance; show suddenly, as a gleam of light or a flash of lightning, or an object appearing and disappearing.

The stretez of golde as glasse al bare,
The wal of Iasper that *glent* as glayre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1025.

Yet cheerfully thon *glinted* forth
Amid the storm.
Burns, Mountain Daisy.

The sight of the stars *glinting* fitfully through the trees, as we rolled along the avenue.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Across the river the village of Pengandonan *glinted* through the palms.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 185.

2†. To glance; turn the eyes.

As that hire eye *glente*
Asyde, anon she gan his swerde aspye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1223.

He *glent* vpon syr Gawan, & gaynly he sayde.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 476.

3†. To glance aside; pass by.

And the swerde *glent* be-twene the body and the shelde, and kutte the gige that it hanged on that it fley in to the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

4. To pass quickly or suddenly, like a gleam of light. [Scotch.]

How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!
The joyless day how dreary!
It was nae sae ye *glinted* by
When I was wi' my dearie.
Burns, How Lang an' Drearie is the Night.

She is *glinting* homeward over the snow.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 95.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reflect in glints or flashes.

The sun's last glance was *glinted* back
From spear and glaive, from targe and jack;
The next, all unreflected, shone
On bracken green and cold gray stone.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 10.

2†. To cast; throw; put aside.

glint (glint), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *glent*; < ME. *glent*, a look; from the verb.] **1.** A gleam; a shimmer of light, as through a chink; a flash, as of lightning.

His lady cam at day, left a taiken and away,
Gaed as licht as a *glint* o' the moon.
Lord John (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

There was an opening near the hou,
Throw whilk he saw a *glent* of light.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 523.

The few persevering gnats . . . were still dancing about in the slanting *glints* of sunshine, that struck here and there across the lanes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xlvii.

The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop.

2. A glimpse; a momentary view. [Scotch.]

glint† (glint), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. *glinse*, *glincy*, slippery, smooth: see *glint*, *v.*] Slippery.

Stones be full *glint*. *Skelton.*

glinting (glin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glint*, *v.*] Same as *glint*.

The nervous system . . . sees shadows and spots and *glintings* which are not natural to it.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 347.

glioma (glī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *gliomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. γλία, glue, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of neuroglia.

Neuroglia, supposed to be the source of one of the forms of tumor described . . . under the name of *glioma*.
H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 72.

gliomatous (glī-om'a-tus), *a.* [< *glioma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glioma or gliomata.

Cellular tumours of the retina have been described as *gliomatous*. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), l. § 145.

Cavity formations in the spinal marrow in adults may result from *gliomatous* degeneration. *Med. News*, LIII. 43.

gliosarcoma (glī″ō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *gliosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. γλία, glue, + σάρκωμα, fleshy excrescence: see *sarcoma*.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of gliomatous and sarcomatous tissue.

Glires (glī'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** The fourth Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the genera *Hystrix*, *Lepus*, *Castor*, *Mus*, *Sciurus*, and *Noctilio*: excepting the last, the same as *Rodentia*, the rodents or *Rosores*. The term has long been superseded by *Rodentia*, but has come into renewed use, as by Alston, Allen, Cones, and Gill. The *Glires* are divided into three suborders: (*a*) *Simplicidentati*, with one pair of incisors above and below, containing all living rodents excepting the hares and pikas; (*b*) *Duplicidentati*, with more than one pair of upper incisors, containing the hares and pikas; and (*c*) *Hebetidentati*, based upon a fossil genus. The *Simplicidentati* are subdivided into the three series of *Myomorpha* or murine rodents, *Hystricomorpha* or hystricine rodents, and *Sciuromorpha* or sciurine rodents, respectively typified by mice, porcupines, and squirrels. The *Duplicidentati* are not subdivided, but are also called *Lagomorpha*, or leporine rodents. The *Glires* are by far the largest order of mammals, and embrace a great number of highly diversified animals, all conforming, however, to a single type of structure. See *Rodentia*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *glis*, 1.

gliriform (glir'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gliriformis*, < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** Resembling the *Glires* or *Rodentia* in form; having somewhat of the character of a rodent mammal.

Prof. Brandt, of St. Petersburg, in an elaborate memoir just published, arrives at the conclusion that it [*Hyrax*] is a "*gliriform* Ungulate." *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 367.

2. Resembling the peculiar teeth of rodents; incisiform: as, a *gliriform* incisor. *Gill.*

Gliriformia (glir-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gliriformis*: see *gliriform*.] An order of mammals: same as *Hyracoidea* or *Lamnunguia*.

Glirina (gli-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse: see *glis*.] **1.** A group of rodents or *Rodentia*.—**2.** A group of rodent-like marsupials, corresponding to the family *Phascolomyidæ*.

glirine (glī'rin), *a.* [< L. *glis* (*glir-*), a dormouse.] **1.** Resembling a dormouse; myoxine. —**2.** Pertaining to the *Glires*; rodent; rosorial.

glis (glis), *n.* [L., a dormouse.] **1.** Pl. *glires* (glī'rēz). A kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of dormice. *Erxleben*, 1777.

glisk (glisk), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gliss.*] **1.** To glitter.—**2.** To look slyly or askance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

glisk (glisk), *n.* [< *glisk*, *v.*] **1.** A glance or gleam of light. [Scotch.]

The flock, thickly scattered over the heath, arose, and turned to the ruddying east *glisk* of returning light.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 277.

2. A transient view; a glimpse. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable—that is anes and awa'—a *glisk* and nae mair. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

gliss (glis), *v. i.* [< ME. *glissen*, glance, *glisien*, shine, < AS. *glisian* = OFries. *glisa* = MLG. *glisen*, *glissen* = ODan. *glise*, shine; a secondary form, connected with *glisten*, *glister*, prob. from an orig. base **glits-*, extended from the root **glit* of *glitter:* see *glist*, *glisten*, *glister*[1], *glitter*, and cf. *glim*, *v.*] **1.** To shine; glitter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A greate *glisiande* God grathly mee tolde,
That thou shalt raigne when I rotte on my ryche londes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), i. 1196.

Her girdle shew'd her middle gimp,
And gowden *glist* her hair. *Hardyknute*, st. 4.

2†. To glance; look.

He *glysset* up with his ene, that gray were and grete.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 23.

glissa (glis'ä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] **1.** A fish of the tunny kind without scales.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of zygænid moths, having the palpi broad, rectangular, and applied to the head. The sole species, *G. bifacies*, is Brazilian. *Walker*, 1864.

glissade (gli-sād'), *n.* [< F. *glissade*, < *glisser*, slide, glide, slip, < OD. *glitsen*, *glissen*, D. *glissen* = MLG. *glisehen*, LG. *glisken* = G. *glitschen*, slide; with verb-formative *-s* (as in E. *glimpse*, *cleanse*, *bless*, etc.), from the base *glid-* of D. *glijden* = G. *gleiten* = E. *glide:* see *glide*.] **1.** The act of sliding, as on ice; a slide.

We put the house in order, packed up, and shot by *glissade* down the steep slopes of La Filia to the vault of the Arveiron. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 92.

Timur himself was let down the snows by *glissade* in a basket guided by ropes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 821.

2. In *dancing*, a sliding or gliding step to the right or left.

"Our Louise in time will dance very well," remarked the Judge to his wife, as he noticed with great pleasure the little *glissades* and chassées of his daughter.
Mary Howitt, tr. of Frederika Bremer's Home, ix.

glissade (gli-sād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glissaded*, ppr. *glissading*. [< *glissade*, *n.*] To slide; glide. [Rare.]

K. and C., amid shouts of laughter, *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow. *Farrar.*

glissando (glē-sän'dō), *n.* [As if It. ppr., equiv. to F. *glissant*, ppr. of *glisser*, slide: see *glissade*.] **1.** In *pianoforte-playing*, an effect produced by running the tips of the fingers rapidly along the keys, without striking them with the fingers separately.—**2.** In *violin-playing*, a rapid slur. Also *glissato*, *glissicando*, and *glissicato*.

glissant (glis'ant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *glisser*, glide: see *glissade*.] In *her.*, same as *gliding*.

glissette (gli-set'), *n.* [< F. *glisser*, slide.] A curve described by a point upon a rigid piece two other points of which slide upon two curves or upon the same curve.

glist†, *v. i.* [ME. *glisten*, a var. of *glissen*, *glisien*, shine: see *gliss*, and cf. *glisten*, *glister*[1].] **1.** To shine; glisten.

Semde as thah ha sehe ithe *glistinde* giem the deore rode areachen to the heoucne [seemed as though she saw in the glistening gleam the dear rood (precious cross) reach to the heavens]. *St. Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), p. 9.

2. To look.

Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2525.

glist (glist), *n.* [See *glist*, *v.*, *glisten*, *glister*[1]. Cf. *glimmer*, *n.*, mica.] In *mining*, a shining black or brown mineral, of an iron cast, something like cockle (schorl). *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

glisten (glis'n), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *glissen;* < ME. *glistnen*, < AS. *glisnian*, glisten, shine; with verb-formative *-n*, from the base *glis-*, seen also in AS. *glisian*, ME. *glisien*, shine, *glissen*, glance: see *gliss*. Cf. *glist*, *glister*[1].] To shine gleamingly; sparkle with light; especially, to shine with a scintillating or twinkling light: as, *glistening* snow; the *glistening* stars; his face *glistened* with pleasure.

And sodainly beholde a certain man, whose countenaunce was full of maiestie, stood visibie before me, in a *glistening* garmente. *J. Udall*, On Acts x.

How unpolish't soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too presious to be cast away.
Hammond, Works, IV. 660.

The bright arms and banners of the French were seen *glistening* in the distance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

Mothers' eyes *glistened* at the windows upon the *glistening* bayonets of their boys below.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

=**Syn.** *Glister*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glisten (glis'n), *n.* [< *glisten*, *v.*] Glitter; sparkle; gleam. [Rare.]

And crossing, oft we saw the *glisten*
Of ice, far up on a mountain head.
Tennyson, The Daisy.

The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green *glisten*, singular to witness.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xiv.

glister[1] (glis'tèr), *v. i.* [< ME. *glisteren*, *glistren* = MD. *glisteren*, D. *glinsteren* = MLG. *glinstern*, *glistern*, LG. *glinsteren*, glister; a freq. form, with suffixed *-t*, from the base *glis-* in *gliss*, *glist*, *glisten*, etc.: see *gliss*, *glisten*.] To sparkle; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

Many an helme and many a sheide *glistred* a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

The gold, the precius stonys in the Auter when they *Glysteryd* And shone, it was grett merveil to See.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

All that *glisters* is not gold. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

The Prince called Axgugce, that is Lord of riches: he shewed vs (saith Bermudez) a Mountaine [of Ethiopia] *glistering* in some places like the Sunne, saying all that was gold. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 672.

=**Syn.** *Glisten*, *Glitter*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glister[1] (glis'tèr), *n.* [< *glister*[1], *v.*] Sheen; luster; glitter. [Obsolete or rare.]

The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen at the first sight blinded many men's eyes. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, i.

glister[2], **glister-pipe** (glis'tèr, -pīp). Same as *clyster*, *clyster-pipe*.

glit (glit), *n.* [A var. of *gleet*.] **1.** Tough phlegm. —**2.** Ooze in the bed of a river. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

glitter (glit'èr), *v. i.* [< ME. *gliteren*, rarely *glideren* (AS. **gliterian* not found) = MHG. G. *glitzern* = Icel. *glitra* = Sw. *glittra* = Dan. *glitre*, glitter; a freq. form, equiv. to AS. *glitinian*, *glitenian* = OHG. *glizinōn*, MHG. *glitzinen*, glitter, to Goth. *glitmunjan*, shine, and to MHG. *glitzen* = Icel. *glita* = ODan. *glitte*, glitter (Icel. *glit*, n., glitter); all secondary forms from an orig. strong verb, OS. *glītan* = OHG. *glīzan*, MHG. *glīzen*, G. *gleissen*, shine, glitter, from a root **glit*, allied to *glim*, *glimmer*, etc.: see *glim*, *glimmer*, and cf. *gliss*, *glisten*, *glister*[1].] **1.** To shine or gleam with scattered light; emit scintillating flashes of light; sparkle; glisten: as, a *glittering* sword.

The rede statue of Mars with spere and targe
So shineth in his white baner large,
That alle the feeldes *gliteren* up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 119.

Ther sholde ye haue sein the baners and fresh armes *glyteringe* in the wynde and fresh hauberkes bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

Like those three stars of the airy Giant's zone,
That *glitter* burnish'd by the frosty dark.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Sparklike gems *glitter* from many a hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

Hence—**2.** To be brilliant or showy; be attractive from showiness: as, the *glittering* scenes of a court.

They think they err, if in their verse they fall
On any thought that's plain or natural:
Fly this excess; and ict Italians be
Vain authors of false *glittering* Poetry.
Soame and Dryden, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry.

I saw her [the Queen of France] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated sphere she just began to move in—*glittering* like the morning star, full of life, and splendour, and joy. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *glittering* and sounding generalities of natural right which make up the Declaration of Independence.
Choate, Letter to Maine Whig Committee, 1856.

=**Syn. 1.** *Glisten*, *Gleam*, etc. See *glare*[1], *v. i.*

glitter (glit'èr), *n.* [< *glitter*, *v.*] Sparkling or scintillating light; brilliancy; splendor; luster: as, the *glitter* of arms; the *glitter* of royal equipage.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 452.

glitterance (glit'èr-ans), *n.* [< *glitter* + *-ance*, as in *brilliance*, etc.] Glitter; brightness; brilliancy. [Rare.]

It rose and fell upon the surge,
Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

glitterand†, *a.* [Archaic in Spenser; < ME. *gliterand*, ppr. (north.) of *gliteren*, glitter: see *glitter*, *v.*] Shining; glittering.

Dogohtres of kinges . . . in *gliterand* gilted hemminges.
Early Eng. Ps., xliv. [xiv.] 14.

They bene yclad in purple and pall, . . .
Ygyrt with belts of *glitterand* gold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

glitteringly (glit'èr-ing-li), *adv.* In a glittering manner; with sparkling luster.

gloam (glōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*.] The gloaming. [Poetical.]

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide.
Keats, La Belle Dame sans Merci.

gloam (glōm), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *gloom*, *v.*] **1.** To grow dark: as, it begins to *gloam*.—**2†.** To be sullen; gloom.

gloaming (glō'ming), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. var. of *glooming*, which, though little used in this sense, is the proper E. representative of AS. *glōmung:* see *glooming*, *gloom*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fall of the evening as the time of dusk or gloom; the twilight. [A provincial word recently adopted by English writers.]

'Twixt the *gloaming* and the mirk, when the kye come hame. *Hogg*, When the Kye come Hame.

The snow had begun in the *gloaming*.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Supper cleared away, we sat in the *gloaming*, looking out over the dimly-lit plain. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxi.

Hence—**2.** Closing period; decline: as, the *gloaming* of life.—**3†.** Gloominess of mood or disposition; glooming.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the gloaming or twilight.—**Gloaming star**, the evening star. [Scotch.]

gloart†, *v. i.* Another spelling of *glore*.

gloat (glōt), *v.* [Formerly also *glote* (also *glout*); < Icel. *glotta*, grin, smile scornfully, = Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta*, peep, = MHG. *glotzen*, G. *glotzen*, stare. Cf. OBulg. *gledati*, look, see. The Sw. Dan. *gto*, stare, is a particular use of *glo*, glow: see *glow* and *gley*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cast a sidelong glance or ray; look furtively.

Nor let thine eyes be *gloting* downe, cast with a hanging looke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

By reflection a thing may be seen greater than it is, in a different place from the true one where it is; colours may be made by reflection, as also *gloating* light, and fire.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Bodies, xiii.

2. To stare; gaze intently; specifically, to dwell or ponder with pleasure, as upon something that gratifies an evil passion or a corrupt propensity: as, to *gloat* over the corpse of an enemy; to *gloat* upon a lascivious spectacle; to *gloat* over the ruin of a rival.

And with her gloomy eyes
To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvi.

And then, having drunk, she *gloated* over it, and tasted, and smelt of the cup of this hellish wine, as a wine-bibber does of that which is most fragrant and delicate.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 100.

=**Syn. 2.** *Gaze*, etc. See *stare*[1].

II.† *trans.* To convey by a look or a glance.

Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking eyes *gloted* such things, more immodest and lascivious than ravishers can act or women under a confinement think. *Wycherley*, Plain-Dealer.

globt†, *n.* and *v.* See *globe*, *n.*, 6, and *globe*, *v. t.*, 2.

globard†, *n.* See *glowbird*.

Globaria (glō-bā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < L. *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Hydrophilidæ*. There are 4 species, 3 East Indian and 1 South African.

globate (glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *globatus*, pp. of *globare*, make into a ball, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

globated (glō'bā-ted), *a.* Same as *globate*.

globber (glob'èr), *n.* Same as *glubber*.

globe (glōb), *n.* [< OF. *globe*, F. *globe* (the ME. *glob*, *glub*, *glubbe*, a company, is appar. directly from L.) = Sp. Pg. It. *globo*, < L. *globus*, a ball, sphere, globe, a mass, company, troop, throng, akin to *glomus*, a ball, a clue, *glæba*, *gleba*, a clod, and ult. to E. *clue:* see *glome*, *glebe*, *clue*.] **1.** A spherical solid body; a ball; a sphere; a body all points on whose surface are equidistant from a point within it (a center).

Look downward on that *globe*, whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is earth, the seat of man.
Milton, P. L., iii. 722.

2. Anything globular or nearly so, whether solid or hollow: as, the *globe* of the eye; the *globe* of a balloon.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted *globe* [head]. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

The other [the gnelder-rose] tall,
And throwing up into the darkest gloom . . .
Her silver *globes*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 155.

Especially—(*a*) A spherical glass shade for a lamp. (*b*) A large globular glass receptacle filled with water, in which fish are placed for exhibition, or which is used as a magnifying glass or illuminator.

This consists in filling a large transparent glass *globe* with clear water, and placing it in such a manner between the lamp and the workman that the light, after passing through the *globe*, may fall directly on the block.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 574.

3. The earth: usually with the definite article.

The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, *the* great *globe* itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Trade is the golden girdle of *the globe*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 86.

4. An artificial sphere on whose surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth or of the heavens, called in the former case a *terrestrial globe*, and in the latter a *celestial globe*. Terrestrial globes are made so as to revolve freely about an axis representing that of the earth. This axis turns in a vertical brass circle divided into degrees, or smaller divisions; and this represents the meridian of any station. This meridian has a motion in its own plane, so that the axis can be brought into parallelism with that of the earth at the assumed station. The meridian moves in a fixed horizontal circle of wood, called the horizon, which is divided into signs, days, etc. Cheaper globes are made without these circles. Celestial globes of the ordinary kind, with the drawing, as in terrestrial globes, on the outer or convex surface, represent the stars as they would appear in a mirror, or as if viewed from without the celestial sphere, and not as they appear on a map of the heavens; but globes are also made with the heavenly bodies represented on the inner surface as they appear from the earth.


Terrestrial Globe.

In the next roome . . . is very cunningly made in brasse, a *Globe* or Spheare of the world, both heaven and earth.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 17.

I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of the *globes*, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, I. 62.

5. In *her.*, same as *mound*.—6†. A mass; company; group; throng; body.

Tho [watres] that camen fro aboue shulen stond togidre in a *glob*. *Wyclif*, Josh. iii. 13 (Oxf.).

In the discharge of thy place set before thee the best examples, for imitation is a *globe* of precepts.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

Straight a fiery *globe*
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh.
Milton, P. R., iv. 581.

Globe of compression, an exploded military mine in which the crater-radius is greater than the line of least resistance. Also called *overcharged mine*. See *mine*.—**Horizon of a globe.** See *horizon*.—**Meridian of a globe.** See *meridian*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Globe*, *Sphere*, *Orb*, *Ball*. *Globe* and *sphere* represent that which is either perfectly round or closely approaches roundness: as, the earth is not a true *sphere*. *Ball* is freer in this respect: as, the eye*ball*; the *ball* of the foot; the Rugby foot-*ball* is oval. A *globe* is often solid, a *sphere* often hollow. The secondary senses of *globe* are physical; those of *sphere* are moral. *Sphere* is the term of geometry and astronomy; *orb*, of poetry, heraldry, and ancient astronomy. See *earth*1.

She is spherical, like a *globe*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

Imbibes with eagle eye the golden ray,
And watches, as it moves, the *orb* of day.
Dr. E. Darwin, Loves of the Plants.

A man whom both the waters and the wind,
In that vast tennis-court, hath made the *ball*
For them to play upon. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

3. *World*, etc. See *earth*1.

globe (glōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *globed*, ppr. *globing*. [< *globe*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form into a round ball or sphere; gather round or into a circle; conglobate. [Rare.]

The great stars that *globed* themselves in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To raise as a globe or sphere. [Rare.]

I have giv'n it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as hurried things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *glob* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soile wherewith it may peril to stain itself.
Milton, Church-Government.

II. *intrans.* To become round or globe-shaped. *Mrs. Browning.* [Rare.]

globe-amaranth (glōb′am″a-ranth), *n.* The plant *Gomphrena globosa*, natural order *Amaranthaceæ*, well known for its abundant round heads of purple and white flowers, very durable after being gathered, and hence used as immortelles.

globe-animal (glōb′an″i-mal), *n.* One of certain minute globular plants of the genus *Volvox*, formerly supposed to be animals, as *V. globator*.

globe-cock (glōb′kok), *n.* Originally the name of a cock in the form of a sphere moved by a stem, but now of a circular disk forming only a zonal segment of a sphere, for the same use. *E. H. Knight.*

globe-daisy (glōb′dā″zi), *n.* The plant *Globularia vulgaris*. See *Globularia*.

globe-fish (glōb′fish), *n.* A gymnodont plectognath fish of either of the families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*. These fishes are so named from their capacity for inflating themselves by swallowing air, the whole body or much of it becoming blown up like a balloon. In some cases, as that of *Diodon*, the fish assumes an almost perfectly globular form. See *Diodon*. Also called *swell-fish*, *swell-toad*, *egg-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *blower*, etc.

globe-flower (glōb′flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The *Trollius Europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant of Great Britain and the mountains of central Europe, with deeply lobed leaves and pale-yellow flowers. The conspicuous colored petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular form. It is often cultivated in gardens. Also *globe-ranunculus*.


Globe-flower (*Trollius Europæus*).

The *globe-flower*, the purple geranium, the heath, and the blue forget-me-not spangled the ground.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, [p. 290.

2. The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*.

globe-lightning (glōb′-līt″ning), *n.* Lightning which assumes a spherical shape. See *lightning*.

But the most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of *globe lightning* or "fire-ball," a phenomenon lasting sometimes for several seconds, and therefore of a totally different character from that of any other form of lightning. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 330.

globe-ranunculus (glōb′rā-nun″kū-lus), *n.* Same as *globe-flower*, 1.

globerdet, *n.* See *glowbird*.

globe-runner (glōb′run″ėr), *n.* A gymnastic performer who stands upon a large round ball and moves the ball with himself forward by the motion of his feet.

globe-sight (glōb′sīt), *n.* A form of front sight for small-arms, consisting of a small ball on one end of a pin, or of a disk with a central hole set in a tube with open ends.

globe-slater (glōb′slā″tėr), *n.* A sessile-eyed isopod crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*.

globe-thistle (glōb′this″l), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinops*, natural order *Compositæ*: so called from the thistle-like foliage and the globular form of the flower-heads. See cut under *Echinops*.

globe-trotter (glōb′trot″ėr), *n.* A tourist who goes about from country to country all over the world; one who roams over the world for pleasure or recreation. [Humorous.]

The inevitable steamboat and the omnivorous *globe-trotter*. *The Academy*, March 17, 1888, p. 182.

globe-trotting (glōb′trot″ing), *n.* The practice of roaming round the world. [Humorous.]

In fact *globe-trotting*, as the Americans somewhat irreverently term it, is now frequently undertaken as a mere holiday trip. *The Academy*, Sept. 22, 1888, p. 183.

globe-tube (glōb′tūb), *n.* A spherical lens, or a lens of very wide angle, mounted for photographic work.

It is asserted that the new *globe-tubes*, the invention of C. C. Harrison, have an aperture of ninety degrees.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 41.

globe-valve (glōb′valv), *n.* A valve having a casing approximately globular in form.

globewise (glōb′wīz), *adv.* After the fashion or form of a globe.

In the Orangerie were very large Trees, and two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut *Globewise*, the best and biggest I had seen. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 192.

globi, *n.* Plural of *globus*.

globical (glob′i-kal), *a.* [< *globe* + *-ic-al*.] In *her.*, having the outer bounding line circular, whether continuous or broken.

Globicephalinæ (glō-bi-sef-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globicephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, typified by the genus *Globicephalus*, having the second and third digits of the manus with more than six phalanges; the caaing-whales, grampuses, or pilot-whales.

globicephaline (glō-bi-sef′a-lin), *a.* [As *Globicephalus* + *-ine*.] Having a globose head, as a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Globicephalinæ*.

Globicephalus (glō-bi-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing the caaing- or pilot-whales, of which the best-known species is *G. melas* or *svineval*. Their technical characters are: 58 or 59 vertebræ, of which the cervicals are


Blackfish (*Globicephalus melas* or *svineval*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

mostly ankylosed, the dorsals 11 in number, and the lumbars only about as long as broad; teeth 32 to 48 in number, restricted to the anterior half of each jaw, small, conical, and curved; flippers very long and narrow, with the second digit the longest, and consisting of 12 or 13 phalanges; the dorsal fin long, low, and triangular; and the head globose, whence the name. Though related to the orcas or killers, the species of *Globicephalus* are timid and inoffensive, feeding chiefly upon cephalopods, and gregarious. The described species are numerous, but not well made out; some of them are called *blackfish*, *cowfish*, and *grampus*. Also *Globiocephalus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the short-finned *globicephalus*, *G. brachypterus*.

globiferous (glō-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *entom.*, having, in addition to one or two small joints, a very large globose joint which bears a bristle: applied to inversatile or stiff antennæ so characterized.

Globigerina (glob″i-je-rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *globus*, a ball, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ina*1.] 1. The typical genus of *Globigerinidæ*, originally regarded as a genus of cephalopods. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.—2. [*l. c.*] An individual of this genus: used chiefly in collective compounds: as, *globigerina*-mud.

Globigerinæ (glob″i-je-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *globigerina*.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

It is no less certain that at all depths down to 2400 fathoms or thereabouts, *Globigerinæ* in all stages of growth and containing more or less protoplasmic matter are found at the bottom, mixed with the cases of the surface Diatoms and the skeletons of Radiolaria. The proportion of *Globigerinæ*, Orbulinæ, and Pulvinulariæ in the deep-sea mud increases with the depth, until, at depths beyond 1000 fathoms, the sea-bottom is composed of a fine chalky ooze made up of little more than the remains of these Foraminifera and their associated Diatoms and Radiolaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 80.

globigerina-mud (glob″i-je-rī′nä-mud), *n.* A chalky mud or ooze occurring in enormous deposits on the bottom of the ocean, largely consisting of the debris of the shells of *Globigerinidæ*.

globigerina-ooze (glob″i-je-rī′nä-öz), *n.* Same as *globigerina-mud*.

If we suppose the globe to be uniformly covered with an ocean 1000 fathoms deep, the solid land covering its bottom would be out of the reach of rain, waves, and other agents of degradation, and no sedimentary deposits would be formed. But if Foraminifera and diatoms, following the same laws of distribution as at present obtained, were introduced into this ocean, the fine rain of their siliceous and calcareous hard parts would commence, and a circumpolar cap of siliceous deposit would begin to make its appearance in the north and in the south; while the intermediate zone would be covered with *globigerina ooze*, containing a comparatively small proportion of siliceous matter. The thickness of the . . . beds thus formed would be limited only by time and the depth of the ocean. . . . The beds of chalk which underlie the nummulitic limestone and occupy a still greater area are essentially identical with the *globigerina ooze*, the species of Globigerina found in it being undistinguishable from those now living. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 80–82.

globigerina-shells (glob″i-je-rī′nä-shelz), *n. pl.* The shells or tests of dead globigerines from which the animal has disappeared, and which compose globigerina-mud in a more or less fragmentary or decomposed state.

globigerine (glō-bij′e-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Globigerina*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Globigerinidæ*.

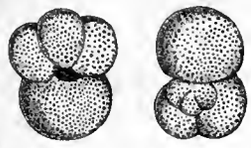
Which is made up of an aggregation of *globigerine* chambers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* One of the *Globigerinæ*. Also *globigerinidan*.

globigerinid (glob-i-jer'i-nid), *n.* A foraminifer of the family *Globigerinidæ;* a globigerine.

Globigerinida (glob″i-je-rin'i-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Globigerinidæ*.

Globigerinidæ (glob″i-je-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly pelagic foraminiferous rhizopods, with the perforate test free and calcareous, its several chambers inflated or globose and arranged in a turbinate spiral, the aperture simple or multiple and conspicuous, opening into an umbilical depression, and no supplementary skeleton or canal system. The family occurs from the Trias to the present day, and the remains of its individuals constitute much of the chalky mud found at the bottom of the sea, as well as vast extents of limestone. Like other foraminifers, they were originally mistaken for and described as minute cephalopods, owing to the form of the chambered shells. But they are protozoan animalcules, whose soft parts consist of apparently structureless protoplasm, like that of other foraminifers and of rhizopods in general, which has the power of secreting lime and building of this substance a shell of characteristic form. The *Globigerinidæ* are prominent, among many related forms of foraminifers, for the profusion in which they occur, their myriads having furnished the material for considerable of those parts of the earth's crust which consist of limestone. In this respect the globigerines resemble nummulites, but they are still in existence, and in the present formation of globigerina-mud at the bottom of the ocean is witnessed a process by which solid rock may be formed from the hard chalky shells of microscopic organisms whose soft parts have long since perished. See *Foraminifera*. Also *Globigerinæ, Globigerinida*.



Globigerina bulloides.

globigerinidan (glob″i-je-rin'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* Same as *globigerine*.

Globigerinidea (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Globigerina* + *-id-ea*.] The *Globigerinidæ* regarded as an order of perforate *Foraminifera*.

globigerinidean (glob-i-jer-i-nid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidea;* globigerine, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Globigerinidea*.

globin (glō'bin), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + *-in*².] The proteid substance which with hematin makes up the larger part of the red blood-corpuscles. It is possibly a mixture of several distinct proteids.

Globiocephalus (glō″bi-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* An incorrect form of *Globicephalus*, I. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

globird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* See *glowbird*.

globist (glō'bist), *n.* [< *globe* + *-ist*.] One who understands the use of globes. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> Being a good *globist*, hee will quickly find the zenith, the distances, the climes, and the parallels.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell, App.

globo-cumulus (glō″bō-kū'mụ̄-lus), *n.* A form of cloud. See *cloud*¹, I (*h*).

globoid (glō'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball (see *globe*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Approaching a globular form; globe-shaped; spheroid.

> These bush-retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or *globoid*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 324.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, an amorphous or globular concretion of a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium, associated with the protein-crystals in protein-granules.

globose (glō-bōs'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globous*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like or resembling a globe; round or spherical in form; specifically, in common use, nearly but not quite spherical or globular.

> Then form'd the moon
> *Globose*, and every magnitude of stars.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 357.
>
> The leek with crown *globose*, and reedy stem.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 40.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rounded and very prominent; projecting from a surface like a sphere partially buried in it: as, *globose* eyes, coxæ, etc. (*b*) Having a globose part: as, the *globose* curassow, *Crax globicera*.

II.† *n.* A globe. [Rare.]

> Regions to which
> All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
> Than what this garden is to all the earth,
> And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
> Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton*, P. L., v. 753.

globosely (glō-bōs'li), *a.* In a globose manner; so as to be globose.

globosity (glō-bos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *globosite* = Pg. *globosidade* = It. *globosità*, < LL. *globosi-ta(t-)s*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball: see *globose*.] The quality of being globose; sphericity.

> For why the same eclipse . . . should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, when the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, . . . no account can be given but the *globosity* of the earth.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

globospherite (glō-bō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [< L. *globus*, a ball, + *sphæra*, sphere, + *-ite*².] A name given by Vogelsang to an aggregation of globulites into spherical forms, the individual constituents being arranged in lines radiating from the center of the group.

globous† (glō'bus), *a.* [< OF. *globeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *globoso*, < L. *globosus*, round as a ball (> E. *globose*, q. v.), < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] Same as *globose*.

> Wide over all the plain, and wider far
> Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread
> (Such are the courts of God), the angelic throng
> Dispersed in bands. *Milton*, P. L., v. 649.

globular (glob'ū-lạ̈r), *a.* [= F. *globulaire* = Pg. *globular* = It. *globulare*, < NL. *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; round; spherical.

> The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids, quâ fluids, seemeth to be *globular*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 2.
>
> The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has a power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Globe Tetrodon.

Globular chart. See *chart*.—**Globular sailing**, the art of sailing in great circles: a phrase of navigation formerly employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between two places.

Globularia (glob-ū-lā'ri-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of *globularis*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] **1.** A genus of gamopetalous herbs or small shrubs, of the order *Selaginaceæ*, including a dozen species of the Mediterranean region. They have small blue flowers in terminal globular heads, with irregularly lobed corolla, didynamous stamens, and an indehiscent one-celled and one-seeded fruit. *G. vulgaris*, a common species of southern Europe, is sometimes called the *globe-daisy*. The leaves of *G. Alypum* are used as a substitute for senna.

2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson*, 1840.

globularity (glob-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *globular* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being globular; globosity; sphericity. [Rare.]

globularly (glob'ū-lạ̈r-li), *adv.* In a globular or spherical form; spherically.

globularness (glob'ū-lạ̈r-nes), *n.* The quality of being globular; sphericity.

globule (glob'ūl), *n.* [< F. *globule* = Sp. *glóbulo* = Pg. It. *globulo*, < L. *globulus*, a little ball, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1.** A little globe or sphere; a small or minute body of matter of a spherical form.

> Hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physics*, a blood-disk or -corpuscle, or a lymph-corpuscle. (*b*) In *bot.*, the antheridium of *Characeæ*. (*c*) In *homeopathic med.*, a minute pill consisting of sugar of milk combined with the active principle of some drug.

globulet (glob'ū-let), *n.* [< *globule* + *-et*.] A little globule; a minute globular particle. *Crabb.*

globulin, globuline (glob'ū-lin), *n.* [< *globule* + *-in*², *-ine*².] **1.** The general name of a class of native proteids allied to the albumins, but distinguished from them by being insoluble in pure water. The globulins are soluble in weak acids and alkalis and dilute salt-solutions, but most of them are precipitated when their solutions are saturated with salt. They include vitellin, myosin, paraglobulin, and other bodies.

2. A protein body occurring, mixed with albumin, in the cells of the crystalline lens of the eye (whence it is also called *crystallin*). It resembles albumin, but differs from it in being precipitated from both acid and alkaline solutions by exact neutralization, and in being completely thrown down from its solutions by carbonic-acid gas.

3. In *bot.*, a name given by Turpin to starch-granules, and by Kieser to chlorophyl-granules, and now applied to such proteids as are soluble in a strong solution of salt, but not in pure water.

globulism (glob'ū-lizm), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ism*.] The practice of administering medicine in globules or very small pills: a term sometimes applied to the practice of homeopathy.

globulite (glob'ū-līt), *n.* [< *globule* + *-ite*².] In *lithol.*, the simplest and most rudimentary form developed in the process of devitrification. See that word. Globulites are very minute rounded bodies, destitute of crystalline structure. They retain the name *globulite* so long as they remain irregularly scattered about and disconnected from one another. When grouped together, they assume various forms to which names have been assigned, of which *cumulite* and *margarite* are the most important. See these words and *microlith*.

globulitic (glob-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *globulite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing globulites.

> Between these microlites, arranged in a basaltic fashion, could be detected a trace of pyroxene, apparently monoclinic, with considerable brownish glass and dark *globulitic* base. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVIII. 256.

Globulitic structure. See *rock-structures*, under *structure*.

globuloid (glob'ū-loid), *a.* [< L. *globulus*, a little ball (see *globule*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a globule or globules.

globulose (glob'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *globulous:* as, the *globulose* curassow, *Crax globulosa*. *Sclater*.

globulous (glob'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **globulosus*, < *globulus*, a little ball: see *globule*.] Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. [Rare.]

> The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

globulousness (glob'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being globulous. [Rare.]

> The same drops will retain the same figure on stone, or iron, yet they will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it, though gold be a far drier body than wood. *Boyle*, Works, II. 664.

globus (glō'bus), *n.*; pl. *globi* (-bī). [L.: see *globe*.] **1.** A ball; a globe; a globose body. Specifically—**2.** In *her.*, same as *mound*.—**Globus hystericus**, in *pathol.*, a sensation in hysteria as of a ball fixed in the throat, supposed to be due to spasm of the esophagus.—**Globus major**, the head of the epididymis.—**Globus minor**, the tail of the epididymis.

globy (glō'bi), *a.* [< *globe* + *-y*¹.] Resembling or pertaining to a globe; round; orbicular.

> Your hair, whose *globy* rings
> He [Love] flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xxxvi.
>
> Torturing convulsions from his *globy* eyes
> Had almost drawn their spheres.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

glochidate, *a.* See *glochidiate*.

glochidia, *n.* Plural of *glochidium*.

glochidial (glō-kid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *glochidium* + *-al*.] Having the character of a glochidium; being in the encysted and quasi-parasitic stage, as the larva of some lamellibranchs, known as a *glochidium*.

glochidiate, glochidate (glō-kid'i-āt, glok'i-dāt), *a.* [< *glochis* (with assumed stem **glochid-*) or *glochidium* + *-ate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, barbed at the tip, as a hair or bristle.

glochidious (glō-kid'i-us), *a.* Same as *glochidiate*.

glochidium (glō-kid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *glochidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *γλώχ-ις* (*γλωχ-*), only in pl. *γλῶχες*, the beard of corn, *γλωχίς*, a projecting point (see *glochis*), + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name given to the young of certain fresh-water mussels, as *Unio* and *Anodonta*, which are hatched in the gills of the parent, and were at one time supposed to be parasites. *Rathke*, 1797.—**2.** In *bot.*, a hair-like appendage to the massulæ of heterosporous *Filicineæ*, by which the massulæ attach themselves to the macrospores after both have been discharged into the water.

glochis (glō'kis), *n.*; pl. *glochines* (-ki-nēz). [NL., < Gr. *γλωχίς*, *γλωχίν* (*γλωχιν-*), a projecting point. Cf. *glochidium*.] In *entom.*, a barbed point; a spine or mucro furnished with one or more barbs slanting backward.

glod†, **glodet.** Obsolete strong preterit of *glide*. *Chaucer*.

glœa (glē'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue; cf. *γλοιός*, glue, gluten: see *glue*.] Animal mucilage; a cohesive mucoid substance secreted by many low animals, as protozoans, forming a protective case or investment, as a tube, shield, or lorica. See *zoöglœa*.

Glœocapsa (glē-ō-kap'sạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, + L. *capsa*, a case: see *glœa* and *case*².] A genus of bluish-green algæ, comprising fresh-water and marine species. The plants consist of spherical cells united into families and surrounded by a gelatinous substance which forms concentric layers. They are reproduced by cell-division, which takes place in all directions. According to Schwendener's theory, species of this genus constitute the gonidia of certain genera of lichens.

glœocapsin (glē-ō-kap'sin), *n.* [< *Glœocapsa* + *-in*².] A red or blue coloring matter found in *Glœocapsa* and some other algæ.

glœocapsoid (glē-ō-kap'soid), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Glœocapsa:* said of the gonidia of certain lichens.

gloiocarp (gloi'ō-kärp), *n.* [For reg. **glœocarp*, < Gr. *γλοία*, glue, *γλοιός*, n., gum, gluten, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the quadruple spore of some algals. *Imp. Dict.*

glome[1]†, **glombe**†, *v. i.* Middle English forms of *gloom* or *glum*.

glome[2] (glōm), *n.* [< L. *glomus*, a ball or clue of yarn, etc., akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **1.** A bottom of thread. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** In *bot.*, same as *glomerule*, 2 (*b*).

glomerate (glom'ę-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glomerated*, ppr. *glomerating*. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare* (> Pg. *glomerar* = OF. *glomerer*), wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as threads; conglomerate. [Rare.]

II.† *intrans.* To wind; twist.

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 68.

glomerate (glom'ę-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *glomerado*, < L. *glomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *anat.*, conglomerate: an epithet specifically applied to the structure of ordinary glands, such as the salivary, lacrymal, mammary, or pancreatic: opposed to *conglobate*. See *gland*, 1.—**2.** In *bot.*, compactly clustered; gathered into a head or heap; growing in massive forms or in dense clusters.—**3.** In *entom.*, gathered in one or more spots or lines: applied to dots, punctures, etc.

glomeration† (glom-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *glomeratio*(*n-*), < *glomerare*, wind or form into a ball: see *glomerate*.] Conglomeration.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 832.

glomerel†, *n.* [Also *glomerell*; ME. *glomerel*, < OF. *glomerel* (ML. *glomerellus*, also *glomerarius*); < *glomery*, q. v.] **1.** A pupil in a school of glomery attached to the University of Cambridge in the middle ages.

The *glomerels* constituted a body distinct from the scholars of the University.
Mullinger, Univ. of Cambridge, i. 226.

The master of glomery exercised over his *glomerells* the usual jurisdiction of regent masters over their scholars.
Peacock, On the Statutes.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a commissioner appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. *Wharton.*

glomerid (glom'ę-rid), *n.* One of the *Glomeridæ*.

Glomeridæ (glō-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glomeris* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognathous or diplopodous myriapods, having 12 or 13 segments of the body, from 17 to 21 legs, and a hard chitinous integument. They can roll themselves into a ball, whence the name. The species are known as *wood-lice*, *pill-worms*, and *pill-millepeds*.

Glomeridia (glom-ę-rid'i-ą), *n. pl.* A group of myriapods. *Brandt*, 1833.

Glomeris (glom'ę-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] A genus of millepeds, typical of the family *Glomeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.

glomerous (glom'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *glomerosus*, round, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] Gathered or formed into a ball or round mass. *Blount.*

glomerulate (glō-mer'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ate*[1].] Arranged in small clusters. Also *glomerulose*.

glomerule (glom'ę-röl), *n.* [< NL. *glomerulus*, dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **1.** A glomerulus.

The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a *glomerule*. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 220.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A cymose inflorescence condensed into the form of a head, as in the flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and globe-thistle. (*b*) A soredium. *Hoblyn.* Also *glome*. (*c*) In certain *Ustilagineæ*, a cluster of spores which cohere together.

glomeruli, *n.* Plural of *glomerulus*.

glomeruliferous (glō-mer-ō-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glomerulus* (see *glomerule*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenology*, bearing soredia, or clusters of cells chiefly gonidia; sorediferous.

glomerulonephritis (glō-mer″ō-lō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

glomerulose (glō-mer'ō-lōs), *a.* [< *glomerule* + *-ose*.] Same as *glomerulate*.

Haplogonidia, the most frequent, simple, of a protococcoid form, or sometimes *glomerulose* (as in granuloso-leprose thalli). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

glomerulus (glō-mer'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *glomeruli* (-lī). [NL., masc., dim. of L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), neut., a ball or clue of yarn, etc.: see *glome*[2].] **1.** A small ball, as of yarn or something resembling it. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, a capillary plexus; a conglomeration, congeries, or rete of minute vessels or nerves, or both; in particular, the vascular glomerulus of the kidney (see below).

The clear round spaces, scattered about; these are sections of Malpighian capsules. Some may be seen to lodge a granular mass (*glomerulus*).
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 152.

3. One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. *Cooke's Manual.*—**Glomerulus arteriococcygeus**, the coccygeal arterial glomerule: Arnold's name of Luschka's gland. See *coccygeal gland*, under *gland*.—**Olfactory glomeruli**, round nests of small ganglion-cells in the ventral part of the olfactory bulb.—**Vascular glomerulus** of the kidney, a Malpighian tuft, the plexus of capillaries of the Malpighian bodies. See cut under *Malpighian*.

glomery†, *n.* [ME., a word found, with its derivative *glomerel*, q. v., appar. only in the records of the University of Cambridge; a var. of *glamery*, *glaumery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, more orig. *gramery*, *gramary*, etc., used in the deflected sense of 'enchantment,' but orig. identical with *grammar*: see *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*.] Grammar: a form of the word used in the middle ages at the University of Cambridge.—**Master of or in glomery**, the head of the grammar schools affiliated in the middle ages with the University of Cambridge.

glommet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *gloom* and *glum*.

glonoin (glō-nō'in), *n.* [Formation not obvious.] A name given to concentrated nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine.

Glonoin was useful in $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. dose.
Medical News, LIII. 709.

glood†. An obsolete strong preterit of *glide*.

gloom (glöm), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) *gloam*; the noun is not found in ME.; AS. *glōm* (found but once), twilight; appar. with noun-formative *-m* (as in *bloom*[1], *doom*, etc.), < *glōwan*, glow (taken in a weaker sense, 'glimmer, shine dimly'): see *glow*, and see further under *gloom*, *v.*] **1.** Dim, glimmering shade; deep twilight; cheerless obscurity; darkness: as, the *gloom* of a forest.

Where glowing embers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, i. 80.

Flinging the *gloom* of yesternight
On the white day. *Tennyson*, Memory.

Hence—**2.** A dark place. [Rare and poetical.]

Where trees half check the light with trembling shades,
Close in deep *glooms*, or open clear in glades.
Savage, The Wanderer, iv.

3. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind; dejection, melancholy, sullenness, and the like, or an aspect indicative of such feelings.

You shall not chase my *gloom* away!
There's such a charm in melancholy
I would not if I could be gay. *Rogers*, To ——.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful *gloom* of yours
No presage, but the same mistrustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A depressing or disheartening condition of affairs; a dismal aspect or prospect.

A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevail by turns; the nation loses its relish for peace and prosperity.
Burke, Present Discontents.

Commingled with the *gloom* of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss drew like eclipse.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.

5. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the drying-oven.=**Syn. 1.** *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, etc. See *darkness*.—**3.** Depression, melancholy, sadness.

gloom (glöm), *v.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloam* (*glum*, and Sc. *gloum*, *glump*); < ME. *glomen* (perhaps < AS. **glōmian*, implied in the verbal n. *glōmung*: see *glooming*), ME. also (in forms which are more particularly the source of *glum*, *v.*) *glommen*, *gloumben*, *glowmben*, frown, look sullen, = Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare; cf. MLG. *glomen*, LG. *glummen*, *glömen*, make turbid, *glum*, turbid: see *glum*. The ME. verb may be of LG. or Scand. origin, but is ult. from the noun, AS. *glōm*, twilight: see *gloom*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To appear dimly; be seen in an imperfect or waning light; glimmer; be in darkness or obscurity.

She drew her casement-curtain by,
And glanced athwart the *glooming* flats.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The twilight is *glooming* upward out of the corners of the room. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

Cloaked and masked this murder *glooms*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 31.

2. To exhibit or produce a somber or melancholy feeling; appear sad, gloomy, or dismal; frown; lower.

It is of love as of fortune
That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune,
Which whilom wol on folke smyle
And *glombe* on hem an other while.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4356.

Now smyling smoothly, like to sommers day,
Now *glooming* sadly, so to cloke her matter;
Yet were her words but wynd, and all her teares but water. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 318.

'Twas therefore *gloomed* his rugged brow.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 17.

II. *trans.* **1.** To darken, or make dark, gloomy, or somber.

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

When dark December *glooms* the day,
And takes our Autumn joys away.
Scott, Marmion, v., Int.

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew *gloom'd* the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
Tennyson, The Letters.

2. To fill with gloom or despondency; make gloomy or sad.

Such a mood as that which lately *gloom'd*
Your fancy. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

gloomily (glö'mi-li), *adv.* In a gloomy manner; dimly; darkly; dismally; sullenly.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death; where, *gloomily* retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce.
Thomson, Summer, l. 268.

gloominess (glö'mi-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy; obscurity; darkness; dismalness; dejection; sullenness.

Deep was the dungeon, and as dark as night
When neither moon nor stars befriend the skies:
But Charls looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 81.

The English are naturally fanciful, and very often disposed, by that *gloominess* and melancholy of temper which is so frequent in our nation, to many wild notions and visions, to which others are not so liable. *Spectator*, No. 419.

glooming (glö'ming), *n.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *gloaming*, twilight, in imitation of which the E. form has been revived; < ME. **gloming* (not found), < AS. *glōmung* (once, glossing L. *crepusculum*), improp. **glōmmung*, twilight, a verbal n., presupposing a verb **glōmian*, < *glōm*, twilight, gloom: see *gloom*, *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *gloam*, *gloaming*.] Twilight; gloaming. [Rare and poetical.]

When the faint *glooming* in the sky
First lightened into day.
Abp. Trench, To my Godchild.

The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

glooming (glö'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *gloom*, *v.*] Dim; gloomy; dismal; lowering.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. A 1.

His glistring armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings;
The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

gloomish (glö'mish), *a.* [< *gloom* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish*, *glumpish*.] Gloomy. *Davies.*

With tooie sharp poincted wee boarde and perced his owne light
That stood in his lowring front *gloommish* malieted oniye.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 649.

gloomth (glömth), *n.* [< *gloom* + *-th*.] Gloominess. [Rare.]

The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals.
Walpole, Letters, III. 40.

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and *gloomth*, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornelis's ball room.
Walpole, Letters, III. 331.

gloomy (glö'mi), *a.* [=MLG. *glomich*, turbid; as *gloom* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *glummy*.] **1.** Thickly shaded; cheerlessly obscure; shadowy; dark; somber.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade.
Milton, P. L., x. 716.

2. Affected with, characterized by, or expressing gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; depressed or depressing; melancholy; doleful: as, a *gloomy* countenance; a *gloomy* prospect.

All shall look outwardly gay and happy, and all within shall be joyless and *gloomy*. *Bp. Porteous*, Works, I. xlii.

It happened about this time that public matters looked very *gloomy*. *Addison*, A Friend of Maukind.

Chronic ailments make *gloomy* a life most favourably circumstanced. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 71.

=**Syn. 1.** Dim, dusky, cloudy, cheerless, lowering. See *darkness*.—**2.** *Morose*, *Splenetic*, etc. (see *sullen*); sad, melancholy, downcast, depressed, disheartened, dispirited, despondent, down-hearted; disheartening, dispiriting, threatening, doleful.

glop (glop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *glopped*, ppr. *glopping*. [Var. of *glope*.] To stare. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

glopet, *v. i.* [ME. *glopen* = OFries. *glūpa* = MD. *gloepen*, *glupen*, *gluypen*, watch, lie in wait for, D. *gluipen*, sneak, = LG. *glupen*, look askance at; cf. *gloppen*.] To gaze in alarm; be terrified.

The god man glyfte with that glam & *gloped* for noyse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 849.

glopet, *n.* [ME.; < *glope*, *v.*] Astonishment; fear.

O, my hart is rysand in a *glope*.
For this nobylle tythand thou shalle have a droppe. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 146.

glopnet, *v.* Same as *gloppen*.

glopnedly, *adv.* [ME., < *glopned*, pp. of *glopnen* (see *gloppen*), + *-ly*2.] In fear or astonishment.

Ful erly those aungeles this hathel thay ruthen,
& *glopnedly* on Godez halue gart hym vpryse. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 896.

gloppen (glop'n), *v.* [< ME. *glopnen*, < Icel. *glūpna*, look downcast; a secondary form of the verb represented by *glope*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in fear; gaze in alarm or astonishment; look downcast. [Prov. Eng.]

Thane *glopnede* the glotone and giorede un-faire . . .
He gapede. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

II. *trans.* To terrify; astonish; surprise. [Prov. Eng.]

Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordez! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2580.

glore (glōr), *v. i.* [Also in var. (dial.) form *glour*, *glower*, q. v.; < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*: see *glare*1.] To glare; glower.

Why *glore* thyn eyea in thy heade? Why waggeat thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry? *Palsgrave*, Acoiaatus. (*Halliwell*.)

Sometimes it hap't, a greedy guli
Wonld get hia gullet cram'd ao full
As t' make him *glore* and gasp for wind. *T. Ward*, England's Reformation, ii.

gloria (glō'ri-ą), *n.* [L., glory: see *glory*.] **1.** In *liturgics*, the great doxology (Gloria in Excelsis) or the lesser doxology (Gloria Patri). See below.

I show myself demurely in my seat in the village church, bowing at the *Glorias*, or kneeling with my face hid in my hands. *W. H. Mallock*, New Republic, iv. 2.

2. A musical setting of one of these doxologies.—**3.** In general, a doxology or ascription of praise.—**4.** In *eccles. art*, a glory: often incorrectly used for *halo* or *aureole*.—**Gloria in Excelsis**, the hymn or chant beginning in Latin with the words *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* (Glory in the highest to God), and in the English version with *Glory be to God on high*. The first two clauses are given in Luke ii. 14, as sung by angels; and both this shorter form, as sung in churches in early times and still in use in some Oriental offices, and the enlarged form are therefore known as the *angelic hymn*. In some Eastern liturgies it stands at the beginning of the eucharistic office. In Western rites it is found at the beginning of mass, after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, as in the Roman missal, and also in the Use of Sarum and in the Anglican Prayer-Book of 1549. In revisions of the Anglican Prayer-Book since 1552 it has stood at the end of the Communion Office, after communion and a prayer of thanksgiving. In the American Prayer-Book it is also an alternate to the Gloria Patri after the last psalm at Morning and Evening Prayer. In the Greek Church it is used after the psalms called lauds (αἶνοι) toward the end of the matin service, and at compiin (ἀπόδειπνον) after Psalm cxliii. Also called, especially in the Eastern Church, the *great doxology*.—**Gloria Patri**, the short hymn, "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." (In the Latin form, "Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in sæcula sæculorum. Amen.") This ascription has been used since very early times in both the Eastern and Western churches. Also called the *lesser doxology*.—**Gloria Tibi**, the brief doxology—in Latin, "Gloria tibi, Domine"; in the English version, "Glory be to thee, O Lord"—said after the announcement of the liturgical gospel in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. In the Eastern Church the form is, "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory to thee" (δόξα σοι, Κύριε, δόξα σοι), and this is repeated after the gospel. In the East the Gloria Tibi is as old as the fifth century or older; in the West it is not mentioned till later.

gloriable†, (glō'ri-ą-bl), *a.* [< *glory* + *-able*.] Glorious, or to be gloried in.

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which, indeed, was rare and *gloriable*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

gloriation† (glō-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *gloriation* = It. *gloriazione*, < L. *gloriatio*(*n*-), a boasting, < *gloriari*, boast, glory: see *glory*, *v.*] A state or the act of glorying; a sense of triumph; vainglory.

Glory, or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind, is the passion which proceedeth from the imagination or conception of onr own power above the power of him that contendeth with us. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, ix. § 1.

gloried† (glō'rid), *a.* [< *glory* + *-ed*2.] Held in glory or honor; honored.

If old respect,
As I suppoae, towarda your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, . . . say if he be here. *Milton*, S. A., l. 334.

glorification (glō″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *glorification* = Sp. *glorificacion* = Pg. *glorificação* = It. *glorificazione*, < LL. *glorificatio*(*n*-), < *glorificare*, glorify: see *glorify*.] **1.** The act of glorifying, or of ascribing glory and honor to a person or thing.

Not a few others, it must be owned, indulged in the high-flown *glorification* of the reign of peace to come because the Exhibition was the special enterprise of the Prince Consort, and they had a natural aptitude for the production of courtly stralns. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxi.

Contemporary foreigners . . . are unanimous in their *glorification* of Henry's personal and mental gifts. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

2. An ascription of glory; a formula of glorifying; specifically, a gloria or doxology.

In their tabernacle and in the temple, which were their places of worship, they offered sacrifice and aang hymns and praisea and *glorifications* of God. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 2.

The *glorification* in the close was in common, to Father, Son, and Holy Ghoat. *Waterland*, Works, V. 381.

3. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation to honor and dignity.

By contynnel ascendynge and descendynge, by the which it is snblymed to so myche hignes of *glorificacioun*, it schal come that it schal be a medicyn incorruptible almoost as heuene aboue. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

We all look for the *glorification*, not only of our souls, but bodies, in the life to come. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xix.

4. A celebration or jubilation: as, to hold a *glorification* over a victory. [Colloq.]

glorifier (glō'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* One who glorifies, extols, or ascribes glory and honor to a person or thing.

That, too [the gymnasium], haa been tested thoroughly, and even the most enthusiaatic of its early *glorifiers* are now ready to admit that it has been found wanting. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 344.

glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glorified*, ppr. *glorifying*. [< ME. *glorifien*, < OF. *glorifier*, F. *glorifier* = Pr. *glorifiar*, *glorificar* = Sp. Pg. *glorificar* = It. *glorificare*, < LL. *glorificare*, glorify, < *glorificus*, full of glory, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or ascribe glory or honor to; magnify and exalt with praises.

Right so ahal youre light lighten bifore men, that they may aeen youre goode werkes and *glorifie* youre fader that is in hevene. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

And when ye people saw it they maruailed & *glorified* God, whiche had given auch power to men. *Bible of* 1551, Mat. ix. 8.

You rid, you spurr'd him,
And *glorified* your wits, the more ye wrong'd him. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2. To make glorious; oxalt to a stato of glory.

The God of our fathers hath *glorified* his Son Jcaus. Acts iii. 13.

And now, O Father, *glorify* thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. John xvii. 5.

Nothing
More *glorifies* the noble and the valiant
Than to deapise contempt. *Beau. and Fl.*, Lawa of Candy, iii. 2.

3. To raise to a higher quality, condition, or consideration; make finer; improve; embellish; refine.

To *glorify* a Wall
With tapestry seats is womaniah, say I. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 54.

Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier, . . . have known how to *glorify* common life and every-day people with the charm of romance. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

II.† *intrans.* To vaunt; boast; exult.

Of thia mayst thou *glorifie*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 186.

gloriole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *gloriole*, < L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory: see *glory*. For the sense, cf. *aureole*.] A glory.

Sappho, with that *gloriole*
Of ebon hair on calmëd brows. *Mrs. Browning*, Vision of Poets.

Gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'są), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *gloriosus*, glorious: see *glorious*.] A genus of tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, with opposite or whorled leaves terminating in tendrils by which they climb, and with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers. There are three species, of tropical Asia and Africa, cultivated in greenhouses.

Flower of *Gloriosa superba*.

glorioser† (glō-ri-ō'sėr), *n.* [Irreg. as *glorioso* + *-er*1.] A boaster.

Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes, and prattling *gloriosers* the smallest performance of courage. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 82.

glorioso† (glō-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [It.: see *glorious*.] A boaster; a glorioser. *Davies*.

Some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland. *Fuller*, Worthies, Devon (I. 284).

glorious (glō'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *glorious*, *glorius*, < OF. *glorios*, *glorious*, *glorieus*, F. *glorieux* = Pr. *glorios* = Sp. Pg. It. *glorioso*, < L. *gloriosus*, full of glory, famous, renowned, full of boasting, boastful, vainglorious, < *gloria*, glory, fame, vainglory: see *glory*.] **1.** Full of glory; characterized by attributes, qualities, or achievements that are worthy of or receive glory; of exalted excellence or splendor; illustrious; resplendent.

Yet will I not this Work of mine glue o're.
The Labour's great; my Courage yet is more; . . .
Ther's nothing *Glorious* but is hard to get. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

A *glorious* Church is like a Magnificent Feast. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 34.

Glorious my lover was unto my sight,
Most beautiful. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

2†. Full of boasting; boastful; vainglorious; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious gifts and foundations are like sacrifices without salt, and but the painted sepulchres of alms. *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

Come, y' are a *glorious* ruffian, and run proud
Of the King's headlong gracea. *Chapman*, Busay d'Ambois, iii. 1.

He brings with him . . . the name of a soldier; which how well and how soon he hath earned, would in me seem *glorious* to rehearse. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

3†. Eager for, or striving after, glory or distinction.

Most miserable
Is the desire that's *glorious*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

I am not watchful to do ill,
Nor *glorious* to pursue it still. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

4. Recklessly jolly; hilarious; elated: generally applied to a tipsy person. [Colloq.]

Kinga may be blest, but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

=**Syn. 1.** Preëminent, distinguished, famous, magnificent, grand, splendid, radiant, brilliant.

gloriously (glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gloriously*, *gloryouslieke*; < *glorious* + *-ly*2.] In a glorious or illustrious manner. (*a*) With great renown, dignity, or magnificence; illustriously; splendidly.

And al the puple joyede in alle thingis that weren *gloriously* don of him. *Wyclif*, Luke xiii. 17 (Oxf.).

The glose [gloss] *gloryousliche* was wryte wyth a gyit penne. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 15.

The house is most magnificently built without, nor less *gloriously* furnish'd within. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

(*b*†) Boastfully; vauntingly; ostentatiously.

By this hand, I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

(*c*) Hilariously; with reckless jollity.

Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bida!
Gloriously drunk obey th' important call! *Cowper*, Task, iv. 510.

gloriousness (glō'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gloriousnesse*; < *glorious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being glorious.

Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himaelfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of hia new bodye. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xv.

glory (glō'ri), *n.*; pl. *glories* (-riz). [< ME. *glory*, *glorie* = D. *glorie* = G. Dan. *glorie* = Sw. *gloria*, glory, halo, < OF. *glorie*, later *gloire*, F. *gloire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *gloria*, < L. *gloria*, glory, fame, renown, praise, honor, pride, vaunting, boasting, prob. orig. **cloria*, **closia*, nearly = Gr. κλέος

(*κλεϝεσ-), rumor, report, fame, glory, = Russ. *slava*, fame, glory (> ult. E. *Slav*, *Slave*[1], *slave*[2], q. v.), = Skt. *çravas*, glory; akin to L. *in-clutus*, *in-clitus*, renowned, famous (= Gr. κλυτός = Skt. *çruta*, renowned, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*), *cluen(t-)s*, *clien(t-)s*, a dependent, a client (> ult. E. *client*); all from the verb repr. by L. *cluere*, hear oneself spoken of, be reported or esteemed, = Gr. κλύειν, hear, hear oneself spoken of, = Russ. *slumate*, hear, = Skt. √ *çru*, hear: see *loud*.] **1.** Exalted praise, honor, or distinction accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honorable fame; renown; celebrity.

> In this faire wize they traveild long yfere,
> Through many hard assayes which did betide;
> Of which he honour still away did beare,
> And spred his *glory* through all countryes wide.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

He [Edward III.] never won great Battel, of which he won many, but he presently gave the *Glory* of it to God by publick Thanksgiving. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 133.

The paths of *glory* lead but to the grave. *Gray*, Elegy.

His Majesty would send a great force from home to recover the tarnished *glory* of the British arms, and to drive the French out of the Americas.
Thackeray, Virginians, I. 169.

2. A state of greatness or renown; exaltation; magnificence; pomp.

Tyrus, now called Sur (whose *glorie* is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Essay and Ezechiel).
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

They thought that the days of their ancient *glory* were about to return, and that they were to renew their career of triumph over the unbelievers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 102.

3. Brightness; splendor; luster; brilliancy.

There is one *glory* of the sun, and another *glory* of the moon, and another *glory* of the stars: for one star differeth from another star in *glory*. 1 Cor. xv. 41.

Made them [the hills] aflame with a *glory* beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, II. 301.

4. The eternal splendor and happiness of heaven; celestial bliss.

> Here be tears of perfect moan
> Wept for thee in Helicon, . . .
> Whilst thou, bright saint, high sit'st in *glory*.
> *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

The souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, and do immediately pass into *glory*.
Shorter Catechism, ans. 37.

5. Distinguished honor or ornament; that of which one boasts or may boast; that of which one is or may be proud; peculiar distinction; pride.

> During which time her powre she did display
> Through all this Realme, the *glory* of her sex,
> And first taught men a woman to obay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 20.

Babylon, the *glory* of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. Isa. xiii. 19.

His disgrace is to be called boy; but his *glory* is to subdue men. *Shak.*, L. L. L., I. 2.

This [binocular perspective] is artificially given only in the stereoscope, and is the *glory* of this little instrument.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 144.

6. An attribute, adjunct, characteristic, quality, or action that renders glorious or illustrious: chiefly in the plural: as, the *glories* of a great reign; the *glories* of the stage.

Dr. Proudie . . . had begun to look up to archiepiscopal splendour, and the *glories* of Lambeth, or at any rate of Bishopthorpe. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, iii.

The tall amaryllis puts forth crimson and yellow *glories* in the fields, rivaling the pomp of King Solomon.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

7. A state of glorying; exultant elation; vainglory.

I will punish . . . the *glory* of his high looks.
Isa. x. 12.

In military commanders and soldiers, vain *glory* is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another.
Bacon, Vain Glory (ed. 1887).

> A little *glory* in a soldier's mouth
> Is well-becoming.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, I. 1.

There is a certain robust felicity about old Hobbes's saying that it [laughter] is a sudden *glory*, or sense of eminency above others and our former selves.
Dr. John Brown, John Leech.

8†. Pride of purpose; laudable ambition.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sir P. Sidney.*

9. In *religious symbolism*, a mark of great dignity, consisting of a combination of the nimbus and the aureola—that is, of the luminous halo (nimbus) encircling the head of the Deity, of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, and more rarely and less properly of saints, etc., and the radiance or luminous emanation (aureola) encompassing the whole person. Popularly, it is frequently confounded with the nimbus. See *aureola*, *nimbus*.

> But every knight beheld his fellow's face
> As in a *glory*.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

10. A concentered burst of sunlight through clouds, as after a storm; a sunburst; a luminous glow of reflected light upon clouds.

It seems possible that *glories* may be due to a cause somewhat analogous to that which produces the spurious rainbows.
Tait, Light, § 167.

Glory.—Figure of Christ, façade of Cathedral of Angoulême, France; 12th century.

Circle of glory, in *her.* See *circle*.—**Hand of glory.** See *hand*.—**Order of Glory** (*Nishan Iftikar*), an order of the Ottoman empire, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1831.—**To be in one's glory**, to be in the full gratification of one's pride, vanity, taste, notion, or hobby.—**Syn. 1.** *Fame*, *Renown*, *Honor*, *Glory*. *Fame* is simply report, repute, whereby one is made widely known for what one is, does, etc.; it may be good or bad, and is thus essentially the same as *celebrity*: as, an evil *fame* attaches to all traitors. *Renown* expresses the same idea through the notion that one is named again and again by the same persons and continually by new persons; it may be bad, but is generally good. *Fame* may be a weak word, but *renown* is always strong. *Honor* is the least external of these words, indicating often only a respectful frame of mind toward another: as, to hold one in *honor*. The word, however, sometimes has the meaning of a wide and excellent *fame*. It is the only one of the series that means acts or words of tribute. *Glory* is superlative *fame* or *honor*, but not necessarily of wide extent. See *famous*.

It is usual for us, when we would take off from the *fame* and reputation of an action, to ascribe it to vainglory, and a desire of *fame* in the actor.
Addison, Spectator, No. 255.

> Who, for the poor *renown* of being smart,
> Would leave a sting within a brother's heart.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, I. 113.

In lark and nightingale we see what *honor* hath humility.
Montgomery, Humility.

> I have touch'd the highest point of all my greatness;
> And, from that full meridian of my *glory*,
> I haste now to my setting. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

glory[1] (glō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gloried*, ppr. *glorying*. [< ME. *glorien*, < OF. *glorier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gloriar* = It. *gloriare*, < L. *gloriari*, glory, boast, < *gloria*, glory, vaunting: see *glory*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exult; rejoice: always with *in*.

Thou *gloriest in* the name and title of a Christyan man: why yeldest thou not unto Christ that thou owest him by reason of thy profession? *J. Udall*, On Mark xii.

Glory ye *in* his holy name. Ps. cv. 3.

To be "perplext in faith" is one thing, to *glory in* perplexity is another. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

2. To be boastful; exult arrogantly: always with *in*.

The human reason and judgment . . . is too apt to boast, and *glory in* itself. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

The Jews had the wisdom of their Traditions which they *gloried in*, and despised the Son of God himself when he came to alter them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

II.† *trans.* To make glorious; glorify; magnify and honor.

> The troop
> That *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng., p. 118.

> How he that *glories* Heaven with an honour
> Covets to glorify himself with honesty.
> *R. Davenport*, City Night-Cap, i.

glory[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *gloryyn*, < **glore* (cf. *gloarfat*, *glory-fat*), a var. of *glair*, Sc. *glaur*, mud, filth: see *glair*, *glaur*.] To defile; make dirty.

Glorryn, or wythe onclene thynge defoylyn [var. *defylyn*], maculo, deturpo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 199.

glory-hole (glō'ri-hōl), *n.* **1.** An opening through which the interior of a furnace can be seen and reached.—**2.** A place for hiding away things prized; also, a cupboard for domestic utensils, as brooms, etc. [Colloq. and provincial.]

You can bring out your old ribbon-box. . . . It's a charity to clear out your *glory-holes* once in a while.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, We Girls.

glory-pea (glō'ri-pē), *n.* A plant of the genus *Clianthus*.

gloset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *gloze* (and of *gloss*[2]).

glosert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *glozer* (and of *glosser*[2]).

gloss[1] (glos), *n.* [Not in ME.; < Icel. *glossi*, a blaze (cf. *glys*, finery, = ODan. *glis*, glimmer), = Sw. dial. *glåsa*, a glowing, dawning, becoming light, = MHG. *glose*, a glow, gleam; with the verb Sw. dial. *glossa*, glow, shine, = MLG. *glosen* = MHG. *glosen*, also *glosten*, G. dial. *glosten*, glow, shine; an extension, with verb-formative *-s*, of Icel. *glōa* = Sw. Dan. *glo* = E. *glow*: see *glow*. In the fig. sense (def. 2) the word blends with *gloss*[2], 3.] **1.** A superficial lustrous smoothness, with soft changing reflections, due to the nature of the material, as distinguished from *polish*, which is artificially produced; in general, any glistening smoothness, natural or artificial: as, the *gloss* of satin, of hair, of paint, etc.

Our garments, being, as they were, drenched in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and *glosses*.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

> Her hair
> In *gloss* and hue the chestnut, when the shell
> Divides threefold to show the fruit within.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

The glazing operation is performed entirely by the friction of any smooth substance upon the cloth; and to render the *gloss* brighter, a small quantity of bleached wax is previously rubbed over the surface. *Ure*, Dict., I. 575.

Hence—**2.** External show; a specious appearance or representation.

> The over-daring Talbot
> Hath sullied all his *gloss* of former honour.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society, Pref.

> All that gives *gloss* to sin, all gay
> Light folly, past with youth away.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 9.

Goat's-hair gloss. See *goat*[1].

gloss[1] (glos), *v. t.* [< *gloss*[1], *n.*] **1.** To give a superficial luster to; make smooth and shining: as, to *gloss* cloth; to *gloss* a horse's coat. Hence—**2.** To impart a specious appearance to; hide under a smooth false show.

Christians have handsomely *glossed* the deformity of death. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

> *Gloss* o'er my failings, paint me with a grace
> That Love beholds, put meaning in my face.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VIII. 230.

gloss[2] (glos), *n.* [In ME. *glose* (see *gloze*); the mod. E. *gloss* is directly from the LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign difficult word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation.] **1.** A word in the text of an author, especially a foreign author, requiring explanation. [Rare.]—**2.** The explanation, translation, or definition of such a word; an explanatory note or remark upon some word or passage in a text, especially one written in the margin, or, as was the practice with the earliest glosses, between the lines. Such glosses, usually as explanations of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew words in the vernacular Teutonic, Celtic, or Romanic tongues, or as Latin equivalents of words in these tongues, abound in medieval literature, and are philologically among its most important remains.

The works touching books are two; first, libraries; . . . secondly, new editions of authors, with more correct impressions, more faithful translations, more profitable *glosses*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 108.

> There's something in thy looks I cannot read;
> [Prithee be] thy own *gloss*, and make me know
> That doubtful text. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

The Parlament, he saith, made thir Covnant like Manna, agreeable to every mans Palat. This is another of his *glosses* upon the Covnant. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

We can only conceive that the line must have been added as a *gloss* in some copy, printed or manuscript, which was consulted by Quirini.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 347.

Hence—**3.** An artfully misleading or false explanation.

> They could wrest,
> Pervert, and poison all they hear, or see,
> With senseless *glosses*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Int.

> These with false *Glosses* feed their own Ill-nature,
> And turn to Libel what was meant a Satire.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, Epil.

Sacred glosses, notes appended to words or phrases occurring in the Scriptures. *Gloss* is sometimes used to designate a glossary or collection of such notes. There are two famous collections of ancient glosses on the Vulgate, the *Glossa Ordinaria* and the *Glossa Interlinearis*.—**Syn. 2.** *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

gloss[2] (glos), *v.* [In ME. *glosen* (see *gloze*, *v.*); < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2], *n.* In the fig. use (def. 2),

the word touches *gloss*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To explain by a gloss or marginal note; translate; hence, to render clear and evident by comments; illustrate; comment upon.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

There is another collection of proverbs made by the Marquis of Santillana. They are, however, neither rhymed nor *glossed*, but simply arranged in alphabetical order. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 341.

There are several Latin manuscripts *glossed* more or less copiously with explanatory Irish words.
Encyc. Brit., V. 305.

Hence—2. To give a specious appearance to; render specious and plausible; palliate by fabricated representation.

You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To comment; write or make explanatory remarks.

But no man can *glosse* upon this text after that manner; for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philos. Cabbala, iii.

glossa (glos'ạ), *n.*; pl. *glossæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, the tongue: see *gloss*[2], *n.*] 1. In *anat.*, the tongue.—2. In *entom.*, an appendage of the ligula, situated at its tip, which may be median and single or paired with a fellow, and may be placed between lateral paraglossæ. See cut under *mouth-part*.

glossagra (glo-sag'rạ), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄγρα, seizure, as in πόδαγρα, the gout in the feet (see *podagra*), whence used in other compounds (*chiragra*, etc.) as meaning 'gout.'] Same as *glossalgia*.

glossalgia (glo-sal'ji-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, neuralgia in the tongue.

glossan, glossin (glos'ạn, -in), *n.* [Cf. *glassock*.] Local English names of the coalfish. Also *glassin, glashan, glassock*.

glossanthrax (glo-san'thraks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + ἄνθραξ, a carbuncle.] A disease in horses and cattle characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

glossaria, *n.* Plural of *glossarium*.

glossarial (glo-sā'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *glossary* + *-al*.] Relating to, connected with, or of the nature of a glossary.

In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur.
Boswell, Advertisement to Shakespeare.

glossarian (glo-sā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-an*.] A glossarist.

The qualifications of the ideal *glossarian*.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 145.

glossarist (glos'ạ-rist), *n.* [< *glossary* + *-ist*.] 1. A writer of a gloss or commentary.

The *glossarist* cites that passage of the Electra apropos of which we know that Aristophanes wrote his comment.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 160.

2. One who prepares or compiles a glossary.

glossarium (glo-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *glossaria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue. Cf. *glossary*.] In *entom.*, the long slender labrum of a mosquito or other predatory dipterous insect.

glossary (glos'ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *glossaries* (-riz). [= F. *glossaire* = Sp. *glosario* = Pg. It. *glossario* = G. *glossar*, < LL. *glossarium*, a glossary, < *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] A collection of glosses or explanations of words, especially of words not in general use, as those of a dialect, a locality, or an art or science, or of particular words used by an old or a foreign author; a vocabulary or dictionary of limited scope.

He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no *glossary* to set him right.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

Shakespeare stands less in need of a *glossary* to most New Englanders than to many a native of the old country.
Lowell, Study Windows.

=Syn. *Dictionary, Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

Glossata (glo-sā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossatus*, tongued: see *glossate*.] A division of insects, containing those with suctorial mouth-parts and a spiral tongue between reflexed palpi, corresponding to the order *Lepidoptera*. *Fabricius*.

glossate (glos'āt), *a.* [< NL. *glossatus*, tongued, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] Having a tongue or glossa; in *entom.*, haustellate, as distinguished from mandibulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossata*.

glossator (glo-sā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *glossateur* (OF. *gloseor, gloscur*) = Sp. *glosador* = It. *glosatore, glossatore*, < ML. *glossator*, < *glossare*, gloss, explain, < LL. *glossa*, a gloss: see *gloss*[2].] 1. The writer of a gloss; a glossarist; a scholiast.

And if you ask how many will do it, courteous John Semeca, the learned *glossator*, will tell you.
Boyle, Works, VI. 311.

The whole verse is perhaps the addition of an allegorizing *glossator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 706.

The codified law—Manu and his *glossators*—embraced originally a much smaller body of usage than had been imagined. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 7.

2. Specifically, one of a class of jurists in the middle ages who wrote short notes or glosses on the *Corpus Juris Civilis*.

gloss-buffed (glos'buft), *a.* Buffed or polished on the wheel with rottenstone and oil, or with dry chalk.

glossectomy (glo-sek'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out, < ἐκτέμνειν, ἐκταμεῖν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the tongue.

glossed (glost), *p. a.* [Pp. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *entom.*, having a smooth and silky luster reflecting a color different from that of the surface on which it appears to be: as, *glossed* with white or blue. Such appearances are generally due to exceedingly minute hairs or points on the surface.

glosser[1] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-er*[1].] A polisher; one who gives a luster to something.

glosser[2] (glos'ėr), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *glozer* and *glossator*.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

Savigny . . . defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can; . . . [but,] without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that in explaining the Pandects . . . their deficiencies . . . must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience. *Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. i. § 72.

In both laws [civil and canon] the opinions of the *glossers* are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law or canon.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

glossful†, *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ful*.] Glossy; shining.

Clasping his well-strung limbs with *glossefull* steele.
Marston, Sophonisba, i. 2.

Glossic (glos'ik), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a language, + *-ic*.] A phonetic system of spelling invented by Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (which he calls *Nomic, i. e.*, 'customary'), in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its alphabetic form or detracting from its value. It is based on the principle of uniformly using for each sound the letter or digraph that happens to be most commonly used for such sound in the existing orthography. The following are the vowel notations with their equivalents in the system of this dictionary, and such of the consonant combinations as differ from those of that system. An inverted period after a vowel marks it as accented.

Glossic.	Dict.	Glossic.	Dict.	Glossic.	Dict.
ee	= ē	o	= o	ou	= ou
i	= ī	oa	= ō	eu	= ū
ai	= ā	u	= u	wh	= hw
e	= e	oo	= ö	dh	= ŦH
aa	= ä	uo	= û	r	= r *final*
a	= a	ei	= ī	r'	= r *initial*
au	= â	oi	= oi	rr'	= rr *medial*.

The following is a specimen of Glossic:

Ingglish Glosík konval·z whotev·er prosnunsiaí·shen iz inten·ded bei dhi reiter. Glosík buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar·t risee·vd aurthoa·ipi too aui reederz.
A. J. Ellis.

glossid (glos'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Glossidæ*.

Glossidæ (glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, the heart-cockles or heart-shells, typified by the genus *Glossus*. They have a cordiform shell with subspiral beaks, 2 cardinal and typically 2 lateral teeth in each valve, the muscular impressions narrow, and the pallial line simple. The species are not numerous. Also called *Isocardiidæ*.

glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

glossin, *n.* See *glossan*.

Glossina (glo-sī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + *-ina*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *G. morsitans* is the terrible tsetse-fly.—2. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*. *Phillips*, 1848.—3. A genus of pyralid moths: same as *Stericta*. *Guenée*, 1854.

glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being glossy; the luster or brightness of a smooth surface.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 606.

glossing (glos'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gloss*[1], *v.*] In *silk-manuf.*, an operation of twisting the hanks of silk, after dyeing, and when perfectly dry. They are given a stated and progressive tension, the object being to complete the separation of the double silk fiber into its constituent fibers and to add luster. Sometimes called *stringing*.

glossingly (glos'ing-li), *adv.* In a glossing manner; by way of or as a gloss.

Then she began *glossingly* to praise beauty.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Glossiptila (glo-sip'ti-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτίλον, down.] The typical genus of *Glossiptilinæ*. There is but one species, *G. ruficollis*, of Jamaica, formerly called *American hedge-sparrow* and now *rufous-throated tanager*. *P. L. Sclater*, 1856.

Glossiptilinæ (glo-sip-ti-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossiptila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Glossiptila*, containing guitguits with short, thick, conical, and scarcely curved bill.

glossist (glos'ist), *n.* [< *gloss*[2] + *-ist*.] A writer of glosses; a glossarist.

To establish by law a thing wholly unlawfull and dishonest is an affirmation was never heard of . . . till it was rais'd by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

It is quite conceivable how the *glossist* quoted . . . could render Wuotan by Mars.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 197.

glossitic (glo-sit'ik), *a.* [< *glossitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with glossitis.

glossitis (glo-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the tongue. Also *glottitis*.

glossless (glos'les), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-less*.] Without gloss or luster.

Glossless vases painted in dull ochre browns and reds.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 612.

glossly† (glos'li), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Appearing glossy or specious; bright. *Cowley*.

glossocele (glos'ọ-sēl), *n.* [= F. *glossocèle*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, swelled tongue; a state of inflammation or œdematous engorgement of the tongue which makes it project from the mouth.

glossocomion (glos″ọ-kọ̄-mī'on), *n.* Same as *glossocomium*.

glossocomium (glos″ọ-kọ̄-mī'um), *n.*; pl. *glossocomia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον, < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a tongue, the reed of a pipe, + κομεῖν, keep, take care of.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) A small case used for holding the tongues of wind-instruments. (*b*) A box or case in which a fractured limb was incased.

glosso-epiglottic (glos″ō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + ἐπιγλωττίς, the epiglottis.] Pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis: applied to folds of mucous membrane which pass from one to the other.

glossograph (glos'ọ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. An instrument for recording the movements of the tongue, as in speaking.

Glossograph.—An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 69.

2. Same as *glossographer*, 1.

A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and *glossographs*, . . . made up a good part of his note directly from his text.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 158.

glossographer (glo-sog'rạ-fėr), *n.* [= F. *glossographe* = It. *glossografo*, < Gr. γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses: see *glossography*.] 1. A writer of glosses; a commentator; a scholiast.

Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living. *Blount*, Ancient Tenures, Pref.

Speght was the first editor who gave a more complete edition of Chaucer, with the useful appendage of a glossary, the first of its kind, and which has been a fortunate acquisition for later *glossographers*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 202.

2. A writer on the tongue and its diseases.

glossographical (glos-ọ-graf'i-kạl), *a.* [< *glossography* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of glossography.

glossography (glo-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *glossographie* = Sp. *glosografía* = Pg. *glossographia* = It. *glossografia*, < NL. *glossographia*, < Gr. as if **γλωσσογραφία*, < γλωσσογράφος, writing glosses, interpreting glosses (not used in lit. sense 'writing about the tongue'), < γλῶσσα, the tongue, a gloss, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The writing of glosses or explanatory comments on a text.—2. In *anat.*, a description of the tongue.—3. A description and grouping of languages. [Rare.]

glossohyal (glos-ọ-hī'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + E. *hyoid* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertain-

ing to the tongue and the hyoid bone; hyoglossal: thus, the hyoglossus is a *glossohyal* muscle.

The basihyal is rather flattened from above downwards, arched with the concavity behind, and sends forward a long, median, pointed, compressed *glossohyal* process.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 163.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone or cartilage situated in front of the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue; a median unpaired element of the hyoidean arch.

glossolalia (glos-ō-lā′li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λαλιά, talking, speaking, < λαλεῖν, talk, speak.] The gift of tongues; the ability to speak foreign languages without having consciously learned them. This power is asserted to be sometimes present in somnambulistic persons.

The Irvingites who have written on the subject . . . make a marked distinction between the Pentecostal *glossolalia* in foreign languages, and the Corinthian *glossolalia* in devotional meetings.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 24.

glossolaly (glos′ō-lā-li), *n.* Same as *glossolalia*.

Glossolepti (glos-ō-lep′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + λεπτός, slender, delicate.] A group of mammals distinguished by the slenderness of the tongue. *Wiegmann.*

Glossoliga (glo-sol′i-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + L. *ligare*, bind, tie.] A genus of salamanders, of the family *Pleurodelidæ*, having a completed quadratojugal arch. *G. poireti*, the type, is an Algerian species.

glossological (glos-ō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* Pertaining to glossology.

glossologist (glo-sol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *glossology* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who writes glosses or compiles glossaries.—**2.** A philologist; one versed in or engaged in the study of glossology.

Also *glottologist*.

glossology (glo-sol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *glossologie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, Attic γλῶττα, tongue, language, a gloss, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The definition and explanation of terms, as of a dialect, a science, etc.—**2.** The science of language; universal grammar; comparative philology; glottology.

Glossology was mainly brought into being by inquiries concerning the original language spoken by man.
Whewell.

We hear it [the science of language] spoken of as Comparative Philology, Scientific Etymology, Phonology, and *Glossology*. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 13.

Also *glottology*.

glossonomy (glo-son′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + νόμος, law.] Study of the laws and principles of language. [Rare.]

Glossophaga (glo-sof′ą-gą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of South American phyllostomine bats. These bats are provided with a very long, slender, extensile tongue,

Glossophaga nigra.

brushy at the end, which was formerly erroneously thought to be used to facilitate the flow of blood in their supposed blood-sucking operations. They are, however, frugivorous, the tongue being used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. There are several species, one of which is *G. nigra*.

Glossophagæ (glo-sof′ą-jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glossophaga*.] The group of bats of which *Glossophaga* is the type, having a slender extensile tongue, the snout slender and attenuate, the tail short or wanting, and the teeth very narrow and variable in number. There are several genera and species.

glossophagine (glo-sof′ą-jin), *a.* [As *Glossophaga* + *-ine*[1].] Feeding by means of a long extensile tongue which gathers food and conveys it into the mouth, as a bat of the genus *Glossophaga*, or an ant-eater of the genus *Myrmecophaga* or the genus *Orycteropus;* specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glossophagæ*.

glossopharyngeal (glos′ō-fa-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + φάρυγξ, pharynx.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx.—**Glossopharyngeal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Glossopharyngeal nerve**, a large nerve distributed to the tongue and the pharynx; the ninth cranial nerve of the new numeration; of the old, forming (with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory) a part of the eighth cranial nerve. It is a nerve of common sensation of the fauces, pharynx, tonsil, etc., and of the special sense of taste of all parts of the tongue to which it is distributed. It is the smallest one of the three which together formed the eighth nerve in the numeration of Willis. Its apparent origin is by several filaments from the upper part of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the restiform and olivary bodies. It leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular or posterior lacerate foramen, together with the pneumogastric and spinal accessory, and passes forward between the jugular vein and the internal carotid artery. It descends along the side of the neck in front of this artery, forming an arch upon the stylopharyngeus muscle and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, and passes beneath the hyoglossus to be distributed in the mucous membrane of the fauces, etc. In the jugular foramen it has two ganglia: the upper, the jugular ganglion; the lower, the petrous or Andersch's ganglion. It has branches of communication with the pneumogastric, facial, and sympathetic nerves. Its branches of distribution are called the *tympanic* (Jacobson's nerve), *carotid*, *pharyngeal*, *tonsilar*, *lingual*, and *muscular nerves*. See second cut under *brain*.

II. *n.* The glossopharyngeal nerve.

Glossophora (glo-sof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *glossophorus:* see *glossophorous*.] A main branch of the phylum *Mollusca*, containing all true mollusks except the lamellibranchs or headless mollusks, which are contrasted as *Lipocephala*.

glossophorous (glo-sof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glossophorus*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a tongue; specifically, in *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to the *Glossophora*.

The very general presence of jaws in the *Glossophorous* mollusca. *Science*, IV. 143.

glossoplegia (glos-ō-plē′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + πληγή, a stroke, < πλήσσειν, strike.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the tongue.

Glossoporidæ (glos-ō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glossoporus*, the typical genus (< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πόρος, a passage), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clepsinidæ*.

Glossopteris (glo-sop′tę-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a feather, = E. *feather*.] The name given by Brongniart (in 1828) to a genus of fossil ferns occurring in the coal-measures of Australia and India. The nervation is distinctly reticulate, especially in the vicinity of the rachis or middle nerve. The paleontological relations of the formation in which this fern occurs have been and still are a subject of doubt and difficulty.

glossoscopy (glo-sos′kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] In *med.*, examination of the tongue as a means of diagnosis.

glossotheca (glos-ō-thē′ką), *n.*; pl. *glossothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa inclosing the haustellum, as in many *Lepidoptera*.

Glossotherium (glos-ō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of South American ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*. *Owen.*

glossotomy (glo-sot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *glossotomie*, < Gr. γλῶσσα, the tongue, + τομή, a cutting. Cf. γλωσσοτομεῖν, cut out the tongue.] **1.** In *anat.*, dissection of the tongue.—**2.** In *surg.*, excision of the tongue; glossectomy.

glossotype (glos′ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + τίπος, impression, type. Cf. *Glossic*.] One of the phonetic systems invented by A. J. Ellis.

Glossus (glos′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Glossidæ*. Also called *Isocardia*.

glossy (glos′i), *a.* [< *gloss*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Possessing a gloss; smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth or polished surface.

A raven, while with *glossy* breast
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed.
Cowper, A Fable.

With a riding-whip
Leisurely tapping a *glossy* boot.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

2. Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

He [Lord Chesterfield], however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. *Boswell*, Johnson.

Gloster, Gloucester (glos′tėr), *n.* [*Gloster* is a short spelling of *Gloucester*, < ME. *Gloucestre*, < AS. *Gleáwecester*, *Gleáwanceaster*. For *-ceaster*, city, see *chester*.] A kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester in England is famous. There are two varieties, known as *single* and *double*, the latter being made of the richer milk. See *Gloucestershire cheese*, under *cheese*[1].

gloterous†, *a.* [ME., < *glotery* + *-ous*. Cf. *gluttonous*.] Gluttonous.

A mygal that is a beeste born trecherous to bigile, and moost *gloterous*. *Wyclif*, Lev. xi. 30 (Oxf.).

glotonȝ, glotounȝ, *n.* Middle English forms of *glutton*.

glotonie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gluttony*.

glottal (glot′ąl), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or formed by the glottis: as, a *glottal* catch.

Mr. Ellis . . . assigns to the "sonant h" and the second element of the "sonant aspiratea" a sound which is practically that of a *glottal* "r."
H. Sweet, quoted by J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

glotte†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *glut*.

glottic[1] (glot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλωττικός, of the tongue, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] **1.** Pertaining to the tongue.—**2.** Of or pertaining to glottology; glottological.

glottic[2] (glot′ik), *a.* [< *glott-is* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the glottis. Also *glottidean*.

glottid (glot′id), *n.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*).] A glottal sound.

A *glottid* is the action of the vocal chords in altering the form of the glottis or tongue-shaped space between them.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 382.

glottidean (glo-tid′ē-ąn), *a.* [< *glottis* (*-id-*) + *-can*.] Same as *glottic*[2].

glottides, *n.* Plural of *glottis*.

Glottidia (glo-tid′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dall, 1870), < Gr. γλῶττα, tongue: see *glottis*, *gloss*[2].] A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Lingulidæ*, replacing *Lingula* proper in American waters. The type is *L.* or *G. albida* of the Californian coast. The common species of the Carolina coast and southward, formerly called *Lingula pyramidata* (Stimpson), is now known as *G. audebarti*.

glottis (glot′is), *n.*; pl. *glottides* (-i-dēz). [= F. *glotte* = Sp. *glótis* = Pg. *glote*, *glotis* = It. *glottide*, < NL. *glottis*, the glottis (L. *glottis*, a little bird so called), < Gr. γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe, the glottis, < γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, the tongue: see *gloss*[2].] **1.** In *anat.*, the mouth of the windpipe; the opening at the top of the larynx; the chink, cleft, or fissure between the vocal cords. It closes to a slit-like opening during phonation, through the approximation of the vocal cords. The term designates most strictly the opening itself, sometimes distinguished as *rima glottidis*, but is also applied to the opening with the contiguous limiting structures, as in the expression 'œdema of the glottis,' much as the term 'mouth' is used so as to include the lips. The ventral or anterior portion of the glottis, called *glottis vocalis*, is bounded by the true vocal cords; the dorsal or posterior part, *glottis respiratoria*, by the internal margins of the arytenoid cartilages.

2. The reed or tongue of certain ancient musical instruments.—**3.** In *ornith.*, an old name of the greenshank; subsequently taken as the specific name of the same, *Totanus glottis;* made by Koch in 1816 the generic name of the same, *Glottis chloropus*.—**Stroke of the glottis**, a sudden approximation of the vocal cords whereby a tone is produced promptly and clearly, without aspiration. Also called *shock of the glottis*.

glottitis (glo-tī′tis), *n.* Same as *glossitis*.

glottogonic (glot-ō-gon′ik), *a.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, tongue, language, + γόνος, generation, < ✓ γεν, produce.] Relating to the origin of language or of languages.

The general interest still clung to Bopp's old *glottogonic* problems. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

glottologic, glottological (glot-ō-loj′ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [< *glottology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to glottology: as, *glottologic* observation and research.

glottologist (glo-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *glottology* + *-ist*.] Same as *glossologist*.

glottology (glo-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα, tongue, language, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *glossology*.

Gloucester, *n.* See *Gloster*.

glour, *v.* and *n.* See *glower*.

glout (glout), *v. i.* [Formerly also *glowt;* < ME. *glowten;* another form of *gloat*, q. v.] **1.** To gaze attentively; stare.

Whosoever attempteth anything for the publike, . . . the same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.
Translators of Bible (ed. 1611) *to the Reader.*

In short, I cou'd not *glout* upon a Man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

2. To pout; look sullen.

Jenny (turning away and *glowting*). I declare it, I won't bear it. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, iv.

Mrs. Western had changed her mind on the very point of departure; and had been in what is vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, vii. 8.

[Chiefly prov. Eng.]

glout (glout), *n.* [< *glout, v.*] A sullen or sulky look or manner; a pout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**In the glout,** in the sulks.

Mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 140.

glove (gluv), *n.* [< ME. *glove, glofe,* < AS. *glōf* (> Icel. *glōfi*), a glove; possibly < *ge-*, a general or collective prefix (see *i-*[1]), + **lōf* (not found) = Goth. *lōfa* = Icel. *lōfi*, > E. *loof*, the palm of the hand: see *loof*.] **1.** A covering for the hand having a separate sheath for each finger, and thus distinguished from a mitten. Gloves are made of a great variety of textile materials, of flexible leather, fur, etc. The form or make of gloves has sometimes constituted an indication of the rank of the wearer. Particular significance was formerly attached to certain uses of gloves, as to the wearing in the helmet or cap of a glove given by a lady as a favor or cognizance, or of one wrested from an enemy as a challenge; also to the throwing down of a glove as a defiance. See *gauntlet*[1].

For he vtterliche leueth the kepyng of hem [his hands], and neuer but whenne he bereth haukes, ne veseth he *gloues*. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 482, note.

Marie Hamilton 's to the kirk gane,
Wi' *gloves* upon her hands.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 115).

When Alençon and myself were down together, I plucked this *glove* from his helm; if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person; if thou encounter any such, apprehend him, an thou dost me love. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

2. Specifically, a boxing-glove.—**3.** In *hat-making*, a wooden scraper used in felting hats in the battery. It is tied to the hand.—**Bishop's or episcopal gloves,** the gloves which have formed part of a bishop's insignia in the Western Church since the ninth or tenth century. Also called *chirotheca*, and in older times *gwantus* (*gantus, vantus, wantus, wanto*) and *manica*.

The *episcopal glove*, with its tassel, or tuft of silk, is well seen on Archbishop Chicheley's effigy, in Canterbury cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 162, note.

Glove of mail. See *gauntlet*[1].—**Hand and glove.** See *hand*.—**Hawk's glove,** in *falconry*, a glove worn to protect the hand from the bird's talons. See *hawking-glove*.

At Hampton Court, in the jewel house, were seven *hawkes' gloves* embroidered. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 92.

To bite one's glove, to indicate determined and mortal hostility.

Stern Rutherford right little said,
But *bit his glove*, and shook his head.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

To handle without gloves, to treat without hesitation; deal with in a vigorous manner and without ceremony or squeamishness.—**To take up the glove,** to accept a challenge.—**To throw down the glove,** to challenge to single combat. See under *gauntlet*[1].

glove (gluv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gloved*, ppr. *gloving*. [< *glove, n.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

Hence therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

A Hauke hee esteemes the true burthen of Nobilitie, and is exceeding ambitious to seeme delighted in the sport, and haue his fist *Glov'd* with his Iesses.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey [Knight.

My right hand will be *gloved*, Janet,
My left hand will be bare.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

glove-band (gluv'band), *n.* A strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm. They were sometimes made of horsehair so woven as to be elastic; ribbons tied in ornamental bows were also at one time fashionable.

glove-buttoner (gluv'but″n-ėr), *n.* A small button-hook used for buttoning gloves. Also called *glove-elasp*.

glove-calf (gluv'kăf), *n.* A kind of calfskin or morocco leather. See the extract.

Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also subnames for Morocco leather, and are used principally for toppings for button, laced, and congress [shoes].
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 525.

glove-clasp (gluv'klåsp), *n.* **1.** A glove-band. —**2.** Same as *glove-buttoner*.

glove-fight (gluv'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the hands are covered with boxing-gloves.

glove-hook (gluv'hůk), *n.* A hook used in fastening gloves.

glove-leather (gluv'leтн″ėr), *n.* Leather for making gloves.

glove-money (gluv'mun″i), *n.* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; hence, formerly, extraordinary rewards given to officers of English courts, etc.; also, money given by the sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers. Also *glove-silver*.

glove-of-mail (gluv'ǫv-māl'), *n.* See *gauntlet*[1], 1.

glover (gluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *glover, glovere;* < *glove* + *-er*[1].] One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves. Other articles of soft leather, for dress or ornament, were also formerly regularly made by glovers, such as leather breeches, leggings, shirts, bags, pouches, and purses.

We saw among them leather dressed like *glouers'* leather, and thicke thongs like white leather of a good length. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 100.

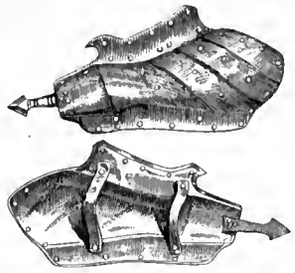
The country was full of the scattered spoil of the monasteries; . . . the *glovers* of Malmesbury wrapped their goods in them. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

Glovers' stitch. (*a*) The stitch peculiar to the seams of gloves. (*b*) In *surg.*, the continuous suture.

Glover's tower. Same as *denitrificator*.

glove-sheep (gluv'shēp), *n.* A particular sort of sheepskin or morocco. See extract under *glove-calf*.

glove-shield (gluv'shēld), *n.* A contrivance adopted in the sixteenth century for arming the left hand for parrying thrusts and blows. It had usually the form of a nearly quadrangular buckler, from 8 to 10 inches wide and a little longer, fixed to a gauntlet which could be secured round the wrist; in this way the buckler was held firmly, and could not be struck from the hand. Also called *gauntlet-shield*.



Glove-shield, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

glove-silver (gluv'sil″vėr), *n.* Same as *glove-money*.

glove-sponge (gluv'spunj), *n.* A finger-sponge.

glove-stretcher (gluv'strech″ėr), *n.* A scissors-shaped instrument for insertion into the fingers of gloves to stretch them, that they may be more easily drawn on. Its action is the reverse of that of scissors.

gloving (gluv'ing), *n.* [< *glove, n.*, + *-ing*[1].] The making of gloves; the occupation of a glover.

The *gloving* brings a large amount of comfort into the homes of the peasantry of the west [of England].
Library Mag., July, 1886, p. 263.

glow (glō), *v.* [< ME. *glowen,* < AS. *glōwan* (pret. *gleów*, pp. **glōwen*) = D. *gloeijen* = MLG. *glōien, glōgen* = OHG. *gluoen*, MHG. *glüen, glüejen*, G. *glühen* = Icel. *glōa*, glow, glitter, shine, = Sw. dial. and Dan. *glo*, glow (and with a deflected sense, Sw. Dan. *glo*, stare). Hence *gleed*[1], *gloom* (*gloam, glum*), and *gloss*[1], akin to *gloat, glout, glore, glower*, and perhaps, remotely, to *glad, glade*[1], *glare*[1], *glass, glim, glimmer, glisten*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn with an intense heat, especially without flame; give forth bright light and heat; be incandescent.

Now the wasted brands do *glow*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 2.

And was to him beholding it most like
A little spark extinguish'd to the eye
That *glows* again ere suddenly it die.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Hurrah! cling, clang!—once more, what *glows*,
Dark brothers of the forge, beneath
The iron tempest of your blows? *Song of the Forge*.

Hence—**2.** To radiate heat and light in a marked degree; appear incandescent; be very bright and hot.

A burning sky is o'er me,
The sands beneath me *glow*.
Bryant, Unknown Way.

3. To feel a more or less intense sensation of heat; be hot, as the skin; have a burning sensation.

The little ones, unbutton'd, *glowing* hot,
Playing our games. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 304.

4. To exhibit a strong bright color; be lustrously red or brilliant; shine vividly.

A Chirche and a Chapalle with chambers a-lofte, . . .
With gaie glittering glas *glowing* as the sonne.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 122.

You will but make it blush,
And *glow* with shame of your proceedings.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Her face
Glow'd, as I look'd at her.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To feel the heat of passion; be ardent; be animated by intense love, zeal, anger, or the like.

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a general's love of conquest *glows*.
Addison, The Campaign.

6. To be intense or vehement; have or exhibit force, ardor, or animation.

Love . . . *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell*.

How *glowing* guilt exalts the keen delight!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 230.

7. To stare with amazement. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To heat so as to produce color or brilliancy; produce a flush in.

Pretty, dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

glow (glō), *n.* [< *glow, v.*] **1.** Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence.

O Vulcan, what a *glow!*
'Tis blinding white, 'tis blasting bright—the high sun shines not so! *S. Ferguson*, Forging of the Anchor.

2. Brightness of color; vivid redness: as, the *glow* of health in the cheeks.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 83.

His face did glow like the *glow* of the west,
When the drumlie cloud has it half o'ercast;
Or the struggling moon when she's sair distrest.
W. Nicholson, The Brownie of Blednoch.

'Twere pleasant could Correggio's fleeting *glow*
Hang full in face of one, where'er one roams.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

3. A flush of sensation or feeling, as of pleasure, pain, etc.; ardor; vehemence.

A pageant truly play'd,
Between the pale complexion of true love
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

If boys and men are to be welded together in the *glow* of transient feeling, they must be made of metal that will mix. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 6.

A *glow* of pleasure follows the solution of a puzzling question, even though the question be not worth solving.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

glowbard†, *n.* Same as *glowbird*.

glowbason (glō'bā″sn), *n.* A glow-worm. [Prov. Eng.]

glowbird† (glō'bėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *globird, glowbard, globard, globerd*, etc., < ME. *glouberd*, < *glowen*, glow, + *berd, bird*, bird. Cf. *ladybird*, the name of another coleopterous insect; and cf. *glow-worm*.] The glow-worm.

Globerde, a flye, ung ver qui reluyt de nuyt. *Palsgrave*.
Hec noctiluca, a *glouberd*.
Wright, Vocab. (ed. Wülcker).

Now the signe common to them both, testifying as well the ripenesse of the one as the seednes of the other, are the *glo-birds* or glo-worms, cicindelæ, shining in the evening over the cornfields. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *v. i.* [Also *glowr;* a var. of *glore*, < ME. *gloren*, a parallel form to *glaren*, glare: see *glore, glare*[1].] To look intently or watchfully; stare angrily or threateningly; frown.

As Tammie *glower'd*, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew fast and furious.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

He . . . sat in his stockings, with his feet on the stove-hearth, looking hugely dissatisfied, and *glowering* at his grandparents. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 203.

glower, glour (glou'ėr, glour), *n.* [< *glower, glour, v.*] An angry or threatening stare.

What shall I say of our three brigadiers,
But that they are incapable of fears,
Of strength prodigious, and of looks so froward,
That every *glour* they gave would fright a coward.
Pennecuik, Poems (1715), p. 22.

And gave him [a dog] a *glower* from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 8.

glowing (glō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *glow, v.*] **1.** The act or state of giving out intense heat and light.—**2.** Ardor.

Persons who pretend to feel
The *glowings* of uncommon zeal.
Lloyd, A Tale.

glowingly (glō'ing-li), *adv.* In a glowing manner; with great brightness; with ardent heat or passion.

A little stoop there may be to allay him
(He would grow too rank else), a small eclipse to shadow him;
But out he must break *glowingly* again.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

glow-lamp (glō'lamp), *n.* An electric lamp in which the light is produced by the incandescence of a resisting substance (as carbon), induced by the passage through it of a current of electricity. See *electric light*, under *electric*.

While the arc-lamp emits twenty-two hundred candle-light per horse-power, and the *glow-lamp* gives but a hundred and twenty, it is the possibility of so reducing the light to a minimum that has brought the latter system forward. *Science*, V. 342.

glow-worm (glō′wėrm), *n.* [Formerly also *gloworm;* < *glow* + *worm:* cf. *glowbird* and dial. *glowbason:* so called with ref. to the light which it emits; cf. the D. name *glimworm,* lit. 'glim-worm,' Sw. *lysmask,* lit. 'light-worm'; F. *ver luisant,* lit. 'shining worm,' Sp. *luciérnaga,* Pg. *vagalume, pyrilampo, lumieira,* It. *lucciola,* etc., L. *cicindela,* Gr. *λαμπυρίς,* etc., with similar meanings: see *Cicindela, Lampyris,* etc.] The common English name of *Lampyris noctiluca,* a species of pentamerous beetles, of the family *Lampyridæ* and subfamily *Lampyrinæ:* a name applicable strictly only to the female, which is wingless, somewhat resembles a caterpillar, and emits a shining green light from the end of the abdomen. The male is winged and not phosphorescent, resembling an ordinary beetle; he flies about in the evening, and is attracted by the light of the female. The same name is given to other species of *Lampyris,* as *L. splendidula.* Some related beetles are known in the United States as *fireflies* and *lightning-bugs.*

You gaudy *glow-worms,* carrying seeming fire,
Yet have no heat within ye!
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Even as the *glow-worm,* which makes a goodly shew among the grass of the field, would be of little avail if deposited in a beacon-grate. *Scott,* Monastery, xviii.

Gloxinia (glok-sin′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Gloxin,* a German physician.] 1. A genus of gesneraceous plants, low and almost stemless,

A variety of *Gloxinia.*

with creeping rhizomes and large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers. There are 6 species, natives of tropical America, several of which are very common in greenhouses, and have given rise to numerous hybrids and varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; also, the garden name of tuberous-rooted plants of the genus *Sinningia.*

gloze† (glōz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *glose;* < ME. *glose,* a gloss, explanation, specious talk, flattery (noun not in AS., but see the verb), = D. *glos* = G. *glosse* = Icel. *glōsa,* a gloss, explanation, a banter, taunt, = Sw. *glosa* = Dan. *glose,* vocable, colloq. taunt, = Sw. *glossa* = Dan. *glosse,* gloss, = OF. *glose,* F. *glose,* a gloss, comment, parody, = Pr. *glosa, gloza* = Sp. *glosa* = Pg. *glosa, glossa* = It. *glosa,* < LL. *glossa* (ML. also *glosa*), an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation, later applied to the explanation itself, < Gr. *γλῶσσα,* the tongue, a tongue or language, an obsolete or foreign word requiring explanation: see *gloss*², the same word as *gloze, n.,* but directly from the L. The verb *gloze* is from the noun.] 1. Explanation; comment; gloss. See *gloss*², *n.*

And who so leueth nougte this be soth, loke in the sauter [psalter] *glose.* *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 282.

Bothe text and *glose.* *Chaucer,* Death of Blanche, l. 333.

Tullie, eloquent in his *gloses.*
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 34.

2. Specious talk; flattery; adulation; idle words.

And natheles men yt trowede [not] and ievede [believed] not ys *glose.* *Robert of Gloucester,* p. 109.

Now to plain-dealing; lay these *glozes* by.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Nor must I
With less observance shunne grosse flattery,
For he, reposed safe in his owne merit,
Spurns back the *gloses* of a fawning spirit.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 5.

3. Specious show; gloss.

gloze (glōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glozed,* ppr. *glozing.* [Early mod. E. also *glose;* < ME. *glosen,* < AS. **glōsan* (only once, with umlaut, *glēsan,* whence verbal n. *glēsung,* spelled *glēsincg*), explain, gloss, = D. *glozen* = Icel. *glōsa,* explain by a gloss, chatter, = OF. *gloser,* gloss, explain, interpret, F. *gloser,* gloss, carp at, find fault with, = Pr. *glozar* = Sp. *glosar* = Pg. *glosar, glossar* = It. *glosare,* < ML. *glossare* (also *glosare*), explain, gloss, < LL. *glossa,* a gloss: see *gloze, n.,* and *gloss*², *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To explain; expound; comment upon: same as *gloss*², *v. t.,* 1.

Glosynge the gospel as hem good liketh,
For coueityse of copes construeth hit ille.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 57.

This tale nedeth nought be *glosed.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 219.

If a man aliege an holy doctor against them, they *glose* him out as they do the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 49.

2†. To flatter; wheedle; caress; coax.

So wel he couthe me *glose.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 509.

Than be-gan she to *glose* Merlin more than euer she hadde do euer be-forn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

3. To put a fair face upon; gloss over; extenuate.

Some *glosed* those wordes, and some thought in their corage that the aunswere was not reasonable, but they durst not saye agaynst it, the Duke of Glocestre was so sore dred.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cci.

The fond world,
Like to a doting mother, *glozes* over
Her children's imperfections with fine terms.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

Short be my speech;—nor time affords,
Nor my plain temper, *glozing* words.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 28.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To use glosses; practise glossing: same as *gloss*², *v. i.,* 1.

Paris, and Troilus, you have both said well;
And on the cause and question now in hand
Have *gloz'd*—but superficially.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

2. To talk speciously and smoothly; use flattery.

Who that couthe *glose* softe
And flater, such he set alofte,
In great estate.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 170.

Ladyes, I preye yow that ye be not wroth,
I can not *glose,* I am a rude man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1107.

He that no more must say is listen'd more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to *glose.*
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

glozer† (glō′zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gloser;* < ME. *gloser; < gloze* + *-er*¹.] 1. A glosser or glossator; an explainer.

It is necessary that I be the declarer or *gloser* of mine own worke, or els your Lordship should haue had much labour to vnderstand it. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* l. 220.

2. One given to glossing over things, or putting a fair face on them; a sycophantic deceiver.

False prophetes, flaterers and *glosers*
Shullen come and be curatours over kynges and erles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 221.

Be no *glosere* nor no mokere,
Ne no seruantes no wey lokere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

glozing (glō′ziug), *n.* [< ME. *glosynge;* verbal n. of *gloze, v.*] Flattery; deceit.

With false wordes and wittes ich haue wonne my goodes,
And with gyle and *glosynge* gadered that ich haue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 259.

No theme his fate supplies
For the smooth *glozings* of the indulgent world.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

glozingly† (glō′zing-li), *adv.* Flatteringly.

As also closer, closely, closeness, *glosingly,* houriy, maiestically, malestically.
Camden, Remains, Excellence of Eng. Tongue.

glut†, *n.* An obsolete form of *glue.*

glub†, *v. t.* [< ME. *glubben,* var. of *gloppen,* var. of **gulpen,* gulp: see *gulp.* Cf. *glubber.*] To swallow greedily; gulp.

Swiche slomerers in siepe slauthe is her ende,
And glotony is her God with *gl[o]ppyng* of drynk.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 92.

glubber (glub′ėr), *n.* [Also *globber;* < ME. *glubbere, globbere;* < *glub* + *-er*¹.] 1. A glutton.

Moche wo worth that man that mys-reuleth his Inwitte;
And that be glotouns *globbares;* her [their] god is her wombe. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 60.

2. A miser. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

gluc-. In the following words, of recent introduction, the equivalent of the regular *glyc-.*

glucic (glō′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, prob. = L. *dulcis,* sweet: see *dulce, dulcet, douce.*] Of or pertaining to or obtained from sugar.—**Glucic acid,** $C_{12}H_{18}O_9$, an acid produced by the action of alkalis or acids on sugar. It is a colorless amorphous substance, is very soluble in water, attracts moisture rapidly from the air, and its solution has a decidedly sour taste. All of its neutral salts are soluble.

glucina (glō-sī′nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet.] The only oxid (BeO) of the metal glucinum or beryllium. Pure glucina is white, tasteless, without odor, and quite insoluble in water, but soluble in the liquid fixed alkalis. Also *glucine* and *beryllia.*

glucinum (glō-sī′num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet.] Chemical symbol, Be or Gl; atomic weight, 9.1. A white metal, of specific gravity 2.1. It belongs to the group of the alkaline earths, and is prepared from beryl (whence it is also called *beryllium*). Native compounds are rare. Besides the common mineral beryl, it occurs in the oxid chrysoberyl, in the silicates euclase, phenacite, and bertrandite, and a few others, also in the phosphates herderite and beryllonite; the last-named is a phosphate of beryllium and sodium. Many of the salts of this metal have a sweet taste.

glucohemia, glucohæmia (glō-kō-hē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *glucohæmia,* < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *αἷμα,* blood.] In *pathol.,* the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood.

glucometer (glō-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument for testing the percentage of sugar in wine or must.

glucose (glō′kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *-ose.*] 1. The name of a group of sugars having the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, which may be regarded as aldehydes of hexatomic alcohols. They are less sweet than cane-sugar. One or more of them constitute the sugar of fruits, and they are produced from cane-sugar, dextrin, starch, cellulose, etc., by the action of acids, certain ferments, and other reagents, and by processes going on in living plants. The two best-known varieties, distinguished by their action on polarized light, are dextroglucose, dextrose, or grape-sugar, which turns the plane of polarization to the right, and levoglucose, levulose, or fruit-sugar, which turns it to the left.

2. In *com.,* the sugar-syrup obtained by the conversion of starch into sugar by sulphuric acid, the solid product being called *grape-sugar, starch-sugar, diabetic sugar,* etc.

glucosic (glō-kos′ik), *a.* [< *glucose* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or producing glucose.

According to M. Buignet's investigations, the cause of the change of the primarily formed cane sugar into fructose is not the acids of the fruits, but appears to depend on the influence of a nitrogenous body playing the part of a *glucosic* ferment. *R. Bentley,* Manual of Botany, p. 783.

glucoside (glō′kō-sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *glucose* + *-ide*¹.] One of a class of compounds widely distributed in the vegetable world, which, treated with acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, are resolved into a sugar, an acid, and sometimes another organic principle. Tannic acid, for example, is a glucoside resolvable into glucose and gallic acid. The glucosides may be regarded as compound ethers.

glucosuria (glō-kō-sū′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύς,* sweet (see *glucose*), + *οὖρον,* urine.] In *pathol.,* the presence of glucose in the urine. See *diabetes.*

glucupicron†, *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύπικρον,* neut. of *γλυκύπικρος,* sweet-bitter, < *γλυκύς,* sweet, + *πικρός,* bitter, sharp.] A bitter-sweet thing.

Our whole life is a *glucupicron* [read *glucupicron*], a bitter sweet passion. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 342.

glue (glō), *n.* [Formerly also *glew;* < ME. *glue, glu, glew,* < OF. *glu,* F. *glu,* birdlime, = Pr. *glut,* < LL. *glus* (*glut-*), glue; cf. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum,* glue; *glutus,* tenacious, well-tempered, soft, pp. of an unused verb **gluere,* draw together; akin to Gr. *γλοιός,* glue, gluten, adj. slippery, *γλοία, γλία,* glue.] A viscous adhesive substance used as a cement for uniting pieces of wood or other material, or in combination with other substances to give body or to make rollers, molds, packing, etc. The glue in ordinary use is common or impure gelatin, obtained by boiling animal substances, as skin, hoofs, etc., in water. It is also employed by textile colorists, for the reason that its solutions are precipitated by tannic acid, and the precipitate so produced attracts many of the coal-tar colors from their solutions. In this respect it serves as a fixing-agent for the tannic acid; but as a nitrogenous albuminoid substance, it may at the same time act as a mordant. A kind of glue is made in Japan from *Glœopeltis intricata,* which is used to stiffen thread, to cleanse and soften the hair, for painting on porcelain, and for attaching paper hangings to plastered walls.

Therefore he that keepeth that one only commaundement of loue keepeth all. With this *glue* shall we be fast ioyned to Christ, so that he be in us, and we againe in him.
J. Udall, On John iv.

Albumen glue, partially decayed gluten obtained from wheat flour in the manufacture of starch.—**Casein glue.** See *casein.*—**Cologne glue,** a very pale strong glue obtained from offal, which is first limed and then bleached with a solution of chlorid of lime.—**Elastic glue,** a preparation of glue and glycerin. It is used in the composition of printers' inking-rollers, and for making elastic figures, galvanoplastic molds, etc.—**In a glue,** in *soap-making,* of the viscid consistency of liquid glue. *W. L. Carpenter,* Soap and Candles, p. 167.—**Liquid glue,** common glue permanently liquefied by treatment with either nitric or acetic acid, and put up in bottles for ready use.—**Marine**

glue, a strongly adhesive preparation of caoutchouc dissolved in naphtha or oil of turpentine, with shellac added to the proportion of two or three parts to one by weight, run into plates and dried: so called because it is unaffected by water, and is therefore adapted for use on ship-timbers. —**Mouth or lip glue**, ordinary dissolved glue to each pound of which one half-pound of sugar has been added. It forms solid cakes, which are readily soluble, and for use may be moistened with the tongue.—**Vegetable glue**. See the extract.

For 250 grains of the concentrated gum solution (prepared with two parts of gum [arabic] and five of water), two grains of cryst. aluminum sulphate will suffice. This salt is dissolved in ten times its quantity of water, and mixed directly with the mucilage, which in this condition may be termed *vegetable glue*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 105.

Water-proof glue, isinglass boiled in milk. (See also *fish-glue*.)

glue (glö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glued*, ppr. *gluing*. [< ME. *gluen, glewen*, < OF. *gluer, gluier, gluyer*, F. *gluer*, glue, stick together; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join with glue or other viscous substance; stick or hold fast.

Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 37.

This cold congealed blood
That *glues* my lips, and will not let me speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

2. To unite or hold together as if by glue; fix or fasten firmly.

Let men *glewe* on us the name;
Sufficeth that we han the fame.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1761.

The love which to mine own Queen *glues* my heart
Makes it to every other Lady kind.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 167.

She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

Job kept his eyes fixed on the ground for some time. Sam, with his *glued* to Job's countenance, ran up against the people who were walking about.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

To glue up, in *bookbinding*, to apply melted glue to (the backs of sewed but unbound books). The glue binds the sewed sections to the sewed thread and the false back.

II. *intrans.* To stick fast; adhere; unite; cling.

In most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air; for which the use of plaisters in wounds chiefly consists: the flesh will *glew* together with its own native balm.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 2.

He [Sir H. Willoughby] with his hapless crew,
Each full exerted at his several task,
Froze into statues; to the cordage *glued*
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm.
Thomson, Winter, l. 934.

glue-boiler (glö'boi"lėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the making of glue.—2. An apparatus for boiling skins, hoofs, etc., to obtain the gelatinous matter.

glue-pot (glö'pot), *n.* A utensil for dissolving glue, usually consisting of two pots, one within the other. The inner pot contains the glue; the outer is filled with water, the boiling of which causes the glue to melt.

gluer (glö'ėr), *n.* One who or that which glues; one who cements with glue.

glue-size (glö'sīz), *n.* A solution of one pound of glue in a gallon of water. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

glue-stock (glö'stok), *n.* Materials from which glue is to be prepared, as hides, hoofs, etc.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, grubby, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as *glue stock*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

gluey (glö'i), *a.* [Also *gluy*, and formerly *glewy, glewey*; < ME. *gluwy, glewy*; < *glue* + *-y*[1].] Like glue; viscous; glutinous; sticky.

To preve it fatte, a clodde avisely
To take, and with gode water weel it wete,
And loke if it be *glewy*, tough to trete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped hearbs of a *glewey* substance.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 665.

On this [gum] they found their waxen works, and raise
The yellow fabric on its *gluey* base.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

glueyness (glö'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gluey. *Imp. Dict.*

glug†, *n.* [ME., a var. of *clog*.] A clod.

Place of safyr is stones, and the *gluggis* [L. *glebæ*] of hym gold. *Wyclif*, Job xxviii. 6 (Oxf.).

Gluge's corpuscles. Same as *granule-cells*.

gluing-press (glö'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a press of simple form which presses freshly glued books, and prevents the melted glue on them from soaking too far into the leaf.

gluish (glö'ish), *a.* [< ME. *glewish*, < *glu, glew*, etc., + *-ish*[1].] Resembling glue; having a viscous quality.

glum† (glum), *v. i.* [< ME. *glomen, glommen, glomben, gloumben*, frown, look sullen: see *gloom*, *v.*, of which *glum* is but another form (like *gum*[1], another form of *goom*[1]), and cf. *glum*, *a.*] To frown; look sullen or glum: same as *gloom*.

"Oure syre syttes," he says, "on sege [seat] so hyze
In his glwandе glorye, & *gloumbes* ful lyttei,
Thaȝ I be nummen [taken] in Niniuie & naked dispoyled."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 94.

glum (glum), *a.* and *n.* [< *glum*, *v.*, but perhaps, as an adj., of LG. origin. Cf. LG. *glum*, G. dial. *glumm*, gloomy, troubled, turbid: see *glum*, *v.*, and cf. *glummy, gloomy*.] **I.** *a.* Gloomily sullen or silent; moody; frowning.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta. *Rymer*, On Tragedies (1687), p. 3.

Fred was so good-tempered that, if he looked *glum* under scolding, it was chiefly for propriety's sake.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 253.

II.† *n.* A sullen look; a frown.

She loked hawtly, and gaue on me a *glum*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 1117.

Glumaceæ (glö-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumaceus*: see *glumaceous* and *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a group or cohort of endogenous orders, characterized by having the flowers solitary and sessile in the axils of glumaceous bracts, arranged in heads or spikelets, and with the segments of the perianth also glumaceous. The seeds are albuminous. It includes the *Cyperaceæ* and *Gramineæ*, in which the ovary is one-celled and the single ovule erect, and the small orders *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulonaceæ*, and *Centrolipideæ*, which have a one- to three-celled ovary and the ovules pendulous. Also *Glumales*.

glumaceous (glö-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *glumaceus*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Glume-like; having glumes; belonging to the *Glumaceæ*.

glumal (glö'mal), *a.* [< NL. *glumalis*, < L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumaceous*.

Glumales (glö-mā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *glumalis*: see *glumal*.] Same as *Glumaceæ*.

glume (glöm), *n.* [= F. *glume* = Sp. Pg. It. *gluma*, < L. *glūma*, a hull or husk, orig. **glubma*, < *glubere*, bark, peel, cast off the shell or bark.] A chaffy bract or bractlet characterizing the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and other *Glumaceæ*. By some early botanists the term was also applied to chaffy segments of the perianth, which are now called *paleæ* or *palets*. See cut under *Gramineæ*.

There was a thin film of fluid between the coats of the *glumes*, and when these were pressed the fluid moved about, giving a singularly deceptive appearance of the whole inside of the flower being thus filled.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 333.

glumella (glö-mel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *gluma*, a husk: see *glume*.] Same as *glumelle*.

glumelle (glö'mel), *n.* [F., < NL. *glumella*, q. v.] The palea of grasses; also, the lodicule or scale at the base of the ovary. [Not used.]

glumellule (glö-mel'ūl), *n.* [= F. *glumellule*, < ML. *glumellula*, dim. of *glumella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *lodicule*.

glumiferous (glö-mif'ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *glumifer*, < L. *gluma*, husk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, having glumes.

glumly (glum'li), *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner; with moroseness.

They all sat *glumly* on the ground.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 340.

glummish† (glum'ish), *a.* [< *glum* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *gloomish*.] Somewhat glum or gloomy.

An ilex tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same, that none may see. *Phaer*, Æneid, xi.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away spaee,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill.
Golden Mirrour (1589).

glummy† (glum'i), *a.* [A var. of *gloomy*: see *gloomy*, and cf. *glumpy*, *glum*, *a.*] Dark; gloomy; dismal.

Such casual blasts may happen as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*.
E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 27.

glumness (glum'nes), *n.* The condition or character of being glum; sullenness. *Trollope*.

glumose (glö'mōs), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ose*.] Glumous.

glumous (glö'mus), *a.* [< *glume* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a glume.

glump (glump), *v. i.* [Another form of *glum, gloom*, *v.*] To show sullenness by one's manner; appear sulky. [Colloq.]

glumpish (glum'pish), *a.* [< *glump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *glummish, gloomish*.] Glum.

Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so *glumpish*, a-knittin' his brows. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 4.

glumps (glumps), *n. pl.* [See *glump*.] A state of sulkiness or gloominess. [Colloq.]—**In the glumps**, in a sulky or gloomy state; out of humor.

glumpy (glum'pi), *a.* [< *glump* + *-y*[1]; cf. *glummy, gloomy*.] Sullen; sulky. [Colloq.]

He was *glumpy* enough when I called.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

glumsh (glumsh), *v. i.* [Var. of *glunch*.] Same as *glunch*.

glunch (glunch), *v. i.* [Also *glumsh, glumch*, an extension of *glum*, *v.* Cf. *glumps, glummish*.] To frown; look sour; be in a dogged humor. [Scotch.]

An' whan her marriage day does come,
Ye maun na gang to *glumch* an' gloom.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 45.

glunch (glunch), *n.* [< *glunch*, *v.*] A sudden angry look or glance; a look implying dislike, disdain, anger, displeasure, or prohibition; a frown. [Scotch.]

glut (glut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *glutted*, ppr. *glutting*. [< ME. *gloten, glotten*, < OF. *glotir, gloutir*, < L. *glutire, gluttire*, swallow, gulp down.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To swallow; especially, to swallow greedily.

And *glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

He'll be hang'd yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To fill to the extent of capacity; feast or delight to satiety; sate; gorge: as, to *glut* the appetite.

There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one,
As the glemyng of gold, that *glottes* there hertis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11777.

The ouer busie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune [doth] too much annoy & as it were *glut* the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 69.

You're too greedy,
And *glut* your appetites with the first dish.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Where famine never blasts the year,
Nor plagues, nor earthquakes *glut* the grave.
Bryant, Freeman's Hymn.

3†. To saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle*.

To glut the market, to overstock the market: furnish a supply of any article largely in excess of the demand, so as to occasion loss of profit or of sales.

II. *intrans.* To feast to satiety; fill one's self to cloying. [Rare.]

Three horses that have broken fence,
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

glut (glut), *n.* [In def. 2, < ME. *glut*, < OF. *glut, glot, glout* = Pr. *glot* = Olt. *ghiotto*, a glutton; OF. and It. also adj., gluttonous; from the verb.] 1†. A glutton.

What *glut* of tho gomes may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hymself, & eofren it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

2†. A swallowing; that which has been swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 589.

3. More of something than is desired; a superabundance; so much as to cause displeasure or satiety, etc.; specifically, in *com.*, an over-supply of any commodity in the market; a supply above the demand.

Let him drinke a littel iulep made with clean water and sugar, or a litell small biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great *glut*, but in a lytel quantite.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 27.

Husbands must take heed
They give no *gluts* of kindness to their wives.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

He shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement. *Pope*, To Swift.

Some of these [springs] send forth such a *glut* of water that, in less than a mile below the fountain head, they afford a stream sufficient to supply a grist mill.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 5.

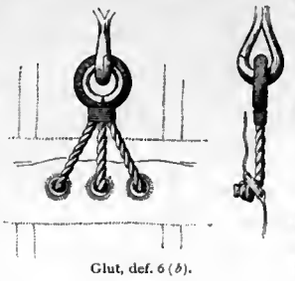
A *glut* of those talents which raise men to eminence.
Macaulay.

4. The state of being glutted; a choking up by excess; an engorgement. [Rare.]

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage. *Woodward*.

5. A thick wooden wedge used for splitting blocks. [Prov. Eng.]—6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood employed as a fulcrum in order to obtain a better lever-power in raising any body, or a piece of wood inserted beneath the thing to be raised in order to prevent its recoil when

freshening the nip of the lever. (*b*) A becket or thimble fixed on the after side of a topsail or course, near the head, to which the bunt-jigger is hooked to assist in furling the sail.—**7.** In *brickmaking:* (*a*) A brick or block of small size, used to complete a course. (*b*) A crude or green pressed brick. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 69.—**8.** The broad-nosed eel, *Anguilla latirostris*. [Local, Eng.]—**9.** The offal or refuse of fish.



Glut, def. 6 (*b*).

glutæus, gluteus (glō-tē′us), *n.*; pl. *glutæi, glutei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *γλουτός*, the rump, pl. the buttocks.] One of several muscles of the nates or buttocks, arising from the pelvis and inserted into the femur.—**Glutæus maximus**, the ectoglutæus, the outer or great gluteal muscle, notable in man for its enormous relative size and very coarse fiber, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, and adjoining parts of the pelvis, and inserted into the gluteal ridge of the femur. It chiefly forms the bulk of the buttocks, is a powerful extensor of the thigh, and assists in maintaining the erect posture of the body. See cut under *muscle*.—**Glutæus medius**, the mesoglutæus or middle gluteal muscle, arising from the dorsum of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. See cut under *muscle*.—**Glutæus minimus**, the entoglutæus or smallest and innermost gluteal muscle, the origin and insertion of which are similar to those of the middle gluteal. In some animals certain gluteal muscles are enumerated as *glutæus primus, glutæus secundus, glutæus tertius*, etc., not, however, necessarily implying that they are respectively homologous with the glutæi of man.

gluteal (glō-tē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< *glutæus* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the gluteæi or to the buttocks; natal.—**Gluteal artery**, a branch of the internal iliac artery, which supplies the gluteal muscles.—**Gluteal fold.** Same as *gluteofemoral crease* (which see, under *gluteofemoral*).—**Gluteal muscles**, the glutæi. See *glutæus*.—**Gluteal nerves**, two nerves, superior and inferior, derived from the sacral plexus, and supplying the glutæi and the tensor fasciæ latæ.—**Gluteal region**, the region of the buttocks.—**Gluteal ridge**, the outer lip or bifurcation of the linea aspera (rough line) of the femur below the great trochanter, rough and prominent for the attachment of the tendon of the glutæus maximus (largest glutæus). Also called *gluteal tuberosity*.—**Gluteal vein**, the vein accompanying the gluteal artery.—**Gluteal vessels**, the gluteal arteries and veins.

II. *n.* A gluteal muscle, or glutæus: as, the great, middle, or least *gluteal*.

glutean (glō-tē′an), *a.* Same as *gluteal*.

With nude statues, seen from the front, the true aspect is constantly gained at the moment of eclipse of the *glutean* muscles behind the continuous line over the hip from trunk to thigh. *The Portfolio*, No. ccxxvii., p. 222.

gluten (glō′ten), *n.* [= Sp. *glúten* = Pg. *gluten* = It. *glutine*, < L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), also *glutinum*, glue: see *glue*.] The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat and other grains, which is insoluble in water. On kneading wheat flour in a stream of water to remove the starch, the gluten remains as a tough elastic substance, sometimes called *wheat gum*. On the physical and chemical character of the gluten the baking quality of flour largely depends. Gluten is a mixture of at least four different albuminoids: gluten-casein (which is similar to the casein of milk), gluten-fibrin (which has some resemblance to animal fibrin), mucedin, and gliadin.

gluten-bread (glō′ten-bred), *n.* A kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is prescribed medicinally in cases of diabetes.

gluten-casein (glō′ten-kā″sē-in), *n.* The vegetable casein found in gluten.

gluten-fibrin (glō′ten-fī″brin), *n.* The vegetable fibrin found in gluten.

gluteofemoral (glō-tē-ō-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *glutæus* + L. *femur*, thigh.] Pertaining to the buttocks and the thigh.—**Gluteofemoral crease**, the transverse fold or crease of the surface which bounds the buttock below on either side, separating the gluteal from the posterior femoral region, and approximately corresponding to the lower border of the great gluteal muscle. Also called *gluteal fold*.

gluteus, *n.* See *glutæus*.

glut-herring (glut′her″ing), *n.* The blueback, *Clupea æstivalis*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife.

glutin (glō′tin), *n.* [< *glut-en* + *-in*2.] Same as *gliadin*.

glutinate† (glō′ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *glutinatus*, pp. of *glutinare*, glue, draw together, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *glue, gluten*.] To unite with glue; cement. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutination† (glō-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [= Pg. *glutinação*, < L. *glutinatio*(*n-*), a drawing together (used of the closing of wounds), < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate*.] The act of glutinating or uniting with glue. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutinative† (glō′ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *glutinativus*, serving to glue or to draw together, < *glutinare*, glue, draw together: see *glutinate*.] Having the quality of cementing; tenacious. *Bailey*, 1731.

glutining†, *a.* [< L. *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue, + *-ing*2.] Gluing.

These [the beams from the moon] clean contrary, refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass. *Sir K. Digby*, Sympathetic Powder.

glutinose (glō′ti-nōs), *a.* [< L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous: see *glutinous*.] Same as *glutinous*.

glutinosity (glō-ti-nos′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *glutinosité* = Sp. *glutinosidad* = It. *glutinosità*; as *glutinose*, glutinous, + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being glutinous; glutinousness.

The mutual tempering of either toward a medium *glutinosity* or liquefaction. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 67.

glutinous (glō′ti-nus), *a.* [< F. *glutineux* = Pr. *glutinos* = Sp. Pg. It. *glutinoso*, < L. *glutinosus*, gluey, viscous, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten, glue, glutinose*.] **1.** Having the quality of glue; resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
Milton, Comus, l. 917.

All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous*, and therefore stick to each other wherever they happen to touch. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

2. Covered with a sticky exudation; viscid.

He [Gesner] says this [pickerel] weed and other *glutinous* matter, with the help of the sun's heat, in some particular months, and some ponds apted for it by nature, do become Pikes. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 129.

Where God Bacchus drains his cups divine,
Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a *glutinous* pine.
Keats, Lamia, i.

Also *glutinose*.

glutinousness (glō′ti-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being glutinous; viscosity; viscidity; tenacity; glutinosity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne*.

glutition (glō-tish′on), *n.* [< L. as if **glutitio*(*n-*), < *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*, *v.*] The act of swallowing; deglutition. [Rare.]

This, however, does not, as a rule, prevent *glutition*, and in some instances does not even interfere with it. *Medical News*, LIII. 508.

glutman (glut′man), *n.*; pl. *glutmen* (-men). In English custom-houses, an extra officer employed when a glut of work demands assistance.

gluts (gluts), *n.* Same as *glut*, 8.

glutton (glut′n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gloton, glotoun, glutun*, < OF. *gloton, glouton, glutun*, F. *glouton* = Pr. *gloto* = Sp. *glotón* = Pg. *glotão* = It. *ghiottone*, < L. *gluto*(*n-*), *glutto*(*n-*), a glutton, < *glutire, gluttire*, devour: see *glut, v.* Cf. *glut, n.*, 2.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who indulges to excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; one who gorges himself with food; a gormandizer.

Alas! the shorte throte, the tendre mouth,
Maketh that Est and West, and North and South,
In erthe, in eir, in water, men to-swinke,
To gete a *glotoun* deyntee mete and drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 58.

The drunkard and the *glutton* shall come to poverty.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

2. One who indulges in anything to excess; a greedy person.

He dradde not that no *glotouns*
Shulde stele his roses.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4307.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. *Granville*.

The elder Pliny, the most indefatigable laborer, the most voracious literary *glutton* of ancient times.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A popular name of the wolverene, *Gulo luscus* or *arcticus*, the largest and most voracious species of the family *Mustelidæ*. It belongs to the same subfamily, *Mustelinæ*, as the martens and sables, but is a much larger animal, exceeding a badger in size, thick-set and clumsy, and somewhat resembling a small bear. It is of circumpolar distribution, inhabiting northerly parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The name has been more particularly used for the animal of Europe and Asia, from which the American species has sometimes been supposed to differ, and is usually called the *wolverene*. They are, however, specifically identical. See *wolverene*. (*b*) Some other animal likened to the above.—**Masked glutton**, a book-name of one of the paradoxures, *Paguma larvata*, from the white streak on the head and the white eye-ring.—**South American glutton**, a book-name of the grison or Guiana marten. See *Galictis*.—**Syn. 1.** See *epicure*.

II.† *a.* Of or belonging to a glutton; gluttonous.

Whose *glutten* chekes sloth feeds so fat as scant their eyes be sene. *Surrey*, Ps. lxxiii.

A *glutton* monastery in former ages makes a hungry ministry in our days. *Fuller*.

glutton† (glut′n), *v.* [< *glutton*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To eat or indulge the appetite to excess; gormandize.

Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day;
Or *gluttoning* on all, or all away.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxv.

Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

II. *trans.* To overfill, as with food; glut.

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return, at home to pine.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

gluttonesst, *n.* [< *glutton* + *-ess*.] A female glutton. *Cotgrave*.

gluttonise, *v. i.* See *gluttonize*.

gluttonish (glut′n-ish), *a.* [< *glutton*, *n.*, + *-ish*1.] Gluttonous. [Rare.]

Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, lv.

gluttonize (glut′n-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gluttonized*, ppr. *gluttonizing*. [< *glutton*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To eat voraciously; indulge the appetite to excess; live luxuriously. Also spelled *gluttonise*. [Rare.]

For what reason can you allege why you should *gluttonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren? *Marvell*, Works, II. 335.

And again, οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες, . . . the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 102.

gluttonous (glut′n-us), *a.* [< ME. *glotonous, glotonos*, < OF. *glotonos*, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton*, *n.*] **1.** Given to excessive eating; greedy; voracious; hence, grasping.

Seke thow nat with a *glotonos* hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the ferst somer sesoun.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. meter 6.

Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest into their *gluttonous* maws.
Shak., T. of A., III. 4.

Extravagance becomes *gluttonous* of marvels.
Is. Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 70.

2. Characterized by or consisting in excessive eating.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with over-weighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Sir W. Raleigh*.

Rank abundance breeds,
In gross and pampered cities, sloth, and lust
And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess.
Cowper, Task, i. 688.

gluttonously (glut′n-us-li), *adv.* In a gluttonous manner; with the voracity of a glutton; with excessive eating.

gluttonousness (glut′n-us-nes), *n.* Gluttony.

gluttony (glut′n-i), *n.*; pl. *gluttonies* (-iz). [< ME. *glotonie, glotoinie, glotenie, glutunie*, etc. (also *glutenerie, glotery*), < OF. *glotonie, glouttonnie* (= Pr. OSp. *glotonia* = It. *ghiottonia*), gluttony, < *gloton*, a glutton: see *glutton*, *n.*] Excess in eating, or in eating and drinking; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; luxury of the table.

Thauh hus *glotenye* be of good ale he goth to a cold beddyng,
And hus heued vn-heled vnelsyliche ywrye.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 74.

For swinish *gluttony*
Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 776.

gluy, *a.* See *gluey*.

gly, *v. i.* See *gley*. [Prov. Eng.]

glyc-, glyco-. [L., etc., < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, *γλυκερός*, sweet, perhaps akin to L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce, douce*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'sweet.' In some recent words this element appears in the form *gluc-, gluco-*.

glycelæum (glis-ē-lē′um), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet (in *glycerin*), + *ἔλαιον*, olive-oil.] A basis for ointment, composed of finely powdered almond-meal one part, glycerin two parts, and olive-oil six parts.

Glycera (glis′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Glycera*, < Gr. Γλυκερά, a fem. proper name), < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, < *γλυκύς*, sweet.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Glyceridæ*. *G. capitata* of the North Sea is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *Haswell*, 1879.

glycerate (glis′e-rāt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ate*1.] Same as *glycerite*.

Glyceria (gli-sē′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, an extension of *γλυκύς*, sweet.] A genus of grasses, closely allied to *Poa* and *Festuca*. There are about 30 species, widely distributed through temperate regions, mostly in wet or swampy ground, and of little agricultural importance. The manna-grass, *G. fluitans*, grows in shallow water, its leaves often floating; its seeds are sometimes collected in Germany and used as an article of food under the name of *manna-croup*, furnishing a light nutritious aliment for invalids. The rattlesnake-grass or tall quaking-grass, *G. Canadensis*, and the tall or reed meadow-grass, *G. arundinacea*, are tall and stout species of the United States.

glyceric (glis′e-rik), *a.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ic.*] Derived from glycerin.—**Glyceric acid**, $C_3H_6O_4$, an acid obtained by the cautious oxidation of glycerol. It is a monobasic acid, not crystallizable, but yields crystallizable salts.

glycerid (glis′e-rid), *n.* A worm of the family *Glyceridæ*.

Glyceridæ (gli-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glycera* + *-idæ.*] A family of errant chætopodous annelids, of the order *Polychæta*. They have a slender body composed of many ringed segments; the conical prestomium with two basal palps and four terminal tentacles; a protrusile proboscis with four teeth; and no special vascular system, the red hemal fluid being contained in the somatic cavity and branchial sacs.

glyceride (glis′e-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerol or glycerin. 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 glycerol.

glycerin, glycerine (glis′e-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκερός*, sweet, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A transparent, colorless, hygroscopic liquid ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), with a sweet taste and syrupy consistence. It occurs in natural fats combined with fatty acids, and is obtained from them by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. It is a triatomic alcohol, and dissolves the alkalis, alkaline earths, and some metallic oxids, forming compounds analogous to the alcoholates. It is used in medicine as an emollient and protective dressing, with which, from its consistence and solvent properties, many substances can be incorporated; it absorbs watery discharges, and has some astringent action. The name is also applied to mixtures of glycerin with various substances, whether involving solution or not: as, *glycerin* of gallic acid; *glycerin* of starch. It is used in the arts for a great variety of purposes: for example, in soaps and cosmetics, for preserving animal and vegetable substances, in paper-making, and in the manufacture of nitroglycerin and dynamite. Also called *glycerol*, *glycerole*, *glycerina*, and *glycerinum*.—**Glycerin butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Glycerin cement.** See *cement*.

glycerite (glis′e-rīt), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ite*[2].] The general name of a class of preparations consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerol. Also *glycerate*, *glycerol*, *glycerole*.

glycerize (glis′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *glycerized*, ppr. *glycerizing*. [< *glycer-in* + *-ize.*] To mix or treat with glycerin.

> Pasteur's vials containing *glycerized* broth.
> *Medical News*, LIII. 216.

glycerizin, *n.* An improper form of *glycyrrhizin*.

glycerol, glycerole (glis′e-rol, -rōl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ol*, *-ole.*] 1. Same as *glycerin*. *Glycerin* is the common form, but the termination *-ol* is preferable, denoting an alcohol, while *-in* is reserved for glycerides, glucosides, and proteids.

2. Same as *glycerite*.

glycerule (glis′e-röl), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-ule.*] Same as *glyceryl*.

glyceryl (glis′e-ril), *n.* [< *glycer-in* + *-yl.*] The hypothetical triatomic radical of glycerol and the glycerides. Also called, more suitably, *propenyl*.

Glycimeridæ, Glycimeris. See *Glycymeridæ*, *Glycymeris*.

glycin (glī′sin), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-in*[2].] Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocholate (glī′kō-kol-āt), *n.* [< *glycochol-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of glycocholic acid with a base.

glycocholic (glī-kō-kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *χολή*, gall: see *cholic*[1], *bile*[2].] Derived from gall: used only in the following phrase.—**Glycocholic acid**, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$, the principal acid in ox-gall, occurring in combination with alkalis. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline needles soluble in water.

glycocin (glī′kō-sin), *n.* Same as *glycocoll*.

glycocoll (glī′kō-kol), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *κόλλα*, glue.] Amido-acetic acid ($CH_2.NH_2.COOH$), a substance having weak acid and also basic properties, formed when gelatin or various other animal substances are boiled with acids or alkalis. It is a crystalline solid having a sweetish taste. Also called *glycin*, *glycocin*, and *gelatin sugar*.

glycogen (glī′kō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. A substance, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, belonging to the carbohydrates. When pure it is a white, amorphous, tasteless powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble in water, and converted by boiling with acids into dextrose. Diastase converts it into dextrine, maltose, and dextrose. Iodine gives it a reddish-brown color. Glycogen is found in many animal tissues, both of vertebrates and invertebrates, as well as in certain fungi. It is especially abundant in the liver. It is largely if not wholly derived from the carbohydrates of the food, and appears to be a reserve material deposited in the liver, which is converted as required into sugar and so enters the circulation. Also called *animal starch*.

2. In *mycol.*, same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenesis (glī-kō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *pathol.*, the formation of glucose.

glycogenetic (glī-kō-jē-net′ik), *a.* Pertaining to glycogenesis.

glycogenic (glī-kō-jen′ik), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to glycogen: as, the *glycogenic* function of the liver.

glycogen-mass (glī′kō-jen-mȧs), *n.* Same as *epiplasm*.

glycogenous (glī-koj′e-nus), *a.* [< *glycogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *glycogenic*.

> Similar *glycogenous* cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the "mesenterics" of the Snail.
> *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 311, note.

glycohemia, glycohæmia (glī-kō-hē′mi-ą), *n.* Same as *glucohemia*.

glycol (glī′kol), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *(alcoh)ol.*] The general name of a class of compounds intermediate in their properties and chemical relations between alcohol and glycerol, or the bodies of which these are the types. An alcohol contains but one hydroxyl group, OH, as C_2H_5OH, or ethyl alcohol; a glycol contains two hydroxyl groups united to different carbon atoms, as $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, ethyl glycol; a glycerol contains three hydroxyl groups united to three carbon atoms, as $C_3H_5(OH)_3$. Ethyl glycol is a liquid, inodorous, of a sweetish taste, and miscible with water and alcohol.

glycolic (glī-kol′ik), *a.* [< *glycol* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glycol.

Glyconian (glī-kō′ni-an), *a.* Same as *Glyconic*.

Glyconic (glī-kon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Glyconius*, < Gr. Γλυκώνειος, < Γλύκων, L. *Glycon*, the inventor of this meter.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Glycon, an ancient Greek poet of uncertain date: with reference to a kind of verse or meter said to have been invented by him.—2. Pertaining to a particular verse or meter, consisting of four feet, one of which is a dactyl, the others being trochees; composed or consisting of such verses: as, a *Glyconic* system. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*, a meter consisting in a series similar to a trochaic tetrapody catalectic (⏑ ∪ | ⏑ ∪ | ⏑ ∪ | ⏑), but differing from it by the substitution of a dactyl for the second trochee; by an extension of meaning, any logaœdic tetrapody, catalectic or acatalectic, in which three of the feet are trochees and one is a dactyl. A glyconic is called by recent metricians a *first*, *second*, or *third glyconic*, according as the dactyl is in the first, second, or third place. Glyconics seem to have been first used by Alcman (about 660 B. C.), and are frequent in Alcæus and Sappho. Nothing certain is known of the poet Glycon from whom this meter takes its name.

glyconin (glī′kō-nin), *n.* [< *glyc(erin)* + *-on-in.*] In *phar.*, an emulsion of glycerol and yolk of egg.

glycose, glycoside, etc. See *glucose*, etc.

glycymerid (gli-sim′e-rid), *n.* A member of the *Glycymeridæ*.

Glycymeridæ (glis-i-mer′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Deshayes, 1839), < *Glycymeris* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, consisting of the genera *Glycymeris*, *Panopæa*, and *Pholadomya*: same as *Saxicavidæ*. Also *Glycimeridæ*, *Glycimerides*.

Glycymeris (gli-sim′e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801, after Belloni, 1553), also *Glicimeris* (Klein, 1753), *Glycimeris*, *Glycimera*; < Gr. *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *μερίς*, a part, a portion of food, morsel, < *μέρος*, a part, < *μείρεσθαι*, part, divide.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, used in various applications by different authors, now giving name to the *Glycymeridæ*, and referred to the family *Saxicavidæ*. *G. siliqua*, a boreal clam, is the best-known species; the animal is larger than the shell, which is covered with a thick shining black epidermis, and roughened within with calcareous deposits.

Glycymeris siliqua.

Glycyrrhiza (glis-i-rī′zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυκύρριζα*, a plant with a sweet root, licorice, < *γλυκύς*, sweet, + *ῥίζα*, root. The E. name *licorice*, also spelled *liquorice*, and ME. *gliciride*, are ult. from the same source.] A genus of leguminous perennial herbs, nearly allied to *Astragalus*, and including a dozen species, which are widely distributed through temperate regions. *G. glabra*, a native of the Mediterranean region and eastward to China, yields the licorice-root of commerce, and is cultivated in various parts of Europe. The root has a sweet taste and demulcent, laxative properties. One species, *G. lepidota*, is found in the United States.

Glycyrrhiza glabra.

glycyrrhizin (glis-i-rī′zin), *n.* [< *Glycyrrhiza* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar saccharine matter ($C_{24}H_{36}O_9$) obtained from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

glyn, glynn (glin), *n.* [W. *glyn*, Ir. Gael. *gleann* (gen. *glinne*), a glen, a narrow valley: see *glen*.] An element in some Celtic place-names, meaning 'glen': as, *Glyn-crwg*, *Glyn-taf*, in Wales; *Glynn* in Antrim, Ireland.

glyoxal (glī-ok′sal), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυ(κύς)*, sweet, + E. *oxal-ic.*] A white, amorphous, deliquescent solid (CHO.CHO), soluble in water and alcohol. It is an aldehyde of oxalic acid.

glyoxalic (glī-ok-sal′ik), *a.* [< *glyoxal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glyoxal.

glyph (glif), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφή*, carving, carved work, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve, engrave.] In *sculp.* and *arch.*, a groove or channel, usually vertical, intended as an ornament. See *triglyph*.

glyphic (glif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφικός*, of or for carving (*ἡ γλυφική*, the art of carving), < *γλυφή*, carving: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs; pertaining to carving or sculpture.

II. *n.* A picture or figure by which a word is implied; a hieroglyphic.

Glyphideæ (gli-fid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, pl. *γλυφίδες*, the notched end of an arrow, < *γλύφειν*, cut in, carve: see *glyph*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens, containing one British genus, *Chiodecton*.

Glyphidodon (glī-fid′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Glyphidodontidæ*. Also *Glyphisodon*.

Glyphidodontes (gli-fid-ō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Glyphidodon*.] A group of fishes: a name substituted for *Glyphisodia*, and an inexact synonym of *Pomacentridæ*. *S. H. Scudder*.

Glyphidodontidæ (gli-fid-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphidodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Glyphidodon* or *Glyphisodon*: same as *Pomacentridæ*.

Glyphipterygidæ (gli-fip-te-rij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyphipteryx* (*-yg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, taking name from the genus *Glyphipteryx*. The head is globular, with smooth, moderately arched front; there are no ocelli; the palpi are hair-like and moderately long; the proboscis is rolled; and the fore wings have the hind border oblique. The larvæ are leaf-miners, or live in the seeds of grasses.

Glyphipteryx (gli-fip′te-riks), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow (see *Glyphideæ*), + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] A genus of tineids, typical of the family *Glyphipterygidæ*, having the palpi laterally flattened. The larvæ eat the seed-heads of grasses. Several European and three North American species are described.

Glyphisodia (glif-i-sō′di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodontes*, q. v.] A group

of fishes: same as *Glyphidodontes*. *C. S. Rafinesque*, 1815.

Glyphisodon (gli-fis′ō-don), *n.* [NL., an erroneous formation, now displaced by the correct recent form *Glyphidodon*.] Same as *Glyphidodon*. *Lacépède*, 1802.

glyphoceratid (glif-ō-ser′a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Glyphoceratidæ*.

Glyphoceratidæ (glif″ō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλύφειν*, carve, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Goniatitinæ*. "They have depressed whorls, semilunar in cross-section; the sutures with divided ventral lobes in the higher forms, but not in the lower; the first pair of lateral lobes pointed, and the large . . . saddles entire in some species and divided in others." *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1883, p. 322. Also *Glyphioceratidæ*.

Glyphodes (glif′ō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving): see *glyph*.] A genus of pyralid moths, of the family *Margarodidæ*, composed of four beautiful East Indian species of striking coloration.

glyphograph (glif′ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυφή*, carving (engraving), + *γράφειν*, write.] A plate formed by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

glyphograph (glif′ō-gräf), *v. t.* [< *glyphograph*, *n.*] To form plates by glyphography.

glyphographer (gli-fog′ra-fėr), *n.* One versed in, or one who practises, glyphography.

glyphographic (glif-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *glyphography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glyphography (gli-fog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *glyphograph* + *-y*.] A kind of electrotypy by means of which plates engraved in relief are made, from which impressions can be taken. A copper plate is covered with a ground such as is employed in ordinary etching, but of considerable thickness, and this ground is cut away by etching- or engraving-tools so as to expose the metal plate. From this the electro cast is made, the recesses or incisions in the ground constituting the raised ridges which form the design of the glyphograph.

Glypta (glip′tă), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved: see *glyptic*.] An important genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Ichneumonidæ* and subfamily *Pimplinæ*, of small size, usually infesting microlepidopterous larvæ. There are about 40 European and 30 North American species.

glyptic (glip′tik), *a.* [< MGr. *γλυπτικός*, < Gr. *γλυπτός*, fit for carving, carved (neut. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image), verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] 1. Pertaining to carving or engraving: as, the *glyptic* art. See *glyptics*.

It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from *Glyptic* to Plastic Art.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 50.

2. In *mineral.*, figured.

glyptics (glip′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *glyptic*: see *-ics*.] The art of carving or engraving. The word is applied especially to engraving on gems or hard stones, now performed with diamond-powder and diamond-pointed instruments; also to the cutting of designs upon such animal substances as shells, coral, and ivory, and such vegetable products as box, ebony, and other hard woods.

glyptodipterine (glip-tō-dip′te-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Glyptodipterini*.

II. *n.* One of the *Glyptodipterini*.

Glyptodipterini (glip-tō-dip-te-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *δίπτερος*, having two wings: see *dipterous*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of Devonian ganoid fishes, of the suborder *Crossopterygidi*. Its technical characters are: two dorsal fins placed far back opposite the two ventrals, acutely lobate pectorals, and dendrodont dentition. It is divided into those with rhomboid and those with cycloid scales, respectively represented by such genera as *Glyptolæma* and *Holoptychius*.

Glyptodon (glip′tō-don), *n.* [NL. (so named from its fluted teeth), < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. The typical and best-known genus of the family *Glyptodontidæ*; the long-tailed fossil armadillos or glyptodons, with 5 toes on the hind feet and 4 on the fore, the fifth digit of which is wanting. Species are *G. clavipes* and *G. reticulatus*, from the Pleistocene of South America. — 2. [*l. c.*] An animal of the family *Glyptodontidæ* or *Hoplophoridæ*; one of the gigantic fossil armadillos of South America. They are all distinguished from the living armadillos not only by their superior size, but by having the carapace composed of a single solid piece without movable segments, and also by possessing a ventral shield or plastron. The superficial resemblance to tortoises is striking; the feet are like those of some turtles, and, as in chelonians, the head could be withdrawn into the shell, though the rest of the vertebral column is a solid tube. The genera are several and the species rather numerous.

Glyptodon (*Glyptodon clavipes*).

glyptodont (glip′tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *glyptodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Having fluted teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Glyptodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A glyptodon.

Also *glyptodontine*.

glyptodontid (glip-tō-don′tid), *n.* One of the *Glyptodontidæ*.

Glyptodontidæ (glip-tō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct armadillos of South America, represented by the genus *Glyptodon*. It formerly contained all these animals, but is now restricted to those of the single genus named, others being placed in *Hoplophoridæ*. See cut under *Glyptodon*.

glyptodontine (glip-tō-don′tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *glyptodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *glyptodont*.

glyptograph (glip′tō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *γράφειν*, write.] An engraving on a gem or other small object. See *gem-engraving*.

glyptographer (glip-tog′ra-fėr), *n.* An engraver on gems or the like.

glyptographic (glip-tō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *glyptography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to glyptography; describing the methods of engraving on precious stones or the like.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology. *British Critic*, Oct., 1797.

glyptography (glip-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *glyptograph* + *-y*.] 1. The art or process of carving or engraving, particularly of engraving on gems or the like. — 2. A description of the art of gem-engraving. — 3. The knowledge of engraved gems.

Glyptosauridæ (glip-tō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Glyptosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians from the Tertiary, typified by the genus *Glyptosaurus*: so called from the sculptured scales.

Glyptosaurus (glip-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτός*, carved, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The typical genus of *Glyptosauridæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1871.

glyptotheca (glip-tō-thē′kă), *n.*; pl. *glyptothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γλυπτόν*, a carved image, neut. of *γλυπτός*, carved (see *glyptic*), + *θήκη*, a case, a repository: see *theca*.] A building or room for the preservation of works of sculpture.

glysterꝑ (glis′tėr), *n.* A variant of *clyster*.

G. M. An abbreviation of *Grand Master*.

Gmelina (mel′i-nă), *n.* [NL., named after S. G. *Gmelin*, professor of natural history at St. Petersburg (died 1774).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs and trees, including 8 species of eastern Asia and Australia. *G. Leichtlinii*, known in Australia as the *beech* or *coo-in-new*, is a fine timber-tree, the wood of which has a close silvery grain and is much prized for flooring and the decks of vessels.

gmelinite (mel′i-nīt), *n.* [Named after Christian Gottlob *Gmelin* of Tübingen (1792–1860).] A zeolitic mineral closely related to chabazite in form and composition, and like it often occurring in rhombohedral crystals. It varies in color from white to flesh-red. Ledererite is a variety from Nova Scotia.

gn-. This initial combination, in which the *g*, formerly pronounced, is now silent, occurs in (*a*) words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *gnat*[1], *gnaw* (and obs. *gnast*[1], *gnide*, etc.); (*b*) words of Low German (rarely of High German) or Scandinavian origin, in which *gn-* is variable to or stands for *kn-*, as *gnag*, *gnarr*[1], *gnarr*[2], *gnarl*[1], *gnarl*[2], *gnash*, *gnast*[2], *gneiss*, etc.; (*c*) words of Latin or Greek origin, as *gnarity*, *Gnaphalium*, *gnathitis*, *gnome*, *gnomon*, etc.; (*d*) words of other foreign origin, as *gnu*, *Gnetum*, etc.

gnabbleꝑ, *v. t.* [Freq. of *gnap* for *knap*, accom. to *nibble*.] To nibble. *Davies*.

"Take us these little foxes," was wont to be the anit of the Church, "for they *gnabble* our grapes, and hurt our tender branches." *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 159.

gnaccheꝑ, *v.* See *gnash*.

gnackꝑ, *n.* A rare Middle English form of *knack*.

gnaff (naf), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *gnoff*.] Any small or stunted object.

gnagꝑ, *v. t.* [Also, improp., *knag*; ME. *gnaggen*, a secondary (Scand.) form of *gnawen*, gnaw: see *gnaw*. Cf. *nag*[1], the same word in a defleeted use.] To gnaw; bite; cut.

Sweche shul ben bounden up be the beltys til flys hem blowe,
And *gnaggyd* up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem grone. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 384.

Thou scourge maad of ful toug skyn,
Knottid & *gnaggid*, y crie on thee.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 211.

Gnamptorhynchus (namp-tō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γναμπτός*, curved, bent, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A notable genus of arachnidans, of the subclass *Pycnogonida*. *Böhmer*, 1879.

gnap, *v.* and *n.* See *knap*[1].

gnaphalioid (nā-fal′i-oid), *a.* [< *Gnaphalium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, belonging or pertaining to the group of genera (in the order *Compositæ*) of which *Gnaphalium* is the type.

Gnaphalium (nā-fā′li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gnaphalion*, < Gr. *γναφάλιον*, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, supposed to be cudweed, or, according to others, lavender-cotton.] 1. A large genus of hoary-tomentose or woolly herbs, belonging to the order *Compositæ*. There are about 100 species, distributed over most parts of the globe. The yellow or whitish flowers are in small discoid clustered heads, with a scarious and often colored involucre. The common species are known by the popular names *cudweed* and *everlasting*. The leaves and flowers are generally slightly bitter and astringent, and are sometimes used medicinally.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Some bunches of wild sage, *Gnaphalium*, and other hardy aromatic herbs spotted the yellow soil.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 64.

gnapperts, *n.* See *knapperts*.

gnar[1], *n.* See *knar*[1].

gnar[2] (när), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gnarred*, ppr. *gnarring*. [Also *gnarr*, *knar*, *gnarl*; not found in ME. or AS. (the alleged AS. **gnyrran* or **gnyrian* is dubious); = D. *knorren*, snarl, grumble, G. *gnarren*, LG. *knurren*, *knorren*, *gnurren* = G. *knurren*, snarl, growl, = Dan. *knurre*, snarl, growl, = Sw. *knorra*, murmur, growl; cf. G. *knarren*, and *knirren*, creak; appar. ult. imitative, and variable in form.] To growl or snarl, as a dog.

For and this carre do *gnar*.
Skelton, Why Come Ye nat to Courte? l. 297.

A thousand wants
Gnarr at the heels of men.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcviii.

gnaretꝑ, *n.* [ME., with a corresponding verb, found only in Wyclif (except that the verb occurs once, spelled *gnarre*, in Palsgrave), with a var. *grane*, appar. connecting it with *grin*, var. *grene*, *grane*, etc. (see *grin*[2]); but it cannot have been a variant in actual speech of either *grin*[2] or *snare*, in the same sense, and it occurs too often to be regarded as a mere miswriting. It may perhaps have been an orig. miswriting of *snare* (which is also used in Wyclif), confused perhaps with *grin*[2] and adopted by Wyclif as an independent word and used as such in subsequent passages. It is used in several instances as an alternative of *snare* and also of *grin*.] A snare; a noose; a grin; a trap.

Goinge awey he hangide hym with a *grane*, or a *gnare*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 5 (Oxf.).

Thei that wolen be maad riche fallen into temptacionn and into *gnare* of the deuel. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

gnaretꝑ, *v. t.* [ME. *gnaren*; < *gnare*, *n.*] To catch in a snare or noose; snare; choke.

Abijd . . . that thei go and falle bacward, and ben tobrosed, and *gnared* and taken. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxviii. 13 (Oxf.).

Thes double mannis lawes, the popis and the emperours, letten [prevent] Goddis lawe to growe and *gnare* the chirche, as tares *gnaren* corn, and letten [prevent] it to thryve. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 96.

I *gnarre* in a halter or corde, I stoppe ones breathe or snarl one. *Palsgrave*.

gnarityꝑ, *n.* [In Minsheu, *gnaritie*; < LL. *gnarita*(*t-*)*s*, knowledge, < L. *gnarus*, knowing, skilful, expert, also rarely *narus* and *gnaruris*, < *gnoscere*, usually *noscere* = Gr. *γιγνώσκειν*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*[1].] Knowledge; experience; skilfulness. *Minsheu*, 1625.

gnarl[1] (närl), *n.* [Prop., as formerly, *knarl*; but *gnarl* is the present general spelling; a dim. form, with suffix *-l*, of *gnar*, properly *knar*: see *knar*[1], *n.*] A knot; a knotty growth in wood; a rough irregular protuberance on a tree.

Gnarls without and knots within. *Landor*.

It is always the knots and *gnarls* of the oak that he [Carlyle] admires, never the perfect and balanced tree.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

gnarl[1] (närl), *v. t.* [< *gnarl*[1], *n.*] To give a rough ridging or milling to, as to the edge of a thumbscrew.

gnarl[2] (närl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *gnar*[2].] Same as *gnar*[2]. *Minsheu*.

Ah, thus King Harry throws away his crutch,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body:
Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

gnarled (närld), *a.* [< *gnarl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Full of gnarls or rough knots; gnarly.

With thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Splitt'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

The *gnarled*, veteran boles still send forth vigorous and blossoming bougha.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Hence—2. Cross-grained; perverse.

gnarling (när'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnarl*[1], *v.*] Roughened ridging or milling on the edge of a set-screw or other part of a machine. It is made with a gnarling-tool for the purpose of affording a firm hold. Also called *gnarled work*.

gnarling-tool (när'ling-töl), *n.* A tool for making gnarled work like that on the edge of a thumbscrew. Also *knarling-tool*.

gnarly (när'li), *a.* [Prop. *knarly;* < *gnarl*[1], *knarl*[1], + *-y*[1].] Having rough or distorted knots.

Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

gnarry†, *a.* See *knarry*.

gnash (nash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *gnasshe* (cf. ME. *gnacchen, gnachen*, mod. E. as if **gnatch*, in part appar. a var. of *knacken*, mod. E. *knack*); a var. of earlier *gnast:* see *gnast*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To snap, grate, or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

The one in hand an yron whip did strayne,
The other brandished a bloody knife;
And both did *gnash* their teeth, and both did threten life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 21.

All thine enemies have opened their mouth against thee: they hiss and *gnash* the teeth. Lam. ii. 16.

His locks and beard he tears, he heats his breast,
His teeth he *gnashes*, and his hands he wrings.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 188.

II. *intrans.* To snap or grate the teeth together, as in rage or pain. [Rare.]

The Macedon perceiuing hurt gan *gnash*,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Him to forbear. *Death of Zoroas.*

There they him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 340.

gnash (nash), *n.* [< *gnash*, *v.*] A snap; a sudden bite. [Rare.]

A beast in the hilla that went biting every living thing, he appeared, . . . made his *gnash*, and was gone.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 28.

gnashing (nash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gnash*, *v.*] The act of snapping, grating, or grinding together (the teeth), as in anguish or despair.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.
Mat. viii. 12.

gnashingly (nash'ing-li), *adv.* In a gnashing manner; with gnashing.

gnaspt, *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[2], with sense of *snap*.] To snatch at with the teeth. *Palsgrave*.

gnast[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *knast;* < AS. *gnāst* (in comp. *fȳr-gnāst*, 'fire-spark') = OHG. **ganeista* (spelled *ganehaista*), *gneista, cneista*, f., **ganeisto, gneisto, gnanisto*, m., MHG. *ganeiste, ganeist, gcneist, gnaneiste, gnaneist*, f. and m., also OHG. *ganeistra, ganastra, ganistra*, MHG. *ganeister, geneister, gänester, gänster, ganster, gneister*, f., G. dial. *ganster* = Icel. *gneisti, neisti* = Sw. *gnista* = Dan. *gnist*, a spark, sparkle. The OHG. MHG. forms in *gan-, gen-*, appar. indicate an orig. prefix *ga-, ge-* (= AS. *ge-*, etc.: see *i-*[1]), to which in later use the accent receded, whence the later forms *ganster, gänster*, and prob. the mod. dial. reduced form *gan*, a spark, in which, however, some etymologists have sought the root of the word. From the G. forms is derived the E. term *ganister*, q. v.] A spark; a dying spark; a dead spark, as of a candle snuffed.

The root of hem as a *gnast* shal be. *Wyclif*, Isa. v. 24.

And ȝoure strengthe shal ben as a deed aparke [var. *deed sparcle*, in earlier version *gnast*] of a flax top [as tow, A. V.] and ȝoure werk as a sparcle. *Wyclif*, Isa. i. 31.

Knast or *gnaste* of a kandel, emunctura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 278.

gnast[2]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *gnasten, gnaisten* = East Fries. *gnāstern, knāstern* = LG. *knastern*, more commonly *gnastern*, also *gnaspern* = G. *knasteln, knastern*, gnash, = Icel. *gnesta* (strong verb, pret. *gnast*), crack (> *gnastan*, a gnashing), = Dan. *knaske*, crush with the teeth, *gnaske*, eat noisily (cf. *knase*, crush with the teeth). Cf. MLG. *gnisteren, knistern* = G. *knistern* = Icel. *gnīstan*, gnash the teeth, snarl as a dog, = D. *knarsen, knersen* = G. *knirschen*, gnash, etc.: words regarded as imitative, and hence variable in form.] Same as *gnash*.

Good son, thy tethe be not pikynge, grisynge, ne *gnastynge*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

The synnere shal waite the rigtwis, and *gnaste* upon hym with his teth. *Wyclif*, Ps. xxxvi. [xxxvii.] 12 (Oxf.).

gnasting†, *n.* [< ME. *gnastyng, gnaisting*, verbal n. of *gnasten*, gnash: see *gnast*[2].] Same as *gnashing*.

Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of toth.
Cursor Mundi (Fairfax MS.), l. 26760.

gnat[1] (nat), *n.* [< ME. *gnat* (pl. *gnattes*), < AS. *gnæt* (pl. *gnættas*), a gnat (L. *culex, cynips*). Appar. connected with ME. *gnit:* see *gnit*.] 1. A small two-winged fly, *Culex pipiens*, of the

Gnat (*Culex pipiens*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

family *Culicidæ*, suborder *Nemocera*, and order *Diptera*, called in America *mosquito*. The male has plumose antennæ and does not bite, though having a kind of rostrum or beak. The female bites with a stinging proboscis, and her antennæ are filiform and but slightly pilose. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic. According to Westwood the term *gnat* should be restricted to insects of the family *Culicidæ*, and *midge* should be applied to the *Chironomidæ*.

After thy text, ne after thy rubriche
I wol not wirche as moche as a *gnat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

How hath she [nature] bestowed all the five senses in a *gnat?* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 2.

Gnats are unnoted wheresoe'er they fly,
But eagles gaz'd upon with every eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1014.

2. Any other insect of the family *Culicidæ*.—3. A nemocerous dipterous insect; a midge. There are several families. The *Mycetophilidæ* are known as *fungus-gnats* or *agaric-gnats*. The *Cecidomyiidæ* include the *gall-gnats*. The *buffalo-gnat* is a species of *Simulium*, family *Simuliidæ* (see cut under *Simulium*); other simuliids are known as *black-gnats* and *turkey-gnats*. Species of *Bibionidæ* and *Chironomidæ* are also called gnats. See the compounds and technical words.

gnat[2] (nat), *n.* A bird: same as *knot*[2].

gnatcatcher (nat'kach″ėr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Polioptila*, of which there are about 12 American species. The blue-gray gnatcatcher, *Polioptila cærulea*, is a very common migratory insectivorous

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*).

bird inhabiting woodlands of the United States. It is 4½ inches long, bluish-gray above and white below, with black wings and tail edged with white, the male with a black frontlet.

gnat-flower (nat'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

gnathal (nā'thal), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-al*.] Same as *gnathic*.

Of these three primary segments (macrosomites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres—*gnathal* macrosomites; the second, the sum of the limb-bearing metameres—thoracic macrosomites; and finally the third to the abdomen—abdominal macrosomites.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 941.

Gnathaptera (nā-thap'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Aptera*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, one of nine orders of *Insecta*, including a majority of the Linnean *Aptera*, divested of the crustaceans.

gnathapterous (nā-thap'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathapterus*, < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + πτερόν, wing.] Of or pertaining to the *Gnathaptera*.

gnat-hawk (nat'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus:* so called from its hawking for gnats on the wing. [Hampshire, Eng.]

Gnathia (nā'thi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1813), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of isopods of the family *Gnathiidæ*. *G. cerina* is a New England species. This generic name covers both *Anceus* and *Praniza*, the latter being the female of the former.

gnathic (nath'ik), *a.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; specifically, in *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws; alveolar: as, the *gnathic* or alveolar index (which see, under *craniometry*). Also *gnathal*.

The mean *gnathic* index of the two akulis, 1,065, is therefore much higher than that of the Andamanese.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVIII. 8.

gnathidium (nā-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gnathidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] The mandibular ramus of a bird's bill; either prong or fork of the lower mandible.

gnathiid (nath'i-id), *n.* An isopod of the family *Gnathiidæ*.

Gnathiidæ (nā-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathia* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, having apparently but 5 thoracic somites and 5 pairs of legs of normal form, and notable for the great difference between the sexes. The family is also called *Anceidæ*.

gnathite (nath'īt), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, the jaw, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, one of the appendages of the mouth of an arthropod or articulate animal, as a mandible, maxilla, maxilliped, gnathopod, etc. Such appendages are modified limbs, as is well seen in crustaceans, in which there are appendages partaking of the characters both of jaws and of legs between the true mandibles and the ambulatory limbs. See *gnathopodite*, and cut under *Scolopendra*.

In the Arachnida and the Peripatidea the *gnathites* are completely pediform. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 225.

The mandibles, . . . the maxillæ, and the maxilliped [of the crawfish] thus constitute six pairs of *gnathites*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 265.

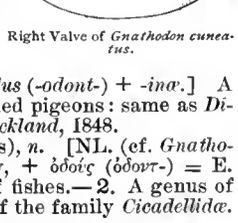
gnathitis (nā-thī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho (nā'thō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθων, full-mouth (in later comedy, as a proper name of a parasite), < γνάθος, jaw.] 1. A genus of tiger-beetles or *Cicindelinæ:* same as *Megacephala*. *Illiger*, 1807.—2. A genus of wasps, of the family *Crabronidæ*. *Klug*, 1810.—3. A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Chalcididæ*. *Curtis*, 1829.

Gnathocrinites (nath″ō-kri-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + κρίνον, lily: see *crinite*[2] and *encrinite, Encrinites*.] A genus of fossil crinoids.

Gnathocrinoidea (nath″ō-kri-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + NL. *Crinoidea*, q. v.] A group of encrinites, taking name from the genus *Gnathocrinites*.

Gnathodon (nath'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Rangia*. *G. cuneatus* is the cuneate clam of Louisiana, etc. *Rang*, 1834.—2. A genus of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculus*. *Sir W. Jardine*, 1845. See cut under *Didunculus*.



Right Valve of *Gnathodon cuneatus*.

Gnathodontinæ (nath″ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnathodus* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tooth-billed pigeons: same as *Didunculinæ*. *H. E. Strickland*, 1848.

Gnathodus (nath'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gnathodon*), < Gr. γνάθος, jaw, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fishes.—2. A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Cicadellidæ*. *Fieber*, 1866.

gnathonict, gnathonicalt (nā-thon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< L. *Gnatho*(*n*-), Gr. Γνάθων, in comedy, the name of a parasite (as in Terence's play "Eunuchus"), < γνάθων, full-mouth, < γνάθος, jaw.] Flattering; parasitical.

Admirably well spoken; angelicall tongue!
Gnathonicall coxcombe!
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

That Jack's is somewhat of a *gnathonic* and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 150.

gnathopod (nath'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gnathopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Jaw-footed; of or pertaining to the *Gnathopoda*, in any sense. Also *gnathopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Gnathopoda*, of any kind.

Gnathopoda (nā-thop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gnathopus*: see *gnathopod*.] **1†.** The xiphosures or horseshoe crabs regarded as an order of *Arachnida*. *Straus-Durkheim*, 1829.—**2.** In some systems of classification, a subclass or suborder of *Crustacea*, corresponding to *Entomostraca* in a broad sense; the lower series of the crustaceans, contrasted with the malacostracans or *Thoracipoda*.

Instead of the terms Malacostraca and Entomostraca . . . the terms Thoracipoda and *Gnathopoda*, which embody the salient character in each subclass.
H. Woodward, Encyc. Brit., VI. 654.

3. An exact synonym of *Arthropoda* considered as a prime division of a phylum *Appendiculata* (which see). *E. R. Lankester*. [Little used.]

gnathopodite (nā-thop'ō-dīt), *n.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ite*².] One of the limbs which in crustaceans and other arthropods are modified into mouth-parts; a mouth-foot, jaw-foot, or foot-jaw; a maxilliped; a gnathite.

gnathopodous (nā-thop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *gnathopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *gnathopod* and *arthropodous*.

gnathostegite (nā-thos'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στέγος*, roof, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, a lamellar expansion of the ischiopodite and meropodite of the external maxilliped or third thoracic limb, which with its fellow covers the other mouth-parts. It may be terminated by a small jointed endognathal palp.

Gnathostoma (nā-thos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of nematoid entozoic worms, found in the stomach of the *Felidæ* or cat tribe. *R. Owen*. See *Chiracanthus*, 2.

Gnathostomata (nath-ō-stō'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gnathostoma*, q. v.] **1.** A group of entomostraceous crustaceans, containing the phyllopods, copepods, and ostracodes, as a suborder of *Entomostraca*.—**2.** A tribe of true copepods, having a completely segmented body and masticatory mouth-parts, and being for the most part not parasitic. It contains the families *Cyclopidæ*, *Calanidæ*, and *Notodelphyidæ*. *Claus*.

gnathostomatous (nath-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Gnathostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Gnathostomata*. Also *gnathostomous*.

Gnathostomi (nā-thos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gnathostomus*: see *gnathostomous*.] The jaw-mouthed series of skulled vertebrates, including all of these excepting the *Cyclostomi* or *Monorhina* (hags and lampreys). Like *Amphirhina*, with which it is conterminous, the term expresses rather an evolutionary series than a definite zoölogical group of animals.

gnathostomous (nā-thos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *gnathostomus*, < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** Having an under jaw: specifically applied to the *Gnathostomi*.—**2.** Same as *gnathostomatous*.

gnathotheca (nath-ō-thē'kă), *n.*; pl. *gnathothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γνάθος*, the jaw, + *θήκη*, case.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the gnathidium; the horny or leathery investment of the under mandible. [Little used.]

Gnathoxys (nā-thok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1843), < Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw, + *ὀξίς*, sharp.] **1.** A genus of caraboid ground-beetles of Australia, comprising about 12 large species, black, broadly convex, with irregularly foveolate elytra.—**2.** A genus of ichneumon-flies, with two European species. *Wesmael*, 1844.

gnatling (nat'ling), *n.* [< *gnat*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A little gnat: used contemptuously of a person.

But if some man more hardy than the rest
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.
Churchill, Rosciad.

gnat-snap†, *n.* Same as *gnat-snapper*, 1.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Du Bartas (trans.).

gnat-snapper† (nat'snap'ėr), *n.* **1.** A bird that catches gnats for food: probably the beccafico. *Hakewill*.—**2.** A stupid gaping fellow.

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

gnatter (nat'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *gnast*², *gnaw*.] **1.** To gnaw.—**2.** To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

gnat-worm (nat'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a gnat.

gnaw (nâ), *v.* [< ME. *gnawen*, *gnazen* (pret. *gnew*, *gnow*, pl. *gnewen*, pp. *gnawen*), < AS. *gnagan* (pret. **gnōg*, pl. *for-gnōgon*, pp. **gnagen*) = D. *knagen*, *knaauwen* = East Fries. *knagen* = OLG. *cnagan* = LG. (Brem.) *gnauen*, with freq. *gnaueln*, *gnaggeln* = OHG. *gnagan*, *nagan*, and *chnagan*, MHG. *nagen*, G. *nagen* = Icel. *gnaga*, mod. *naga* = Sw. *gnaga* = Norw. *gnaga* and *knaga* = Dan. *gnave* and *nage*, gnaw. Hence *gnag*, *nag*¹, secondary forms, related to *gnaw* as *drag* is to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite off little by little; bite or scrape away with the front teeth; erode or eat into.

His children wende that it for hongir was
That he his armes *gnow* [var. *gnew*].
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, i. 458.

The Volsces have much corn; take these rats thither,
To *gnaw* their garners. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

They were to eat their bread, not *gnawing* it after the manner of rustics, but curialiter, like gentlemen, after a courtly fashion. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 60.

2. To bite upon, as in close thought, vexation, rage, etc.

Then *gnaw'd* his pen, then dash'd it on the ground.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 117.

At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now *gnaw'd* his under, now his upper lip.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To wear away as if by continued biting; consume; fret; waste.

Thou, in envy of him, *gnaw'st* thyself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Some derive the word Rhodanus [modern Rhone] from the Latine word rodere, which signifieth to gnaw, because in certaine places it doth continually *gnaw* and eat his bankes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

To bite or gnaw a file. See *file*¹. = **Syn. 1.** *Chew.* See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act by or as if by continual biting away of small fragments or portions.

Take from my heart those thousand thousand Furies,
That restless *gnaw* upon my life, and save me!
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

If a Serpent *gnawing* in our bowels be a representation of an insupportable misery here, what will that be of the Worm that never dies? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Wretched hunger *gnaweth* at my heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 156.

2. To bite or nibble at the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

gnaw†, *n.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*] A gnawing.

Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife,
The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life!
Boyse, Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnawable (nâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *gnaw*, *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be gnawed.

Undisturbed, the rats played in wild riot through my hut during the day, and in the night gnawed everything *gnawable*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 484.

gnawed (nâd), *p. a.* In *bot.*, irregularly toothed, as if from gnawing; erose.

gnawer (nâ'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

They [porcupines] are great *gnawers*, and will gnaw your house down if you are not watchful.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXXVI. 617.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A rodent. (*b*) *pl.* The *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*.

gnawing (nâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *gnawinge* = D. *knaging*; verbal n. of *gnaw*, *v.*] The act of continued biting, consuming, or fretting.

Nowe therefore let vs here rehearse the contencion of familiar thinges, the *gnawing* at the heartes, and the fretting of mindes & vowes, promises and requestes made of diuerse persones. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 19.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* [< G. *gneiss* (as defined); said to be connected with OHG. *gneista*, etc., MHG. *gneiste*, etc., a spark: see *gnast*¹ and *ganister*. Cf. the meaning of *mica*.] A rock which consists essentially of the same mineral elements as granite, namely orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the constituent minerals, and especially of the mica. It appears in a great variety of forms, and shows all stages of passage from true granite to a perfectly schistose condition, in which case the feldspar disappears, and the rock becomes a true mica schist. Porphyritic gneiss is characterized by the presence of large distinct crystals or rounded kernel-like masses of feldspar. Gneiss often contains hornblende instead of or associated with mica, and then receives the name of *hornblendic* or *syenitic gneiss*. Some gneisses are undoubtedly of eruptive origin; other varieties are admitted by most geologists to be metamorphosed sedimentary masses. As is the case with granite, so in gneiss the orthoclase is sometimes associated with plagioclase. See *granite*.

gneissic (nī'sik), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling gneiss; gneissose.

Gray dacite is abundant about the southern base of the mountain, in smooth cliffs and ledges, and has a remarkably *gneissic* appearance. *Science*, III. 552.

gneissoid (nī'soid), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-oid*.] Resembling gneiss in structure, especially with reference to the foliated arrangement of the constituents. Rocks are called *gneissoid* when they have the gneissic structure only imperfectly developed.

gneissose (nī'sōs), *a.* [< *gneiss* + *-ose*.] Having the qualities of, resembling, or exhibiting the texture or structure of gneiss.

Granite, but with *gneissose* aspect. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

Gnetaceæ (nē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnetum* + *-aceæ*.] A gymnospermous order of shrubs or small trees, usually jointed, with opposite leaves and monœcious or dioœcious flowers. The perianth of the male flower is membranous and two-lobed, and that of the female flower utricular. The only genera are *Gnetum*, *Ephedra*, and *Welwitschia*.

gnetaceous (nē-tā'shius), *a.* [< *Gnetaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Gnetaceæ*.

In the *Gnetaceous* Ephedra altissima, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 429.

Gnetum (nē'tum), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1767), altered from *Gnemon* (Rumphius, 1741), < *gnemon* or *gnemo*, given as its name in the island of Ternate, Malay archipelago.] A genus of climbing shrubs, type of the order *Gnetaceæ*, including 15 species, natives of tropical regions. They have jointed stems, opposite dilated leaves, flowers verticillate in terminal spikes, and the fruit often drupaceous. The fruit of *G. Gnemon* and some other Asiatic species is edible, and the young leaves are used as a vegetable.

gnew†. An obsolete preterit of *gnaw*.

gnidet†, *v. t.* [< ME. *gnīden*, < AS. *gnīdan* (pret. *gnād*, pl. *gnidon*, pp. *ge-gniden*), rub, break to pieces, = OHG. *gnītan*, MHG. *gnīten* = Icel. *gnīdha* = Sw. *gnida* = Dan. *gnide*, rub.] To rub; bruise; pound; break in pieces.

Herbes he sought and fond,
And *gnidded* hem bitwix his hond.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 94. (*Halliwell*.)

gnit†, *n.* [ME. *gnit*, pl. *gnyttus* = LG. *gnid* = G. *gnitze*, a gnat, = Icel. *gnit*, mod. *nitr* = Norw. *gnit* = Sw. *gnet* = Dan. *gnid*, a nit. Cf. *gnat*¹. The AS. *hnitu*, E. *nit*, is appar. a different word: see *nit*.] A gnat.

gnodt†, *v. t.* [ME. *gnodden*, *gnudden*, a var. of *gnidden*, a secondary form of *gniden*, rub (cf. Icel. *gnudda* (Jonsson, Ordbog, p. 179), the usual Icel. form being *gnūa*, mod. *nūa*, rub): see *gnide*.] To rub together; bruise; pound; break to pieces.

Corn up sprong unsowe of mannes hond,
The which they *gnodded*, and eet nat half inow.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 11.

gnoff†, *n.* [< ME. *gnof*, usually explained as a miser, but rather a churl, a lout (cf. 2d quot.); origin unknown. Cf. Sc. *gnaff*, any small or stunted object.] A churl; a curmudgeon.

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford
A riche *gnof*, that gestes heeld to bord,
And of his craft he was a carpenter.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 2.

The country *gnooffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubbes and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussyn dale
With slaughtered bodies soone.
Norfolke Furies (1623). (*Halliwell*.)

Gnoma (nō'mă), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801); so called in allusion to its dwelling in the earth; < *gnome*².] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing about 20 species, confined to Australia and the Malay peninsula.

gnome¹ (nōm; L. pron. nō'mē), *n.* [< LL. *gnome*, a sentence, maxim, < Gr. *γνώμη*, thought, judgment, intelligence, a thought, a judgment, an opinion, a maxim, < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = L. *noscere*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*¹.] A brief reflection or maxim; an aphorism; a saying; a saw.

They [Mr. Lowell's English admirers] have most of them a certain acquaintance, not with his works—for in that respect a hackneyed *gnome* or two of Bird-o'-freedom Sawin's constitutes their whole equipment—but with the high estimate in which he is held by all competent English critics.
Fortnightly Rev., quoted in Littell's Living Age, CLXVI. [283.

Looking at His method or style, we find that not a little of His teaching was in *gnomes*, or brief, pointed sentences, easy to be remembered.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 456.

= **Syn.** See *aphorism*.

gnome² (nōm), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *gnom*, < F. *gnome* = Sp. Pg. It. *gnomo*, a gnome, a factitious name, (by Paracelsus?) appar. taken < Gr. *γνώμη*, thought, intelligence, or *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines, an inspector or

guardian: see *gnome*[1], *gnomon*.] 1. One of a race of imaginary beings, first conceived as spirits of the earth, inhabiting its interior and that of everything earthly, animal, vegetable, or mineral. The gnomes ultimately came to be regarded as the special guardians of mines and miners, malicious in all other relations, and extremely ugly and misshapen; while the females of the race, called *gnomides*, not more than a foot high, were endowed with supreme beauty and goodness, and, being the special guardians of diamonds, were chiefly known in the countries that produced them.

> Swift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome*,
> And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 17.

Pope has made admirable use in this fine poem ["Rape of the Lock"] of the fabled race of *gnomes*. *Warburton.*

Hence—2. A grotesque dwarf; a goblin-like person of small stature and misshapen figure. —3. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagona gigas*). =**Syn. 1.** *Goblin*, etc. See *fairy*.

gnomed (nōmd), *a.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. [Poetical.]

> The haunted air and *gnomed* mine. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

gnome-owl (nōm'oul), *n.* A small owl of the genus *Glaucidium* (which see).

gnomic[1] (nō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *γνωμικός*, dealing in maxims, sententious, < *γνώμη*, a maxim: see *gnome*[1].] 1. Containing or dealing in maxims; sententious.

There is a really *gnomic* force in the use to which he [Heywood] puts his power in the few serious words at the close of this interlude.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 136.

The sententious, satiric song, to be met with in the 14th, 58th, and 82d Psalms, . . . this Ewald calls *gnomic* poetry. *Gilfillan*, Bards of the Bible, p. 63.

The Ballad of Arabella is one of those familiar pieces of satire indulged in more frequently by newspaper wags than by *gnomic* poets. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 184.

2. In *gram.*, used in maxims or general statements; applied to express a universal truth: as, a *gnomic* aorist.

gnomic[2] (nō'mik), *a.* A contracted form of *gnomonic*.

gnomical[1] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomic*[1].

gnomical[2] (nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< *gnomic*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *gnomonic*.

He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial.
Boyle, Works, V. 427.

gnomically (nō'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner; sententiously.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* [< *gnome*[2] + *-ide*[2].] A female gnome. See *gnome*[2], 1.

gnomologic (nō-mō-loj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γνωμολογικός*, sententious, < *γνωμολογία*, a speaking in maxims: see *gnomology*.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnomological (nō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomologic*.

gnomology (nō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γνωμολογία*, a speaking in maxims, a collection of maxims, < *γνώμη*, a maxim, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A collection of or treatise on maxims or sententions and pithy reflections. [Rare.]

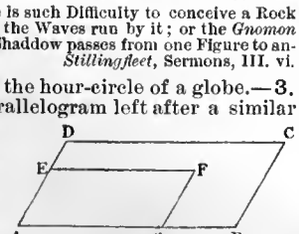
gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gnow-man*, *knowman* (simulating *know*[1] + *man*); = F. *gnomon* = Sp. *gnómon* = Pg. *gnomon* = It. *gnomone*, < L. *gnomon*, < Gr. *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, a carpenters' square, the index of a sun-dial, a gnomon in geometry, etc., < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι*, know: see *gnome*[1].] 1. On a sun-dial, the triangular projecting piece which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; also, any index to a sun-dial or to a meridian-mark, especially a very large one. The early gnomons used for astronomical purposes were vertical pillars or obelisks.

Gnomone [It.], the *know-man* or *gnow-man* of a diall, the shadow whereof pointeth out the howers. *Florio.*

The shadow of the style in the dyall, which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 72.

I do not say there is such Difficulty to conceive a Rock standing still when the Waves run by it; or the *Gnomon* of a Dial when the Shaddow passes from one Figure to another. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vi.

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.—3. A piece of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been removed from a corner of it. Thus, in the figure, EFGBCD is a gnomon.—



Gnomon.

4. An odd number; one of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. Also called *gnomonic number*.

gnomonic (nō-mon'ik), *a.* [< L. *gnomonicus*, < Gr. *γνωμονικός*, of or for sun-dials, < *γνώμων*, a gnomon: see *gnomon*.] 1. Pertaining to the art of dialing.

One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, etc. *Boyle*, Works, V. 398.

2. In *bot.*, bent at right angles:
Also *gnomic*, *gnomical*.

Gnomonic column. See *column*, 1.—**Gnomonic number.** See *gnomon*, 4.—**Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the circles of the sphere in which the point of sight is taken at the center of the sphere. In this projection all great circles appear as straight lines.

gnomonical (nō-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *gnomonic*.

gnomonically (nō-mon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a gnomonic manner; according to the principles of the gnomonic projection.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *gnomonic*: see *-ics*. Cf. L. *gnomonica* and *gnomonice*, < Gr. *γνωμονική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of dialing, fem. of *γνωμονικός*: see *gnomonic*.] The art or science of dialing, or of constructing instruments to show the hour of the day or to aid in making astronomical observations by the shadow of a gnomon.

By making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 776.

gnomonist (nō'mon-ist), *n.* [< *gnomon* + *-ist*.] One versed in gnomonics.

The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes.
Boyle, Works, VI. 418.

gnomonology (nō-mo-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γνώμων*, a gnomon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on dialing.

gnoo, *n.* See *gnu*.

Gnophria (nof'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens), irreg. < Gr. *γνοφερός* for *δνοφερός*, dark, murky.] A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, containing such species as *G. rubricollis*, known as the *black footman-moth*.

Gnorimus (nor'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *γνώριμος*, known, < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι*, know: see *gnome*[1].] A genus of cetonian lamellicorn beetles, containing a few large species, chiefly of Europe and Asia, which live on flowers. One, *G. maculosus*, is North American.

gnoseology (nō-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γνῶσις*, knowledge (see *gnosis*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The nomological science of the cognitive faculties in general. Also called *gnostology*.

Baumgarten, to whom the honor of having projected this science belongs, defines it as "the theory of the liberal arts, inferior to *gnoseology*, the art of beautiful thought, . . . the science of cognition."
New Princeton Rev., II. 26.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *γνῶσις*, knowledge, < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι*, know, = E. *know*: see *know*[1], and cf. *gnome*[1], *gnostic*.] Science; knowledge; knowledge of the highest kind; specifically, mystical knowledge. See *Gnostic*.

The designation of mystery or veiling is applied to it [the occult or mystic system], as having been veiled from all except the initiated. The doctrines thus concealed were denominated *Gnosis* or Knowledge, and Sophia, or wisdom, and were accounted too sacred for profane or vulgar inspection.
A. Wilder, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 4.

His [Origen's] *gnosis* neutralizes all that is empirical and historical, if not always as to its actuality, at least absolutely in respect of its value. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

According as Gnosticism adopted one or other of these modes of explaining the existence of the present world, it fell into the two great divisions which, from their places of origin, have received the respective names of the Alexandrian and Syrian *Gnosis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has *gnosis*, or philosophic insight of Christianity, as the eternal law of the soul.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. § 7.

gnostic (nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *γνωστικός*, knowing (as a noun, *Γνωστικός*, > L.L. *Gnosticus*, a Gnostic; usually in pl.); fem. *ἡ γνωστική*, or neut. *τὸ γνωστικόν*, the power or faculty of knowing (used with reference to *γνῶσις*, knowledge, esp. higher or deeper knowledge); < *γνωστός*, collateral form of *γνωτός*, verbal adj. of *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = L. *noscere* = E. *know*: see *know*[1], *gnome*[1], and cf. *gnosis*, *agnostic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having knowledge; possessing mystic or esoteric knowledge of spiritual things.

Idealism is not necessarily either *gnostic* or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.
R. Flint, Mind, XIII. 596.

2. Worldly-wise; knowing; clever or smart. [Humorous.]

I said you were a d—d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional—that's all.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, v.

3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Gnostics or to Gnosticism; cabalistic; theosophic.

Marcion distinguished himself by his extreme opposition to Judaism, and generally by a *Gnostic* attitude at variance with the Old Testament. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A member of one of certain rationalistic sects which arose in the Christian church in the first century, flourished in the second, and had almost entirely disappeared by the sixth. The Gnostics held that knowledge rather than faith was the road to heaven, and professed to have a peculiar knowledge of religious mysteries. They rejected the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, and attempted to combine their teachings with those of the Greek and Oriental philosophies and religions. They held that God was the unknowable and the unapproachable; that from him proceeded, by emanation, subordinate deities termed *eons*, from whom again proceeded other still inferior spirits. The Gnostics were in general agreed in believing in the principles of dualism and Docetism and in the existence of a demiurge or world-creator. Christ they regarded as a superior eon, who had descended from the Infinite God in order to subdue the god or eon of this world. Their chief seats were in Syria and Egypt, but their doctrines were taught everywhere, and at an early date they separated into a variety of sects.

After Christianity began to be settled in the world, the greatest corrupters of it were the pretenders to divine Inspiration, as the false Apostles, the *Gnosticks*, the Montanists, and many others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Setting out from this principle, all the *Gnostics* agree in regarding this world as not proceeding immediately from the Supreme Being. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 704.

Gnostical (nos'ti-kal), *a.* [< *Gnostic* + *-al*.] Same as *Gnostic*.

Lipsius, one of the most recent and careful writers on the subject, arranges the *Gnostical* systems in a threefold order. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 702.

gnostically (nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a gnostic or knowing manner; cleverly; knowingly. [Humorous.]

"I say, little Sir Bingo," said the Squire, "this is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow-slack on Saturday—he was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand—the fly fell like a thistle-down on the water." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, iv.

2. According to Gnosticism; after the method or manner of the Gnostics.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Gnostic* + *-ism*.] The religious and metaphysical system of the Gnostics; belief in or tendency toward Gnostic doctrines.

Gnosticize (nos'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gnosticized*, ppr. *Gnosticizing*. [< *Gnostic* + *-ize*.] To interpret as a Gnostic; give a Gnostic coloring to.

He [Heracleon] sought ingeniously to *gnosticize* the whole book [the fourth Gospel] from beginning to end.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 156.

Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to *gnosticize* Christianity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

Gnostidæ (nos'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gnostus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Gnostus*, having three genera, of one tropical species each.

gnostology (nos-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γνωστός*, known, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *gnoseology*.

Gnostus (nos'tus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1855), < Gr. *γνωστός*, collateral form of *γνωτός*, known, to be known, < *γιγνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι*, know: see *gnosis*, *gnostic*.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Gnostidæ*. The sole species is *G. formicicola* of Brazil, which lives in ants' nests. It has normal eyes, but is notable in its antennæ, trophi, legs, venation, and number of abdominal segments.
2. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsidæ*. *Fieber*, 1858.

gnowt. A Middle English preterit of *gnaw*.

gnu (nū), *n.* [Also written *gnoo*; < Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] An African animal of the genus *Catoblepas* (or *Connochætes*), belonging to


Common or White-tailed Gnu (*Catoblepas gnu*).

the antilopine division of the family *Bovidæ;* a wildebeest. The gnu has little of the appearance of an ordinary antelope, being a creature of singular shape, strangely combining characters which recall at once horse, ass, and ox. There are two very distinct species, the common gnu, *C. gnu*, and the brindled gnu, *C. gorgon*, sometimes generically separated under the name *Gorgonia*. The former stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is about 5½ feet long; the shoulders are hunched; the neck is maned like an ass's; the tail is long and flowing like a horse's; the head is like a buffalo's, with a broad muzzle, and beset with long bristly hairs; other long hairs hang from the dewlap and between the fore legs; there are horns in both sexes, in the male massive, meeting over the poll, then curving downward and outward and again turned up at the tip, like a muskox's; the color is brownish or blackish, with much white in the tail and mane. The brindled gnu is a larger animal, striped on the fore quarters, with black tail and more copious mane; it is known as the *blue wildebeest*, and by the Bechuan name *kokon* or *kokoon*. Both species inhabit southerly parts of Africa, in company with zebras and quaggas, and usually go in herds like other antelopes.

go (gō), *v.*; pret. *went*, pp. *gone*, ppr. *going*. [Sc. also *gae;* < ME. *go, goo, gon, goon*, earlier *gan* (pret. *eode, zede, yede, yode;* also *wente* (prop. the pret. of *wenden:* see *wend*), ppr. *goande, goende*, pp. *gon, gan*), < AS. *gān* (pret. *eode*, ppr. not found, pp. *ge-gān*) = OS. *gān* = OFries. *gān* = D. *gaan* = MLG. LG. *gān* = OHG. *gān, gēn*, MHG. *gen*, G. *gehen* (= mod. Icel. *gā* = Sw. *gå* = Dan. *gaa*, of LG. origin); not in Goth. (except in the pret. *iddja*) nor in early Scand.; a defective verb, generally regarded as a contraction of the equiv. AS. *gangan* = Goth. *gaggan*, etc., E. *gang*, with which it has been long confused (see *gang*); but such a contraction is otherwise unexampled (the contraction in AS. *fōn*, take, *hōn*, hang, from the fuller form represented by the E. *fang, hang*, q. v., being different), and is, on phonetic and other grounds, improbable. The form of the appar. root (Teut. √ *gai*), the form of the pret. (AS. *code*, Goth. *iddja*), and the fact that the prolific and widespread Indo-Eur. √ *i*, go, is otherwise scarcely represented in Teut. (unless in OHG. *ilen*, G. *eilen* = Dan. *ile* = Sw. *īla*, hasten; AS. *ile* = OFries. *ile* = Icel. *il*, the sole of the foot), give some probability to the conjecture that the Teut. √ *gai* stands for **ga-i*, being the generalizing prefix, Goth. *ga-*, AS., etc., *ge-* (see *i-*[1]), + √ *i*, go. The AS. pres. ind. 1 *gā*, 2 *gǣst*, 3 *gǣth* = Goth. as if 1 **ga-im*, 2 **ga-is*, 3 **ga-ith*, equiv. to the simple forms 1 **im*, 2 **is*, 3 **ith* (disused perhaps because of possible confusion with similar forms of the verb *be*, namely, 1 *im*, 2 *is*, 3 *ist* = E. I *am*, 2 *art*, 3 *is*); = L. *ire* (pres. ind. 1 *eo*, 2 *is*, 3 *it*) = Gr. *ἴεναι* (pres. ind. 1 *εἶμι*, 2 *εἶ*, *εἶς*, 3 *εἶσι*) = Skt. √ *i* (pres. ind. 1 *emi*, 2 *eshi*, 3 *eti*, etc.) = Lith. *eiti* = OBulg. *iti*, go. In this view, the pret., AS. *code*, Goth. *iddja*, etc. (in comp. *ge-eode*, ME. *zeode, zede. zode*, E. obs. *yede, yode*, with occas. pres. *yede, yead*), appar. from a different root, is formed from the same root **i*, without the prefix.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move; pass; proceed; be in motion or pass from one point to another by any means or in any manner, as by walking, running, or other action of the limbs, by riding, etc.

To the hors he *goth* him faire and wel.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 142.

A gladere wommon vnder God no migt *go* on erthe,
Than was the wif with the child.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 67.

The wind blowing hard at N. E., there *went* so great a surf as they had much to do to land.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 231.

But the standing toast, that pleased the most,
Was the wind that blows, the ship that *goes*,
And the lass that loves a sailor.
Dibdin, The Lass that Loves a Sailor.

[In this sense the word is sometimes used elliptically so as to appear transitive. See second series of phrases below.

When they *go* their Processions, with these beasts displayed in their Banners, enery one falleth downe and doth worshippe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 574.]

2. To take steps as in walking; move step by step; walk, as distinguished from running or riding: as, the child begins to *go* alone.

I may not *goon* so fer, quod sche, ne ryde.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 295.

A lytell from thens towardes Jherusalem is the welle of Jacob, where our Sauyour Criste, wery of *goynge*, syttyng vpon the welle, axed water of the woman Samaritan.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

I purpose to teach a yong scholer to *go*, not to daunce.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 151.

Our souls can neither fly nor *go*
To reach immortal joys.
Watts, Come, Holy Spirit.

3. To pass out or away; depart; move from a place: opposed to *come* or *arrive:* as, the mail comes and *goes* every day.

Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a chalkstoon.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When half-gods *go*,
The gods arrive.
Emerson, Give All to Love.

The phantom of a cup that comes and *goes*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

4. To be or keep moving or acting; continue in progress or operation; maintain action or movement: as, the presses are *going* day and night.

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man 's never constant, never certain.
Otway.

We do not believe any Government can keep different plants, completely outfitted for gun-work, *going*.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 98.

5. To move in a course, or toward a point or a result; move or pass along; proceed; fare: used in an immaterial sense: as, everything is *going* well for our purpose.

How *goes* the night, boy? *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Very desirous they were to hear this noon by the post how the election has *gone* at Newcastle.
Pepys, Diary, April 15, 1661.

Courage, Friend; To-day is your Period of Sorrow;
And things will *go* better, believe me, To-morrow.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordeller.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward. *Watts*, Logic.

One that had been strong,
And might be dangerous still, if things *went* wrong.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

6. To pass from one to another; be current; be in circulation; have currency or circulation; circulate: as, so the story *goes*.

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 12.

Thus *went* the Tradition there. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In any Kings heart, as Kings *goe* now, what shadowie conceit or groundless toy will not create a jealousie.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

Sylvia's mother had never stinted him in his meat, or grudged him his share of the best that was *going*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

7. To apply; be applicable; be suited or adapted; fit: as, the song *goes* to an old tune.

You must know I con'd this Song before I came in, and find it will *go* to an excellent Air of old Mr. Lawe's.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

8. To apply one's self; set or betake one's self; have recourse; resort: as, to *go* to law; to *go* to borrowing.

Seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator he *went* not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Next we *went* in hand to draw up his commission and instructions. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 359.

9. To be about (to do something); have in thought or purpose: chiefly in the present participle with *be:* as, I *was going* to send for you; I *am going* to ride.

I *was going* to say, the true art of being agreeable in company . . . is to appear well pleased with those you are engaged with. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 386.

10. To proceed by some principle or rule; be guided: as, we are to *go* by the usual practice in such cases.

We are to *go* by another measure. *Sprat*.

11. To be with young; be pregnant: now used only of animals.

Once had the early matrons run
To greet her of a lovely son;
And now with second hope she *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throes.
Milton, Ep. M. of Win.

12. To be parted with by expenditure or in exchange; be disposed of, sold, or paid out: as, the article *went* for half its value; the money *goes* too fast.

What an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which *goes* extremely dear. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 412.

Eggs don't *go* for but ninepence in Livingston or anywhere else. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

13. To escape from hold or detention; be loosed, released, or freed: only with *let:* as, *let* me *go; let go* his hand.

Let go that rude uncivil touch. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4.

14. To extend; reach; lead: as, the wall *goes* from one house to the other; this road *goes* to Edinburgh.

The walls extend further north, and *go* up the middle of a small high hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

The Household includes the descendants of a common great-grandfather, but *goes* no farther.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 181.

15. To extend in effect, meaning, or purport; be of force or value; avail: as, the explanation *goes* for nothing.

His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden*, Pref. to Translation from Ovid.

Mitchel . . . wrote a clear, bold, incisive prose, keen in its scorn and satire, *going* directly to the heart of its purpose. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xviii.

16. To tend toward a result or consequence; reach; conduce; contribute: frequently with *to, into*, or *toward:* as, his concessions will *go* far *toward* a reconciliation.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go towards* acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. *Swift*, To Pope.

17. To contribute in amount or quantity; be requisite or present (to); be necessary as a component or a cause: as, in troy weight 12 ounces *go* to the pound.

What little or no pains *goes* to some people!
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

Truly there *goes* a great deal of providence to produce a man's life unto threescore.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 43.

18. To pass off well; move briskly; take; succeed: as, the play *goes* well.

Society has invented no infliction equal to a large dinner that does not *go*, as the phrase is. Why it does not *go* when the viands are good and the company is bright, is one of the acknowledged mysteries.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 808.

19. To depart from life; decease; die.

Unless I have a doctor, mine own doctor,
That may assure me, I am *gone*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iv. 2.

She sinks again;
Again she's *gone*, she's *gone, gone* as a shadow;
She sinks forever, friend!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Poor Ned Poppy — he's *gone* — was a very honest man.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sweeter far is death than life to me that long to *go*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

20. To pass or be resolved into another state or condition; assume, resume, or appear conspicuously in any state or condition; become: as, to *go* crazy; the State will *go* Democratic or Republican.

Sneer. Why in white satin?
Puff. O Lord, sir — when a heroine *goes* mad, she always goes into white satin. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

Why did the beer *go* bad? was the great question to be solved, and this was solved by Pasteur.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 844.

21. To appear: with reference to manner or dress.

She that was ever fair, and never proud, . . .
Never lack'd gold, and yet *went* never gay.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Himself a gallant, that . . . can . . . *go* richly in embroideries, jewels, and what not.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 8.

His brave clothes too
He has flung away, and *goes* like one of us now.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

All Women *going* here veiled, and their Habit so generally alike, one can hardly distinguish a Countess from a Cobbler's Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

22. To give way; break or tear from a fastening. [Colloq.]

Here is the tear. . . . I caught against the flower-pot frame, and I'll swear I heard my gown *go*.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

23. To proceed; operate; exercise any kind of activity.

Then the water was thrown on them [the people], and they crouded to wipe the vase with their handkerchiefs, and *went* so far as to take the herbs out of the caldron in which the water was boiled.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The Duke of Newcastle . . . is *going* greater lengths in everything for which he overturned Lord Granville.
Walpole, Letters, II. 104.

24. To come into action or activity; start into motion: as, bang *went* the gun.

The Chimes *went* Twelve: the Guests withdrew.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

His noble heart *went* pit-a-pat,
And to himself he said — "What's that?"
Cowper, Retired Cat.

25. To belong in place or situation; require to be put: as, this book *goes* on the top shelf. — **Been and gone and.** See *been and*, under *be*[1]. — **From the word go,** from the start, as in a race: said of any exertion or competition. [Colloq.] — **Get you gone.** See *get*[1]. — **Gone to the bow-wows.** See *bow-wow*. — **Go to,** come now: an interjectional phrase, often used in contempt. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Go to, let us make brick. Gen. xi. 3.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

Go to the devil! See *devil*. — **To come and go.** See *come*. — **To go aboard.** See *aboard*[1]. — **To go about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] To exert one's self, as for an object; make efforts; take measures.

He *goeth about* to dissuade the king from his supremacy. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They *went about* to slay him. Acts ix. 29.

(*b*) [*About*, adv.] *Naut.*, to tack. (*c*) [*About*, prep.] To engage in; undertake; set to work at: as, to *go about* an enterprise.

All men be knowen by the workes they vse to *go about*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

To go about one's business, to pursue one's occupation; attend to one's own affairs; in the imperative, go away; be off.

Indeed 'tis not improbable that these fellows were Fishermen, and *going about their business*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 89.

Let him have half-a-crown from me, said I, and desire him to *go about his business*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 109.

To go abroad. (*a*) To go away from home; leave one's house.

Horatio's servant . . . begg'd to *go abroad*; . . .
"Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end."
Cowper, To Joseph Hill.

(*b*) Specifically, to go to a foreign country.—**To go after**, to seek; follow; take pleasure in.

When Solomon *went after* other gods, he was punished by the revolt of the people that were subject to him. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 118.

To go against. (*a*) To invade; march to attack. (*b*) To be repugnant to: as, it *goes against* my principles.

I determined to quit a business which had always *gone* rather *against* my conscience. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

To go against the grain, to be opposed to one's inclinations or feelings; come hard.

Though it *went* much *against the grain*, yet at last he so far prevailed by fair Words, that they were contented to go on with their Seal-killing, till they had filled all their Cask. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 27.

To go ahead. (*a*) To go in advance. (*b*) To proceed; go forward; go on and do the thing in hand. [Colloq.]

The specific instructions to conquer and hold California were issued to Commodore Sloat, by Mr. Bancroft, on the 12th of July, 1846. Previous to this, however, he had been officially notified that war existed, and briefly instructed to *go ahead*. *New York Com. Advertiser*.

To go aside. (*a*) To err; deviate from the right way; take the wrong direction.

The bitter arrow *went aside* . . .
And pierced thy heart, my love, my bride.
Tennyson, Oriana.

(*b*) To withdraw; retire.—**To go at**, to assail; attack with energy.—**To go awry.** See *awry*.—**To go back on** or **upon**, to retreat from; abandon; prove faithless to. [Colloq.]

The clergyman assured him . . . if he married, it must be for better and worse; that he could not *go back upon* the step. *E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 218.

Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers
A *going back on* Dobbs!
'T would n't be more anom'lous
If Rome *went back on* Rom'lus!
Dobbs, His Ferry, Putnam's Mag., Jan., 1868.

To go beside†. See *beside*.—**To go between**, to interpose in the affairs of; mediate between.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her—for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

To go beyond, to exceed; surpass; excel. See *beyond*.

Beasts, though otherwise behind men, may notwithstanding in actions of sense and fancy *go beyond* them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

The Ragusan examples [of architecture] *go beyond* anything that we know of elsewhere. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 244.

To go by. (*a*) [*By*, adv.] To pass unnoticed or disregarded: as, to let an insult *go by*. (*b*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To pass near and beyond. (2†) To come by; get.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton, S. A., l. 904.

To go or **go home by beggar's bush.** See *beggar*.—**To go by the board.** See *board*.—**To go current**†. See *current*[1], *a.*—**To go daft.** See *daft*[1].—**To go down.** (*a*) To droop, descend, or sink in any manner.

Supreme he sits; before the awful frown
That bends his brows the boldest eye *goes down*.
O. W. Holmes, The School-Boy.

The storm was increasing, and it became evident that it was better to take the hazard of beaching the boat than to *go down* in a hundred fathoms of water. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxiii.

(*b*) To decline; fall off; fail: as, he lost his self-control and *went down* rapidly. (*c*) To find acceptance; be accepted or approved: as, that doctrine will not *go down*. [Colloq.]

Nothing *goes down* with her that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of commou sympathy. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

To go eye out. See *eye*[1].—**To go far**, to last or hold out long: as, his money did not *go far*; our provisions will not *go far*.—**To go for.** (*a*) To enter into the condition or employment of; engage as: as, to *go for* a soldier. (*b*) To be taken or regarded as; pass for: as, it *goes for* less than it is worth. (*c*) To be in favor of (a person or thing). (*d*) To proceed to attack; assail with blows or words; bring to book. [Slang, U. S.]

And he rose with a sigh,
And said, "Can this be?
We are ruined by Chinese cheap labor!"
And he *went for* that heathen Chinee.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

To go for nothing, to have no value, meaning, or efficacy; come to naught; be unavailing: as, all his efforts *went for nothing*.—**To go for one's self**, to act or work on one's own account; be one's own master.—**To go forth.** (*a*) To go away or depart.

But now the whole Round Table is dissolved, . . .
And I, the last, *go forth* companionless.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

(*b*) To be announced or published: as, the decree has *gone forth*.—**To go forward.** (*a*) To advance; march on; make headway.

Speak unto the children of Israel, that they *go forward*. Ex. xiv. 15.

Per me stetit, I was in the fault that it *went* not *forward*. *Terence in English* (1614).

(*b*) To be in course; be under way.

"What's *going forward?*"—"Ball, sir," said the waiter.—"Assembly, eh?"—"No, sir, not assembly, sir; ball for the benefit of a charity." *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

To go free. (*a*) To be set at liberty, as a prisoner or a hostage. (*b*) *Naut.* See *free*.—**To go hard.** (*a*) To result in hardship, danger, or misfortune: followed by *with* (often with *ill* instead of *hard*).

If law, authority, and power deny not,
It will *go hard with* poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

(*b*) To be because of great difficulty or of simple impossibility: followed by *but* or *if* with a clause.

Hap what may hap, I'll roundly go about her:
It shall *go hard if* Cambio go without her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

It shall *go hard but* I will see your death.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

To go in, to take an active part; proceed to action. [Colloq.]—**To go in and out**, to go and come freely; have the freedom of a place; be at liberty.

By me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall *go in and out*, and shall find pasture. John x. 9.

To go in for, to be in favor of; make the object of acquirement or attainment. [Colloq.]

Go in for money—money's the article.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 3.

The gentlemen *went in for* big bows to their ties, cutaway coats, and short sticks.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

To go in unto†, *Scrip.*, to have sexual commerce with.—**To go near**, to become liable or likely.

Masters, it is proved already that you are little better than false knaves; and it will *go near* to be thought so shortly. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 2.

To go off. (*a*) To take one's departure. (*b*) To die.

Were I of Cæsar's religion, I should be of his desires, and wish rather to *go off* at one blow than to be sawed in pieces by the grating torture of a disease.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

(*c*) To explode or be discharged with noise, as firearms.

It is, as I may say, a designing and malicious-looking letter—and I warrant smells of gunpowder like a soldier's pouch!—Oons!—I wouldn't swear it mayn't *go off!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

(*d*) To be disposed of: as, the goods *went off* rapidly.

Nothing in my way *goes off* in summer, except very light goods indeed. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, ii.

(*e*) To pass off or take place: as, everything *went off* well.

The fervours of a pious mind will naturally contract such an earnestness and attention towards a better being, as will make the ordinary passages of life *go off* with a becoming indifference. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

(*f*) To deteriorate in condition; be on the wane.

Oh! don't look at me, please; . . . I know as well as if you had told me that you think me dreadfully *gone off*.
Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Marjoribanks, xli.

To go off at half cock. See *cock*[1].—**To go on.** (*a*) To advance; proceed; continue; be in progress.

It is natural to inquire into our present condition; how long we shall be able to *go on* at this rate.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

What's *going on* here?—So you have been quarrelling too, I warrant. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The work of building over the site must have *gone on* from that day to this. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 147.

(*b*) To be put on, as a garment: as, the coat will not *go on*. (*c*) To behave; carry on. See *goings-on*, under *going*, *n.* [Colloq.]

Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has *gone on!* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

To go on a bat. See *bat*[1].—**To go on all fours.** See *four*, *n.*—**To go on the account**†. See *account*.—**To go on the stage**, to adopt the theatrical profession; appear as a public actor.—**To go out.** (*a*) To go forth; go from home.

When she *went out* to tailorin', she was allers bespoke six months ahead. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 56.

There were thousands of poor girls eating out their hearts because they had so *go out* as governesses.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

(*b*) To depart or retire: with *of*: as, to *go out of* office. (*c*) To become extinct, as a candle or a fire; expire.

The fire here *went out* about an age agone.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 194.

The ancient Sage, who did so long maintain
That Bodies die, but Souls return again,
With all the Births and Deaths he had in Store,
Went out Pythagoras, and came no more.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

(*d*) To go into society: as, they do not *go out* this season, being in mourning. (*e*) To be inwardly moved (toward a person), in love or sympathy.

Maggie's heart *went out* towards this woman whom she had never liked. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

(*f*) To fight a duel; also, to take the field for war: as, he *went out* in the Crimean campaign.—**To go over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To change sides; pass from one party, doctrine, etc., to another.

They [the Gallas] have never made a settlement on the Abyssinian side of the Nile, except such tribes of them as, from wars among themselves, have *gone over* to the king of Abyssinia and obtained lands on the banks of that river. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 218.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To read; peruse; rehearse.

Whisk. I wish, sir, you would practise this without me—I can't stay dying here all night.
Puff. Very well; we'll *go over* it by and by.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

(2) To examine; review; verify: as, to *go over* an account.

If we *go over* the laws of christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotson*.

(3) To pass from one side to the other of, as a river.—**To go over the range**, to die. [Slang, western U. S.]

To *go over the range* is to die, as any reader of Bret Harte's frontier stories knows; but once it was limited to cattle. *L. Swinburne*, Bucolic Dialect of the Plains.

To go over to the majority. See *majority*.—**To go round**, to supply a share or portion for every one: as, there was not cake enough to *go round*.—**To go through.** (*a*) To complete; accomplish; perform thoroughly: as, to *go through* an undertaking. (*b*) To pass through or exhaust every part of; search or use to the full extent of: as, to *go through* one's pockets or a room in looking for something; to *go through* (exhaust) a fortune. (*c*) To subject to a thorough search for valuables: said of persons: as, they *went through* him and made a good haul. [Thieves' slang.] (*d*) To suffer; undergo; sustain to the end: as, to *go through* a long sickness.

I suppose never man *went through* such a series of calamities in the same space of time. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

(*e*) To carry an undertaking to completion.

You chang'd
Your purposes; why did you not *go through*,
And murder him? *Shirley*, The Traitor, iv. 1.

To go through the mill, to pass through a more or less severe or tedious course of discipline or training; have experience. [Colloq.]

Certain persons who have *gone through the mill* of what is known as our "higher education." *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 10.

To go through with, to carry to completion; effectually discharge.

He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not stesdiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

To go to extremes. See *extreme*, *n.*—**To go together by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To go to glade**†, **to go to grass, to go to the basket**†, **to go to the devil, to go to the ground**, etc. See the nouns.—**To go too far**, to exceed the bounds of reason, prudence, or propriety.

These contents of the trunk were so unexpected, that Cabil the Vizir thought he had *gone too far*, and called my servant in a violent hurry, upbraiding him for not telling who I was. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 273.

To go to pieces. (*a*) To break up entirely, as a wrecked vessel. (*b*) To be dismembered or disrupted.

The most significant point in the history of the four years 1770–73 is the manner in which the ordinary colonial government continued to *go to pieces*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 739.

(*c*) To break down in health; have the nervous system shattered.—**To go under.** (*a*) [*Under*, adv.] To be submerged or overwhelmed; be ruined; also, to die. [U. S.] (*b*) [*Under*, prep.] To be talked of or known, as by a title or character: as, to *go under* the name of reformers.

He [a Maronite sheik] *went under* the name of a prince of mount Libanon; for those who have travelled under that character are the sons of those sheiks who rent the parishes of the prince of the Druses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 96.

To go up. (*a*) *Theat.* See *to come down* (*d*), under *come*. (*b*) To go to ruin financially. [Colloq.]—**To go upon**, to proceed according to, in argument or action, as a supposition or a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers. *Addison*.

To go well, to be or result in a flourishing or fortunate condition: used absolutely or with *with*: as, all is *going well with* him.

That it may *go well with* thee, and *with* thy children after thee. Deut. iv. 40.

To go with. (*a*) To accompany; belong to.

Along *with* the attitude of abject submission assumed by the Batoka, we saw that there *go* rhythmic blows of the hands against the sides. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 386.

(*b*) To side or take part with.

We cannot *go with* him in defending the MS. "ibi" . . . as an ethical dative. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 169.

(*c*) To agree or harmonize with.

The innocence which would *go* extremely well *with* a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

That feelings of soberness or gloom *go with* black, of excitement *with* red, . . . would probably be admitted by most persons. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 516.

To go without saying, to be taken for granted; be understood without explanation or without mention. [Compare the French *aller sans dire*.]

Put it out of your mind and let us be very happy this evening. And every following evening. That *goes without saying.* *The Century*, XXXVII. 270.

To go wrong. (*a*) To take a wrong way; go astray; deviate from prudence or virtue.

They are all noblemen who have *gone wrong.* *W. S. Gilbert*, Pirates of Penzance.

(*b*) To run or proceed with friction or trouble; not to run smoothly.—**To let go.** See def. 13.

[In the following phrases the verb is not really transitive in sense; what follows it is adverbial in all cases.]

To dot and go one. See *dot*[1].—**To go a journey,** to engage in a journey; travel.

He himself *went a* day's *journey* into the wilderness. 1 Ki. xix. 4.

To go an errand, to go on an errand; take a message.—**To go bail.** See *bail*[2].—**To go halves or shares,** to share anything in two equal parts; bear or enjoy a part; participate in, as an enterprise.

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal *shares* in the booty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To go one's own gate, to have one's own way. See *gate*[2].

A woman should obey her husband, and not *go her own gait.* *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

To go one's way. (*a*) To pass on in one's course; depart; move on.

And Jesus said unto him, *Go thy way;* thy faith hath made thee whole. Mark x. 52.

He . . . caught
His bundle, waved his hand, and *went his way.*
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To take or have one's own way.

Go your ways now, and make a costly feast at your own charge for guests so dainty mouthed, so divers in taste, and besides that, of so unkind and unthankful nature. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 15.

To go security, to make one's self responsible; give bond.

It was but last week he *went security* for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

To go the way of nature. See *nature.*—**To go the whole figure, to go the whole hog,** to go to the utmost extent to gain a point or attain an object. [Slang.]

Why not, therefore, *go the whole hog,* and reject the total voyage, when thus in his view partially discredited? *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put up with; tolerate; consent to: as, I can't *go* his preaching. [Colloq.] —**2.** To contribute, wager, or risk in any way: as, I will *go* you a guinea on the event; how much will you *go* to help us? [Colloq.]—**To go it,** to act in a spirited, energetic, or dashing manner: only colloquial, and often employed in the imperative as an encouragement: as, "*go it* while you're young." [Colloq.]

Perhaps you'd like to spend a couple of shillings, or so, in a bottle of currant wine? . . . I say, young Copperfield, you're *going it!* *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vi.

To go it alone, to do anything without assistance; take the responsibility upon one's self. [Colloq.]—**To go it blind,** to proceed without regard to consequences; act in a heedless or headlong manner. [Colloq.]

At the outset of the war I would not *go it blind,* and rush headlong into a war unprepared and with utter ignorance of its extent and purpose. *Gen. W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, I. 342.

To go (a person) **one better,** to accept a bet and offer to increase it by a unit in kind; hence, to outrank or excel to some extent in quality or fitness of action. [Colloq.]

go (gō), *n.*; pl. *goes* (gōz). [< *go*, *v.*] **1.** A doing; act; affair; piece of business. [Colloq.]

This is a pretty *go,* is this here! an uncommon pretty *go!* *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lvii.

I see a man with his eye pushed out; that was a rum *go* as ever I saw. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

2. Fashion or mode: as, capes are all the *go.* [Colloq.]

Now seldom, I ween, is such costume seen,
Except at a stage-play or masquerade;
But who doth not know it was rather the *go*
With Pilgrims and Saints in the second Crusade?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 251.

Docking was quite the *go* for manes as well as tails at that time. *Dickens.*

3. Energy; activity; stamina; spirit; animation: as, there is plenty of *go* in him yet. [Colloq.]

He [Lord Derby] is his father with all the *go* taken out of him, and a good deal of solid stuff put into him. *Higginson*, English Statesmen, p. 219.

4. In *eribbage,* a situation where the next player cannot throw another card without causing the sum of spots on that and on the cards already played to amonnt to more than 31.—**5.** Turn; chance. [Colloq.]

"My *go*—curse you, my *go!*" said Johnnie, as Bill lifted the shell of spirits to his lips. "You've had seven *goes* and I've only had six."
H. R. Haggard, Mr. Meeson's Will, x.

6. A success; a fortunate stroke or piece of business. [Colloq.]

There was one man among them who possessed what has often proved to be of more importance than capital—courage, vim, pertinacity, and grim determination to make the venture a *go.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 689.

The third act is over and it is tremendous; if the other two acts go in the same way it is an immense *go.* *Lester Wallack*, Memories.

7. A dram; a drink: as, a *go* of gin. [Colloq.]

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars and sipping whiskey-and-water, until the *goes,* most appropriately so called, were both gone. *Dickens*, Sketches, Making a Night of It.

I have tickled the Captain too: he must have pledged his half-pay to keep open house for you, and now he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next seven years. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

Great go, an examination for degrees. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

I never felt so thoroughly sick of every thing like a Mathematical book as just before the *Great Go,* when my knowledge of Mathematics was greater than it ever was before or has ever been since. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 266.

Little go, a previous or preliminary examination. [Cambridge University, Eng.]

The . . . Examination commonly called the *Little Go* (at Oxford the Smalls), being the former of the only two examinations required by the University for the B. A. degree. It is held near the end of the Lent (second) Term. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 121.

No go, of no use; not to be done. [Colloq.]

Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's *no go.* *Lowell*, At Commencement Dinner, 1866.

go†. An obsolete form of *gone,* past participle of *go.* *Chaucer.*

goa (gō'ä), *n.* [Native name?] **1.** A name of a Tibetan antelope, *Procapra pieticauda.* *Gray.* Also called *ragoa.*—**2.** A name of the marsh-crocodile.

Goa ball (gō'ä bâl). [Supposed to have been devised by the Portuguese Jesuits at *Goa* in the 17th century.] **1.** A compound of drugs formed into a ball or an egg-shaped mass, and used as a remedy or preventive for fever, by scraping a little powder from the ball and dissolving it in water. These balls seem to be compounded of powerful drugs, and are commonly scented with musk. Also called *Goa stone.*—**2.** A hollow sphere of metal, often ornamented and of valuable material, made to contain a Goa ball (in sense 1).

Goa beans. See *bean*[1].

goad[1] (gōd), *n.* [< ME. *gode, god,* earlier *gad* (with long vowel), < AS. *gād* (not **gæd* or **gădu*), a goad (also in comp. *gād-īsen,* a goad, lit. 'goad-iron'); the same word as E. *gad*[1], < ME. *gadde, gad* (with short vowel). < Icel. *gaddr* = Sw. *gadd,* a goad, sting, = ODan. *gad,* a gad, goad, *gadde,* a gadfly. The AS. and Scand. forms are respectively contracted and assimilated forms of an orig. **gazd,* appearing (with rhotacism) in the AS. *gierd, gyrd,* ME. *gerd, zerd, yerd,* E. *yard*[1], a rod, and in Goth. *gazds,* a goad, prick, sting (Gr. *κέντρον:* see *center*[1]), = L. *hasta,* a spear (> E. *hastate, haslet,* etc.). See *gad, ged, yard*[1].] **1.** A stick, rod, or staff with a pointed end, used for driving cattle; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.

For I do iudge those same *goads* and prickes wherewith their consciences are prikt and wounded to be a grenous fealing of that same iudgment. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

Else you again beneath my Yoke shall bow,
Feel the sharp *Goad,* and draw the servile Plow.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman.

The spur of this period consisted of a single *goad.* *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 81.

The splendid cathedral of Pisa, not far off, was a *goad* to the pride and vanity of the Sienese. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 92.

2. A decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk. [Slang.]—**3**†. [Cf. *yard, rod, perch,* as measures of length.] A little-used English measure of length. In Dorsetshire the goad of land was 15 feet 1 inch. A statute of James I. speaks of goods at 15 pence the yard or 20 the *goad.*

goad[1] (gōd), *v. t.* [< *goad*[1], *n.*] To prick; drive with a goad; hence, to incite; stimulate; instigate; urge forward or rouse to action by any harassing or irritating means.

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues.
Shak., All's Well, v. 1.

Goad him on with thy sword.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 3.

Who would bring back the by-gone penalties, and *goad* on tender consciences to hypocrisy?
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=**Syn.** To impel, spur, arouse, stir up, set on.

goad[2]†, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *gourd,* in same sense.] A sort of false die. *Nares.*

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goade,* the Fulham, and the stopkater-tre. *Chapman*, Monsieur d'Olive.

goad[3] (gōd), *n.* [A var. of *gaud.*] A plaything. [Prov. Eng.]

goad-groom†, *n.* A carter or plowman; one who uses the goad. *Davies.*

goadsman (gōdz'man), *n.*; pl. *goadsmen* (-men). [< *goad,* poss. *goad's,* + *man;* = *gadsman,* Sc. *gaudsman.*] One who drives oxen with a goad; an ox-driver.

Ye may be *goadsman* for the first twa or three days, and tak tent ye dinna o'er-drive the owsen, and then ye will be fit to gang between the stilts. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vi.

goad-spur (gōd'spėr), *n.* A spur without a rowel and having a single more or less blunt point. In the early middle ages this was the common form in Europe.

Goad-spur, 13th or 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

goadster (gōd'stėr), *n.* [< *goad* + *-ster.*] One who drives with a goad; a goadsman.

Cars drawn by eight white horses, *goadsters* in classical costume, with fillets and wheat-ears enough. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 7.

goaf (gōf), *n.*; pl. *goaves* (gōvz). [Also *goff* and *gove,* formerly *gofe* (cf. verb *gove*[1]); cf. Icel. *gólf,* a floor, apartment, = Sw. *golf* = Dan. *gulv,* a floor.] **1.** A stack or cock, as of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

He was in his labour stacking up a *goff* of corn. *Fox*, quoted in Wood's Athenæ Oxon., I. 592.

2. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** In *coal-mining,* a space from which coal has been worked away, and which is more or less filled up with refuse. In this sense generally used in the plural, the *goaves.* The refuse rock or material with which the goaves are filled is called *gob,* or sometimes *goaf.* It is the *attle* or *deads* of the metal-miner. See *gob*[3].

To work the *goaf,* or gob, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props. *Ure.*

It must be remembered that the gas exists in mines under two quite distinct conditions, that in the *goaves* and waste places being free. *Nature*, XXXVI. 437.

goaf-flap (gōf'flap), *n.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves and make the goaf more compact. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

go-ahead (gō'a-hed'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the verb-phrase *go ahead.*] Energetic; pushing; active; driving. See *ahead,* 2. [Colloq.]

You would fancy that the *go-ahead* party try to restore order and help business on. Not the least. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

go-aheadative (gō'a-hed'a-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *go-ahead* + *-ative.*] Pushing; driving; energetic. *Farmer.* [Humorous.]

go-aheadativeness (gō'a-hed'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being go-aheadative. Also *go-aheaditiveness.* [Humorous.]

The man that pulls up stakes in the East and goes out to Kansas or Nebraska must have considerable enterprise and *go-aheaditiveness.* *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 373.

goal[1] (gōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *goale, gole;* < OF. *gaule,* earlier *waule,* a pole, a rod, F. *gaule,* a pole, of OLG. origin, < OFries. *walu* (in comp.), North Fries. *waal* = Icel. *völr* = Sw. dial. *val* = Goth. *walus,* a staff, stick, = AS. *walu,* a mark made by the blow of a rod, E. *wale:* see *wale*[1].] **1.** A pole, post, or other object set up to mark the point determined for the end of a race, or for both its beginning and end, whether in one course or several courses; a mark or point to be reached in a race or other contest; the limit of a race.

As in the rennynge passyng the *gole* is accounted but rashenesse, so rennynge halfe way is reproued for slowness. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 20.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 531.

So self starts nothing but what tends apace
Home to the *goal,* where it began the race.
Cowper, Charity, l. 566.

2. In athletic games and plays, the mark, point, or line toward which effort is directed. In football, lacrosse, and similar games the goal consists of two upright posts placed in the ground a short distance from each other, and generally connected by a cross-beam or string, through or over which the players try to throw or kick the ball.

They pitch two bushes in the ground, . . . which they terme *goales,* where some indifferent person throweth up a ball, the which whosoever can catch and carry through his adversaries *goale* hath wonne the game. *R. Carew*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 167.

A safe and well-kept *goal* is the foundation of all good play. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 5.

Hence—**3.** In *foot-ball,* etc., the act of throwing or kicking the ball through or over the goal: as, to make a *goal.*—**4.** The end or termination; the finish.

Still, as we nearer draw to life's dark *goal,*
Be hopeful Spring the favorite of the Soul!
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

5. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design or a course of action tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

> Then honour be but a *goal* to my will,
> This day I'll rise, or else add ill to ill.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1.

> Each individual seeks a several *goal*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 237.

> O yet we trust that somehow good
> Will be the final *goal* of ill.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, liv.

6†. A barrow or tumulus. *Halliwell.*

goal[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous spelling of *gaol* (now commonly *jail*), often found in books of the seventeenth century.

goal-keeper (gōl′kē″pėr), *n.* In *foot-ball* and *lacrosse*, a player whose special duty it is to prevent the ball from being thrown or kicked through the goal.

goal-post (gōl′pōst), *n.* One of the upright posts forming one side of the goal. See *goal*, 2.

goam (gōm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *gaum*[1].

goan[1] (gōn), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *gan*[3], *gane*, *yawn*.

goan[2] (gōn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *gaun*[2].

Goa powder. See *powder*.

goar[1]†, *n.* See *gore*[1].

goar[2]†, *n.* See *gore*[2].

goared, *p. a.* See *gored*.

goarish†, *a.* [Perhaps < *goar*[2], *gore*[2], a piece inserted, + *-ish*[1] (and thus equiv. to 'patched'); or an orig. misprint (for *boarish*? *boorish*?).] A doubtful word, found only in the following passage:

> May they know no langnage but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bond. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

goast†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ghost*.

Goa stone (gō′ā̤ stōn). (*a*) Same as *Goa ball*, 1.

> The *Goa-stone* was in the 16th (?) and 17th centuries as much in repute as the Bezoar, and for similar virtues. . . . So precious was it esteemed that the great uanally carried it about with them in a casket of gold filigree.
> *C. W. King*, Nat. Hist. of Gems, p. 256.

(*b*) Same as *bezoar-stone*. See *bezoar*.

goat[1] (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, *goot*, *got*, *gat*, pl. *gæt*, *get*, *gcet*, *geit*, etc., < AS. *gāt* (pl. *gāt*, *gēt*), fem. (or common — the masc. word being *bucca* or *gāt-bucca*: see *buck*[1]), = D. LG. *geit*, MLG. *geite* (rare) = OHG. *geiz*, MHG. *geiz*, G. *geiss* = Icel. *geit* = Sw. *get* = Dan. *ged* = Goth. *gaits*, f., a goat, dim. *gaitein*, n., a kid, = L. *hœdus*, m., a kid. Cf. *Capra* (*caper*[1]) and *Hircus*.] 1. A horned ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra* (or *Hircus*). The horns are hollow, erect, turned backward, annular, scabrous, and anteriorly ridged. The male is generally bearded under the chin. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile. They frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. They are sprightly, capricious, and wanton, and their strong odor (technically called *hircine*) is proverbial. Their milk is sweet, nourishing, and medicinal, and their flesh furnishes food. Goats are of several species, and it is not certainly known from which the domestic goat (*C. hircus*) is descended, though opinion favors the Persian paseng, *C. ægagrus*. (See cut under *ægagrus*.) It is quite likely that more than this one feral stock has contributed to the domestic breeds. Goats are all indigenous to the eastern hemisphere, though now raised in all parts of the world, and many varieties are valued for their hair or wool, as the Cashmere goat, the Angora goat, the dwarf or Guinean goat, the Egyptian or Nubian, the Maltese, the Nepâl, the Syrian, etc. Some of them are horniess. The nearest wild relative of the goat is the ibex. The so-called Rocky Mountain goat belonga to a different group (see below). The name *goat* is often extended to some goat-like antelopes, as the dzeren. The male of the goat is called a *buck*, and the young a *kid*. The sexes are distinguished as *he-goats* and *she-goats*, or colloquially as *billy-goats* and *nanny-goats*.

2. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, the *Caprinæ* as a subfamily of *Bovidæ* or *Antilopidæ*. There are several genera and species. See *Ægocerus*, *Capra*, *Hemitragus*, *Kemas*.—3. Same as *goatskin*, 2.—4. A stepping-stone. [Prov. Eng.]—**Angora goat,** a variety of goat, *Capra angorensis*, native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, distinguished for its long and beautiful silky hair. The yarn is known as *Turkey yarn* or *camel-yarn*. See *Angora wool*, under *wool*. Sometimes incorrectly called *Angola goat*.—**Goat's-hair cloth,** cloth made of goat's hair, or of the finer wool that is mingled with the long hair of some species of goats. See *cashmere*, *mohair*, *rampoor*.—**Goat's-hair gloss,** the beautiful luster peculiar to certain pile-carpets of India and northern Persia, supposed to be a property of the soft goat's hair of which the pile is made.—**Rocky Mountain goat,** *Haplocerus montanus*, a kind of antelope inhabiting the higher mountain-ranges of western North America, with a thick fleece of long white hair or wool, and short, sharp, and smooth black horns, like those of the chamois, of which it is a near relative. It is the only American representative of its kind, and not a goat in any proper sense. See *Haplocerus*.—**Yellow goat.** Same as *dzeren*.

goat[2] (gōt), *n.* Another spelling of *gote*.

goat-antelope (gōt′an″tē-lōp), *n.* A goat-like antelope of the genus *Nemorhedus*, as the goral, *N. goral*, or *N. crispus* of Japan. *P. L. Sclater.* See cut under *goral*.

goat-beard (gōt′bērd), *n.* Same as *goat's-beard*.

goat-buck (gōt′buk), *n.* A he-goat.

goat-chafer (gōt′chā″fėr), *n.* A kind of beetle, probably the chafer *Melolontha solstitialis*, the favorite food of the goatsucker.

goatee (gō-tē′), *n.* [< *goat* + *-ee*[2]; the thing being likened to the beard of a goat.] A tuft of beard left on the chin after the rest has been shaved off; an imperial, especially one extending under the chin. [Colloq.]

goat-fish (gōt′fish), *n.* 1. The European filefish, *Balistes capriscus*.—2. A West Indian and South American mulloid fish, *Upeneus maculatus*, of a red color with bluish longitudinal lines on the sides of the head and three black blotches on the body above the lateral line.

goatfold (gōt′fōld), *n.* A fold or inclosure for goats.

goathead (gōt′hed), *n.* An old book-name of a godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*, translating the classic name of this or some similar bird.

goatherd (gōt′hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goteheard*; < ME. *gootherde*, *gateheyrd*, < AS. *gāta hyrde* (= Sw. *getherde* = Dan. *gedehyrde*): *gāta*, gen. pl. of *gāt*, a goat; *hyrde*, a herd, keeper.] One whose occupation is the care of goats.

> Is not thilke same a *goteheard* prowde,
> That sittes on yonder bancke,
> Whose straying heard them asfe doth shrowde
> Emong the bushes rancke?
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> The *goatherd*, blessed man! had lips
> Wet with the muses' nectar.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

goatish (gō′tish), *a.* [< *goat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Characteristic of or resembling a goat; hircine.

> To kepe him from pikinge it was a greate paine;
> He gased on me with his *goatishe* heede;
> When I loked on him, me purse was half aferde.
> *Skelton*, The Bouge of Court.

> On's shield the *goatish* Satires dance around
> (Their heads much lighter then their nimble heels).
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, vii.

Hence—2. Wanton; lustful; salacious.

> An admirable evasion of whore-master man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the charge of a star.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

> I should strike
> This steel into thee, with as many stabs
> As thou wert gazed upon with *goatish* eyes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

goatishly (gō′tish-li), *adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.

goatishness (gō′tish-nes), *n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness; salaciousness.

goatland (gōt′land), *n.* The land of goats; a mountainous region. [Rare.]

> Pray you, sir, observe him;
> He is a mountaineer, a man of *goatland*.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

goat-marjoram (gōt′mär″jō-ram), *n.* Goat's-beard.

goat-milker (gōt′mil″kėr), *n.* Same as *goat-sucker*.

goat-moth (gōt′môth), *n.* A large dark-colored moth, *Cossus ligniperda*, belonging to the family *Cossidæ*. It is from 3 to 3½ inches in expanse of wings. See cut under *Cossus*.

goat-owl (gōt′oul), *n.* The goatsucker or nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.*

goat's-bane (gōts′bān), *n.* The plant wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum*.

goat's-beard (gōts′bērd), *n.* 1. The *Tragopogon pratensis*, a European composite plant with long and coarse pappus.—2. The *Spiræa Aruncus*: so called from the arrangement of its many slender spikes of small flowers in a long panicle. A very similar plant, *Astilbe decandra*, is known as *false goat's-beard*.—3. Any one of several fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.—**Gray goat's-beard,** a species of fungus belonging to the genus *Clavaria*.

goat's-foot (gōts′fůt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The plant *Oxalis caprina*, a South African species cultivated in greenhouses.

II. *a.* Resembling a goat's foot.—**Goat's-foot lever.** See *lever*.

goat's-horn (gōts′hôrn), *n.* The *Astragalus Ægiceras*, a plant of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated.

goatskin (gōt′skin), *n.* 1. The detached skin of the goat, with or without the hair.

> They wandered about in sheepskins and *goatskins*; being destitute, afflicted, tormented. Heb. xi. 37.

2. Tanned or tawed leather from the skin of the goat. The best dyed morocco, used in bookbinding and for fine shoes, etc., consists of goatskin. Tawed goatskin is used for wash-leather, gloves, etc. Also called *goat*.

goat's-rue (gōts′rö), *n.* A plant, *Galega officinalis*. See *rue*[2].

goat's-thorn (gōts′thôrn), *n.* An evergreen plant of southern Europe and the Levant, *Astragalus Poterium* and *A. Massiliensis*, sometimes cultivated.

goatstone (gōt′stōn), *n.* The bezoar of a goat.

goatsucker (gōt′suk″ėr), *n.* The European nightjar, *Caprimulgus europæus*: so called from the vulgar notion that it sucks goats; by extension, any bird of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidæ*. The above-named species is also called *goat-owl*, *night-churr*, *churn-owl*, *fern-owl*, and

Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

by other names. The best-known American goatsuckers are the whippoorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night-hawk. The word was first a book-name, translating the Latin *caprimulgus*, itself a translation of the earlier Greek *αἰγοθήλας*. Also called *goat-milker*. See *Caprimulgidæ*.

goatweed (gōt′wēd), *n.* 1. The plant goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.—2. In the West Indies, one of the scrophulariaceous weeds *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*.—**Goatweed butterfly.** See *butterfly*.

goave, *v. i.* See *gove*[2].

goaves, *n.* Plural of *goaf*.

gob[1] (gob), *n.* [Also dial. *gab*; < Gael. *gob*, the beak or bill of a bird, the mouth, = Ir. *gob*, *gab*, *cab*, the beak, snout, mouth; cf. W. *gwp*, the head and neck of a bird. Cf. *job*[1], which is an assibilated form of *gob*[1].] The mouth. [Provincial.]

gob[2] (gob), *n.* [An abbr. of the older *gobbet*, q. v., which is ult., as *gob*[1] is directly, of Celtic origin.] A mouthful; hence, a little mass or collection; a dab; a lump. [Colloq.]

> It were a gross *gob* would not down with him.
> *Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

> Lordy massy, these 'ere young uns! There's never no contentin' on 'em: ye tell 'em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a *gob* o' meat; and they're all ready for another. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 5.

gob[3] (gob), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *gob*[2], but cf. *goaf*, *goff*[2].] In *coal-mining*, the refuse or waste material from the workings in a mine; attle. It is used to pack the goaves, so as to support the roof.

gob[3] (gob), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbed*, ppr. *gobbing*. [< *gob*[3], *n.*] In *coal-mining*, to pack away refuse so as to get rid of it and at the same time to help to keep the workings from caving in.—**To gob up,** to become choked in working: said of a blast-furnace when it becomes obstructed by the chilling or insufficient fluxing of the contents, or the peculiar quality of the coal used. Gobbing up in the blast-furnaces of South Wales, where anthracite is used, is due to the running together of the slag and the decrepitated particles of the coal into unfusible masses. See *salamander*, *scaffolding*, and *slip*[1].

gobang (gō-bang′), *n.* [Jap. *goban*, Chinese *k'i pan*, chess- or checker-board.] A game played on a checker-board with different-colored counters or beads, the object being to get five counters in a row. It is called by the Japanese *go-moku-narabe*, or "five eyes in a row," the counters being placed on the intersections of the lines forming the squares, and not on the squares.

gobbe (gob), *n.* A name given in Surinam to the *Voandzeia subterranea*, a leguminous plant which ripens its pods underground, like the peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*, and is extensively cultivated in Africa and South America.

gobber-tooth†, *n.* [Also *gabber-tooth*; cf. *gab-tooth*, *gag-tooth*.] A projecting tooth. *Davies.*

> Duke Richard was low in stature, crook-backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, [and] a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iii. 8.

gobbet (gob′et), *n.* [< ME. *gobette*, *gobet*, a small piece, a lump, fragment, < OF. *gobet*, *goubet*, F. *gobet*, a morsel of food, dim. of OF. *gob*, a gulp, gobbet, < *gober*, gulp, devour, feed greed-

ily; of Celtic origin: see *gob*[2]. Cf. *jobbet*, a dial. assibilated form of *gobbet*.] 1. A mouthful; a morsel; a lump; a part; a fragment; a piece. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> He seide he hadde a *gobet* of the seyl
> That seynt Peter hadde.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 696.

> And alle eten and weren fulfild, and thei token the relifes of broken *gobitis* twelve cofyns ful.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 20.

> May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

2. A block of stone. *Imp. Dict.*

gobbet† (gob'et), *v. t.* [< *gobbet*, *n.*] 1. To swallow in large masses or mouthfuls; gobble. [Vulgar.]

> Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To gut (fish). *Jul. Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

gobbetly† (gob'et-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gobetliche*; < *gobbet* + *-ly*[2].] In gobbets or lumps. *Huloet.*

> His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobetliche*. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, iv. 103.

gobbetmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *gobetmele*; < *gobbet* + *-meal*.] Piecemeal.

> He comaundide the tunge of vnpitous Nychanors kitt off, for to be zouen to briddis *gobetmele*. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. xv. 33 (Oxf.).

> He slew Hamon neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet meale* therein. *Stow*, Chron., The Romaynes, an. 21.

gobbing, gobbin (gob'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gob*[3], *v.*] In *coal-mining*, the refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal.

> *Gobbin*, or gobh-stuff, is stones or rubbish taken away from the coal, pavement or roof, to fill up that excavation as much as possible, in order to prevent the crush of superincumbent strata from causing heavy falls, or following the workmen too fast in their descent. *Ure*, Dict., III. 330.

gobbin-stitch (gob'in-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, same as *pearl-stitch*.

gobble[1] (gob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Freq. of *gob*[2], q. v.] 1. To swallow in large pieces; swallow hastily: often with *up* or *down*.

> The time too precious now to waste,
> And supper *gobbled up* in haste,
> Again afresh to cards they run.
> *Swift*, Lady's Journal.

2. To seize upon with greed; appropriate graspingly; capture: often with *up* or *down*. [Slang, U. S.]

> Nearly four hundred prisoners were *gobbled up* after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions. *Chicago Evening Post*, July, 1861.

> I happen to know — how I obtained my knowledge isn't important — that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would *gobble* him *down*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 344.

=Syn. 1. To *devour*, etc. (see *eat*); bolt, gulp.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gobbled*, ppr. *gobbling*. [Approximately imitative, the form being suggested by *gobble*[1].] To make the loud noise in the throat peculiar to the turkey-cock.

> Fat Turkeys *gobling* at the Door. *Prior*, The Ladle.

gobble[2] (gob'l), *n.* [< *gobble*[2], *v.*] The loud rattling noise in the throat made by the turkey-cock: sometimes used of the dissimilar vocal sounds of other fowls.

> Flocks of ducks and geese . . . set up a discordant *gobble*. *Mrs. Gore.*

> The turkeys added their best *gobbles* in happy proclamation of the warm time coming. *The Century*, XXXVI. 148.

gobble-cock (gob'l-kok), *n.* Same as *gobbler*[2].

gobbler[1] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a gormandizer.

gobbler[2] (gob'lėr), *n.* [< *gobble*[2] + *-er*[1].] A turkey-cock. Also called *gobble-cock* and *turkey-gobbler*.

> I had gone some fifty yards up the fork, when I saw one of the *gobblers* perched, with his bearded breast to me, upon a horizontal limb of an oak, within easy shot. *Ruxton*, Adventures in the West, p. 347.

gobelin (gō-bė-laṅ'), *n.* and *a.* [So called from the *Gobelins*, a national establishment in Paris for decorative manufactures, especially celebrated for its tapestry and upholstery, founded as a dye-house in 1450 by a family named *Gobelin*, and bought by the government about 1662.] **I.** *n.* A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the French national factory called the Gobelins, or resembling what is done there. — **Gobelin stitch**, in *embroidery*, a short stitch used in very fine work and requiring great care, as all the stitches must be of the same length and height. It is intended to resemble the stitch of tapestry, and is sometimes called *tapestry-stitch*. — **Gobelin tapestry.** (*a*) Tapestry made at the Gobelins in Paris. See *tapestry*. (*b*) A kind of fancy work made in imitation of such tapestry. It is worked from the back with silk or Berlin wool.

gobet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gobbet*.

go-between (gō'bē-twēn'), *n.* 1. One who passes from one to another of different persons or parties as an agent or assistant in negotiation or intrigue; one who serves another or others as an intermediary.

> I shall be with her (I may tell you), by her own appointment; even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

> She had a maid who was at work near her that was a slattern, because her mistress was careless: which I take to be another argument of your security in her; for the *go-betweens* of women of intrigue are rewarded too well to be dirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 502.

2. A servant who assists in the duties of two positions. See the extract. [Eng.]

> A girl seeks a situation as a *go-between*. I am told it is a not uncommon term for a servant who assists, equally, both housemaid and cook. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 37.

gob-fire (gob'fīr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a spontaneous combustion of the gob or refuse.

Gobiesocidæ (gō″bi-e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Gobiesox*, alone representing the superfamily *Gobiesociformes* or the suborder *Xenopterygii*. They have spineless fins and a complicated suctorial apparatus, developed chiefly from the skin of the pectoral region and only partly formed by the ventral fins. They are chiefly small fishes of oblong or elongated conical figure, have no scales, a depressed head, one posterior dorsal fin, with an anal opposite it, and pectorals extended around the front of the sucking-disk.

gobiesociform (gō″bi-e-sos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gobiesox* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiesocidæ* or the *Gobiesociformes*.

Gobiesociformes (gō″bi-e-sos-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobiesox* (*-esoc-*) + *forma*, shape.] In Günther's system of classification, the fourteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiesox (gō-bī'e-soks), *n.* [NL., < L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon, a goby, + *esox*, a kind of pike.] The typical genus of *Gobiesocidæ*: so

Gobiesox reticulatus.

called from combining the extended snout of a pike and the ventral sucker of a goby. The commonest American species is *G. reticulatus* of California, about 6 inches long.

gobiid (gō'bi-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Gobiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the gobies or *Gobiidæ*.

> On the Californian coast is a *gobiid* (Gillichthys mirabilis) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws and [for its] singular habits. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 257.

Gobiidæ (gō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing most of the *Gobioidea*; the gobies proper, or gobiids. It was formerly equivalent to that group, but is now restricted to the species with usually a stout body regularly tapering from head to tail, sometimes more elongated, or ovate and compressed; scales diversiform, ctenoid, cycloid, or wanting; no lateral line; generally two spinigerous dorsal fins, sometimes united in one; thoracic ventral fins, mostly 1-spined and 5-rayed, usually contributing to form a ventral sucker; and an anal papilla. The genera are numerous and the species several hundred, mostly small or even of minute size, few reaching a length of a foot. Also *Gobiadæ*, *Gobidæ*, *Gobioidæ*.

gobiiform (gō'bi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gobiiformis*, < *Gobius* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the characters of the *Gobiidæ*; pertaining to the *Gobiiformes*; gobioid.

Gobiiformes (gō″bi-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gobiiformis*: see *gobiiform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the ninth division of *Acanthopterygii*.

Gobiina (gō-bi-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Gobiidæ*, including species with the ventrals united or close together and two dorsal fins. It embraces the subfamilies *Gobiinæ*, *Elecotridinæ*, and *Periophthalminæ* of other authors.

Gobio (gō'bi-ō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *gobio*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius* and *gudgeon*[1].] A Cuvierian genus of cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the gudgeons proper, related to the carp, bream, bleak, roach, tench, etc., but not

Gobio fluviatilis.

to the gobies (*Gobiidæ*). The common European gudgeon is *Gobio fluviatilis*.

gobioid (gō'bi-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gobioidea*; like a goby, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Gobioidea*; a goby or goby-like fish.

Gobioidæ (gō-bi-ō'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gobiidæ*.

Gobioidea (gō-bi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of fishes, containing the gobies and goby-like fishes. It includes the families *Gobiidæ*, *Callionymidæ*, *Platypteridæ*, and *Oxydercidæ*.

Gobioides (gō-bi-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gobius* + *-oides*.] 1. A genus of fishes. *Lacépède*, 1800. — 2. *pl.* In Cuvier's system of classification, the twelfth family of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the length and tenuity of the dorsal spines, the presence of a large siphonal intestinal canal without cæca, and the absence of a swim-bladder.

Gobius (gō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *gobius*, also *cobius* and *gobio(n-)* (> ult. E. *gudgeon*[1], q. v.), the gudgeon, < Gr. *κωβιός*, a kind of fish, gudgeon, tench.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical or representative, in its modern acceptation, of the *Gobiidæ* or *Gobioidea*. *G. soporator* is found from tropical seas to North Carolina.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *goblette* (= MLG. *gobelet*, *kobelet*); < OF. *gobelet*, *goblet*, a goblet, bowl, or wide-mouthed cup, F. *gobelet*, dial. *goubelet* (OF. also *gobelot*, dial. *goubelot*) (= Pr. *gobelet* = Sp. *cubilete*), a goblet, dim. of OF. *gobel*, *gobeau*, *goubeau*, m., *gobelle*, f., a goblet, < ML. *cupellus*, a cup (cf. *cupella*, f., a vat), dim. of *cupa*, a tub, cask, vat: see *cup*, *coop*.] A crater-shaped drinking-vessel of glass or other material, without a handle. (*a*) A large drinking-vessel for wine, especially one used in festivities or on ceremonious occasions.

> Ye that drinke wyne out of *goblettes*. *Bible of* 1551, Amos vi. 6.

> We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd. *Denham.*

> No purple flowers, no garlands green,
> Conceal the *goblet's* shade or sheen.
> *Longfellow*, Goblet of Life.

(*b*) In the United States, a glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

goblet-cell (gob'let-sel), *n.* An epithelial cell of crateriform shape. See *cell*.

gobletity (gob-let'i-ti), *n.* [< *goblet* + *-ity*; formed in imitation of Gr. *κυαθότης*, the abstract nature of a cup or goblet (< *κύαθος*, cup, goblet), used by Plato in the passage referred to in the following quotation. So *tableity* or *mensality*, in the same quotation, translates Plato's Gr. term *τραπεζότης*, < *τράπεζα*, a table.] The quiddity or abstract nature of a goblet. See etymology and quotation.

> Plato was talking about ideas, and spoke of mensality [= tableity] and *gobletity*. "I can see a table and a goblet," said the cynic, "but I can see no such things as tableity and *gobletity*." "Quite so," answered Plato, "because you have the eyes to see a goblet and a table with, but you have not the brains to understand tableity and *gobletity*." *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 391.

goblet-shaped (gob'let-shāpt), *a.* Crateriform.

goblin (gob'lin), *n.* [< ME. *gobelyn*, < OF. *gobelin*, a goblin, hobgoblin, Robin Goodfellow (cf. ML. *gobelinus*, a goblin, Bret. *gobilin*, will-o'-the-wisp), < ML. *cobalus*, *covalus*, a goblin, demon, < Gr. *κόβαλος*, an impudent rogue, an arrant knave, pl. *Κόβαλοι*, a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues. The W. *coblyn*, a goblin, is an accom. of the E. word to W. *coblyn*, a thumper, pecker (*coblyn y coed*, woodpecker), < *cobio*, thump. The G. *kobold*, a spirit of the earth, is prob. of different origin: see *kobold*, *cobalt*.] An imaginary being supposed to haunt dark or remote places, and to take an occasional capricious interest in human affairs; an elf; a sprite; an earthly spirit; particularly, a surly elf; a malicious fairy; a spirit of the woods; a demon of the earth; a gnome; a kobold.

In manye partes of the ssyd land of Poytow hsus hen shewed vnto many oon right famylerly many manyeres of things the which som called *Gobelyns*, the other Fayrees, and the other bonnes dames or good ladyes.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiii.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Be thou a spirit of health or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

=Syn. *Elf*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

gob-line (gob'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a martingale backrope. Also written *gaub-line*.

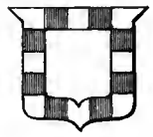
goblinize (gob'lin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goblinized*, ppr. *goblinizing*. [< *goblin* + *-ize*.] To transform into a goblin. [Rare.]

Once *goblinized*, Herodias joins them [demons], doomed still to bear about the Baptist's head.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

goblinry (gob'lin-ri), *n.* [< *goblin* + *-ry*.] The arts or practices of goblins. *Imp. Dict.*

gobly-gossit (gob'li-gos″it), *n.* The night-heron or qua-bird, *Nycticardea grisea nævia*. [Local, New Eng.]

gobonated (gob'ō-nā-ted), *a.* [As *goboné* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *componé*.


A Bordure Gobonated Argent and Gules.

The bordure *gobonated* or componé is now a mark of bastardy in Britain, by our late practices.
Nisbet, Heraldry (ed. 1816), II. 25.

goboné, gobony (gob-ō-nā', gō-bō'ni), *a.* [Appar. corruptions of *componé*, q. v.] In *her.*, same as *componé*.

gob-road (gob'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a passage or gangway in a mine carried through the gob or goaves.—**Gob-road system**, a form of the long-wall system of coal-working, in which all the main and branch roadways are made and maintained in the goaves, or in that part of the mine from which the coal has been worked out. [Eng.]

gobstick (gob'stik), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, an instrument for removing a hook from a fish's mouth or throat; a disgorger; a gulleting-stick; a poke-stick.—**2.** A spoon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A silver fork or spoon. [Thieves' cant.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.*; pl. *gobies* (-biz). [< L. *gobio*, *gobius*, a gudgeon: see *Gobius*.] A fish of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*; a gobiid.

Certain *gobies* of the genera Aphya and Crystallogobius have been shown by Professor Collett to be annual fishes.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 726.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* [< *go by*, verbal phrase.] **1†.** An evasion; an escape by artifice.—**2.** A passing without notice; an intentional disregard, evasion, or avoidance: in the phrase *to give* or *get the go-by*.

Becky *gave* Mrs. Washington White *the go by* in the ring. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

They cannot afford to *give the go-by* to their public pledges, and offer new pledges to be in turn repudiated hereafter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 124.

3. The act of passing by or ahead in motion.

The *go-bye*, or when a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, passes him in the straight run, and gets a clear length in front. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 515.

4†. The second turn made by a hare in crossing. *Halliwell.*

go-by-ground†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A diminutive person. *Nares.*

Indeede sir . . . I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie a *goe-by-ground* as you.
Copley, Wits, Flts, and Fancies (1614).

II. *a.* Petty; insignificant.

Such mushroome magistrates, such *go-by-ground* Governours. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 521.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* **1.** A small framework with casters or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Another taught their Babes to talk,
Ere they cou'd yet in *Goe-carts* walk.
Prior, Alma, ii.

My grandmother appears as if she stood in a large drum, whereas the ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

2†. A cabriolet formerly in use in England.

Old Chariot bodies were cut down, and numberless transformations made, and the truth is, they all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called *Go-Carts*, which ply for hire, as a sort of two-wheeled stages, in the neighborhood of Lambeth, the deep-cranked axle being the principal distinction.
Adams, English Pleasure Carriages, p. 278.

The Sultan Gilgal, being violently afflicted with a spasmus, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a *go-cart*.
Character of a Quack Doctor, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

3. A light form of village-cart.—**4.** A small vehicle such as a child can draw.

I used to draw her to school on a *go-cart* nearly half of a century ago. *Religious Herald*, March 24, 1887.

5. A hand-cart. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

Goclenian (gō-klē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Goclenius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the German logician Rudolf Goclenius (1547–1628).—**Goclenian sorites**, a chain-syllogism in which the premises are arranged as in the following example: An animal is a substance; a quadruped is an animal; a horse is a quadruped; Bucephalus is a horse; therefore Bucephalus is a substance.

god[1] (god or gôd), *n.* [< ME. *god*, *godd*, pl. *godes*, *goddes*, < AS. *god*, m. (pl. *godas*), also *god*, n. (pl. *godu*), rarely **goda* (in gen. pl. *godena*), m., = OS. OFries. D. *god* = MLG. *got*, LG. *god* = OHG. *got*, *cot*, MHG. *got*, G. *gott* = Icel. *godh*, neut. pl., later *gudh*, m. (pl. *gudhir*), = Sw. Dan. *gud* = Goth. *guth*, m., *gutha*, *guda*, neut. pl., a god, God: a word common to all Teut. tongues, in which it has numerous derivatives, but not identified outside of Teut. It was orig. neuter, and generally in the plural, being applied to the heathen deities, and elevated to the Christian sense upon the conversion of the Teutonic peoples. Popular etymology has long derived *God* from *good;* but a comparison of the forms (see *good*) shows this to be an error. Moreover, the notion of goodness is not conspicuous in the heathen conception of deity, and in *good* itself the ethical sense is comparatively late.] **1.** [*cap.*] The one Supreme or Absolute Being. The conceptions of God are various, differing widely in different systems of religion and metaphysics; but they fall, in general, under two heads: *theism*, which is most fully developed in Christianity, and in which God is regarded as a personal moral being, distinct from the universe, of which he is the author and ruler; and *pantheism*, in which God is conceived as not personal, and as identified with the universe. See *theism*, *pantheism*. [In this sense used only in the singular.]

Ther-fore is seide a proverbe, that *god* will haue saued, no man may distroye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 524.

God is light, and in him is no darkness at all. 1 John i. 5.

God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth. *Shorter Catechism*, ans. to qu. 4.

By the name *God*, I understand a substance infinite [eternal, immutable], independent, all-knowing, all-powerful, and by which I myself, and every other thing that exists, if any such there be, were created.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iii.

For as original and infinite power does not of itself constitute a *God*, neither is a *God* constituted by intelligence and virtue unless intelligence and goodness be themselves conjoined with this original and infinite power.
Sir W. Hamilton.

His [Spinoza's] philosophy, therefore, begins with the idea of *God* as the substance of all things, as the infinite unity, which is necessarily presupposed in all consciousness of finitude and difference.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 47.

By *God* we understand the one absolutely and infinitely perfect spirit who is the creator of all. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 377.

2. In *myth.*, a being regarded as superior to nature, or as presiding over some department of it; a superior intelligence supposed to possess supernatural or divine powers and attributes, either general or special, and considered worthy of worship or other religious service; a divinity; a deity: as, the *gods* of the heathen; the *god* of the thunder or of riches; the sun-*god;* a fish-*god*.

Suche fayned *goddys* noght is to cal on,
Thing sgayne our feith and but fantisie;
No help ne socour to cal thaim vppon;
I lay theim apart and fully denye.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 57.

For none shall move the most high *gods*,
Who are most sad, being cruel. *Swinburne*, Félise.

3. Figuratively, a person or thing that is made an object of extreme devotion or sought after above all other things; any object of supreme interest or admiration.

The old man's *god*, his gold, has won upon her.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man,
The county *God*. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

4. An image of a deity; an idol.

Thou shalt make thee no molten *gods*. Ex. xxxiv. 17.

He buys for Topham drawings and designs;
For Pembroke, statues, dirty *gods*, and coins.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 8.

5. One of the audience in the upper gallery of a theater: so called from the elevated position, in allusion to the gods of Olympus. [Slang.]

Hear him yell like an Indian, or cat-call like a gallery *god*. *Christian Union*, July 27, 1887.

Act of God, in *law*. See *act*.—**Church of God**. See *church*.—**Father in God**. See *father*.—**Finger of God**. See *finger*.—**Friends of God**. See *friend*.—**God-a-mercy†**. (*a*) God have mercy.

Gru. Take thou the bill, give me thy mete-yard, and spare not me.
Hor. *God-a-mercy*, Grumio! then shall he have no odds.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

(*b*) God be thanked; thank God.

Pol. How does my good lord Hamlet?
Ham. Well, *god-'a-mercy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

God bless the mark. See *mark*.—**God forbid**, an exclamation or answer of earnest deprecation or denial. In the New Testament it is used to render a Greek phrase μὴ γένοιτο, literally "be it not," translated in the margin of the revised version "be it not so" (Latin *absit*).—**God forbid else†**. See *else*.—**God ild you†, God 'ield you†**. See *God yield you*.—**God pays†, God to pay†**, God will pay: a canting expression much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. *Nares.*

Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays*. *London Prodigal*, ii. 3.

He is undone,
Being a cheese-monger,
By trusting two of the younger
Captains, for the hunger
Of their half-starved number;
Whom since they have shipt away,
And left him *God to pay*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

God's acre. See *God's-acre*.—**God's advocate.** See *advocate*.—**God's board†**, the Lord's table; the communion-table or altar.

Then shall the Priest, turning him to *God's board*, kneel down. *Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

God's day. (*a*) Sunday: more commonly called *the Lord's day*. (*b*†) Easter Sunday.

In a manuscript homily entitled "Exortacio in die Pasche," written about the reign of Edward IV., we are told that the Paschal Day "in some place is callede Esterne Day, and in sum place *Godes Day*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 186.

(*c*) Corpus Christi day.

God's day, the great June corpus Domini. *Browning.*

God's footstool. See *footstool*.—**God's forbode†.** See *forbod*.—**God's good†**, a blessing on a meal. *Nares.*

Hee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unlesse Galen bee his *Gods good*, shall bee sure to make the physition rich and himselfe a begger. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

God's kichel†, a cake given to godchildren at their asking blessing. *Dunton*, Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.—**God's mark†**, a mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague. *Nares.*

Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens shew them they must die.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

God's Sunday†, Easter Sunday.

Easter Day is called *God's Sunday* in an ancient homily In Die Pasce: "Goode mene and wommen as ye Knowen alle welle this is callede in some place Astur Day, & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place *Godeis Sunday*."
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 184 (glossary).

God's truce. See *truce of God*, under *truce*.—**God's truth**, absolute truth; a positive fact: used in strong asseveration of the truth of an utterance.—**God toforet**, or **God beforet**, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favoring. *Nares.*

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, iii.

God yield you† (also variously *God ild*, *God 'ield*, *God dild you*, Middle English *God yelde yow*, etc.), God give you some recompense or advantage; God reward you, or be good to you.

"I have," quod he, "had a despit this day,
God yelde yow! adoun in youre village."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 477.

God dylde you, master mine.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for't. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2.

Household gods. (*a*) In *Rom. myth.*, gods presiding over the house or family; Lares and Penates. Hence—(*b*) Objects endeared to one from being associated with home.

Bearing a nation, with all its *household gods*, into exile.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 1.

House of God. See *house*.—**Mother of God.** See *mother*.—**Name of God.** See *name*.

god[1]**†** (god), *v. t.* [< *god*[1], *n.*] To deify.

Some 'gainst their king attempting open treason,
Some *godding* Fortune (idol of ambition).
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace.

This last old man . . .
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Not that the saints are made partakers of the essence of God, and so are *godded* with God, and christed with Christ. *Edwards*, Works, III. 69.

god[2]**†**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *good*.

Godartia (gō-där'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lucas, 1842), named after M. *Godart*, a French entomologist.] **1.** A genus of Madagascan butterflies, of one species, *G. madagascariensis*.—**2.** A genus of lucanid beetles: same as *Sclerognathus*. *Chenu*, 1860.

godbote (god'bōt), *n.* [Used historically, referring to the AS. period, repr. AS. *godbōt*, < *god*, God, + *bōt*, compensation, boot: see *boot*[1] and *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, a fine paid to the church.

godchild (god'child), *n.*; pl. *godchildren* (-chil″dren). [< ME. *godchild* (cf. AS. *godbearn*, a godchild); < *God* + *child:* in ref. to the spiritual relation assumed to exist between them.] In the liturgical churches, one for whom a person

becomes sponsor (godfather or godmother) at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

Goddam (god'dam'), *n.* [< F. *goddam*, dial. *godeme*, OF. *godon, goudon*, an Englishman, used as a term of contempt or reproach (hence also *goddon*, a glutton, a swiller), < E. *God damn*, the characteristic national oath of Englishmen.] An Englishman: a term of reproach applied by the French. *Davies.*

We will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *Goddam.*
Quoted in *Lord Stanhope's* Essays, p. 30.

goddard†, goddart† (god'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [< OF. *godart*, with suffix *-art* (= E. *-ard*), equiv. to *godet*, a tankard: see *goddet.*] A tankard; a drinking-bowl: same as *goddet.*

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold.
R. Wilmot, Tancred and Gismunda, ii., Int.

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 5.

goddaughter (god'dâ″tẽr), *n.* [< ME. *goddoghter, goddowter*, < AS. *goddōhtor* (= Icel. *guðdōttir* = Sw. *guddotter* = Dan. *guddatter*), < *god*, God, + *dōhtor*, daughter.] A female godchild.

For with my name baptised was she,
And such as it is devised I saure,
My *goddoughter* I may calle hir in vre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3722.

How doth . . . your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

god-den†, *n.* A variant of *good-den.*

goddess (god'es), *n.* [< ME. *goddesse, goddes;* < *god* + *-ess*, fem. term. (cf. F. *déesse*). The AS. word is *gyden* (= D. *godin* = OHG. *gutin, gutinna*, MHG. *gütinne, gotinne, götinne*, G. *göttin* = Dan. *gudinde* = Sw. *gudinna*), < *god* + fem. term. *-en.*] A female god or deity.

Celestial Dian, *goddess* argentine,
I will obey thee! *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 2.

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty. *Addison.*

goddesshood (god'es-hûd), *n.* The state or dignity of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by degrees from *goddess-hood* into humanity?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 360.

goddess-ship (god'es-ship), *n.* [< *goddess* + *-ship.*] Rank, state, condition, or attribute of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 51.

goddet†, *n.* [Also *godet;* < OF. *godet, goudet, quodet, codet*, a tankard. Cf. *goddard.*] A tankard, generally covered, made of earthenware, metal, or wood. *Florio.*

goddikin†, *n.* [< *god*[1] + dim. *-i-* + dim. *-kin.* Cf. *manikin.*] A little god. *Davies.*

For one's a little *Goddikin*,
No bigger than a skittle-pin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

goddize†, *v. t.* [< *god*[1] + *-ize.*] To deify.

Proserpin her offence,
Growen, through misguides, veniall perhaps,
We censure in suspence,
And faire, loued, fear'd, Elizabeth
Here *goddiz'd* euer since.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 44.

godenda† (gō-den'dä), *n.* [ML. also *godendus, godardus, godandardus.*] See *godendag.*

godendag†, *n.* [OF., also *godendac, godandae, godandart, goudendart* (ML. *godenda, godendus*, etc.), < OFlem. *goedendag*, lit. good-day: so called appar. in humorous allusion to its effective use in 'saluting' or bidding farewell to the person attacked: see *good-day.*] A weapon used in the middle ages by foot-soldiers and light-armed men. The Flemings are mentioned as using them in the fourteenth century, under the name of *goedendag.* It seems to have been a heavy halberd or partizan; it was perhaps in some cases a pike having a point only and no other blade. Also called *good-day.*

godendart†, *n.* Same as *godendag.*

godet†, *n.* See *goddet.*

Godetia (gō-dē'shiä), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Godet*, a Swiss botanist.] An onagraceous genus of plants, of nearly 20 species, natives of western America, sometimes united with *Œnothera.* The species are annuals with usually showy lilac-purple or rose-colored flowers. Several are found in cultivation.

go-devil (gō'dev″l), *n.* 1. A device for exploding a dynamite cartridge in an oil-well. See the extract. [U. S.]

A queer-looking, pointed piece of iron, called the *go-devil*, is dropped down the well, and, striking a cap on the top of the torpedo, causes a terrific explosion at the bottom of the well. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 48.

Go-devil (def. 1).

2. A movable-jointed contractible apparatus, with interior springs secured to iron plates in overlapping sections, something like an elongated cartridge in shape and about three feet long, introduced into a pipe-line for the purpose of freeing it from obstructions. The motion of the oil carries it along, and its flexibility allows of its turning sharp angles and going through narrow spaces.

3. A rough sled used for holding one end of a log in hauling it out of the woods, etc., the other end dragging on the snow or ice. Also called *tieboy.* [Northwestern U. S.]

godfather (god'fä″ᴛʜẽr), *n.* [< ME. *godfader*, < AS. *godfeder* (= OS. *godfader* = MD. *godvader* = Icel. *guðfaðir* = Sw. Dan. *gudfader*), < *god*, God, + *fæder*, father.] 1. In the liturgical churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor. See *sponsor.*

Sin he will not leue the boke he began,
Hys *god fader*, to whom God gif pardon!
By hym of it gret laud and presiing wan.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6309.

There shall be for every Male-child to be baptized . . . two *Godfathers* and one Godmother; and for every Female, two Godmothers and one *Godfather.*
Book of Common Prayer.

2†. A juryman, as jocularly held to be godfather to the prisoner.

In christening, thou shalt have two *godfathers:*
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not to the font.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

I had rather zee him remitted to the jail, and have his twelve *godvathers*, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows. *Randolph*, Muses Looking-glass.

God-fearing (god'fēr″ing), *a.* Reverencing and obeying God.

Enoch as a brave *God-fearing* man
Bow'd himself down, and . . .
Pray'd for a blessing on his wife and babes,
Whatever came to him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

God-forsaken (god'fôr-sā″kn), *a.* 1. Seeming as if forsaken by God; hence, forlorn; desolate; miserable.

I have rarely seen anything quite so bleak and *God-forsaken* as this village. A few low black huts, in a desert of snow—that was all. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

2. Cast out or abandoned by God; supremely wicked; utterly reprobate: as, a *God-forsaken* community or band of pirates.

godful (god'fûl), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *-ful.*] 1†. Inspired. *Davies.*

Homer, Musæus, Ouid, Maro, more
Of those *god-full* prophets longe before,
Holde their eternall fiers. *Herrick.*

2. Godly. [Rare.]

He is a true *godful* man, though in his love for the ideal he disregards too much the actual.
C. Francis, quoted in Andover Rev., VIII. 389.

godget†. A contraction of *God give.*

Godge you god morrow, sir. *Chapman*, May-Day.

godhead (god'hed), *n.* [< ME. *godhed, godhede* (also *godhod*, > E. *godhood*) (= D. *godheid* = OHG. *gotheit*, MHG. *goteheit*, G. *gottheit*); < *god*[1] + *-head.*] 1. The state of being God or a god; divine nature; deity; divinity.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, . . . even his eternal power and *Godhead.* Rom. i. 20.

That was the way to make his [Cupid's] *godhead* wax.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The essential being or nature of God; the Supreme Being in all his attributes and relations.

We ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone. Acts xvii. 29.

In him dwelleth all the fulness of the *Godhead* bodily. Col. ii. 9.

3. A deity; a god or goddess.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Æneid.

godhood (god'hûd), *n.* [< ME. *godhod;* < *god*[1] + *-hood.* Cf. *godhead.*] Divine character or quality; godlike nature; godship.

Woodst thou have *godhood?*
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood, Silver Age.

The world is alive, instinct with *Godhood.* *Carlyle.*

godless (god'les), *a.* [< ME. *godles* (= D. *godeloos* = G. *gottlos* = Icel. *guðhlauss, godhlauss* = Sw. Dan. *gudlös* = Goth. *gudalaus*), < *god* + *-les.*] 1. Having or acknowledging no God; impious; atheistical; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

He deceaueth himselfe, and maketh a mocke of himselfe vnto the *godles* hypocrites and infidels.
Tyndale, Works, p. 99.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

2. [*cap.*] Lacking the presence of God; removed from divine care or cognizance; God-forsaken. [Rare.]

The *Godless* gloom
Of a life without sun. *Tennyson*, Despair.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ungodly, Unrighteous*, etc. See *irreligious.*

godlessly (god'les-li), *adv.* In a godless manner.

godlessness (god'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being godless, impious, or irreligious.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness, to a lawless course of *godlessness.*
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 87.

godlike (god'līk), *a.* [< *god*[1] + *like.* Cf. *godly, a.*] Like God or a god in any respect; of divine quality; partaking of or exercising divine attributes; supremely excellent.

Sure, he that made us . . . gave us not
That capability and *godlike* reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

The most *godlike* impersonality men know is the sun.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

godlikeness (god'līk-nes), *n.* The state of being godlike.

godlily (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.

Requiring of him [Calvin] that by his grave councill and godly exhortation he would animate her majesty constantly to follow that which *godlily* she had begun.
Knox, Hist. Reformation, an. 1558.

godliness (god'li-nes), *n.* [< *godly* + *-ness.*] The character or quality of being godly; conformity to the will and law of God; piety.

Godliness with contentment is great gain. 1 Tim. vi. 6.

Godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 2.

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou [Milton] travel on life's common way,
In cheerful *godliness.* *Wordsworth*, London, 1802.

=**Syn.** *Saintliness, Holiness*, etc. See *religion.*

godling (god'ling), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little or inferior deity.

Shew thy Self gratious, affable and meek;
And be not (proud) to those gay *godlings* like,
But once a year from their gilt Boxes tane,
To impetrate the Heav'ns long wisht-for raine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

godly (god'li), *a.* [Not in ME. or AS. (AS. *gōdlīc* = OS. *gōdlīc*, goodly: see *goodly*); = OFries. *godlik* = D. *goddelijk* = OHG. *gotelīh, kotelīh, gotlīh*, MHG. *gotelich, götelich, göttlich*, G. *göttlich* = Icel. *guðhligr* = Sw. *gudlig* = Dan. *gudelig;* as *god*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; controlled by religious motives.

Help, Lord; for the *godly* man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Ps. xii. 1.

I'll ne'er be drunk whilst I live again, but in honest, civil, *godly* company. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. Conformed to or influenced by God's laws: as, a *godly* life.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a *godly* peace concluded of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. Of or pertaining to a god; characteristic of a god; godlike.

The grace divinest Mercury hath done me . . .
Binds my observance in the utmost term
Of satisfaction to his *godly* will.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Holy, devout, saintly. See *religion.*

godly (god'li), *adv.* [= D. *goddelijk* = OHG. **gotelīcho*, MHG. *gotelīche, gotlīche;* as *god*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a godly manner; piously.

All that will live *godly* in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. 2 Tim. iii. 12.

By the means of this man and some few others in that University many became *godly* learned.
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., an. 1540.

godlyhead†, *n.* [< *godly* + *-head.*] Goodness.

god-maker (god'mā″kẽr), *n.* One who formulates or originates an image or conception of God, or of a god or gods. [Rare.]

No man finds any difficulty in being his own *God-maker*.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, ii. 6.

God-man (god'man), *n.* A divine man; an incarnation of Deity in human form: an epithet of Jesus Christ.

godmother (god'mu͟ᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *godmoder*, < AS. *godmōdor* (= MD. *godmoeder* = Icel. *gudhmōdhir* = Sw. *gudmoder*, *gumor* = Dan. *gudmoder*), < *god*, God, + *mōdor*, mother.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. See *godfather*, 1.

Thou art no gudfader ne *godmodere!*
To on art thou swet, another bitter to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

go-down (gō-doun'), *n.* 1. A draught of liquor.

And many more whose quality
Forbids their toping openly,
Will privately, on good occasion,
Take six *go-downs* on reputation.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, iv.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

2. A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water. [Western U. S.]

godown (gō-doun'), *n.* [< Malay *godong*, a warehouse.] In India, China, Japan, etc., a warehouse or storehouse.

When the cotton has been picked, it is thrown upon the floor of a room in some *godown* and thrashed.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 71.

These buildings, which are known to the foreigners as *godowns*, have one or two small windows and one door, closed by thick and ponderous shutters.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 645.

godphere†, *n.* [< *God* + *phere*, a bad spelling of *fere*, *feer*[2], a companion, here intended appar. for *pere*, father. Cf. *beaupere*.] A godfather.

My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

godroon (go-drön'), *n.* [< F. *godron*, a plait, ruffle, godroon.] A curved ruffle or fluted ornament of great variety in form, used in costume, and in architectural and other artistic decoration. Also, erroneously, *gadroon*.

godrooned (go-drönd'), *a.* [< *godroon* + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with godroons; hence, ornamented with any similar pattern. Also, erroneously, *gadrooned*.

God's-acre (godz'ā″kėr), *n.* [Not an old or native E. term, but recently imitated from G. *Gottesaeker* (= D. *godsakker*), i. e., 'God's field': see *god*[1] and *aere*.] A burial-ground.

A . . . green terrace or platform on which the church stands, and which in ancient times was the churchyard, or, as the Germans more devoutly say, *God's-acre*.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 9.

It was an old Indian taste that nature should do its part toward the adornment of the *God's-acre*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 449.

godsend (god'send), *n.* [< *God* + *send*.] 1. Something regarded as sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.

It was more like some fairy present, a *godsend*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

In despite of Wolsey's financial ability, . . . the policy of the whole reign in this respect was a hand-to-mouth policy, assisted by occasional *godsends* in the shape of forfeitures and benevolences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 252.

2. A sending by God. [Rare.]

As thou didst call on death, death shalt have—
Ay, with *godsend* quick to hell!
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 192.

god's-eye (godz'ī), *n.* [< ME. *godeseie*: see *god*[1] and *eye*[1].] 1. The herb clary. *Halliwell.*— 2. The plant speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

godship (god'ship), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Anaxagoras, asserting one perfect mind ruling over all (which is the true Deity), effectually degraded all those other pagan Gods, the sun, moon, and stars, from their *godships*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 233.

Odin and Freya maintained their *godships* in Gaul and Germany. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 267.

2. A titular appellative of a god.

O'er hills and dales their *godships* came.
Prior, The Ladle.

Godshouse† (godz'hous), *n.* [= OFries. *godishus*, *godeshus* = D. *godshuis*, church, hospice, asylum, = MLG. *godes-hūs* = MHG. *goteshūs*, G. *gotteshaus*, church, temple, cloister, = Dan. *gudshus*, the house of God (cf. Goth. *gud-hūs*, temple).] 1. A church: in this sense usually as two words, *God's house*.—2. An almshouse.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poors people a *godshouse*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 284.

godsib†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gossip*.

godsmith† (god'smith), *n.* [< *god*[1] + *smith*.] 1. A maker of idols.

Gods they had tried of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 50.

2. A divine smith.

For Æneas was actually wounded in the twelfth of the Æneis, though he had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

godson (god'sun), *n.* [= Sc. *gudeson*; < ME. *godson*, *godsone*, also assimilated *gosson* (cf. *gossip*), < AS. *godsunu* (= Sw. *gudson*, *guson* = Dan. *gudsön*), < *god*, God, + *sunu*, son.] A male godchild.

His name was cleped Dionas, and many tymes Diane com to speke with hym, that was the goddesse, and was with hym many dayes, for he was hir *godsone*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 307.

Tell a' your neebours whan ye gae hame,
That Earl Richard's your *gude-son*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 399).

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father nam'd? your Edgar?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1.

God-speed (god'spēd'), *n.* [< *God speed you*, i. e., 'I wish that God may speed or prosper you,' mixed with *good speed*, i. e., 'I wish that you may have good speed or success.' See *good speed*, under *good*.] A wish of success or prosperity; specifically, as a wish in behalf of another, a prosperous journey.

Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God speed* [and give him no greeting, R. V.] 2 John 10.

He slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies; twas not for nothing my husband said hee should meete her this evening at Adonis chappell; but and I come to the *God-speed* on 't, He tell em on 't soundly.
Ile of Gulls (1633).

To him your summons comes too late
Who sinks beneath his armor's weight,
And has no answer but *God-speed*.
Whittier, The Summons.

godspel†, **godspeller**†, etc. Middle English forms of *gospel*, etc.

God's-penny† (godz'pen″i), *n.* [= D. *godspenning* = MLG. *godespennink* = ODan. *gudspenninge*.] 1. Money given in alms to the poor or to the church.

The arrha was called "weinkauf," because it was usually spent for wine drunk by the witnesses of the sale; or *God's penny*, because it was devoted to charity.
J. L. Laughlin, Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law, p. 189, note.

2. An earnest-penny.

"Give me the gold, good John o' the Scales,
And thine for aye my lande shall bee."
Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *gods-pennie*.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 62).

Come strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings. There's a *God's-penny* for thee.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

god-tree (god'trē), *n.* The cotton-tree of the tropics, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*: so called from the superstitious veneration in which it is held by the natives.

Godward, Godwards (god'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* Toward God: as, to look *Godward*.—**To Godward** [that is, *to God-ward*, a variation by tmesis of *toward God*: see *toward*, *-ward*], toward God.

All manner virtuous duties that each man in reason and conscience *to Godward* oweth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

Such trust have we through Christ *to God-ward*.
2 Cor. iii. 4.

What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human Understanding *to Godwards*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

godwin (god'win), *n.* Same as *godwit*. [Prov. Eng.]

Godwinia (god-win'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Godwin* (AS. *Godwine*, < *god*, God, + *wine*, a friend).] A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*: same as *Dracontium*, 1.

godwit (god'wit), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (cited, in a Latinized form *goduuitta*, by Turner, 1544); appar. a native E. word, but not found in ME. or AS. The conjectured derivation based on the present form of the word and reflected in Casaubon's translation (1611) "*Dei ingenium*," and that which makes it 'good creature' (< AS. *gōd*, good, + *wiht*, wight, creature), "from the excellence of their flesh" or for some other reason, are improbable; and absence of early record makes it hazardous to assume a popular corruption of a ME. form *goathead* (through **gothed*, **godded*, > **goddet*, > **goddit*, > *godwit*). The dial. *godwin* is later, appar. conformed to the surname *Godwin*.] A bird of the genus *Limosa*; a barge; a goathead. The godwits resemble curlews, but the bill is slightly recurved instead of decurved. There are several species, of world-wide distribution. The species originally called *goathead* is the black-tailed godwit of Europe, *Limosa ægocephala* or *L. melanura*. The European bar-tailed godwit is *L. lapponica*. (See cut under *Limosa*.) The largest known species is the marbled godwit of North America, *L. fedoa*. The Hudsonian godwit, *L. hæmastica*, is a smaller and scarcer species of the same country.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Your eating
Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Cinereous godwit. Same as *greenshank*.—**Godwit day**, May 12th, when the godwits begin to move south, on Breydon water, England.—**New York godwit**, a book-name of the dowitcher or red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831.

goe†. An obsolete form of *go* or *gone*.

goelt, *a.* [E. dial. (East.), a form of *yellow*, < AS. *geolu* = Icel. *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*: see *yellow*.] Yellow.

Hop-roots . . .
The *goeler* and younger the better I love.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

goen†. An obsolete form of *gone*, past participle of *go*.

goer (gō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *goere*; < *go*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, etc.: often applied to a horse or a locomotive, etc., with reference to speed or gait, or to a watch or clock, with reference to time-keeping qualities: as, a good *goer*; a safe *goer*.

And so thei eten every day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with outen *goeres* and comeres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

Is the rough French horse brought to the dore?
They say he is a high *goer*; I shall soon try his mettle.
Beau. and Fl., Cupid's Revenge, ii. 1.

The Tally-ho was a tip-top *goer*, ten miles an hour including stoppages, and so punctual that all the road set their clocks by her. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

A dog with a broad, bull-dog cheek is never a good *goer*.
The Century, XXXI. 371.

2†. A foot.

A double mantle cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* graced
With fitted shoes. *Chapman*.

Goëra (gō'ē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Curtis, 1854), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful, < γόος, mourning, wailing: see *goety*.] A genus of caddis-flies, of the family *Sericostomatidæ*, having the interclaval area in the fore wings suddenly dilated and denudated at the end. The sole species is *G. pilosa* of Europe, common in swift-running streams.

goer-between (gō'ėr-bē-twēn'), *n.*; pl. *goers-between* (gō'ėrz-). Same as *go-between*. [Rare.]

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name; call them all—Pandars.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

goer-by (gō'ėr-bī'), *n.*; pl. *goers-by* (gō'ėrz-bī'). One who goes or passes by; a passer-by. [Rare.]

These two long hours I have trotted here, and curiously survey'd all *goers-by*, yet find no rascal,
Nor any face to quarrel with.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

Goërius (gō-ē'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832), < Gr. γοερός, mournful, distressful: see *Goëra*.] A genus of rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*. *G.* (or *Ocypus*) *olens* is the singular beetle known as the *devil's coach-horse* in England. See cut of *devil's coach-horse*, under *devil*.

goes (gōz). The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *go*.

Goethian, Goethean (gė'ti-an, gė'tē-an), *a.* [< *Goethe* (see def.) + *-ian*, *-ean*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the great German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832).

A true *Goethian* sentence, which it is difficult to render in English.
Max Müller, in Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 787.

Went to Grove Hill, where we found Ritter, a most remarkable object, with a most *Goethean* countenance.
Caroline Fox, Journal.

goethite (gė'tīt), *n.* [< *Goethe* (see *Goethian*) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of iron, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also massive. It is found with other ores of iron, for example hematite or limonite, as at the Lake Superior mines.

goetic (gō'ē-tik), *a.* [< *goety* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to goety; dark and evil in magic.

The theurgic or benevolent magic, the *goëtic*, or dark and evil necromancy.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, p. 147.

goety (gō′ē-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *goetie*; < OF. *goetie*, the black art, magic, witchcraft, < Gr. γοητεία, witchcraft, jugglery, < γοητεύειν, bewitch, beguile, < γόης (γοητ-), a wizard, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a juggler, lit. a howler, wailer, < γοᾶν, wail, groan, weep, γόος, wailing, mourning.] Invocation of evil spirits; black magic; sorcery, in a bad sense.

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*.
Hallywell, Melampronœa (1681), p. 51.

gofer (gō′fėr), *n.* [Also *gopher* (cf. *gopher* in other senses); < F. *gaufre*, a waffle: see *goffer*, *gopher*.] A waffle. [Prov. Eng.]

Here too I found a man selling *gophers*. Now, I do not know the American name for this vanishing-into-nothing sort of pastry, but I do know that there is one man in London who declares that he, and he alone in all the world, is aware of the secret of the *gopher*.
P. Robinson, Sinners and Saints, p. 14.

gofering-iron (gō′fėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Cf. *goffering-iron*.] A waffle-iron.

goff[1] (gof), *n.* [Also *guff*, a fool, ME. only in adj. *gofisshe* (see *goffish*), < OF. *goffe*, a., dull, doltish, blockish, = Sp. *gofo* = It. *goffo*, a. awkward, stupid, dull, n. a blockhead, > G. dial. (Bav.) *goffo*, a blockhead; origin obscure.] A fool; a foolish clown. [Prov. Eng.]

goff[2], *n.* Same as *goaf*.

goff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *golf*.

There are many games played with the ball that require the assistance of a club or bat, and probably the most ancient among them is the pastime now distinguished by the name of *goff*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 170.

goffan (gof′an), *n.* In *mining*, same as *coffin*, 8. [Cornwall, Eng.]

goffer (gof′ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *gauffer*; < OF. *gauffrer*, crimp, deck with puffs, F. *gaufrer*, crimp, figure (cloth, velvet, etc.), < OF. *goffre*, also *gaufre*, *gauffre*, oldest form *waufre*, a wafer, a honeycomb (> E. *wafer*), F. *gaufre*, a honeycomb, waffle: see *gopher*, *wafer*, and *waffle*.] 1. To plait, flute, or crimp (lace, etc.).

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty; "it looks very neat, I think." "Neat! . . . I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, xx.

2. To raise in relief, especially for ornamental purposes, as thin metal, starched linen, or the like.—**Goffered edge**, an indented decorative design on the edges of a book: an old fashion in bookbinding, applied to gilded or silvered edges.—**Goffered elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra of certain beetles having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinæ, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge toward the tip.

goffer† (gof′ėr), *n.* [< *goffer*, *v.*] An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. *Fairholt.*

goffering (gof′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *goffer*, *v.*] Flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively.

goffering-iron (gof′ėr-ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A crimping-iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, etc.

goffering-press (gof′ėr-ing-pres), *n.* A fluting-, plaiting-, or crimping-press, especially for imparting a crimped appearance to artificial leaves, flowers, etc.

goffish† (gof′ish), *a.* [ME. *gofisshe*, *goofish*; < *goff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; stupid. *Chaucer.*

go-free† (gō′frē′), *n.* See the extract.

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of *go-frees*, in 1830. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 585.

gog[1]† (gog), *n.* [Chiefly in the phrase *on gog*, *agog*: see *agog*. The relation, if any, to W. *gog*, activity, = Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (see *goggle*), is uncertain.] Activity; eager or impatient desire (to do something).

Or, at the least, yt setts the harte *on gogg*.
Gascoigne, Grief of Joye.

Nay, you have put me into such a *gog* of going,
I would not stay for all the world.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

gog[2] (gog), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bog. [Prov. Eng.]

gog[3] (gog), *n.* A perversion of *God*, used in oaths, as *Gogs passion*, *Gogs wounds*, etc. [Obsolete or provincial.]

goget (goj′et), *n.* [Appar. the same, with different (dim.) suffix, as *gobion*, ME. *gojone*, mod. *gudgeon*: see *gudgeon*[1] and *goby*.] A goby.

goggle[1] (gog′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *goggled*, ppr. *goggling*. [Early mod. E. also *gogle*; < ME. *gogelen*, look asquint, a freq. verb, of Celtic origin: < Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod, a slight motion (= W. *gog*, activity: see *gog*[1]), *gogach*, wavering, nodding, etc., *gogshuileach*, goggle-eyed (*suil*, the eye, look, glance), the verb being Ir. *gogaim*, I nod, gesticulate.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To strain or roll the eyes in a squinting, blinking, or staring way; roll about staringly, as the eyes.

They *gogle* with their eyes hither and thither.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, i.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

You have eyes,
Especially when you *goggle* thus, not much
Unlike a Jew's, and yet some men might take 'em
For Turk's. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

2†. To roll or shake about loosely.

Robin did on the old mans hood,
Itt *goggled* on his crowne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

II. *trans.* To roll (the eyes) about blinkingly and staringly.

He *goggled* his eyes, and groped in his money-pocket.
Walpole, Letters, III. 174.

goggle[1] (gog′l), *n.* [< *goggle*[1], *v.*] 1. A strained, blinking, or squinting rolling of the eye.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.
Lord Halifax.

2. *pl.* (*a*) An instrument worn like spectacles, with plain or colored glasses fixed in short tubes spreading at the base over the eyes, for their protection from cold, dust, sparks, etc., or from too great intensity of light, or so contrived as to direct the eyes straight forward, in order to cure squinting.

I nearly came down a-top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the roadside. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been trespassing?" *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxii.

(*b*) Spectacles. [Slang.] (*c*) Blinds for horses that are apt to take fright.

goggle[2]† (gog′l), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *gobble*, perhaps by mixture with *guggle*, *gurgle*.] To swallow; gobble.

Goularder [F.], to eat greedily, . . . to ravine, *goggle*, glut up or swallow down huge morsels. *Cotgrave.*

goggled (gog′ld), *a.* Prominent and squinting or staring, as the eye.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 50.

goggle-eye (gog′l-ī), *n.* [< ME. *gogul-eye*, a squint-eyed person. Cf. *goggle-eyed*.] 1. A prominent squinting or staring eye.

Th' Ethnik's a-fire, and from his *goggle eyes*
All drunk with rage and blood the Lightning flies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye*, the teeth 3 inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1683.

The long, sallow visage, the *goggle-eyes*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. Squinting; strabismus.—3. The rock-bass, a centrarchid fish.

goggle-eyed (gog′l-īd), *a.* [Formerly also *goggle-ciced*; < ME. *gogyleyid*, *gogilized*, squint-eyed (used once by Wyclif, improperly, to translate L. *luscus*, one-eyed, prob. with thought of L. *cocles*, one-eyed); < *goggle*[1] + *eyed*.] Having prominent squinting or rolling eyes; squint-eyed.

He was of personage tall and of body strong, . . . great and *goggle-eied*, whereby he saw so clearly as is incredible to report. *Speed*, The Romans, VI. iv. § 6.

And giddy doubt, and *goggle-ey'd* suspicion,
And lumpish sorrow, and degen'rous fear,
Are banish'd thence, and death's a stranger there.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

Goggle-eyed jack, a name of the big-eyed scad, *Trachurops crumenophthalmus*, a carangoid fish, resembling the common scad of Europe, having goggle-eyes. It is widely distributed in tropical seas, and is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as New England. Also called *goggler*.

goggle-nose (gog′l-nōz), *n.* The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*; the spectacle-coot: so called from the pair of round black spots on the bill, resembling goggles. Also *goggle-nosed*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine, U. S.]

goggler (gog′lėr), *n.* [< *goggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goggles; specifically, a fish, the goggle-eyed jack.

goglet (gog′let), *n.* [Also *guglet*, *gugglet*; appar. < *guggle* + *-et* (perhaps simulating *goblet*), and so called with ref. to the gurgling sound of water poured through a narrow neck.] A globular jar of porous earthenware, with a long neck, used as a water-cooler; also, the quantity contained in such a jar.

I perfectly remember having said that it would not be amiss for General Carnac to have a man with a *goglet* of water ready to pour on his head whenever he should begin to grow warm in debate. *Lord Clive*, Fort William.

The flavor [of Zemzem water] is a salt bitter. . . . For this reason Turks and other strangers prefer rain-water collected in cisterns and sold for five farthings a *gugglet*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 391.

gogmagog†, *n.* [In allusion to two large wooden statues in the Guildhall, London, called *Gog* and *Magog* (see Rev. xx. 8).] A big or strong person. [Humorous.]

Be valiant, my little *gogmagogs*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire. *Merry Devil of Edmonton.*

gogmagogical†, *a.* [< *gogmagog* + *-ic-al*.] Large; monstrous. *Nares.*

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,
That lately to the world was plainely showne,
In a huge volume *gogmagogicall*.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gogol (gō′gol), *n.* [< Russ. *gogolŭ* = Little Russ. *hohol*, the goldeneye; cf. OBulg. *gogotati* = Russ. *gogotatĭ*, cackle, gaggle: see *cackle*, *gaggle*.] The Russian name of the golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*.

go-harvest (gō′här″vest), *n.* [Cf. *go-summer*.] The season following harvest. [North. Eng.]

Go-Harvest, the open weather between the end of harvest and the snow or frost.
Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, II. 188 (glossary).

going (gō′ing), *n.* [< ME. *goynge*; verbal n. of *go*, *v.*] 1. The act of moving in any manner.

Then comes the time, who lives to see 't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 290.

3†. Time of pregnancy; gestation.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth, most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight, that is the twentieth part of their *going*. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

4. Way; shape; behavior; deportment: used chiefly in the plural.

And as thow by-gyledest godes ymage in *goynge* of an addre,
So hath god by-gyled ous alle in *goynge* of a wye [man].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 328.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*. Job xxxiv. 21.

They have seen thy *goings*, O God; even the *goings* of my God, my King, in the sanctuary. Ps. lxviii. 24.

5. Condition of paths and roads for walking or driving. [U. S.]

The *going* was bad, and the little mares could only drag the wagon at a walk; so, though we drove during the daylight, it took us two days and a night to make the journey.
The Century, XXXVI. 51.

When they got within five miles of the place, the horse fell dead, . . . and they took another horse at a farm-house on the road. It was the spring of the year, and the *going* was dreadful. *S. O. Jewett*, Cunner-Fishing.

6. A right of pasturage for a beast on a common. [Prov. Eng.]—**Going forth**. (*a*) Extension; continuation. Num. xxxiv. 4, 8. (*b*) An outlet.

Mark well the entering in of the house, with every *going forth* of the sanctuary. Ezek. xliv. 5.

(*c*) A starting; a departure: as, the *going forth* of the house of Israel.—**Going out**. (*a*) The act or place of exit.

And Moses wrote their *goings out* according to their journeys by the commandment of the Lord.
Num. xxxiii. 2.

The border shall fetch a compass from Azmon unto the river of Egypt, and the *goings out* of it shall be at the sea.
Num. xxxiv. 5.

(*b*) Expenditure; outlay.

But when the year is at an end,
Comparing what I get and spend,
My *goings out*, and comings in,
I cannot find I lose or win. *Swift*, Riddles, iv.

Goings-on, behavior; actions; conduct: used (like *carryings-on*) mostly in a depreciative sense. [Colloq.]

The family did not, from his usual *goings-on*, expect him back again for many weeks.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, v.

Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on*, I dare say, Mr. Caudle.
D. Jerrold, Caudle Lectures.

going-barrel (gō′ing-bar″el), *n.* A barrel containing the mainspring of a watch, and communicating, by gearing on its outer edge, the movement of the spring to the works.

going-fusee (gō′ing-fū-zē″), *n.* A mechanical device for keeping in motion watches and spring-clocks while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-wheel*.

going-wheel (gō′ing-hwēl), *n.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens, which keeps in motion a clock actuated by a weight while being wound. See *going-barrel*, *going-fusee*.

goiter, goitre (goi′tėr), *n.* [< F. *goitre*, goiter, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttural*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the front part and side or sides of the neck; struma. It is due to increase in the size and number

of the alveoli, to accumulation in them of more or less serous, colloid material, to hyperplasia of the connective tissue, or to dilatation of the blood-vessels. The name is also somewhat loosely applied to a similar enlargement from any cause, as from carcinoma or sarcoma. The disease is frequently met with in Derbyshire, England, whence it is called *Derbyshire neck*, and it is extremely prevalent in cold, moist valleys of the Alps, Andes, Himalayas, and other similar regions, as in South America. Also called *bronchocele*.—**Exophthalmic goiter.** See *exophthalmic*.

goitered, goitred (goi'tėrd), *a.* [< *goiter* + *-ed*².] Having a goiter, or some formation resembling a goiter.—**Goitered antelope.** Same as *dzeren*.

goiter-stick (goi'tėr-stik), *n.* The stem of certain coarse olivaceous seaweeds, as *Sargassum*, and a species belonging to the *Laminariæ*, supposed to be useful as a remedy for goiter, and for this purpose chewed by inhabitants of South America, where the disease is prevalent. The curative element in these seaweeds is thought to be the iodine which they contain. The mucus of *Fucus vesiculosus* has similar medicinal properties.

goitre, goitred. See *goiter, goitered*.

goitrous (goi'trus), *a.* [< F. *goitreux*, < L. *gutturosus*, having a tumor on the throat, < *guttur*, the throat: see *goiter*.] **1.** Pertaining to or connected with goiter; favorable to the production of goiter.

> The *goitrous* localities where there is no cretinism.
> *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 196.

2. Affected with goiter.

> Let me not be understood as insinuating that the inhabitants in general are either *goitrous* or idiots. *Coxe.*

goket, *n.* An obsolete form of *gawk*.

goket, *v. t.* [< *goke*, *n.* Cf. *gowk*.] To stupefy.

> Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt!*
> She's lost if you not haste away the party.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 6.

gola (gō'lä), *n.* See *gula*.

golaba (gō-lä'bä), *n.* [< Pers. and Hind. *gulāb*, rose-water (*gulāb-pāsh*, a rose-water sprinkler, Pers. *pāsh*, a sprinkling), < *gul*, a rose, + *āb*, water.] A bottle-shaped vase or "rose-water bottle," usually of metal-work, made in British India.

golader, golder (gol'a-dėr, gol'dėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *goládār*, Beng. *goldār*, a wholesale grain-merchant or salt-dealer, a storekeeper, < *gola*, a granary, a storeroom (in Bengal usually a circular structure of mats or clay) (same as *gola*, a ball, a cannon-ball; < Hind. *gol*, a ball, a circle, etc., < *gol*, round), + Pers. Hind. *-dār*, one who holds, keeps, possesses, etc.] In the East Indies, a storehouse-keeper.

golandaas, golandause (gol-an-dâs'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *golandāz*, a gunner, < *gola*, a cannon-ball (see *golader*), + *andāz*, measure, weighing, in comp. throwing.] In the East Indies, an artilleryman.

gold (gōld), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *gould, goold;* < ME. *gold, goold, guld*, < AS. *gold* = OS. *gold* = OFries. *gold, goud* = D. *goud* = MLG. *golt* = OHG. *gold, cold*, MHG. *golt*, G. *gold* = Icel. *goll, gull* = Sw. Dan. *guld* = Goth. *gulth* = OBulg. Sloven. Bohem. Serv. Russ. *zlato* = Pol. *złoto*, etc. (Finn. *kulta*, < OHG.; Hung. *izlot*, < Slav.), gold: with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old, loud, god*, etc.), a different suffix appearing in Skt. *hiranya* = Zend *zaranya, zaranu*, gold, appar. so named from its yellow color, being prob. akin to AS. *geolu, geolo*, E. *yellow*, L. *helvus*, grayish-yellow, Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, Skt. *hari*, yellow (see *yellow, chlorin*, etc.). Whether the Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, is cognate is doubtful; the L. word is different: see *aurum*. Hence *gild*¹, *gilt*¹, *gilden*¹, and ult. *gilden*², *gulden*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Au; atomic weight, 196.7. A precious metal remarkable on account of its unique and beautiful yellow color, luster, high specific gravity, and freedom from liability to rust or tarnish when exposed to the air. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19.3. Gold stands first among the metals in point of ductility and malleability. Its tenacity is almost equal to that of silver, two thirds that of copper, and twelve times that of lead. It may be beaten into leaves thin enough to transmit a greenish light. It stands next to silver and copper as a conductor of heat and electricity; its melting-point is about 1,100° C. (or 2,000° F.); it is not attacked by any of the ordinary acids, but combines readily with chlorin; and it is dissolved by a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acids. The crystalline form of gold is isometric, but crystallized gold is a rarity, and it is extremely uncommon to find crystals with smooth faces and sharp edges. Neither have any very large crystals ever been noticed, nor one so much as an inch in diameter. Arborescent masses, showing irregularly developed crystalline planes, are occasionally found, and such forms are sometimes aggregated into large masses; but much the larger part of the native gold found is entirely destitute of any appearance of crystallization, being usually in the form of small scales, which are often so minute as to be almost invisible to the naked eye. Larger rounded masses, called *nuggets*, are occasionally met with, and these are sometimes many pounds in weight. A specimen from the Ural preserved in the collection of the mining school at St. Petersburg weighs nearly a hundred pounds. The largest nugget of which there is any record was found in Australia, and was called the "Welcome." It weighed over 184 pounds, contained by assay 99.2 per cent. of gold, and netted a value when melted of $46,625. Gold is a widely disseminated metal, but does not occur anywhere in large quantities, as compared with the ordinary useful metals. There is no proper ore of gold, this metal being never, so far as known, mineralized by sulphur or oxygen. Although gold is disseminated in fine and usually invisible particles through various ores of the other metals, and in many cases in quantity great enough to be separated with profit, most of the gold of the world is obtained either in the form of native gold, from washing the superficial detritus (sand and gravel), or by separating it from quartz, with which mineral it is almost invariably associated when occurring in veins or segregations in the solid rocks. Native gold is, however, in fact, an alloy of gold with silver, and traces of copper and iron are often associated with it. No native gold entirely free from silver has ever been found. The amount of the latter metal present in the gold varies greatly in different regions. The gold of California usually contains from 10 to 12 per cent. of silver; that of Australia rather less than half as much. The native gold of Mount Morgan, Queensland, approaches more nearly to chemical purity than any hitherto discovered, since it contains 99.7 per cent. of gold, and only a minute trace of silver. Pure gold is very rarely used in the arts. All gold coin and gold ornaments in use are alloys of gold with copper, or with copper and silver. The alloy is used, in the case of coin, because pure gold is too soft to bear rough usage; and for the same reason, as well as to diminish the cost, in the case of gold used for personal ornaments. The coin of England is composed of 11 parts of gold and 1 of copper; that of France and the United States of 9 of gold and 1 of copper. The so-called gold used for jewels and watch-cases varies from 8 or 9 to 18 carats fine. (See *carat*, 3.) The alloys of gold with copper and silver are given various shades of color by treatment with chemicals, according to fashion or fancy. Gold has been in use for ornamental purposes from the earliest times.

> I counsel thee to buy of me *gold* tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich. Rev. iii. 18.
>
> All that glisters is not *gold*. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.
>
> *Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!*
> Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
> Molten, graven, hammer'd and roll'd.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

It is curious that, if we regard a quantity of *gold* as wearing away annually by a fixed percentage of what remains, the duration of some part is infinite, and yet the average duration is finite. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 262.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** Money; riches; wealth.

> For me—the *gold* of France did not seduce.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.
>
> The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her.
> *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker.
>
> Judges and senates have been bought for *gold*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 187.

3. Anything very valuable or highly prized; anything regarded as very precious, or as of pure or sterling quality.

> The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
> A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A bright-yellow color, like that of the metal gold; also, gilding: as, a flower edged with *gold*.

> The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
> His painted wings, and breast that flames with *gold*.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 118.
>
> The Princeps copy, clad in blue and *gold*.
> *J. Ferriar*, Illustrations of Sterne, Bibliomania, l. 6.
>
> Morn in the white wake of the morning star
> Came furrowing all the orient into *gold*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. In *archery*, the exact center of the target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color; hence, a shot that strikes the center: as, to secure a *gold*.

> She [Gwendolen] at last raised a delightful storm of clapping and applause by three hits running in the *gold*—a feat which among the Brackenshaw archers had not the vulgar reward of a shilling poll-tax, but that of a special gold star to be worn on the breast.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

6. [E. dial. also *goolds* (cf. Sc. *gool, gule, gules*, the corn-marigold), < ME. *gold, goold, guld*, merely a particular use of *gold*, the metal. Cf. *marigold*.] (*a*) The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

> Onyons, myntes, gourdes, *goldes*,
> Nowe secondly to sowe or kest in molde is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

(*b*) The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

> The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle, and *gold*,
> Which though esteemed but weeds, yet for their dainty hues
> And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 166.

(*c*†) The turnsol; heliotrope.

> She [Leucothoë] sprong up out of the molde
> Into a flour was named *golde*;
> Which stant governed of the sonne.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 356.

Goolde, herbe, solsequium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 202.

Angel gold†. See *angel-gold*.—**Cloth of gold.** See *cloth*.—**Cypress gold.** See *cypress*².—**Dead gold**, gold or gold-leaf applied to any object and left unburnished. Also called *matt*.—**Ducat gold.** See *ducat*.—**Dutch gold.** See *Dutch*.—**Etruscan, Roman,** or **colored gold,** in *jewelry*, gold (of any fineness) the superficial alloy of which has been removed by boiling in nitric acid, leaving a surface of fine gold with a rich, satiny yellow luster.—**Fools' gold,** iron pyrites, a mineral of metallic luster and light-yellow or golden color, often mistaken for gold, whence the name.—**German gold,** an inferior gold-powder prepared from gold-leaf.—**Gold and silver certificates.** See *certificate*.—**Graphic gold,** an ore of tellurium, consisting of tellurium, gold, and silver, found in Transylvania. Also called *graphic ore* and *sylvanite* (which see).—**Green gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with silver.—**Hammered gold.** See *hammer, v. t.*—**Lined gold,** gold having a backing of other metal.—**Mannheim gold,** a cheap brass alloy used by jewelers to imitate gold, named from Mannheim, in Baden, where it was originally made. It varies somewhat in its composition, but a usual formula includes 80 parts of copper and 20 of zinc, sometimes with a trace of tin.—**Mock gold,** a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum, and other materials in various proportions.—**Mosaic gold.** (*a*) An alloy of copper and zinc, also called *ormolu*. (*b*) A sulphid of tin, the *aurum musivum* of the ancients.—**Old gold,** a dull brassy-yellow color supposed to resemble old tarnished gold, used in textile fabrics.—**Red gold,** in *jewelry*, gold alloyed with copper.—**Rolled gold,** a film of gold joined to a backing of other metal by rolling.—**To cut the gold.** See *cut*.—**White gold,** an alloy of gold in which silver predominates, say 20 parts of silver to 4 of gold.

II. *a.* Made of, consisting of, or like gold; golden; gilded: as, a *gold* chain; *gold* color.

> The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
> In their *gold* coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.
>
> For so the whole round earth is every way
> Bound by *gold* chains about the feet of God.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Gold blond, blond-lace, the flowers or sprigs of which are composed of gold thread.—**Gold blue.** See *purple of Cassius*, under *purple*.—**Gold chlorid,** a name of the trichlorid $AuCl_3$ and of chlor-auric acid, $HAuCl_4$. Solutions of gold chlorid are used in gilding by the wet way, also in combination with tin sesquichlorid, or the double tin and ammonium chlorid, in the preparation of purple of Cassius.—**Gold cloth.** Same as *cloth of gold* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Gold lac, gold lacquer,** a variety of Japanese lacquer-work; properly, that in which the surface is entirely of gold, sometimes uniform, sometimes in patterns of different tints of gold, and often having patterns in relief; less properly, that which has a certain amount of gold ornamentation or which is covered with aventurin.—**Gold lace.** See *lace*.—**Gold latten.** (*a*) Gold in thin plates. See *latten*. (*b*) Thin plates of gilded metal, especially of yellow metal or brass gilded.—**Gold luster,** a variety of metallic luster which has the color of gold. See *luster*.—**Gold plate, thread, wire,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gold tooling,** in *bookbinding*, ornamental work made by the pressure of a hot tool upon gold-leaf laid on a book-cover.

gold-bank (gōld'bangk), *n.* A national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes (limit of circulation enlarged by act of January 19th, 1875) to issue notes payable in gold coin. There were but few of these banks, and these were chiefly established to meet the wishes of the people of the Pacific coast States, who objected to paper currency not redeemable in gold.

goldbasket (gōld'bâs″ket), *n.* Same as *gold-dust*, 2.

gold-bearing (gōld'bār″ing), *a.* Containing gold; auriferous.

> The distribution of *gold-bearing* deposits is world-wide; although the relative importance of different localities is very different, their geological range is also very extensive. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 742.

gold-beaten† (gōld'bē″tn), *a.* [< ME. *gold-beten*.] Embossed or enchased in gold.

> *Gold-beten* helmes, hauberkes, cote-armures.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1642.

gold-beater (gōld'bē″tėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold for gilding. See *gold-leaf*.—**2.** A common predaceous caraboid beetle, *Carabus auratus*, found in all parts of Europe. [Eng.]—**Gold-beaters' mold,** a collection of about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed on a metal mold, and between which flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf.—**Gold-beaters' skin,** the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, which is of extreme tenacity and is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it. The membrane is thus reduced to great thinness, and is fit to be applied to cuts and fresh wounds.

gold-beating (gōld'bē″ting), *n.* The art or process of beating out gold into gold-leaf.

gold-book (gōld'bůk), *n.* A thin pamphlet containing between the leaves sheets of gold-leaf. See *gold-leaf*.

gold-bound (gōld'bound), *a.* Bound or encompassed with gold.

> Thou art too like the spirit of Banquo; down!
> Thy crown does sear mine eyeballs;—and thy hair,
> Thou other *gold-bound* brow, is like the first.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

goldbreast (gōld'brest), *n.* A small striped finch-like bird of the genus *Pytelia*, as *P. subflava:* a book-name.

goldcrest (gōld'krest), *n.* A golden-crested bird of the genus *Regulus*. The common European

Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*).

species is *R. cristatus;* that of the United States is *R. satrapa.*

goldcup (gōld'kup), *n.* One of various species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus.* Also called *buttercup, kingcup.*

gold-cushion (gōld'kůsh″ọn), *n.* Same as *cushion*, 2 (*a*).

A *gold-cushion*, which can be made by stretching a piece of calf leather, rough side upwards, over a pad of wadding on a board 10 inches by 8.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 397.

gold-digger (gōld'dig″ėr), *n.* One who digs for or mines gold. This word is almost exclusively used to designate *placer miners*, or those who dig and wash auriferous detrital material (gravel and sand). Those who are engaged in mining in the solid rock are called *quartz miners.*

gold-dust (gōld'dust), *n.* 1. Gold occurring naturally in a state of fine subdivision.—2. A plant, *Alyssum saxatile*, so called from the profusion of its small yellow flowers. Also called *goldbasket.* [Properly *golddust.*]

golden (gōl'dn), *a.* [< ME. *golden*, a restored form of earlier *gulden, gylden, gilden*, < AS. *gyldcn* (with umlaut) (= OS. *guldin* = OFries. *gelden, golden, gulden* = D. *gouden* = MLG. *golden* = OHG. *guldīn, culdīn*, MHG. *guldīn* (also used as a noun, > G. *gulden*, florin), G. *güldcn*, usually *golden* = Icel. *gullinn* = Sw. *gyllen, gylden* = Dan. *gylden* = Goth. *gultheins*), of gold, < *gold*, gold: see *gold* and *-en*[2]. Cf. *gilden*[1], a doublet of *golden*, and *gilden*[2], *gulden.*] 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Thy state is taken for a joint-stool, thy *golden* sceptre for a leaden dagger. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The *golden* opes, the iron shuts amain.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

Then was I ware of one that on me moved
In *golden* armour with a crown of gold.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Of the color or luster of gold; yellow; bright; shining; splendid: as, the *golden* sun; *golden* fruit: sometimes poetically used of blood.

The weary sun hath made a *golden* set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin lac'd with his *golden* blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

To see thee, laying there thy *golden* head,
My pride in happier summers, at my feet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Hence—3. Excellent; most valuable; very precious: as, the *golden* rule.

I will recite a *golden* sentence out of that Poete, which is next vnto Homer. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 107.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

This mistress [Affliction] lately plucked me by the ear,
And many a *golden* lesson hath me taught.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

4. Most happy or prosperous; marked by great happiness, prosperity, or progress: as, the *golden* age.

A goodly place, a goodly time,
For it was in the *golden* prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

That was in *golden* summer-time;
The winter wind is howling now.
R. T. Cooke, En Espagne.

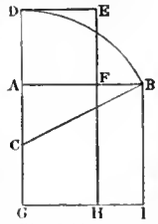
The IV. century witnessed the blooming of Syrian literature into its *golden* age. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 204.

5. Preëminently favorable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

When that is known, and *golden* time convents,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

The State has a *golden* chance—the opportunity of getting the whole manufacture and sale . . . into its own hands. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 333.

Figure of the golden rule. See *rule.*—**Golden age.** See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age.*—**Golden balls**, the three gilt balls used as a pawnbroker's sign. The golden balls form the arms of Lombardy, and were assumed by the colony of Lombards who settled in London as bankers and money-lenders.—**Golden beetle**, a chrysomelid; a beetle of the genus *Chrysomela* or family *Chrysomelidæ:* so called from their metallic luster. See cut under *Chrysomela.*—**Golden bull.** See *bull*[2].—**Golden carp**, the gold carp or goldfish.—**Golden cudweed.** See *cudweed.*—**Golden cutty**, the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus.* [Hants, Eng.]—**Golden daisy.** Same as *ozeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*).—**Golden division**†. See *division.*—**Golden dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Golden eagle, fleece.** See the nouns.—**Golden fly.** Same as *goldwasp.*—**Golden Friday, haddock, Horde, house, ide, legend, lungwort, maidenhair, mean, mole, mouse-ear**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden number**, the number of any year in the Metonic cycle of 19 years. The rule for finding it is to add 1 to the number of the year after Christ, according to the ordinary reckoning, and divide by 19, when the remainder will be the golden number. The name is said to be derived from the fact that, on the discovery of the Metonic cycle, about 432 B. C., an inscription in letters of gold was set up in Athens, and others in other cities of Greece; the numbers were also marked in gold in the ancient calendars. The golden numbers are used in ecclesiastical computations, with the epact, to determine the day on which the Easter full moon occurs, the date by which all the movable feasts in the church year are determined. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden pheasant, plover, robin.** See the nouns.—**Golden rose**, a rose made of pure gold, blessed by the Pope on Lætare Sunday, the fourth Sunday of Lent, used by him in blessing the people, and occasionally sent as a mark of especial honor to Catholic sovereigns and other notable persons, to churches, cities, etc. Originally it consisted of a single rose of wrought gold; the form finally adopted is a thorny branch with flowers and leaves, surmounted by one principal rose.—**Golden rule.** (*a*) The rule of conduct: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Mat. vii. 12. (*b*) In *arith.*, the rule of three. See *rule.*—**Golden samphire, saxifrage, shiner**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden section**, the division of a line in extreme and mean ratio, which is solved by Euclid II. 11.—**Golden Spur**, a papal order existing since the sixteenth century. It consists of two classes, commanders and knights. The present name is *Order of St. Sylvester.*—**Golden star**, a form of monstrance in which during the papal mass on Easter day the bread is exhibited to the people for adoration. *Walcott.*—**Golden sulphid**, a sulphid of antimony, prepared by precipitating a sulphantimonlate by sulphuric acid.—**Golden thistle, wedding, wrasse**, etc. See the nouns.—**Golden warblers**, several species of the genus *Dendræca*, which resembls the common summer warbler of the United States, *D. æstiva*, in being almost entirely of a bright-yellow color. See *yellow-bird.*—**Golden wasp.** See *goldwasp.*—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight.*—**Order of the Golden Fleece.** See *fleece.*



The Golden Section of Euclid II. 11. AB is the given line. The side of the square ABIG is bisected in C. CD is taken equal to BC, and the square ADEF is constructed.

golden (gōl'dn), *v. i.* [< *golden*, *a.*] To become golden in color. [Rare.]

Like loose mists that blow
Across her crescent, *goldening* as they go.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

goldenback (gōl'dn-bak), *n.* The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus.*

goldenbough (gōl'dn-bou), *n.* The mistletoe, *Viscum album.*

goldenbug (gōl'dn-bug), *n.* The seven-spotted ladybird, *Coccinella septem-punctata.* Also called *goldenknop.*

goldenchain (gōl'dn-chān), *n.* The laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum:* so called from its long racemes of yellow flowers.

golden-cheeked (gōl'dn-chēkt), *a.* Having yellow lores: as, the *golden-cheeked* warbler, *Dendræca chrysoparia.*

goldenclub (gōl'dn-klub), *n.* The *Orontium aquaticum*, an aquatic plant of the United States, bearing a yellow club-shaped spadix.

golden-crested (gōl'dn-kres″ted), *a.* Having a yellow crest: specifically applied to several kinglets or goldcrests.

golden-crowned (gōl'dn-kround), *a.* Having a yellow crown: as, the *golden-crowned* thrush, *Siurus auricapillus;* the *golden-crowned* sparrow, *Zonotrichia coronata.*

gold-end-man†, *n.* A man who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweler.

Re-enter Higgen, disguised as a *gold-end-man.*
Hig. Have ye any ends of gold or silver?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

goldenear (gōl'dn-ēr), *n.* A noctuid moth, *Hydræcia nictitans.*

goldeneye (gōl'dn-ī), *n.* 1. A sea-duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ* and genus *Clangula;* a garrot. The common goldeneye is *C. glaucion* or *C. clangula* of Europe and America. Barrow's goldeneye is the Rocky Mountain garrot, *C. barrovi.* See cut under *garrot.*

In the interior, and perhaps at some points on the coast, the *golden-eyes* decoy readily, but this is not the case on our southern New England shore, where they rarely pay the slightest attention to the stools.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 223.

2. A fish, *Hyodon chrysopsis*, having a large eye with yellow iris.—3. One of various neuropterous insects of the genus *Chrysopa:* so called in allusion to their golden or bronze-colored eyes. The larvæ are often called *aphis-lions.* Also called *golden-eyed fly.*

golden-eyed (gōl'dn-īd), *a.* Having yellow eyes.—**Golden-eyed fly.** See *fly*[2] and *goldeneye*, 3.

golden-flower (gōl'dn-flou″ėr), *n.* The cornmarigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum.* See *Chrysanthemum*, 2.

goldenhead (gōl'dn-hed), *n.* The male widgeon, *Mareca penelope;* the yellowpoll. [East coast of Ireland.]

goldenknop (gōl'dn-nop), *n.* Same as *goldenbug. E. D.*

goldenly† (gōl'dn-li), *adv.* Splendidly; delightfully.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

goldenmaid (gōl'dn-mād), *n.* A fish, the conner or gilthead, *Crenilabrus mélops.*

During this frost [the great frost of 1814, in England] a great number of the fish called *golden maids* were picked up on Brighton beach. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 108.

goldenpert (gōl'dn-pėrt), *n.* The *Gratiola aurea*, a low scrophulariaceous herb of the Atlantic States, with golden-yellow flowers.

goldenrod (gōl'dn-rod), *n.* [< *golden* + *rod.*] A plant of the genus *Solidago*, the species of which have rod-like stems with radiate heads of bright-yellow flowers. The sweet-scented goldenrod, *S. odora*, yields a volatile oil. See *Solidago.*

But on the hills the *golden-rod*, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook, in autumn beauty stood. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

False goldenrod, *Brachychæta cordata*, a plant of the Alleghanies, closely resembling *Solidago.*—**West India goldenrod**, the *Neurolæna lobata*, a tall composite with a panicle of yellow flowers.

goldenrod-tree (gōl'dn-rod-trē), *n.* The *Bosia Yervamora*, a peculiar chenopodiaceous shrub of the Canary islands.

goldenseal (gōl'dn-sēl), *n.* The yellowroot or yellow puccoon, *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a ranunculaceous plant of the United States.

golden-slopt† (gōl'dn-slopt), *a.* Wearing slops or nether garments embroidered or adorned with gold.

Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio. *Marston.*

golden-spoon (gōl'dn-spön), *n.* In Jamaica, the *Byrsonima cinerea*, a small malpighiaceous tree, named from the shape and color of the petals.

golden-swift (gōl'dn-swift), *n.* The hepialid moth *Hepialus humuli.*

golden-winged (gōl'dn-wingd), *a.* Having yellow wings, or wings marked with yellow: applied to sundry birds: as, the *golden-winged* woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus;* the *golden-winged* warbler, *Helminthophila chrysoptera.*

golder, *n.* See *goladcr.*

gold-fern (gōld'fėrn), *n.* A fern in which the under surface of the frond is covered with bright-yellow powder, giving a golden color. This occurs in many species of *Gymnogramme* and *Notholæna.* When the powder is white the fern is called *silver-fern.* Different fronds of the same species may have either color, as in the California gold- and silver-fern, *Gymnogramme triangularis.*

gold-field (gōld'fēld), *n.* A district or region where gold-mining is carried on.

Auriferous materials from our *gold-fields.*
Ure, Dict., IV. 413.

goldfinch (gōld'finch), *n.* [< ME. *goldfinch*, < AS. *goldfinc* (= ODan. *guldfink* = G. *goldfink*), < *gold*, gold, + *finc*, finch.] 1. An elegant European siskin or thistle-bird, *Carduelis elegans*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having wings conspicuously marked with yellow, and a crimson face.

American Goldfinch (*Chrysomitris* or *Spinus tristis*).

Canars byrds come in to beare the bell,
And *Goldfinches* do hope to get the gole.
Gascoigne, Philomene, [l. 34.

Two *goldfinches*, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual solace long,
Liv'd happy prisoners there.
Cowper, Faithful Bird.

2. The American thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris tristis*, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having a yellow body, with black cap, wings, and tail, the latter marked also with

white.—3. Some finch like or likened to either of the above, as the Arkansan goldfinch, *Chrysomitris psaltria*.—4. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella:* a misnomer.—5†. A gold piece; a sovereign. [Old slang.]

Sir H. Don't you love singing-birds, madam?
Angel. (Aside.) That's an odd question for a lover. (Aloud.) Yes, sir.
Sir H. Why then, madam, here is a nest of the prettiest *goldfinches* that ever chirped in a cage.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, ii. 2.

Tidley goldfinch, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

gold-finder (gōld'fīn″dėr), *n.* 1. One who finds gold.—2†. One who empties privies.

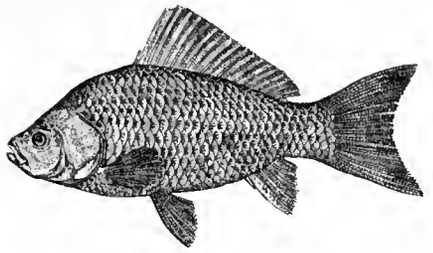
If his acres, being sold for a marvedi a turf for larks in cages, cannot fill this pocket, give 'em to *gold-finders*.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive on stench and excrements.
Feltham, Resolves.

gold-finished (gōld'fin″isht), *a.* In *bookbinding*, decorated in gold, as distinguished from decorated by blind stamping, or stamping in ink.

goldfinny (gōld'fin″i), *n.*; pl. *goldfinnies* (-iz). 1. A variety of the conner, *Crenilabrus melops*. [Eng.] Also *goldsinny*.—2. The *Crenilabrus rupestris*, a fish specifically named *Jago's goldfinny*.

goldfish (gōld'fish), *n.* [= D. *goudvisch* = G. *goldfisch* = Dan. Sw. *guldfisk*.] 1. A fish of the carp family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus* or *Carassius auratus*, originally a Chinese species, now



Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

domesticated and bred everywhere for ornament in ponds, tanks, and aquariums. The rich red, golden, silver, black, and other colors are artificially produced and propagated by selection; in a state of nature the fish is of a dull olivaceous green, to which it tends to revert if left to itself on escaping from cultivation.
2. Same as *garibaldi*, 2.

goldflower† (gōld'flou″ėr), *n.* Golden cudweed. *Halliwell.*

goldfoam†, *n.* [ME. *goldefome*.] Copper.

gold-foil (gōld'foil), *n.* Gold beaten into thin sheets, especially for the use of dentists. It is, however, many times thicker than gold-leaf.

goldhammer (gōld'ham″ėr), *n.* [= G. *goldhammer*; < *gold* + *hammer* in *yellowhammer*, q. v.] Same as *yellowhammer*.

gold-hammer (gōld'ham″ėr), *n.* A gold-beaters' hammer.

gold-house† (gōld'hous), *n.* [ME. *goldehous*.] A treasury. *Halliwell.*

On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
The kyng to hya *golde-hows* toke hys way.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

goldie, *a.* and *n.* See *goldy*.

goldilocks, goldylocks (gōl'di-loks), *n.* 1. A species of buttercup, *Ranunculus auricomus*.—2. A book-name for cultivated species of *Chrysocoma*, composite plants from South Africa, with heads of yellow flowers.—3. The *Linosyris vulgaris*, a native of Europe, resembling goldenrod, with small heads of yellow flowers.—4. The filmy fern, *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*.—5. The moss *Polytrichum commune*.

golding (gōl'ding), *n.* [< *gold* + *-ing*[1].] 1. One of various plants with yellow flowers, especially the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.—2. A variety of apple of a golden-yellow color.

goldish† (gōl'dish), *a.* [< ME. *goldish*; < *gold* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat golden in color.

Gret torment to hir ther gan she purchas,
Hir *goldish* herre tering, breking, euermore,
For hir fader and lord lying hir before.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1348.

goldish-hue†, *a.* [ME. *goldisshe-hewe*; < *goldish* + *hue*[1].] Of a somewhat golden hue or color.

All is not gold that shynethe *goldisshe-hewe*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 190.

gold-knife (gōld'nīf), *n.* A long straight knife made to cut gold-leaf.

gold-leaf (gōld'lēf), *n.* Gold beaten into the form of a very thin leaf or sheet. An ounce of gold may be beaten out so as to cover 200 square feet or more, the leaf used for gilding being often much thinner than this. The gold is rolled into a ribbon not thicker than ordinary paper; it is then cut into pieces an inch square, piled up with much larger square pieces of goldbeaters' skin, and beaten until it reaches their size. It is then cut up again, interleaved with fresh pieces of the skin, and again beaten, and so on. A book of gold-leaf measures 3¾ by 3¼ and a leaf of gold 3⅜ by 3⅜ inches. There are 25 leaves in a book, and 20 books in a pack.—**Gold-leaf electroscope.** See *electroscope*.

goldless (gōld'les), *a.* [< *gold* + *-less*.] Destitute of gold.

The *goldless* age, where gold disturbs no dreams.
Byron.

gold-lily (gōld'lil″i), *n.* The yellow lily. See *lily*.

She moves among my visions of the lake, . . .
While the *gold-lily* blows, and overhead
The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

gold-mine (gōld'mīn), *n.* 1. A place where gold is or may be mined. Hence—2. Anything productive of great wealth.

gold-miner (gōld'mī″nėr), *n.* One who mines for gold.

gold-mole (gōld'mōl), *n.* The Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aureus*, or any other insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridæ*. See cut under *Chrysochloris*.

goldney, goldny (gōld'ni), *n.*; pl. *goldneys, goldnies* (-niz). [Perhaps contr. of *goldencye*, which is also used as the name of a duck.] The goldenmaid, golden wrasse, gilthead, or conner, *Crenilabrus melops* or *C. tinca*.

gold-note (gōld'nōt), *n.* A bank-note in the general form of other national-bank notes, but payable only in gold coin. See *gold-bank*. [U. S.]

gold-of-pleasure (gōld'o̤v-plezh'ṳr), *n.* The *Camelina sativa*, an annual cruciferous plant of Europe, a weed in grain- and flax-fields, and sometimes cultivated for the oil expressed from its seeds. Its fibers can be used in the manufacture of packing, sailcloth, and other coarse fabrics.

gold-paint (gōld'pānt), *n.* Same as *bronze-paint*.

gold-powder (gōld'pou″dėr), *n.* A preparation consisting of gold-leaf ground in a mortar with honey or thick gum-water until the gold is reduced to an extremely fine powder. The honey or gum is then washed out with warm water, and the gold-powder remains.

gold-proof (gōld'pröf), *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money. [Rare.]

Art thou *gold-proof*? there's for thee; help me to him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

gold-shell (gōld'shel), *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, a shell coated on the inside with a thin layer of gold-paint, soluble in water.—2. *Anomia ephippium*, a bivalve mollusk, so called from one of its varieties having a golden luster. It is one of several species, all known as *clink-shells* and *jingle-shells*, common on tide-rocks near low-water mark, firmly attached by one valve, and not distantly resembling limpets. The attachment is by a sort of stem or peduncle issuing through an opening in the side of the under valve. Also called *silver-shell*.

goldsinny (gōld'sin″i), *n.* Same as *goldfinny*, 1.

gold-size (gōld'sīz), *n.* [< *gold* + *size*[2].] 1. A size laid on to form a surface on which gold-leaf can be applied. It is of different composition according to the manner in which the gold is to be applied, the size of the surface to be gilded, the material upon which it is applied, and the like. That used in burnish-gilding is a composition of pipe-clay, red chalk, black-lead, suet, and bullocks' blood, thinned with a solution of gelatin.
2. A mixture of chrome-yellow and varnish used in gold-printing and for other purposes.

goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmith*, < AS. *goldsmith* (= D. *goudsmid* = OHG. *goldsmid, goltsmid*, MHG. *goltsmit*, G. *goldschmied* (as a proper name also *Goldschmidt*, etc.) = Icel. *gullsmidhr* = Sw. Dan. *guldsmed*), < *gold*, gold, + *smith*, smith.] 1. An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold; a worker in gold. Goldsmiths formerly acted also as bankers, managing the pecuniary concerns of their customers. The first circulating notes having been issued by bankers of this class, they were called *goldsmiths' notes*.

Goldsmythes furst ande ryche Iewelerea,
Ande by hemself crafty Broderes.
Douce MS., Oxford, quoted in Destruction of [Troy (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xlvii.

Are there nae *gowdsmiths* here in Fife,
Can make to you anither knife?
Leesome Brand (Child's Ballads, II. 345).

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

2. In *entom.*, a goldsmith-beetle.

Wasps, bees, large beetles, such as the common Cetonias or *goldsmiths*. *Rep. of U. S. Com. of Agri.*, p. 298, 1863.

goldsmith-beetle (gōld'smith-bē″tl), *n.* 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, *Cotalpa lanigera:* so called from its beautiful appearance, the wing-covers being of a golden color with metallic luster. The insect is nearly an inch long. It is very abundant in the United States in early summer, feeding upon the foliage of various trees. The larva closely resembles in habits and appearance the common white grub. See cut under *Cotalpa*.
2. A name of some or any of the cetonians, a group of scarabæoid beetles.

goldsmithery, goldsmithry (gōld'smith-ėr-i, -smith-ri), *n.* [< ME. *goldsmithry*, < *goldsmith* + *-ry*. Cf. AS. *goldsmithu*, the art of the goldsmith.] Goldsmiths' work. *Chaucer.*

Even in early times the *goldsmithry* of the Irish was very beautiful.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 10.

goldspink (gōld'spingk), *n.* [< *gold* + *spink*. Cf. *goldfinch*.] The goldfinch. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

The *gowdspink*, music's gayest child,
Shall sweetly join the choir.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

gold-stick (gōld'stik), *n.* A title given to those members of the British royal household who bear gilded rods when attending the sovereign on occasions of state.

goldstone (gōld'stōn), *n.* Same as *aventurin*, 1.

goldtail (gōld'tāl), *n.* An arctiid moth, *Porthesia auriflua:* so called from the yellow anal tuft.

goldthread (gōld'thred), *n.* A ranunculaceous evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, growing in the United States and Europe: so called from its fibrous yellow roots. See *Coptis*.

gold-tressed†, *a.* [ME. *golde-tressed*.] Having tresses or hair of a golden color.

The *golde-tressed* Phebus, heigh on lofte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 8.

gold-washer (gōld'wosh″ėr), *n.* 1. One who washes sand or gravel, as in a cradle, to obtain the gold which it contains.—2. An instrument or apparatus employed in washing the refuse from gold.

gold-washing (gōld'wosh″ing), *n.* A place where refuse is washed from gold.

goldwasp (gōld'wosp), *n.* A parasitic hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, which vies with the humming-birds in the richness of its colors. The common European species, *Chrysis ignita*, is about as large as the house-fly, of a rich deep blue-green color on the head and thorax, the abdomen burnished with a golden-coppery hue. The goldwasps deposit their eggs in the nests of other hymenopters, their larvæ destroying those of these insects. Also called *golden wasp, golden fly, ruby-tailed fly*, and *cuckoo-fly*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

gold-weight† (gōld'wāt), *n.* 1. Precise weight; hence, exact estimate or limit.

A man, believe it, that knows his place, to the *gold-weight*. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage.

2. *pl.* Scales for weighing gold.

I married to a sullen set of sentences!
To one that weighs her words and her behaviours
In the *gold-weights* of discretion!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

goldworm (gōld'wėrm), *n.* A glow-worm.

goldy (gōl'di), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *goldy*, adj.; < *gold* + *-y*[1].] **I.**† *a.* Of a gold color.

As ofte as sondys be in the salte se,
And *goldy* gravel in the stremys rich.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* [Sc.; also written *goldie, gooldie, gowdie*. Cf. *goldfinch, goldspink*.] 1. The goldfinch *Carduelis elegans*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Local, Eng.]

goldylocks, *n.* See *goldilocks*.

gole[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *goal*[1].

gole[2] (gōl), *n.* [E. dial. also *gool*, < ME. *gole*, < OF. *golc, goulc, gulc*, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gullet, gules*.] 1†. The throat; hence, what comes from the throat, as voice, utterance, or saying.

The water foulis han here hedis leid
Togedere, and of a short avysement,
Whan everryche hadde his large *gole* [var. *goles*] aeyd,
They aeyden sothly al be on assent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 556.

2. A narrow valley; a hollow between hills.—3. A ditch; a small stream.—4. A flood-gate; a sluice. [Prov. Eng. in last three senses.]

gole[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

golet[1]† (gō'let), *n.* A Middle English form of *gullet*.

golet[2] (gō'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A Californian trout: same as *Dolly Varden*, 2.

golf (golf), *n.* [Also dial. *goff*, Sc. also *gouff*; prob. < D. *kolf* = MLG. *kolve* = OHG. *cholbo, cholpo*, a club, MHG. *kolbe*, G. *kolbe, kolben*, a club, knob, butt-end of a gun, a retort, = Icel. *kōlfr*, the clapper of a bell, a bulb, a belt, *kylfa*, a club, = Sw. *kolf*, a butt-end, belt, retort, = Dan. *kolv*, a belt, shaft, arrow (*kolbe*, the butt-end of a weapon, < G.). There may be a remote connection with *club*[1] and *clump*[1], q. v.] A game played over an extensive stretch of ground in which holes about 4 inches in diameter are placed at distances from 100 to 500 yards apart. It is played by one or two on a side, with special implements called *clubs*, and with balls of gutta-percha weighing 1¾ oz., or a little less. The object is to drive the ball from each hole to and into the next; and the hole or the round (usually of 9 or 18 holes) is won by the player or side that accomplishes this in the fewest strokes. A considerable variety of clubs is used (the *driver, spoon, cleek, niblick, putter*, etc.), according to the exigencies of the game. Golf had its birth on the grass-covered sandy downs or "links" of the seaboard of Scotland, but is now extensively played in England and in many of the British colonies.

That in na place of the realme thair be vsit fut-ballis, *golf*, or vther sic unprofitabill sportis.
Acts James IV., 1491, c. 53 (ed. 1566, c. 32, Murray). [(*Jamieson.*)

golf (golf), *v. i.* [< *golf*, *n.*] To play at golf.

Excellent *golfing* sport is to be had.
Encyc. Brit., X. 766.

golf-club (golf'klub), *n.* 1. An implement for driving the ball in golf.—2. A club or company of golfers.

golfer (gol'fėr), *n.* One who plays golf.

golia (gō'li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A bracelet of lacquered work, richly colored, and decorated with tin-foil, worn by women in India. *S. K. Handbook Indian Arts.*

goliard (gō'li-ärd), *n.* [OF. *goliard, golliard, gouliard, goulard*, a buffoon, jester, glutton (> ML. *goliardus*), < *gole, golle, goule*, the gullet, mouth, F. *gueule*, the mouth, jaws: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] 1. A buffoon or jester; specifically, one of an order or class of inferior monks who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics as professional jesters or buffoons. "They appear to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." *Wright*, Walter Mapes, Pref., p. x. (*Halliwell.*) 2. One of the writers of the satirical poems collectively known as *goliardery*.

goliardeis†, *n.* [ME., also *gulardous*; < *goliard*: see *goliard*.] Same as *goliard*.

He was a janglere and a *golyardeys*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 560.

Thanne greued hym a *goliardeys*, a glotoun of wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 139.

goliardery (gō'li-är-dėr-i), *n.* [< *goliard* + *-ery*.] A series of Latin poems written in the thirteenth century, satirizing the abuses of the church. *Milman.*

goliardic (gō-li-är'dik), *a.* [< *goliard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the goliards or to goliardery.

Goliardic poetry is further curious as showing how the classics even at that early period were a fountainhead of pagan inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 383.

goliath (gō-lī'ath), *n.* [< *Goliath*, the Philistine giant (1 Sam. xvii.).] 1. Same as *goliath-beetle*.—2. In *ornith.*, the giant heron, *Ardea goliath*, of Africa.—3. In *mech.*, a form of crane of exceptional power.

goliath-beetle (gō-lī'ath-bē″tl), *n.* A huge cetonian lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Goliathus*, such as *G. giganteus* of Africa, or some other member of the *Goliathidæ*.

Goliathidæ (gō-li-ath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goliathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus *Goliathus*; the goliath-beetles.

Goliathus (gō-lī'a-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Goliath*, the Philistine giant: see *goliath*.] A genus of African cetonian lamellicorn beetles of enormous size; the goliath-beetles. *G. giganteus* is some 4 inches long and 2 inches broad, being thus one of the largest coleopters known. The species are African, but other related genera contain species also called goliath-beetles.

goliliat, golillet, *n.* [Sp. *golilla*, dim. of *gola*, neck, throat, *gula*, throat: see *gole*[2].] A little starched band sticking out under the chin, like a ruff. *Davies.*

Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish *golilla*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

golion†, *n.* [< ME. *golion, golione, gulion*, < OF. **golion*, aug. of *goule, gole*, orig. a collar, a particular use of *goule, gole*, the throat: see *gole*[2], *gullet*.] A cloak, cape, or wrap.

He hath hire in his clothis clad,
And caste on hire his *golione*,
Whiche of the skyn of a lione
Was made, as he upon the wey
It slow.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 170. (*Halliwell.*)

gollt, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hand; a fist. [Old cant.]

Fie, master constable, what *golls* you have! Is Justice so blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 6.

Bring the . . . detracting slaves to the bar, do; make them hold up their spread *golls*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

gollach (gel'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *golach, goloch*; < Gael. *gobhlach*, forked, < *gobhal*, also *gabhal*, a fork: see *gable*[1].] The common earwig, *Forficula auricularis*: so called from the forked tail. The name is also given to some similar insects.

goloe-shoest, *n. pl.* [An accom. form, like *galloshoes*, simulating *shoe*, of *goloshes, galoshes*: see *galosh*.] Galoshes. See *galosh*.

goloret (go-lōr'), *adv.* Same as *galore*.

golosh (ge-losh'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *galosh*.

golp, golpe (golp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a roundel of a purple color.

"Wyndows," i. e. "wounds." Roundles purpure are so called by Bosswell, the derivation being obvious. Most heraldsprefer the name "*golpes*."
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 104.

golt (golt), *n.* Same as *galt*[1].

gomt, *n.* See *goom*[2].

Gomarist (gō'mar-ist), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a Dutch disciple of Calvin. The Gomarists, otherwise called *Supralapsarians* and *Antiremonstrants*, very strongly opposed the doctrines of Arminius, adhering as rigidly to those of Calvin. Also *Gomarite*.

gomarita (ge-mar'i-tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian garden-wagtail, *Nemoricola indica*.

Gomarite (gō'mar-īt), *n.* [< *Gomarus* (see *Gomarist*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Gomarist*.

gombeenism (gom-bēn'izm), *n.* The practice of resorting to or depending on money-lenders.

Making any charge upon land other than that of the national rent-charge and those of local rates non-recoverable by law . . . would likewise prove an efficient remedy for the evil of *gombeenism*, which has always been so prevalent in the poorer districts of Ireland.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 504.

gombeen-man (gom-bēn'man), *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

In Ireland the contending factors are the landlords, planted on the ruins of confiscation, the cultivator, the survivor of clannish rule, and the money-lender, he be the *gombeen man* from the West, with his 40 per cent. interest, or the smug butter merchant of the South, who charges 10 per cent. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXII. 324.

gombo, *n.* See *gumbo*[1].

gome[1]†, *n.* See *gum*[1].

gome[2]†, *n.* See *goom*[2].

gomer[1] (gō'mėr), *n.* Same as *homer*.

We will no more murmur, good Lord, but . . . fill up our *gomers* daily, till we come into the land of promise.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 316.

gomer[2] (gō'mėr), *n.* [Named after its inventor, *Gomer*.] A particular form of chamber in ordnance, consisting in a conical narrowing of the bore toward its inner end. It was devised for the service of mortars in the wars of the first Napeleon.

Gomera (gō-mā'rä), *n.* A wine made in the Canary islands, of which the best closely resembles Madeira.

gomerel (gom'ėr-el), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also written *gomrell, gomral, gamphrell*; origin obscure. Cf. *gump*.] I. *n.* A stupid or senseless person; a blockhead.

Ye was right to refuse that clavering *gomeril*, Sir John.
Saxon and Gael, III. 73. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *a.* Stupid; foolish.

gomlah (gom'lä), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *gamlā*, a flower-pot.] In India, a water-jug or ewer, usually of earthenware. Also *gamla*.

gommet, *n.* An obsolete form of *gum*[2]. *Chaucer.*

gommeline (gom'el-in), *n.* [Cf. *gommer*.] Same as *dextrine*.

gommer (gom'ėr), *n.* [G. dial.] Amel-corn (*Triticum amyleum*) deprived of its husks by the action of millstones, much esteemed, especially in Darmstadt, in the preparation of soups.

gomphi, *n.* Plural of *gomphus*, 2.

gomphiasis (gom-fī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γομφίασις*, toothache or gnashing of the teeth, < *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, molar; cf. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening: see *Gomphus*.] In *pathol.*, looseness of the teeth (particularly the molars) in their sockets.

Gomphinæ (gom-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gomphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Æschnidæ*, typified by the genus *Gomphus*.

Gomphocarpus (gom-fō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs, distinguished from *Asclepias* merely by the absence of a horn or crest on the hood. The species are chiefly African, though two are found in California. Several are used medicinally, and *G. frutescens* is frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

gomphodont (gom'fō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. *gomphosis*.] In *zoöl.*, having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed, as teeth.

gompholite (gom'fō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λίθος*, stone.] A name suggested by Brongniart as the equivalent of *nagelfluh*.

Gompholobium (gom-fō-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, + *λοβός*, the pod or capsule of legumes, a lobe of the ear: see *lobe*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, with terminal red or yellow flowers and club- or wedge-shaped pods, all natives of Australia, several of which have been in cultivation as ornamental plants. *G. uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gomphosis (gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόμφωσις*, a belting together, a mode of articulation, < *γομφοῦν*, fasten with belts or nails, < *γόμφος*, a bolt, a nail.] A kind of synarthrosis or immovable articulation in which one part enters into another like a peg or nail. The socketing of the teeth in the jaws is an example. It is also called *engomphosis* and *articulation by implantation*.

Gomphrena (gom-frē'nä), *n.* [NL., a corrupt form of L. *gromphæna* (Pliny), a kind of amaranth. Cf. L. *gromphena* (Pliny), a Sardinian bird of the crane species.] A genus of herbs or undershrubs, of the order *Amarantaceæ*, including about 80 species, especially abundant in the warmer parts of America, but found also in southern Asia and Australia. The small flowers are crowded with their firm scarious-colored bracts into usually globose heads, which retain their form and color after drying. The globe-amaranth or bachelor's-buttons, *G. globosa*, a native of India, with round heads of a white, rose, or crimson color, is common in gardens.

Gomphus (gom'fus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gomphus*, < Gr. *γόμφος*, a bolt, nail, bond, fastening; cf. *γομφίος*, a grinder, molar; Skt. *jambha*, the teeth.] 1. The typical genus of *Gomphinæ*, having the eyes remote and the ocelli in a line. *G. fraternus* is a dragon-fly, yellow, spotted with black, and having black feet.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gomphi* (-fī).] A kind of sponge-spicule.

The dermal spicules [of *Rossellidæ*] are *gomphi*, stauri, and oxeas. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 422.

gomuti, gomuto (gō-mō'ti, -tō), *n.* [Malay.] 1. The sago-palm, *Arenga saccharifera*.—2. The black fiber obtained from the sago-palm, remarkable for its power of resisting decay in water. This fiber is manufactured into cordage, plaited into ornaments, employed for thatching, and put to various other similar uses.

gont, *v.* A Middle English form of the infinitive *go* and of the past participle *gone*.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* [< NL. *gonas* (*gonad-*) (see pl. *gonades*), < Gr. *γονή* or *γόνος*, generation, seed, < *γίγνεσθαι, γενέσθαι*, be produced, = L. *gignere*, OL. *genere*, produce, beget: see *genus, generate*, etc.] In *biol.*, a germ-gland; a germinal or reproductive gland or organ, in the widest sense, producing sperm-cells or egg-cells; an ovary or a spermary, of whatever kind, in a primitive or an indifferent state.

The generative products, detached, as is usual in Cœlomata, from definite *gonads* developed on its [the cœloma's] lining membrane.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 432.

gonad-duct (gon'ad-dukt), *n.* See *gonaduct*.

gonades (gon'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gonas*: see *gonad*.] In *physiol.*, the essential sexual organs of either sex, as distinguished from the accessory genitals; the sexual glands, whether ovary or testis or both together.

gonaduct (gon'a-dukt), *n.* [Contr. of *gonad-duct*, < *gonad* + *duct*.] The duct of a gonad; the special tube which conveys the product of generation in either sex from the place where it is generated to the exterior. The oviducts and sperm-ducts are both genaducts. Preferably *gonad-duct*.

They possess a well-developed cœlom, blood-vessels with red blood, a segmental series of nephridia (modified in some as *gonaducts*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 183.

gonagra (gō-nag′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἀγρα, a taking (used for 'gout,' as in *podagra*).] In *pathol.*, an affection of the knee; gout or rheumatism in the knee.

gonakie (gon′ạ-kē), *n.* [African.] The *Acacia Arabica*, which yields a hard and durable wood.

gonal (gō′nal), *a.* [< *gon-ys* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the gonys of a bird's bill; gonydeal: as, the *gonal* angle. *Coues.*

gonalgia (gō-nal′ji-ạ), *n.* Same as *gonyalgia*.

gonangia, *n.* Plural of *gonangium*.

gonangial (gō-nan′ji-al), *a.* [< *gonangi-um* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonangium; gonothecal.

gonangium (gō-nan′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonangia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.] In *zoöl.*, an organ of some *Hydrozoa*. It is formed upon the blastostyle by the splitting of the ectoderm into an inner layer, which invests the central axis formed by the endoderm with the prolongation of the somatic cavity, and an outer layer, chiefly or entirely chitinous. Budding gonophores project into or emerge from the interspace between these layers. See cut under *Campanularia*.

In Dicoryne conferta, the gonophore contained in a *gonangium* . . . is set free as a ciliated bitentaculate body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

gonapophyses, *n.* Plural of *gonapophysis*.

gonapophysial (gon″a-pō-fiz′i-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gonapophysis.

gonapophysis (gon-a-pof′i-sis), *n.*; pl. *gonapophyses* (-sēz). [< Gr. γόνος, generation, + ἀποφύσις, an outgrowth, process: see *apophysis*.] One of the paired pieces forming the external genital organs of insects. In the female they are appendages of the eighth and ninth ventral abdominal segments, which form the ovipositor or sting; in the male they are attached to the ninth or tenth segment and become the clasping-organs.

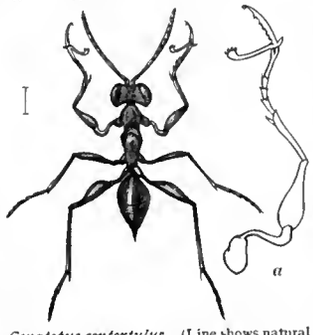
In the female [cockroach], . . . on the sternal region behind the vulva, between it and the anus, arises a pair of elongated processes, divided into two portions. . . . They embrace and partly ensheath two other processes having somewhat the shape of knife-blades. . . . Of these, which may be termed *gonapophyses*, the study of their development shows that the posterior bifid pair belong to the ninth somite, while the anterior pair belong to the eighth. . . . These plates and hooks [of the male cockroach] terminate processes of the sternal region of the tenth somite, on each side of the aperture of the vas deferens; and therefore though they are of the same nature as the *gonapophyses* of the female, they are not their exact homologues. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 349, 350.

gonarthritis (gon-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἀρθρον, a joint, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-är-throk′ạ-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἄρθρον, a joint, + κάκη, badness: see *arthrocace*.] In *pathol.*, cancerous condition or ulceration of the knee-joint.

Gonatopides (gon-ạ-top′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonatopus* + *-ides*[2].] A group of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gonatopus*: same as *Dryininæ*. *Westwood*, 1840.

Gonatopus (gō-nat′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ljungh, 1810), < Gr. γόνυ (γονατ-), = E. *knee*, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies of the family *Proctotrupidæ* and subfamily *Dryininæ*, having raptorial fore tarsi and no wings. They are parasitic on leaf-hoppers. There are several European and North American species, as *G. contortulus* of Connecticut.



Gonatopus contortulus. (Line shows natural size.) *a*, right fore leg, highly magnified.

Gond (gond), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of an aboriginal race in central India and the Deccan, believed to be of Dravidian stock.

gondelo (gon′de-lō), *n.* See *gondola*, 2.

gondola (gon′dō-lạ), *n.* [Early mod. E. and E. and U. S. dial. *gondolo*, *gondelo*, *gundelo*, etc.; = D. G. *gondel* = Dan. Sw. *gondol* = F. *gondole* = Sp. *góndola* = Pg. *gondola*, < It. *gondola*, dim. of *gonda*, formerly used in the same sense (cf. ML. *gandeia*, a kind of boat), prob. < Gr. κόνδυ, a drinking-vessel: said to be a Pers. word; prob. < Pers. *kandū*, an earthen vessel, a butt, vat.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, formerly almost the exclusive means of conveyance in Venice, on the canals, but now superseded in part on the chief canals by small omnibus-steamers. A gondola of middle size is about 30 feet long and 5 feet broad, terminating at each end in a sharp elevated point or peak, and is usually propelled by a single rower. (See *gondolier*.) Toward the center there is in some a curtained cabin for the passengers. Gondolas are now always black throughout, in consequence of an old law against extravagance in ornamentation.

Venetian Gondola.

He saw whereas did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glaunce of eye,
A litle *Gondelay*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 2.

A *gondola* with two oars at Venice is as magnificent as a coach and six horses with a large equipage in another country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 387.

Didst ever see a *Gondola?* for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long cover'd boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd "Gondolier,"
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, st. 19.

2. A lighter or large flat-bottomed boat on the rivers of New England. In this use also *gondelo*, *gundelo*.—3†. A small boat used to transport the passengers or crew of a ship to and from the shore.

They found that the captain, his wife, and principal passengers had forsaken the bark, and were gone ashore in the *gondelo*. *J. Barrow*, Sir F. Drake, p. 59.

4. On a railroad, a gondola car. See below. [U. S.]—5. A vase or bowl of decorative character having a wide mouth, and usually of greater breadth than height: a term applied especially to carved vessels in crystal, agate, and similar materials.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Cymbium*, 1. *Férussac*, 1821.—**Gondola car**, a railroad freight-car with low sides secured by stanchions to a platform body. Sometimes the sides are hinged to the body. [U. S.]

gondolet†, *n.* [< F. *gondole*, < It. *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*.

Rowing upon the water in a *gondole*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

gondolet (gon′dō-let), *n.* [< It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A small gondola.

That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare
A fleete of bridall *gondolets* appeare.
Dekker, London's Tempe.

gondolier (gon-dō-lēr′), *n.* [Formerly also *gondoleer*; = F. *gondolier*, < It. *gondoliere*, < *gondola*, a gondola: see *gondola*.] A man who rows a gondola. When there is but one, he stands at the stern; there is sometimes a second at the bow. Gondoliers were formerly celebrated for their songs, and are noted for the dexterity with which they manage their craft.

I meane those seducing and tempting *gondoleers* of the Rialto bridge. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 211.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

gondolo (gon′dō-lō), *n.* See *gondola*.

Gondula (gon′dū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < It. *gondola*, a boat: see *gondola*.] A genus of pennatuloid polyps, typical of the family *Gondulidæ*. The type is *G. mirabilis*, which is obtained by dredging off the Norwegian coast at a depth of 180 fathoms.

Gondulidæ (gon-dū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gondula* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pennatulida*, with a fixed stalkless bilateral polypidom, having a rachis with a hollow canal divided by four convergent longitudinal septa, and on each side subspiral polypigerous ridges strengthened with calcareous spicules.

gone (gôn), *p. a.* [See *go*.] 1. Lapsed; lost; hopeless; beyond recovery: in *a gone case* and similar phrases.

When it is come to that, it is commonly *a gone case* with persons [backsliders] as to those convictions.
J. Edwards, Works (1856), IV. 411.

2. Characterized by a sinking sensation, as if about to faint; weak and faint: as, a *gone* feeling.—3. In *archery*, wide of the mark or beyond bounds: said of an arrow.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 18 (reprint).

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it may from its flight be judged to fall wide of, or far from, the mark.
Encyc. Brit., II. 378.

An arrow is said to be *gone* when it will fly beyond the target. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 53.

A gone case. See def. 1.—**A gone coon.** See *coon*.

goneness (gôn′nes), *n.* [< *gone* + *-ness*.] A faint or sinking sensation; faintness: as, a feeling of *goneness*. [Colloq.]

I . . . excused myself upon the plea that I had no appetite so early in the morning. "Ah," said Mrs. Bent, "just like you was, cousin 'Mandy Jane — a *goneness*."
Atlantic Monthly, LIII. 638.

Gonepteryx (gō-nop′tę-riks), *n.* [NL., badly formed, more correctly *Goniapteryx*, and prop. *Goniopteryx*, < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A genus of pierian butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*: so called from the angulation of the wings. *G. rhamni* is the common European brimstone-butterfly, of a yellow color, expanding about 2½ inches. Its larva feeds on the buckthorn. *G. cleopatra* is a widely diffused old-world species. *G. clorinde* and *G. mærula* are two large Mexican forms. Also written *Gonopteryx*. See cut of *brimstone-butterfly*, under *brimstone*.

goner (gôn′ėr), *n.* One who or that which is lost, ruined, or past recovery. [Colloq.]

gonfalon (gon′fạ-lon), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanon*, q. v.] Originally, a banderole or small pennon attached to a lance or spear; an ensign or standard, especially one having two or three streamers or tails, fixed on a frame made to turn like a ship's vane, or suspended from a cross-yard, as in the case of the papal or ecclesiastical gonfalon. See *labarum*. The person intrusted with the gonfalon in the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief person in the state.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanced,
Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 589.

There came an image in Life's retinue
That had Love's wings and bore his *gonfalon*.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, Death-in-Love.

gonfalonier (gon″fạ-lo-nēr′), *n.* [A corruption of the earlier *gonfanonier*, q. v.] 1. The bearer of a gonfalon; a chief standard-bearer.—2. In the middle ages, the title of the chief magistrate of Florence and other Italian republics, elected by the people. In some Italian cities the title continued in use till modern times, the gonfaloniers being in some instances mayors and in others officers of police. The dukes of Parma and of some other cities bore the title of "gonfaloniers of the church."

Had she [Florence] not her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier?*
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted, x.

It was enacted that the *gonfalonier* should always reside with the signori, and have four thousand armed men under his command. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 20.

gonfanon† (gon′fạ-non), *n.* [< ME. *gonfanon*, *gonfanoun*, *gonfaynoun*, etc., < OF. *gonfanon*, *gunfanun*, F. *gonfalon* = Pr. *gonfano*, *gonfaino*, *golfaino*, etc., = Sp. *gonfalon* = Pg. *gonfalão* = It. *gonfalone*, < ML. *gonfano(n-)*, *guntfano(n-)*, a banner, < OHG. *gundfano* (= AS. *gūthfana* = Icel. *gunnfani*), a battle-standard, < *gund*, *gunt* (= AS. *gūth* = Icel. *gunnr*, *gudhr*), battle, + *fano*, *vano*, MHG. G. *fahne* (= AS. *fana*), a banner: see *fane*[1], *vane*. Now *gonfalon*, q. v.] The earlier form of *gonfalon*.

And that was he that bare the ensaigne
Of worship, and the *gaufaucon* [read *gonfanoun*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1201.

The fallen *gonfanon* of Harold, on which the skill of English hands had so vainly wrought the golden form of the Fighting Man.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 40.

gonfanonier†, *n.* [Cf. ME. *gunfaneur*, < OF. *gonfanier*; later OF. *gonfanonnier*, *gonfalonnier*, < *gonfanon*, a banner: see *gonfanon*.] The earlier form of *gonfalonier*.

gong[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gang*.

gong[2] (gong), *n.* [< Malay *agōng* or *gōng*, a gong.] 1. A musical instrument, of Asiatic origin, consisting of a large shallow metallic bowl, made of an alloy of copper and tin, which is struck with a stick having a stuffed leather head. The tone produced is composite, and useful only for emphasis or for an overpowering noise; and the gong has been much used as an instrument of call where a far-reaching sound is required, as in hotels and steamboats. Also called *gong-gong*.

2. A stationary bell in the form of a shallow bowl, which is struck with a hammer.

gong-bell (gong'bel), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 2.

gong-gong (gong'gong), *n.* Same as *gong*[2], 1.

gong-hammer (gong'ham″ėr), *n.* The hammer by which a gong is struck.

gong-metal (gong'met″al), *n.* The metal of which gongs are made: an alloy consisting of about four parts of copper and one of tin.

Gongora (gong'gō-rä), *n.* [In honor of Don A. Cabellero y *Góngora*, a viceroy of New Granada.] A singular genus of epiphytic orchids of tropical America, including about 20 species, several of which are in cultivation. They have large plaited leaves and drooping racemes of rather large flowers.

Gongoresque (gong-gō-resk'), *a.* [< *Góngora* (see def.) + *-esque.*] Resembling Góngora, a Spanish poet, or his style. See *Gongorism.*

He is *Gongoresque* in his style, as is Quintana.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Gongorism (gong'gō-rizm), *n.* [< Sp. *Gongorismo*, < *Góngora* (see def.) + *-ismo*, E. *-ism.*] A kind of affected elegance of style introduced into Spanish literature in imitation of that of the Spanish poet Góngora y Argote (1561–1627).

A folio volume, with numerous plates, . . . notwithstanding the *Gongorism* of its style, is a book to be read for the history of Spanish art. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 32.

Tales . . . told in that euphuistic language which more or less corresponded in date or character with *gongorism* in Spain. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 39.

gong-stand (gong'stand), *n.* An open frame used for suspending a Chinese gong, so that it can be sounded with convenience.

gongyli, *n.* Plural of *gongylus*, 1.

Gongylospermeæ (gon″ji-lō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In the systems of classification of Agardh and Harvey, a division of the cryptogamic order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are heaped together without order: distinguished from the *Desmiospermeæ*, in which the spores are arranged in a definite manner. The distinction has less value than was formerly supposed.

gongylus (gon'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γογγύλος*, round.] 1. Pl. *gongyli* (-lī). In *bot.*: (*a*) A name given to a spore of certain fungi. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain seaweeds. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of orthopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1812. (*b*) A genus of lizards, of the family *Sepidæ*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Gonia (gō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), so called from the angled antennal bristle, < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle.] 1. A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*. They are rather large black or blackish-brown species, with the abdomen usually reddish-yellow. They occur in Europe and America, and are parasitic. *G. fasciata* of Europe is found in bumblebees' nests, while other species infest the larvæ of lepidopterous insects.

2. A genus of tineid moths, of the family *Gelechiidæ*. The sole species is the German *G. pudorina*. *Heineman*, 1870.—3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *gonion*.

Goniaster (gō-ni-as'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, angle, + *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *aster*[1].] A genus of starfishes, giving name to the family *Goniasteridæ*. *L. Agassiz.*

Goniasteridæ (gō″ni-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniaster* + *-idæ.*] A family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, of pentagonal shape, with slightly projecting arms, two rows of suckers, usually two rows of comparatively large marginal plates, and the skeleton at least in part formed of rounded or polygonal ossicles. It includes some particularly large and handsome species, known as *cushion-stars.*

goniatite (gō'ni-a-tīt), *n.* [< NL. *Goniatites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the family *Goniatitidæ.*

Goniatites (gō″ni-a-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), appar. an error for **Gonialites*, irreg. < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *-lite*).] A genus of fossil ammonites, giving name to the family *Goniatitidæ*, having a discoid shell with angulated lobed sutures.

Goniatites henslowi.

Until some twelve years ago, *Goniatites* had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks; but now, in Bohemia, they have been found in rocks classed as Silurian. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 341.

goniatitic (gō″ni-a-tit'ik), *a.* Resembling or related to the goniatites.

goniatitid (gō-ni-at'i-tid), *n.* A member of the *Goniatitidæ.*

Goniatitidæ (gō″ni-a-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Goniatites.*

goniatitinula (gō″ni-a-ti-tin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *goniatitinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *Goniatites* + *-ina* + *-ula.*] The larval stage of development among ammonoids in which they resemble the adults of the *Goniatitidæ*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

gonidangium (gon-i-dan'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidangia* (-ä). [NL., < *gonidium* + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, receptacle, < *ἄγγος*, a vessel.] In *mycol.*, a sporangium within which asexual spores (gonidia, conidia) are produced, as in *Mucor.*

gonidia, *n.* Plural of *gonidium.*

gonidial (gō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a gonidium: as, the *gonidial* grooves of a sea-anemone, serving to convey ova.

The spores produced from the ostensible fructification in this Class are all non-sexual or *gonidial.*
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 318.

Gonidial layer or **stratum,** in heteromerous lichens, the layer or stratum in which the gonidia are situated, next beneath the upper cortical layer.

The colourable material in the Parmeliæ is found underneath the *gonidial layer.*
W. L. Lindsay, Chemical Reaction in Lichens.

gonidic (gō-nid'ik), *a.* Same as *gonidial.*

gonidimium (gon-i-dim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidimia* (-ä). [NL., < *gonid(ium)* + *(gon)imium.*] A gonidioid cell that is smaller than a gonidium proper, and intermediate between a gonidium and a gonimium. Gonidimia occur in *Peltigera* and some other genera of lichens. To these also belong hymenial gonidia, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium. Also called *leptogonidium.* See *gonidium.*

Green cells gonidia rather than gonimia; but Nylander takes them for intermediate between the two sorts — *gonidimia*, Nyl. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 103.

gonidiogenous (gō-nid-i-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< *gonidium* + Gr. *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing or having the power to produce gonidia.

The origin of the first cortical *gonidiogenous* cellules.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

gonidioid (gō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *gonidium* + *-oid.*] Resembling the gonidia of lichens: said of certain algæ.

Many of these forms are more or less similar to *gonidioid* algæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonidiophore (gō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonidium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *mycol.*, a conidiophore.

The Basidiomycetes are wholly asexual forms, their so-called fruit representing a complex *gonidiophore.*
Nature, XXXV. 578.

gonidiose (gō-nid'i-ōs), *a.* [< *gonidi-um* + *-ose.*] Containing or provided with gonidia.

Plants of some lower tribes, e. g., Graphidei and Verrucariæ, in which the thallus is but sparingly *gonidiose*, and the life consequently is shorter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 558.

gonidium (gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γονή*, generation, seed, + dim. term. *-ίδιον.*] 1. In *algol.*, a reproductive body produced asexually, as a tetraspore or zoöspore. By some authors the term is made to include also the asexual reproductive bodies of fungi and other cryptogams, being in this sense synonymous with *conidium.*

2. In *bryol.*, a cell filled with granules. *Braithwaite.*—3. One of the green or chlorophyl-bearing elements of lichens, usually occurring in the thalli in a distinct layer, but sometimes not definitely arranged. They are usually variously rounded cells, distinct or in chains or filaments, and multiply by fission. They were formerly supposed to be produced by the hyphæ of the thallus at their tips; but some recent observers hold that they are formed endogenously in all parts of the lichen and its fruit; others believe that they originate entirely outside and independently of the lichen. The various forms of gonidia are found to resemble closely various forms of fresh-water algæ. The Schwendenerian hypothesis asserts that the gonidia are algæ, and that the fungoid part of the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon them. Several forms have been named, as follows: (*a*) *Eugonidia*, or gonidia proper, those having a pure chlorophyl-green color. They are subdivided into (1) *haplogonidia*, resembling *Protococcus*; (2) *ylatygonidia*, depressed and variously membranously connected gonidia; (3) *chrolepogonidia* or *chrysogonidia*, which contain orange granules; (4) *confervogonidia*, resembling *Confervæ*. (*b*) *Gonidimia*, smaller than gonidia proper, and intermediate between them and gonimia. They include hymenial gonidia. (*c*) *Gonimia*, which are glaucous-green or bluish. They include varieties named and characterized as follows: (1) *haplogonimia*, large, simple, or in small groups; (2) *sirogonimia*, which are scytonemoid or sirosiphoid, tunicated, and are characteristic of *Ephebacei*; (3) *hormogonimia*, the commonest form, which are smaller, in moniliform chains, are contained in syngonimia, and occur in *Collemacei*; (4) *speirogonimia*, like the preceding, but not moniliform, and in globose syngonimia. Also called *chromidium.*

The primordial cell should be referable either to hypha or *gonidium.* *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, Int.

But after this confusion and the non-reproductive character of Wallroth's *gonidia* had long been recognised, the expression was still retained in an altered sense for the Algæ of the Lichen-thallus, and with it the terms gonidial layer or gonimic layer (stratum gonimion), hymenial *gonidia*, and others of the same kind.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 417.

Hymenial *gonidia*, which are often very minute, and are present in the thalamium (destitute of paraphyses) of various Pyrenocarpei. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimia, *n.* Plural of *gonimium.*

gonimic (gō-nim'ik), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ic.*] Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia: as, the *gonimic* tissue of *Collema.* Also *gonimous.*

Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely *gonimic* stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 561.

Gonimic layer, a gonidial layer in which the algoid cells are gonimia.

gonimium (gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γόνιμος*, able to produce (cf. *γόνος*, generation, seed), < *γίγνεσθαι*, *γενέσθαι*, generate, produce: see *gonad.* Cf. *gonidium.*] In *lichenology*, a gonidium that is not grass-green, but usually bluish-green. Gonimia are often arranged in moniliform chains, and resemble algæ of the family *Nostochineæ*, with which they are believed by some lichenologists to be identical. Also called *glaucogonidium.* See *gonidium.*

Gonimia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned), which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 556.

gonimous (gon'i-mus), *a.* [< *gonim-ium* + *-ous.*] Same as *gonimic.* *E. Tuckerman.*

gonioautœcious (gō″ni-ō-â-tē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *αὐτός*, same, + *οἶκος*, house.] In *bryology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former budlike and axillary on a female branch.

Goniobasis (gō-ni-ob'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, a corner, an angle, + *βάσις*, base.] A large genus of tænioglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Melaniidæ* and subfamily *Strepomatinæ*, containing most of the species of the latter. *G. impressa* is an example.

Goniodes (gō-ni-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνιώδης*, angular, < *γωνία*, an angle, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of mallophagous insects, of the family *Nirmidæ* (or *Philopteridæ*), containing bird-lice. *G. numidianus* infests the guinea-fowl; *G. stylifer*, the turkey; *G. falcicornis*, the peacock; *G. colchicus*, the pheasant; *G. gigas* and *G. dissimilis* are found on the common hen. *Nitzsch*, 1818.

2. A genus of staphylinid beetles. *Kirby.*

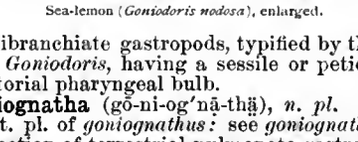
goniodont (gō'ni-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Goniodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Goniodontidæ;* a loricariid.

Goniodontes (gō″ni-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A family of nematognath fishes having slender angulated teeth: same as *Loricariidæ.* *Agassiz*, 1829.

Goniodontidæ (gō″ni-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodontes* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes: same as *Loricariidæ.*

Goniodoridid æ (gō″ni-ō-dō-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniodoris* (< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *Doris*, a generic name) + *-idæ.*] A family of



Sea-lemon (*Goniodoris nodosa*), enlarged.

nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Goniodoris*, having a sessile or petiolated suctorial pharyngeal bulb.

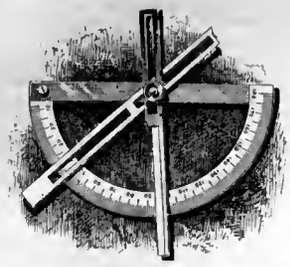
Goniognatha (gō-ni-og'nā-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *goniognathus:* see *goniognathous.*] A section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, having the jaw composed of several pieces obliquely joined together side by side. It includes the family *Orthalicidæ.*

goniognathous (gō-ni-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *goniognathus*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of separate contiguous plates; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Goniognatha.*

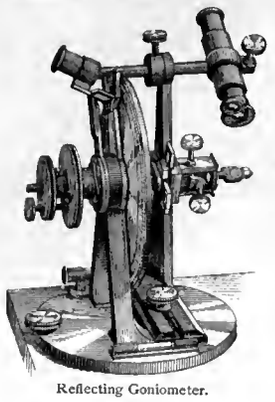
Goniolepidoti (gō″ni-ō-lep-i-dō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *λεπιδωτός*, scaly, also the name of a fish, < *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale.] An order of fishes: an alternative name of the *Ganoidei.* *Agassiz.*

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, or the inclination of

planes, particularly the angles formed by the faces of crystals. A *contact-* or *hand-goniometer* consists of a graduated circle or half-circle, with two arms movable about a center, and either attached or free. The edges of these arms are brought in close contact with the two surfaces, and the angle is then read off on the graduated arc. A *reflecting goniometer* consists of a graduated circle supported in either a vertical or a horizontal position upon a stand, and provided, first, with a more or less elaborate arrangement for adjusting and centering the crystal to be measured, so that the intersection edge shall be exactly in the axis of rotation of the circle, and, second, with one or (better) two teleacopes; in the latter case one serves to project a signal, as a hair cross, upon the surface to be measured, and the other to observe this signal as reflected. The angle through which the graduated circle—that is, the crystal—must be revolved to make the signal visible, first from one plane and then from the other, is the supplement of the true internal angle between the two faces. *A contact-lever goniometer* is provided with a graduated circle, like the last form, but a point connected with a delicate lever-system takes the place of the teleacopes and eye to fix the position first of one and then of the other plane.



Hand-Goniometer.



Reflecting Goniometer.

goniometric, goniometrical (gō″ni-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *goniometer* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to the measurement of angles.—**Goniometrical line**, the value of a trigonometrical function expressed by a line of suitable length relative to an assumed radius.—**Goniometrical problem**, a problem in trigonometry, to be solved analytically or synthetically.—**Goniometric function.** See *function*.

goniometry (gō-ni-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *goniometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring solid angles.

gonion (gō′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *gonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, corner.] The angle of the lower jaw; the mandibular angle: chiefly used in craniology. See *craniometry*.

Goniopholididæ (gō-ni-of-ō-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goniopholis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of amphicœlous crocodilians, typified by the genus *Goniopholis*. The species are extinct.

Goniopholis (gō-ni-of′ō-lis), *n.* [NL. (R. Owen), < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *φολίς*, a horny scale, as of reptiles.] A genus of fossil crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ: so called from the angular scales. *G. crassidens* is the Swanage crocodile, found in the parish of Swanage in England.

Goniosoma (gō″ni-ō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of colubriform serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*, or tree-snakes. *G. oxycephalus* is a large Bornese species, which attains a length of nearly 7 feet. —2. A genus of arachnidans.

goniostat (gō′ni-ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, angle, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστασθαι*, stand: see *static*.] A device for cutting the facets of diamonds.

Goniostomata (gō″ni-os-tō′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Goniostoma*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five families of *Paracephalophora*, composed of the genera *Solarium* and *Trochus*, in a broad sense.

goniotheca (gō″ni-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *goniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *θήκη*, a case.] In the botanical genus *Selaginella* and its allies, same as *macrosporangium*.

goniotropous (gō-ni-ot′rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, quadrangular, with two of the angles anterior and posterior, and the others lateral, in distinction from *pleurotropous*, where the sides occupy corresponding positions: applied to the stems of *Selaginella*, etc.

goniozygomatic (gō″ni-ō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* [< NL. *gonion* + *zygoma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gonion and to the zygoma. See *craniometry*.

The *gonio-zygomatic* index . . . is 73.4 and 73.3 respectively in the Yasinese skulls.

Anthropol. Jour., XVIII. 24.

gonitis (gō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the knee-joint.

gonne[1]†, **gonnen**†. Middle English preterits plural of *gin*[1].

gonne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gonoblast (gon′ō-blast), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, sex (see *gonad*), + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, any cell which takes part in reproduction.

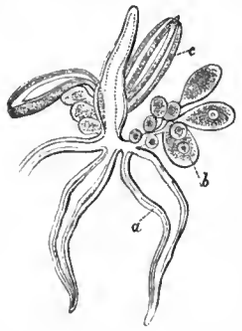
gonoblastic (gon-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *gonoblast* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a gonoblast; pertaining to a gonoblast.

gonoblastidia, *n.* Plural of *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidial (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-al), *a.* [< *gonoblastidi-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a gonoblastidium; blastostylar.

gonoblastidion (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä). Same as *gonoblastidium*.

gonoblastidium (gon″ō-blas-tid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *gonoblastidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *βλαστός*, germ, + dim. term. *-ίδιον*.] In *Hydrozoa*, an offshoot or a process which bears the reproductive receptacles or gonophores, and the bunch of gonophores so borne. When it is branched, and the male and female gonophorea are borne upon different branches, those bearing the former are called *androphores*, thoae bearing the latter *gynophores*. The gonoblastidium is called by Allman *blastostyle*.



Gonohlastidium of *Athorybia rosacea*, bearing three hydrocysts, *a*, a gynophore, *b*, and two androphores, *c*. (Enlarged.)

In Athorybia, groups of gonophores . . . are borne upon a common stem, and conatitute a *gonoblastidium*. The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the *gonoblastidium* (androphores and gynophorea).

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 130.

gonocalyces, *n.* Latin plural of *gonocalyx*.

gonocalycine (gon-ō-kal′i-sin), *a.* [< *gonocalyx* + *-ine*[1].] Having the character of a gonocalyx; pertaining to a gonocalyx.

gonocalyx (gon-ō-kā′liks), *n.*; pl. *gonocalyxes*, *gonocalyces* (-lik-sez, -kal′i-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *κάλυξ*, a cup.] In *zoöl.*, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore which is not detached.

gonocheme (gon′ō-kēm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ὄχημα*, vehicle, < *ὀχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have: see *hectic*.] Allman's name of those medusæ of hydrozoans which produce genitalia, as distinguished from blastochemes, which produce buds.

gonochorismal (gon″ō-kō-riz′mal), *a.* [< *gonochorism-us* + *-al*.] Pertaining to gonochorismus.

gonochorismus (gon″ō-kō-riz′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, sex, + *χωρισμός*, separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis*.] 1. In *biol.*, separation of sex; sexual distinction.—2. In *ontogeny*, the assumption by a primitively indifferent generative organ of the characters of the male or female.—3. In *phylogeny*, the acquisition of distinct sex by different individuals of a group or species of animals which were before hermaphrodite or of neither sex.

gonococcus (gon-ō-kok′us), *n.*; pl. *gonococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + NL. *Coccus*, q. v.] A cell (coccus) of the micrococcus found in and among the pus-cells of the gonorrheal discharge.

Gonodactylus (gon-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *γόνυ*, = E. *knee*, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A notable genus of stomatopodous crustaceans, related to *Squilla*, but having the subchelate claw without teeth or spines. *G. chiragra* is an example. Their larvæ are among those called *glass-shrimps*.

gonof, gonoph (gon′of), *n.* [Said to be < Heb. *ganābh*, a thief, as used by German Jews in London. Regarded as a humorous term for *gone-off*, with an allusion similar to that in the name of the "Artful Dodger" in Dickens's story of "Oliver Twist."] A thief or an amateur pickpocket. [Slang.]

I am obliged to take him into custody; he's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know; he won't move on.

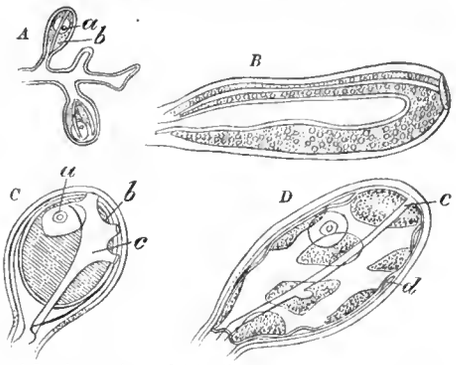
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

Gonoleptes (gon-ō-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptes*.

Gonolobus (gō-nol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *λοβός*, the capsule or pod of leguminous plants: see *lobe*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of twining or trailing perennial herbs or woody plants, including about 70 species, all of tropical and northern America. They have mostly cordate opposite leaves and dull or dark-colored flowers, followed by follicles like those of *Asclepias*. Some tropical species referred to this genus have been used in medicine.

gonoph, *n.* See *gonof*.

gonophore (gon′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *gonophorus*, < Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a prolongation of the axis of a flower, bearing the stamens and pistil above the perianth, as in *Gynandropsis*.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoans or zoöphytes. *Allman*.



A, female gonophores of *Athorybia rosacea* on their common stem or gynophore: *a*, ovum; *b*, radial canals. *B*, male gonophore. *C*, *D*, female gonophores, enlarged: *a*, genital vesicle; *b*, vitellus; *c*, *c*, radial canals; *d*, canal of manubrial cavity. (All magnified.)

In its simplest condition the *gonophore* is a mere sac-like diverticulum, or outward process of the body wall. But, from this state, the *gonophore* presents every degree of complication, until it acquires the form of a bell-shaped body, called, from its resemblance to a Medusa or jelly-fish, a medusoid.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 116.

3. In *physiol.*, any accessory organ of generation which serves to convey or detain the generative products of the gonads or essential sexual organs of either sex. Oviducts and spermiducts of all kinds, as well as uteri, seminal vesicles, etc., are gonophores.

gonophorus (gō-nof′ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *gonophori* (-rī). [NL.] Same as *gonophore*.

Gonoplacidæ (gon-ō-plas′i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Gonoplax* (*-plac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Gonoplax*, having a quadrate or rhomboid carapace, of greater width than length.

gonoplasm (gon′ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *Peronosporeæ*, that portion of the protoplasm of the antheridium which passes through the fertilization-tube and fertilizes the oösphere.

Gonoplax (gon′ō-plaks), *n.* [NL., for **goniplax*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, a corner, + *πλάξ*, anything flat, a plane.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Gonoplacidæ*. *G. angulatus* is a European species.

gonopod (gon′ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the basal abdominal feet of certain male crustaceans which are specialized as auxiliary reproductive organs, as one of the pair of penes of a crab. *A. S. Packard*.

gonopoietic (gon″ō-poi-et′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γόνος*, generation, seed, + *ποιητικός*, productive: see *poetic*.] Giving rise to generative products, as ova and spermatozoa; generative; genital: as, the *gonopoietic* organs; a *gonopoietic* process.

Gonoptera (gō-nop′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), prop. **Gonoptera*, < Gr. *γωνία*, an angle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The typical genus of *Gonopteridæ*. *G. libatrix* is an example, common to Europe and North America.

Gonopteridæ (gon-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonoptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Gonoptera*, including several important genera. Most of them are exotics, readily recognized by their singularly shaped wings, whence the name. The number of legs of the caterpillar and the pectinateness of the antennæ have no value in this group, though affording good characters in other noctuids.

Gonopteryx (gō-nop′te-riks), *n.* Same as *Gonepteryx*.

gonorhynchid (gon-ō-ring′kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*.

Gonorhynchidæ (gon-ō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isospondylous malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Gonorhynchus;* the sand-eels. They are characterized by an elongate form, entirely covered with spiny scales; the margin of the upper jaw entirely formed by the short intermaxillaries, which are continued downward as thick lips in front of the maxillaries; the dorsal fin opposite the ventrals, and short, like the anal; and the stomach simple, with few pyloric appendages. The only known species, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, is a semi-pelagic fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, and is called *sand-eel* in New Zealand.

Gonorhynchus (gon-ō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Goniorhynchus*, < Gr. γωνία, an angle, + ῥύγχος, a snout.] The typical and only genus of fishes of the family *Gonorhynchidæ:* so called from the angular produced snout.

gonorrhea, gonorrhœa (gon-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [LL. *gonorrhœa*, < Gr. γονόρροια, < γόνος, seed, semen, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a specific, contagious, muco-purulent inflammation of the male urethra or the female vagina and urethra. It may also be communicated to the conjunctival and rectal mucous membranes.

gonorrheal, gonorrhœal (gon-ō-rē′al), *a.* [< *gonorrhea, gonorrhœa*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or afflicted with gonorrhea.

gonosomal (gon′ō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *gonosome* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a gonosome.

gonosome (gon′ō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σῶμα, the body.] In *zoöl.*, a collective term for the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoan. *Allman.*

Zoöids [in *Hydroida*] are of two kinds; . . . the other gives origin to the generative elements — ova and spermatozoa; and the entire association of these generative zoöids is called a *gonosome*. *Parker*, Zoöl. Class., p. 21.

gonosphærium (gon-ō-sfē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *gonosphæria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + σφαῖρα, sphere: see *sphere*.] See the extract. Also written *gonospherium*.

Gonospheria only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the center of the cell, consequently leaving an empty space between the cell and the protoplasm.

Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 951.

gonotheca (gon-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *gonothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. γόνος, generation, seed, + θήκη, case, repository.] The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoans are produced: same as *gonangium*.

The origin of the reproductive capsules or *gonothecæ* is exactly similar; but their destination is very different.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 520.

gonothecal (gon-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *gonotheca* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gonotheca; gonangial.

gonozoöid (gon-ō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. γόνος, generation, + *zoöid*.] One of the reproductive or sexual zoöids of an ascidian.

On this outgrowth the forms (*gonozoöids*) which become sexually mature are attached while still young buds, and after the foster forms are set free these reproductive forms gradually attain their complete development, and are eventually set free and lose all trace of their connexion with the foster forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 615.

gony (gō′ni), *n.*; pl. *gonies* (-niz). **1.** A stupid person; a goose. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Formerly they poked ssp-headed *goneys* into parliament, to play dummy. *Nature and Human Nature*, p. 142.

2. (*a*) The black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes*. (*b*) The young of the short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*. (*c*) Probably, some other very large dark pelagic bird, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea:* a name in use among sailors in the northern Pacific.

-gony. [< L., NL., *-gonia*, < Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, < γένεσθαι, produce. Cf. *-gen*, *-geny*.] A terminal element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'generation,' 'production,' as in *cosmogony, theogony*, etc.

gonyalgia (gon-i-al′ji-ä), *n.* [< Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the knee. Also *gonalgia*.

gonydeal (gō-nid′ē-al), *a.* [< *gonys* (assumed stem *gonyd-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the gonys or mandibular symphysis of a bird's bill; gonal: as, the *gonydeal* eminence; the *gonydeal* angle. *Coues.*

Gonyleptes (gon-i-lep′tēz), *n.* Same as *Gonyleptus*.

Gonyleptidæ (gon-i-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gonyleptus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnids with a broad depressed body and spinose palps and femora. They resemble *Phalangiidæ*, but the body is larger and more angular, the legs are less attenuate and shorter, the cephalothorax is disproportionally large, and the pedipalps are highly developed. The hind legs are separate from the other pairs, and the tarsi are not multiarticulate. See cut under *Phrixia*.

Gonyleptus (gon-i-lep′tus), *n.* [NL., also written *Gonoleptus, Gonoleptes*, and *Gonyleptes;* < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + λεπτός, slim, slender.] The typical genus of the family *Gonyleptidæ*. *G. curvipes* is a Chilian harvest-spider or daddy-long-legs.

gonyocele (gon′i-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + κήλη, a swelling, tumor.] In *pathol.*, white swelling. See *swelling*.

gonyoncus (gon-i-ong′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γόνυ, = E. *knee*, + ὄγκος, an angle: see *angle*[3].] Swelling or tumor of the knee. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

gonys (gō′nis), *n.* [NL., first applied to a part of a bird's bill by Illiger in 1811; appar. a slip of the pen or a misprint (simulating Gr. γόνυ = E. *knee*), and doubtless intended by Illiger to be *genys*, < Gr. γένυς, the chin, = E. *chin*. See *genys, genial, genial*[2].] In *ornith.*, the keel or lower outline of the bill as far as the mandibular rami are united; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. See first cut under *bill*.

At their point of union there is a prominence, more or less marked; . . . this point is *gonys* proper; but the term is extended to apply to the whole line of union of the rami, from *gonys* proper to the tip of the under mandible. . . . The *gonys* is to the under mandible what the keel is to a boat; it is the opposite of the ridge or culmen of the upper mandible. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 103.

goober (gö′bėr), *n.* [Supposed to be of W. Ind. or African origin (?).] The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. Also spelled *gouber*. [Southern U. S.]

From the handling of our orchard crops to raking *goobers* out of the ground, there is probably no product more easily manipulated or readily marketed than cocoa.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liv. (1885), p. 382.

Peanuts, known in the vernacular as *goobers*.

The Century, XXXVI. 770.

good (gůd), *a.* and *n.*; compar. *better*, superl. *best*. [I. *a.* Sc. *guid, gude;* < ME. *good, god*, < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *gōd, guod, gued, gūd* = MD. *gōd*, D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *gōt, guot, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gut* = Icel. *gōdhr* = Sw. Dan. *god* = Goth. *gōds*, good. II. *n.* (*a*) < ME. *good, god*, < AS. *gōd* = OS. *gōd* = D. *goed* (*het goede*) = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot, gōt, cōt, kuot*, MHG. *guot*, G. *gutes* (*das gute*) = Icel. *gōdhr* = Dan. *gode* (*et gode*) = Sw. *goda*, n., good (that which is good as opposed to that which is bad); (*b*) < ME. *good, god*, pl. *goodes, godes*, < AS. *gōd*, pl., = OS. *gōd* = OFries. *god, gud, gued* = D. *goed* = MLG. *gōt, gūt* = OHG. *guot*, G. *gut*, neut. sing., = Icel. *gōdhs, gōz* = Sw. Dan. *gods* (orig. gen. sing.), property, goods; neut. of the adj. (cf. L. *bonum*, good, pl. *bona*, goods, property); (*c*) cf. OS. *gōdî* = OHG. *guoti, kuoti*, MHG. *güete*, G. *güte* = Goth. *gōdei*, f., goodness; from the adj. The adj., which is common Teut., prob. meant orig. 'fit, suitable,' from a root meaning 'fit, suit,' appearing also in *gather, together, gadling*[1], and their cognates: see *gather*, etc. Cf. OBulg. *godŭ*, fit, time, Russ. *goduo*, suitably, *godnuii*, suitable. Not related to *god*[1], q. v., nor to Gr. ἀγαθός, good.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving as a means to a desired end or a purpose; suited to need or requirement; fit; suitable; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; profitable.

Goode it were yow to a-raye in soche maner that we were not surprised ne blamed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

It is not *good* that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

What were girls *good* for but to undertake this sort of thing, and set more important persons free?

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxvii.

2. Satisfactory in kind, quantity, quality, or degree. (*a*) Of a kind to give satisfaction or pleasure; possessing valuable or desirable qualities; gratifying to the mind or the senses: as, a *good* book; *good* looks; *good* food; to have a *good* time; a *good* deliverance.

Every *good* tree bringeth forth *good* fruit. Mat. vii. 17.

If it be true that "*good* wine needs no bush," 'tis true that a *good* play needs no epilogne.

Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The *good* things of life are things which give pleasure, whether sensual or emotional: either directly, as *good* food, *good* wines, *good* poems, pictures, music: or indirectly, as *good* instruments of all kinds.

H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 96.

(*b*) Adequate; sufficient; without shortcoming or defect; thorough: as, to give *good* security; to take *good* heed.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; *good* measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. Luke vi. 38.

3. Suitable in state or condition; sufficient in character or capacity; competent; qualified; fit: as, he is *good*, or his credit is *good*, for the sum required; a horse *good* for five years' service.

My meauing in saying he is a *good* man is, to have you understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

4. Of full measure or amount; reckoned to the utmost limit; without abatement; full; complete: as, a *good* bushel; it is a *good* day's journey from here.

This place is four *good* hours beyond Jebilee.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

"He [the horse] may drink well," said the stranger, speaking with a Moorish accent; "it is a *good* year since he had his last draught." *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 389.

5. Considerable; more than a little; rather large, great, long, or the like: as, a *good* way off; a *good* deal.

Sir Tho. Wentworth hath been a *good* while Lord President of York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

There was *good* part of the Church remaining, with several pieces of painting entire.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 86.

6. Not a counterfeit or imitation; real; genuine; hence, actual; serious: as, a *good* dollar; in *good* earnest.

All his men were easily entreated to cast downe their Armes, little dreaming any durst in that manner haue vsed their King: who then to escape himselfe bestowed his presents in *good* sadnesse.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

If they speak in jest, he takes it in *good* earnest.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

7. Competent; skilful; dexterous; handy; clever; apt: as, a *good* lawyer; a *good* workman; a *good* oarsman; to be *good* at riming.

You were ever *good* at sudden commendations,
Bishop of Winchester. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

I did not see many Operas, not being so *good* a French-Man as to understand them when sung.

Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 170.

Those who have been long *good* advocates are not afterwards on that account the better judges.

Descartes, Discourse on Method (tr. by Veitch), p. 67.

8. Possessing or characterized by moral excellence; free from evil or wickedness; virtuous; righteous; pure: applied to persons, or to their nature, conduct, thoughts, etc.: as, a *good* man; *good* conduct; *good* thoughts.

Why callest thou me *good?* there is none *good* but one, that is, God. Mat. xix. 17.

I have ever perceived that where the mind was capacious, the affections were *good*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

Allston was a *good* man, with a soul refined by purity, exalted by religion, softened by love.

Sumner, Orations, I. 164.

One must be *good* in order to do good; but it is a case where the fountain is deepened by the outflow of its waters. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 157.

Always, then, acts are called *good* or bad, according as they are well or ill adjusted to ends; and whatever inconsistency there is in our uses of the words arises from inconsistency of the ends. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 8.

9. Kind; friendly; gracious; hence, humane; merciful; benevolent: as, a *good* old soul; to do one a *good* turn; *good* nature.

The men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt, neither missed we any thing. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Sneer can't even give the public a *good* word!

Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

The door opened, and a half-dressed ewe-milker, who had done that *good* office, shut it in their faces.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

10. Fair; untarnished; honorable; becoming a virtuous person: as, a *good* name.

A *good* name is better than precious ointment.

Ecc. vii. 1.

11. Worthy: used in complimentary speech or address, as in *good* sir, *good* madam, my *good* man, etc.

Sparkles this stone as it was wont? or is 't not
Too dull for your *good* wearing?

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Accord, *good* sir, the light
Of your experience to dispel this gloom.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

A good conscience. See *conscience*.—**A good deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A good fellow.** See *fellow*, 5.—**A good few.** See *few*.—**As good as.** (*a*) Equal or conformable to; not inferior to in value, quality, or action: as, his word is *as good as* his bond.

The stranger he said, "This must be repaid,
I'll give you *as good as* you bring."

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 219).

Hassan Abou Cuffi was *as good as* his word in one respect. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 78.

(*b*) Practically the same as; on the verge of being or becoming, or in an equivalent state to being.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.

Heb. xi. 12.

You are a married man — or *as good as* a married man.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiii.

(*c*) In effect; by clear implication; practically: as, he *as good as* promised it to me. [Colloq.]—**During good behavior.** See *behavior*.—**Era of good feeling.** See *era*.—**Good bond, cheap!, consideration.** See the nouns.

—**Good day, good evening (good even†, good e'en†, good den†, gooden†, god den†,** etc.), **good morning, good morrow, good night,** forms of friendly salutation at meeting, and also (except *good morrow*), along with other expressions, *good speed, good luck,* etc., at parting; the original forms being *Have* (that is, I wish that you may have), or *I wish you, I bid you,* or *God give you*—a *good day, evening,* etc.

The Admiral he bid *god day,*
And thonkede Clariz that faire may.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Good even!
Friar, where is the provost?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

Pack, clouds, away, and welcome, day;
With night we banish sorrow;
Sweet air, blow soft; mount, lark, aloft,
To give my love *good-morrow.*
Heywood, Song.

Nor could they humour the custom of *good night, good morrow, good speed;* for they knew the night was good, and the day was good, without wishing of either.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Good delivery, earth, faith, fellowship, Friday. See the nouns.—**Good folk, neighbors, people,** fairies or elves: a euphemism in rustic superstition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For hanting and repairing with the *gude neighbours,* and queene of Elfland, . . . as she had confest.
Trial of Alison Pearson, an. 1588.

Good graces. See *grace.*—**Good gracious.** See *gracious.*—**Good humor.** See *humor.*—**Good lack.** [Appar. a variation of *good Lord,* assimilated to *alack.* The syllable *lack* has been supposed to stand for *lakin,* a contraction of *ladykin,* dim. of *lady,* with ref. to the Virgin Mary, called "Our lady," who was often invoked in oaths; but the expression 'good lady' does not seem to have been used with ref. to her.] An exclamation implying wonder, surprise, or pity. [Archaic.]

Moses. 'Twas not to be done, indeed, Mr. Trip.
Trip. Good lack, you surprise me!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Ye Goda, *good lack,* is it so dull in Heaven,
That ye come pleasuring to Thok's iron wood?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

Good nature, sense. See the nouns.—**Good speed.** (*a*) Good success; prosperity. (*b*) Considerable rapidity: used elliptically as an adverb.—**Good temper, Templar,** etc. See the nouns.—**In good certain†, earnest, faith, sooth, time,** etc. See the nouns.—**One's good days†,** one's life. *Nares.*

Wasting her goodly hew in heavie teares,
And *her good dayes* in dolorous disgrace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 38.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world: *my good daies* are spent: I am at deaths dore.
Terence in English (1614).

The Good Shepherd. See *shepherd.*—**To be as good as one's word,** to do all that was promised; to fulfil an engagement literally.

"Now, Johnie, *be as good as your word.*"
Johnie Cope (Child's Ballads, VII. 274).

I promised to call upon him . . . when I should pass Shekh Ammer, which I now accordingly did; and by the reception I met with, I found they did not expect I would ever have *been as good as my word.*
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 143.

To be good company, to get a good offing, to keep good hours, to keep a good house, to make a good board, etc. See the nouns.—**To make good.** (*a*) To perform; fulfil: as, to *make good* one's word or promise.

That I may soon *make good*
What I have said, Bianca, get you in.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) To confirm or establish; prove; verify: as, to *make good* a charge or an accusation.

Thou that hadst the name
Of virtuous given thee, and *made good* the same
Even from thy cradle.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

(*c*) To provide or supply; make up: as, I will *make good* what is wanting.

The Councell in England . . . appointed a hundred men should at the Companies charge be allotted and prouided to serue and attend the Gouernour during the time of his gouernment, which number he was to *make good* at his departure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 40.

(*d*) To supply an equivalent for; make up for: as, if you suffer loss, I will *make* it *good* to you.

That alle the costages that be mad aboute hym be *mad good* of the box, 3if he were nat of power to pale therfore hymself. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

(*e*) To maintain; defend; preserve intact.

I'll either die or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

[He] commanded Lieutenant Percie, Master West, and the rest to *make good* the house.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 215.

(*f*) To carry into effect; succeed in making or effecting: as, to *make good* a retreat.—**To make good cheer†.** See *cheer*1.—**To stand good,** to be or remain firm or valid; be as sure or binding as at first: as, his word or promise *stands good.*—**To think good, to see good,** to think or believe it to be good or proper; be willing; think it to be expedient.

If ye *think good,* give me my price. Zech. xi. 12.

To wield a good baton. See *baton.*—**With a good grace.** See *grace.*

II. *n.* **1.** That which is desirable, or is an object of desire.

It is a most unjust ambition to desire to engross the mercies of the Almighty, not to be content with the *goods* of mind, without a possession of those of body or fortune.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 18.

Cherished peaceful days
For their own sakes, as mortal life's chief *good,*
And only reasonable felicity.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Our notion of Ultimate *Good,* at the realization of which it is evidently reasonable to aim, must include the *Good* of every one on the same ground that it includes that of any one. *H. Sidgwick,* Methods of Ethics, p. 360.

2. That which has worth or desirable qualities, and is or may be made advantageous or beneficial; whatever is adapted and conduces to happiness, advantage, benefit, or profit; that which contributes to pleasure, or is a source of satisfaction; a good thing, state, or condition.

There be many that say, Who will shew us any *good?*
Ps. iv. 6.

To deny them that *good* which they, being all Freemen, seek earnestly and call for, is an arrogance and iniquity beyond imagination rude and unreasonable.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

As far as the distant provinces were concerned, it is probable that the Imperial system was on the whole a *good.*
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 281.

3. Advantage; benefit; profit; satisfaction: opposed to *evil, harm,* etc.: as, it does me *good* to hear you laugh; it will do no *good;* hence, welfare; well-being; advancement of interest or happiness: as, to labor for the common *good.* [In old English sometimes used in the plural.]

By richesses ther comen many *goodes.*
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Hee meanes no *good* to either Independent or Presbyterian. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

He hoped it would be for her *good.*
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

There is no *good* in arguing with the inevitable.
Lowell, Democracy.

4†. A personal possession; a thing, or things collectively, belonging to one.

Somtym his *good* is drenched in the see.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 396.

When the gode man sye his *gode* go to so grete myschef, he gan to be angry, and seide a worde of grete ire, for he yaf to the deuell all the remenant that was lefte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 4.

He that was lately drench'd in Danae's show'r
Is master now of neither *good* nor trust.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

5. *pl.* Movable effects or personal chattels; articles of portable property, as distinguished from money, lands, buildings, ships, rights in action, etc.: as, household *goods.*

Also alle the *Godes* of the Lond ben comoun, Cornes and alle other thinges. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 179.

All thy *goods* are confiscate. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

A book which was the most valuable of all his *goods* and chattels. *Southey,* Bunyan, p. 37.

Specifically—**6.** *pl.* (*a*) Articles of trade; commodities; wares; merchandise.

Her Majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attacked by the Duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh,* Essays.

They had much adoe to have their *goods* delivered, for some of them were chainged, as bread & pease.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 293.

(*b*) A piece of dry-goods; a textile fabric; cloth of any kind: as, will these *goods* (that is, this piece of *goods*) wash? [Colloq.]—**7.** A full ending or conclusion; a closing act; a finality: only in the phrase *for good,* or *for good and all.*

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
I'll not kiss, till I kiss you *for good and all.*
Newest Acad. of Complements.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep me *for good and all,* she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.
Defoe, Fortunes of Moll Flanders (1722).

He [Sydney Smith] left Edinburgh *for good* in 1803, when the education of his pupils was completed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

Alien good. See *alien.*—**Allotment of goods.** See *allotment.*—**Collation of goods.** See *collation.*—**Common good.** See *common.*—**Community of goods.** See *community.*—**Contraband goods, debentured goods.** See the adjectives.—**Dry goods.** See *dry-goods.*—**Duress of goods.** See *duress.*—**External good,** a good situated without the person of the object for whom it is a good, as wealth and friends.—**Fancy goods, first good,** etc. See the adjectives.—**For any good†,** for any reward; on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore, hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, lest it should seeme a lie. *Copley,* Wits, Fits, and Fancies (1614).

For good. See def. 7.—**God's good†.** See *god*1.—**Goods and chattels,** or **goods, wares,** and **merchandise,** a phrase commonly used to indicate property other than real estate.—**Gray goods.** Same as *gray cotton* (which see, under *cotton*1).—**Green goods,** counterfeit greenbacks.—**Internal good,** a good residing either in the soul or in the body of the object.—**Marking of goods.** See *marking.*—**Measurement goods.** See *measurement.*—**The good,** good or virtuous persons in general.

It was assumed . . . that the wicked are successful, and *the good* are miserable. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, v.

To color goods†. See *color.*—**Syn. 5.** *Effects, Chattels,* etc. See *property.*

good (gůd), *adv.* [< ME. *goode* = D. *goed* = G. *gut* = Dan. Sw. *godt,* adv.; from the adj. The reg. adv. of *good* is *well:* see *well*2.] Well.

Dwelleth with us while you *goode* list in Troye.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 119.

As good, as well.

As good almost kill a Man as kill a good Book.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had *as good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds and the government of the waves.
South, Sermons.

I will provide for you, as I would have done before this, but that I thought (the charges of sending and hazard considered) you were *as good* provide . . . [the clothes] there.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 407.

good (gůd), *interj.* That is good: an elliptical exclamation of satisfaction or commendation.

Sir Aylmer half forgot his lazy smile
Of patron. "*Good!* my lady's kinsman! *good!*"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

good (gůd), *v. t.* [< ME. *goden,* < AS. *gōdian,* intr. be or become good, improve, tr. make good, improve, enrich, < *gōd,* good: see *good, a.* In def. 2, Sc. also *guid,* < Sw. *göda* (= Dan. *gjöde*), manure, dung, appar. lit. make good, i. e., better, improve, < *god,* good.] **1†.** To make good.

When Platoes tale was done, then Tullie prest in place:
Whose filed tongne with sugred talke would *good* a simple case. *Turberville,* An Answere in Dispraise of Wit.

Greatness not *gooded* with grace is like a beacon upon a high hill. *Rev. T. Adams,* Sermons, I. 151.

2. To manure. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded* and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for a harvest?
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 121.

good-bodied† (gůd'bod″id), *a.* Having a good figure. *Davies.*

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty *good-bodied* woman, and not over thick.
Pepys, Diary, May 31, 1666.

good-brother (gůd'brůth″ėr), *n.* A brother-in-law. [Scotch.]

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *interj.* [A corruption (with change of *God-* to *good-,* by confusion with *good day, good den,* etc.) of an Elizabethan E. formula variously printed *Godby, God-by'e, Godbwy, God b'w'y, God bwy yee, God buy you, God be wi' you, God be with you,* the last being the full formula of which the preceding are contractions.] God be with you: originally a pious form of valediction, used in its full significance, but now a mere conventional formula without meaning, used at parting.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home:
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Emerson, Good-Bye.

And so, sir sheriff and priest, *good-bye!*
Whittier, The Exiles.

=**Syn.** *Adieu, Farewell,* etc. See *adieu.*

good-by, good-bye (gůd-bī'), *n.* and *a.* [< *good-by, interj.*] **I.** *n.* A farewell: as, to say or bid *good-by;* to utter a hearty *good-by;* when the *good-bys* were said.

II. *a.* Valedictory; parting.

The old Turcoman thereupon gave a shrug and a grunt, made a sullen *good-by* salutation, and left us.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 288.

good-conditioned (gůd'kon-dish″ond), *a.* Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms.

good-day (gůd-dā'), *n.* **1.** A form of salutation. See *good day,* etc., under *good.*—**2†.** Same as *godenday.*

good-deed† (gůd-dēd'), *adv.* In very deed; in good truth; indeed.

Yet, *good deed,* Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

good-den† (gůd-den'), *n.* [In Elizabethan E. (Shakspere, etc.) variously printed *good-den, good den, gooden, godden,* or in fuller form, *give you good den, God ye good den, God (give) you good den,* contr. *Godgigoden, Godigeden;* good *den* being a corruption of *good e'en,* also much in use, a contr. of *good even.*] A contraction of *good even* (*good e'en*), a kind wish or salutation. See *good day,* etc., under *good.*

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den,* fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?*
Mer. 'Tis no less, I tell you. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

We thank you, gentle boy. *Gooden!*
We must to our flocks again.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

Goodenia (gụ̊-dē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Goodenough*, Bishop of Exeter and an amateur botanist (1743–1827).] A genus of Australian herbs and shrubs, type of the order *Goodeniaceæ*. There are about 70 species.

Goodeniaceæ (gụ̊-dē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goodenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogens, closely allied to the *Lobeliaceæ*, and belonging with few exceptions to Australia and Oceanica. There are 12 genera and about 200 species, herbaceous or rarely shrubby. The leaves and the fruit of some species are eaten, and the pith of *Scævola Kœnigii* furnishes the rice-paper of the Malay archipelago.

Goodenoveæ (gụ̊d-ē-nō′vē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Goodeniaceæ*.

good-even, good-evening (gụ̊d-ē′vn, -ēv′ning), *n.* See *good day, good evening*, etc., under *good*.

good-faced (gụ̊d′fāst), *a.* Pretty.

Clo. Shall I bring thee on the way?
Aul. No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

good-fellow (gụ̊d′fel′ō), *n.* 1. A boon companion; a jolly fellow; a reveler. [Now properly written as two words. See *fellow*, 5.]

It was well known that Sir Roger had been a *Goodfellow* in his youth. *Ascham*, Scholemaster, p. 60.

Lop. I assure you, a close fellow;
Both close and scraping, and that fills the bags, sir.
Bar. A notable *good-fellow* too.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

2†. A thief. [Old cant.]

Goodfellows be thieves. *Heywood*, Edw. IV.

good-for-little (gụ̊d′fȯr-lit″l), *a.* Of little account or value.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 298.

good-for-nothing (gụ̊d′fȯr-nuth″ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of no value or use; worthless; shiftless; idle.

I have not a guest to-day, nor any besides my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 187.

A *good-for-nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

II. *n.* An idle, worthless person.

But an unquestionable injury is done by agencies which undertake in a wholesale way to foster *good-for-nothings*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 346.

good-for-nothingness (gụ̊d′fȯr-nuth″ing-nes), *n.* Idle shiftlessness; uselessness.

These poor families . . . have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*.
Richardson, Pamela, II. 54.

good-Henry (gụ̊d′hen′ri), *n.* Same as *good-King-Henry*.

good-humored (gụ̊d′hū′mȯrd), *a.* 1. Characterized by good humor; of a cheerful, tranquil, or unruffled disposition or temper; actuated by good or friendly feeling.

'Tis impossible that an honest and *good-humoured* man should be a schismatic or heretic.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, ii. 3.

I want you to be in a charming sweet temper at this moment. Do be *good-humoured* now, and let me have two hundred pounds, will you?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Uttered or done in a pleasant, kindly way, without malice or ill nature: as, a *good-humored* remark.

good-humoredly (gụ̊d′hū′mȯrd-li), *adv.* In a good-humored manner; in a pleasant, cheerful way.

goodie, *n.* See *goody*².

goodiness (gụ̊d′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being "goody" or priggish; canting morality or piety.

The last, although tinged with something like *goodiness*, . . . is not so obtrusive as usual in books intended to improve children. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 20.

gooding (gụ̊d′ing), *n.* [< *good* + *-ing*¹.] A mode of asking alms formerly in use in England, and in one form still continued. See the first extract.

To go a-*gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new-year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival. *Todd.*

Thanksgiving . . . is not sanctified or squandered like Merry Christmas in the Old World: it has no *gooding*, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby-horse.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

goodish (gụ̊d′ish), *a.* [< *good* + *-ish*¹.] Pretty good; of fair quality, amount, or degree; tolerable: as, *goodish* fruit; *goodish* conduct; a *goodish* distance.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lviii.

goodjeret, *n.* See *goujeers*.

good-King-Henry, good-King-Harry (gụ̊d′-king-hen′ri, -har′i), *n.* The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, a European plant (also naturalized in the United States) with halbert-shaped leaves, which have a mucilaginous saline taste and are used as a pot-herb. Also called *good-Henry*.

goodless†, *a.* [ME. *godles*, poor, without goods or property, < AS. *gōdleás*, without good, miserable, < *gōd*, n., good, + *-leás*, -less.] Without goods or property; destitute.

Gredy is the *godles*. *Proverbs of Hendyng*, l. 117.

goodlich†, *a.* A Middle English form of *goodly*. *Chaucer*.

goodlihead†, *n.* [< ME. *goodlihede, goodelyhede*; < *goodly* + *-head*.] Goodliness; beauty.

Of trouthe ground, myrour of *goodlieyhede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 842.

So far as May doth other months exceed,
So far in virtue and in *goodlihead*
Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed.
Thomson, Hymn to May.

goodliness (gụ̊d′li-nes), *n.* 1†. Goodness.

To communicate therefore (not to encrease or receiue) his *goodlinesse*, he created the World.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

2. Goodly quality or condition; beauty of form: pleasing grace; elegance.

Her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

What travail and cost was bestowed that the *goodliness* of the temple might be a spectacle of admiration to all the world! *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 15.

goodly (gụ̊d′li), *a.* [< ME. *goodly, goodlich, godlich*, < AS. *gōdlic* (= OS. *gōdlīk* = OFries. *gōdlīk* = OHG. *guotlīh, kuotilīh, guollīh*, MHG. *güetlīch* = Icel. *gōðligr*), good, goodly, < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ly*¹.] 1. Good-looking; of fair proportions or fine appearance; graceful; well-favored; well formed or developed: as, a *goodly* person; *goodly* raiment.

An evil soul, producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A *goodly* apple rotten at the heart.
O, what a *goodly* outside falsehood hath!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

O but they are a *gudelie* pair!—
True lovers an ye be.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 322).

The King of Norway sent him [King Athelstan] a *goodly* Ship with a gilt Stern. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 10.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable.

The spreading branches made a *goodly* show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 105.

This spacious plot
For pleasure made, a *goodly* spot.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Considerable; rather large or great: as, a *goodly* number.

And here, from gracious England, have I offer
Of *goodly* thousands. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

We leave it [philosophy] in possession of quite as *goodly* a realm as that in which our metaphysical predecessors would fain have established it.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 27.

goodly† (gụ̊d′li), *adv.* [< ME. *goodly, godly, godli, gudely, godliche* (= OHG. *guotlīcho*, MHG. *guotlīche, güetlīche*); from the adj.: see *goodly, a.*] 1. In a good manner; graciously; excellently; kindly.

If thou be so bold as alle burneȝ tellen,
Thou wyl grant me *godly* the gomen that I ask, bi ryȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 272.

It was her guise all Straungers *goodly* so to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

2. Well; properly.

Love, agenis the whiche thst no man may
Ne oghte ek, *goodly* maken resistence.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 990.

To her guestes doth bounteous banket dight,
Attempred *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 2.

3. Conveniently.

Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune.
Test. Vetust., p. 139. (*Nares.*)

goodman (gụ̊d′man or, in sense 1, gụ̊d′man′), *n.*; pl. *goodmen* (-men). [Common in E. dial. use, also contr. *gomman* (cf. *gommer* for *goodmother, gammer, gaffer*², for *grandmother, grandfather*), < ME. *godeman* (tr. L. *paterfamilias*); < *good* + *man*; lit. the worthy or excellent man, the adj. having become conventional and merged with the noun. The supposition that *goodman* is an accom. of AS. *gumman*, a man (a once-occurring poet. word, < *guma*, a man, = L. *homo*, + *man*, a man, L. *vir*), is quite groundless. Cf. *goodwife*.] 1. The man of the house; master; husband; head of a family. [Now obsolete, or only in rustic use as two words.]

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.
Mat. xxiv. 43.

Bell my wife she loves not strife,
Yet she will lead me if she can,
And oft, to live a quiet life,
I am forced to yield, though I me *good-man*.
Take thy Old Cloak about Thee.

How can her old *Good-man*
With Honour take her back again?
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. A familiar appellation of civility; a term of respect, frequently used to or of a person before his surname: nearly equivalent to *Mr.* or sometimes to *gaffer*. It was sometimes used ironically. [Obsolescent.]

With you, *goodman* boy, if you please.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

Goodmen coxcomb the citizen, who would you speak withal? *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Our neighbor Cole and *goodman* Newton have been sick, but somewhat amended again.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 422.

good-minded (gụ̊d′mīn″ded), *a.* Amiable; well-meaning. [Rare.]

Alas, *good-minded* prince, you know not these things.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

good-morning (gụ̊d′mȯr′ning), *n.* See *good day, good morning*, etc., under *good*.

good-morrow (gụ̊d′mor′ō), *n.* [In Elizabethan E.; the same as *good-morning*, q. v.] 1. Same as *good-morning, good morning*.—2†. A commonplace compliment; an empty phrase of courtesy.

After this saiyng, the commenaltie of Athenes, which had afore condemned him, were sodainly stricken againe in loue with hym, and saied that he was an honest man again and loued the citee, and many gaie *good morowes*.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 376.

She spoke of the domesticall kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put unto, with many such *good morrows*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 67.

good-natured (gụ̊d′nā′tụ̄rd), *a.* Having a good disposition; naturally mild in temper; easily acquiescent.

A man who is commonly called *good natured* is hardly to be thanked for anything he does, because half that is acted about him is done rather by sufferance than approbation. *Tatler*, No. 76.

In that same village . . . there lived many years since . . . a simple *good-natured* fellow, of the name of Rip Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 46.

The most *good-natured* host began to repent of his eagerness to serve a man of genius in distress when he heard his guest roaring for fresh punch at five o'clock in the morning. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

=Syn. *Gracious, Kind*, etc. See *benignant*.

good-naturedly (gụ̊d′nā′tụ̄rd-li), *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or docility.

good-naturedness (gụ̊d′nā′tụ̄rd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being good-natured; good temper. *Talfourd.*

goodness (gụ̊d′nes), *n.* [< ME. *goodnesse, godnesse*, < AS. *gōdnes* (= OHG. **guotnassī, cōtnassī*, MHG. *guotnisse*), < *gōd*, good: see *good* and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being good, in any sense; excellence; purity; virtue; grace; benevolence.

Wherof be non lyke in any other p̃ties, nether in qũtyte, *goodnes*, ne plente, and specially in *goodnes* of wyne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

They [certain fishes] seeme the same, both in fashion and *goodnesse*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 189.

The only ultimate Good, or End in itself, must be *goodness* or Excellence of Conscious Life.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 369.

2. [Orig. with ref. to the divine Goodness—that is, God.] In exclamatory use, a term of emphasis; "gracious": as, my *goodness!* no; for *goodness'* sake, tell me what it is. [Colloq.]

For *goodness'* sake, consider what you do.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

Goodness knows, I could, if I liked, be serious.
Thackeray.

Moral goodness, the excellence of a being who obeys the moral law.—**Natural goodness**, the excellence of a thing which satisfies the reasonable desires of man.

good-night (gụ̊d′nīt′), *n.* See *good day, good night*, etc., under *good*.

He . . . sung those tunes to the over-scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and swore they were his fancies, or his *good-nights*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

good-now† (gůd'nou), *interj.* [Not prop. a compound, but a phrase, *good, now*, the *now* being a continuative adv.; cf. the similar phrase *well, now*.] An exclamation of surprise, curiosity, or entreaty.

Good now, sit down, and tell me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Good-now! good-now! how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden.*

goods (gůdz), *n. pl.* See *good*, *n.*, 5 and 6. *Goods*, in composition, occurs in British use in reference to goods in transit—that is, freight; in the United States, *freight* is used in such compounds.

goods-engine (gůdz'en″jin), *n.* An engine used for drawing goods-trains. [Eng.]

goodship† (gůd'ship), *n.* [ME. *goodschipe;* < *good* + *-ship*.] Favor; grace; kindness.

And for the *goodschipe* of this dede,
They graunten him a iusty mede.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 117. (*Halliwell.*)

goods-shed (gůdz'shed), *n.* A shed for storage at a railroad-station or on a dock; a dock-warehouse. [Eng.]

goods-train (gůdz'trān), *n.* A train of goods-wagons. [Eng.]

goods-truck (gůdz'truk), *n.* A railway-truck for carrying goods. [Eng.]

goods-wagon, goods-van (gůdz'wag″on, -van), *n.* A goods-truck. [Eng.]

good-tempered (gůd'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated.

goodwife (gůd'wīf'), *n.*; pl. *goodwives* (-wīvz'). [< *good* + *wife*, woman. Cf. *goodman* and *housewife*.] The mistress of a household; woman of the house: correlative of *goodman*.

Did not *goodwife* Keech, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

When the *goodwife's* shuttle merrily
Goes flashing thro' the loom.
Macaulay, Horatius.

The pleasant *good-wife* put our potatoes upon the fire to boil. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 420.

good-will (gůd'wil'), *n.* [= MLG. *gūtwille* (cf. OHG. *guotwillīgi*) = Icel. *gōdhvild, gōdhvili* = ODan. *godvilje*, good will.] 1. Benevolence; friendly disposition; cheerful acquiescence: now usually, and properly, as two words. See *will*.

The praise of an ignorant man is only *good-will*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

He [James II.] set himself, therefore, to labour, with real *good-will*, but with the *good-will* of a coarse, stern, and arbitrary mind, for the conversion of his kinsman.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A Zulu slays an ox to secure the *goodwill* of his dead relative's ghost, who complains to him in a dream that he has not been fed. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 373.

2. The degree of favor enjoyed by a particular shop or trade as indicated by its custom. Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, the advantage or benefit which is acquired by an establishment, beyond the mere value of the capital, stock, funds, or property employed therein, in consequence of the general public patronage and encouragement which it receives from constant or habitual customers, on account of its local position or common celebrity, or reputation for skill, or affluence, or punctuality, or from other accidental circumstances or necessities, or even from ancient partialities or prejudices. *Story*, J. (*b*) Friendly influence exerted with the view of transferring the custom of any shop or trade to a successor; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing tenant or occupier.

goody[1] (gůd'i), *a.* and *n.* [< *good* + dim. *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Weakly good in morals or religion; characterized by good intentions or pious phrasing without vital force; pious but futile; namby-pamby: often reduplicated, *goody-good, goody-goody*.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his good opinion; and it does so tire one to be *goody* and talk sense. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, ix.

The art did n't consist either of the water-color studies of the children, or of *goody* engravings.
The Century, XXXVI. 123.

II. *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). A sweetmeat; a bonbon: most frequently used in the plural.

It was in rhyme, even, that the young Charles should learn his lessons. . . . At this rate, all knowledge is to be had in a *goody*, and the end of it is an old song.
R. L. Stevenson, Charles of Orleans.

goody[2] (gůd'i), *n.*; pl. *goodies* (-iz). [Also *goodie;* a reduction of *goodwife*. Cf. *hussy*, contr. of *huswife, housewife*.] 1. A term of civility applied to women in humble life: as, *goody* Dobson.

Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

2. In some colleges, a woman who makes beds, sweeps, and takes general care of students' rooms. [U. S.]

The *Goodies*, hearing, cease to sweep,
And listen, while the cook-maids weep.
The Rebelliad.

3. The spot or lafayette, a sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus:* more fully called *Capc May goody*.

goody-bread (gůd'i-bred), *n.* Same as *cracknel bread* (which see, under *cracknel*).

goodyear†, **goodyears**†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *goujeers*.

The *good years* shall devour them, flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Goodyera (gůd'ye-rä), *n.* [Named from John *Goodyer*, an early English botanist.] A genus of low terrestrial orchids, with a creeping rootstock and a tuft of basal leaves, the stem bearing a spike of small white flowers. There are 25 species, distributed through the northern hemisphere, 3 of which are North American. They usually have the leaves prettily reticulated with white veins. *G. repens*, the rattlesnake-plantain, is found in moist woods through northern Europe, Asia, and America.

goody-good, goody-goody (gůd'i-gůd, gůd'i-gůd'i), *a.* Same as *goody*[1].

Goethe used to exclaim of *goody-goody* persons, "Oh! if they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!" This was when he thought they wanted heartiness and nature.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 232.

His recorded answer to the life assurance official who talked *goody-goody* to him seems to me the result of a mistake on both sides. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 435.

goody-goodyism (gůd'i-gůd'i-izm), *n.* The condition or character of one who is goody-goody.

goodyship (gůd'i-ship), *n.* [< *goody*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.]

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 517.

googe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *gouge*.

googul (gö'gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian name for (*a*) several burseraceous gum-bearing trees, especially of the genus *Commiphora;* (*b*) gum; bdellium.

googwaruck (gög'war-uk), *n.* [Australian.] The mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird (*A. carunculata*) of Australia, a melliphagine bird of the genus *Anthochæra*.

gool[1] (göl), *n.* Same as *goold*, 2.

gool[2] (göl), *n.* [A var. of *gole*[2].] 1. A ditch.—2. A breach in a sea-wall or -bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide. *Crabb.*

goold (göld), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal variant of *gold*. Specifically—2†. The corn-marigold: same as *gold*, 6.

The winter *goolde* is sowen in this moone,
That loveth weet solute and gravel londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

With Roses dight and *Goolds* and Daffadillies.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 339.

gooldie (göl'di), *n.* A variant of *goldy*.

goolds (göldz), *n.* The plural of *goold*, 2, used as a singular in Great Britain. Also, corruptly, *guills*.

gool-french (göl'french), *n.* A corruption of *goldfinch*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

goom[1] (göm), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gum*[1]. [Still heard in the United States.]

goom[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *gome, gom;* < ME. *goom, gome,* < AS. *guma*, a man, = OS. *gumo*, sometimes *gomo* = OFries. *goma* (only in comp. *breidgoma*, bridegroom) = D. *-gom* (only in comp. *bruidegom*, bridegroom) = OHG. *gomo*, MHG. *gome, gume, gumme*, a man, G. *-gam* (in comp. *bräutigam*) = Icel. *gumi*, a man, = Sw. *-gum* (in comp. *brud-gum*) = Dan. *-gom* (in comp. *brud-gom*) = Goth. *guma*, a man; Teut. stem **guman-* = L. *homo* (*homon-, homin-*), OL. *hemo* (*hemon-*), a man: see *homage, homo, human*. A different word from *groom*[1], q. v.] A man.

Kynges & Erlea Echon
Thes were; & many another *goom*
Gret of astaat, & the beste,
Thea were at the Feste.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 166.

A scornful *gom*. *Middleton*, The Widow, i. 2.

goompain, goompana, goompinee (göm'pān, göm'pa-nä, göm'pi-nē), *n.* The *Odina Wodier*, an anacardiaceous tree of tropical India, the heavy wood of which is used for railroad-ties and other purposes. It also yields a gum which is used in cloth-printing and in medicine.

goonch (gönch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.; cf. Hind. *guncha*, a bud, blossom?] A Hindu name for the seeds of the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*. See *Abrus*.

goor (gör), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *gur* (palatal *r*).] 1. The East Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, a kind of coarse or half-made sugar. Also called *jaggery*.—2. Same as *dzigetai*.

gooral (gö'ral), *n.* Same as *goral*.

goora-nut (gö'rä-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Goorkha, Ghoorka (gör'kä), *n.* A member of the dominant race in the kingdom of Nepâl. The Goorkhas are of Hindu descent, and speak a Sanskritic dialect. They were driven out of Rajputana by the early Mohammedan invaders, and gradually approached Nepâl, which they conquered in 1768, after a long struggle. Some of the best troops in the Anglo-Indian army are recruited from the Goorkhas.

gooroo (gö'rö), *n.* An English spelling of *guru*.

goosander (gö-san'dėr), *n.* [Spelled *gossander* in Drayton; artificially formed, < *goose* + (*g*)*ander*, in imitation of NL. *merganser* (Gesner), < L. *mergus*, q. v., + *anser*, goose.] Same as *merganser*.

goose (gös), *n.*; pl. *geese* (gēs). [Early mod. E. also *gooce, gose*, Sc. *guse;* < ME. *goos, gos* (pl. *gees, ges*), < AS. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = D. *gans* = MLG. *gōs, gūs*, LG. *gos, gas, gaus* (pl. *gösc*) = OHG. *gans, cans*, MHG. G. *gans* = Icel. *gās* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = Goth. **gans* (not recorded, but inferred from the derived Sp. *ganso*, m., *gansa*, f.: see *ganza*) = L. *ans-er* (orig. **hans-er*) = Gr. *χήν* (orig. **χενς*?) = OBulg. *gąsi* = Slov. *gōs* = Serv. dim. *guska* = Bohem. *hus* = Pol. *gęś* = Little Russ. *hus* = Russ. *gusŭ* = Lith. *zansis, ząsis* = Lett. *zoss* = Skt. *hansa* (> Hind. *hans*), a goose. Ir. *goss* is of E. origin. The *-s* seems to be merely formative, the stem *gan-* appearing in the related words *gander* and *gannet*, q. v. As to the use of *goose* for a tailors' smoothing-iron, cf. G. *gans*, a lump of melted iron, the term being used like the equiv. E. *pig* and *sow;* the equiv. F. *gueuse* (whence appar. Sw. *gös*, or perhaps < Sw. *gös*?) is a different word. Ill-judged attempts have been made to derive *goose*, in the sense of 'a silly person,' from another source, on the ground that the popular notion as to the stupidity of the bird is erroneous, "it being only ignorance of the darkest hue that ventures to portray the goose as deficient in sagacity or intelligence" (Cornhill Mag., VIII. 203); but popular notions are often based on ignorance. Hence *gooseling, gosling, goshawk*.] 1. Any bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, of which there are about 40 species of several genera, as well as different varieties of the domesticated bird. See phrases below. Geese are technically distinguished from swans and from ducks by the combination of feathered lores, reticulate tarsi, stout bill high at the base, and simple hind toe. The neck is shorter than in swans, and usually longer than in ducks; the sexes are usually similar, contrary to the rule among ducks. Geese stand higher and walk better than ducks; as a rule they are less decidedly aquatic and more herbivorous, the cæca being more highly developed in consequence. Geese have a peculiar cry or call known as *honking*, and also utter a hissing sound. The flesh of most geese is highly esteemed. The tame goose in all its varieties is supposed to be descended from the grayiag or common wild goose of Europe, *A. ferus;* but some other related species may have contributed to the domestic stock. The pure-white variety is entirely artificial, and not related to the snow-geese of the genus *Chen*. The male of the goose is called *gander*, and the young of either sex *gosling*.

The tame *gese* . . . be heuy in fleinge, gredi at their mete, & diligent to theyr rest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

We say in English, As wise as a *gooce*, or as wise aa her mother's aperen string.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 118.

Observing from the *goose* on the table, and the audit-ale which was circling in the loving cup, that it was a feast.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, p. 251.

The *goose* is worshipped in Ceylon.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization, p. 183.

2. A silly, foolish person; a simpleton: in allusion to the supposed stupidity of the domestic goose, inferred from its somewhat clumsy appearance and motions.

A puny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble *goose*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

Lady P. [to Hotspur]. Go, ye giddy *goose*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Called herself a little *goose* in the simplest manner possible. *Thackeray.*

Some people thought him a *goose*, and some only a bore.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, xli.

3. A tailors' smoothing-iron: so called from the resemblance of its handle to the neck of a goose.

Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

You
Will carry your *goose* about you still, your planing-iron!
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 2.

They had an ancient *goose;* it was an heirloom
From some remoter tailor of our race.
O. W. Holmes, Evening, by a Tailor.

4. A game of chance formerly common in England. It was played on a card divided into small compartments numbered from 1 to 62, arranged in a spiral figure

around a central open space, on which, at the beginning of the game, the stakes were laid, and during the game any forfeits paid. It was played by two or more persons with two dice, and the numbers that turned up to each designated the number of the compartment by which he might advance his mark or counter. It was called the game of *goose* because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose was depicted on the card, and, if the throw of the dice carried the counter of the player on a goose, he might move forward double the actual number thrown. *Strutt.*

The twelve good rules, the royal game of *goose*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 232.

5. A piece used in the game of fox and geese.

To play this game [fox and geese] there are seventeen pieces, called *geese*, . . . and the fox in the middle. . . . The business of the game is to shut the fox up, so that he cannot move. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 418.

African goose, a pure-bred variety of the goose, with a large horny knob at the base of the beak and a dewlap beneath the lower mandible. The general color is gray, darker above than beneath the body. The beak and the knob are black, and the shanks of a deep-orange color. —**Ammer-goose.** See *ember-goose*.—**Bald goose** the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*.—**Bar-goose.** Same as *barnacle*, 1. [Essex, Eng.]—**Bar-headed goose**, *Anser indicus*, an Asiatic species.—**Bass-goose, solan-goose**, names of the gannet, *Sula bassana*.—**Bay-goose**, the common wild or gray goose. [Texas, U. S.]—**Black goose**, the brent-goose. [Essex, Eng.]—**Blue** or **blue-winged goose**, or **blue snow-goose**, *Anser* or *Chen cærulescens*, a North American goose closely related to the snow-goose, and by some considered specifically identical, but having a variegated plumage in which bluish gray is contrasted with white. Also called *blue wavey*.—**Bremen goose.** Same as *Embden goose*.—**Canada goose**, *Bernicla canadensis*, the common wild goose of North America, gray with black head, neck, feet, and tail, and large white cheek-patches and tail-coverts. See cut under *Bernicla*. —**Chinese goose**, a goose (*Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*) somewhat resembling a swan in form, often seen in domestication. It is a native of China and other Asiatic countries. There are two kinds, the *brown* and the *white*. The variety is distinguished by a curious hump at the base of the beak. See cut under *Cygnopsis*.—**Clatter-goose**, the brent-goose: so called from its noisiness. [East Lothian.]—**Common gray** or **wild goose.** (*a*) The Canada goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. [U. S.] Also called *bay-goose, bustard, black-headed goose, Canada brent, cravat-goose, honker*, and *reef-goose*. (*b*) The European graylag-goose.—**Corn-goose.** Same as *bean-goose*. [Local, Eng.] —**Egyptian goose**, a species of the genus *Chenolopex*.—**Embden goose**, a fine variety of domestic goose with pure-white plumage and orange beak and legs.—**Emperor goose.** See *emperor*.—**Eskimo goose**, Hutchins's goose. *Sir John Richardson*.—**Flight-goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon*. [Maine, U. S.]—**Fox and geese.** See *fox*[1].—**Gambo goose**, a kind of spur-winged goose, *Plectropterus gambrensis*.—**Graylag-goose.** See *graylag*.—**Guinea goose**, the Chinese goose or swan-goose: a misnomer.—**Horra goose**, the brent-goose: so called from the numbers that frequent Horra Sound. *Yarrell*. Also *Horie goose*. [Shetland isles.]—**Hutchins's goose**, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, a North American goose closely resembling the Canada goose, but smaller and with fewer tail-feathers. Also called *piskashish* and *goose-brant*.—**Lag-goose**, the graylag (which see).—**Laughing goose**, the white-fronted goose: so called from the conformation of the beak, which suggests grinning.—**Lesser Canada** or **little wild goose**, Hutchins's goose.—**Links goose**, the common sheldrake, which frequents the links or sandy places. [Orkney islands.]—**Mexican goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull*. [Newport, R. I., U. S.]—**Mother Carey's goose**, the great black petrel or giant fulmar of the Pacific. See *petrel*.—**Painted goose**, the emperor goose: so called from Pallas's name of the bird, *Anser pictus*.—**Pink-footed goose**, *Anser brachyrhynchus*, a European species: a book-name.—**Quink goose**, the brent-goose. *C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Red goose**, the snow-goose: so called from the color of the bill and feet. *Alex. Wilson*, 1814. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Sebastopol goose**, a curious variety of domestic goose, many of the feathers of which are curled and spirally twisted.—**Skeel goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*. *C. Swainson*. [Scotland.]—**Sly goose**, the common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*: so called from its craftiness. [Orkney islands.] —**Solan-goose.** See *bass-goose*.—**Sound on the goose**, orthodox as to opinions and sentiments; on the popular side of a political, moral, or social discussion. [Slang, U. S.]

To seek for political flaws is no use;
His opponents will find he is *sound on the goose*.
Providence Journal, June 18, 1857.

Spectacled goose, the gannet or channel-goose: from the appearance of the bare lores. [Local, British.]—**Spur-winged goose**, one of several geese of the genus *Plectropterus*.—**Texas goose**, the snow-goose. *G. Trumbull*. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**The goose hangs high** [a slang phrase, said to have been orig. "the goose *honks* high," i. e., it cries (and flies) high: wild geese fly higher when the weather is fine or promises to be fine], the prospects are bright; everything is favorable.—**To cook one's goose.** See *cook*[1].—**Tortoise-shell goose**, the European white-fronted goose: so called from the speckled belly. [Ireland.] —**Toulouse goose**, one of the largest and best varieties of the domestic goose, with the plumage of the upper parts in different shades of grayish-brown, and the under parts white. The legs and beak are of a dull-salmon color.—**Wavey** or **wavy goose.** Same as *wavey*.—**White brent-goose**, the snow-goose. [Western U. S.]—**White-cheeked goose**, a goose with white cheeks, as most species of the genus *Bernicla* which are common in North America; a cravat-goose; specifically, *B. leucoparia*.—**White-faced goose**, the white-fronted goose. [British.] —**White-fronted goose**, a goose which has the base of the bill of the adult surrounded by white, as *A. albifrons* of Europe, or the very similar *A. gambeli* of North America.—**White-headed goose**, the blue goose.—**Wild-goose chase.** See *chase*[1].—**Winter goose**, Hutchins's goose. *J. J. Audubon*. [Maine, U. S.]—**Yellow-legged goose**, the American white-fronted goose. [San Diego, California, U. S.] (See also *barnacle-goose, bean-goose, brent-goose, channel-goose, cravat-goose, ember-goose, fen-goose, kelp-goose, marsh-goose, mud-goose, prairie-goose, rain-goose, reef-goose, snow-goose, swan-goose, tree-goose, upland-goose, ware-goose*.)

goose (gös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goosed*, ppr. *goosing*. [< *goose*, *n.*] To hiss at; hiss down; condemn by hissing. [Slang.]

He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it.
Dickens, Hard Times, vi.

goose-arse (gös'ärs), *n.* A low, sharp-sterned, schooner-rigged vessel, used in and about the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

goosebeak (gös'bēk), *n.* A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.

gooseberry (gös'- or göz'ber*ꟳ*i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *gooseberrie, gosberie;* not found earlier than 1570 (Levins); < *goose* + *berry*[1]; prob. so called according to the common custom of naming plants, often without any obvious reason, after familiar birds and beasts; cf. *goosebill, goose-corn, goosefoot, goosegog, goose-grass, goose-tansy, goosetongue, duckweed, crow-foot, crowberry, cowberry, cow-grass, cow-pea*, etc. In another view, there is an allusion to the rough bristly surface of the berry, the comparison being similar to that in *goose-flesh, goose-skin*. According to Skeat, *gooseberry* is prob. an accom. of an assumed **grosceberry*, < **grose*, represented by E. dial. *groser*, Sc. *grosert, grossart, groset, grozet* (see *groser*), + *berry*[1]. There is no evidence to support the conjecture that *gooseberry* is an accom. of an assumed **gossberry*, < *goss*, a dial. form of *gorse* (in allusion to the bristly hairs of the fruit, or to the prickles on the bush itself; cf. the G. name *stachelbeere*, lit. 'prickleberry'), + *berry*[1].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *gooseberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry or fruit of a plant of the genus *Ribes*, or the plant itself; in *bot.*, a general term for the species of the genus *Ribes* which belong to the section *Grossularia*, as the name *currant* is applied to those of the section *Ribesia*. They are thorny or prickly shrubs, and the fruit is usually hairy. The common cultivated gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*, bearing the fruit of the same name, is a native of Europe and Asia. It is cultivated extensively in northern Europe, but succeeds only moderately in America; and many varieties have been produced, the fruit differing in size, color, and quality, as well as in hairiness. The wild gooseberries of North America include several species, the fruit of which is rarely eaten.

All the other gifts appertinent to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a *gooseberry*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2†. A silly person; a goosecap. *Goldsmith*.—**American gooseberry**, of Jamsica, the *Heterotrichum niveum*, a melastomaceous shrub bearing a black hairy berry.—**Barbados** or **West Indian gooseberry**, the *Pereskia aculeata*, a cactaceous shrub bearing an edible berry. —**Cape gooseberry**, the *Physalis Peruviana*, a native of tropical America, cultivated in India and elsewhere for the fruit, which is sometimes made into a preserve.—**Gooseberry fruit-worm.** See *fruit-worm*.—**Old gooseberry**, a phrase of no definite meaning, used in humorous emphasis or comparison, and probably originating as a substitute for a profane expression: as, to play *old gooseberry* (that is, to play the devil, to create great confusion); to lay on like *old gooseberry*. [Slang.]

She took to drinking, left off working, sold the furniture, pawned the clothes, and played *old gooseberry*.
Dickens.

You should have a tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail . . . and lay on like *old gooseberry*.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, lxii.

Otahelte gooseberry, the *Phyllanthus distichus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Java, cultivated in the tropics, its acid fruit being used for pickling.—**To play gooseberry**, to accompany other persons, as lovers, for the sake of propriety. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Relating to or made of gooseberries: as, *gooseberry* wine.—**Gooseberry fool**, an old English dish made of pounded gooseberries and cream. See *fool*[2], 2.—**Gooseberry wine**, a kind of wine made in Great Britain from gooseberries. It is of pleasant flavor when properly prepared.

gooseberry-moth (gös'ber*ꟳ*i-môth), *n.* Same as *magpie-moth*.

goosebill†, *n.* Same as *goose-grass*, 1.

goose-bird (gös'bėrd), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. [Local, New England.]

goose-brant (gös'brant), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose*. *J. P. Leach*. [U. S.]

goosecap†, (gös'kap), *n.* [< *goose* + *cap*, taken for 'head.' Cf. *madcap*.] A silly person.

Some of them prove such *goose-caps* by going thither, that they leave themselves no more feathers on their backs than a goose hath when she is plucked.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 94).

Not take me into a bond! as good as yon shall, goodman *goosecap*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

goose-corn (gös'kôrn), *n.* A species of rush, *Juncus squarrosus*.

goose-egg (gös'eg), *n.* In athletic and other contests, a zero, indicating a miss or failure to score: from the resemblance of the zero-mark 0 to an egg: called in Great Britain a *duck's-egg*, and in the United States sometimes a *round O*.

The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable *goose eggs* in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday. *New York Times*, July, 1886.

goose-fish (gös'fish), *n.* The fishing-frog or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Local, New England.]

goose-flesh (gös'flesh), *n.* [< ME. *goseflesche;* < *goose* + *flesh*.] A rough condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, caused by the contraction of the erector muscles of the superficial hairs (arrectores pilorum), and induced by cold, fear, and other exciting causes. Also called *goose-skin* (and in New Latin *cutis anserina*). See *horripilation*.

goosefoot (gös'fût), *n.* **1.** A plant of some species of the genus *Chenopodium:* so called from the shape of the leaves.—**2.** The formation of the facial nerve in spreading into a leash of nerves in three principal divisions after its exit from the stylomastoid foramen: translating the technical term *pes anserinus*.—**Sea-goosefoot**, the *Sueda maritima*, a fleshy chenopodiaceous plant of salt marshes.

goose-footed (gös'fût*ꟳ*ed), *a.* Web-footed: applied, for example, to the otter.

goosegog (gös'gog), *n.* A gooseberry. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-grass (gös'gràs), *n.* **1.** Cleavers, a species of bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*.—**2.** The silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.—**3.** The darnel, *Bromus mollis*.—**4.** The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare*.

goose-green (gös'grēn), *a.* or *n.* Of a yellowish-green hue like that of a young goose, or the hue itself.

A delicate ballad o' the ferret and the coney, . . .
Another of *goose-green* starch, and the devil.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

goose-gull (gös'gul), *n.* See *gull*[2].

goose-hawk† (gös'hâk), *n.* See *goshawk*.

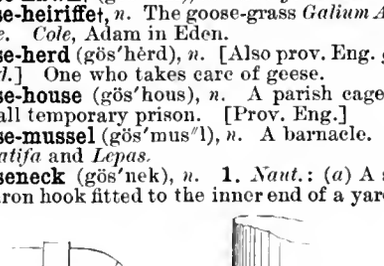
goose-heiriffe†, *n.* The goose-grass *Galium Aparine*. *Cole*, Adam in Eden.

goose-herd (gös'hėrd), *n.* [Also prov. Eng. *gozzerd*.] One who takes care of geese.

goose-house (gös'hous), *n.* A parish cage, or small temporary prison. [Prov. Eng.]

goose-mussel (gös'mus*ꟳ*l), *n.* A barnacle. See *Anatifa* and *Lepas*.

gooseneck (gös'nek), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A sort of iron hook fitted to the inner end of a yard or



Gooseneck of a Spanker-boom.

boom, for temporary attachment to a clamp of iron or an eye-bolt. (*b*) A davit.—**2.** In *mach.*, a pipe shaped like the letter S; a flexible coupling.

A conducting tube, called a *goose-neck*, which it resembled in shape, placed on the mouth of the tubing at the top of the [flowing] well, conducted the oil to the wooden receiving tanks. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 165.

3. A nozle with a universal joint used on a fire-engine stand-pipe.—**Quarter-turn gooseneck**, a pipe-coupling with a bend of 90°, used to connect a nozle with a discharge-pipe.

goose-pimples (gös'pim*ꟳ*plz), *n. pl.* The pimples of goose-flesh.

goose-quill (gös'kwil), *n.* One of the large feathers or quills of the goose, the barrels of which are cut to make writing-pens.

goosery (gö'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gooseries* (-iz). [< *goose* + *-ery*.] **1.** A place for the keeping of geese.—**2.** Silliness or stupidity like that attributed to the goose.

There will not want divers plaine and solid men . . . who will soone look through and through both the lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Babarian, and the finicall *goosery* of your neat Sermon-actor.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

goose-skin (gös'skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a goose.—**2.** A kind of thin soft leather resembling the "chicken-skin" used for gloves in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The ladies [at the hunt of Easter Monday, 1826] all wore a *goose-skin* underdress. *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 461.

3. Same as *goose-flesh*.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii.

goose-step (gös'step), *n.* *Milit.*, the marking of time by raising the feet alternately without making progress. [Eng.]

goose-tansy (gös'tan″zi), *n.* Silverweed. Also called *goose-grass*. [North. Eng.]

goosetongue (gös'tung), *n.* The sneezewort, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

goose-winged (gös'wingd), *a.* *Naut.*: (*a*) Having, as a course or topsail, only one clue set, the middle of the sail and the other clue being securely furled. (*b*) Having, as a fore-and-aft rigged vessel running before the wind, the foresail set on one side and the mainsail on the other: an epithet applied also to the sails. Also *wing-and-wing*.

goosey-gander (gö'si-gan'dėr), *n.* [< *goosey*, dim. of *goose*, + *gander*. Cf. the "Mother Goose" rime, "*Gooscy, gooscy, gander*, whither dost thou wander?" etc.] 1. A childish term for *goose* or *gander*.—2. A blockhead. [Colloq.]

That *goosey-gander* Alwright. *Macmillan's Mag.*

goot†, *n.* A Middle English form of *goat*. *Chaucer*.

gootoo (gö'tö), *n.* [Jamaica negro speech.] One of two species of fish found on the coast of Jamaica. One, the edible gootoo, is a species of *Scarus;* the other, the sand-gootoo, a species of *Tetraodon*.

go-out (gō'out), *n.* Same as *gout*[2], 3.

gope (gōp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goped*, ppr. *goping*. [Cf. Icel. *gopi*, a vain person. See *goppish*.] 1. To talk loud.—2. To snatch or grasp.

gopher (gō'fėr), *n.* [A partly phonetic spelling (prop. *gofer*, as in another sense: see *gofer*) of F. *gaufre*, a gopher, a name applied among the French settlers in America to any small burrowing animal, so called from its honeycombing the earth, being a particular use of *gaufre*, a honeycomb, a waffle, formerly *gauffre, goffre*, > E. *gauffer, goffer*, crimp, etc.: see *goffer*, and *wafer, waffle*.] 1. One of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, sundry species of the rodent family *Geomyidæ* and genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See these words, and cut under *Geomyidæ*.—2. One of the spermophiles, burrowing squirrels, or ground-squirrels of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, and genera *Cynomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*. The animals of the genus *Cynomys* are prairie-dogs. (See *prairie-dog*.) The spermophiles are of numerous species in the western United States and Territories, such as *S. 13-lineatus, S. franklini, S. richardsoni*, etc. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

3. The *Testudo* (or *Xerobates*) *carolina*, a tortoise from 12 to 15 inches long, of gregarious nocturnal and fossorial habits, abundant in the southern Atlantic States. The burrows are dug to the depth of several feet. These tortoises lay eggs about as large as those of pigeons in hollows at the mouth of the burrow.

4. A snake, *Spilotes couperi*. Also called *gopher-snake*.—5. In some parts of the southern United States, a plow.—6. A kind of waffle. See *gofer*.

gopher (gō'fėr), *v. i.* [< *gopher*, *n.*] In *mining*, to begin or carry on mining operations at haphazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes*. [Pacific States.]

gopher-man (gō'fėr-man), *n.* A safe-blower. [Thieves' slang.]

gopher-root (gō'fėr-röt), *n.* A low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

gopher-snake (gō'fėr-snāk), *n.* Same as *gopher*, 4.

Spilotes couperi, inhabiting the Gulf states and Georgia, . . . is of a deep black, shading into yellow on the throat. It is known by the negroes as the Indigo- or *gopher-snake*, . . . sometimes reaching the enormous length of ten feet.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 367.

gopher-wood (gō'fėr-wůd), *n.* [< Heb. *gōpher*, a kind of wood not identified, + E. *wood*[1].] 1. A kind of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark, according to the account in Genesis, but whether cypress, pine, or other wood is a point not settled.

Make thee an ark of *gopher wood*. Gen. vi. 14.

2. The yellow-wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, of the United States.

goppish (gop'ish), *a.* [Appar. < *gope* + *-ish*[1].] Proud; pettish. *Ray*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

gopura (gō'pö-rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, especially in the south, a pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple. Also *gopuram*.

The oblong raths were halls or porticos with the Buddhists, and became the *gopuras* or gateways which are frequently — indeed generally — more important parts of Dravidian temples than the vimanas themselves.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 332.

goracco (gō-rak'ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] Tobacco prepared with aromatics in the form of paste, smoked in hookahs by the natives of western India.

goral (gō'ral), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope, *Antilope* or *Nemorhædus goral*, inhabiting the Himalaya mountains. It has short, conical, inclined, recurved horns, and short fur of a grayish-brown color minutely dotted with black, the cheeks, chin, and upper part of the throat being white. The goat-antelope of Japan is similar. Also *gooral*.

Goral, or Goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*).

goramy, gourami (gō'-, gö'rą-mi), *n.* [Javanese.] A fish of the genus *Osphromenus* (*O. olfax*) and of the family *Anabantidæ* or *Labyrinthibranchidæ*. It is a native of China and the Malay archipelago, but introduced into Mauritius, the West Indies, and Cayenne, where it has multiplied rapidly. Its flesh is of excellent quality and flavor; in Java it is kept in jars and fattened on water-plants. It is deep in proportion to its length, and the dorsal and anal fins have numerous short spines, while the first ray of the ventral is protracted into a filament of extraordinary length. It is one of the few fishes that build nests, which it does by interweaving the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.

gorbellied† (gôr'bel″id), *a.* [< *gorbelly* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *gorrel-bellied*.] Big-bellied.

1 *Trav.* O, we are undone, both we and ours, for ever.
Fal. Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves; are ye undone?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

O 'tis an unconscionable vast *gorbellied* Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

gorbelly† (gôr'bel″i), *n.* [= Sw. dial. *gårbäly*, a fat paunch; < E. *gore*[1], ME. *gore, gorre*, filth, dirt (= Sw. dial. *går*, Sw. *gorr*, dirt, the contents of the intestines: see *gore*[1]), + *belly* (= Sw. *bälg*).] A prominent belly; also, a person having a big belly.

The belching *gor-belly* hath well nigh killed me.
A. Brewer, Lingua.

gorbuscha (gôr'bůsh-ä), *n.* A kind of salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. Also *garbusa*.

gorce† (gôrs), *n.* [< AF. *gorse*, OF. *gorge*, < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge*.] A pool of water to keep fish in; a weir. *Wright*.

gorcock (gôr'kok), *n.* [< *gor-* (origin obscure; supposed to be orig. *gorse*, but perhaps of Gael. origin: cf. Gael. *gorm*, a green or grassy plain, or *gort*, standing corn, a garden, a field?) + *cock*[1].] The Scotch moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also *garcock*.

The *gor-cock* nichering flew. *Hogg*, Witch of Fife.

gor-crow (gôr'krō), *n.* [Also *gore-crow*; < *gore*[1], filth, dirt, carrion (see *gore*[1]), + *crow*[2].] The common carrion-crow, *Corvus coronc*. Also *garcrow*.

It was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow*. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Carrion Crow.

The black blood-ravèn and the hooded *gore-crow* sang amang yere branches.
Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 283.

gord†, *n.* Same as *gourd*.

Gordiacea (gôr-di-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius*, q. v., + *-acea*.] Same as *Gordiidæ*. *Siebold*, 1843.

gordiacean (gôr-di-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gordiacea* or *Gordiidæ*.

II. *n.* A gordian or hairworm.

gordiaceous (gôr-di-ā'shius), *a.* Same as *gordiacean*.

Gordiadæ (gôr-dī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gordiidæ*.

Gordian (gôr'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Gordius*, a. (*nodus Gordius*, the Gordian knot), < *Gordius*, < Gr. Γόρδιος, a king of Phrygia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia (father of Midas, called by some the first king), or to an inextricable knot tied by him.—**Gordian knot.** (*a*) In *Gr. legend*, a knot tied by Gordius in the cord that connected the pole and the yoke of the ox-cart in which he was riding when he or his son Midas was chosen king of Phrygia. It was so intricate as to defy all attempts to untie it; and the oracle of the temple in which the cart was preserved declared that whoever should succeed in undoing it would become master of Asia. Alexander of Macedon solved the difficulty by cutting the knot with his sword, and the oracle was fulfilled. Hence the phrase is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to *cut the Gordian knot*, or *the knot*, is to overcome a difficulty in a bold, trenchant, or violent way.

Sin and shame are ever tied together
With *gordian knots*, of such a strong thread spun,
They cannot without violence be undone.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 4.

The *knot* which you thought a *Gordian* one will untie itself before you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 286.

(*b*) In *her.*, a name sometimes given to the Navarre knot, or the figure of interlinked chains which forms the bearing of the kings of Navarre.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1†. A complication; a Gordian knot.

An insolent,
To cut a *gordian* when he could not loose it.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, iv. 1.

My title
Needs not your school-defences, but my sword,
With which the *gordian* of your sophistry
Being cut, shall shew th' imposture.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

2. [< *Gordius* + *-an*.] A hairworm; one of the *Gordiidæ*.

gordian (gôr'di-an), *v. t.* [< *Gordian*, *a.*, in allusion to the *Gordian knot*.] To tie or bind up; knot. [Only in the following passage.]

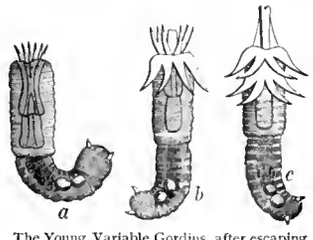
Locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
Keats, Endymion, i.

gordii, *n.* Plural of *gordius*, 2.

Gordiidæ (gôr-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematoid worms; the hairworms. They have an elongated filiform body with a ventral cord and without oral papillæ, the mouth and anterior part of the alimentary canal obliterated in the adult, the paired ovaries and testes opening with the anus near the posterior end of the body; the tail of the male is forked, without spicules. Also *Gordiadæ, Gordiacea*.

In the young stage they live in the body cavity of predatory insects, and are provided with a mouth. At the pairing time they pass into the water, where they become sexually mature. The embryos, which are provided with a circle of spines, bore through the egg membrane, migrate into insect larvæ, and there encyst. Water beetles and other predatory aquatic insects eat . . . the encysted young forms, which then develop in the body cavity of their new and larger host to young *Gordiidæ*.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 356.

Gordius (gôr'di-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Gordius* (sc. *nodus*), the Gordian knot, in allusion to the complex knots into which these animals twist themselves: see *Gordian*.] 1. The typical genus of threadworms of the family *Gordiidæ;* the hairworms or hair-eels. A common species is called *G. aquaticus*. These creatures are so slender that they are popularly supposed to be animated horse-hairs, or to be produced from horse-hairs which fall into the water.



The Young Variable Gordius, after escaping from the egg, highly magnified.

a, the worm beginning to protrude the oral apparatus; *b*, the first circle of hooklets bordering the collar reflected, and protrusion of the second circle of hooklets and the style; *c*, complete protrusion of both circles of booklets and the style. (After Leidy.)

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gordii* (-ī).] A species or an individual of the genus *Gordius;* a gordian.

Gordonia (gôr-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after James *Gordon*, a London nurseryman of the 18th century.] A ternstrœmiaceous genus, of two species, very ornamental evergreen shrubs or small trees of the southern United States, with large white flowers. The loblolly bay, *G. Lasianthus*, is found near the coast from Virginia to the Mississippi, and its light, soft, reddish wood

Flower of *Gordonia pubescens*.

is used to some extent in cabinet-work. *G. pubescens* (also known as *Franklinia*), originally from near the Altamaha river, Georgia, is now known only in cultivation.

gore[1] (gōr), *n.* [< ME. *gore, gorre*, mud, filth, < AS. *gōr*, dung, dirt, = OHG. MHG. *gor*, mud, = Icel. Norw. ODan. *gor*, gore, the cud in animals, the chyme in men, = Sw. *gorr*, dirt, matter, pus, Sw. dial. *gār*, dirt, the contents of the intestines (cf. D. *goor*, dirty, nasty, rusty, sour, etc.); prob. akin to Icel. *görn*, pl. *garnar, garnir*, guts, and further to E. *yarn*, L. *hira*, gut, *hernia*, hernia, Gr. *χορδή*, a string of gut, a cord: see *yarn, hernia, chord, cord*[1].] 1. Dirt; mud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Blood that is shed or drawn from the body; thick or clotted blood.

They will be all on a *gore* of blood, most sad and grievous to behold.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 175.

Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with *gore*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 264.

gore[2] (gōr), *n.* [Formerly also *goar;* = Sc. *gair, gare*, < ME. *gore, gare*, a gore of cloth, also a garment, < AS. *gāra*, a projecting point of land, = OFries. *gāre*, a gore of cloth, a garment, = D. *geer*, a gusset, gore, = MLG. *gere*, a point of land, a gusset, = OHG. *gēro*, MHG. *gēre*, a wedge-shaped piece of cloth, a promontory, G. *gehre*, a wedge, a gusset, gore, = Icel. *geiri* = Norw. *geire* = ODan. *gere*, a gore of cloth or of land, < AS. *gār*, etc., a spear: see *gar*[1]; cf. *gar*[2], *v.*] 1. A relatively long and narrow triangular strip or slip; a projecting point. Specifically—2. A triangular piece or tapering strip of land. A gore is often a small tract which, commonly by error in description of the boundaries or in their location in surveying, fails to be included in the possession, maps, or muniments of two or more tracts, or either of them, which would otherwise be adjacent. Gores may also be produced by various other exigencies in the surveying or division of land, as the diagonal crossing of streets in a city, the divisional lines or variations of soil on a farm, etc.

I wasn't born in any town whatever, but in what New Englanders call a *gore*, a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.
G. W. Seore, Forest Runes, p. vii.

Corners of the fields which, from their shape, could not be cut up into the usual acre or half-acre strips, were sometimes divided into tapering strips pointed at one end, and called "*gores*," or "gored acres."
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 6.

3. In Maine and Vermont, and formerly in Massachusetts, an unorganized and thinly settled subdivision of a county.—4. A triangular piece or strip of material inserted to make something, as a garment or a sail, wider in one part than in another; especially, in *dressmaking*, a long triangle introduced to make a skirt wider at the bottom or hem than at the waist. See *goring*.

The balloon shall consist of a specific number of *gores*, or sections. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 138.

5†. A part of the dress; hence, the dress itself; a garment.

An elf-quene shal my lemman be,
And slepe under my *goore*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 78.

6. An angular plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to the frames.—7. In *her.*, a charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse-point. Also called *gusset*.—**Under gore**†, under the clothing; inwardly.

Geynest *under gore* [=fairest of form],
Herkne to my roun.
Alisoun (Lyric Songs), l. 37.

Glad *under gore*. *Wright*, Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

gore[2] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [< *gore*[2], *n.*] 1. To shape like a gore; cut or treat so as to form a gore.—2. To furnish with a gore or gores, as a dress-skirt or a sail.

gore[3] (gōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gored*, ppr. *goring*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and perhaps formed directly from *gore*[2], a projecting point, and only ult. < AS. *gār*, early ME. *gar*, a spear: see *gore*[2], *gar*[1].] 1. To pierce; penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear or a horn; wound deeply.

If an ox *gore* a man or a woman, that they die.
Ex. xxi. 28.

Doth any hid sin *gore* your conscience?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

He's like Giles Heathertap's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and *gore*.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

2†. To scoop; dig. *Davies*.

Mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth *geared* out of the hollow valleys. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix., Ded.

goré (gō-rā′), *a.* [< *gore*[2] + *-é*.] In *her.*, same as *gored*.

gorebill (gōr′bil), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; < *gore*[2], ult. AS. *gār*, a spear, + *bill*[1].] The garfish. [Local, Eng.]

gored (gōrd), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Composed of convex curves larger than in invected. (*b*) Bounded by a line as in (*a*). Also *goared, goré, gory*.—**Fease gored.** Same as *fesse arrondi*. See *fesse*.

gore-strake (gōr′strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, a strake which does not reach as far as the stern or atern-post.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* [< ME. *gorge*, the throat, < OF. *gorge*, the throat, gullet, F. *gorge*, the throat, a narrow pass, a gorge, = Pr. *gorga, gorja* = Sp. Pg. *gorja* = It. *gorga, gorgia*, the throat, gullet (ML. *gorgia*, the throat, a narrow pass, ML. *gorga, gurga*, a whirlpool), < L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, an abyss. Cf. L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Skt. *gargara*, a whirlpool, a redupl. form < √ *gar*, swallow. Cf. *gargle*[1], *gargoyle, gurgle*, etc.] 1. The throat; the gullet.

He with him closd, and, having mightie hnld
Upon his throte, did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him downe to ground he cast.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

They haue certaine Sea-Crowes or Cormoranta, wherewith they fish, tying their *gorges* that they cannot swallow the fishes which they take. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

The golden *gorge* of dragons spouted forth
A flood of fountain-foam.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Hence—2. That which is swallowed or is provided for swallowing; the material of a meal.

What though? because the Vultars had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge?*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. The act of gorging; inordinate eating; a heavy meal: as, to indulge in a *gorge* after long abstinence. [Colloq.]—4. A jam; a mass which chokes up a passago: as, a *gorge* of logs in a river; an ice-*gorge*.—5. A feeling of disgust, indignation, resentment, or the like: from the sympathetic influence of such emotions, when extreme in degree, upon the muscles of the throat.

So insolent and mutinous a request would have been enough to have roused the *gorge* of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 443.

6. In *arch.*: (*a*) The narrow part of the Tuscan and Roman Doric capitals, between the astragal above the shaft of the column and the echinus; the necking or hypophyge. It is found also in some provincial Greek Doric, as at Pæstum. See cut under *column*. (*b*) A cavetto or hollow molding.—7. A narrow passage between steep rocky walls; a ravine or defile with precipitous sides.

Downward from his mountain *gorge*
Stept the long-hair'd long-bearded solitary.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. The entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See cut under *bastion*.—9. In *masonry*, a little channel or up-cut on the lower side of the coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.—10. The groove in the circumference of a pulley.—11†. A pitcher of earthenware or stoneware. Also *george*.

In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight established a manufactory of earthenware known under the name of white *gorges*.
Faulkner, Hist. Acct. of the Parish of Fulham (Marryat).

To bear full gorge†, in *falconry*, said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure. *Nares*.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, she *beares full gorge*.
T. Watson, Sonnets, xlvii.

To have the gorge rise, to be filled with disgust or indignation.

Now how abhorred my imagination is; my *gorge rises* at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

And now at last our *gorge was risen* and our hearts in tumult. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxx.

To heave the gorge, to retch, as from nausea or disgust; hence, to take a strong dislike.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to *heave the gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=Syn. 7. *Ravine, Defile.* See *valley*.

gorge (gôrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gorged*, ppr. *gorging*. [< ME. *gorgen*, intr., gorge, < OF. (also F.) *gorger*, devour greedily, < *gorge*, the gullet: see *gorge, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To swallow; especially, to swallow with greediness or by gulps.

So it be eaten with a reformed mouth, with sobriety, and humbleness; not *gorged* in with gluttony or greedliess.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Yon must fish for him [trout] with a strong line, and not a little hook; and let him have time to *gorge* your hook, for he does not usually forsake it, as he oft will in the day-fishing. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 117.

Hence—2. To glut; fill the throat or stomach of; satiate.

He *gorged* himself habitually at table, which made him bilious, and gave him a dim and bleared eye and flabby cheeks. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, i.

That old man, now lord of the broad estate and the Hall,
Dropt off *gorged* from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 5.

II. *intrans.* To feed greedily; stuff one's self.

He saw the lean dogs beneath the wall
Hold o'er the dead their carnival,
Gorging and growling o'er carcass and limb.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvi.

gorgeauntt, *n.* [< F. *gorgeant*, ppr. of *gorger*, gorge: see *gorge, v.*] In *hunting*, a boar in the second year.

gorge-curtain (gôrj′kėr″tān), *n.* In *fort.*, the defensive wall of a gorge or entrance, as between the faces of a bastion, redoubt, etc. See cut under *bastion*.

The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtain* [were] splintered and shivered.
New York Tribune, April 19, 1862.

gorged (gôrjd), *a.* 1. Having a gorge or throat; throated. [Rare.]

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-height; the shrill-*gorg'd* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, bearing something around its neck; especially and more accurately, having a crown or coronet round its neck: as, a swan ducally *gorged*. Also *collared*.—3. Glutted; over-fed; stuffed.

As the full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 694.

gorge-hook (gôrj′hůk), *n.* A leaded fish-hook with two barbs, to the upper end of which a twisted wire is fastened. The small end of the wire is run into the mouth and through the whole body of the minnow used as bait, which is worked along the hook until the leaded part occupies the belly of the little fish.

gorgelet (gôrj′let), *n.* [< OF. *gorgelette*, dim. of *gorge*, throat: see *gorge, n.*, and cf. *gorget*.] Same as *gorget*, 4.

The exquisite *gorgelets* . . . of humming-birds.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 99.

gorgeous (gôr′jus), *a.* [Formerly also *gorgious;* with accom. term. *-eous*, < OF. *gorgias, gourgias*, gorgeous, gandy, flaunting, gallant, gay, fine; appar. from or connected with *gorgias*, a gorget, a ruff for the neck, < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge*. Cf. F. *se rengorger*, G. *sich brüsten*, lit. 'breast oneself,' bridle up, assume airs of importance.] 1. Sumptuously adorned; superbly showy; resplendent; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgeous* [*gorgiouse*, ed. 1551] and gallant sort, with three stories one over another. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Like *gorgeous* hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely room.
Drayton, Description of Elysium.

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the sun at midsummer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Inclined to splendor; given to gorgeousness.

His taste was *gorgeous*, but it still was taste.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 53.

=Syn. 1. Superb, brilliant, dazzling; rich, costly.

gorgeously (gôr′jus-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence; splendidly.

They will rule and apparel themselves *gorgeously*, and some of them far above their degrees, whether their husbands will or no. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Who can be more *gorgeously* and splendidly apparelled than the flowers of the field? *Sharp*, Works, IV. i.

gorgeousness (gôr′jus-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being gorgeous; splendor of dress, adornment, or decoration; magnificence.

It seem'd to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1661.

Its false appearance of richness and solidity, and flaunting *gorgeousness*, is in fact one of the charms of Indian jewelry, especially in an admiring but poor purchaser's eyes. *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, II. 24.

gorger[1]†, *n.* [ME. *gorger, gorgere*, < OF. *gorgiere, gorgere, gourgere* (= Pr. It. *gorgiera*), a gorget, wimple, also the throat; cf. *gorgier*, the throat; < *gorge*, the throat, the upper part of the breast: see *gorge, n.*, and cf. the dim. *gorgeret*.] 1. Same as *gorget*, 1.

Hya vyser and hya *gorgere*. *Richard Coer de Lion*, i. 521.

2. A gorget or wimple.

That other [dame] wyth a *gorger* watz gered ouer the swoyre [throat].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

The *gorger* or wimple is stated first to have appeared in Edward the First's reign, and an example is found on the monument of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster, who died in

1269. From the poem, however, it would seem that the *gorger* was confined to elderly ladies.
Sir F. Madden, quoted in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), notes, p. 82.

gorger[2] (gôr'jėr), *n.* [< *gorge* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *gorgeour*, a glutton.] One who or that which gorges; specifically (*naut.*), a big haul or heavy deck of fish.

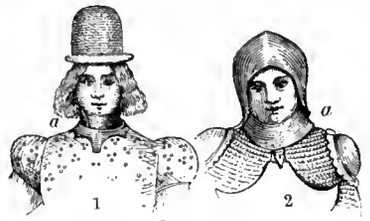
gorgeret (gôr'jėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *gorgeret, gorgieret*, m., *gorgerette*, f., a ruff, gorget, dim. of *gorgier, gorgere*, etc., a gorger: see *gorger*[1].] In *surg.*, same as *gorget*, 5.

And now, over the probe I pass a little *gorgeret:* . . . this has its blade directed upward.
Medical News, XLIX. 315.

gorgerette (gôr-jė-ret'), *n.* [OF., < *gorge*, throat: see *gorger*[1].] In *armor:* (*a*) Same as the standard of chain-mail. (*b*) A variety of the plate gorget of which the hausse-col was the latest form.

gorgerin (gôr'jėr-in), *n.* [< F. *gorgerin*, < *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.*, *gorger*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, the neck of a capital, or more commonly a feature forming the junction between the shaft and the capital; a necking.—2. A name for the gorget, plastron, or hausse-col—that is, for any piece of armor covering the throat; especially, a second thickness bolted upon the cuirass of tilting-armor at the throat.

gorget (gôr'jet), *n.* [< OF. *gorgette, gorgete*, the throat, F. dial. *gorgette*, a collar, a bib, dim. of *gorge*, the throat: see *gorge*, *n.* Cf. the earlier *gorger*[1].] 1. A piece of armor protecting the



Gorgets.
1, Hausse-col (*a*) attached to the brigandine, 15th century. 2, Hausse-col (*a*) worn over mail, early 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. When of chain-mail it usually formed part of the camail, and such a mail gorget remained in use even after the adoption of the breastplate of hammered steel. The plate gorget forms a part of the plastron in the armor of the fifteenth century. The latest form was the hausse-col. In later days it dwindled in size till it became the small badge of an officer on duty.

A shaft which some too lucky hand doth guide,
Piercing his *gorget*, brought him to his end.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Undo the visor's barred band,
Unfix the *gorget's* iron clasp,
And give him room for life to gasp!
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 22.

The *gorgets* [worn by North American Indians] consist of plates of shell having holes bored for suspension, being also elaborately carved and ornamented.
A. W. Buckland, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XVI. 156.

2. A variety of wimple in use in the fourteenth century. It was worn very tight and close.—3. An ornamental neck-band having a considerable breadth, especially in front.

Breeches and black gaiters, with coats open from the top button and showing a waistcoat, were worn [in 1788]; also a *gorget*, an indication of an officer being on duty.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 375.

4. In *ornith.*, a throat-patch in any way distinguished by the color or texture of the feathers. Also *gorgelet*.

Both races also possess brilliant plumage, with metallic crests or *gorgets*. *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 53.

5. In *surg.*, a grooved instrument used in operations for anal fistula and in lithotomy. It serves as a guide, and in some instances is furnished with a blade for cutting. Also *gorgeret*.

Gorgon.—Perseus and Medusa. Archaic metope from Selinous, Sicily.

gorgon (gôr'gon), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Gorgona, Gorgo(n-)*, < Gr. Γοργώ, < γοργός, grim, fierce, terrible.] **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, one of three sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, whose heads were covered with writhing serpents instead of hair, and the sight of whose terrific aspect turned the beholder to stone. Only Medusa was mortal, and she alone is meant when the Gorgon is mentioned singly.

What new *Gorgon's* head
Have you beheld, that you are all turn'd statues?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

Worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceived,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Here was the retreat of the *Gorgon*, with snaky tresses, turning all she looked upon into stone.
Sumner, White Slavery.

2. The head of Medusa, after she was killed by Perseus, placed on the shield of Pallas, and, according to the legend, still capable of petrifying beholders; hence, a representation of Medusa's head; a gorgoneion.

What was that snaky-headed *Gorgon* shield,
That wise Minerva wore? *Milton*, Comus, l. 447.

As if the dire goddess that presides over it [war], with her murderous spear in her hand and her *gorgon* at her breast, was a coquette to be flirted with.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

3. Something very ugly; specifically, a woman of repulsive appearance or manners.

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.
Disraeli, Young Duke, i. 2.

4. A type of direct-acting marine engine for paddle-steamers. See *marine engine*, under *marine*.—5. A name, generic or specific, of the brindled gnu. Also *Gorgonia*.

II. *a.* Like one of the Gorgons; pertaining to a gorgon; very ugly or repulsive.

Why did'st thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden*.

gorgonean, gorgonian (gôr-gō'nē-an, -ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. γοργόνειος (> L. *gorgonius*), pertaining to the Gorgon, < Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *gorgon*.] Like or characteristic of a Gorgon; pertaining to the Gorgon.

Medusa with *Gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 611.

Still the sound
Of her *gorgonian* shield my ears retain,
Whilst earnest, striking on its rim her spear,
The virgin warrior spake. *Glover*, Athenaid, xi.

gorgoneion (gôr-gō-nī'on), *n.*; pl. *gorgoneia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. γοργόνειον, the Gorgon's head, neut. of γοργόνειος, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] A mask of the Gorgon; the head of Medusa; in *classical myth.*, such a mask or head as an attribute of Pallas, who bore it on her breast in the midst of her ægis, and also on her shield. See cut under *ægis*. It is a familiar attribute in Greek art, and was much used in Greek architecture for acroteria, antefixes, etc., often in the precise type of the head of Medusa in the cut under *Gorgon*.

On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a *gorgoneion* of metal.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 153.

The goddess appeared with the *gorgoneion* on her chiton.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 292.

gorgonesque (gôr-gon-esk'), *a.* [< *Gorgon* + *-esque*.] Gorgon-like; repulsive; terrifying.

We are less ready to believe in his quailing before a mother-in-law so *Gorgonesque* even as the ex-coryphée.
Athenæum, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 426.

Gorgonia (gôr-gō'ni-ą), *a.* [L., coral, so called in allusion to its hardening in the air, fem. of *gorgonius*, pertaining to the Gorgon: see *gorgonean*.] 1. A Linnean genus of polyps, typical of the family *Gorgoniidæ;* the sea-fans with arborescent sclerobase. See cut under *coral*.—2. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of gnus. See *gnu*. Also *Gorgon*. *J. E. Gray*.

Gorgoniaceæ (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia*, 1, + *-aceæ*.] An order of alcyonarian actinozoans, permanently rooted, with smooth cœnenchyma and erect, branched, horny or calcareous sclerobasic axis. The group contains several families, as *Gorgoniidæ, Gorgonellidæ*, and *Briareidæ*, as well as *Coralliidæ*, the latter constituted by the red coral of commerce. Various forms of the order are known as *sea-shrubs, sea-fans*, and *fan-corals*. See cuts under *coral* and *Coralligena*.

gorgoniacean (gôr-gō-ni-ā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gorgoniaceæ;* gorgonian.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Gorgoniaceæ*, as a gorgoniid.

gorgoniaceous (gôr-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gorgoniaceæ*.

Gorgoniadæ (gôr-gō-nī'ą-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Gorgoniaceæ* or *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgonian[1], *a.* See *gorgoncan*.

gorgonian[2] (gôr-gō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Gorgonia*.

Gorgonian corals of many species. *Nature*, XXX. 281.

gorgonid (gôr'gō-nid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Gorgoniidæ:* as, a *gorgonid* coral.

Gorgonidæ (gôr-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] See *Gorgoniidæ*.

gorgoniid (gôr-gō'ni-id), *n.* One of the *Gorgoniidæ*.

Gorgoniidæ (gôr-gō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gorgonia* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of *Gorgoniaceæ*, formerly conterminous therewith, now variously restricted. Other groups more or less exactly the same are known as *Gorgonidæ, Gorgonidæ, Gorgoniæ, Gorgonina*, and *Gorgoninæ*.

gorgonize (gôr'gon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gorgonized*, ppr. *gorgonizing*. [< *gorgon* + *-ize*.] To affect as a Gorgon; turn into stone; petrify. Also spelled *gorgonise*.

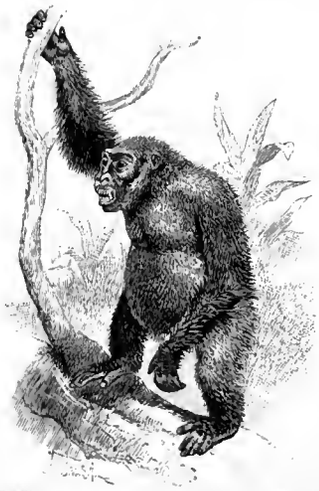
Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a stony British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

Gorgonocephalus (gôr″gō-nō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Γοργόνη, Γοργώ, Gorgon, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of euryalean ophiurians, or branching sand-stars, of the family *Astrophytidæ:* so called from the popular name *gorgon's-head*. The genus resembles *Astrophyton* proper, but is less branched, with the arms narrow at the base, and the discal plates differently arranged.

gorgon's-head (gôr'gonz-hed), *n.* A kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*. One species of gorgon's-head, *A. scutatum*, is called the *Shetland argus*.

gorhen (gôr'hen), *n.* [See *gorcock*.] The female of the gorcock.

gorilla (gō-ril'ą), *n.* [NL., E., etc.; a name recently applied to this ape, being taken from an African word mentioned (in the Gr. form Γορίλλα) in the *Periplus* (i. e., 'Circumnavigation'), an account of a voyage made along the northwestern coasts of Africa in the 5th or 6th century B. C. by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, as the native name of a wild creature found on those coasts. The account, written orig. in the Punic language and translated into Greek, says that the voyagers found an island, in a lake near a bay called the "Southern Horn," "full of wild people (ἀνθρώπων ἀγρίων), the greater part of whom were females (γυναῖκες, women), hairy on their bodies, whom our interpreters called *Gorillas* (Γορίλλας). We pursued them, but could not capture the males (ἄνδρας, men); they all escaped, climbing the cliffs and hiding among the rocks; but we captured three females (γυναῖκας), who, biting and scratching their captors, refused to go along with them. We killed and skinned them and brought the skins to Carthage." (Periplus, xviii., in *Geographi Græci Minores*, ed. C. Müller, I. 13, 14.) These creatures, apparently not regarded by the Carthaginians as human beings, though spoken of in such terms, are supposed to have been apes, probably chimpanzees.] 1. The largest known anthropoid ape, *Troglodytes*



Gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla* or *Gorilla savagei*).

gorilla, of the family *Simiidæ*, suborder *Anthropoidea*, and order *Primates*, most closely resembling man, especially in the form of the pelvis

and in the proportion of the molar teeth to the incisors. It has 13 ribs. The tail is even more rudimentary than in man, having but 3 coccygeal bones instead of 4. The gorilla is also called the *great chimpanzee*, and is a near relative of the chimpanzee, *Troglodytes niger* or *Anthropopithecus niger*. It attains a height of about 5½ feet, is found in the wooded equatorial regions of Africa, is possessed of great strength, has a barking voice, rising when the animal is enraged to a terrific roar, lives mostly in trees, and feeds on vegetable substances. Gorillas make a sleeping-place like a hammock, connecting the branches of the sheltered and thickly leafed part of a tree by means of the long, tough, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lining it with the broad dried fronds of palms or with long grass. This hammock-like abode is constructed at different heights from 10 to 40 feet from the ground, but there is never more than one such nest in a tree. The animal was unknown to Europeans, except from vague report, until it was described in 1847 by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in western Africa. The first skeletons of the gorilla seen in Europe were brought by the American traveler Du Chaillu in 1859. The living specimens since brought to Europe and America have soon died.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Simiidæ*, having the gorilla, *Gorilla gina* or *G. savagei*, as type and only species. *Isid. Geoffroy St. Hilaire.*

goring (gōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gore*², *v.*] A piece of textile material cut diagonally so as to increase the width of the part to which it is applied, or in a sail to give the required sweep. Also called *goring-cloth*.

goring (gōr'ing), *a.* Cut or made so as to have a broadening slope; of a sail, cut sloping, so as to be broader at the clue than at the earing.

gorm (gôrm), *v. t.* Same as *gaum*². [Prov. Eng.]

gormand, gourmand (gôr'-, gör'mand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *gurmond;* < F. *gourmand*, a glutton, gormand; origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1. A glutton; a greedy feeder.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that were not so by nature. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

2. A dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

And, surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course into this country.
Healde, Disc. of New W., i. 5. (*Nares.*)

I am no *gourmand;* I require no dainties; I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.
Lamb, Edax on Appetite.

=Syn. *Gourmet*, etc. See *epicure*.

II. *a.* Voracious; greedy; gluttonous. *Pope.*

gormand†, gourmand† (gôr'-, gör'mand), *v. i.* [= F. *gourmander;* from the noun.] To eat greedily or gluttonously; gormandize.

Woe vnto you, for whan bothe these corporal meates and drinkes wherwith ye so delicately and voluptuously fede yourselfes, yea and the bealy too whiche *gourmaundeth*, shall bee consumed, than shal ye bee houngrie and finde no relief. *J. Udall*, On Luke vi.

gormander†, gourmander† (gôr'-, gör'mandėr), *n.* Same as *gormand*.

Now Pardie (quoth he), the Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 385.

gormandic, gourmandic (gôr'-, gör'man-dik), *a.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ic.*] Gluttonous.

gormandise¹†, gourmandise¹†, *n.* [Also *gourmandize;* < OF. *gourmandise*, < *gourmand*, glutton: see *gormand.*] Gluttony; voraciousness.

Foreseene alway, that they eate without *gourmandyse*, or leaue with sonme appetyte.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 1.

Which only with the fish which in your banks do breed,
And daily there increase, man's *gourmandize* can feed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 140.

gormandise², gourmandise², *v.* See *gormandize.*

gormandism, gourmandism (gôr'-, gör'mandizm), *n.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ism.*] Gluttony.

gormandize, gourmandize (gôr'-, gör'mandīz), *v.;* pret. and pp. *gormandized, gourmandized*, ppr. *gormandizing, gourmandizing.* [< *gormand, gourmand*, + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To eat greedily; devour food voraciously.

Mod'rate Fare and Abstinence I prize
In publick, yet in private *Gormandize.*
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

II. *trans.* To devour; take in greedily.

The enterprising group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of *gormandizing* the views, exhibit little staying power.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 330.

Also spelled *gormandise, gourmandise.*

gormandizer, gourmandizer (gôr'-, gör'mandī-zėr), *n.* A voracious eater; a glutton.

gormaw (gôr'mâ), *n.* A cormorant.

Gormogon (gôr'mō-gon), *n.* [Origin unascertained.] A member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the freemasons, which existed in England from 1725 to 1738.

One
Rose a Gregorian, one a *Gormogon.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 576.

gorrel† (gor'el), *n.* [< OF. *gorel*, later *gorreau*, a pig, dim. of *gore, goure, gaure, waure*, a sow.] A fat person. *Cotgrave.*

gorrel-bellied† (gor'el-bel'id), *a.* [< *gorrel* + *belly* + *-ed*²; appar. as a modification of *gorbellied.*] Same as *gorbellied.*

Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell.
Tom of Bedlam (old song).

gorse (gôrs), *n.* [= E. dial. *goss* and *gorst*, the latter the orig. form, < ME. *gorst*, < AS. *gorst* (once *gost*, in a gloss), gorse, furze, bramble-bush; as no cognates are known, the word is prob. a native formation, perhaps orig. **grōst*, lit. 'growth' (undergrowth?), with noun-formative *-st*, < *grōwan*, grow: see *grow.* Cf. AS. *blǣst*, blast, < *blāwan*, blow¹, AS. *blōsma* (for **blōstma*), blossom, < *blōwan*, blow, etc.] The common furze or whin, *Ulex Europæus.*

Prickly *gorse*, that shapeless and deform'd,
And dang'rous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold.
Cowper, Task, i. 527.

Furze and *gorse* are synonymous terms, one being used in the north and the other in the south [of England].
The Century, XXIV. 490.

gorse-duck (gôrs'duk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [Local, Eng.]

gorsehatch (gôrs'hach), *n.* The whinchat or gorsehopper. [Local, Eng.]

gorsehopper (gôrs'hop'ėr), *n.* The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

gorst (gôrst), *n.* A dialectal and the earlier form of *gorse.*

gorsty (gôr'sti), *a.* [< *gorst* + *-y*¹.] A dialectal form of *gorsy.*

gorsy (gôr'si), *a.* [< *gorse* + *-y*¹. Cf. *gorsty.*] Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

The heath with its . . . lovely distances of far-off waters and *gorsy* hollows. *Mrs. Ritchie*, Book of Sibyls, p. 4.

Gortonian (gôr-tō'ni-an), *n.* One of a sect, followers of Samuel Gorton, a religious fanatic in New England, who died in 1677. He held various mystical doctrines, and rejected ecclesiastical forms.

Gortyna (gôr-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Gortyna*, Gr. Γορτύνη, an ancient city in Crete.] A Hübnerian genus of noctuid moths. *G. nitela* is the stalk-borer, expanding about 1¼ inches, of a mouse-gray color sprinkled with yellow, and with a pale curved line across the outer third of the fore wings. *G. flavago* is known as the *frosted orange.*

Moth and Larva of Stalk-borer (*Gortyna nitela*), natural size.

gory¹ (gōr'i), *a.* [< *gore*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Covered with gore or clotted blood; smeared with blood.

Thou canst not say I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The hero [Ulysses in the lower regions] stands guard, with his drawn sword, to drive away the shade of his own mother from the *gory* trench over which she hovers, hankering after the raw blood. *Everett*, Orations, II. 221.

2†. Bloody; murderous.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3. Resembling gore; bloody-looking.

Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava hurled their billows upon an iron-bound headland, and then rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their *gory* spray high in the air.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

gory² (gō'ri), *a.* [< *goré*, < *gore*² + *-é.*] In *her.*, same as *gored.*

gory-dew (gōr'i-dū), *n.* A reddish slime which appears on the dark parts of some hard substances. It consists of a minute fresh-water alga, *Palmella cruenta*, which is closely allied to the plant to which the phenomenon of red snow is due.

gost, *n.* A Middle English form of *goose.*

gosh (gosh), *n.* and *interj.* [A variation of *God.*] A minced oath, commonly in the phrase *by gosh.* [U. S.]

gosha (gosh'ä), *a.* [Hind. *gosha*, a corner, closet, retirement.] Secluded; not appearing in public. [Anglo-Indian.]

A similar hospital "for caste and *gosha* women" was established in Madras in 1885.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 702.

goshawk (gos'hâk), *n.* [With orig. long vowel *o* shortened before two consonants; < ME. *goshawk, goshauk*, < AS. *gōshafoc* (= OHG. *ganshapich*, G. *gänsehabicht* = Icel. *gāshaukr*), i. e., 'goose-hawk,' so called from being flown at geese, < *gōs*, goose, + *hafoc*, hawk.] A large noble hawk, *Astur palumbarius*, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ* and family *Falconidæ;* the goose-hawk. The female is 23 or 24 inches long, the male smaller. The sexes are similar in color, slaty-blue on the upper parts, cross-barred below with dark color on a whitish ground, the wings and tail barred. The young are dark-brown above, streaked lengthwise below. This bird flies low, and pursues its prey in a line after it, or in the manner called "raking" by falconers. The female is generally flown by falconers at rabbits, hares, etc., and the larger winged game, while the male is usually flown at the smaller birds, principally partridges. The American goshawk is *A. atricapillus*, a larger and handsomer species than the European, very destructive to poultry, and hence commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk.* There are several others. See cut under *Astur.*

A gay *gos-hawk*,
A bird o' high degree.
The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 176).

The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers, and flown at cranes, geese, pheasants, and partridges.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Goshawk.

goshenite (gō'shen-īt), *n.* [< *Goshen* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A variety of beryl found at Goshen in Massachusetts.

gosherd† (gos'hėrd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *goose-herd.*

Simon Bluff, a *gosherd*, ten years old.
Youth's Companion.

goslarite (gos'lär-īt), *n.* [< *Goslar* (see def.) + *-ite*².] Native hydrous sulphate of zinc, or zinc vitriol, found in the mines near Goslar in the Harz. Also called *white copperas.*

goslet (goz'let), *n.* [< *goose* (reduced as in *gos-ling*) + dim. *-let.*] A very small goose of the genus *Nettapus*, about as large as a teal, of which there are several species in India, South Africa, Australia, etc.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also rarely in fuller form *gooseling;* < ME. *goslyng*, also *geslyng, guslyng* (= Dan. *gæsling* = Sw. *gäsling;* cf. MLG. *gosselen*, LG. *gossel, gössel*, G. *gänslein*), < *gos*, goose, + dim. *-ling*¹.] 1. A young goose; a goose before it has attained its full plumage.

By the common prouerbe, a woman will weepe for pitie to see a *gosling* goe barefoote.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 243.

Keip weill the *gaislingis* fra the gled.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

2. The catkin of the willow: so called from its yellow color and fluffy texture. *Halliwell.*

gosling-green (goz'ling-grēn'), *n.* A yellowish-green color.

His [Moses's] waistcoat was of *gosling-green.*
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, xii.

gosnick (gos'nik), *n.* The saury. [Scotch.]

gospel (gos'pel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *gospel, gospell*, earlier *godspel, godspell*, < AS. *godspel, godspell* (= OS. *godspell* = OHG. *gotspel* = Icel. (after AS.) *guðspjall*, rarely *goðhspill*), the gospel; appar. orig. with long *o*, *gōdspel*, i. e., *gōd spel*, 'good spell,' that is, good tidings, intended to translate Gr. εὐαγγέλιον, good tidings, evangel (see *evangel*) (cf. "Euuangelium, id est, bonum nuntium, *godspel*," 'Evangel, that is, good tidings, gospel'—AS. Vocab., ed. Wright and Wülcker, col. 314, l. 9; "Goddspell onn Enngllissh nemnnedd iss god word and god tithennde," 'gospel is named in English good word and good tiding'—Ormulum, Introd., l. 157), but through the shortening of the vowel *o* before the three consonants soon taking the form of *gŏdspel*, i. e., 'God-story' (the history of Christ), to which form the OS., OHG., and Icel. words belong (cf. OS. "*god-spell* that *quoda*," 'the good gospel,' where the forms and sense show *god* to be the first element of the compound), < *god*, God, + *spel*, speech, story: see *god*¹ and *spell*¹, *n.* Cf. the similar compounds, AS. *god-sprāc, god-sprēc, god-gesprāce*, an oracle, lit. 'god-speech,' *godsibb*, a sponsor, lit. 'God-kinsman,' now reduced to *gossip*, contracted and assimilated like *gospel.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Glad tidings, especially the glad tidings that the Messiah expected by the Jews has appeared in the person of Christ.

The ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the *gospel* of the grace of God. Acts xx. 24.

Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the *gospel.* 2 Tim. i. 10.

2. The story of Christ's life, teachings, sufferings, death, resurrection, and ascension; hence, one of the books in which that story was originally told: as, the *Gospel* of Matthew. [Preferably with a capital letter when used in a titular sense, but not in the general senses.] The gospels are four in number—those of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Of these four, those of Matthew and John were written by apostles and eye-witnesses, that of Luke is avowedly gathered from others who were wit-

nesses, and that of Mark has been from a very early age believed to be written by a disciple of the apostle Peter. The first three gospels are known as the *synoptic gospels*, because combined they present a general and harmonized view of Christ's life. The Johannine origin of the fourth has been much disputed. Matthew and Mark confine themselves chiefly to Christ's ministry in Galilee; Luke adds an account of his ministry in Perea; John alone records his ministry in Judea, except that portion of it connected with the Passion. There are also apocryphal gospels which are not regarded as genuine by any scholars, either Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Greek. The more important of these are: the *Gospel of the Birth of Mary*, an account of Mary's birth, youth, and espousals; the *Pro-evangelion*, a somewhat similar account; the *Gospels I. and II. of the Infancy of Jesus Christ;* and the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, also called the *Acts of Pontius Pilate*, being an account of the crucifixion of Christ and his experiences in Hades.

Thei knewen him in brekynge of Bred, as the *Gospelle* seythe; Et cognoverunt eum in fractione Panis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 116.

He [Luke] seith in his *godspel*,
And scheweth hit by ensaumple vr soules to wisse.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 112.

The Testimony of every one of these Churches did shew the concurrence of all the Apostles as to the Doctrine contained in the several *Gospels*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

3. The doctrine and precepts inculcated by Christ and recorded in the original accounts of his life and teachings.

The *gospel* of Christ. Phil. i. 27.

Taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the *gospel* of our Lord Jesus Christ. 2 Thes. i. 8.

Remember that Jesus Christ of the seed of David was raised from the dead according to my *gospel*. 2 Tim. ii. 8.

A distinct conception of the spirit of the Apostolic age is necessary for a right understanding of the relation of the *Gospel* to the Gospels — of the divine message to the lasting record — at the rise of Christianity.
Westcott, Introd. to the Study of the Gospels, iii.

Hence — **4.** Any doctrine, religious or secular, maintained as of great or exclusive importance.

We have had somewhat too much of the "*gospel* of work." It is time to preach the *gospel* of relaxation.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The revolt of the American provinces of the British empire forced the idea of self-government, not as a local British invention, but as a sort of political *gospel*, upon general belief. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 236.

5. A portion of Scripture taken from one of the four gospels, and appointed to be read in liturgical churches as a part of the church service. The gospel is the last and principal of the two or more eucharistic lections in all liturgies. In the Western churches the portions are selected with reference to their appropriateness to the day or season; in the Eastern they are read in consecutive order except on special festivals. In ancient times the gospel was read in the West, as in the East, from the ambo, sometimes from a distinct ambo of its own, later from a desk on an elevated place between nave and choir, called the "pulpit" (*pulpitum*), which developed, as it was made more and more lofty, into the rood-loft or jube. In later times it was read from a lectern on the floor of the sanctuary, or from the north side of the altar — that is, from that part of the front of the altar which is at the right hand of the altar crucifix, or of the priest, if he stands in the middle and faces the people. The north side is therefore called the *gospel side* of the altar, and in Latin this side, or, more strictly, the corner beyond it, is termed *cornu Evangelii*, the horn of the gospel, or *gospel horn* of the altar. In the Anglican Church the deacon, or person who acts as deacon, at the celebration of the holy communion, is called the *gospeler*, from his function of reading the gospel. The custom of delivering a book of the gospels to a deacon at his ordination originated in England, and afterward became a usage in the whole of the Western Church.

6. That which is infallibly true; absolute truth. [Colloq.]

Oates was encourag'd, and every thing he affirm'd taken for *gospel*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 1, 1678.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the gospel; accordant with the gospel; evangelical.

Weel prosper a' the *gospel* lads
That are into the west countrie,
Aye wicked Claver'se to demean.
Battle of Loudon Hill (Child's Ballads, VII. 145).

Gospel side of the altar (*eccles.*), the side on which the gospel is read; the north side. See I., 5. — **Gospel truth**, something absolutely true: as, he took it all for *gospel truth*. [Colloq.]

gospel (gos'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gospeled* or *gospelled*, ppr. *gospeling* or *gospelling*. [< ME. **godspellien* (not found, but cf. *gospeler*), < AS. *godspellian* (= OHG. *gotspellōn*), intr., preach the gospel (tr. LL. *evangelizare*, evangelize), < *godspel*, gospel: see *gospel*, *n.*] To instruct in the gospel; fill with sentiments of piety. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Are you so *gospell'd*,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

gospelary†, **gospellary**† (gos'pel-ā-ri), *a.* [< *gospel* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological.

Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles. *The Cloak in its Colours* (1679), p. 8.

gospeler, gospeller (gos'pel-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gospelere, gospellere, godspellere*, < AS. *godspellere*, an evangelist, < *godspellian*, preach the gospel: see *gospel*, *v.*] **1**†. A writer of one of the four gospels.

What men may in the gospel rede
Of Seynt Mathew, the *gospelere*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6887.

And the foure *gospellers*
Standand on the pelers.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

2. One who lays particular stress upon the gospel and strict adherence to its doctrines, more or less narrowly conceived, in opposition to ecclesiastical usages or traditions; a fervently evangelical Protestant; a Puritan: at the time of the Reformation and later, a term of reproach in the mouths of persons of ecclesiastical or rationalistic sympathies.

He was a *gospeller*, one of the new brethren, somewhat worse than a rank papist.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The hand of the early Cambridge *Gospellers;* of which Stafford, Bilney, Barnes and Warner were the leaders.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Get the swine to shout Elizabeth.
Yon gray old *Gospeller*, sour as mid-winter,
Begin with him. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 2.

3. A deacon, or a bishop or priest acting as deacon, at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical gospel, in distinction from the *epistler* or subdeacon, who reads the epistle. See *gospel*, *n.*, 5.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler agreeably.
Canons of Church of Eng., xxiv.

When the bishop celebrates the Holy Communion the *gospeller* shall be an archdeacon, or else the member of the chapter highest in order present.
Quoted in *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 171.

4. An earnest preacher of the gospel; an evangelist; a missionary.

The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern *gospellers*. *Prof. Blackie.*

gospel-gossip† (gos'pel-gos″ip), *n.* An overzealous talker about religion.

gospelize†, **gospellize**† (gos'pel-īz), *v. t.* [< *gospel* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make accordant with the gospel.

This command, thus *gospelliz'd* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

2. To instruct in the gospel; evangelize.

In the mean time give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellizing* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England. *Boyle*, Works, I. 109.

gospellary†, **gospeller,** etc. See *gospelary*, etc.

goss (gos), *n.* A dialectal form of *gorse*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

gossamer (gos'ą-mėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also written *gossomer, gossamere, gossamear, gossymear, gossamour, gossamore, gossummer;* < ME. *gossomer, gossummer*, earliest form *gosesomer* (not in AS.), lit. 'goose-summer,' < ME. *gos*, goose, + *somer*, summer (cf. equiv. E. dial. *summer-goose*, also *summer-gauze*, accom. to *gauze*); a name of popular origin, alluding to the downy appearance of the film, and to the time of its appearance. Cf. the equiv. D. *zomerdraden*, pl., = Sw. *sommartråd*, 'summer-thread'; G. *sommerfäden*, pl., 'summer-threads.' The Sc. *gossummer*, the latter end of summer, is appar. an ingenious adaptation of *gossamer, gossummer*, to denote the time when summer *goes;* cf. *go-harvest*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobweb formed by various small spiders, and only, according to some, when they are young. It is seen in stubble-fields and on low bushes, and also floating in the air in calm, clear weather, especially in autumn. Threads of gossamer are often spun out into the air several yards in length, till, catching a breeze, they lift the spider and carry it on a long aërial voyage.

Betwene wolle and *gossomer* is a grete difference.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 55.

A louer may bestride the *gossamours*,
That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre,
And yet not fall. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6 (fol. 1623).

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

2. A variety of gauze, softer and stronger than the ordinary kind, much used for veils. — **3.** Any thin or light material or fabric; also, a garment made of such material; specifically, a thin water-proof outer wrap, especially for women.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Afore the brim went it waa a werry handsome tile. Hows'ever it's lighter without it, that's one thing, and every hole lets in some air, that's another — ventilation *gossamer*, I calls it. *Dickens*, Pickwick (1836), xii.

"Thanks, yes," said the young man, flinging off his *gossamer*, and hanging it up to drip into the pan of the hat rack. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 139.

4†. A mere trifle; a flimsy, trivial matter.

"Greve 3ow noghte," quod Gawayne, "for Godis luffe of hevene;
ffore this [wound] es hot *gossemere*, and gyffens one eries [gives as an earnest]."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2688.

II. *a.* Thin and light as gossamer; light: as, a *gossamer* waterproof or coat.

As for the white one [an Indian shawl], the priceless, the *gossamer*, the fairy web, which might pass through a ring, that, every lady must be aware, was already appropriated to cover the cradle. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, li.

Some *gossamer* wall, invisible to all but her, but against her strong as adamant. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xix.

gossamery (gos'ą-mėr-i), *a.* [< *gossamer* + *-y*1.] Like gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial.

gossan, gozzan (goz'an), *n.* [E. dial. (Corn.); cf. *gozzan*, an old wig grown yellow from age and wearing.] In *mining*, the ferruginous quartzose material which often forms a large part of the outcrop of a lode in which the metallic contents at depths exist chiefly in the form of sulphids, among which pyrites, a combination of sulphur and iron, is rarely wanting, and is often present in large quantity. These sulphids becoming oxidized, the resulting brown oxid of iron remains mixed with the gangue, of which the larger part is usually quartz; and this dark, rusty-brown material is the *gossan* of the Cornish miner, a term also in very common use in other mining regions. It is the *eisenhut* of the German and the *chapeau de fer* of the French miners; and, indeed, the corresponding term in English, the *iron hat*, is not unfrequently heard in the United States.

gossaniferous (goz-ą-nif'ė-rus), *a.* [< *gossan* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or producing gossan.

gossat (gos'at), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The three-bearded rockling. [Local, Eng. (Folkestone).]

gossip (gos'ip), *n.* [< ME. *gossyp, gossib, gossyb, godsib*, a sponsor, also (only in the later form *gossyp*) a tattling woman, < AS. *godsibb*, m. (pl. *godsibbas*), a sponsor, lit. 'God-relative,' related in God, < *god*, God, + *sib* (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*), *gesib*, a., related: see *sib*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A sponsor; one who answers for a child in baptism; a godfather or godmother. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A woman may in no lesse sinne assemble with hire *godsib* than with hir owen fleshly brother.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

After dinner, my wife and Mercer by coach to Greenwich, to be *gossip* to Mrs. Daniel's child.
Pepys, Diary, II. 378.

The other day a woman residing in a village about four miles north of Lancaster informed the clergyman, in reply to a query about a baptism, that it would not take place until a certain hour, "because Mrs. ——'s *gossip* cannot come till then." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 485.

A new kin was created for child and parents in the *gossip* of the christening. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 9.

2. A friend or neighbor; an intimate companion. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ich haue good ale, *godsyb* Gloton, wolt thow assaye?
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 357.

I sorrow for thee, as my friend and *gossip*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off Baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

3. One who goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler.

The dame reply'd: "'Tis sung in every street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 903.

I know there are a set of malicious, prating, prudent *gossips*, both male and female, who murder characters to kill time.. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Idle talk, as of one friend or acquaintance to another; especially, confidential or minutely personal remarks about other people; tattle; scandal; trifling or groundless report.

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the *gossip* of swallows through all the sky.
Bryant, Gladness of Nature.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with *gossip*, scandal, and spite. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 2.

Gossip's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1. = **Syn. 4.** See *prattle*, *n.*

gossip (gos'ip), *v.* [< *gossip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be a boon companion.

With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2. To talk idly, especially about other people; chat; tattle.

And the neighbours come and laugh and *gossip*, and so do I. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

II. *trans.* 1†. To stand godfather to.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. To repeat as gossip: as, to *gossip* scandal.

gossiper (gos'ip-ėr), *n.* [< *gossip*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who gossips; a gossipmonger.

"I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse," said the great noble, loving gossip, though he despised the *gossiper*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, ii. 4.

gossiping (gos'ip-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gossip*, *v.*] 1†. A christening feast or other merry assemblage.

At *gossipings* I hearken'd after you,
But amongst those confusions of lewd tongues
There's no distinguishing beyond a Babel.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

You'll to the *gossiping*
Of master Allwit's child?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter; scandal-mongering.

All that I aim at, by this dissertation, is to cure it of several disagreeable notes, and in particular of those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry. *Spectator*, No. 147.

gossipmonger (gos'ip-mung″gėr), *n.* A chatty or gossiping person; a scandal-bearer.

The chief *gossipmonger* of the neighborhood.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

The quotation from that *gossip-monger*, Suetonius, does not help us to form a clearer notion of the use of glass in the time of Augustus. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 430.

gossipred† (gos'ip-red), *n.* [< ME. *gossiprede*, *gossybrede*, *godsibrede*, spiritual relationship, < *gossip*, *godsib*, a sponsor, gossip, + *-rede*, AS. *-rāden*, condition, a suffix appearing also in AS. *sibrāden*, kindred, and in E. *kindred* and *hatred*: see *-red*.] 1. Relationship by baptismal rites; spiritual affinity; sponsorship.

Be wel ware of feyned cosynage and *gossiprede*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 36.

Gossipred, spiritual parentage, the connection between sponsor and godchild, has the same effects among the South Slavonians [operates as a bar to intermarriage] which it once had over the whole Christian world.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 257.

2. Idle talk; gossip.

Now, this our poor fellow-citizen, Oliver Proudfute, having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such *gossipred*, some words passed betwixt him and me on the subject. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xx.

gossipry (gos'ip-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *gossiprie*; < *gossip* + *-ry*.] 1†. Intimacy.

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

2. Gossipy conversation; current talk or report.

And many a flower of London *gossipry*
Has dropped whenever such a stem broke off.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

gossipy (gos'ip-i), *a.* [< *gossip* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or characterized by gossip; hence, chatty; entertaining by a light, pleasing style of conversation or writing.

The politicians of the lobby . . . came dangerously near to *gossipy* prophecy.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 1.

gossomer†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *gossamer*.

gossoon (go-sön'), *n.* [A corruption of F. *garçon*, a boy, a servant: see *garçon*, *garcion*.] A boy; a male servant. [Ireland.]

In most Irish families there used to be a bare-footed *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers.
Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent, p. 93.

gossypine (gos'i-pin), *a.* [< *Gossypium* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, cottony; resembling cotton.

Gossypium (go-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *gossypion*, *gossipion*, also called *gossympinus*, the cotton-tree; the word has a Gr. semblance, but is prob. of Eastern origin.] A malvaceous genus of herbs and shrubs, natives of the tropics, and important as yielding the cotton of commerce. They have usually 3- to 5-lobed leaves, showy axillary flowers surrounded by 3 large cordate bracts, and a 3- to 5-celled capsule, the seeds densely covered by long woolly hairs. Four species are generally recognized, though many others have been proposed. The cultivated species are natives of Asia and Africa, where they have been planted from very early times, and many varieties have been produced. All the cotton manufactured in civilized countries is the product of several varieties of *G. herbaceum* and *G. Barbadense*, but *G. arboreum* is also cultivated in some tropical regions. The fourth species, *G. Davidsonii*, is native upon the western coast of Mexico, and is remarkable in having its seeds wholly naked; it is known only in a wild state. See *cotton*[1] and *cotton-plant*.

gost†, **gostly**†, etc. The more correct but obsolete spellings of *ghost*, *ghostly*, etc. *Chaucer*.

gosudar, *n.* See *hospodar*.

go-summer† (gō'sum″ėr), *n.* [Cf. *go-harvest*, and see *gossamer*.] The latter end of summer; the last warm and fine weather. [Scotch.]

The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 34.

got (got). Preterit of *get*[1].

got, gotten (got, got'n). Past participles of *get*[1].

gota (gō'tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] Lace: its name in the north of India, where its manufacture is but recent. (*a*) A gold or silver lace, the variety being indicated by some qualifying word. (*b*) A lace made of white cotton thread.

gotch (goch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. (?) It. *gozzo*, a kind of bottle, a cruet, *gotto*, a goblet, cup, bowl.] A water-pot; an earthen jug; a pitcher.

He repaired to the kitchen and seated himself among the rustics assembled over their evening *gotch* of nog, joined in their discourse. *The Village Curate*.

gote[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *goat*[1].

gote[2] (gōt), *n.* [< ME. *gote*, a drain, = OD. *gote*, a ditch, channel, gutter, sewer, = G. *gosse*, a drain; akin to E. *gut*, which is used in a similar sense: see *gut*.] 1†. A drain, sluice, ditch, or gutter.

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirbek and Langare for drayning the waters out of South Holand and the Fens.
Dugdale's Imbanking (1662), p. 213. (*Halliwell*.)

2. A deep miry place. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Also spelled *goat*.

goter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gutter*[1]. *Chaucer*.

Goth (goth), *n.* [= D. *Goth* = G. *Gothe* = Sw. *Göter* = Dan. *Goter* = F. *Goth* = Sp. Pg. *Godo* = It. *Goto*, < LL. *Gothus*, Gr. Γόθος, usually in pl., LL. *Gothi*, Gr. Γόθοι, prob. the same name, etymologically, as L. *Gothones*, *Gotones* (Tacitus), *Gutones* (Pliny), Gr. Γύθωνες (Ptolemy), etc., applied to Teut. peoples, being accom. forms (LL. better **Goti*) of Goth. **Guts*, pl. **Gutos*, inferred from Goth. *Gut-thiuda*, the 'Goth-people,' < **Guts*, Goth, + *thiuda* = AS. *theód*, people: see *Dutch*.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race which appeared in the regions of the lower Danube in the third century A. D. A probable hypothesis identifies them with the Gothones or Guttones who dwelt near the Baltic; but there is little reason to believe in their relationship with the Getæ or in their Scandinavian origin. They made many inroads into different parts of the Roman empire in the third and fourth centuries, and gradually accepted the Arian form of Christianity. The two great historical divisions were the Visigoths (West Goths) and the Ostrogoths (East Goths). A body of Visigoths settled in the province of Mœsia (the present Servia and Bulgaria), and were hence called Mœsogoths; and their apostle Wulfila (Ulfilas) translated the Scriptures into Gothic. The Visigoths formed a monarchy about 418, which existed in southern France until 507 and in Spain until 711. An Ostrogothic kingdom existed in Italy and neighboring regions from 493 to 555. By extension the name was applied to various other tribes which invaded the Roman empire.

I am here with thee and thy goats, as the most capricious poet, honest Ovid, was among the *Goths*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.

Shall he [the gladiator] expire,
And unavenged? Arise! ye *Goths*, and glut your ire!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person; one defective in taste: from the character of the Goths during their early irruptions into Roman territory.

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 62.

What do you think of the late extrsordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits!
Chesterfield.

Gothamist (gō'tham-ist), *n.* [< *Gotham* in Nottinghamshire, England, + *-ist*. The village of Gotham became proverbial for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants ("the wise men of Gotham"), of which many ludicrous stories were told.] A simple-minded person; a simpleton. See the etymology.

Gothamite (gō'tham-it), *n.* [< *Gotham* + *-ite*[2].] An inhabitant of Gotham in England, and, by transfer, of the city of New York, to which the name was humorously applied in allusion to the stories of "the wise men of Gotham." See *Gothamist*. [The term was first used by Washington Irving in "Salmagundi," 1807.]

A most insidious and pestilent dance called the Waltz . . . was a potent auxiliary; for by it were the heads of the simple *Gothamites* most villainously turned.
Salmagundi, No. 17.

Gothiant†, *n.* [< *Goth* + *-ian*.] A Goth.

More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 145.

Gothic (goth'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Gothique* = Sp. *Gotico* = Pg. *Gothico* = It. *Gotico* (cf. D. G. *Gothisch* = Dan. *Gotisk* = Sw. *Götisk*), < LL. *Gothicus*, < *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*, Goths: see *Goth*.]

I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths: as, *Gothic* customs; *Gothic* barbarity.

The term *Gothic*, as applied to all the styles invented and used by the Western Barbarians who overthrew the Roman Empire and settled within its limits, is a true and expressive term both ethnographically and architecturally.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 397.

Hence—2. Rude; barbarous.

That late, and we may add *gothic*, practice of using a multiplicity of notes. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Hist. World.

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose.
Mrs. Marsh, Emilia Wyndham, xxi.

3. An epithet commonly applied to the European art of the middle ages, and more particularly to the various Pointed types of architecture generally prevalent from the middle of the twelfth century to the revival of study of classical models in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This epithet was originally applied in scorn (compare def. 2), by Italian Renaissance architects, to every species of art which had existed from the decay of Roman art until the outward forms of that art were revived as patterns for imitation; but, although no longer used in a depreciative sense, the adjective is inappropriate as applied to one of the noblest and completest styles of architecture ever developed, which owes nothing whatsoever to the Goths, and is seldom now described as Gothic in other languages than English. See *medieval* and *Pointed*.

The roof had some non-descript kind of projections called bartizans, and displayed at each frequent angle a small turret, rather resembling a pepper-box than a *Gothic* watch-tower. *Scott*, Waverley, viii.

The principle of *Gothic* building, that every part, including what might seem at first sight as mere ornament, should have a constructive value, was never adopted by Italian builders.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 136.

4. In *liturgies*, an epithet sometimes applied to the Mozarabic liturgy, or to the Gallican family of liturgies, in accordance with an incorrect theory that they were first introduced into Gaul and Spain by the Visigoths, or from the fact that they were in use in Gallican and Spanish churches at the time of Gothic domination. An ancient manuscript of the Gallican liturgy still extant is entitled a *Gothic Missal* (*Missale Gothicum*) by a later hand.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Goths. The Goths spoke various forms of a Teutonic tongue now usually classed with the Scandinavian as the eastern branch of the Teutonic family, though it has also close affinities with the western branch (Old High German, Anglo-Saxon, etc.). All forms of Gothic have perished without record, except that spoken by some of the western Goths (Visigoths), who at the beginning of the fourth century occupied Dacia (Wallachia, etc.), and who before the end of that century passed over in great numbers into Mœsia (now Bulgaria, etc.). Revolting against the Roman empire, they extended their conquests even into Gaul and Spain. Their language, now called *Mœsogothic* or simply *Gothic*, is preserved in the fragmentary remains of a nearly complete translation of the Bible made by their bishop, Wulfila (a name also used in the forms *Ulfila*, *Ulphila*, *Ulfilas*) (who lived in the fourth century A. D.), and in some other fragments. These remains are of the highest philological importance, preceding by several centuries the next earliest Teutonic records (Anglo-Saxon and Old High German). The language bears a primitive aspect, indicating its existence under practically undisturbed linguistic conditions for a long period before its appearance in the records. Apart from the Latin and Greek words introduced with Christianity, Gothic shows little trace of foreign influence except in the presence of a few words borrowed from the neighboring Slavs. As the oldest recorded Teutonic tongue, and usually but not always nearest the original Teutonic type, it stands at the head of the languages of its class, to which it bears a relation like that of the Sanskrit to the other languages of the Indo-European family.

2. In *bibliography*, an early form of black-faced and pointed letters, as shown in printed books and manuscripts.—3. [*l. c.*] The American name for a style of square-cut printing-type without serifs or hair-lines, after the style of old Roman mural letters. What is called simply *gothic* in America is known in England as *grotesque*, and lighter faces known in England as *sans-serif* are in America called *gothic condensed*, *light-face gothic*, etc.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC.

4. The so-called Gothic style of architecture. See I., 3.

The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV.
Pennant, London, Lambeth Church.

Gothical (goth'i-kal), *a.* [< *Gothic* + *-al.*] Same as *Gothic.* [Rare.]

Gothicism (goth'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Gothic* + *-ism.*] 1. A Gothic idiom.—2. Resemblance or conformity to, or inclination for, the so-called Gothic style of architecture: a term generally used disparagingly.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle; it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.
Gray, Letters.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness; barbarism.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again. *Shenstone.*

Without ranging myself among classics, I assure you, were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the *Gothicisms* I abominate. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 322.

Gothicize (goth'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Gothicized*, ppr. *Gothicizing.* [< *Gothic* + *-ize.*] To make Gothic; hence, to render barbaric. Also spelled *Gothicise.*

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized.* *Strutt*, Queenhoo Hall.

They have lately *gothicised* the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall, and the library front. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Gothish (goth'ish), *a.* [< *Goth* + *-ish*[1].] Like the Goths; hence, rude; uncivilized. [Rare.]

gotiret, *n.* [An irreg. var. of *guitar.*] A guitar. *Davies.*

Touch but thy lire, my Harrie, and I heare
From thee some raptures of the rare *gotire.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 296.

go-to-bed-at-noon (gō'tọ̄-bed'at-nōn'), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis:* so called from the early closing of its flowers.

go-to-meeting (gō'tọ̄-mē'ting), *a.* Proper to be worn to church; hence, best: applied to clothes. [Colloq. and humorous.]

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made; and looks right well to-day in her *go-to-meeting* clothes.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

I want to give you a true picture of what every-day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and *go-to-meeting* coat picture.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

gouache (gwâsh), *n.* and *a.* [F., water-colors, water-color painting, < It. *guazzo*, ford, puddle, splash, water-colors, < *guazzare*, stir, shake, agitate, ford, water (a horse), etc., = F. *gâcher*, temper, bungle, < OHG. *wascan*, G. *waschen* = E. *wash:* see *wash*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A method of painting with water-colors mixed and modified with white, so as to be opaque and to present a dead surface. This process is much used in Italy to supply at a small price views of landscapes, ancient monuments, etc. It is well adapted to produce, in skilful hands, an excellent effect with little labor, especially when the observer is at some distance. The method is useful also for scenery in theaters and the like.
2. Work painted according to this method.—3. A pigment used in such painting.

The Orientals paint, as it were, with translucid *gouache;* they lay on their tones with a vitreous fluid mixed with coloring matter. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 660.

II. *a.* Noting the method of painting known as gouache, or a work executed by that method.

gouaree (gö-a-rē'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian name for the *Cyamopsis psoralioides*, a stout, erect leguminous annual, cultivated generally on the plains of India. Its pods and seeds are used as an article of food. Also *gowar.*

gouber (gö'bėr), *n.* Same as *goober.*

goud[1] (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold.*

goud[2]†, *n.* [Appar. an error, repr. OF. *gaide, waide*, dial. *vouède*, mod. F. *guède*, woad, q. v.] Woad.

gouf (gouf), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin unknown.] To remove soft earth from under a structure, substituting sods cut square and built regularly; underpin. [Scotch.] *Imp. Diet.*

gouge (gouj or göj), *n.* [Formerly also *googe;* < ME. *gowge*, < OF. *gouge*, a gouge, = Pr. *gubio* = Sp. *gubia* = Pg. *goiva* = It. *gorbia*, < ML. *guvia, gubia*, also written *gulvia, gulbia*, a kind of chisel. Origin unknown; perhaps (?) < Basque *gubia*, a bowl.] 1. A chisel with a longitudinally curved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves in wood or stone, or for turning wood in a lathe.—2. In *bookbinding*, a gilders' tool intended to make the segment of a circle.—3. A local name for a shell which gouges or cuts the foot when trodden on; specifically, in the Gulf of Mexico, a shell of the genus *Pinna* or *Vermetus.*—4. A stamp for cutting leather or paper.—5. In *mining*, the band or layer of decomposed country rock or clayey material (fluean) often found on each side of a lode. It is so called because it can be easily removed or gouged out with a pick, thus greatly facilitating the removal of the contents of the lode. See *selvage* and *fluean.*
6. An effect of gouging; an excavation or a hole made by or as if by scooping out matter. [Colloq.]—7. An imposition; a cheat; also, an impostor. [Colloq., U. S.]

Another *gouge* was to charge the women a nominally cost price per spool for the thread furnished them, while as a matter of fact it was got wholesale from the manufacturers for considerably less. *The American*, XIV. 344.

gouge (gouj or göj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gouged*, ppr. *gouging.* [< *gouge*, *n.*] 1. To scoop out or turn with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my mere stop'ling, above three thousand pound
Within that term; by *googing* of them out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

Hence—2. To scoop or excavate as if with a gouge; dig or tear out by or as if by a scooping action: as, to *gouge* a loaf of bread; to *gouge* a hole in a garment. [Gouging out the eyes of an antagonist with the thumb or finger has been a practice among brutal fighters in some parts of both Europe and America, but is now probably rare everywhere.

In these encounters [formerly in Norway] such feats as who could first *gouge* his opponent's eye out were included.
B. Björnson, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 648.]

3. To cheat in a bold or brutal manner; overreach in a bargain. [Colloq., U. S.]

Very well, gentlemen! *gouge* Mr.—— out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it.
New York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1845.

gouge-bit (gouj'bit), *n.* A bit shaped like a gouge, with the piercing end sharpened to a semicircular edge for shearing the fibers round the margin of the hole. It removes the wood almost in a solid core. Also called *shell-bit* and *quill-bit.*

gouge-chisel (gouj'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a concave cutting edge; a gouge.

gouge-furrow (gouj'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow.*

gouger (gou'jėr or gö'jėr), *n.* 1. One who gouges or stabs. *Davies.*—2. An insect that gouges: applied to numberless insects, designated by some specifying term: as, the plum-*gouger.*—3. The bow oar of a flatboat. [Mississippi river and tributaries.]—4. A cheat. [Colloq., U. S.]

It is true there are gamblers and *gougers* and outlaws.
Flint, Recollections of the Mississippi, p. 176.

gouge-slip (gouj'slip), *n.* An oil-stone or hone for sharpening gouges or chisels.

goujeerst, goujerest, *n.* [Also, corruptly, *goodjere, goodyears, goodycar*, etc., from an alleged OF. **goujere*, supposed to be from OF. *gouge*, a soldier's mistress, a camp-follower, dial. *gouye* = Pr. *gougeo*, a girl. Cf. OF. *goujat*, a soldier's servant, in mod. F. hodman, blackguard. Origin unknown.] Venereal disease: much used formerly, especially in the form *goodyear, goodyears*, as a vulgar term of emphasis (like *pox*) without knowledge or thought of its meaning.

goujon (gö'jon), *n.* [= F. *goujon*, a gudgeon: see *gudgeon*[1].] The flat-headed or mud catfish, *Leptops olivaris*, a large fish of the United States interior waters, attaining a weight of 75 pounds.

gouk (gouk), *n.* See *gowk.*

goult, *v.* and *n.* See *gowl.*

goulandt (gou'land), *n.* Same as *gowlan, gowan.*

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

Goulard water. See *water.*

Gouldia (göl'di-ạ), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named for Augustus A. *Gould*, an American naturalist (1805–66); in def. 2, named for John *Gould*, an English ornithologist (1804–81).] 1. A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Astartidæ.*—2. A genus of humming-birds.

gouldring (göl'dring), *n.* The yellowhammer.

goule, *n.* See *ghoul.*

goulest, *n.* See *gules.*

gound[1] (gound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gownd;* < ME. *gownde*, < AS. *gund*, matter, pus, poison. Hence, in comp., with a disguise of the orig. form, *groundsel*, q. v.] Gummy matter in sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gound[2] (gound), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gown.*

goundy (goun'di), *a.* [E. dial., also *gundy, gunny;* < ME. *goundy, gundy;* < *gound*[1] + *-y*[1].] Gummy or mattery, as sore eyes. [Prov. Eng.]

gounet, *n.* See *gown.*

goungt, *n.* [An obs. var. of *gong*[1], *gang.*] Dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the libertes of this city, under paine of forty shilling.
Stow, London (ed. 1633), p. 666.

goupen, gowpen (gou'pn), *n.* [Also written *goupin, gouping;* < Icel. *gaupn* = Sw. *göpen* = Dan. *gövn*, both hands held together in the form of a bowl, a handful (cf. MLG. *gespe, gepse*, LG. *göpse, göpsch, gepse, geps*), = OHG. *coufana, MHG. goufen*, G. dial. *gauf*, dim. *gaufel*, the hollow hand.] 1. The hollow of the hand, or of the two hands held together; hence, a clutch or grasp.

Hold me fast, let me not go,
Or from your *goupen* break.
Tom Linn (Child's Ballads, I. 270).

2. A handful: as, a *goupen* o' meal.

The multure was the regular exaction for grinding the meal. The lock (signifying a small quantity), and the *goupen*, a handful, were additional perquisites demanded by the Miller. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii., note 2.

[Scotch in both senses.]

gour, *n.* See *gaur*[2].

Goura (gou'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), from a native name.] The typical genus of crown-

Crown-pigeon (*Goura coronata*).

pigeons of the Papuan subfamily *Gourinæ.* The best-known species is *G. coronata. G. albertisi* inhabits New Guinea, while *G. victoria* is found in the adjoining islands of Jobie and Misory. Also called *Lophyrus, Megapelia*, and *Ptilophyrus.*

The singular genus *Goura* . . . is outwardly distinguished by its immense umbrella-like crest, and possesses anatomical peculiarities which entitle it to stand alone as type of a subfamily or family.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 563.

gourami, *n.* See *goramy.*

gourd (gōrd or görd), *n.* [< ME. *gourd, gourde, goord*, < OF. *gourde*, contr. of *gouhourde, cougourde* (> D. *kauwoerde*), F. *gourde* and *courge* = Pr. *cougourdo* = It. *cucuzza* (ML. prob. abbr. **curbita*, > OHG. *churbiz*, MHG. *kürbiz, kürbez*, G. *kürbiss*, > Sw. *kurbis, kurbits* = AS. *cyrfet*), < L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *Cucurbita.*] 1. (*a*†) Formerly, the fruit of one of the usually cultivated species of various cucurbitaceous genera, including what are now distinguished as melons, pumpkins, squashes, etc., as well as gourds in the present sense; the plant producing such fruit. (*b*) Now, in a restricted sense, the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris;* the plant itself, in its several varieties. The fruit varies greatly in form, but is usually club-shaped, or enlarged toward the apex; its hard rind is used for bottles, dippers, etc. Different varieties are known as *bottle-, club-*, or *trumpet-gourd*, or *calabash.*

And there growethe a maner of Fruyt, as thoughe it weren *Gowrdes.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 264.

Gourdes for seede til Wynter honge stille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

2. A dried and excavated gourd-shell prepared for use as a bottle or dipper, or in other ways.

I hope the squaw who owns the *gourd* has more of them in her wigwam, for this will never hold water again.
J. F. Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xxix.

Dozens of *gourds* hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each *gourd* the home of a family of martins. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 183.

3†. A gourd-shaped vessel; hence, any vessel with a small neck for holding liquids; a roughly shaped bottle, especially a flask carried by travelers or pilgrims.

I have heer, in a *gourde*,
A draught of wyn, ye, of a rype grape.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 82.

4. *pl.* [A particular use of *gourd*, with ref. to their hollowness.] A kind of false dice, having a concealed cavity which affects the balance. See *fullam*, 1.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 50.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and fullam holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now,
But *gords* or nine-pins.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Bitter gourd, or **colocynth-gourd**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*.—**Egg** or **orange gourd**, the *Cucurbita ovifera* (now considered a variety of *C. Pepo*), with a small orange-like fruit, cultivated for ornament.—**Noah's gourd** or **bottle**, a kind of flat circular bottle of Oriental make (Damascus, Persia, etc.), resembling a pilgrim-bottle, but without the rings, occasionally found by explorers in the Levant, and thought to be of considerable antiquity.—**Snake-** or **viper-gourd**, or *snake-cucumber*, the *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, with a snake-like fruit several feet in length.—**Sour gourd**, species of *Adansonia*.—**Towel-gourd** or **dish-cloth gourd**, the fruit of species of *Luffa*, the fibrous network of which is used as a sponge or scrubbing-brush.—**White gourd**, of India, the *Benincasa cerifera*.

gourdal (gour'dal), *n.* Same as *gourder*.

gourde (gȯrd), *n.* [F. *gourde*, fem. of *gourd*, OF. *gourd*, numb, slow, heavy, dull, etc., = Sp. *gordo*, thick, large, gross, fat, plump, = Pr. *gord*, thick, fat, < L. *gurdus* (said to be of Hispanic origin), dull, slow, obtuse, etc.] The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.

gourder (gour'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu*. Also *gourdal*. [Local, British.]

gourdiness (gȯr'- or gȯr'di-nes), *n.* In *farriery*, the state of being gourdy.

gourdmouth (gȯrd'mouth), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the genus *Cycleptus*. [Mississippi valley.]

gourdseed-sucker (gȯrd'sēd-suk'ėr), *n.* Same as *gourdmouth*.

gourd-shaped (gȯrd'shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a gourd—that is, having a slender neck, small mouth, and large swelling body; lageniform. The epithet is applicable even when the cross-section is not curvilinear: as, an eight-sided *gourd-shaped* bottle.

gourd-shell (gȯrd'shel), *n.* The rind of a gourd, especially one used as a vessel. See *gourd*, 2.

gourd-tree (gȯrd'trē), *n.* The calabash-tree, *Crescentia Cujete*.

gourdworm (gȯrd'wėrm), *n.* A fluke. See *fluke*², 2.

gourdy (gȯr'- or gȯr'di), *a.* [< *gourd* + *-y*¹.] In *farriery*, having the legs swollen, as after a journey: said of a horse.

Gouridæ (gou'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-idæ*.] The *Gourinæ* rated as a family.

Gourinæ (gou-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Goura* + *-inæ*.] A beautiful group of very large and stately terrestrial pigeons of the Papuan archipelago; the crown-pigeons. They have an erect compressed crest of fastigiate feathers, with decompounded webs; 16 rectrices; reticulate tarsi; no cæca, gall-bladder, ambiens muscle, or oil-gland; and intestines 4 or 5 feet long. There are several species. See *Goura*.

gourmand, gourmandic, etc. See *gormand*, etc.

gourmet (gȯr-mā' or gȯr'met), *n.* [< F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, a judge of wine, hence an epicure, formerly a wine-merchant's broker; in OF. a serving-man, shopman, groom: see *gromet* and *groom*¹.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; a nice feeder; an epicure.

Awabi, a kind of shell-fish much affected by Japanese *gourmets*. *Cornhill Mag.*

Four *gourmets* brought lemons and spoons.
The Century, XXVIII. 921.

=Syn. *Gourmand*, etc. See *epicure*.

gournet, *n.* Same as *gurnard*.

goush (goush), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *gush*.

goussett, *n.* In *milit. armor*, same as *gusset*.

gouster (gous'tėr), *n.* [Cf. *gousty*, *gust*¹.] A violent or unmanageable person; a swaggering fellow. [Scotch.]

goustrous (gous'trus), *a.* [As *gouster* + *-ous*. Cf. *gousty*.] Stormy; boisterous; rude; violent; frightful. [Scotch.]

A *goustrous*, determined speaking out of the truth.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 176.

gousty (gous'ti), *a.* [Sc., also written *goustie*; = E. *gusty*, q. v.] 1. Tempestuous.

Cauld, mirk, and *goustie* is the nicht,
Loud roars the blast ayont the hight.
Old ballad.

2. Waste; desolate; dreary.

I will not go to Lilias's *gousty* room. *Scott*, Abbot, iii.

gout¹ (gout), *n.* [< ME. *goute*, *gowte*, the gout, < OF. *goute*, *goutte*, F. *goutte*, a drop, the gout, = Sp. Pg. *gota* = It. *gotta*, a drop, the gout, < L. *gutta*, a drop, in ML. applied to the gout, also to dropsy, to catarrh, and (with a distinctive epithet) to various other diseases ascribed to a defluxion of humors: see *gutta*¹, *gutta serena*, etc.] 1. A drop; a clot; a coagulation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I see thee still;
And on thy blade, and dudgeon, *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

If he [a physician] did not satisfy me that he had a right sense of the right-hand and the left-hand defections of the day, not a *goutte* of his physic should gang through my father's son. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

2†. In *falconry*, a spot on a hawk.—3. A disorder characterized by uricemia, by very painful acute or chronic inflammations in the joints, chiefly the smaller joints, and especially in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe, and by the deposition of crystals of sodium urate in the inflamed joint-tissues, in nodules in the pinna of the ear, under the skin in the hands and feet, and elsewhere. It is strongly hereditary, but a proper regimen has great efficacy in preventing its development and recurrence. Gout is specifically called, according to the part it chiefly affects, *podagra* (in the feet), *gonagra* (in the knees), *chiragra* (in the hands), etc.

The *goute* lette [prevented]
Hir nothing for to daunce.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, i. 20.

And so he fill in a grete sekenesse of the *gowte* in handes and feet. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 91.

My late Fit of the *Gout* makes me act with Pain and Constraint. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

His luxurious and sedentary life brought on the *gout*, and hurt his fortune.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.

4. See the extract.

The larvæ which hatch out from these [eggs of *Chlorops tæniopus* and *Chlorops lineata*] bore their way down the stem [of grain] from the base of the ear to the first joint, and there they form swellings known to the farmer as the "*gout*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 535.

Diaphragmatic gout. Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

gout² (gout), *n.* [Also *gowt*; a dial. var. of *gote*².] 1. A drain.—2. A gateway bridge over a watercourse.—3. A sluice in embankments against the sea, for letting out the land-waters when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of salt water. Also written *go-out*. [Local, Eng.]

gout³ (gö), *n.* [< F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*².] Taste; relish.

Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your *goût*. *Gray*, Letters, I. 7.

There is no amusement so agreeable to my *goût* as the conversation of a fine woman. . . . I have an absolute tendre for the whole sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke.

[Now little used except in French phrases, as *haut goût*, high flavor or flavoring. See *hautgout*.]

goutify (gou'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goutified*, ppr. *goutifying*. [< *gout*¹ + *-i-fy*.] To make gouty; afflict with gout. [Rare.]

We perceived the old *goutified* canon, buried as it were in an elbow-chair, with pillows under his head and arms, and his legs supported on a large down cushion.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

goutily (gou'ti-li), *adv.* In a gouty manner.

goutiness (gou'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being gouty; a gouty affection.

goutish (gou'tish), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Having a predisposition to gout; somewhat affected by gout; gouty.

The dice are for the end of a drum among souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. *Drummond*, Epistles, xx. (*Latham.*)

goutoust, *a.* [ME. *gowtus*, *gowttous*, *gotows*, < OF. *gutus*, *guteux*, F. *goutteux* = Pr. *golos* = Sp. Pg. *gotoso* = It. *gottoso*, < ML. *guttosus*, gouty, < *gutta*, the gout: see *gout*¹.] 1. Gouty.

A quene *gowtus* and croket. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, I. 196.

2. Such as to cause gout: said of rich meats.

Luk ay that he ete no *gowttous* mette.
MS. Med. Linc., i. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

gout-stone (gout'stōn), *n.* A nodule of sodium urate formed in some tissue as the result of gout; chalkstone.

goutte (göt), *n.* [F., a drop: see *gout*¹.] A drop: used in heraldry with a qualifying term, as *d'or*, *de larmes*, etc.

goutte d'or (göt dôr). A white wine of Burgundy, of the second class.

goutweed (gout'wēd), *n.* Same as *goutwort*.

goutwort (gout'wėrt), *n.* The *Ægopodium Podagraria*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, formerly believed to be a specific for gout.

gouty (gou'ti), *a.* [< *gout*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Diseased with or subject to the gout: as, a *gouty* person; a *gouty* constitution.

Not giving like to those whose gifts, though scant,
Pain them as if they gaue with *gouty* hand.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout: as, *gouty* matter.—3. Figuratively, swollen out of proper proportion; tumid; protuberant.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 105.

Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and *gouty* balustrades. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 441.

4†. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.—**Gouty concretions.** See *concretion*.—**Gouty gall.** See *gouty-gall*.—**Gouty-stem tree**, the Australian baobab, *Adansonia Gregorii*.

gouty-gall (gou'ti-gâl), *n.* A gall or an excrescence on the raspberry, produced by the red-necked buprestid, *Agrilus ruficollis*. See *Agrilus*.

Gov. An abbreviation of *governor* as a title.

gove¹ (gōv), *n.* Same as *goaf*. [Prov. Eng.]

gove¹ (gōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [< *gove*¹, *n.*, = *goaf*, q. v.] To put up in a gove or mow, as hay. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed barley, the purest, *gove* out of the way;
All other nigh hand, *gove* just as ye may.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

gove² (gōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *goved*, ppr. *goving*. [Sc., also written *goave* and *goif*; cf. *goff*¹, *n.*] To go about staring like a fool; stare stupidly.

How he star'd and stammer'd,
When *goavan*, as if led wi' branke, . . .
He in the parlour hammer'd.
Burns, On Meeting with Basil, Lord Daer.

The wild beasts of the forest came,
Broke from their lughts and faulds the tame,
And *goved* around charmed and amazed.
Hogg, Kilmeny, i. 306.

govern (guv'ėrn), *v.* [< ME. *governen*, < OF. *governer*, *guverner*, *gouverner*, later and mod. F. *gouverner* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *governar* = Sp. *gobernar* = It. *governare*, < L. *gubernare*, orig. **cubernare*, < Gr. κυβερνᾶν, steer or pilot a ship, direct, govern; ulterior origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exercise a directing or restraining power over; control or guide: used of any exertion of controlling force, whether physical or moral.

Will you play upon this pipe? . . . *govern* these ventages with your fingers and thumb, give it breath with your mouth. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

'Tis not folly,
But good discretion, *governs* our main fortunes.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always *govern'd* his affaires with successe and little losse.
Evelyn, Diary, May 31, 1672.

Specifically—2. To rule or regulate by right of authority; control according to law or prescription; exercise magisterial, official, or customary power over: as, to *govern* a state, a church, a bank, a household, etc.

But if ony widowe hath sones or children of sones, lerne ache first to *gouerne* hir hous. *Wyclif*, 1 Tim. v. 4 (Oxf.).

Can thy flocks be thriving, when the fold
Is *govern'd* by the fox? *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

I have no fear but that the result of our experiment will be, that men may be trusted to *govern* themselves without a master. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 174.

3. In *gram.*, to cause or require to be in a particular form: as, a transitive verb or a preposition *governs* a noun or pronoun in the objective case; the possessive case is *governed* by the thing possessed; the subject *governs* the verb in number and person. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Rule*, *Control*, *Govern*, *Regulate*, *Manage*; conduct, supervise, guide; command, away, curb, moderate. Of the first five words, *rule* is the most general, and is the only one that can stand for the exercise of an arbitrary or a loose kind of away. *Control* implies a firm *rule*, which may not attend to the details of administration, but holds persons in check and prevents things from going in a way not desired: as, to *control* expenditures; to *control* fierce tribes. *Govern* implies the constant use of knowledge and judgment, like the close attention given by a pilot to his wheel. To *regulate* is to bring under rules, hence to make exact; it is not ordinarily used to express continued action, but it may mean to keep under rule: as, to *regulate* a watch, one's movements, one's conduct, the administration of a province. *Manage* enlarges the notion of handling a horse or caring for the affairs of a household to greater things, as a ship, a business, a nation; it implies great attention to details, constant watchfulness, and much skill or at least adroitness; it is rather a small word to be used as a synonym for *govern*. See *guide*, *v. t.*, and *manage*.

II. *intrans.* To exercise or have control; practise direction or guidance; especially, to exercise legal or customary authority.

To instruct ourselves in all the amazing lessons of God's *governing* providence, by which he holds the balance of nations, and inclines it which way he pleases.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern*.
Dryden.

The limits which separate the power of checking those who *govern* from the power of governing are not easily to be defined. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

governable (guv'ėr-na-bl), *a.* [< *govern* + *-able*.] Capable of being governed or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; amenable to law or rule.

The causes of these effects remain unknown, so as not to be *governable* by human means.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl. note.

It [the storm] came on very fierce, and we kept right before the wind and sea, the wind still increasing: the ship was very *governable* and steered incomparably well.
Dampier, Voyages, III., an. 1699.

So little a while ago that face had moved with every change of sentiment, that pale mouth had spoken, that body had been all on fire with *governable* energies.
R. L. Stevenson, Markheim.

governableness (guv'ėr-na-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being governable.

governail†, *n.* [< ME. *governail, governaille, governayle,* < OF. *governail, gouvernail,* F. *gouvernail,* m. (OF. also *governaile, governaille,* f.), direction, = Sp. *gobernalle, gobernallo* = Pg. *governalhe, governalho* = It. *gubernaeolo, gobernaeulo,* < L. *gubernaculum,* the helm or rudder of a ship, direction, government, < *gubernare,* steer, direct, govern: see *govern, v.*] 1. A rudder; a helm.

Lo! shippes . . . sotheli they ben born aboute of a litel *governayle*. *Wyclif*, Jas. iii. 4.

2. Government; management; mastery.

Sharply tak on yow the *governaille*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1136.

Other gift bere hens shall by no *gouernaill;*
Then grett mischaunce to purchace and haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5561.

He of this Gardin had the *governall*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 48.

governance (guv'ėr-nans), *n.* [< ME. *governance, governaunce,* < OF. *governance, gouvernance,* F. *gouvernance* = Pg. *governança,* < ML. *gubernantia,* < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern, v.*] 1. Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management. [Now chiefly poetical.]

The first determination of God for the attainment of his end must needs be creation, and the next unto it *governance*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

Under the Angel's *governance* benign
The happy island danced with corn and wine.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

Why should we venture teach Him [God] *governance?*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

2†. Behavior; manners.

Perilous fallyngis of hiz placis, to myche abstynence, and othere yuel *gouernaunce* agens kynde.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

He likest is to fall into mischaunce
That is regardles of his *governaunce*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 384.

governante (guv'ėr-nänt), *n.* [< F. *gouvernante* (= Sp. *gobernante* = Pg. *governante* = It. *governante*), a governor's wife, a governess, a housekeeper, fem. of *gouvernant,* ppr. of *gouverner,* govern: see *govern, v.*] A woman who has the care and management of children or of a house; a governess. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your nobleman's houses.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, p. 38.

Appears the *Governante* of th' House;
For such in Greece were much in use.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

governaunt†, *n.* [< ME. *governacioun,* < OF. *governacion, gouvernacion* = Sp. *gobernacion* = Pg. *governação* = It. *governazione,* < ML. as if **gubernatio(n-),* < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern* and *-ation.*] Management; control.

Aron, that hadde the temple in *governacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 186.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *govern* + *-ess.*] 1. A woman invested with authority to control and direct; a female ruler: also used figuratively.

Most select Princesse, . . . most wise *gouernesse* of all the affaires and businesses of the people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 295.

A matron's sober staidness in her eye,
And all the other grave demeanour fitting
The *governess* of a house.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

Specifically—2. A woman who has the care of instructing and directing children; an instructress: generally applied to one who teaches children in their own homes.

Mrs. Sydney turned school-mistress, to educate my girls, as I could not afford a *governess*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

governess (guv'ėr-nes), *v.* [< *governess, n.*] I. *intrans.* To play the governess; act as governess: as, to go out *governessing*. [Colloq.]

"You will give up your *governessing* slavery at once." "Indeed! begging your pardon, sir, I shall not. I shall go on with it as usual."
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

II. *trans.* To control or direct as a governess.

Tutored and *governessed* out of all the pleasantness of being natural. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 855.

government (guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* [Not in ME. (where the equiv. word was *governance,* q. v.); < OF. *governement, gouvernement,* F. *gouvernement* = Pr. *governament* = OSp. *gubernamiento* = Pg. It. *governamento,* < ML. as if **gubernamentum,* government, < L. *gubernare,* govern: see *govern* and *-ment.*] 1. Guidance; direction; regulation; management; control: as, the *government* of one's conduct.

The house of God must have orders for the *government* of it, such as not any of the household but God himself hath appointed. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Thy eyes' windows [shall] fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part, depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall, stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

2. The exercise of authority in the administration of the affairs of a state, community, or society; the authoritative direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states.

Why has *government* been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice without constraint.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 15.

Man is so constituted that *government* is necessary to the existence of society, and society to his existence, and the perfection of his faculties. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 4.

Government exists for the purpose of keeping the peace, for the purpose of compelling us to settle our disputes by arbitration instead of settling them by blows, for the purpose of compelling us to supply our wants by industry instead of supplying them by rapine.
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

3. The system of polity or body of principles and rules by which the affairs of a state, community, or society are administered; an established or prescribed method of guiding, directing, or managing affairs: as, representative or constitutional *government;* monarchical or republican *government;* the presbyterian, episcopal, or congregational form of church *government*.

The *government* of the United States is a limited *government*, instituted for great national purposes, and for those only. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 25.

4. The governing body of persons in a state or community; the executive power; the administration. In Great Britain *government* is used specifically to signify the cabinet or ministry, apart from the sovereign; and in speaking of any joint action of this body the article is often omitted: as, the Liberal *government* was defeated by a large majority; *government* brought in a bill.

The Cabinet, the body to which in common use we have latterly come to give the name of *Government*, is simply a body of those privy councillors who are specially summoned. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 297.

5. A state or body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor. Specifically—(*a*) One of the military divisions of France before the revolution. (*b*) In Russia, a province or governorship: as, the *government* of Perm.

For the purposes of territorial administration Russia Proper . . . is divided into forty-six provinces or *Governments* (gubernii). *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 198.

6. Right of governing; administrative authority; the office or function of one charged with the direction and control of affairs.

Warwick, . . .
I here resign my *government* to thee,
For thou art fortunate in all thy deeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

7†. Conduct or behavior; self-control or restraint.

Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

How did the University applaud
Thy *government*, behaviour, learning, speech,
Sweetness, and all that could make up a man!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

8. In *gram.*, the established usage which requires that one word in a sentence should cause another to be of a particular form; grammatical regimen.

governmental (guv-ėrn-men'tal), *a.* [< *government* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to government or the government; given, made, or issued by the government: as, *governmental* interference with trade; *governmental* order; *governmental* policy.

Upon the accession of the Hanoverian dynasty, however, *Governmental* encouragement of literature almost absolutely ceased. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

There is no more possibility of intervention, or of *governmental* aid. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 731.

Governmental theory of the atonement. See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).

governor (guv'ėr-nor), *n.* [Also *governour;* < ME. *governor,* usually *governour,* < OF. *governeor, governour, governur, gouvernour, gouverneur,* F. *gouverneur* = Pr. *governador* = Sp. *gobernador* = Pg. *governador* = It. *governatore,* < L. *gubernator,* a steersman, pilot, director, governor, < *gubernare,* steer, pilot, direct: see *govern, v.*] 1†. A steersman; a pilot.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governor* listeth. Jas. iii. 4.

2. The person invested with the supreme executive power in a state or community; specifically, as a personal title, the chief magistrate of a state or province: as, the *governor* of Connecticut; the *governor* of Newfoundland. As a title, abbreviated *Gov.*

Her grace [Queen Elizabeth] likewise on her side, in al her graces passage, shewed herselfe generallye an image of a worthy lady and *gouernour*.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1559.

To-day the *Governor* is everywhere chosen by the people directly, instead of through the Legislature; his term has generally been much lengthened.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 477.

3. One who is charged with the direction or control of an undertaking or institution: as, the *governors* of the Bank of England; the *governor* of a prison or hospital.

Therle of Northumberland should be chefetaine and supreme *gouernour* of the armie. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 6.

Out of Machir came down *governors*, and out of Zebulun they that handle the pen of the writer. Judges v. 14.

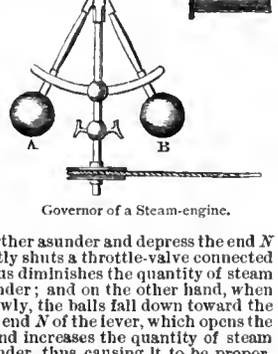
These seven angels are, by antiquity, called the seven *governors* or bishops of the seven churches.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 160.

4. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs a pupil and forms his manners. Compare *governess*, 2. [Obsolete or rare.]

And thus by the Chylde yee shall perceine the disposytion of the *Gouernour*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage and form the mind. *Locke*, Education, § 94.

5. A father; a master or superior; an employer; an elderly person. [Slang.]—6. In *mach.*, a self-acting regulator which controls a supply of steam, gas, or water; especially, any device for automatically regulating the amount of power developed in a machine, as in a steam-engine. Governors are made in a variety of forms and with different methods of action. A form of governor for the steam-engine which illustrates well the general function of such devices is shown in the annexed figure. It represents a spindle kept in motion by the engine. *A* and *B* are two centrifugal balls, *C A* and *C B* the rods which suspend the balls, crossing each other and passing through the spindle at *C*, where the whole is connected by a round pin put through the spindle and the rods, and serving as the point of suspension for the centrifugal balls or revolving pendulums. A piece of brass, *M*, is fitted to slide up and down upon the upper part of the spindle, and to this piece the end of the lever *N O*, whose fulcrum is at *P*, is attached. This piece of brass is also connected with the ball-rods by two short pieces and joints, *D E, F G*. When the engine goes too fast, the balls fly further asunder and depress the end *N* of the lever, which partly shuts a throttle-valve connected with the end *O*, and thus diminishes the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder; and on the other hand, when the engine goes too slowly, the balls fall down toward the spindle and elevate the end *N* of the lever, which opens the throttle-valve wider, and increases the quantity of steam admitted into the cylinder, thus causing it to be proportioned to the resistance of the engine, and keeping the variation of velocity within narrow limits. A similar contrivance is employed in mills to equalize the motion of the machinery. When any part of the machinery is suddenly started or checked, and the moving power remains the same, an alteration in the velocity of the mill will take place, which alteration the governor serves to limit. See *gas-governor.*—**Atmospheric, chronometric,** etc., **governor.** See the adjectives.—**Electric governor,** in *mach.*: (*a*) A governor in which the spread of revolving balls or the spread of the rim of a wheel by centrifu-



Governor of a Steam-engine.

gal action may act as a circuit-closer and sound an alarm or control some other part of the mechanism. (*b*) The regulator used in arc-lamps to control the current. See *regulator*.—**Governors' Act**, an English statute of 1690 (11 and 12 William III., c. 12), making governors, their deputies, etc., of plantations beyond sea answerable in England for crimes committed within such plantations.—**Governor's council**. See *council*.—**Gyroscope governor**. See *gyroscope*.—**Marine governor**, a governor for marine engines intended to overcome the effects of the motion of a vessel on a governor of ordinary construction. Many such governors have been invented, in which the centrifugal balls are replaced by other contrivances.—**Screw-propeller governor**, a form of governor in which the throttle-valve is regulated by the action of a screw-propeller device working in a resisting fluid.

governor-block (guv'ėr-nọr-blok), *n.* In the railway automatic compression-brake, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp. They are driven by centrifugal force when the axle of the brake is revolved, and serve, by means of a pin on the extremity, to actuate the mechanism which throws the brake into gear. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

governor-general (guv'ėr-nọr-jen'ę-ral), *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of Canada.

The *Governor-General* of India has absolute control over, and command of, the army in the field, so far as the direction of the campaign and the points of operation are concerned. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 211.

governor-generalship (guv'ėr-nọr-jen'ę-ral-ship), *n.* [< *governor-general* + *-ship*.] The office, functions, sphere of authority, etc., of a governor-general.

Desirous that he should assume an absolute *governor-generalship*. *Motley*, United Netherlands, I. 399.

governorship (guv'ėr-nọr-ship), *n.* [< *governor* + *-ship*.] The office of governor.

govinda (gō-vin'dä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of an Indian kite, *Milvus govinda*.

gov't. A contraction of *government*.

gow (gou), *n.* A Scotch form of *gull*[2].

gowan (gou'an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy.] In Scotland, one of several different yellow flowers, as the dandelion, the common marigold, the hawkweed, the globe-flower, etc., but generally the daisy, *Bellis perennis*. Also *gowlan*.

We twa hae run about the braes,
An' pu'd the *gowans* fine.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

They [the sheets] were washed wi' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonnie white *gowans*, and beetled by Nelly and herself. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

Lapper or **lockin gowan**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Meadow-gowan**, or **open gowan**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

gowany (gou'a-ni), *a.* [< *gowan* + *-y*[1].] Decked with gowans; covered with mountain daisies. [Scotch.]

Sweeter than *gowany* glens, or new-mown hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 2.

gowar (gou'är), *n.* Same as *gouarec*.

gowd (goud), *n.* A Scotch form of *gold*.

gowden (gou'dn), *a.* A Scotch form of *golden*.

gowdie, gowdy (gou'di), *n.* [Sc., = E. *goldy*; a dim. name applied to various animals having yellow or yellowish color or spots.] 1. The gemmous dragonet.—2. The gray gurnard.—3. The golden-eyed duck, *Clangula glaucion*. Also *gowdie-duck*.—4. A cow.—**Heels o'er gowdy.** See *heel*[1].

gowdnook (goud'nök), *n.* [Sc., also *gowdanook*, *gaufnook*.] A fish, the skipper or saury, *Scomberesox saurus*.

gowdy, *n.* See *gowdie*.

gowf† (gouf), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *gowff*; < *gouf*, a common pronunciation and old spelling of *golf*: see *golf*, *goff*[3].] To strike with the flat of the hand; strike as in playing at handball; cuff.

North, Fox, and Co.
Gowf'd Willie like a ba', man.
Burns, The American War.

gowk (gouk), *n.* [Sc., also *gouk*, = E. *gawk*, q. v.] 1. A cuckoo.—2. A stupid fellow; a gawk. See *gawk*, 2.—**To give one the gowk**, to befool one.

Ye hae *gi'en me the gowk*, Annet,
But I'll gie you the scorn;
For there's no a bell in a' the town
Shall ring for you the morn.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 96).

gowk† (gouk), *v. t.* [< *gowk*, *n.*] To make (a person) look like a fool or gawk; puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

gowkit (gou'kit), *a.* [< *gowk* + *-it*[2] = *-ed*[2].] Foolish; stupid; giddy. [Scotch.]

gowkmeat (gouk'mēt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

gowky†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *gawky*.

gowl[1] (goul), *v. i.* [< ME. *goulen*, *gowlen* (also *gowlen*, *gaulen*, *gawlen*, > E. *yawl*[1], *yowl*), < Icel. *gaula*, low, bellow: see *yawl*[1], *yowl*.] 1. To howl, either threateningly or in weeping. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

For unnethes ea a chylde borne fully,
That it ne begynnes to *gowle* and crye.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 25. (*Halliwell*.)

May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark
Howl thro' the dwelling o' the clerk.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

2. In *coal-mining*, to break down: said of the roof or sides of a mine. *Gresley*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

gowl[2]†, *n.* Another spelling of *ghoul*.

gowlan, *n.* Same as *gowan*.

gowlee (gou'lē), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *gauli*, a cowherd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk, < Hind., etc., *gau*, *gao*, also uninflected *go*, a cow, ox, bull, < Skt. *go*, a cow, = Gr. *βοῦς* = L. *bos* = E. *cow*: see *cow*[1].] The cowherd caste in Hindustan.

gown (goun), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *gownd*, *gound*; < ME. *goune*, a gown, either (1) < OF. *gune*, *gone* = Pr. *gona* = OSp. *gona* = It. *gonna* (ML. *gunna*, MGr. *γοῦνα*, Albanian *gunë*), a gown, a petticoat; or (2) < W. *gwn* = Corn. *gun* = Manx *goon* = Ir. *gunn* = Gael. *gun*, a gown. The Rom. forms are themselves prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. W. *gwnio*, sew, stitch.] 1. An outer garment, generally long and loose, of various shapes and uses. Specifically—(*a*) A long and loose outer robe usually worn by men at the beginning of the fifteenth century and later, and by women continuously from an early date in the middle ages; essentially, a garment meant to be girded at the waist, somewhat close-fitting above and large and loose below.

He came with all speed,
In a *gownd* of green velvet from heel to the head.
Death of Queen Jane (Child's Ballads, VII. 77).

I [Dogberry] am a wise fellow, . . . and one that hath two *gowns* and everything handsome about him.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

(*b*) Same as *dress*, 2. [*Dress* is preferred for a garment cut to fit the person, the *gown* being more properly a loose garment hanging from the shoulders. Compare (*c*).]

She pat on her back her silken *gown*,
An' on her breast a siller pin.
Ertinton (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

The Queen, I hear, is now very well again, and that she hath bespoke herself a new *gown*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 61.

She clad herself in a russet *gown*,
She was no longer Lady Clare.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*c*) A loose garment worn in the house; a wrapper: as, a dressing-*gown*; a night-*gown*.

My skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose *gown*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

2. A long and loose over-dress, of varying styles, worn distinctively on official occasions in Europe, and less commonly in America, by clergymen, judges, lawyers, and university professors and students; hence, the emblem of civil power or place, as opposed to the *sword*.

We hear
The lawyers plead in armour 'stead of *gowns*.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 47.

There is a reverence due
From children of the *gown* to men of action.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

I saw two grave auncient Judges . . . in their Scarlet *gownes*, . . . with many other Civilians . . . in blacke *gownes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

I past beside the reverend walls
In which of old I wore the *gown*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

3†. The toga.

Then were the Roman fashions imitated, and the *Gown*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

The toga, or *gown*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer, and used only upon occasion of appearing in publick.
Kennet, Roman Antiquities, II. v. 7.

Geneva gown, the form of preaching-gown, academic rather than ecclesiastical in character, affected by the early Genevan reformers, and adopted generally among Puritans and Low-churchmen. It is made to fit the body loosely, has full sleeves, and can be worn with or without a cassock. It is now seldom worn in the Anglican Church, the surplice or the masters' gown being used instead; but it is still the common form of pulpit-gown among Presbyterian and other dissenting ministers.—**Gnarded gown**†. See *guard*, *v.*—**Town and gown**, at Oxford and other university and college towns in Great Britain, the citizens or townspeople on the one hand, and the professors and students on the other. At Oxford quarrels and riots between town and gown were of frequent occurrence in the middle ages, and have broken out occasionally in later times.

gown (goun), *v.* [< *gown*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To invest with a gown; clothe or dress in a gown; hence, to impart the function represented by the gown to.

The person that is *gowned* is by his gowne putt in mynd of gravitye. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The comparison then is briefly between a *gownd* man and a souldier's condition in respect of expedition.
Holyday, Juvenal, Illus. of the Sixteenth Satyre.

For travel girt, for business *gowned*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 20.

II. *intrans.* To put on a gown.

gown-cloth†, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown.

Tell, quod the lord, and thou shalt have anon
A *goune-cloth*, by God and by Saint John.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 552.

Paid to John Pope, draper, for 2 *gown-cloths*, eight yards, of 2 colors. [Time of Henry VI.]
Quoted in *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

gownman (goun'man), *n.*; pl. *gownmen* (-men). Same as *gownsman*.

A *gownman* learn'd. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 138.

gown-piece (goun'pēs), *n.* A piece of cloth fit to make a gown of, and sufficient in quantity.

gownsman (gounz'man), *n.*; pl. *gownsmen* (-men). 1. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, or a professor or student of a university, especially the last.

We used to meet *gownsmen* in High Street reading the goodly volume as they walked—pensive with a grave and sage delight. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 92.

The townsmen came on with a rush and shout, and were met by the *gownsmen* with settled, steady pluck.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in distinction from a soldier; a citizen.

gowpen, *n.* See *goupen*.

gowt (gout), *n.* See *gout*[2].

goyazite (go-yaz'it), *n.* [< *Goyaz*, a large inland province of Brazil, noted for gold and diamonds, + *-ite*[2].] A phosphate of aluminium and calcium, occurring, in rounded grains of a yellowish-white color, in the diamond-bearing gravels of Brazil.

gozzan, *n.* See *gossan*.

gozzard, gozzerd (goz'ärd, -ėrd), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *gosherde*, a gooseherd: see *goosecherd*, and cf. *goshawk*, *gosling*.] 1. One who herds geese. *Malme*. [Prov. Eng.]

A person called a *gozzard*, i. e., goose-herd, attends the flocks, and twice a day drives the whole to water.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Gray Lag Goose.

The man who tended them was called a gooseherd, corrupted into *gozzerd*. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 777.

2. A fool; a silly fellow. *Pegge*. [Prov. Eng.]

G. P. O. An abbreviation of *General Post-office*.

gr. An abbreviation (*a*) of *grain* or *grains*; (*b*) of *gram* or *grams*; (*c*) of *groschen*.

Gr. An abbreviation of *Greek*.

Graafian follicle. See *follicle*, 2.

graal†, *n.* See *grail*[2].

grab[1] (grab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grabbed*, ppr. *grabbing*. [< Sw. *grabba* = MLG. *grabben*, grasp; a secondary verb (cf. its freq. *grabble*) connected with *grub*, *grope*[1], *grasp*, and ult. *gripe*[1], but not with *grapple*.] To seize forcibly or roughly; grip suddenly; snatch; hence, to get possession of rudely, roughly, forcibly, or illegally. [Colloq.]

The desire to *grab* the lands of the weaker races is also less enveloped now than it was earlier in the century in such specious forms of words as "the blessings of civilisation." *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 1.

grab[1] (grab), *n.* [< *grab*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The act of grabbing; a sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; hence, acquisition by violent, dishonest, or corrupt means.

The girls wonder how those gunners sit so straight with folded arms, and never make hysterical *grabs* at the bars or at each other, as they would do under like circumstances. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

The late session has left a record singularly free from scandals, and the results of its work will be searched in vain for "big *grabs*" or "jobs" out of which to make campaign thunder. *The Nation*, July 10, 1884, p. 21.

2. Something that is grabbed or obtained by grabbing.—3. A mechanical device for gripping an object; a grip. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, a tool intended for extricating broken rods or other articles from a boring. (*b*) A pair of iron hooks or grapples for gripping an object.—**Back-pay grab, salary grab**, in *U. S. hist.*, a retroactive congressional act of 1873 for the increase of the salaries of congressmen: an opprobrious name.

grab[2] (grab), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Ar. *ghurāb*, Marathi *gurāb*, *ghurāb*.] A vessel used on the Malabar coast, having two or three masts.

grab-bag (grab'bag), *n.* A bag containing articles to be obtained by thrusting the hand within and seizing one, the privilege of doing so being previously bought, a common money-getting device at charitable fairs; figuratively, any unscrupulous device for gain or

spoils, into which the element of uncertainty enters.

It is a *grab-bag* from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize.
New York Tribune, Sept. 23, 1879.

grabber (grab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grabs, grasps, or snatches.

grabble (grab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grabbled*, ppr. *grabbling*. [= D. *grabbelen*, snatch, scramble for, = LG. (> G.) *grabbeln*, grope, fumble (cf. LG. *grubbeln*, grope, fumble); freq. of *grab*[1]: see *grab*[1] and *grub*.] To grope about; feel with the hands; make teutative grasps or clutches.

And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and in much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight, through wild olive trees and high rocks.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 294.

He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a *grabling* and a fumbling, and shaking, at last tells you he has left his Money at home. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It was a new style of salmagundi; some of the boys were doused into each other, some were rolled against the tree, some sent *grabbling* on their faces down the hill.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

grab-game (grab'gām), *n.* A method of swindling or theft, consisting in snatching anything exposed, as the stakes in gambling, or a purse, and making off with it.—**To practise the grab-game**, to raise a disturbance, as in gambling, for the sake of plunder. [Slang.]

grab-hook (grab'hůk), *n.* In *angling*, a hook made by fixing four large fish-hooks in a piece of lead; a pull-devil. [Colloq.]

grab-iron (grab'ī'ėrn), *n.* One of the handles attached to freight-cars for the use of trainmen in boarding the cars. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grab-line (grab'līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope hanging on shipboard in such a way that it can be grabbed or seized if necessary. Specifically—(*a*) A rope hung along a ship's side, near the water's edge, so that boatmen can seize and hold on to it when coming alongside. (*b*) A rope hung over a ship's side and made fast inboard, so that workmen outside of the ship can hold on to it.

grace (grās), *n.* [< ME. *grace*, *grase*, *gras*, < OF. *grace*, *grasce*, F. *grâce* = Pr. *gratia*, *gracia*, *grassia* = Sp. *gracia* = Pg. *graça* = It. *grazia*, < L. *gratia*, (pass.) favor, esteem, hence agreeableness, regard, (act.) favor, gratitude (in pl., personified, *Gratiæ*, the Graces), < *gratus*, (pass.) beloved, dear, (act.) thankful, grateful (> E. *grate*[3]), in form a pp., = Gr. *χαρτός*, that causes delight, welcome, verbal adj. (pp.) of *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρις*, favor, grace (in pl. *αἱ Χάριτες*, the Graces), *χαρά*, joy.] **1.** That element or quality of form, manner, movement, carriage, deportment, language, etc., which renders it pleasing or agreeable; elegance or beauty of form, outline, manner, motion, or act; pleasing harmony or appropriateness; that quality in a thing or an act which charms or delights: as, to move with easy *grace*.

Grace was in all her steps. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 488.

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders. *Dryden*, Æneid.

So, with that *grace* of hers,
Slow-moving as a wave against the wind, . . .
So she came in. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, the goddesses of the beauty, brightness, and joy in nature and humanity. The Graces are the *Charites* of the Greeks, variously described as daughters of Helios (the Sun) and Aigle (heavenly brightness), or of Zeus (Jupiter) and Eurynome (daughter of Ocean—the Aurora). They were also variously named, but their most familiar names are Aglaïa (the brilliant), Euphrosyne (cheerfulness), and Thalia (the bloom of life). They had in their gift grace, loveliness, and favor, and were attendants in the train of Aphrodite.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven ycleped Euphrosyne, . . .
Whom lovely Venus at a birth,
With two sister *Graces* more,
To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 15.

The Muses and the *Graces*, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Amenity of disposition or manner; sweetness or amiability; graciousness; politeness; courtesy; civility: as, to yield with good *grace*.

It is a great *grace* in a prince, to take that with condicions which is absolutely her owne.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a man of you
Had so much *grace* [as] to put it in my mind.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

4. *pl.* A kind of play or game designed to exhibit or develop easy gracefulness in motion. One player, by means of two sticks held one in each hand, throws a small hoop to another, who endeavors to catch it on two similar sticks, and then to throw it back in the same way.

5. A pleasing and attractive quality or endowment; beauty; adornment; embellishment.

An ornament that yieldeth no small *grace* to a roome.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 186.

Chastity, good-nature, and affability are the *graces* that play in her countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

From vulgar bounds with bold disorder part,
And snatch a *grace* beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 153.

Every *grace* that plastic language knows
To nameless poets its perfection owes.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

6. In *music*, an embellishment, whether vocal or instrumental, not essential to the harmony or melody of a piece, such as an appoggiatura, a trill, a turn, etc. Such embellishments were much more common in music for the harpsichord and the viol than they are for modern instruments; their exact form and even the place of their introduction were often left in the eighteenth century to the taste of the performer.

7. Favor; good will; friendship; favorable disposition to another; favorable regard: as, to be in one's good *graces*; to reign by the *grace* of God.

I suld not attempe thus to commoune,
Bot of ther *grace*, correctioune, and pardoune.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 101.

"Certes" (sayd he) "I n'ill thine offred *grace*,
Ne to be made so happy doe intend."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 33.

Your majesty's high *grace* to poesy
Shall stand 'gainst all the dull detractions
Of leaden souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Victoria, By the *Grace* of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. *Burke's Peerage*.

8. An act of kindness or favor accorded to or bestowed on another; a good turn or service freely rendered.

And whanne twei gheerls werin fillid Felix took a successour Porcius Festus, and Felix wolde give *grace* to Iewis, and left Poul boundun. *Wyclif*, Acts xxiv. 27 (Oxf.).

To othere, that asken him *grace*, suche as han served him, he ne zeveth he not but his Signet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

This was a peculiar *grace*, not allowed to any but persons of the highest rank. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 9.

Do me *grace* to sitting by my side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 157.

9. A faculty, license, or dispensation bestowed by legal authority, the granting of which rests in discretion or favor, and is not to be asked as of right; a privilege; also, in *Eng. law*, a general and free pardon by act of Parliament. Also called *act of grace*.

In duke Ionys house a 3oman ther was,
For his rewarde prayde suche a *grace*;
The duke gete graunt ther-of in londe,
Of the kyng his fader, I vndurstonde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of that college, after he had received all the *graces* and degrees—the proctorship and doctorship—could be obtained there. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

The Irish . . . accordingly offered to pay £120,000 in exchange for 51 privileges or *graces*, . . . and that a parliament should be held to confirm these *graces*.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 55.

10. In *Scrip.* and *theol.*: (*a*) The free, unmerited love and favor of God: as, the doctrine of *grace* (that is, the doctrine that all things, including salvation, are received from God as a free gift, and not merited or earned by man).

Shall we continue in sin, that *grace* may abound?
Rom. vi. 1.

(*b*) The enjoyment of the favor of God.

By whom also we have access by faith into this *grace* wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.
Rom. v. 2.

(*c*) Benefit, especially inward spiritual gifts, conferred by God through Christ Jesus; specifically, power or disposition to yield obedience to the divine laws, to practise the Christian virtues, and to bear trouble or affliction with patience and resignation: as, *grace* to perform a duty, or to bear up under an affliction.

With god wille take we the *grace* that God wol us sende.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2364.

Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister *grace* unto the hearers. Eph. iv. 29.

11†. Virtue; power; efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

12†. Share of favor allotted to one; lot; fortune; luck.

He had at Thebes sory *grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

13. Mercy; pardon.

Oure greuaunce for-geue we algate,
And we graunte hym oure *grace* with a goode chere.
York Plays, p. 306.

Death is to him that wretched life doth lead
Both *grace* and gaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 11.

Thairfoir the Gordones gaue no *grace*,
Becaus they craved it nought.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 228).

14. Indulgence; forbearance; allowance of time: as, three days' *grace* for the payment of a note.

See, the church empties apace. . . .
Hallo, there, sacristan! five minutes' *grace!*
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

15. In English universities, an act, vote, or decree of the government of the institution: as, a *grace* was approved by the Senate at Cambridge for founding a Chinese professorship.

In universities many ungracious *graces* there be gotten.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 22.

All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the Caput, each member of which has an absolute veto on the *grace*.
Literary World, XII. 283.

16†. Thanks; thanksgiving.

They . . . answerden ful mekely and benignely, yeldynge *graces* and thankinges to here lord, Melibee.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

Sir, now be-holde what oure lorde doth for yow, and for to saue youre peple, moche ought ye hym honoure and yelde *graces* with goode herte whan he thus yow socoured and helpeth in soche nede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 578.

17. A formula of words expressing thanks and craving a blessing on or with a meal or refreshment; a short prayer before or after meals, in which a blessing is asked or thanks are rendered: as, to say *grace*; *grace* before meat.

Lucio. I think thou never wast where *grace* was said.
2 Gent. No? a dozen times at least.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

He [Job] said *grace* when he had no meat, when God gave him stones for bread, and scorpions for fish.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Their Beer was strong; their Wine was port;
Their Meal was large; their *Grace* was short.
Prior, An Epitaph.

18. A title of honor formerly borne by the sovereigns of England, but now used only as a ceremonious title in speaking to or of a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop: as, his *Grace* the Duke of Wellington.

How fares your *Grace?* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's *Grace* of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us, and are up.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A Peasant. But, Sir Thomas, must we levy war against the Queen's *Grace?*
Wyatt. No, my friend; war for the Queen's *Grace*—to save her from herself and Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

Converting grace, grace which effects conversion.—**Cooperant grace**, grace coöperating with the will of the believer.—**Covenant of grace.** See *covenant of works*, under *covenant*.—**Day of grace**, in *theol.*, the time during which mercy is offered to sinners.

Life is the season God hath given
To fly from hell and rise to heaven;
That *day of grace* fleets fast away,
And none its rapid course can stay.
Scotch Scripture Paraphrase.

Days of grace. (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, days granted by the court for delay at the prayer of the plaintiff or defendant; three days beyond the day named in the writ, in which the person summoned might appear and answer. (*b*) The period beyond the fixed day for payment allowed by law or custom for paying a note or bill of exchange. In Great Britain and the United States, at common law, three days are allowed; but if the last day of grace falls on Sunday, or any day on which business is not legally carried on, the bill or note is payable on the day preceding. Modern statutes have made some changes in these rules, particularly as regards legal holidays immediately preceding or following Sunday. Bankers' checks are payable on demand without days of grace, and the same rule applies to bills or notes payable on demand.—**Economy or dispensation of grace**, the system or method according to which God dispenses his free gifts, especially his spiritual gifts, to man.—**Good graces**, favor; friendship.

What has the merchant done, that he should be so little in the *good graces* of Sir Roger?
Steele, Spectator, No. 174.

Indwelling grace, grace operating on the believer as a sanctifying power.—**Irresistible grace**, grace independent of and irresistible by the human will. According to some theologians, grace in conversion is *irresistible*; according to others, *coöperant*.—**Means of grace**, the means by which divine influence is exerted on the hearts of men, such as the preaching of the gospel, the reading of Scripture, prayer, meditation, public worship, and the sacraments of the church.

We bless thee . . . for the *means of grace*, and for the hope of glory.
Book of Common Prayer, General Thanksgiving.

Operations of grace, the sanctifying influences ascribed in the Scriptures to the Holy Spirit.—**Prevenient grace**, grace which acts upon the sinner before repentance.—**Saving grace**, those spiritual gifts which are essential to or constitute salvation.—**To fall from grace**, to lose the spiritual gifts conferred in conversion, and relapse into a state of apostasy and sin. Arminianism affirms, Calvinism denies, the possibility of falling from grace.—**To take heart of grace** (formerly also **at grace** or **a grace** [sometimes written *grasse* and confused with *grass*]), to take courage because of favor or indulgence shown.

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merilie as I could, pledged her in this manner.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. H, 2 b.

What it was, after I had eaten a little *heart a grasse*, which grew at my feete, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accosted him, and desired house-roome. *The Man in the Moone* (1609).

Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
"Fear not" (quoth he), "*take heart of grace*,
What e're thou hast to say, be 't best or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor."
Homer a la Mode (1665).

With a bad grace, ungracefully; ungraciously; with evident reluctance, inappropriateness, or insincerity: as, the apology was made *with a bad grace*.—**With a good grace**, gracefully; graciously: now generally implying that the air of graciousness is rather forced: as, he made reparation *with a good grace*.

He does it *with a better grace*, but I do it more natural.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

No man discharges pecuniary obligations *with a better grace* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 33.

grace (grās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graced*, ppr. *gracing*. [< *grace*, *n.*] 1. To adorn; decorate; embellish and dignify; lend or add grace to.

Who would have thought that all of them should hope
So much of our connivance as to come
To *grace* themselves with titles not their own?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Neither corn nor pasture *graced* the field,
Nor would the vine her purple harvest yield.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Great Jove and Phœbus *graced* his noble line. *Pope*.

2†. To confer grace or favor upon; afford pleasure or gratification to.

This place, where we last . . . did *grace* our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I am persuaded the work will gain upon men's minds in ages, but your *gracing* it may make it take hold more swiftly. *Bacon*, Letter, Oct. 12, 1620.

3. To dignify or gratify by an act of favor; favor or honor (with something).

How with this nod to *grace* that subtle courtier,
How with that frown to make this noble tremble.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

So ye will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

4†. To supply with heavenly grace.

Grace the disobedient. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 50.

5. In *music*, to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to: as, to *grace* a melody.

grace-cup (grās'kup), *n.* 1. A cup, generally a standing cup, goblet, hanap, or other large vessel, in which the last draught was drunk at table, being passed from guest to guest.

As a corollary to conclude the feast, and continue their mirth, a *grace cup* came in to cheer their hearts, and they drank healths to one another again and again.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 409.

2. A draught from this cup.

And dinner, grace, and *grace-cup* done,
Expect a wondrous deal of fun.
Lloyd, To George Coleman.

A shadow of this Anglo-Saxon custom [love-cup in monasteries] may yet be seen in the *grace-cup* of the universities, and the loving cup passed round among the guests at the great dinners given by the Lord Mayor of London.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 336, note.

3. A richly spiced and flavored drink served in the grace-cup. The recipe for the Oxford grace-cup provides for strong beer flavored with lemon-peel, nutmeg, and sugar, with very brown toast soaked in it.

graced (grāst), *a.* 1. Endowed with grace; beautiful; graceful.

One of the properest and best *graced* men that I ever saw. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2†. Virtuous; chaste.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

graceful (grās'fûl), *a.* [< *grace* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by grace or elegance; displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant: used particularly of motion, looks, and speech: as, a *graceful* walk; a *graceful* deportment; a *graceful* speaker; a *graceful* air.

High o'er the rest in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryden, Æneid.

In both these [postures], to be *graceful* it is requisite that there be no appearance of difficulty.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

He gave himself freely to poetry and other *graceful* accomplishments. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

Why should the man tell truth just here,
When *graceful* lying meets such ready shrift?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2†. Having Christian grace or piety; in a state of grace.

You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman; against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elegant*, etc. (see *elegant*); easy, natural, unconstrained.

gracefully (grās'fûl-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly; with a natural ease and propriety: as, to walk or speak *gracefully*.

Buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, *gracefully* dispos'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 154.

gracefulness (grās'fûl-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment; beauty with dignity in manner, motion, or countenance.

Gracefulness is an idea belonging to posture and motion. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, iii. 22.

2†. A state of grace; excellence.

If you
Can find no disposition in yourself
To sorrow, yet by *gracefulness* in her
Find out the way, and by your reason weep.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

3†. Graciousness.

"O lady of my life," said he to Zelmane, "I plainly lay my death to you if you refuse me; let not certain imaginative rules, whose truth stands but on opinion, keep so wise a mind from *gracefulness* and mercy, whose never-failing laws nature hath planted in us."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

grace-hoop (grās'höp), *n.* A slender hoop used in playing the game of graces.

graceless (grās'les), *a.* [< ME. *graceles*; < *grace* + *-less*.] Without grace. (*a*) Wanting in propriety or elegance. (*b*) Having departed from or having been deprived of divine grace; hence, villainous; corrupt; depraved.

For God his gifts there plenteously bestowes,
But *gracelesse* men them greatly do abuse.
Spenser, Colin Clout, i. 326.

(*c*) Ungracious; ill-mannered; uncivil.

For modes of faith let *graceless* zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 305.

You *graceless* dog, help your mother up.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

(*d*†) Out of grace or favor.

How wostow so that thou art *graceless*?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 781.

Thou dost abhor to dwell
So near the dim thoughts of this troubled breast,
And grace these *graceless* projects of my heart.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

(*e*†) Without mercy; pitiless.

I have asked grace of a *graceless* face,
No pardon there is for you and me.
Johnie Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 43).

gracelessly (grās'les-li), *adv.* In a graceless manner.

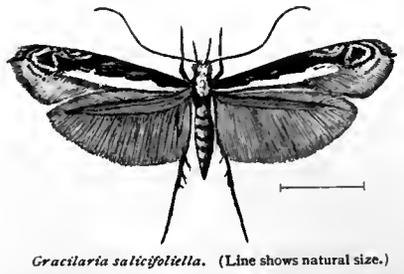
gracelessness (grās'les-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graceless.

grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* In *music*, a grace; especially, an appoggiatura. See *grace*, 6.

grace-stroke (grās'strōk), *n.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace. *Davies*.

Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England.
Scotland Characterized, 1701 (Harl. Misc., VII. 377).

Gracilaria (gras-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender, + *-aria*.] 1. A genus of mollusks. —2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Gracilariidæ*, containing very small but beautiful tineid



Gracilaria salicifoliella. (Line shows natural size.)

moths, characterized by the form of the fore wings and the smoothly clothed palpi. It is a large genus, with nearly 50 European and about as many North American species. The genus was named by Haworth in 1829, or earlier.

Gracilariidæ (gras″i-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heineman, 1870), < *Gracilaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tineid moths having long slender bodies, small wings, long antennæ, and 3-jointed palpi. It contains the important genera *Coriscium* and *Ornix* besides *Gracilaria*, which are rich in species and wide-spread. The larvæ are all leaf-miners when young, but quit their mines before pupating, usually rolling the edge of the leaf around the cocoon.

gracile (gras'il), *a.* [= Sp. (obs.) *grácil* = Pg. (rare) *graeil* = It. *gracile*, < L. *gracilis*, slender, thin.] Slender; thin; hence, gracefully slight in form, development, or manifestation. [A word long recognized, but comparatively recent in use.]

Where in groves the *gracile* Spring
Trembles, with mute orison
Confidently strengthening.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

There are girls in those unfamiliar villages worthy to inspire any statuary—beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze—*gracile* as the palmettoes that sway above them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733.

gracilent† (gras'i-lent), *a.* [= It. *gracilento*, < L. *gracilentus*, equiv. to *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*.] Same as *gracile*.

graciles, *n.* Plural of *gracilis*.

graciliductor (gras″i-li-duk'tor), *n.*; pl. *graciliductores* (-duk-tō'rēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis* + NL. (*ad*)*ductor*, a muscle of the thigh: see *adductor*.] Same as *gracilis*. *Coues*, 1887. [Rare.]

gracilis (gras'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *graciles* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *gracilis*, slender (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *gracile*.] A muscle of the thigh arising from the descending ramus of the pubis, running along the inner border of the thigh, and inserted in the upper part of the shaft of the tibia, assisting to adduct the thigh and flex the leg: so called from its slenderness in man. It is one of the adductor group.

gracility (grā-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gracilite*, F. *gracilité* = It. *gracilità*, < L. *gracilita(t-)s*, slenderness, thinness, < *gracilis*, slender: see *gracile*.] The character of being gracile; slenderness. [Rare.]

It was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*—a skeleton without marrow or substance. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

gracioso (grā-si-ō'sō; Sp. pron. grä-thē-ō'sō), *n.* [Sp., a buffoon, harlequin, comic actor, < *gracioso*, graceful, facetious, funny, ridiculous, = E. *gracious*, q. v.] 1. A favorite. *Davies*.

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gratioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King a liking to this amourous adventure.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 114.

2. A character in Spanish comedy, corresponding in many respects to the English clown.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. . . . I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

gracious (grā'shus), *a.* [< ME. *gracious*, *gracios*, < OF. *gracios*, *gracieus*, F. *gracieux* = Pr. *graciós* = Sp. Pg. *gracioso* = It. *grazioso*, < L. *gratiosus*, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable, showing favor, obliging, < *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] 1. Full of grace or favor; disposed to show good will, or to exercise favor or kindness; beneficent; benignant.

Thou art a God ready to pardon, *gracious* and merciful.
Neh. ix. 17.

I know his Majesty is *gracious* to you, and you may well expect some Preferment that way.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 15.

2. Characterized by or exhibiting favor or kindness; friendly; kind; courteous: now usually implying condescension.

All bare him witness, and wondered at the *gracious* words which proceeded out of his mouth. Luke iv. 22.

He is a very insignificant fellow, but exceeding *gracious*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 127.

Sir Lancelot, as became a noble knight,
Was *gracious* to all ladies. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. Characterized by or endowed with divine or saving grace; righteous; virtuous.

Ham. Dost know this water-fly?
Hor. No, my good lord.
Ham. Thy state is the more *gracious*, for 'tis a vice to know him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Many of their children . . . were of best dispositions and *gracious* inclinations.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

He reckons it no abjection to be abased in the face of man, so he may be *gracious* in the eyes of God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 840.

4. Attractive; agreeable; acceptable; excellent; graceful; becoming; beautiful.

Therby wende he to be *gracious*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 507.

Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a *gracyouse*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

In dimension, and the shape of nature,
A *gracious* person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

How *gracious* is the mountain at this hour!
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Good gracious, goodness gracious, my gracious, gracious me, or simply **gracious,** an exclamation of surprise, originally a mild oath, *good* or *gracious God.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Kind, Good-natured,* etc. (see *benignant*); benevolent, condescending, lenient, affable, familiar, civil, courteous.

graciously (grā′shus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *graciously;* < *gracious* + *-ly*2.] 1. Favorably; fortunately.

He hadde wel ybought and *graciously*,
Thanked be God, al hool his marchandise.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 344.

2. In a gracious or friendly manner; with kindness or courtesy.

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed. *Dryden.*

graciousness (grā′shus-nes), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension; mercifulness.

The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 325.

Offers of *graciousness*, of cabinet councillor, of chancellor of the exchequer, were made to right and left.
Walpole, Letters, II. 473.

2. Attractiveness; charm; fascination.

Why lyked me thy youthe and thy fairenease,
And of thy tong, the infynyte *graciousnesse?*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1675.

He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 147.

I am almost prepared to go further, and think that blue-grass is a specific for physical beauty and a certain *graciousness* of life.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 259.

grackle (grak′l), *n.* [< L. *graculus, gracculus,* a jackdaw, so named from its note "*gra gra*" (Quintilian). Cf. *crow*2.] 1. Some or any bird of the genus *Gracula*, or of one of the synonymous genera, of the old world. The birds to which the name usually attaches are those of the genera *Eulabes* and *Acridotheres* in a large sense; but the application is vague and fluctuating. *Gracula* or *Eulabes religiosa* is the religious grackle, or mina (see cut under *Eulabes*); *G. gryllivora* or *Acridotheres tristis* is the Indian paradise-grackle. 2. An American icterine passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and chiefly of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ:* as, the purple *grackle*, or crow-blackbird, *Quiscalus purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed or Texas *grackle*, *Q. major;* the rusty *grackle*, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus.*

Our own native blackbirds, the crow blackbird, the rusty *grackle*, the cow-bird, and the red-shouldered starling, are not songsters. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 286.

Also spelled *grakle.*

Gracula (grak′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *graculus, graccutus,* a jackdaw: see *grackle.*] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Linnean genus of grackles, insusceptible of definition, comprehending sturnoid passerine birds of the old world and icterine birds of the new. (*b*) A Cuvierian genus of old-world grackles, or sturnoid passerines: same as *Acridotheres* of Vieillot. Also called *Graculus.* (*c*) A genus of rosy starlings: same as *Pastor.* *Gloger*, 1842. (*d*) A genus of old-world sturnoid passerine birds (the same as *Eulabes* of Cuvier), containing the minas, as the religious grackle, *G. religiosa.* See cut under *Eulabes.*

Graculidæ (gra-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculinæ (grak-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gracula* + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of supposed corvine birds, or birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, containing various old-world sturnoid passerine birds of the genus *Gracula*, such as the religious grackles and their allies. Also called *Eulabetinæ.* [Obsolescent.]—2. A subfamily of totipalmate birds, containing the cormorants. See *Phalacrocoracidæ.*

Graculus (grak′ū-lus), *n.* [L.: see *grackle.*] 1. Same as *Gracula* (*b*).—2. A genus of choughs. *Koch*, 1816.—3. A genus of cormorants: same as *Phalacrocorax.*

gracy† (grā′si), *a.* [< *grace* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace; evangelical.

A *gracy* sermon like a Preabyterian.
Pepys, Diary, April 14, 1661.

gradal (grā′dạl), *a.* [< *grade*1 + *-al.*] Having reference to extent, measure, or degree. [Rare.]

He conceives that less weight should be given to spore-differences of a mere *gradal* character.
Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. vi.

gradalet, gradalist, *n.* [ML.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

gradate (grā′dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gradated*, ppr. *gradating.* [< *grade*1 + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to pass by insensible degrees, as from one tint of color, or from one light or dark tone, to another.

We find that in nature the colours are never allowed to come in contact; but are harmonized either by being separated by neutral colours, or by being imperceptibly *gradated* and blended into each other.
Field's Chromatography (ed. J. S. Taylor), p. 56.

II. *intrans.* To effect gradation, as of color.

If you cannot *gradate* well with pure black lines, you will never *gradate* well with pale ones.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, i. 3.

gradatim (grā-dā′tim), *adv.* [L., < *gradus*, a step, degree: see *grade*1.] Gradually; step by step; by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. (also F.) *gradation* = Pr. *gradatio* = Sp. *gradacion* = Pg. *gradação* = It. *gradazione*, < L. *gradatio(n-)*, an ascent by steps, a gradation or climax, < *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*1.] 1. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; orderly or continuous arrangement or succession; serial order or sequence according to size, intensity, quality, rank, attainment, or the like.

The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 94.

Preferment goes by letter and affection,
And not by old *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to the first. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Hence—2. Progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step: as, the *gradations* of an argument.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold *gradations* of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.
Johnson, On Robert Levet, st. 9.

I could not avoid desiring some account of the *gradations* that led her to her present wretched situation.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxi.

3. A degree or relative position in any order or series.

The several *gradations* of the intelligent universe.
Is. Taylor.

We see . . . with existing monkeys various *gradations* between a form of progression strictly like that of a quadruped and that of a biped or man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 137.

4. In the *fine arts*, the regular arrangement or subordination to one another of the parts of any work of art, so as to produce the best effect, as, in painting, the gradual blending of one tint into another.

In the production of *gradations* of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 109.

5. In *music*, a diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.—6. In *philol.*, the relation of the radical vowels in a series of verbal forms or derivatives derived with variation from the same verbal root, as *sing, sang, sung:* same as *ablaut.*

The relation in which the older vowels stand to one another is called *gradation* (German *ablaut*). By the laws of *gradation*, *e* and *o* (together with their weakenings *i* and *u*) are weakenings of *a*.
H. Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (3d ed.), p. xviii.

Gradation of color. See *color.*

gradational (grā-dā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *gradation* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or according to gradation.

There is not only a *gradational* passage from one to the other, but they are often combined in the same individual. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 470.

Along with generic identity between the two [scientific and unscientific knowledge], we have noted five points of *gradational* difference. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., i. 38.

Gradatores (grad-ạ-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gradator*, < L. as if **gradāre* (assumed from the p. a. *gradatus:* see *gradation*) for *gradi*, walk, step: see *grade*1.] In Blyth's system (1849), an order of grallatorial birds, corresponding to the *Cultrirostres* of Cuvier; the stalkers.

gradatory (grad′ạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps, < *gradus*, a step: see *grade*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. [Rare.]

Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us, could the noble and useful moral which results have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities?
Seward, Letters, iii.

2. Suitable or adapted for progression or forward motion: an epithet formerly applied to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

II. *n.*; pl. *gradatories* (-riz). In *eccles. arch.*, a series of steps from the cloisters into the church.

graddan (grad′an), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *gradan*, an expeditious mode of drying grain for the quern by burning the straw, the meal obtained from such grain, Gael. also snuff hastily prepared, < Gael. Ir. *grad*, quick, hasty, sudden.] 1. Parched corn; grain burned out of the ear.—2. Meal ground in the quern or hand-mill. [Scotch in both senses.]

grade1 (grād), *n.* [In ME. repr. by *gree*2, q. v.; < F. *grade*, a grade, degree (cf. AS. *grad*, a step), < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, a step in a ladder or stair, a station, position, degree, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, step, walk, go. From L. *gradus* come also E. *gradation, gradual, grail*2, etc., and from the orig. verb *gradi* also ult. E. *gradient, ingredient, grassant, grassation, aggress, congress, digress, egress, ingress, progress, regress, transgress,* etc., *grallatory, retrograde, plantigrade,* etc.] 1. A step, degree, or rank in any series or order; relative position or standing as regards quantity, quality, office, etc.

Teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

Hardly higher made,
Tho' scaling slow from *grade* to *grade*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Through color's dreamiest *grades*
The yellow sunbeams pause and creep!
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In a road or railroad, the degree of inclination from the horizontal; also, a part of such a road inclined from the horizontal. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in a certain distance. In Great Britain the steepest grade allowed by law on a railway is 1 foot in 70 feet—that is, an ascent or a descent of 1 foot in 70 feet of distance. Also *gradient.* [*Grade* is most common in American use, and *gradient* in British.]

3. In *zoölogical classification*, any group or series of animals, with reference to their earlier or later branching off from the stem or stock from which they are presumed to have evolved.—4. An animal, particularly a cow or bull or a sheep, resulting from a cross between a parent of pure blood and one that is not pure-bred: as, an Alderney *grade.* [Also used as an adjective.]—**At grade,** on the same level: as, two railroads crossing each other *at grade.*—**Grade crossing.** See *crossing.*—**Grade of a type,** in *alg.*, $ij—2w$, where i is the rank (that is, the degree) of the parent quantic, j is the order in the coefficients, and w is the weight in respect to the selected variable.

grade1 (grād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graded*, ppr. *grading.* [< *grade*1, *n.*] 1. To sort out or arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, etc.: as, to *grade* fruit, wheat, or sugar; to *grade* the children of a school.—2. To reduce, as the line of a canal, road, or railway, to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—3. To improve the breed of, as common stock, by crossing with animals of pure blood.—**Graded school,** a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education.

grade2 (grād), *a.* Same as *graith.*

gradely (grād′li), *adv.* Same as *graithly.*

grader (grā′dėr), *n.* One who or that which grades. (*a*) One engaged in grading, as on the line of a railroad.

The camps of the *graders* on the railroad line.
The Century, XXIV. 772.

(*b*) A heavy plow or an earth-scraper used in throwing up an embankment or in making a permanent way. (*c*) A grain-separator or -sorter. See *separator.*

From the *grader* the large wheat . . . drops to the top rolls of the first break roller mill.
The Engineer, LXV. 2.

gradient (grā′di-ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, step, go: see *grade*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Moving by steps; walking; gressorial; ambulatory: opposed to *saltatory:* said either of animals or of their gait: in heraldry, said of a tortoise used as a bearing and represented in fesse.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider . . . is more especially remarkable, which . . . did creep up and down as if it had been alive.
Bp. Wilkins, Dædalus, ii. 4.

2. In *herpet.*, walking or running on legs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gradientia:* correlated with *salient* and *serpent.*—3. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a railroad.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *grade*[1], 2.—2. In *physics*, the rate at which a variable quantity, as temperature or pressure, changes in value: as, thermometric *gradient;* barometric *gradient.*

Corresponding to the *gradients* of the normal temperatures of latitude there are also *gradients* of normal pressure of latitude, with corresponding wind velocities and directions. *Report of Chief Signal Officer* (1885), ii. 280.

gradienter (grā′di-en-tėr), *n.* [< *gradient* + *-er*[1].] A small instrument used by surveyors for fixing grades, and for many other purposes. It consists of a small portable telescope, to be mounted on a tripod having a horizontal and a vertical motion, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit-level.

Gradientia (grā-di-en′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), neut. pl. of L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, walk, step: see *gradient.*] Reptiles that walk, as distinguished from those that leap or are salient. At first (in Laurenti's classification) the *Gradientia* included, besides the gradient reptiles proper or lacertilians, such amphibians as newts and salamanders; with the latter excluded, *Gradientia* is sometimes used as equivalent to *Lacertilia.*

gradin, gradine (grā′din, gra-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *gradin* = It. *gradino*, a step, < L. *gradus*, a step: see *grade*[1].] 1. One of a series of steps or seats raised one above another.

Subsequent excavations disclosed in front of the large bas-relief a slab of alabaster, . . . cut at the western end into steps or *gradines.* *Layard*, Nineveh, v.

2. An altar-ledge or altar-shelf; one of the steps, ledges, or shelves above and back of an altar, on which the altar-cross or crucifix, flower-vases, candlesticks, etc., are placed. The term *gradin* seems to have been recently introduced from the French. Before the Reformation the simple name *shelf* was used. The gradin or gradins collectively are sometimes called a *superaltar*, or by some confusion of terms a *retable* (this being distinguished from a *reredos*).

3. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradino (grä-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *gradini* (-nē). [It.: see *gradin.*] 1. Same as *gradin*, 2.—2. A piece of ornamentation, painting, sculpture, or the like intended for the front of an altar-ledge or raised superaltar: as, a *gradino* of mosaic.

The four small bas-reliefs of the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Epiphany and the Presentation, in the *gradino*, are sweet and tender in feeling, and simple in composition. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 143.

gradual (graḍ′ū-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*, < ML. **gradualis*, only as neut. *n. graduale*, also *gradale*, *gradalis* (> ult. E. *grail*[1]), a book of hymns and prayers, such as were orig. sung on the steps of a pulpit, < L. *gradus* (*gradu-*), a step: see *grade*[1]. For the noun, cf. *grail*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Marked by or divided into degrees; proceeding by orderly stages or sequence; graduated.

Flowers and their fruit,
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton*, P. L., v. 483.

2. Moderate in degree of movement or change; proceeding with slow regularity; not abrupt or sudden: as, a *gradual* rise or fall of the thermometer; *gradual* improvement in health.

What prospects from his watch-tower high
Gleam *gradual* on the warder's eye!
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

Marriage . . . is still the beginning of the home epic — the *gradual* conquest or irremediable loss of that complete union which makes . . . age the harvest of sweet memories in common. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 445.

Gradual emancipation, modulation, number, etc. See the nouns.—**Gradual Psalms,** Psalms cxx. to cxxxiv. inclusive: supposed to have been so called because sung on the fifteen steps from the outer to the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem. Also called *Psalms of Degrees.*

[The title at the head of each of these Psalms is שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת, literally 'a song of the goings up, ascents, or steps.' In the Septuagint it is ᾠδὴ ἀναβαθμῶν; in the Vulgate, *Canticum graduum;* in the authorized version, "A Song of Degrees"; in the revised version, "A Song of Ascents."]

II. *n.* 1†. A series of steps.

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saints implor'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 507.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon sung after the reading of the epistle, while the book is moved from the epistle to the gospel side of the altar: so called because it was formerly sung by the subdeacon or epistler and cantor on the step (*gradus*) of the ambo or pulpit from which the epistle was read. (*b*) An office-book formerly in use, containing the antiphons called graduals, as well as introits and other antiphons, etc., of the mass. Also called the *cantatory* or *cantatorium.*

graduale (graḍ-ū-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *gradualia* (-li-ą). [ML.: see *gradual.*] Same as *gradual*, 2.

A "graylle booke" or *graduale* has nothing whatever to do with the Gradual Psalms, but is a book containing the *graduale* sung after the Epistle in the Mass. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 278.

gradualism (graḍ′ū-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ism.*] A gradual, progressive, or slow method of action. [Rare.]

Gradualism [in destroying slavery] is delay, and delay is the betrayal of victory. *Sumner*, Speech, Feb. 12, 1863.

graduality (graḍ-ū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *gradual* + *-ity.*] The character of being gradual; regular progression. [Rare.]

The close resemblance of the seedling to the tree, . . . and the *graduality* of the growth. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xv. § 3.

gradually (graḍ′ū-ąl-i), *adv.* 1. In a gradual manner; by degrees; step by step; slowly.

No debtor does confess all his debts, but breaks them *gradually* to his man of business. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxvi.

A languor came
Upon him, gentle sickness, *gradually*
Weakening the man. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually* but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

gradualness (graḍ′ū-ąl-nes), *n.* The character of being gradual.

The *gradualness* of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer. *H. Drummond*, Natural Law, p. 92.

graduand (graḍ-ū-and′), *n.* [< ML. *graduandus*, to be graduated, ger. of *graduare*, graduate: see *graduate.*] In British universities, a student who has passed his examinations for a degree, but has not yet been graduated.

graduate (graḍ′ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graduated*, ppr. *graduating.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare* (> It. *graduare* = Sp. Pg. *graduar* = F. *graduer*), confer a degree upon (in mod. use with extended meaning), < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, ML. an academical degree, etc.: see *grade*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; divide into small regular distances: as, to *graduate* a thermometer, a scale, etc.

According to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

2. To arrange or place in a series of grades or gradations; establish gradation in: as, to *graduate* punishment.

Nine several subsidies of a new kind, a *graduated* income and property tax, were levied at more critical periods. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 250.

3. To confer a degree upon at the close of a course of study, as a student in a college or university; certify by diploma, after examination, the attainment of a certain grade of learning by: as, he was *graduated* A. B., and afterward A. M.

The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance on stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a *graduated* dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

Young Quincy entered college, where he spent the usual four years, and was *graduated* with the highest honors of his class. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

4. To prepare gradually; temper or modify by degrees.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts. *Sir T. Browne.*

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions. *Medical Repository.*

5. To raise to a higher degree, as of fineness, consistency, etc.: as, to *graduate* brine by evaporation.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. *Boyle.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To pass by degrees; change or pass gradually.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave. *Gilpin.*

2. To receive a degree from a college or university, after examination in a course of study; be graduated.

He *graduated* at Leyden in 1691. *London Monthly Mag.*, Oct., 1808, p. 224.

graduate (graḍ′ū-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *graduatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Arranged in successive steps or degrees; graduated.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the *graduate* and subordinate stages. *Tatham.*

2. Having received a degree; having been graduated: as, a *graduate* student.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional incorporated society, after examination.

I would be a *graduate*, sir, no freshman.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 1.

Sweet girl-*graduates* in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A graduated glass vessel used for measuring liquids, as by chemists, apothecaries, etc.

A *graduate* that has contained tincture of iron, or solutions of lead or lime. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 114.

graduateship (graḍ′ū-āt-ship), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-ship.*] The condition of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship.* *Milton*, Areopagitica.

graduation (graḍ-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *graduation* = Pr. *graduacio* = Sp. *graduacion* = Pg. *graduação* = It. *graduazione*, < ML. *graduatio(n-)*, the act of conferring a degree, < *graduare*, confer a degree: see *graduate.*] 1. The act of graduating, or the state of being graduated. (*a*) The act or art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts, as scales, the limbs of astronomical or other instruments, and the like.

Graduation is the name given to the art of dividing straight scales, circular arcs, or whole circumferences into any required number of equal parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 27.

(*b*) Admission to a degree in a college or university, or by some professional corporation, as a result of examination.

Bachelors were called Senior, Middle, or Junior Bachelors according to the year since *graduation*, and before taking the degree of Master. *Woolsey*, Hist. Disc., p. 122.

(*c*) The raising of a substance to a higher degree of fineness, consistency, or the like; transmutation, as of metals (in alchemy); concentration, as of a liquid by evaporation.

2. Collectively, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.—3. The act of grading, or the state of being graded; grading.

The special and distinctive cause of civilization is not the division but the *graduation* of labor. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 171.

graduation-engine (graḍ-ū-ā′shọn-en″jin), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine.*

graduator (graḍ′ū-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *graduate* + *-or.*] One who or that which graduates. Specifically—(*a*) A dividing-engine. (*b*) A contrivance for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of large surfaces of liquids to a current of air.

graduatory (graḍ′ū-ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *graduate* + *-ory.*] Adapted for use in graduation. See *graduation*, 1 (*c*).

Others or the same [chemists] speak of [it] as a *graduatory* substance (as to some metals). *Boyle*, Works, V. 591.

graduction (grā-duk′shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *gradus*, a step, degree, + *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead.] In *astron.*, the division of circular arcs into degrees, minutes, etc.

gradus (grā′dus), *n.*; pl. *gradus.* [Abbr. of L. *Gradus ad Parnassum*, steps to Parnassus, a fanciful name for an elementary book in prosody or music: L. *gradūs*, pl. of *gradus*, a step; *ad*, to; *Parnassum*, acc. of *Parnassus*, Parnassus.] 1. A dictionary of prosody designed as an aid in writing Greek or Latin verses.

Martin then proceeded to write down eight lines in English, . . . and to convert these line by line, by main force of *Gradus* and dictionary, into Latin that would scan. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 3.

2. In *music*, a work consisting wholly or in great part of exercises of gradually increasing difficulty. Specifically, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a celebrated treatise on musical composition, written in Latin, by Johann Joseph Fux, published in Vienna in 1725, and since translated into the principal modern languages of Europe; also, the title of a book of exercises for the piano by Muzio Clementi, now regarded as a classic.

grady (grā′di), *a.* [< Heraldic F. as if **gradé*, < L. *gradatus*, furnished with steps: see *grade*[1], *gradation.*] In *her.*, cut into steps, one upon another: said of lines, of the edges of ordinaries, or the like. Sometimes called *battled embattled, battled grady*, or *embattled grady.*—**Cross grady,** in *her.* See *Calvary cross* and *cross degraded and conjoined*, under *cross*[1].

Argent, a Bend Grady Gules.

Græcize, Græcism, etc. See *Grecize*, etc.

graf (gräf), *n.* [G., a count: see *grave*[5].] A German title of dignity equivalent to *count:* the title corresponding to English *earl*, French *comte*, etc.

The *Graf*, or administrative ruler of the province which is composed of the aggregations of the hundreds, is a servant of the king, fiscal and judicial. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 25.

I do not want you to marry the best baron or *graf* among them. *Mrs. Alexander*, The Freres, xli.

graff[1] (graf), *n.* [A var. (< ME. *graf*, < AS. *græf*, nom.) of *grave*[2] (< ME. *grave*, < AS. *græfe*,

dat.): see *grave*[2]. Cf. *staff* and *stave*.] **1.** A grave. [Scotch.]

E'en as he is, cauld in his *graff*.
Burns, On a Henpecked Country Squire.

I'll houk it a *graff* wi' my sin twa hands, rather than it should feed the corbles.
Blackwood's Mag., May, 1820, p. 66.

2†. A ditch or moat; a canal. Also *graft*.

Here we visited the engines and mills both for wind and water, draining it thro' two rivers or *graffs* cut by hand, and capable of carrying considerable barges.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1670.

graff[2] (gråf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greff, griff;* < ME. *graffe*, also *gryffe*, < OF. *greffe*, F. *greffe*, a particular use, in allusion to the shape of the slips, of OF. *grafe, graffe, graife, grefe, greffe*, a style for writing with (cf. MD. *grafie* = Pg. *garfo*, a graff; ML. *graffiolum, graphiolum*, LL. *graphiolum*, a small shoot or scion), < L. *graphium*, ML. also *grafium, graffium* (> AS. *græf*), < Gr. γραφεῖον, a style for writing with, a pencil, < γράφειν, write: see *graphic* and *grave*[1]. In mod. E. usually *graft:* see *graft*[2].] Same as *graft*[2].

The *graffe* is to be take amydde his tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 122.

I have a staff of another oke *graff*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

I took his brush and blotted out the bird,
And made a Gardener putting in a *graff*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

graff[2] (gråf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *greff;* < ME. *graffen* (= MD. *grefien*), < OF. *greffer*, graff; from the noun. In mod. E. usually *graft:* see *graft*[2].] **1.** Same as *graft*[2].

In Marche as other thinke
He [pistachio] may be *graffed* in an Almauntree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.
Rom. xi. 23.

2. To incorporate; attach.

Of those [houses] are Twelue in that rich Girdle *greft*
Which God gaue Nature for her New-years-gift.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

graff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *greave*[1], *greave*[2].

graffage (graf'āj), *n.* [< *graff*[1] + *-age*.] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

To keep in repair the long line of boundary fence, to clean the *graffages*, clear out the moat-like ditches.
Miss Mitford, Country Stories.

graffer[1] (gråf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *graffere, greffere* (Prompt. Parv.); < *graff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who graffs or grafts; a grafter.

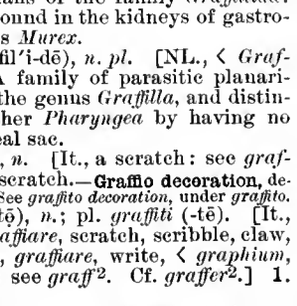
graffer[2] (graf'ėr), *n.* [< ML. *grafarius, graffarius*, also *grefferius*, after OF. *greffier*, a scribe, notary, < L. *graphiarius*, pertaining to a style for writing with, ML. as noun, a notary, < *graphium*, a style for writing with: see *graff*[2].] In *law*, a notary or scrivener; a greffier.

Graffilla (gra-fil'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Graff*, a proper name, + dim. *-illa*.] The typical genus of parasitic planarians of the family *Graffillidæ*. *G. muricicola* is found in the kidneys of gastropods of the genus *Murex*.

Graffillidæ (gra-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graffilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic planarians, typified by the genus *Graffilla*, and distinguished from other *Pharyngea* by having no special pharyngeal sac.

graffio (gräf'fi-ō), *n.* [It., a scratch: see *graffito*.] In *art*, a scratch.—**Graffio decoration**, design by scratches. See *graffito decoration*, under *graffito*.

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.*; pl. *graffiti* (-tē). [It., a scribbling, < *graffiare*, scratch, scribble, claw, < ML. *graphiare, graffiare*, write, < *graphium, graffium*, a style: see *graff*[2]. Cf. *graffer*[2].] **1.** In *archæol.*, an ancient scribbling scratched, painted, or otherwise marked on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface. Graffiti abound on nearly all sites of ancient civilization, particularly those under Roman domination. They comprise more or less rude sketches, names, sentences, and remarks of all kinds, like similar modern scribblings, and are often of much archæological and historical importance.



Graffito, from the Domus Gelotiana (Palace of the Cæsars), Rome.—The inscription reads: ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟC CEBETE [σέβεται] ΘΕΟΝ (Alexamenos worships [his] God).

The *graffiti* or wall-scribblings of Pompeii and ancient Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 143.

2. In *art*, a scratching or scoring for the production of designs or effects.—**3.** A vessel of pottery decorated in graffito.—**Graffito decoration**, a kind of decoration executed by covering a surface, as of stucco or plaster, of one color with a thin coat of a similar material in another color, and then scratching or scoring through the outer coat to show the color beneath.—**Graffito painting**, a kind of decorative painting imitating the effect of lines deeply scored or scratched on a wall.—**Graffito ware**, a kind of pottery with decoration in scratches. See *incised ware*, under *ware*[2].

graft[1]† (gråft), *n.* Same as *graff*[1], 2.

The outward defence seemes to consist but in 4 towers, very high, and an exceeding deepe *graft* with thick walls.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

graft[2] (gråft), *n.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2], with excrescent *t*, prob. first in the verb, where it prob. arose out of the pp. *graft* for *graffed:* see *graff*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The graft and stock unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit. See *grafting*, 1.

Yong *Graftes* grow not onelie sonest, but also fairest, and bring alwayes forth the best and sweetest frute.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 46.

2. Figuratively, something inserted in or incorporated with another thing to which it did not originally belong; an extraneous addition.

The pointed arch was a *graft* on the Romanesque, Lombard, and Byzantine architecture of Europe.
Encyc. Brit., II. 423.

It seemed to them that some new *graft* might be set upon the native stock of the college.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Specifically—**3.** In *surg.*, a portion of living tissue, as a minute bit of skin, cut from some part of an animal or person and implanted to grow upon some other individual or some other part of the same individual.

graft[2] (gråft), *v.* [A later and now the usual form of *graff*[2]: cf. *graft*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To insert, as a scion or graft, or a scion or graft of, into a different stock, for joint growth: as, to *graft* a slip from one tree into another; to *graft* the pear upon the quince. See *grafting*, 1.

With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

2. To fix a graft or grafts upon; treat by the operation of grafting.

By the faith of men,
We have some old crab-trees here at home that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Date-trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet forsooth *grafted* with his owne hands. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

Hence—**3.** To insert into or incorporate with something else; fix upon something as a basis or support: as, to *graft* a pagan custom upon Christian institutions.

Th' amazed Reaper down his sickle flings;
And sudden Fear *grafts* to his Ankles wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Graft in our hearts the love of thy Name; increase in us true religion.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for 7th Sunday after Trinity.

No art-teaching could be of use to you, but would rather be harmful, unless it was *grafted* on something deeper than all art. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 68.

4. In *surg.*, to implant for growth in a different place, as a piece of skin.—**5.** *Naut.*, to weave over with fine lines in an ornamental manner, as a block-strap, ring-bolt, etc.—**Grafted bow.** See *bow*[2].—**To graft boots**, to repair boots by adding new soles and surrounding the feet with new leather. *Bartlett.* [Connecticut, U. S.]—**To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to inarch.

II. *intrans.* To insert scions from one tree, or kind of tree, into another.

The graffe and grayne is goode, but after preef
Thou sowe or *graffe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

grafted (gråf'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, divided chevronwise and also by a line drawn palewise from the top of the field to the point of the chevron; hence, divided into three pieces: said of the field. Also called *party per pale* and *chevroné*.

grafter (gråf'tėr), *n.* [< *graft*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. the elder form *graffer*[1].] **1.** One who grafts or inserts scions in foreign stocks; one who propagates trees or shrubs by grafting.

I am informed by trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year. *Evelyn.*

2. A saw designed especially for sawing off limbs and stocks preparatory to grafting. It has a narrow pointed blade and fine teeth.

graft-hybrid (gråft'hī″brid), *n.* See the extracts and *hybrid*.

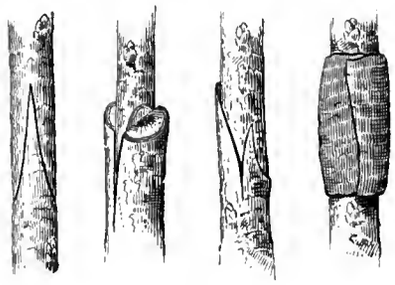
It would appear that the two distinct species mentioned above [*C. purpureus*, Scop., and *C. Laburnum*, L.] became united by their cambium layers, and the trees propagated therefrom subsequently reverted to their respective parentages in bearing both yellow and purple flowers, but produce as well blossoms of an intermediate or hybrid character. Such a result, Mr. Darwin observes, may be called a *graft-hybrid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 179.

A *graft-hybrid*, that is, one produced from the united cellular tissue of two distinct species.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 416.

graft-hybridization (gråft'hī″brid-i-zā″shọn), *n.* See *hybridization*.

The cases above given seem to me to prove that under certain unknown conditions *graft-hybridisation* can be effected. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 424.

grafting (gråf'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *graft*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree into the stem or some other part of another, in such a manner that they unite and produce fruit of the kind belonging to the tree from which the scion was taken. The methods of grafting are of great variety, designated by the words *whip, splice, cleft, saddle, crown*, etc. In *whip-grafting*, or *tongue-grafting*, the stock and scion, of



Saddle-grafting. Cleft-grafting. Whip-grafting.

equal size, are fitted together by tongues cut in each, and tightly bound (whipped or lashed) until they are well united in growth. *Splice-grafting* is performed by cutting the ends of the scion and stock completely across in an oblique direction, in such a way that the sections are of the same shape, then laying the oblique surfaces together so that the one exactly fits the other, and securing them by tying or otherwise. In *cleft-grafting* the stock is cleft down, and the graft, cut in the shape of a wedge at its lower end, is inserted into the cleft. In *saddle-grafting* the end of the stock is cut in the form of a wedge, and the base of the scion, slit up or cleft for the purpose, is affixed. *Crown-grafting*, or *rind-grafting*, is performed by cutting the lower end of the scion in a sloping direction, while the head of the stock is cut over horizontally and a slit is made through the inner bark; a piece of wood, bone, ivory, or other such substance, resembling the thinned end of the scion, is inserted in the top of the slit between the alburnum and the inner bark and pushed down in order to raise the bark, so that the thin end of the scion may be introduced without being bruised; the edges of the bark on each side are then brought close to the scion, and the whole is bound with matting and clayed.

2. In *carp.*, the joining of two piles or beams endwise; scarfing.—**Grafting by approach.** Same as *approaching*.

Graham bread. See *brown bread*, under *bread*[1].

Grahamism (grā'am-izm), *n.* [< *Graham* (Sylvester Graham, an American reformer and writer on dieteties (1794–1851)) + *-ism*.] Vegetarianism. [U. S.]

Grahamism was advocated and practiced by many.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XI. 567.

Grahamite[1] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [See *Grahamism*.] A follower of Sylvester Graham in respect to diet; a vegetarian. [U. S.]

grahamite[2] (grā'am-īt), *n.* [Named after J. Lorimer *Graham* of New York, and Col. *Graham* of Baltimore.] A bituminous mineral resembling albertite, filling a fissure in the carboniferous sandstone in West Virginia.

graid, graidly. Same as *graith, graithly*.

grail[1]† (grāl), *n.* [< ME. *grayle, grayel, grale* = OD. *gral*, < OF. *grael, greel, graal, greil, gree*, a service-book (cf. *grael, greal*, a degree) (F. *graduel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gradual* = It. *graduale*), < ML. *graduale*, also *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual: see *gradual*, *n.*, 2.] Same as *gradual*, 2.

Others do say that Gelasius ordained the *grail* to be had in the mass about the year of our Lord 490.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 306.

In the Graduale, or *Grail*, was put whatever the choir took any part in singing, on Sundays or festivals, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 212.

grail[2] (grāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *grayle;* < ME. *graal* (= MHG. *grāl, grazal, gresal*, G. *graal, gral*), etc., < OF. *graal, greal, greail, greel, greil*, also in the general sense *grasal*, F. dial. *grazal, grazau, grial, grau, gro* = Pr. *grazal* = OCat. *gresal* = OSp. *grial* = Pg. *gral*, in ML. variously *gradalis, gradale, grasale, grasala*, a flat dish, a

shallow vessel; the forms show unusual variation, being appar. manipulated on account of the legendary associations of the word (so OF. *saint greal*, 'holy dish,' was manipulated into *sang real*, prop. 'royal blood,' but taken for 'real blood,' ML. *sanguis realis*), and the original form is not certain; it was prob. *gradalis*, pointing to a probable corruption (simulating *gradale*, a service-book, a gradual, also an antiphon, etc.: see *grail*[1]) of ML. *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl: see *crater*.] In *medieval legend*, a cup or chalice, called more particularly the *holy grail* or *sangreal*, supposed to have been of emerald, used by Christ at the last supper, and in which Joseph of Arimathea caught the last drops of Christ's blood as he was taken from the cross. By Joseph, according to one account, it was carried to Britain. Other accounts affirm that it was brought by angels from heaven and intrusted to a body of knights, who guarded it on the top of a mountain; when approached by any one not perfectly pure it vanished from sight. The grail having been lost, it became the great object of search or quest to knights errant of all nations, none being qualified to discover it but a knight perfectly chaste in thought and act. The stories and poems concerning Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table are founded on this legend, and it has been still further developed in modern times. See *sangreal*.

And, sir, the peple that were ther-at cleped this veasell that thei hadden in so grete grace the *Graal;* and yef ye do my counselle, ye shall stablisshe the thirde table in the name of the trinite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

All-arm'd I ride, whate'er betide,
Until I find the holy *Grail*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

grail[3]† (grāl), *n.* [As used by Spenser (def. 2), spelled *graile*, *grayle*, and appar. regarded by him as a contr. of *gravel;* but in all senses appar. ult. < OF. *graile*, *graille*, later *gresle*, F. *grêle*, fine, small (< L. *gracilis*, slender, thin: see *gracile*), confused with OF. *gresle*, F. *grêle*, hail (cf. F. *grésil* = Pr. *grazil*, sleet), < OF. *gres*, F. *grès*, grit, < OHG. *grioz*, G. *gries* = AS. *greót*, E. *grit:* see *grit*[2].] 1. Fine particles: in the quotation apparently referring to the fine beads or air-bubbles of mantling liquor.

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [ale] flowers and mantles in *graile*.
Ritson's Songs (ed. Park), ii. 64.

2. Fine gravel; sand.

And lying downe upon the sandie *graile*
Dronke of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 6.

His bones as small as sandy *grayle*
He broke, and did his bowels disentrayle.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 19.

3. One of the smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome.*

grail[4] (grāl), *n.* [Cf. *grail*[3].] A single-cut file with one curved and one straight face, used by comb-makers.

grail[4] (grāl), *v. t.* [< *grail*[4], *n.*] In *comb-making*, to treat with a single-cut filo or grail.

They [combs] then pass to the *grailing* department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and topers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 178.

grain[1] (grān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graine*, *grayn*, *grayne*, etc.; < ME. *grayn*, usually *greyn*, *grein*, a grain of wheat, etc., of sand, etc., a seed, grain (of paradise), a pearl, grain of the skin, etc., < OF. *grain*, *grein* = Pr. *gran*, *gra* = Sp. *grano* = Pg. *grão* = It. *grano*, a grain, seed, = D. *graan*, grain, corn, = G. Dan. Sw. *gran*, a grain, a particle, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed, small kernel, = AS. and E. *corn:* see *corn*[1]. In sense 11, < ME. *grayne*, *greyne*, a red dye, a texture dyed red, = MHG. *grān*, a red dye, < OF. *graine*, *grainne*, *greinne*, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *grana*, f., coccus, a red dye, < ML. *grana*, f., prop. neut. pl., 'grains,' in reference to the insects collectively, pl. of L. *granum*, a grain.] 1. A small hard seed; specifically, a seed of one of the cereal plants, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, or millet; a corn.

Eke Marcial affermeth oute of doute
That *greynes* white in hem [pomegranates] this crafte will die. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

The *graine* of it [Panicke] is almost as great as a beane. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

2. Collectively, corn in general; the gathered seeds of cereal plants in mass; also, the plants themselves, whether standing or gathered: as, to grind or thresh *grain;* a field or a stack of *grain*.

Loke what is in the fyrst fruites of *grayne* offered, the same is generally in the whole heape. *J. Udall*, On Col. i.

And champing golden *grain*, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots waiting for the dawn.
Tennyson, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. The smallest unit of weight in most systems, originally determined by the weight of a plump grain of wheat. In a pound troy or apothecaries' weight there are 5,760 grains, the grain being the 24th part of a pennyweight in the former and the 20th part of a scruple in the latter. The ounce of each therefore contains 480 grains, while in avoirdupois weight, in which the grain is not used, the ounce is equal to 437½ grains and the pound to 7,000 grains. Abbreviated *gr.*

4. Any small hard particle, as of sand, gunpowder, sugar, salt, etc.; hence, a minute portion of anything; the smallest amount of anything: as, he has not a *grain* of wit.

And for no carpyng I couth after ne knelyng to the gronnde, I myzte gete no *greyne* of his grete wittis.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 139.

Arth. Is there no remedy?
Hub. None but to lose your eyes.
Arth. O heaven! — that there were but a mote in yours, A *grain*, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

Love's too precious to be lost,
A little *grain* shall not be spilt.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxv.

5. In *bot.*, a grain-like prominence or tubercle, as upon the sepals of dock.—6. *pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation. It is used as feed for domestic animals: in the United States, for cows, which eat it greedily, but whose milk is made thinner and less nutritious by it, though temporarily increased in quantity, while the animal is soon materially injured.

7. The quality of a substance due to the size, character, or arrangement of its grains or particles, as its coarseness or fineness, or superficial roughness or smoothness; granular texture: as, a stone or salt of coarse *grain;* marble or sugar of fine *grain*.

The compass heaven, smooth without *grain* or fold,
All set with spangs of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

The tooth of a sea-horse contains a curdled *grain*.
Sir T. Browne.

In any process of photograph engraving in half tones it is absolutely necessary to produce what is termed a *grain*, so as to obtain an ink-holding surface, and giving detail in the shadows. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8972.

8. Fibrous texture or constitution, especially of wood; the substance of wood as modified by the quality, arrangement, or direction of its fibers: as, boxwood has a very compact *grain;* wood of a gnarled *grain;* to plane wood with, against, or across the *grain*.

When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain*, like that of some curious close wood. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, xxx. § 12.

Then what were left of roughness in the *grain*
Of British natures . . . would disgust.
Cowper, Task, v. 480.

The crushed petals' lovely *grain*.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

The middle of the blade [of whalebone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the *grain*, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 362.

Hence—9. Intimate structure or character; intrinsic or essential quality.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*.
Hayward.

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in *grain*, speculative, systematical. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

10†. A spice: same as *grains of paradise* (which see, below).

First he cheweth *greyn* and lycoris,
To smellen swete.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 504.

Ther was eke wexyng many a spice,
As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,
Gyngevre, and *greyn de paris* [orig. F., *graine de paradis*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1369.

11. (*a*) One of the grain-like insects of the genus *Coccus*, as *C. polonicus* or *C. ilicis*, which yield a scarlet dye; later, especially, cochineal; the product of the *Coccus cacti;* kermes: so called from the granular appearance of the dried insects. See cut under *cochineal*. Hence —(*b*) A red-colored dye; a red color of any kind pervading the texture: sometimes used as equivalent to *Tyrian purple*. (*c*) Any fast color. See *in grain*, below.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry *grain*, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool.
Milton, Comus, l. 750.

Over his lucid arms
A military vest of purple flow'd,
Liveller than Melibœan, or the *grain*
Of Sarra. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 242.

12. The side of leather from which the hair has been removed, showing the fibrous texture.

The part from which the "split" is taken, called the *grain*, is shaved on a beam with a currier's knife.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 514.

13. In *mining*, cleat or cleavage.—14. *pl.* A solution of birds' dung used in leather-manufacture to counteract the effects of lime and make the leather soft and flexible.—**Against the grain.** (*a*) Against the fibers of the wood. Hence—(*b*) Against the natural temper; contrary to desire or feeling.

Your minds
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you *against the grain*
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, "It is in vain
(I see) to argue *'gainst the grain*."
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 478.

Black in the grain. See *black in the flesh*, under *black*. —**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff*. See also def. 6.—**Grains of paradise**, the seeds of *Amomum Melegueta* and *A. Granum-Paradisi*, two scitamineous plants of western tropical Africa. They are feebly aromatic and have a very pungent and burning taste, and are used as a constituent in some cattle-powders, and especially to give pungency to cordials. They are also known as *guinea-grains* or *melegueta pepper*, and were an ingredient in the hippocras or spiced wine of the middle ages.

Look at that rough o' a boy gaun . . . into the ginshop, to buy beer poisoned wi' *grains o' paradise* and cocculus indicus. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, viii.

In grain. [OF. *en graine.*] (*a*†) With the scarlet dye obtained from insects of the genus *Coccus*. (*b*) With any fast dye; in fast colors: as, to dye *in grain*.

How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne
Like crimsin dyde *in grayne*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 228.

Oli. 'Tis *in grain*, sir; 'twill endure wind and weather.
Vio. 'Tis beauty truly blent, whose red and white
Nature's own sweet and cunning hand laid on.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Our reason is first stained and spotted with the dye of our kindred and country, and our education puts it *in grain*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

(*c*) See def. 9.—**To break the grain.** See *break*.—**To dye in grain.** See *in grain* (*b*).

grain[1] (grān), *v.* [< ME. *greynen;* from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To bring forth grain; yield fruit.

It floureth, but it shal not *greyne*
Unto the fruite of rightwisnesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To form grains or assume a granular form; crystallize into grains, as sugar.

II. *trans.* 1†. To produce, as from a seed.

Certes all maner linage of men been euen liche in birth, for one father maker of all goodnes informed hem al, and all mortal folke of one seed are *greined*.
Testament of Love, ii.

2. In *brewing*, to free from grain; separate the grain from, as wort.

The *graining* of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 198.

3. To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like.—4. To paint, etc., so as to give the appearance of grain or fibers of wood.—5. In *tanning*, to take the hair off of; soften and raise the grain of: as, to *grain* skins or leather.—6. To dye in grain.

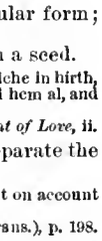
Persons lightly dipped, not *grained* in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 9.

Kermes, like cochineal, were supposed to be berries or grains, and colors dyed with them were said to be *grained*, or engrained.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 302.

grain[2] (grān), *n.* [< Icel. *grein*, the branch of a tree, a branch, arm, point, difference, = Sw. *gren*, branch, arm, stride, fork, = Dan. *gren*, branch, bough, prong. Doublet, *groin*[2], q. v.] 1. A tine, prong, or spike. See *grain-staff*, 1.—2. The fork of a tree or of a stick.—3. The groin.

Then Corin up doth take
The Giant twixt the *grayne*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 495.

4. A piece of sheet-metal used in a mold to hold in position an additional part, as a core. Also called *chapelet* and *gagger*.—5. *pl.* An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, and a line attached to it, used at sea for striking and taking fish. In the United States these fish-spears are made in many patterns, with different numbers of prongs or barbs, sometimes only one prong and a half-barb. They oftenest have two prongs, each half-barbed inwardly. They are used for turtles as well as fish. Among seamen the plural is commonly used as a singular.


Grains with Five Prongs.

Another amusement we sometimes indulged in was "burning the water" for craw-fish. For this purpose we procured a pair of *grains*, with a long staff like a harpoon, . . . making torches with tarred rope twisted round a long pine stick. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 191.

6. *pl.* A place at which two streams unite; the fork of a river.

The survey of 1542 describes the Redesdale men as living in sheels during the summer months, and pasturing

their cattle in the *grains* and hopes of the country on the south side of the Coquet, about Wilkwood and Ridlees.
Hodgson, Northumberland (1827), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 86.

grain[3] (grān), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *groan*.

grainage (grā′nāj), *n.* [< *grain*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** Duties on grain.—**2.** An old duty in London, consisting of a twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.—**3.** In *farriery*, certain mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses.

grain-alcohol (grān′al′kọ̄-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

grain-binder (grān′bīn′dėr), *n.* The binding attachment of a harvester or reaper, for tying the gavels of grain into sheaves. See *harvester*.

grain-bruiser (grān′brö′zėr), *n.* A mill for crushing or cracking grain, used in preparing feed for cattle; a bruising-mill. It consists simply of two iron rolls of different diameters, moving together to give a rubbing and crushing action to the grain which passes between them.

grain-car (grān′kär), *n.* A box railroad-car with tight inside doors, adapted for the transportation of grain in bulk. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-cradle (grān′krā′dl), *n.* A cradle for cutting grain. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*f*).

grain-door (grān′dōr), *n.* A close-fitting movable door on the inside of a box-car, by which the lower part of the door-opening is closed, when the car is loaded with grain in bulk, to prevent leakage. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

grain-dryer (grān′drī′ėr), *n.* An apparatus for drying grain when from any cause it has become damp, and to prepare it for shipment. Many different forms of dryers are employed, as conveyors, traveling belts, revolving pans, stirring appliances, and tubes filled with deflectors. In all it is the aim to keep the grain in constant motion, and to expose it in thin films or streams to currents of heated air. Similar machines are used to dry spent malt.

graine (grān), *n.* [F., a seed, grain: see *grain*[1].] The eggs of the silkworm.

The eggs of the silkworm, called *graine*, are hatched out by artificial heat at the period when the mulberry leaves are ready for the feeding of the larvæ.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 58.

grained (grānd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grain*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Rough; roughened.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

2†. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Painted as having a grain.—**4.** Formed or divided into grains or small particles.—**5.** In *bot.*, having grain-like tubercles or prominences, as the sepals in some species of *Rumex*.—**6.** Characterized by a fibrous texture or grain.

Let me twine
Mine arms about that body, where against
My *grained* ash an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters!
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Grained leather. Same as *grain-leather*.

grainelt, *n.* [Cf. Sc. *girnel;* var. forms of *grainer*, *granary*, etc.] A granary. *Nares*.

grainer[1] (grā′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.—**2.** The peculiar brush or toothed instrument which a painter employs in graining. Also called *graining-tool*.—**3.** A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeons' dung in water, used by tanners to give flexibility to skins.—**4.** A knife used by tanners and skinners for taking the hair off of skins.

grainer[2]**†**, *n.* [Cf. *graner*, *granier;* var. forms of *garner*, *granary*.] A garner. *Davies*.

He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or *grayner*.
Bp. Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt., 1538 [(Harl. Misc., I. 110).

grainering (grā′nėr-ing), *n.* [< *grainer*[1], 3, + *-ing*[1].] Same as *bating*[3].

grainery (grā′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graineries* (-iz). [< *grain* + *-ery;* an accom. form of *granary*.] A granary. [Rare.]

The houses consist . . . of the *grainery*, where we keep the rice . . . [and] the Indian corn, etc.
Livingstone's Life Work.

graining[1] (grā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grain*[1], *v.*] The act or process of producing a grain or a grained or fibrous appearance on the surface of a material; the appearance so produced. Specifically—(*a*) The milling of a coin.

Mr. Lowndes tells us that the engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Money.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim. *Leake*.

(*b*) In *painting*, the act or process of producing an imitation of the color and arrangement of the grain or fibers of wood; the appearance so produced. (*c*) The act of grinding lithographic stones together with fine sand to give a certain mat or grain to the surface. (*d*) In *leather-making*, the artificial markings on the surface of a skin to imitate morocco and other varieties of leather. (*e*) In *bookbinding*, the making of a rough or fine pebbled surface, or a wrinkled or striated surface, on leather used for binding books. (*f*) In *watch-making*, a similar process applied to the surface of movements, etc.—**Graining-colors.** See *color*.

graining[2] (grā′ning), *n.* [< *grain*[2] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The method or practice of taking fish with grains. See *grain*[2].

graining[3] (grā′ning), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus lancastriensis*, found in England, especially in the Mersey and its tributaries.

graining-board (grā′ning-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood about a foot in length and 4 or 5 inches in breadth, used in raising the grain of leather. The under side of it is somewhat curved in the direction of the length, so that it is thickest in the middle. Also called *crippler*.

graining-plate (grā′ning-plāt), *n.* A plate of copper engraved with a pattern which is transferred to damp leather by pressure.

graining-tool (grā′ning-tōl), *n.* Same as *grainer*[1], 2.

grain-leather (grān′leᵀᴴ′ėr), *n.* Dressed horsehides, goatskins, sealskins, etc., blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, etc.

grain-mill (grān′mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain; a grist-mill.

grain-moth (grān′môth), *n.* **1.** A small tineid moth, *Tinea granella*, whose larvæ or grubs devour grain in granaries. These moths have narrow, fringed wings of a satiny luster.—**2.** The fly-weevil, *Gelechia cerealella*. [Southern U. S.]

grain-oil (grān′oil), *n.* Same as *fusel-oil*.

grain-scale (grān′skāl), *n.* A self-acting weighing and counting machine used in elevators for weighing grain of all kinds and recording the total amount weighed.

grainsman (grānz′man), *n.*; pl. *grainsmen* (-men). One who uses grains to strike fish.

grain-soap (grān′sōp), *n.* In *soap-making*, soap in a nearly solid condition, so that it will scarcely receive an impression from the finger.

grain-staff (grān′staf), *n.* **1†.** A quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end. *Halliwell*.—**2.** The bough of a tree. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

grain-tin (grān′tin), *n.* In *mining*, the purest and finest white tin, smelted with charcoal, which never had any brood or foreign admixture in the mine. *Pryce*, 1778. [Cornwall.]

grain-tree (grān′trē), *n.* In *her.*, a plant represented with large green leaves and bunches of red berries at the top, taken as emblematic of the plant from which the grains called kermes were supposed to come: used as a bearing, as by the Dyers' Company of London.

grain-weevil (grān′wē′vl), *n.* A rhynchophorous coleopteran or snout-beetle of the genus *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*) and family *Calandridæ*, which injures stored cereals. See *Calandra*, 2, and *weevil*.

grain-wheel (grān′hwēl), *n.* The outer supporting wheel at the end of the finger-bar of a harvester. See *harvester*.

grainy (grā′ni), *a.* [< *grain*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.

We watched the emmet to her *grainy* nest. *Rogers*.

graip[1] (grāp), *v.* A Scotch form of *grope*.

graip[2] (grāp), *n.* [= Sw. *grepe* = Dan. *greb*, a dung-fork; cf. *graip*[1], *v.*] A dung-fork. [Scotch.]

The *graip* he for a harrow tak's. *Burns*, Halloween.

Graip? . . . That is what we call a three- or four-pronged fork in my country.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock.

graith (grāth), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graid*, *grade;* < ME. *graith*, *greith*, *grayth*, < Icel. *greidhr*, ready, free (= Goth. *garaids*, exact, = AS. *gerǣde*, ready, prompt), also (without prefix) Icel. *reidhr* = AS. *rǣde* = OSw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, ready: see *ready*.] **1.** Ready; prepared. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch, chiefly in the form *graid*, *grade*.]

Of his cosyns he cald kyde men two:
On Glaucon, a gome that *graithe* was in armya.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6084.

2. Straight; direct; free. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wallace mycht nocht a *graith* straik [stroke] on him get.
Wallace, iv. 76, MS. (*Jamieson*.)

So lone ya lech of lyue and lysse of alle peyne,
And the graffe of grace and *graythest* wey to henene.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 201.

[*Graith* with its derivatives was formerly very common; it is now only dialectal, chiefly in the form *graid* or *grade* (*graidly*, etc.).]

graith (grāth), *v. t.* [< ME. *graithen*, *greithen*, *graiden*, *grathen* (pret. *graithede*, etc., pp. *graithed*, etc., also contr. *graiede*, *graied*, etc.), < Icel. *greidha*, make ready, prepare, arrange, disentangle (= AS. *gerēdan*, arrange, dispose, order, provide for, = Goth. *garaidjan*, enjoin), < *greidhr*, ready, free: see *graith*, *a.*] To make ready; prepare; dress. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

He bad *greithe* his char ful hastily.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 604.

Leppe fourth, late vs no lenger stande,
But amertely that oure gere wer *grayde*.
York Plays, p. 193.

Gowden *graith'd* his horse before,
And siller shod behind.
Young Waters (Child's Ballads, III. 89).

graith (grāth), *n.* [< ME. *graith*, *graythe*, *greythe*, < Icel. *greidhi*, preparation, arrangement, < *greidha*, prepare, arrange, < *greidhr*, ready: see *graith*, *v.*] **1†.** Preparation; arrangement; manner of doing a thing; the proper course.

Sire, for grete God[e]s loue the *graith* thou me telle,
Of what myddelerde man myȝte y beat lerne
My Crede? *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 34.

2. Apparatus of whatever kind, for work, for traveling, etc.; furniture; equipment. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then up got the baron, and cried for his *graith*.
Baron of Brackley (Child's Ballads, VI. 190).

Go dress you in your *graith*,
And think weill, throw your hie courage,
This day ye sall win vassalage.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum.

Riding-graith, equipments for a horseman and his horse. —**To lift one's graith**, in *mining*, to collect one's tools; throw up one's employment and leave the mine.

graithly (grāth′li), *a.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. **graithly*, *greithli;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[1].] **1†.** Ready; willing; meek.

Heo grauntede then to ben at his grace,
And sone aftur that gretnede that *greithli* mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. Orderly; proper; decent. [Prov. Eng., in the form *graidly*, *gradely*.]

graithly† (grāth′li), *adv.* [Also E. dial. *graidly*, *gradely;* < ME. *graithly*, *graithlich*, *greithli*, *grethli*, *grathely*, *graidly*, *greidly;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Readily; speedily.

This a grete of the Grekes *graidly* beheld,
Had meruell full mekyll, macchet hym to Ector.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8612.

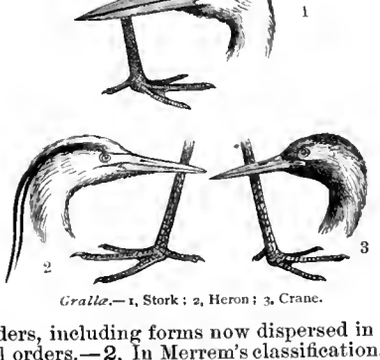
Whan this worme had went wislich aboute,
Hee wolde haue gliden in againe *graithlich* & soone.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1012.

graithnesst, *n.* [ME. *graithnes;* < *graith*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Readiness; skill.

Your *graithnes* may gretly the grekes auaile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4509.

grakle (grak′l), *n.* See *grackle*.

Grallæ (gral′ē), *n. pl.* [L., stilts, pl. of **gralla*, contr. of **gradla*, < *gradi*, go, walk: see *grade*[1].] **1.** The fourth Linnean order of birds; the



Grallæ.—1, Stork; 2, Heron; 3, Crane.

waders, including forms now dispersed in several orders.—**2.** In Merrem's classification, the larger and chiefly altricial grallatorial birds, such as herons, ibises, storks, and spoonbills, and also præcocial forms, such as the cranes.—**3.** An ordinal or other group of wading birds, variously restricted. The term has been transmitted from a former stage of ornithology, and no one has succeeded in defining it with precision. It is often discarded, the waders that had been placed in it being then distributed in three groups, called *Limicolæ*, the præcocial shore-birds; *Herodiones*, the altricial waders, as herons, storks, and ibises; and *Alectorides* or *Paludicolæ*, the præcocial wading birds, like cranes, rails, and their allies. When the name *Grallæ* is retained, it usually covers the first and third of these groups, and may be briefly said to correspond to the præcocial wading birds. These

are an extensive and varied series of about 20 families. The plovers, *Charadriidæ*, and the snipes, *Scolopacidæ*, are the largest of these families; and more or less nearly related to these schizorhinal charadriomorphs are the *Chionididæ*, or sheathbills; the *Thinocoridæ*, or lark-plovers; the *Glareolidæ*, or pratincoles; the *Dromadidæ*, or crab-plovers; the *Hæmatopodidæ*, or oyster-catchers; the *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, the jaçanas; the *Recurvirostridæ*, or avosets and stilts; and the *Phalaropodidæ*, or phalaropes. A pair of holorhinal families of *Grallæ* are the *Œdienemidæ*, or thick-knees, and the *Otididæ*, or bustards. The remarkable gralline genera *Eurypyga*, *Rhinochetus*, and *Mesites* are types respectively of three families. The remaining præcocial gralline families are the *Gruidæ* and *Rallidæ*, or cranes and rails, with which are now associated the *Aramidæ*, *Psophiidæ*, and *Cariamidæ*. See the family names.

Grallaria (gra-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallæ*, stilts (see *Grallæ*), + *-aria*.] A genus of formicarian passerine birds, a leading group of

Grallaria rex.

South American ant-thrushes, represented by such species as *G. varia* and *G. rex:* so named from the great relative length of the legs. *Vieillot*, 1816.

Grallator (gra-lā′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts, < *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

Grallatores (gral-ä-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Grallator*.] 1. An order or other large group of wading birds, synonymous with *Grallæ* in any of its senses. [Little used.]—2. In Bonaparte's dichotomous physiological classification of birds, a subclass of *Aves* (the other subclass being called *Insessores*), containing those birds the young of which are hatched clothed and able to run about. As the term had before been used in a very different sense, it was afterward changed by its author to *Præcoces*, and contrasted with *Altrices*. It corresponds with Sundevall's *Ptilopædes*.

grallatorial (gral-ä-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *grallatory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *Grallatores* or wading birds; wading; long-legged, like a wader.

grallatory (gral′ä-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *grallator*, one who walks on stilts: see *Grallator*.] Same as *grallatorial*. [Rare.]

grallic (gral′ik), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ:* gralline. [Rare.]

Grallina (gra-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *grallæ*, stilts: see *Grallæ*.] 1. A genus of oscine passerine birds, variously located in the ornithological system, lately placed in a family called *Prionopidæ*. The pied grallina, *G. picata*, inhabits Australia. It is entirely black and white, and 11 inches long. A second species, *G. bruijni*, is found in the Arfak mountains of New Guinea. Also called *Tanypus* and *Grallipes*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the pied *grallina*.

gralline (gral′in), *a.* [< *Grallæ* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ;* grallatorial.

The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and *gralline* types. *Nature*, XXXIX. 180.

Grallipes (gral′i-pēz), *n.* Same as *Grallina*, 1. *Sundevall*, 1873.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ǫk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The offal of a deer.

gralloch, grallock (gral′ǫk), *v. t.* [< *gralloch, grallock, n.*] To remove the offal from, as deer.

In the stomach of a stag which was shot in the Duke of Portland's forest at Langwell, Caithness-shire, there were found when *gralloched* the brass ends of thirteen cartridges. *St. James's Gazette*, 1888.

gram†, *a.* [ME. *gram, grom*, < AS. *gram, grom*, angry, fierce, = D. *gram-* (in comp.) = OS. *gram* = OHG. MHG. G. *gram* = Icel. *gramr* = Sw. Dan. *gram* (cf. Sw. *gramsc*, hostile) (hence, from OHG., OF. *gram, graim* = Pr. *gram* = It. *gramo*, sad, woeful); akin to *grim*, q. v. In mod. E. this adj. is represented by *grum*, q. v.] Angry; fierce.

gram[1], **grame**, *n.* [ME., also *grome*, < AS. *grama*, anger (= MHG. *gram*, gloom, sadness, = G. *gram* (> OF. *grame, gramme*), grief, sadness; cf. Icel. *gramir, grömr*, pl., fiends, demons; ODan. *gram*, devil), < *gram*, angry: see *gram*[1], *a.*] 1†. Anger; scorn; bitterness; repugnance.

Ac the admiral was so wroth and wod
He quakede for *grame* ther he stod.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Woot heighe God that is above,
If it [jealousy] be liker love, or hate, or *grame*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1023.

2. Grief; misery. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That Ihesu schelde hem fram *grame*,
Fro dedly synne & fro schame.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

A mannes mirthe it wol turne unto *grame*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, i. 392.

Whether it geyne to gode or *grame*, wot I neuer.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3107.

God's strength shall be my trust,
Fall it to good or *grame*,
'Tis in his name.
D. G. Rossetti, The Staff and Scrip.

gram[1]†, **grame**†, *v.* [< ME. *gramen, gramien, gromien*, < AS. *gramian*, also *gremian* = Goth. *gramjan*, vex, anger, = G. *grämen* = Sw. *gräma* = Dan. *græmme*, refl., grieve, repine; from the adj.] I. *trans.* To vex; make angry or sorry.

Grete Iewés thus weore *grамed*,
And dyede for heore werkes wyied.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

Many a man hit *gramye*,
When they begyn to sayle.
Pilgrim's Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grieve; be sorry.

I wolde be gladde that his gost myzte glade be my wordis,
And *grame* if it greued him.
Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.), Prol., l. 41.

gram[2], **gramme** (gram), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *gram* = G. *gramm* = Pg. It. *gramma*, < F. *gramme*, a unit of mass (see def.), < LL. *gramma*, < LGr. *γράμμα*, a small weight (the weight of two oboli), a particular use of Gr. *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a line, letter, writing, etc., < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic, grave*[1].] In the *metric system*, a unit of mass. It is defined as the thousandth part of the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved at Paris and called the *Kilogramme des Archives*. The intention was that the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density should be one gram, and this is very nearly true. A gram is equal to 15.432+ troy grains. Abbreviation (by an international convention) *gr.*

gram[3] (gram), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., prob. < Pg. *grão* = Sp. *grano*, < L. *granum*, a grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. The Hind. name for chick-pea is *chanā*.] In the East Indies, the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, there used extensively as fodder for horses and cattle, and also in cakes, curries, etc.

He carries a horse-cloth, a telescope, a bag of *gram* (part for himself and part for his horse), and odds and ends useful on a march.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 345.

Green gram, the *Phaseolus Mungo*, largely cultivated in India as a food-crop.—**Horse-gram**, the *Dolichos biflorus*, an East Indian food-plant.—**Mozambique gram**, the Bambarra groundnut, *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the common peanut, and imported from Mozambique into western India.

gram. An abbreviation of *grammar*.

-gram. [= D. Dan. Sw. *-gram* = G. *-gramm* = F. *-gramme* = Sp. *-grama* = Pg. It. *-gramma*, < L. *-gramma*, < Gr. *-γραμμα, γράμμα*, what is written, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A terminal element in nouns of Greek origin, denoting 'that which is written or marked,' as in *diagram, epigram, program, monogram, telegram*, etc. Formerly and in *programme* still often written *-gramme*, after the French form. In the metric terms *decagram, hectogram*, etc., it is merely the word *gram*[2] in composition.

grama-grass (grä′mä-gras), *n.* [Sp. *grama*, creeping cynodon (*Cynodon Dactylon*, Pers.), also creeping wheat-grass, dog's-grass (*Triticum repens*, L.).] A common name for several low grasses which are frequent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains and from western Texas to Arizona. The most abundant species is *Bouteloua oligostachya*, also called *mesquite-grass* and *buffalo-grass*. The name is also given to species of *Muhlenbergia* and *Festuca*, common in the same region.

gramary (gram′ä-ri), *n.* [Also, more archaically, *gramarye;* < ME. *gramary, gramery, gramory*, the same as *gramere, gramer*, grammar, often used as equiv. to 'learning, erudition,' and hence 'magic, enchantment,' as in OF. *gramare, grimaire*, F. *grimoire*, a book of conjuring or magic, hence jargon, gibberish, another form of *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, grammar, and therefore identical with *gramary*. The word, in the spelling *gramarye*, was revived and used in the second sense by Sir Walter Scott, whence, like *glamour*, a word also revived by him, and ult. also identical with *gramary* and *grammar*, though not hitherto recognized as such, it has spread into some archaic literary use.] 1†. Grammar; hence, learning in general; erudition.

Cowthe ye by youre *gramery* reche us a drink, I should be more mery. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 90.

2. Magic; enchantment. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

Whate'er he did of *gramarye*
Was always done maliciously.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 11.

All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange *gramarye*. *The Century*, XXVII. 203.

All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself (the last volume in the world, one would say, to conjure with) gave to English the word *gramary* (enchantment), and in French became a book of magic, under the alias of *grimoire*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 96.

gram-centimeter (gram′sen″ti-mē-tėr), *n.* A unit used in measuring mechanical work. It is equal to the work done against gravity in raising a mass of one gram through a vertical height of one centimeter, and is equivalent to *g* ergs (*g* being the acceleration of gravity)—that is, to about 980 ergs.

gram-degree (gram′dē-grē″), *n.* In *physics*, a calory. Also called *gram-water-degree*.

gramet†, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1].

gramercy (gra-mėr′si), *interj.* [< ME. *gramercy*, earlier *grant mercy, graunt mercy*, < OF. *grammerci, grant merci, grand merci*, lit. 'great thanks': see *grand* and *mercy*. Sometimes falsely explained as if *grant* were a verb in the imperative, *grant mercy*, have mercy!] Great thanks; many thanks: used interjectionally to express thankfulness, sometimes mingled with surprise. [Obsolete except as a literary archaism.]

He saith nought ones *graunt mercy*
To God, which alle grace sendeth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

Graunt mercy, quod the preest, and was ful glad.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 145.

For many of them they bring home sometimes, paying very little for them, yea most commonly getting them for *gramercy*. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, ii. 8.

"*Gramercy*, Mammon" (said the gentle knight),
"For so great grace and offred high estate."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 50.

There is many a fool can turn his nose up at good drink without ever having been out of the smoke of Old England; and so ever *gramercy* mine own fire-side.
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

Graminaceæ (gram-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gramineæ*.

graminaceous (gram-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *graminaceus*, < L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass. There is no proof of a connection with E. *grass*, q. v.] Same as *gramineous*.

Gramineæ (grä-min′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass: see *gramineous*.] In *bot.*, the largest order among endogenous plants except the orchids, and the most important in the entire vegetable kingdom, everywhere distributed throughout the globe, and comprising 300 genera and over 3,000 species. The stems are usually terete and hollow between the nodes, and the linear leaves are sheathing at the base and two-ranked. The flowers are glumaceous and for the most part bisexual, in spikelets which are variously arranged in spikes or panicles, each flower having a one-celled and one-ovuled ovary, which at maturity becomes the peculiar fruit known as a caryopsis. The species are generally herbaceous, some of the bamboos only becoming arborescent. Besides the grasses which supply food for nearly all graminivorous animals, both wild and domesticated, this order includes all the various cereals upon which man largely depends, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, rice, oats, spelt, guinea-corn, and millet, as well as the sugar-cane, sorghum, and bamboo. Some species are fragrant and yield fragrant oils, and others furnish valuable material for paper. Also called *Graminaceæ*.

Gramineæ.—Flower of a Grass, much magnified. (In left-hand figure the glumes are removed.)

gramineal (grā-min′ē-al), *a.* [< *gramine-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *gramineous*.

gramineous (grā-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *gramineus*, of or pertaining to grass, < *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass.] Grass-like; belonging or pertaining to the order *Gramineæ*. Also *graminaceous, gramineal*.

graminifolious (gram″i-ni-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having leaves resembling those of grass.

graminiform (grā-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling grass.

graminite (gram'i-nīt), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *-ite*[2].] A grass-green mineral, a hydrated silicate of iron, allied to chloropal.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding or subsisting on grass: said of oxen, sheep, horses, etc.

A willow-pattern sort o' man, voluble but harmless, a pure herbivorous, nay, mere *graminivorous* creature.
Carlyle, quoted in New Princeton Rev., II. 5.

graminology (gram-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *gramen* (*gramin-*), grass, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the grasses; the botanical science of grasses.

grammalogue (gram'a-log), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *λόγος*, a word.] In *phonog.*, a word represented by a single sign (a logogram), usually the principal consonant: as, *it*, represented by | (that is, *t*). *I. Pitman.*

grammar (gram'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grammer*; < ME. *grammere*, usually with one *m*, *gramer*, *gramere*, *gramour*, sometimes *gramary*, *gramery*, *gramory*, < OF. *gramaire*, later and mod. F. *grammaire*, f., grammar (cf. *gramaire*, m., a grammarian), = Pr. *gramaira*, *gramairia*, a popular form based on a ML. type **grammaria*, f., not found, the proper L. and ML. form being *grammatica*, *grammatice* (> It. Pg. *grammatica* = Sp. *gramática* = OF. *gramatique*), < Gr. *γραμματική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), grammar, learning, criticism, fem. of *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or learning, < *γράμμα*, that which is drawn or written, a letter, writing, pl. *γράμματα*, the letters, the alphabet, the rudiments, in writing, letters, learning, < *γράφειν*, draw, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*, *grave*[1]. Under the term *grammar* were formerly included, more or less vaguely, almost all branches of learning, as based on the study of language; and from this sense of 'learning' it came to imply profound or occult learning, and hence 'magic, enchantment,' in which sense the word is found in the variant forms *gramary*, *gramery*, etc., and *glamery*, *glamer*, *glamour*, etc.: see *gramary* and *glamour*. See also *glomery*, another var., in the lit. sense.] **1.** A systematic account of the usages of a language, as regards especially the parts of speech it distinguishes, the forms and uses of inflected words, and the combinations of words into sentences; hence, also, a similar account of a group of languages, or of all languages or language in general, so far as these admit a common treatment. The formerly current classification of the subjects of grammar as fivefold, namely, *orthography*, *orthoëpy*, *etymology*, *syntax*, and *prosody*, is heterogeneous and obsolescent. The first and last do not belong really to grammar, though often for convenience included in the text-books of grammar; *orthoëpy* is properly phonology or phonetics, an account of the system of sounds used by a language and of their combinations; and *etymology* is improperly used for an account of the parts of speech and their inflections. See these words. Abbrevisted *gram.*

Gramer for gurles [young people] I gon furste to write,
And beot hem with a baleys but 3if thei wolde lernen.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 131.

I can no more expoune in this matere:
I lerne song, I can but smal *grammere*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 84.

Remember ye not how in our own time, of al that taught *grammar* in England, not one understode ye Latine tongue?
Sir T. More, Works, p. 723.

Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of *Grammar*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

2. Grammatical statements viewed as the rules of a language to which speakers or writers must conform; propriety of linguistic usage; accepted or correct mode of speech or writing.

Grammar is the art of true and well speaking a language: the writing is but an accident.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

"Varium et mutabile semper femina" is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and "animal" must be understood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. A treatise on grammar. Hence—**4.** An account of the elements of any branch of knowledge, prepared for teaching or learning; an outline or sketch of the principles of a subject: as, a *grammar* of geography; a *grammar* of art.—**5.** The formal principles of any science; a system of rules to be observed in the putting together of any kind of elements.

The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the *grammar* of painting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 315.

Comparative grammar, grammatical treatment of a number of languages, comparing their phenomena in order to derive knowledge of their relations and history or to deduce general principles of language.

grammar† (gram'ăr), *v. i.* [= OF. *gramairer*, *gramarer*, teach grammar; from the noun.] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

She is in her
Moods and her tenses: I will *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ME. *gramaryone* (Prompt. Parv.); < F. *grammairien* = Pr. *gramayrian*; as *grammar* + *-ian*.] **1.** One versed in grammar or the structure of language; a philologist.

I do not demand a consummate *grammarian*; but he [the tutor] must be a thorough master of vernacular orthography, with an insight into the accentualities and punctualities of modern Saxon, or English.
Lamb, Elia, p. 346.

2. One who writes upon or teaches grammar.

grammarianism (gra-mā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *grammarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or use of grammar; specifically, a pedantic observance of the rules of grammar. [Rare.]

grammar-school (gram'ăr-sköl), *n.* [< ME. *grammerschole*, *gramerscole*; < *grammar* + *school*. Cf. *glomery*.] **1.** A school for teaching grammar; originally, a school for teaching Latin, which was begun by committing the grammar to memory. Grammar-schools were the successors of the cathedral and cloister schools, and in early times were established by endowment in most of the principal towns of England. Latin and Greek were the chief subjects of instruction, and the schools became places of preparation for the universities.

At thys present tyme there he ij. prestes; where-of the one seruyng the cure, and the other teaching a *grammer-schole*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm, in erecting a *grammar-school*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

All the *grammar schools* [in 1835] belonged to the Church of England; sons of Nonconformists were, therefore, excluded, and had to go to the private school.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 154.

Hence—**2.** In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught. The more common practice recognizes primary, grammar, and high schools; sometimes the division is into primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools.

After passing through the primary grade, . . . the pupil [in the United States] enters the *grammar school*. The time required to pass through these two grades averages about eight years. At this point the education of many pupils ceases, while others continue through the high schools.
Amer. Cyc., VI. 424.

grammates†, *n. pl.* [< ML. *grammata*, < Gr. *γράμματα*, letters, the alphabet, pl. of *γράμμα*, a letter: see *gram*[2], *grammar*.] The alphabet; elements, first principles, or rudiments of a branch of learning.

These apish boys when they but taste the *grammates*
And principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

grammatic (gra-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. *gramatique*, *grammatique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gramático*, a. and n., = Pg. It. *grammatico*, n. (cf. AS. *gramatisc* = G. *grammatisch*), < L. *grammaticus*, < Gr. *γραμματικός*, pertaining to or versed in letters or grammar (as a noun, Gr. *γραμματικός*, L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian, ML. also a scribe, notary), < *γράμμα*, a letter, pl. *γράμματα*, letters, learning: see *grammar*.] Of or pertaining to grammar, or the structure of a language or languages; structured as regards language.

So that they have but newly left those *grammatic* flats and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words with lamentable construction.
Milton, Education.

To judge from their lexical and *grammatic* character, the [Maya] dialects [of Guatemaltec] have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.
Science, III. 794.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* [= D. *grammatikaal*, < F. *grammatical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gramatical* = It. *grammaticale* (cf. G. *grammatikalisch*, Sw. *grammatikalisk*, Dan. *grammatikalsk*); as *grammatic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to grammar: as, a *grammatical* rule, error, question, distinction, etc.—**2.** Conforming to or in accordance with the rules of grammar: as, a *grammatical* sentence.—**Grammatical accent**, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*).

grammatically (gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a grammatical manner, or according to the principles and rules of grammar; as regards grammar or the structure of language.

They do not learn the Coptic language *grammatically*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 318.

grammaticalness (gra-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being grammatical, or according to the rules of grammar.

grammaticaster (gra-mat'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [< ML. *grammaticaster*, a scribe, notary, < L. *grammaticus*, a grammarian (see *grammatic*), + dim. term. *-aster*.] A petty or pitiful grammarian; one who insists upon the minutest grammatical niceties.

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks and eternal trifilings of the French *grammaticasters*.
Rymer.

grammatication† (gra-mat-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ation*.] A rule or principle of grammar.

A language of a philosophical institution, . . . free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications*. *Dalgarus*, Didascalophos, p. 52.

grammaticise, *v.* See *grammaticize*.

grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *grammatic* + *-ism*.] A point or principle of grammar.

If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive. *Leighton*, On 1 Pet. ii. 25.

grammaticize (gra-mat'i-sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grammaticized*, ppr. *grammaticizing*. [< *grammatic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

II. *intrans.* To display one's knowledge of grammar.

Grammaticizing pedantically and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek participles.
Bp. Ward, Mystery of the Gospel, p. 44.

Also spelled *grammaticise*.

grammatist (gram'a-tist), *n.* [= F. *grammatiste* = Sp. *gramatista* = It. *grammatista*, < ML. *grammatista*, < Gr. *γραμματιστής*, one who teaches letters, < *γραμματίζειν* (> ML. *grammatizare*), teach letters, < *γράμματα*, letters, rudiments: see *grammar*.] A grammarian. [Rare.]

grammatite (gram'a-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ*-), a letter, line (see *gram*[2]), + *-ite*[2]; in reference to the lines on its crystals.] Same as *tremolite*.

grammatolatry (gram-a-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ*-), letter (see *gram*[2]), + *λατρεία*, service, with allusion to *idolatry*.] The worship of words; reverence for literalism; in a figurative sense, concern for the letter with disregard of the spirit.

The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images: *grammatolatry* is the worst species of idolatry: . . . the letter killeth.
R. D. Owen, Debatable Land, p. 145.

Grammatophora (gram-a-tof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γράμμα*(*τ*-), letter (see *gram*[2]), + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** A genus of lizards; the grammatophores. *Duméril and Bibron.*—**2.** A genus of geometrid moths. *Stephens*, 1829. [Disused.]

grammatophore (gra-mat'ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Grammatophora*.] A book-name of the Australian muricated lizard.

gramme, *n.* See *gram*[2].

grammet-iron† (gram'et-ī"ėrn), *n.* Same as *gromet-iron*.

grammopetalous (gram-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *γραμμή*, a stroke or line (< *γράφειν*, draw, write), + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having linear petals. *Imp. Dict.*

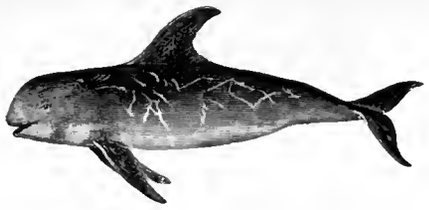
gramophone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for permanently recording and reproducing sounds by means of a tracing made on the principle of the phonautogram and etched into some solid material. A clean metallic or vitreous surface is covered with a delicate etching-ground, and upon this is traced a phonautographic record; the surface is then subjected to the action of an etching-agent, which eats the record-lines into it. (See *phonautograph*.) From these etched lines the sound is reproduced by means of a stylus attached to any sonorous body. The instrument was invented by E. Berliner.

grampell†, *n.* [< It. *grampella*, a sea-crab.] A kind of crawfish. *Florio.*

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* [In the 17th century spelled *grampasse* and (accom. to L.) *grandpisces*, pl.; ME. *grapas*, *grapeys*, *grappays*, for **granpays*; < Sp. *grand pez* = Pg. *gran peixe* = It. *gran pesce*, a grampus, lit. 'great fish,' <

L. *grandis*, great, + *piscis* = E. *fish:* see *grand* and *fish*[1]. Cf. *porpoise*, *porpus*, with the same terminal element.] 1. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ*, subfamily *Delphininæ*, and genus *Phocæna* or *Orca*, etc.; some large dolphin-like or porpoise-like cetacean, of predatory and carnivorous habits.—2. A cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Globicephalinæ;* a caaing- or pilot-whale; a blackfish or cowfish. In superficial characters it resembles the preceding, and grows to even larger size, but is timid and inoffensive. See cut under *Globicephalus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grampuses, containing such as *G. griseus*. They are related to the caaing-whales (*Globicephalus*), and not specially to the pre-



Cuvier's or the Gray Grampus (*Grampus griseus*).

daceous grampuses (*Orca*), have no teeth in the upper jaw and few in the lower, and 68 vertebræ. There are several species.

4. The dobson or hellgrammite: more fully called *water-grampus*. [Eastern U. S.]—5. A pursy, puffy fellow; an obese person. [Colloq.]—6. The whip-tailed scorpion, *Thelyphonus giganteus*. Also called *mule-killer*, *nigger-killer*, and in the West Indies *vinaigrier*, or vinegar-maker, from its acid secretion. [Florida, U. S.]

7. The tongs with which the blooms are handled in a bloomery. [U. S.]

granade† (gra-nād′), *n.* See *grenade*.

granadier† (gran-ạ-dēr′), *n.* See *grenadier*.

granadilla (gran-ạ-dil′ạ), *n.* [< Sp. *grandilla*, dim. of *granada*, a pomegranate: see *pomegranate*.] The fruit of *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and is much esteemed in tropical countries as a pleasant dessert-fruit. The name is also given to the plant, and sometimes to other species of *Passiflora* bearing a similar edible fruit. Also *grenadilla*.—**Granadilla-tree**, the *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica, a leguminous tree yielding a green ebony.

granado†, *n.* Same as *grenade*.

Granadoes without number, shipt off under colour of unwrought iron. *Marvell*, Works, I. 528.

granary (gran′ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *granaries* (-riz). [< L. *granarium*, usually in pl. *granaria*, a granary, < *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *grainery*, *grainer*[2], *garner*, *girnel*, doublets of *granary*.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it is threshed, or for maize in the ear; a corn-house.

The wonderfull fertility of the soil [of Egypt] is rather to be admired then expressed; in times past reputed to be the *granary* of the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 72.

Let rising *granaries* and temples here,
There mingled farms and pyramids appear.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 258.

granate† (gran′āt), *n.* An obsolete form of *garnet*[1].

granat-guano (grä′nat-gwä″nō), *n.* [G., < *granat*, = E. *grenade*, + *guano* = E. *guano*.] Guano made of crustaceans, as *Crangon vulgaris*, the common shrimp of Europe, dried and ground without steaming. Great quantities are made at Varel in Oldenburg, near the North Sea.

granatite (gran′ạ-tīt), *n.* Same as *grenatite*.

grand (grand), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grand*, *graund*, *grant*, *graunt*, rare except in *grant merey*, *graunt merey* (see *gramercy*), and in comp. *grandame*, grandam, *graundmother*, grandmother, *gransyre*, grandsire; < OF. *grand*, *grant*, F. *grand* = Pr. *grant*, *gran* = Sp. Pg. It. *grande*, *gran*, great, large, grand, < L. *grandis*, great, large, grand; of persons, grown, aged, old. Not connected with E. *great*.] I. *a.* 1. Great; large; especially, of imposing magnitude; majestic or sublime from size and proportion: as, a *grand* mountain-chasm; a *grand* building.

I have ever observed that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length were without comparison far *grander* than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful, ii. 10.

2. Of very high or noble quality; lofty in character or position; of exalted power, dignity, beauty, etc.; great; noble.

The Stygian council thus dissolved; and forth
In order came the *grand* infernal peers.
Milton, P. L., ii. 507.

There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art.
Addison, Spectator, No. 414.

The *grand* old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.
Coleridge, Dejection, st. 1.

And thus he bore without abuse
The *grand* old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

Now thou 'rt thy plain, *grand* self again.
Lowell, Lamartine.

3. Principal; chief; most important: as, the *grand* master of an order; a *grand* jury; the *grand* concern of one's life.

Thy *grand* captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

'Tis true on our side the sins of our lives not seldom fought against us; but on their side, besides those, the *grand* sin of their Cause. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

No *grand* inquisitor could worse invent
Than he contrives to suffer, well content.
Cowper, Truth, i. 103.

4. Prime; primal; first; original.

What cause
Moved our *grand* Parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator? *Milton*, P. L., i. 29.

5. In *geneal.*, as a prefix, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: as, in *grandfather*, *grandson* (father's father, son's son), *grandaunt* (which see), *grandnephew*, *grandniece* (son or daughter of nephew or niece), etc.—6. Complete; comprehensive; including all particulars: as, a *grand* total.

The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,
Views him in all; ascribes to the *grand* cause
The *grand* effect. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 227.

7. In *music*, applied to compositions which contain all the regular parts or movements in a complete form: as, a *grand* sonata (a sonata containing all the proper parts in their full extent).—**Grand action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action of the kind used in grand pianos. See *piano*.—**Grand almoner**. See *almoner*[1].—**Grand Army of the Republic**. See *republic*.—**Grand assize**. See *assize*.—**Grand barré**, in *guitar-* and *banjo-playing*, an effect produced by laying the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings.—**Grand climacteric, commander, compounder, cordon, cross**. See the nouns.—**Grand days**. See *day*[1].—**Grand discount**, in *billiards*. See *discount*, 4.—**Grand distress**, in *old Eng. law*, a writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance had been entered after the attachment, and commanding the sheriff to distrain all the defendant's lands and chattels in the county, in order to compel appearance.—**Grand duke**. [F. *grand duc* = It. *granduca;* G. *grossherzog*.] (*a*) A title of sovereignty over a territory called a *grand duchy*, next below that of king, and giving its holder the appellative "royal highness." The title was first created by the Pope for the rulers of Florence (afterward of Tuscany), who reigned under it from 1569 to 1859. The first to hold the title in Germany was Murat, created Grand Duke of Berg by Napoleon in 1806; and the only existing grand duchies are those of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, and Oldenburg, belonging to the German empire, and Luxemburg, attached to the royal house of the Netherlands. The King of Prussia is titular Grand Duke of the Lower Rhine and Posen, and the Emperor of Austria of Tuscany (by inheritance) and Cracow. (*b*) A title used for the rulers of several of the principalities of Russia in the middle ages (more properly, *great princes*), and since for the sons of the czars of Russia, descended from the grand dukes (great princes) of Moscow.—**Grand hauberk, juror, jury**, etc. See the nouns.—**Grand piano, quarter, seignior, sergeanty, stand, tour**, etc. See the nouns.—**The grand chop**. See *chop*[4].—**To get the grand bounce**. See *bounce*.—**Syn.** *Grand, Magnificent, Superb, Splendid;* eminent, majestic, dignified, stately, august, pompous, elevated, exalted, lordly, princely, glorious. The first four words, so far as they are kindred in meaning, appeal primarily and strikingly to the eye, but also have figurative senses. In original sense, the *grand* is great or vast; the *magnificent* makes great or magnifies; the *superb* is lofty so as to overtop surrounding things; the *splendid* is radiant, dazzling. The *grand* suggests most of awe; the *magnificent*, most of pomp and ostentation, or largeness and amplitude of effect upon the mind: as, a *magnificent* banquet; a *magnificent* ovation; *superb*, most of superiority in some way; *splendid*, most of successful challenge to admiration. All of these words are often used colloquially in weak hyperbole. See *sublime*.

To conquer Sin and Death, the two *grand* foes.
Milton, P. R., i. 159.

Far distant he descries,
Ascending by degrees *magnificent*
Up to the wall of heaven, a structure high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 502.

On whose breast's *superb* abundance
A man might base his head.
Browning, A Toccata.

Vices so *splendid* and alluring as to resemble virtues.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *n.* A grand piano. [Colloq. or trade-cant.]

grandt, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *graund;* < OF. *grandir*, F. *grandir* = OSp. *grander* = It. *grandire*, < L. *grandire*, make great, become great, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*, *a.* Cf. *aggrandize*.] To make great. *Davies.*

But yet his justice to extenuate
To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

grandam, grandame (gran′dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *grandame*, *graundame*, < OF. *grande*, great, old, + *dame*, dame, lady.] An old woman; especially, a grandmother.

Th' old Serpent serv'd as Satans instrument
To charm in Eden, with a strong illusion,
Our silly *Grandam* to her selfs confusion.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

A *grandam's* name is little less in love
Than is the doting title of a mother.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The women . . .
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandam* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 312.

grandaunt (grand′ânt), *n.* [After F. *grand'tante*.] The sister of one's grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-aunt:* correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

Sir Walter Scott had a *grand-aunt*, who was all that a Scotch *grand-aunt* should be. *The Century*, XXVII. 335.

Grand-Banker (grand′bang″kėr), *n.* A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks near Newfoundland.

grandchild (grand′chīld), *n.*; pl. *grandchildren* (-chil″drėn). [< *grand* + *child*.] A son's or daughter's child; a child or offspring in the second degree of descent: sometimes used loosely to include a degree more remote: correlative to *grandparent*.

My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd mould
Wherein this trunk was fram'd, and in her hand
The *grandchild* to her blood. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Philemon Holland, having used "little nephew" to denote the kinship of Cyrus to Astyages, has the side-note: "Or *grandchild*, as some will have it."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 113.

granddaughter (grand′dâ″tėr), *n.* [< *grand* + *daughter*.] The daughter of one's son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

grand-ducal (grand′dū′kạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a grand duke or a grand duchy: as, a *grand-ducal* court; *grand-ducal* finances.

Herschel's discoveries quickened public interest in celestial inquiries; royal, imperial, and *grand-ducal* patronage widened the scope of individual effort.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 35.

grand-duke (grand′dūk′), *n.* 1. See *grand duke*, under *grand*.—2. The great horned owl of continental Europe, *Bubo maximus*.

grandee (gran-dē′), *n.* [Formerly also *grandy*, *grando;* < Sp. Pg. *grande*, a nobleman, < *grande*, great: see *grand*, *a.*] 1. In Spain, one of a class of noblemen of the highest rank and greatest wealth, created in the thirteenth century, and endowed with extraordinary privileges, most of which have since been abolished.

Plough deep furrows; to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, *grandees*, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

The principal *grandees*, as well as most of the inferior nobility, . . . presented themselves . . . to tender the customary oaths of allegiance.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

Hence—2. Any man of elevated rank or station; a nobleman.

The *grandees* did not scorn his company;
And of the greatest ladies he was held
A complete gentleman.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power.
Macaulay, Earl of Chatham.

grandeeship (gran-dē′ship), *n.* [< *grandee* + *-ship*.] The rank or estate of a grandee.

I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centered in his person.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xlii.

grande-garde, *n.* See *grand-guard*.

grandeur (gran′dụr), *n.* [< F. *grandeur*, OF. *grandure*, orig. prop. **grandor* = Sp. *grandor* (Sp. Pg. *grandura* appar. from the F.) = It. *grandore*, grandness, greatness, < L. as if **grandor*, < L. *grandis*, grand: see *grand*.] The character of being grand or great; specifically, that quality or combination of qualities in an object which affects the imagination with a sense of sublimity or magnificence.

Bisnagar is the second City in Narsings for *Grandeure* and Bravery.
S. Clarke, Geographical Descript. (1671), p. 32.

His *grandeur* he deriv'd from heaven alone;
For he was great ere Fortune made him so.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell.

There is always a want of *grandeur* in attributing great events to little causes. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

I confess, what chiefly interests me in the annals of that war is the *grandeur* of spirit exhibited by a few of the Indian chiefs. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Size is not *grandeur*, and territory does not make a nation. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 125.

=Syn. Greatness, majesty, loftiness, stateliness, state, dignity, augustness, splendor, pomp, sublimity. See *grand*.

grandevity† (gran-dev'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *grandævita(t-)s*, < *grandævus*, of great age: see *grandevous*.] Great age; long life. *Glanville.*

grandevous† (gran-dē'vus), *a.* [< L. *grandævus*, of great age, < *grandis*, great, + *ævum*, age.] Of great age; long-lived. *Bailey.*

grandfather (grand'fä″ᵺėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *graundfather*; < *grand* + *father*. Cf. F. *grand-père*.] A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

grandfather-long-legs (grand'fä″ᵺėr-lông'-legz), *n.* Same as *daddy-long-legs*, 2.

grand-guard (grand'gärd), *n.* [OF. *grande garde*.] A piece of armor used in medieval justs, consisting either of an additional defense secured to the breastplate or to the lower part of the tilting-armor and rising above it, or of a secondary breastplate attached by springs to the corselet so that it could be released and thrown in the air by a successful thrust of the antagonist's lance.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard*?
Pal. No, no; we'll use no horses: I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

grandific (gran-dif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *grandificus*, < L. *grandis*, great, + *facere*, make.] Making great. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

grandiloquence (gran-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [= Sp. *grandilocuencia* = Pg. *grandiloquencia* = It. *grandiloquenza*; as *grandiloquen(t)* + *-ce*.] The condition or quality of being grandiloquent; lofty speech or expression; bombast.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words and enthusiastic *grandiloquence*.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 271.

He [Van Poffenburgh] gave importance to his station by the *grandiloquence* of his bulletins, always styling himself Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the New Netherlands. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuente* = It. *grandiloquente*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. *grandiloquous*.] Speaking or expressed in a lofty style; bombastic; pompous.

On March 2, 1770, there was a scuffle at a rope-walk between some soldiers and the ropemakers, and on the night of the 5th there occurred the tragedy which, in the somewhat *grandiloquent* phrase of John Adams, "laid the foundation of American Independence."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xii.

grandiloquous (gran-dil'ō-kwus), *a.* [= Sp. *grandilocuo* = Pg. *grandiloco*, < L. *grandiloquus*, speaking grandly or loftily, < *grandis*, great, + *loqui*, speak.] Same as *grandiloquent*. [Rare.]

grandinous (gran'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *grandinosus*, full of hail, < *grando* (*grandin-*), hail.] Consisting of hail. [Rare.]

grandiose (gran'di-ōs), *a.* [< F. *grandiose* = Sp. Pg. *grandioso*, < It. *grandioso*, < L. *grandis*, great, grand: see *grand* and *-ose*.] **1.** Impressive from inherent grandeur; grand in effect; magnificent; imposing.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great dispensations by which new strata had been laid in the history of mankind. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxi.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the *grandiose* effect of the whole.
M. Arnold.

Its proportions so simple and *grandiose*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 112.

2. Characterized by self-display or bombast; vulgarly showy or flaunting; grandiloquent; swollen; turgid: as, a *grandiose* style.

This attenuated journal had . . . an aldermanic, portly, *grandiose*, Falstaffian title. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, x. 6.

Now and then, to be sure, we come upon something that makes us hesitate again whether, after all, Dryden was not *grandiose* rather than great.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 63.

grandiosely (gran'di-ōs-li), *adv.* In a grandiose manner.

"You will never persuade me to turn my back upon an old friend in adversity," she answers *grandiosely*.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, ii. 2.

grandiosity (gran-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *grandiosité* (= Sp. *grandiosidad* = Pg. *grandiosidade*), < It. *grandiosità*, < *grandioso*, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] The condition or quality of being grandiose; bombastic or inflated style or manner.

Thomson grows tumid wherever he essays the *grandiosity* of his model.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 275.

The good doctor [Johnson] was essentially a preacher, and introduced a kind of essay and a *grandiosity* of style which, in feebler hands, soon wrought the decay of this species of composition. *New Princeton Rev.*, IV. 241.

grandioso (gran-di-ō'sō), *a.* [It., grand, grandiose: see *grandiose*.] Grand: in *music*, a word indicating passages to be so rendered.

Grandipalpi (gran-di-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *grandis*, great, + *palpus*, in mod. sense of 'palp.'] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles: so called from the size and shape of the outer palp: distinguished from *Subulipalpi*.

Grandisonian (gran-di-sō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of a novel by Richardson, who designed by the character to represent his ideal of a perfect hero, a combination of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman; hence, chivalrous and polite, especially in a somewhat excessive and tedious way.

grandity†, *n.* [< OF. *grandite*, < L. *grandita(t-)s*, greatness, < *grandis*, great: see *grand*.] Greatness; magnificence; grandeur.

In a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine *granditie* rather than grauitie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 248.

grandling† (grand'ling), *n.* [< *grand* + *-ling*2.] One who affects grandeur of style.

But he that should perswade to have this done
For education of our lordlings: soone
Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storme,
From the tempestuous *grandlings*.
B. Jonson, Speech according to Horace.

grandly (grand'li), *adv.* In a grand or lofty manner; greatly; splendidly; sublimely.

grandma (grand'mä), *n.* A colloqnial abbreviation of *grandmamma*.

grandmamma (grand'ma-mä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandmother*.

Your prudent *grand-mammas*, ye modern belles, . . .
When health requir'd it would consent to roam,
Else more attached to pleasures found at home.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 515.

grand-mercy†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy*. *Chaucer.*

grandmother (grand'muᵺ″ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *graundmother*; < *grand* + *mother*. Cf. F. *grand'mère*.] **1.** The mother of one's father or mother: correlative to *grandson*, *granddaughter*, and *grandchild*.

The unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.
2 Tim. i. 5.

2. By extension, any more remote lineal female ancestor.

A child of our *grandmother* Eve; . . . or, for thy more sweet understanding, a woman. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

grandmotherly (grand'muᵺ″ėr-li), *a.* [< *grandmother* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a grandmother.

A gentle, pensive, *grandmotherly* sort of way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Ladies Lindores, p. 28.

A *grandmotherly* being who thinks a student can do no wrong. *Andover Rev.*, March, 1885.

grandnephew (grand'nev″ū), *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grandness (grand'nes), *n.* The quality of being grand; greatness; grandeur; magnificence.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabric of the world, one needs only bid him consider the sun with that insupportable glory and lustre that surrounds it.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v. 14.

grandniece (grand'nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece: correlative to *granduncle* and *grandaunt*.

grando1† (gran'dō), *n.* [L., hail.] The treadle of an egg. See extract under *gallature*.

grando2†, *n.* See *grandee*.

grandpa (grand'pä), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *grandpapa*.

grandpapa (grand'pa-pä″), *n.* A familiar term for *grandfather*.

grandparent (grand'pär″ent), *n.* The parent of a parent: correlative to *grandchild*.

grandparentage (grand'pär″en-tāj), *n.* [< *grandparent* + *-age*.] Grandparents collectively; also, the state of being a grandparent, or of having grandparents.

Certain properties of the law of frequency of error were also applied to family likeness in eye colour, with results that gave by calculation the total number of light-eyed children in families differently grouped according to their parentage and *grandparentage*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 299.

grand-paunch† (grand'pânch), *n.* A greedy fellow; a gormand.

Our *grand-paunches* and riotous persons have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 4.

grandpère (groṅ'pâr'), *n.* A variety of the cotillion formerly common.

grand-piece (grand'pēs), *n.* [F. *grande-pièce*.] A name of certain pieces of armor of the sixteenth century. The grand-pieces often mentioned were probably the genouillières, cubitières, and pauldrons — that is, the pieces added after the coverings of the limbs and body were put in place.

grand-relief (grand'rē-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, alto-rilievo.

Grandry corpuscle. See *corpuscle*.

grandsire (grand'sīr), *n.* [< ME. *grantsyre*, *grauntsire*, *gransyre*, *graunser*, < OF. *grantsire*, < *grant*, grand, great, old, + *sire*, sire.] **1.** A grandfather: used for both men and animals, and now especially in the pedigrees of horses.

His *graunt-sire*, the kynge Adrian, that tho was livynge, counseiled hym to take the ordere of knyghthode.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

2. By extension, any lineal male ancestor preceding a father.

Some sorcerer, whom a far-off *grandsire* burnt
Because he cast no shadow. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. In *change-ringing*: (*a*) One of the methods of ringing the changes on a peal of bells: supposed to be of very early origin. (*b*) See *double*, *n.*, 9 (*f*).

grandson (grand'sun), *n.* [< *grand* + *son*.] The son or male offspring of a son or daughter: correlative to *grandfather* and *grandmother*.

He . . . left his coal all turn'd into gold
To a *grandson*, first of his noble line.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

granduncle (grand'ung″kl), *n.* [After F. *grand-oncle*.] The brother of a grandfather or grandmother: in the United States generally called *great-uncle*: correlative to *grandnephew* and *grandniece*.

grane1 (grān), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *groan*.

They've nae sair wark to craze their banes,
An' fill auld age wi' grips and *granes*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

grane2† (grān), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To strangle.

One executioner on one side, and another on the other, *graned* him with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same untill they forced him to gape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

graner†, *n.* [Also *granier*, var. *grainer*, *grainery*, *granary*, *garner*: see these forms.] A granary; a garner.

There banquet-houses, walks for pleasure; here again
Cribs, *graners*, stables, barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 258.

That other, if he in his *Granier* stores
What ever hath beene swept from Lybian flores.
Heath, tr. of Horace's Odes, i.

grange (grānj), *n.* [< ME. *grange*, *graunge*, *gronge*, < OF. *grange*, *granche*, *graunge*, F. *grange* = Pr. *granja*, *granga* = Sp. Pg. *granja*, < ML. *granea*, a barn, grange, < L. *granum*, grain, corn: see *grain*1, *granary*, *garner*.] **1**†. A granary.

For their teeming flocks and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton, Comus, l. 175.

2†. A farming establishment, including the farm-buildings and granary, attached to a feudal manor or to a religious house, where, in addition to its own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored.

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, . . . from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*. *Malone.*

3. A farm, with its 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.

He . . . ledde hym forth to lauacrum lex-dei, a *graunge*, Is sixe myle other seuene by-syde the newe markett.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 71.

What tell'st thou me of robbing? this is Venice;
My house is not a *grange*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

Fill him with joy, and win him a friend to ye,
And make this little *grange* seem a large empire
Let out with home contents.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v.

And from the distant *grange* there comes
The clatter of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

4. In the United States, a lodge of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret associa-

tion for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. The special objects of the order are the removal of the restraints and burdens imposed on agriculture by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and the avoidance of the expense caused by the middlemen or agents who intervene between the producer and the consumer. The association originated at Washington in 1867, and has spread over the whole country, but is most numerous in the northwestern States. There are local and State granges and a national grange. Women are admitted to membership.

We quite admit, in view of the farmers' *granges* in Illinois and Wisconsin, . . . that the design to fix the price at which one's own labor shall be sold is just as common in the Great West as in Europe.
T. Hughes, quoted in Hinton's Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 119.

The organization therefore is maintained for social and economic purposes, and no *grange* can assume any political or sectarian functions. *Amer. Cyc.*, IX. 89.

grange† (grānj), *v. t.* [< *grange*, *n.*] To farm, as revenue or taxes.

This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.
Birch, Queen Elizabeth, I. 354.

granger (grān'jėr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *graunger*; < OF. *grangier*, *granger*, a farmer, bailiff, < *grange*, a grange: see *grange*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A farm-steward or -bailiff.

Unlesse this proportion and quantitie of mucke be gathered, plaine it is, that the *graunger* or maister of husbandrie hath not done his part, but failed in littering of his cattell. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 23.

2. A member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture. See *grange*, *n.*, 4.

The time has now come when the *Granger* can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past, and treated in a spirit of critical justice.
C. F. Adams, Jr., N. A. Rev., CXX. 395.

3. A farmer; a countryman. [Humorous, U. S.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a grange or to grangers; caused or promoted by grangers: as, the *granger* movement.

The rash *granger* laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle and the right of extreme State supervision. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

The Granger cases, six cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (94 U. S., 113, 155, 165, 179, 180, 181), the principal ones being Munn *vs.* Illinois, and Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Co. *vs.* Iowa: so called because they grew out of certain State statutes passed in the interest of the grangers, regulating grain-elevator tolls and the charges of warehousemen and common carriers. The court sustained the constitutionality of these statutes, affirming the common-law doctrine that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation, and holding that this right is not affected by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

grangerism[1] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *granger*, I., 2, + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the grangers of the United States.

grangerism[2] (grān'jėr-izm), *n.* [< *Granger* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The practice of illustrating a book by binding up in it engravings taken from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc.; also, the resulting mutilation of books. The practice became popular when James Granger published, in 1769, his "Biographical History of England," which incited persons to mutilate other books to illustrate it.

Grangerism, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book.
Saturday Review, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

grangerite (grān'jėr-īt), *n.* [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ite*[2].] One who illustrates a book with engravings from other books, or with independent prints, water-colors, etc. See *grangerism*[2].

"He was not," says Mr. Hill Burton, speaking of the Kirkpatrick Sharpe, "he was not a black-letter man, or a tall-copyist, or an uncut man, or a rough-edge man, or an early-English dramatist, or an Elzeviran, or a broadsider, or a pasquinader, or an old-brown-calf man, or a *Grangerite*, or a tawny-morocco'ite, or a gilt-topper, or a marbled-insider, or an editio princeps man." These nicknames briefly dispose into categories a good many species of collectors. *The Bookmart*, July, 1883.

grangerize (grān'jėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grangerized*, ppr. *grangerizing*. [< *Granger* (see *grangerism*[2]) + *-ize*.] To illustrate in the method called grangerism.

The book [Works of Victor Hugo] was *grangerized* by the author himself as a gift to his goddaughter.
New York Evening Post, Dec. 18, 1885.

It proves to be a very handsome *grangerized* copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," the pages mounted on large paper, and profusely interspersed with water-colour drawings or engraved portraits of the poets and others mentioned by Byron in the famous satire.
Athenæum, Oct. 9, 1886, p. 468.

grangerizer (grān'jėr-ī-zėr), *n.* Same as *grangerite*.

Each of the 500 copies will be printed direct from the type; and the portraits of actors will be paged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers*.
New York Tribune, Jan. 13, 1889.

gran gusto (grän gös'tō). [It., lit. 'great relish': see *grand* and *gusto*.] 1. In *painting*, something in a picture very extraordinary and calculated to excite surprise.—2. In *music*, any high-wrought composition.

grani, *n.* Plural of *grano*.

granieri†, *n.* See *graner*.

graniferous (grā-nif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *granifer*, grain-bearing (only as applied poet. to ants), < *granum*, grain (see *grain*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing grain, or seeds like grain: as, *graniferous* pods.

graniform (gran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *granum*, grain, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a grain or seed.

granilla (grą-nil'ą; Sp. pron. grä-nē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *grana*, cochineal, grain: see *grain*[1].] Small or half-grown cochineal-insects. See *grain*[1], 11.

There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 208.

granillo (grą-nil'ō), *n.* Same as *granilla*.

granite (gran'it), *n.* [= D. *graniet* = G. Dan. Sw. *granit* = F. *granit* = Sp. Pg. *granito*, < It. *granito*, granite, lit. grained, < *granito*, pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, seed, run to seed, < *grana*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], and *pomegranate*.] 1. A rock composed of orthoclase-feldspar, mica, and quartz, and having a thoroughly crystalline-granular texture. While orthoclase is an essential constituent of true granite, triclinic feldspars are often present in smaller quantity. The mica is sometimes white or silvery (muscovite), and sometimes dark-brown or even black (biotite). Both varieties are occasionally present together, and some lithologists call only that variety true granite in which both are present. While granite is a thoroughly crystalline rock, distinctly formed crystals of the component minerals are rarely seen in it, except on the walls of cavities. The color of granite is somewhat varied, although in much the larger number of cases the predominating tint is a light gray; some varieties, however, are almost as white as white marble; others are of a light-red or a pink color, which tint is due to the predominance of a rose-colored feldspar. Some varieties of granite are very massive and homogeneous in texture; hence this rock can often be quarried in blocks of large size. Granite is much used for building purposes where massiveness and durability are the chief requisites. It resists very poorly, however, the action of fire, flaking off and crumbling under the influence of heat. Many varieties take a fine polish, and are used for interior decoration and for monumental work. Its hardness and coarseness of texture make it unfit for statuary. The theory of the origin of granite, and its relations to the distinctly eruptive lavas on the one hand and the distinctly stratified rocks on the other, have long been subjects of discussion among geologists. Granite has often been called a "Plutonic" rock, to express the idea generally held by geologists that it has become consolidated at considerable depth below the surface, not having been poured out of a volcanic orifice like lava. Among the rocks ordinarily designated as *granite* by quarrymen and others there are many varieties, with a correspondingly varied scientific nomenclature. Of these varieties and names the following are the more important: *pegmatite*, which includes the granites in which the component materials are present in crystalline masses of large dimensions; *porphyritic granite*, a variety with distinct crystals of feldspar scattered through a fine-grained material; *graphic granite*, in which the quartz has assumed forms somewhat resembling Hebrew characters; *syenite*, *syenitic granite*, *hornblende granite*, or *amphibole granite*, a rock in which hornblende occurs in addition to the other normal constituents of granite, the most famous locality of which variety is Syene, in upper Egypt, from which the name is derived (see *syenite* for the more modern application of this name); *granitite*, a granite in which only a dark-colored variety of mica occurs; *granulite*, a fine-grained granite with red garnets; and *greisen*, a granitic rock nearly or quite destitute of feldspar, interesting from its frequent association with valuable minerals and metalliferous ores, especially those of tin. See *granitite*, *granulite*, *pegmatite*, and *greisen* for fuller definitions of these words.

2. A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*. See the extract.

Granites . . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. *New York Tribune*, April 7, 1887.

3. Same as *granite-ware*.—**Granite City**, Aberdeen in Scotland: so called because most of the buildings are of granite, which is worked extensively in the neighborhood. —**Granite State**, New Hampshire, U. S.: so called from the prevalence of granite in it.

granitel, granitelle (gran'i-tel), *n.* [Dim. of *granite*.] Same as *pegmatite*.

granite-porphyry (gran'it-pôr'fi-ri), *n.* A rock consisting of a fine-grained, holocrystalline base, through which the ordinary constituents of granite are scattered in more or less regular crystalline forms. It is closely connected with and passes into porphyritic granite and quartz-porphyry. See *granite*, 1, and *porphyry*.

granite-ware (gran'it-wār), *n.* 1. Any fine pottery decorated by a more or less exact imitation of the speckled surface of granite; specifically, one of Josiah Wedgwood's pebble-wares, described by him in 1770 as "barely sprinkled with blue and ornaments gilt." See *pebbleware*.—2. A fine pottery similar to ironstone china, referring to its supposed hardness. [Trade-name.]—3. A variety of enameled ironware much used for utensils of cookery, in which the enamel is gray and stone-like, and very durable.

granitic (grą-nit'ik), *a.* [< *granite* + *-ic*.] 1. Made or formed of granite; having the texture or composition of granite. See *granitic*, 1, and *granitoid*.

In the iron age we find *granitic* hills shaped or excavated into temples.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 152.

2. Resembling granite in some of its properties. [Rare.]

The *granitic*, patriarchal figure of Job, round which concentrates the interest of the play, is strikingly conceived.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 137.

granitical (grą-nit'i-kal), *a.* [< *granitic* + *-al*.] Same as *granitic*. [Rare.]

graniticoline (gran-i-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< *granite* + L. *colere*, inhabit, + *-ine*[1].] In *lichenology*, growing upon or attached to granite.

granitification (grą-nit'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *granitify*: see *-fication*.] The act of forming into granite, or the state or process of being formed into granite.

graniti form (grą-nit'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the form of granite; resembling granite in structure or shape.

granitify (grą-nit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *granitified*, ppr. *granitifying*. [< *granite* + *-i-fy*.] To form into granite.

granitite (gran'i-tīt), *n.* [< *granite* + *-ite*[2].] A rock consisting of a mixture of some reddish orthoclase with a considerably smaller amount of oligoclase, together with a little quartz and dark-green magnesian mica. Rosenbusch calls true granite that which contains both dark- and light-colored mica, and granitite that in which only the former occurs.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *a.* [< *granite* + *-oid*.] Like granite; holocrystalline: applied in lithology to rocks without an amorphous groundmass, but entirely made up of crystalline components, whether visible with or without the aid of the microscope. Granite is the typical rock of this class.—**Granitoid** or **granitic structure**. See *structure*.

granitone (gran'i-tōn), *n.* [< *granite* + *-one*.] See *gabbro*.

Granivoræ† (grą-niv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *granivorus*: see *granivorous*.] A group of granivorous birds.

granivorous (grą-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *granivorus*, < L. *granum*, grain, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds: as, *granivorous* birds.

grannam† (gran'ąm), *n.* [Corruption of *grandam*, q. v.] Same as *grandam*.

Old men i' the house, of fifty, call me *grannam*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if
I may believe my *grannam*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

granny (gran'i), *n.*; pl. *grannies* (-iz). [A childish abbr. of *grannam*, *grandam*, or *grandmother*.] 1. A grandmother; an old woman. [Colloq. and low.]

"Fairly good holy images thou hast here, *granny*; keep them in good order," said I to the old woman.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 376.

2. A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*. [New Jersey, U. S.]

granny's-knot, granny-knot (gran'iz-, gran'i-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a knot differing from a reef or square knot in having the second part crossed the wrong way: derided by seamen because it is difficult to untie when jammed.

grano (grä'nō), *n.*; pl. *grani* (-nē). [It., lit. a grain, < L. *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] A money of account in Malta, equal to about one twelfth of an English penny.

granonst, *n. pl.* [< OF. *grenon*, *grenun*, *gregnon*, *grignon*, *guernon*, *gernon*, *gernun*, mustache, whiskers.] The whiskers of a cat. *Topsell*, p. 104. (*Halliwell.*)

granophyre (gran'ō-fīr), *n.* [< L. *granum*, grain (cf. *granite*), + (*por*)*phyr*(*ites*), porphyry.] In *lithol.*, the ground-mass of the porphyritic rocks when this is made up either entirely or

almost entirely of a crystalline mixture of the component minerals. The term was introduced by Vogelsang. For a rock having an imperfectly crystallized magma as its ground-mass, the same author proposed the term *felsophyre*, and for an entirely vitreous magma, *vitrophyre*. The granophyre texture is analogous to the granitic or granitoid in the granitic family of rocks.

granophyric (gran-ō-fir′ik), *a.* [< *granophyre* + *-ic.*] Related to or belonging to that kind of structure called granophyre.

granose (grā′nōs), *a.* [< L. *granosus*, full of grain, < *granum*, grain: see *grain*[1].] In *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of many insects.

grant[1] (grànt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *graunt;* < ME. *granten, graunten, grantien, grauntien,* < OF. *granter, graanter, graaunter, graunter, grantier* (AF. *granter, graunter*), *greanter,* the same (with irreg. change of *c* to *g*, perhaps due to association with OF. *garantir*, guarantee) as OF. *craanter, creanter, cranter,* promise, assure, guarantee, confirm, ratify, < ML. as if **credentare* (found only in the form *creantare*, a reflex of the OF.), < L. *creden(t-)s* (> OF. *creant*), ppr. of *credere*, believe, trust: see *credent, credit, creant*[1], *creance.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To transfer the title or possession of in any formal way, specifically for a sufficient or valuable consideration; give or make over; especially, to convey by deed or writing.

Grant me the place of this threshing-floor.
1 Chron. xxi. 22.

The commons . . . *granted* a tenth of the revenue and income not belonging to the lords of parliament; and the lords . . . followed it up with a similar grant from their own property. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 370.

2. To bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Now God, that all thynge giveth, *graunte* hus soule reste.
Piers Plowman.

Thou hast *granted* me life and favour. Job x. 12.

3†. To allow; permit.

Though attempered wepyng be *graunted*, outrageous wepyng certes is defended. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

4†. To assent to; answer in the affirmative.

She *grauntede* him; ther was noon other grace.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2666.

5. To admit to be true; concede, as something obvious or not required to be proved; accept or concede without proof.

'Tis a rule that holds forever true,
Grant me discernment, and I *grant* it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 535.

I *grant* him brave,
But wild as Bracklinn's thundering wave.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 14.

To grant an annuity. See *annuity.*—**To take for granted,** to assume the existence or truth of; believe or credit without confirmative evidence or positive knowledge: as, I *took* his qualifications *for granted.*

She *took* it *for granted* that her companion was familiar with every slope and corrie of these Lochaber hills.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Confer, Bestow*, etc. See *give*[1].

II.† *intrans.* To consent; assent; give permission or countenance.

The barons yaf hym counseile firste to assaile the Duke, and therto the kynge *graunted.*
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 70.

The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes
Before I would have *granted* to that act.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

grant[1] (grànt), *n.* [< ME. *grant, graunt,* < OF. *grant, graant, graunt, greant, creant, erant,* m. (also *graante, ereante, crante,* f.) (ML. *grantum*), a promise, assurance, engagement; from the verb.] **1†.** A promise; a thing promised.

I sholde han also blame of every wyght,
My fadres *graunte* if that I so withstode,
Syn she is chaunged for the tounes goode.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 552.

When Achilles this chaunse cholsely hade herd,
He was glad of the *graunt*, and the god answered.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4488.

2. The act of granting; a conferring or conceding.

The body of the people . . . elects the . . . chief executive magistrate but twice in five years. Here is a clear *grant* of power for a long term.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 326.

3. A thing granted or conferred; a boon; especially, something conveyed by deed or patent: often used of tracts of land granted to colonists, railroad companies, etc.

Queen Elizabeth, at the request of William Harbourn, an English-man, procur'd a *Grant* from the Turkish Emperor for the English Merchants to exercise free Traffick in all places of his Dominions. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 355.

I humbly kiss your ladyship's fair learned hands, and wish you good wishes and speedy *grants.*
Donne, Letters, v.

The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of "New Hampshire *grants.*" *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 318.

4. In *law:* (*a*) Originally, a creating or transferring by deed: used in reference to mere rights, estates in expectancy, and incorporeal property, which could not be delivered. Thus, easements, franchises, etc., were said to lie in *grant*, because they could not be created or transferred by livery or seizin. (*b*) In modern use, a conveyance in writing of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, etc.

Onlas, having got a *grant* of the place, . . . erected a temple there, neither so big nor so costly as that at Jerusalem. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

5. An admission of something as true.

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

6. In *brewing*, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan.—**Capitation grant.** See *capitation.*=**Syn. 3.** *Largess, Donation*, etc. (see *present, n.*); allowance, stipend, bounty.

grant[2]**†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *grand.*

grantable (grân′ta-bl), *a.* [< AF. *grauntable, creantable,* < *granter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1], *v.*, and *-able.*] Capable of being granted or conveyed.

I will inquire, therefore, in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.
Bp. Sherlock, Charge (1769), p. 6.

By coming to the Crown they became *grantable* in that way to the subject, and a great part of the church lands passed through the Crown to the people.
Burke, Dormant Claims of the Church.

grantee (grân-tē′), *n.* [< AF. *granté,* < *granter*, grant: see *grant*[1] and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom anything is granted, or to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Was Shakspeare an Esquire?—He was the eldest son of a *grantee* of arms. Now, a *grantee* of arms is an esquire by letters patent. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 369.

granter (grân′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graunter;* < *grant*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *grantor.*] One who grants. Compare *grantor.*

For I myself am that bread, the *graunter* of immortall lyfe, and alone came downe from heauen.
J. Udall, On John vi.

gran'ther (gran′thėr), *n.* A dialectal contraction of *grandfather.*

The ole queen's arm thet *Gran'ther* Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

Grantia (gran′ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Grant*, a proper name.] A genus of chalk-sponges, giving name to a family *Grantiidæ.*

Norman observes that our common *Grantia compressa*, with its varieties and "possible modifications," has 28 generic, subgeneric, and subspecific names, which might be further extended to 54. *Paseoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 18.

Grantiidæ (gran-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-idæ.*] A family of chalk-sponges, typified by the genus *Grantia.*

Grantiinæ (gran-ti-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grantia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Syconidæ* with branched ciliated chambers, typified by the genus *Grantia.* Also *Grantina, Grantinæ. R. von Lendenfeld.*

grantise†, *n.* [ME., < *grant*[1], *v.*] A grant; a concession.

grantor (grân′tor), *n.* [< AF. *grantor*, OF. *ereanteor,* < *grunter, creanter*, etc., grant: see *grant*[1] and *-or.*] In *law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance: correlative to *grantee.*

Many links in the feudal chain might intervene between the original *grantor*, or Lord Paramount, and the actual occupant of the soil.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 72.

In England, if the *grantor* cannot sign, he may make his mark. *The American*, VI. 270.

granula (gran′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *granulæ* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. LL. *granulum*, neut.), a little grain: see *granule.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a little grain: applied to the large sporule contained in the center of many algæ, as *Gloionema.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A small rounded elevation; one of the elevations of a granulated surface. Also *granule.*—**3.** In *anat.*, a granule.

granular (gran′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ar*[2].] Composed of, containing, or bearing grains or granules; resembling grains or granules. Also *granulose, granulous.*—**Compound granular corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells.*—**Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*).—**Granular eyes,** eyes composed of many minute, distinct lenses or facets, as the compound eyes or ocelli of insects.—**Granular kidney,** a kidney with chronic diffuse or interstitial nephritis, which presents a granular or nodular surface on the removal of the capsule.—**Granular layer of dentine,** a layer often found toward the outer portion of the dentine, marked by very fine nodules or globules of dentine and interglobular spaces.—**Granular layer of the epidermis,** the layer of granular cells (stratum granulosum) lying below the stratum lucidum and above the stratum spinosum.—**Granular lids,** eyelids affected by inflammation of the conjunctival surface with minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue forming so-called granulations.—**Granular limestone,** a limestone having a crystalline-granular character.—**Granular liver,** a liver with chronic interstitial hepatitis (cirrhosis), which presents a granular or nodular surface.—**Granular pharyngitis,** chronic inflammation of the follicles of the pharynx. Also called *follicular pharyngitis, chronic pharyngitis,* and *clergyman's sore throat.*

granularity (gran-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *granular* + *-ity.*] The condition or quality of being granular.

The emulsion should be of a good orange-ruby color when a drop is examined by transmitted light, and should show no *granularity* with a magnifier.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9133.

granularly (gran′ū-lạr-li), *adv.* In a granular form; in granules.

granulary† (gran′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ary.*] Granular.

Smallcoal is known unto all, and for this use is made of sallow, willow, halder, hasell, and the like; which three, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

granulate (gran′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *granulated*, ppr. *granulating.* [< NL. as if **granulatus*, pp. of **granulare* (> It. *granulare* = Sp. Pg. *granular* = F. *granuler*), < L. *granum*, a grain: see *grain*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form into grains: as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.—**2.** To raise in granules; make rough on the surface.

I have observed in many birds the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick-set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules.
Ray.

II. *intrans.* To become formed into grains; become granular.

granulate (gran′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *granulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *granulated* or *granular.*

granulated (gran′ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Consisting of or resembling grains.—**2.** Having small and even elevations resembling grains: as, *granulated* leather; the *granulated* root of a plant, as *Saxifraga granulata.*

It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and *granulated* on purpose for the polishing of wood. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., v.

3. In *ceram.*, decorated with color in spots, or mottled. See *soufflé.*—**4.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) Having little grain-like fleshy bodies filling up the cavities, as ulcers and suppurating wounds. (*b*) Characterized by the presence of small grain-like bodies: as, a *granulated* liver.—**Granulated glass.** See *glass.*—**Granulated work,** in *jewelry*, decoration by means of minute grains applied to the surface, especially in goldsmiths' work.

Repoussé figures alternate with strings of the finest *granulated work*, and the exquisite devices testify to the use by the Etruscans of agencies unknown to us.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, [p. 15.

granulating-machine (gran′ū-lā-ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine used to reduce some substance to the form of grains. Specifically—(*a*) In *powder-making*, an apparatus for breaking up the powder-cake into grains of various sizes. (*b*) An apparatus for reducing liquid metals to fine grains. It consists of a horizontal disk of terra-cotta made to revolve rapidly, upon which the liquid metal falls and is then scattered in every direction, centrifugally, into the air or into water, in a finely granulated condition.

granulation (gran-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *granulation* = Sp. *granulacion* = Pg. *granulação* = It. *granulazione;* as *granulate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of forming into grains; the state or process of being formed into grains: as, the *granulation* of gunpowder or sugar.

Granulation is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean-shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining. *Ure*, Dict., II. 734.

2. In *surg. pathol.*: (*a*) The formation of new tissue, as in the repair of wounds, the free surface of which presents a granulated appearance. This tissue is called *granulation tissue.* (*b*) Any one of the small granular elevations on the free surface of granulation tissue.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

3. In *med. pathol.*, the formation of small grain-like bodies or tubercles in the substance of an organ, as in tubercular phthisis.—**4.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*: (*a*) A roughening of a surface with little tubercles like grains, or a surface so studded. (*b*) One of the little elevations in a granulated surface.—**Granulation corpuscles.** Same as *granule-cells.*—**Granulations of the eyelids,** minute outgrowths of lymphoid tissue on the inner surface of the eyelids.—**Granulation tissue,** such tissue as grows in wounds, repairing the loss of substance, and formed from connective tissue or emigrated white blood-corpuscles. It consists of numerous cells, with more or less intercellular substance permeated by numerous thin-walled blood-vessels.

granulative (gran′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *granulate* + *-ive.*] Granulated or granulating: as, *granulative* growths.

granulator (gran′ū-lā-tor), *n.* One who or that which granulates; specifically, a granulating-machine.

> A small stream of water enters the *granulator;* the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 145.

> This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts, and heard a *granulator* revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute. *The Engineer,* LXVI. 273.

granule (gran′ūl), *n.* [= F. *granule,* < LL. *granulum,* NL. also *granula,* dim. of L. *granum,* grain: see *grain*[1].] A little grain; a fine particle. Specifically—(*a*) In *cryptogamic bot.,* a sporule found in some algæ and in all cryptogamic plants. (*b*) In *anat.,* a corpuscle or particle: a term applied to little bodies in the blood, in fat, in protoplasm, etc., but not specific in any sense. (*c*) In *entom.,* specifically, a very minute elevation: said of the sculpture of insects. (*d*) In *zoöl.,* same as *granula,* 2 (*b*).—**Episternal granules.** See *episternal.*

granule-cells (gran′ūl-selz), *n. pl.* Round cells densely crowded with fat-globules, found in areas of softening in the brain. Also called *granule-corpuscles, Gluge's corpuscles, compound granular corpuscles,* and *granulation corpuscles.*

granuliferous (gran-ū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

granuliform (gran′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *granulum,* a little grain, + L. *forma,* shape.] **1.** In *mineral.,* having a granular structure.—**2.** In *bot.,* granular.

granulite (gran′ū-līt), *n.* [< *granule* + *-ite*[2].] A rock often having a parallel or foliated structure like that of gneiss, and consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar, together with red garnets, which are usually of very diminutive size. The feldspar appears to be a mixture of orthoclase and oligoclase, the latter more generally predominating. Granulite is a rock of especial importance in Saxony. It is nearly the equivalent of the French *eurite,* and is sometimes called in German *Weissstein.* See *granite,* 1.

granulitic (gran-ū-lit′ik), *a.* [< *granulite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to granulite; of the nature of granulite: as, *granulitic* rock.

> The rocks may be classed under three heads:—(1) . . . (2) the light-banded *granulitic* gneisses or Wiltshire type. *The Engineer,* LXV. 379.

granuloma (gran-ū-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *granulomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < LL. *granulum,* a small grain, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* a growth resembling granulative tissue, produced in certain infectious diseases, as in tuberculosis, syphilis, or leprosy.

granulomatous (gran-ū-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< *granuloma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with granuloma.

> In most of the *granulomatous* disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but also a transference of it from one individual to another.
> *Ziegler,* Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 117.

granulose (gran′ū-lōs), *a.* and *n.* [< *granule* + *-ose.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *granular.*

II. *n.* One of the essential constituents of the starch-grain, which gives a characteristic blue color with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the ferment of saliva. It is distinguished from the other constituent, cellulose, by these two characteristics.

> Some species which contain no chlorophyll form a substance in their protoplasm, which, from its behaviour with reagents and the physiological relationships observed in certain cases, must be considered to be more or less like starch, or more correctly *granulose.*
> *De Bary,* Fungi (trans.), p. 455.

granulous (gran′ū-lus), *a.* [< *granule* + *-ous.*] Same as *granular.*

granza (gran′zä), *n.* [Sp., usually in pl. *granzas,* siftings, refuse of corn, dross of metals.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the second-class ore obtained in small lumps, and inferior in yield to the grueso.

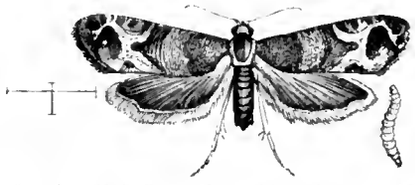
grape[1] (grāp), *n.* [< ME. *grape,* sometimes *graap,* a grape, also collectively in the sing., as in the pl., grapes, the bunches of grapes (= MD. *grappe* and *krappe,* a bunch of grapes), < OF. *grape, grappe, crape,* a bunch or cluster, esp. of grapes (cf. It. dim. *grappolo,* a bunch of grapes); a particular use of *grape, grappe,* also *grafe, graffe,* a hook, grappling-iron, = Pr. Sp. *grapa* = It. *grappa,* a cramp-iron (cf. E. *grapple, grapnel*), < OHG. *chrapho,* MHG. *krapfe,* G. *krapfen,* a hook, = D. *krap,* a clasp; connected with OHG. *chrampho, chrampha,* a hook, a nasalized form of the same word, = E. *cramp:* see *cramp*[1].] **1.** The fruit of the vine, from which wine is made; a pulpy edible fruit or berry growing in clusters on vines of the genus *Vitis.*

> There beu vynes that beren so grete *grapes* that a strong man scholde have ynow to done for to bere o [one] clustre with alle the *grapes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 265.

> The heathen philosopher, when he had a desire to eat a *grape,* would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby, that *grapes* were made to eat, and lips to open. *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 1.

2. The vine which produces this fruit; the grape-vine. The cultivated grape of Europe, whether it be for wine or for table use, is the *Vitis vinifera,* of which there are said to be 1,500 varieties. The more common native species of the United States are the chicken, frost, or winter grape, *V. cordifolia,* the fruit of which is small, very sour, and worthless; the riverside grape, *V. riparia;* the northern fox or plum grape, *V. Labrusca;* the southern fox, bullace, muscadine, or scuppernong grape, *V. vulpina* or *rotundifolia;* and the summer grape, *V. æstivalis.* The numerous cultivated table-grapes of the eastern United States are either varieties of these (as the Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, etc., derived from *V. Labrusca,* and the Clinton, from *V. riparia*), or hybrids of these with each other or with varieties of *V. vinifera* (as the Delaware, Niagara, Taylor, etc.). The most successful wine-grapes are for the most part varieties of *V. æstivalis.* All the purely American varieties are remarkable for their power of resisting the attacks of the phylloxera or grape-louse, which has proved so fatal to the European vine, and on this account they have been of late years extensively introduced into the vineyards of Europe. *V. riparia* has been very largely used for this purpose, either taking the place of *V. vinifera* entirely or furnishing stocks upon which that species may be safely grafted. See cut under *Vitis.*

3. The knob at the butt of a cannon.—**4.** *pl.* In *farriery,* a mangy tumor on the leg of a horse.—**5.** *Milit.,* grape-shot.—**Black mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Guettarda longiflora.*—**False grape,** the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*—**Grape-berry moth,** the common name of *Eudemis* or *Lobesia botrana,* a tortricid moth which lays its eggs in June on berries of the grape, which soon become discolored from the working of the larva inside. The larva



Grape-berry Moth (*Eudemis botrana*) (cross shows natural size), and Larva of same, natural size.

eats the pulp and parts of the seeds of sometimes three or four berries, and transforms to a pupa in a cocoon made under a flap of leaf cut for this purpose; the moth appears in autumn as the grapes ripen.—**Mountain grape,** of Jamaica, the *Coccoloba tenuifolia.*—**Sea-grape.** (*a*) The *Ephedra distachya* of southern Russia. (*b*) The *Sargassum bacciferum,* a seaweed with large bladders in grape-like clusters.—**Seaside grape,** a name given to several species of *Coccoloba* growing upon the sea-shore, especially to *C. uvifera.*—**Sour grapes,** things decried as worthless only because they are beyond one's reach: in allusion to the fable of the fox which, having tried in vain to reach some grapes which grew on a high vine, went away disgusted, saying, "I don't care; they are sour, anyway."

grape[2] (grāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *graped,* ppr. *graping.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *grope.*

> They steek their een, an' *grape* an' wale
> For muckle anes, an' straught anes.
> *Burns,* Halloween.

grape-cure (grāp′kūr), *n.* A system of medical treatment in vogue in certain parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Tyrol, consisting in a more or less exclusive diet of grapes.

grape-fern (grāp′fėrn), *n.* A fern-like plant of the genus *Botrychium:* so called because the fructification somewhat resembles a cluster of grapes.

grape-flower (grāp′flou″ėr), *n.* An old name for the grape-hyacinth, *Museari botryoides.*

grape-fruit (grāp′frūt), *n.* The pomelo, a large variety of the shaddock, *Citrus Aurantium decumana:* so called in the markets of the northern cities of the United States, probably from its grape-like flavor. It is now successfully cultivated in Florida. See *pomelo, shaddock.*

grape-hyacinth (grāp′hī″a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth.*

grapeless (grāp′les), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-less.*] Wanting grapes; made without grapes, as factitious wine: as, "*grapeless* wines," *Jenyns.*

grapelet (grāp′let), *n.* [< *grape*[1] + *-let.*] A little grape. *Davies.*

grape-louse (grāp′lous), *n.* The vine-pest or phylloxera.

grape-mildew (grāp′mil″dū), *n.* A fungous disease of the grape. The American or downy mildew is *Peronospora viticola,* which appears in white, downy patches, chiefly on the under surface of the leaves, producing brown spots on the opposite surface. It also occurs on young stems and fruit. The fructification of the fungus consists of conidia borne upon sparingly branched pinnate conidiophores, and oöspores embedded in the leaf. (See cut under *conidium.*) It has been very destructive in North America, and more recently in southern Europe. The old European grape-mildew is *Oidium Tuckeri,* in which only the conidial fructification is known, the conidia being borne in a single chain on simple conidiophores. The powdery grape-mildew of America is *Uncinula spiralis,* one of the *Erysipheæ* in which the mycelium is spread over the whole upper surface of the leaf, but does not enter its tissues, and the fructification consists of minute cleistocarpous conceptacles containing asci and spores.

graper† (grā′pėr), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *grape,* a hook, grappling-iron: see *grape*[1].] **1.** In the fifteenth century, the roughened or studded gripe of the lance.—**2.** The ring or hollow cylinder of iron through which the shaft of a lance passes and by which it is seized. Compare *bur*[1], 6.

grape-root (grāp′rōt), *n.* A root of the grape.—**Grape-root borer.** See *borer.*

grape-rot (grāp′rot), *n.* Any disease of grapes which results in the decay of the berry. The black-rot fungus is *Phoma uvicola,* which causes the grapes to shrivel and turn blackish. It forms numerous pustules just beneath the surface, which are conceptacles containing spores. In America this is the most destructive rot. The white rot is caused by *Coniothyrium diplodiella.* When *Peronospora viticola* attacks the berries, the resulting decay has been called brown rot. A recently discovered fungus (*Greeneria fuliginea*) is said to produce bitter rot.

grapery (grā′pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *graperies* (-iz). [< *grape*[1] + *-ery.*] A building or other inclosure where grapes are grown, usually a glass-house, whether hot or cold.

> She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little *grapery.*
> *Miss Edgeworth,* Absentee, vi.

grape-shot (grāp′shot), *n.* A projectile discharged from a cannon, having much of the destructive spread of case-shot with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of solid shot. A round of grape-shot consists usually of nine cast-iron balls, in three tiers, arranged between parallel iron disks connected by a central iron pin. In *quilted grape-shot* the balls are placed on a circular iron stand round an upright iron spindle, and are secured by a stout canvas covering fastened to the bottom plate and quilted over the balls by marlins, the upper edge of the canvas being tied round the spindle.

Grape-shot.

> I therefore fired a four-pounder, charged with *grape-shot,* wide of them: this had a better effect.
> *Cook,* Voyages, I. ii. 5.

grape-stone (grāp′stōn), *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

> And when obedient Nature knows his Will,
> A Fly, a *Grape-stone,* or a Hair can kill.
> *Prior,* Ode to George Villiers.

grape-sugar (grāp′shûg″är), *n.* Same as *dextrose.*

grape-tree (grāp′trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Coccoloba,* as the checkered grape-tree, *C. diversifolia,* the mangrove grape-tree or sea-grape, *C. uvifera,* and the small grape-tree, *C. tenuifolia.* The name is derived from its characteristic grape-like berry. [West Indian.]

grape-vine (grāp′vīn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The vine that bears grapes. See *vine, Vitis.*—**Grape-vine thrips.** See *leafhopper* and *Erythroneura.*—**Grape-vine twist,** a dance-figure originated at the merry-makings of negroes, and characterized by contortions in the steps and complicated turns. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Suited for grape-vines: an epithet applied to the poorer soil of Kentucky and Tennessee. *Bartlett; De Vere.*

grapewort† (grāp′wėrt), *n.* The baneberry, *Actæa spicata.*

graph (gráf), *n.* [< Gr. γραφή, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A diagrammatic representation of a system of connections by means of a number of spots, which may be all distinguished from one another, some pairs of these spots being connected by lines all of which are of one kind. In this way any system of relationship may be represented. Graphs are commonly used in chemistry, and have been applied in algebra and in logic.—**Clifford's graphs,** a system of graphs used for the study of invariants. These graphs were invented by J. J. Sylvester, but were further studied by W. K. Clifford.

The application of *Clifford's graphs* to ordinary binary quantics. *Nature*, XXXIII. 70.

-graph. [= D. *-graaf* = G. *-graph* = Dan. Sw. *-graf* = F. *-graphe* = Sp. *-grafo* = Pg. *-grapho* = It. *-grafo*, < Gr. *-γραφος*, -writing, -writer, < *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write, describe: see *graphic*.] A terminal element in compounds of Greek origin, denoting that which writes, marks, or describes something, as in *chronograph, telegraph, seismograph*, etc., or, passively, that which is written, as in *autograph, electrograph*, etc. In the passive use the stricter form is *-gram*.

graphia, *n.* Plural of *graphium*.

graphic, graphical (graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *graphique* = Sp. *gráfico* = Pg. *graphico* = It. *grafico*, < L. *graphicus*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque; of persons, skilful; < Gr. *γραφικός*, belonging to painting or drawing, picturesque, of or for writing; of style, lively; < *γραφή*, drawing, painting, writing, a writing, description, etc., < *γράφειν*, orig. scratch, scrape, graze, later represent by lines, draw, paint, write: see *grave*[1].] 1. Pertaining to the art of writing; concerned with writing, or with words as written; chirographic; orthographic: as, *graphic* representation; a mere *graphic* variation.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 157.

Long before the Alphabet had been invented, men had contrived other systems of *graphic* representation by means of which words could be recorded. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 2.

2. Written; inscribed; expressed by letters.

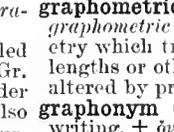
The finger of God hath left an inscription on all his works, not *graphical* or composed of letters. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the readers. *Science*, III. 164.

3. Pertaining to the art of delineation, drawing, or picturing; concerned with the expression or conveyance of ideas by lines or strokes, as distinguished from alphabetic characters: as, the *graphic* arts.—4. Exhibiting as in a picture; representing with accuracy; describing effectively or vividly; vivid.

Pause, during which Gwendolen, having taken a rapid observation of Grandcourt, made a brief *graphic* description of him. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xi.

5. Working by drawings to scale instead of by arithmetical calculations.—6. Concerned with position, not with measurement.—**Graphical geometry.** See *geometry*.—**Graphical method.** (*a*) In *math.*, any method of representing the relations of objects by means of the relations between the parts of a diagram. Such a method is employed, (1) in order to convey information, as when parallel lines of different length are exhibited which are proportionate to the population, etc., of different countries; and (2) to aid numerical or logical calculations, as when a curve is drawn through points whose coördinates represent the population of a country at successive decadal epochs; and this curve is used to ascertain the population at other dates. Graphical methods are of three kinds: those which make no use of the continuity of space except to show that the extremities of lines are connected, and of this kind are graphs; those which use only the projective properties of space; and those which use the metrical properties of space, and which produce diagrams intended to be measured. Of the last kind, for example, are the graphical methods of statics, etc. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a mode of studying diseases of the heart and the great vessels by tracings of an instrument, as the sphygmograph. *Dunglison.*—**Graphical statics,** a method of investigating the strength of structures and other statical problems by measurements on drawings made to scale. Graphical methods are extensively employed in all branches of physical inquiry.—**Graphic arts,** drawing, engraving, etching, painting, and other arts involving the use of lines and strokes other than alphabetic characters, to express or convey ideas.—**Graphic formula,** in *chem.*, a kind of rational formula in which the assumed valency of the atoms of a molecule, and their positions and mutual relations within the molecule, are represented by connecting lines or dashes, as in the figure, which is a graphic formula of acetic acid. Each hydrogen atom (H), having a single connecting bond, is univalent, each carbon atom (C) is quadrivalent, having four bonds, and each oxygen atom (O) bivalent. The three compound radicals of which it is composed, methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), are also represented.



—**Graphic gold.** See *gold*.—**Graphic granite.** See *granite*, 1.—**Graphic ore.** Same as *graphic gold*.

graphically (graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By means of written representation; orthographically.

After it succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seen *graphically* disposed into letters, and honoring the name of the most sweet and engenious Prince Charles, Duke of York. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

2. By means of delineation, drawing, or picturing.—3. As by a picture; vividly.

I have elsewhere called Steevens the Puck of Commentators; and I know not that I could have described him more *graphically*. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lix.

graphicalness (graf'i-kal-nes), *n.* The condition or quality of being graphic. *Imp. Dict.*

graphicly (graf'ik-li), *adv.* Same as *graphically*.

graphicness (graf'ik-nes), *n.* Same as *graphicalness*.

But seeing the actual reality takes away much of the pleasantness, however much it adds to the *graphicness*. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 28.

graphics (graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphic:* see *-ics*.] The art of drawing, particularly of precise mechanical drawing, as of architectural and engineering plans.

graphidaceous (graf-i-dā'shius), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-aceous*.] In *lichenol.*, belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Graphis* or of the tribe *Graphidiaceæ*. Also *graphideine*.

Graphidei, Graphideæ (grā-fid'ē-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ei, -eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, remarkable for the resemblance which the fructification (apothecia) bears to the forms of certain Oriental alphabets, whence the scientific name and the popular name *scripturewort*s. Some of the species are peculiarly important from being found only as parasites on the bark of particular species of *Cinchona*, and so serving as a means of identifying some of the most valuable commercial barks.

graphideine (grā-fid'ē-in), *a.* [< *Graphis* (*Graphid-*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *graphidaceous*.

Graphidiaceæ (grā-fid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graphis* (*Graphidi-*) + *-aceæ*.] A tribe of lichens having the apothecia usually elongated (lirellæform) and normally margined only by a proper exciple. *Graphis* is the typical genus.

graphiohexaster (graf''i-ō-heks-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφειον*, a style, + *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In sponges, a hexaster or six-rayed spicule whose rays are much curved.

graphiology (graf-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a style, pencil, LGr. *γραφεία*, writings (see *graphium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on that art. *Imp. Dict.*

Graphis (graf'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *graphis*, < Gr. *γραφίς* (*γραφιδ-*), a style, pencil, drawing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] A genus of lichens found chiefly on the bark of trees. See *Graphidei*.

graphite[1] (graf'īt), *n.* [= F. *graphite*, so called from its use in making pencils for writing, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-ite*[2].] One of the forms under which carbon occurs in nature (see *carbon*), also known as *plumbago* and *black-lead*. It has an iron-gray color and metallic luster, and occurs in foliated masses and embedded scales. It is soft and unctuous to the touch, makes a black shining streak on paper, and is used chiefly in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, and portable furnaces, for burnishing iron to protect it from rust, and for counteracting friction between the rubbing surfaces of wood or metal in machinery. It is a conductor of electricity, and in the form of a powder is used for coating the non-conducting surfaces of molds in making electrotypes. The most important regions supplying graphite are the Alibert mine in Siberia, which furnishes the best material for lead-pencils, and Ceylon, whence comes a large part of the coarser material used for stove-polish and for lubrication. There are also extensive mines of graphite near Lake Champlain.—**Gas-graphite.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

graphite[2] (graf'īt), *n.* [An erroneously 'restored' form, for **graffite*, < It. *graffito*, pl. *graffiti:* see *graffito*.] Same as *graffito*. See the extract.

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, . . . 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. *Shakspeare Wood*.

graphitic (grā-fit'ik), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of graphite.

graphitoid, graphitoidal (graf'i-toid, graf-i-toi'dal), *a.* [< *graphite*[1] + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling graphite or plumbago.

Grove had proposed to replace the platinum by wood charcoal or *graphitoidal* charcoal deposited in gas retorts. *Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 23.

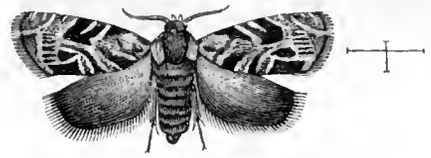
graphium (graf'i-um), *n.*; pl. *graphia* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, style, < *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic, graff*[2].] A style for writing; a stylus.

graphiure (graf'i-ūr), *n.* A dormouse of the genus *Graphiurus*.

Graphiurus (graf-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραφεῖον*, a pencil, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidæ*, with a short cylindrical tail ending in a pencil of hairs (whence the name), and small simple molars. *F. Cuvier*, 1829.—2. A genus of extinct fishes, of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*. *Kner*, 1866.

grapholite (graf'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A kind of slate suitable for writing on.

Grapholitha (grā-fol'i-thä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1829), < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *graptolite*.] A genus of small and peculiarly marked tortricid moths, some of which inhabit galls. The larva of *G. caryana* of the United States feeds on the husks of hickory-nuts; *G. prunivora* infests plums and also aphid-galls; *G. interstinctana* affects clover-seeds. There are 14 North American and a number of European species.



Plum-moth (*Grapholitha prunivora*). (Cross shows natural size.)

graphological (graf-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *graphology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to graphology.

graphologist (grā-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *graphology* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in graphology.

When told that he is a miser, he [a hypnotized person] writes in a close, short, economical hand-writing, in the way misers write according to *graphologists;* as a peasant, he writes in a drawling ugly hand. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphology (grā-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of handwriting regarded as an expression of the character of the writer.

The conclusion drawn by these gentlemen is, that *graphology* is a real science, and that its main features are correct, generally speaking. *Science*, VII. 302.

graphometer (grā-fom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A mathematical instrument for measuring angles in surveying; a semicircle.

graphometric, graphometrical (graf-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *graphometer* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.—2. Pertaining to graphometrics.—**Graphometric function,** a function expressed by means of length but unaltered by linear transformation.

graphometrics (graf-ō-met'riks), *n.* [Pl. of *graphometric:* see *-ics*.] That branch of geometry which treats of properties which involve lengths or other magnitudes, but which are unaltered by projection or linear transformation.

graphonym (graf'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα*, a name: see *onym*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a technical name based upon a recognizable published plate, figure, diagnosis, or description. *Coues*, The Auk (1884), I. 321. [Rare.]

graphophone (graf'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, based on the principle of the phonograph invented by Edison, but of a different mechanical construction. More fully called *phonograph-graphophone*.

The gramophone bears no resemblance, in a scientific aspect, to the phonograph, or the *graphophone*. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXIII. 625.

graphophonic (graf-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *graphophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the graphophone: as, a *graphophonic* tablet.

graphoscope (graf'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A device for viewing pictures or photographs through a lens. It consists of a holder for the pictnre and one for the lens, with simple appliances for adjusting the focus.

graphospasm (graf'ō-spazm), *n.* [< NL. *graphospasmus*, < Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *σπασμός*, spasm, cramp: see *spasm*.] Writers' cramp; scriveners' cramp (which see, under *scrivener*).

graphotype (graf'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *γραφή*, writing, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] A process of making blocks for use in surface-printing. Drawings are made on a thin surface of finely prepared chalk with a silicious ink. When dried, the soft parts are brushed away, and the drawing remains in relief; stereotypes are then made from the block. In a later form of the process the chalk surface is superseded by a zinc plate covered with finely powdered French chalk brought to a hard and firm texture by great pressure.

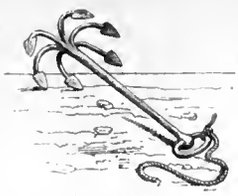
-graphy. [= D. *-grafie* = G. *-graphie* = Dan. Sw. *-grafi* = F. *-graphie* = Sp. *-grafia* = Pg. *-graphia* = It. *-grafia*, < L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-γραφία*, in abstract nouns from compound adjectives in *-γραφος*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *-graph*.] A terminal element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'writing, description, discourse, science,' as in *biography, geography, hagiography, hydrography, topography, typography*, etc. Such nouns are accompanied by an adjective in *-graphic, -graphical*, and often by a concrete noun in *-graph*.

grapinel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grapnel*. *Chaucer.*

grapline (grap'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *grapnel*, 3.

grapnall†, *n.* See *grapnel*.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* [Formerly also *grapnall*; < ME. *grapenel*, *grapinel*, < OF. **grapinel*, **grappinel*, assumed dim. of *grapin*, *grappin*, F. *grappin*, a grapnel (OF. also *grappil*, a grapnel, grapple), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1].] 1. A mechanical device consisting essentially of one or more hooks or clamps, used for grasping or holding something; a grapple; a grappling-iron. Specifically—2. A grappling-iron, used to seize and hold one ship to another in engagements preparatory to boarding. Also so called *grappling*.



Grapnel, def. 3.

In goth the *grapenel*, so ful of crokes,
Amonge the ropes, and the sheryng hokes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 640.

3. A boat's anchor having from three to six flukes placed at equal distances about the end of the shank. Also *grapline*.

After this a canoe was left fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour. *Anson*, Voyage Round the World, ii. 13.

4. A kind of heavy tongs used for hauling logs, stones, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A device for grasping or taking hold of something not otherwise manageable or accessible, as for gripping and recovering tools in a bored well, for raising the core left by a diamond drill, for seizing a submarine telegraph-cable which needs repairs, etc.

grapnel-plant (grap'nel-plant), *n.* Same as *grapple-plant*.

grapple (grap'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *graple*; < OF. *grappil*, a grapple (of a ship), equiv. to *grappin* (> dim. **grappinel*, > E. *grapnel*, q. v.), dim. of *grappe*, a hook, a cluster of grapes: see *grape*[1] and *grapple*, *v.*] 1. A hook or an iron instrument by which one thing, as a ship, fastens on another; a grapnel.

Ambition outscarcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.
Mir. for Mags., p. 84.

The creeping ivy, to prevent his fall,
Clings with its fibrous *grapples* to the wall.
Blackmore, Creation, ii.

2. A clasping-hook for grasping a beam, used in suspending the blocks or hoisting apparatus of a hay-fork.—3. Large tongs with sharp points used for various purposes, as for lifting blocks of ice.—4†. The clasp of a buckle. *Hollyband.*—5. A spring fish-hook.—6. [< *grapple*, *v.*] A seizing or gripping; especially, a close hold in wrestling, and hence in any other contest; a close fight or encounter.

Still rose . . .
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd.
Milton, P. R., iv. 567.

Come, one good *grapple*, I with all the world!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

Strangers who have a large common ground of reading will, for this reason, come the sooner to the *grapple* of genuine converse. *R. L. Stevenson*, Talk and Talkers, i.

grapple (grap'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grappled*, ppr. *grappling*. [Early mod. E. also *graple*, *grapel*; < *grapple*, *n.*, q. v. Popularly associated with *grab*[1], *grasp*, with which, however, it has no connection. The freq. of *grab*[1] is *grabble*, q. v., and *grasp* is ult. a derivative of *grope*.] I. *trans.* To seize or grasp with a grapple; lay fast hold on with mechanical appliances or with the hands: as, to *grapple* an antagonist.

The gallies were *grapeled* to the Centurion in this manner: two lay on one side, and two on another, and the admirall lay full in the sterne.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 168.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

=Syn. To gripe, grasp, catch, clutch, clasp.

II. *intrans.* To fasten on another, or on each other, as ships, by some mechanical means, as grappling-irons; seize another, or each other, in a close grip, as in wrestling; clinch: often used figuratively.

Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Let Truth and Falsehood *grapple*: who ever knew Truth put to the worst in free and open encounter?
Milton, Areopagitica.

Making use only of their daggers, *grappling* closely man to man, till both rolled promiscuously together down the steep sides of the ravine.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

To grapple with, to contend with in close contest, as in wrestling; struggle with; seize or attack boldly.

She rubb'd her eyes; but found their strength too weak
To *grapple with* that stupor. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 107.

Don Alonso, whose corselet had become unlaced in the previous struggle, having received a severe wound in the breast, followed by another on the head, *grappled* closely *with* his adversary, and they came rolling on the ground together. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

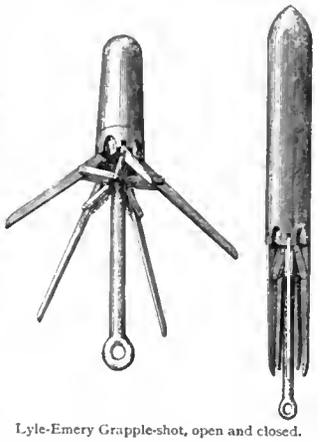
Through them all we perceive the movement of an intellect strong enough to *grapple with* any subject.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 185.

grapplement† (grap'l-ment), *n.* [< *grapple* + *-ment*.] A grappling; a grasp; a grip.

And catching hold of him, as downe he lent,
Him backeward overthrew, and downe him stayd
With their rude handes and greysly *graplement*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 29.

grapple-plant (grap'l-plant), *n.* The *Harpagophytum* (or *Uncaria*) *procumbens*, a procumbent herb of South Africa of the order *Pedaliaceæ*, which bears a curious seed-vessel with long, branching, claw-like appendages terminating in very sharp hooks. Also called *grapnel-plant*.

grapple-shot (grap'l-shot), *n.* A shot attached to a cable, used on the sea-coast in the life-saving service. It is fired across a ship, and is caught in the rigging by flukes which spread out when the cable is pulled.



Lyle-Emery Grapple-shot, open and closed.

grappling (grap'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grapple*, *v.*] 1. That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel.—2. An anchorage.

About midnight, we run under the land, and came to a *grappling*, where we took such rest as our situation would admit.
Cook, Voyages, I. ii. 3.

3. A lernæan parasite of the menhaden: so called from having the shape of a grappling-iron. [Maryland, U. S.]

grappling-iron (grap'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* An instrument consisting of several iron or steel claws for grappling and holding fast to something.

grappling-line (grap'ling-līn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *fishing-line*, 2.

grappling-tongs (grap'ling-tôngz), *n. pl.* Oyster-tongs.

Grapsidæ (grap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Grapsus*, and belonging to the series *Oxypodoidea*. The carapace is quadrilateral with the lateral margins straight or slightly arcuated, the orbits are moderate, and the postabdomen is very wide. The species inhabit sea-shores, and run with great rapidity.

grapsoid (grap'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Grapsoidea* or *Grapsidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Grapsoidea*.

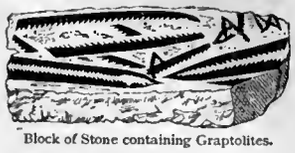
Grapsoidea (grap-soi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grapsus* + *-oidea*.] Same as *Oxypodoidea*. Also *Grapsoidei*.

grapsoidian (grap-soi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Grapsus* + *-oid-ian*.] Same as *grapsoid*.

Grapsus (grap'sus), *n.* [NL., for **Grapsæus*, < Gr. *γραψαῖος*, a crab.] A genus of crabs, typical of the family *Grapsidæ*.

Graptodera (grap-tod'ę-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραπτός*, marked, written, + *δέρος*, skin.] A genus of saltatorial chrysomelid beetles, or flea-beetles. *G. chalybea* is a small steel-blue species very injurious to the grape, of which it devours the leaves and buds.

graptolite (grap'tō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Graptolites*, *Graptolithus*.] I. *n.* One of the *Graptolithidæ*, *Graptolithina*, or *Rhabdophora*; a specimen or a species of Paleozoic cœlenterate organisms, commonly supposed to be hydrozoans, resembling the living sertularians in having a horny polypary, and in having the separate zoöids protected by little horny cups, all springing from a common cœnosarc, but differing in that they were not fixed to any solid object, but were permanently free. Graptolites usually appear as impressions on hard shales of the Silurian strata, presenting the appearance of fossil pens, whence the name. Also *graptolith*.



Block of Stone containing Graptolites.

Some singular organisms, termed *Graptolites*, which abound in the Silurian rocks, may possibly be Hydrozoa, though they present points of resemblance with the Polyzoa. . . . The theciform projections of the *Graptolite* stem may correspond with the nematophores of Sertularians. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 137.

Double or twin graptolites. See *Graptolithidæ*.

II. *a.* Same as *graptolitic*: as, a *graptolite* schist.

Graptolites (grap-tol'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., a form of *Graptolithus*, accom. to term. *-ites*, E. *-ite*[2].] Same as *Graptolithus*.

graptolith (grap'tō-lith), *n.* Same as *graptolite*.

graptolithic (grap-tō-lith'ik), *a.* Same as *graptolitic*.

Graptolithidæ (grap-tō-lith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of graptolites, referred to the *Hydropolypinæ*. Both the endoskeleton and exoskeleton are chitinous, the former being rod-shaped. The colonies are free-swimming. The family is probably extinct, and occurs from the Cambrian to the lower Devonian. In some forms the cellules are uniserial, on only one side of a stem coiled like a watch-spring; others have biserial cellules, and are known as *double graptolites* or *twin graptolites*. The genera are numerous. Also *Graptolitidæ*. See cut under *graptolite*.

Graptolithina (grap″tō-li-thī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Graptolithus* + *-ina*.] The graptolites as a superfamily of *Hydrozoa*: same as *Rhabdophora*. The position of the group varies: it is made a subclass of *Hydrozoa* by Nicholson, a suborder of *Hydroida* by Allman, an order of gymnolæmatous *Polyzoa* by Carus, an order of *Hydroida* by Von Hayek, and a pendant to *Alcyonaria* by Schmarda.

Graptolithus (grap-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γραπτός*, marked, written, verbal adj. of *γράφειν*, write, + *λίθος*, stone: see *graphic*.] 1†. A Linnean genus of the class *Fossilia* and order *Petrificata*, defined as a pictured petrifaction, and made to cover a variety of objects, as Florentine marble, moss-agate, certain worms, as *Serpula*, etc.—2. A genus of *Graptolithidæ*, giving name to the family.

graptolitic (grap-tō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *graptolite* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to graptolites; produced by graptolites; containing graptolites: as, *graptolitic* markings; *graptolitic* slate. Also *graptolite*, *graptolithic*.

Graptolitidæ (grap-tō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Graptolithidæ* or *Graptolithina*.

grapy (grā'pi), *a.* [< *grape*[1] + *-y*[1].] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling grapes: as, a *grapy* flavor.

The God we now behold with open eyes;
A herd of spotted panthers round him lies
In glaring forms; the *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

graso (grā'sō), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ*, *Eschrichtius robustus*, a kind of finner-whale.

grasp (grâsp), *v.* [< ME. *graspen*, for orig. **grapsen* = LG. *grapsen*, grasp, snatch; with verb-formative *-s*, as in *cleanse*, *bless*, etc., < ME. *grapien*, *grapen*, take hold of, touch, grope: see *grope*[1], *grape*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms.

He *grasp'd* the mane with both his hands,
And eke with all his might.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Dropping into his elbow-chair, and *grasping* its sides so firmly that they creaked again.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

His long arms stretch'd as to *grasp* a flyer.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To seize upon; take possession of.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

3. To seize by the intellect; become thoroughly cognizant of; comprehend.

Conception, the act of which concept is the result, expresses the act of comprehending or *grasping* up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterized. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, vii.

We ourselves, indeed, when saying that we . . . *grasp* an argument palpably true, still express mental acts by words originally used to express bodily acts.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 68.

II. *intrans.* To make a grasp, or the motion of grasping; seize something firmly or eagerly.

Than he be-gan to *craspe* after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp'd*
And tugg'd for life. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Like a miser, 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

To grasp at, to catch at; try to seize.

But this . . . is the mischievous nature of pride; it makes a man *grasp at* every thing, and, by consequence, comprehend nothing effectually and thoroughly.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

Alas! we *grasp at* Clouds, and beat the Air,
Vexing that Spirit we intend to clear.
Prior, Solomon, i.

grasp (gråsp), *n.* [< *grasp*, *v.*] 1. A grip or seizure by the hand; the act of taking or attempting to take hold of something.

I long'd so heartily then and there
To give him the *grasp* of fellowship.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

2. Power of seizing and holding; forcible possession.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. Power of the intellect to seize and comprehend subjects; wide-reaching power of comprehension.

The foremost minds of the following intellectual era were not, in power or *grasp*, equal to their predecessors.
Is. Taylor.

In the treatment of this arduous problem [the descent of man] Mr. Darwin showed no less acuteness and *grasp* than had been displayed in his earlier work.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 365.

graspable (grås'pa-bl), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-able.*] Capable of being grasped.

graspelt, *n.* and *v.* See *grasple.*

grasper (grås'pėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grasps or seizes; one who catches or holds.—2. *pl.* The raptorial orthopterous mantids or rear-horses. See *Raptoria.*

grasping (grås'ping), *p. a.* Eager to gain possession of something; covetous; rapacious; avaricious; exacting; miserly.

My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a *grasping* eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 28.

Stelling is moderate in his terms—he's not a *grasping* man. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

graspingly (grås'ping-li), *adv.* In a grasping manner; covetously; rapaciously.

The Pope had proved himself to be *graspingly* unwise.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 357.

graspingness (grås'ping-nes), *n.* The state or character of being grasping; covetousness; rapacity.

To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shews a want of moderation, and a *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 137.

graspleț, *n.* and *v.* [Also *graspel*; < *grasp* + *-le*, conformed to *grapple.*] Same as *grapple.*

For to the distourbaunce of the shippes that approched the walles, they devysed longe rafters, to the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 60.

Wher of ye one strake full with her Spurne [rostro] with whom the cynquereme *graspeled* and ye other which was loose and at libertie fell vpon her contrary side.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 61.

graspless (gråsp'les), *a.* [< *grasp* + *-less.*] Incapable of grasping; relaxed; weak.

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

grass (gràs), *n.* [< ME. *gras*, *gres*, sometimes transposed *gers*, *gyrs*, Sc. *girs*, < AS. *græs*, transposed *gærs* = OS. *gras* = OFries. *gers*, *gres* = D. *gras* = MLG. *gras*, *gres* = OHG. *gras*, *eras* = MHG. G. *gras*, grass, herbage (applicable to any small plant), = Icel. *gras* = Sw. *gräs* = Dan. *græs*, grass, = Goth. *gras*, the first growth of corn, etc., a plant or herb; akin to MHG. *gruose*, first growth, = MD. *groese*, the green sod, turf, and prob. to *green*[1] and *grow.* There is no proof of a connection with L. *grāmen*, grass (see *gramineous*), or with Gr. *χορτός*, grass.] 1. In general, herbage; the plants on which cattle and other beasts feed or pasture; the verdurous covering of the soil. In popular use the name is applied to a great variety of plants which are in no way related to grasses technically so called. See def. 2.

And forth she went priuely
Unto the Parke was laste by,
All softe walkende on the *gras.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

All flesh is *grass*, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field. Isa. xl. 6.

When Phœbe doth behold
Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed *grass.*
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Specifically—2. In *bot.*, any plant of the order *Gramineæ* (which see).—3. *pl.* Stalks or sprays of grass: as, the fireplace was filled with dried *grasses.*—4. [Short for *sparrow-grass*, a corruption of *asparagus.*] Asparagus.

A hundred of *grass*, from the Corporation of Garratt, will, in a short time, at the London market, be held at least as an equivalent to a Battersea bundle.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

Will you take any other vegetables? *Grass?* Peas?
Dickens, Bleak House, xx.

5. In *mining*, the surface of the ground at the mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—6. In *turf parlance*, the time of new verdure; spring or summer: as, the colt will be three this *grass.*—**Ant-hill grass.** See *ant-hill.*—**At grass.** (*a*) Same as *to grass* (*a*). (*b*) See *to take heart of grace*, under *grace.*—**Bahama grass.** Same as *Bermuda grass.*—**Barn-yard grass.** Same as *cockspur-grass.*—**Bengal grass,** the *Setaria Italica*, probably native in eastern Asia, now very extensively cultivated as a forage-plant. Also known as *Hungarian grass*, *German millet*, etc.—**Bermuda grass,** a low, creeping, perennial grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*, found in most warm and tropical countries, where, from its endurance of drought, it is a common pasture-grass. It rarely bears seed, but is easily propagated by cuttings of the rootstocks, and when once established its eradication is difficult. Also *Bahama grass.*—**Between hay and grass.** See *hay*[1].—**Black-seed grass,** the *Sporobolus Indicus:* so called from the frequency with which its spikelets are attacked by smut.—**Blue-eyed grass.** See *blue-eyed.*—**Blue-grass region,** the rich limestone lands of Kentucky and Tennessee, noted for the fine physical development of man and beast bred there.

Either no other land ever lent itself so easily to civilization as the *blue-grass region*, or it was exceptionally fortunate in its inhabitants.
C. D. Warner, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 256.

Bottle-brush grass. See *bottle-brush.*—**Capon's-tail grass.** See *capon's-tail.*—**Cockscomb-grass.** See *cockscomb.*—**Cocksfoot-grass.** See *cocksfoot.*—**Comb-fringed grass,** a species of *Dactyloctenium*, in which the cuspidate flowers are arranged in unilateral spikes.—**Dog's-tail grass.** (*a*) Species of *Cynosurus*, especially *C. cristatus*, from its spike being fringed on one side only. (*b*) The *Eleusine Indica.* See *Eleusine.*—**Dog's-tooth grass.** (*a*) The dog-grass, *Agropyrum caninum.* (*b*) Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon.* (*c*) In Queensland, the *Chloris divaricata.*—**Esparto-grass.** See *esparto.*—**Fivefinger-grass.** Same as *fivefinger*, 1.—**Five-leafed grass,** in *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*, 3.—**Four-leafed grass,** the herb trnelove, *Paris quadrifolia.*—**Fowl-grass.** See *fowl*[1].—**Foxtail-grass.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Free grass,** free grazing. [Western U. S.]

In our northern country we have *free grass:* that is, the stockmen rarely own more than small portions of the land over which their cattle range, the bulk of it being unsurveyed and still the property of the National Government.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 510.

French grass, the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa.*—**Grass of Parnassus,** the common name for species of the genus *Parnassia*, belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ.*—**Grass of the Andes,** the *Arrhenatherum arcnaceum*, a stout but soft perennial grass of Europe, naturalized in the United States, and cultivated for pastnrage and hay.—**Hare's-tail grass,** the common name of a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*, inhabiting the Mediterranean region and Canary islands, and found as far north as the isle of Guernsey. The dense, oblong, woolly panicles bear a resemblance to a hare's tail. See *Lagurus.*—**Holy grass.** See *Hierochloë.*—**Hungarian grass.** Same as *Bengal grass.*—**Lyme grass.** See *Elymus.*—**Mesquite-grass.** Same as *grama-grass.*—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto.*—**To go to grass.** (*a*) To be turned out to pasture, as a horse, especially one no longer fit for work.

The sturdy steed now *goes to grass*, and up they hang his saddle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

(*b*) To go into retirement; rusticate: commonly used in the imperative, with the contemptuous force of "Get out!" [Slang.] (*c*) To die; go to the grave. [Western U. S.] (*d*) To fall violently; be knocked down, as a pugilist in the ring: as, he tripped and *went to grass.* [Slang.]—**To grass.** (*a*) At pasture; on a pastura range: used figuratively. Also *at grass.*

If the worst come to the worst—I'll turn my Wife *to Grass.* *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

(*b*) In *mining*, to the surface: as, send the ore *to grass.*—**To let the grass grow under one's feet** (or, formerly, **on one's heel**†), to loiter; idle; act very slowly.

Maistresse, since I went, no *grasse hath growne on my hele*,
But maister Tristram Trustie here maketh no speede.
Udall, Rolster Doister, iv. 5.

Mr. Tulkinghorn . . . is so good as to act as my solicitor, and *grass* don't *grow under his feet*, I can tell ye.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

It was a rule with these indefatigable missionaries never to *let the grass grow under their feet.* Scarce had they, therefore, alighted at the inn and deposited their saddlebags, than they made their way to the residence of the governor. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

grass (gràs), *v.* [< *grass*, *n.* The older verb is *graze*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with grass or with turf; furnish with grass: as, to *grass* a lawn.

With us in the Bad Lands all we do, when cold weather sets in, is to drive our beasts off the scantily *grassed* river-bottom back ten miles or more.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 498.

2. To throw on or bring down to the grass or ground, as a bird shot on the wing, or a fish caught from the water.

Who amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of *grassing* your first big fish after a nine months' fast? *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxvi.

At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

3. To lose in the grass.

One arrow must be shot after another, though both be *grast*, and never found again.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 20.

4. To feed with growing grass; pasture.

The feeding or *grassing* of beefs and muttons.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 301).

II.† *intrans.* To breed grass; be covered with grass. *Tusser.*

grassant† (gras'ant), *a.* [< L. *grassan(t-)s*, ppr. of *grassari*, go, go about, freq. of *gradi*, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving about; stirring; in full swing.

Those innovations and mischiefs which are now *grassant* in England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 183.

Prejudices, as epidemical diseases, are *grassant.*
Roger North, Examen, p. 131.

grassation† (gra-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *grassatio(n-)*, a rioting, < *grassari*, pp. *grassatus*, go about, < *gradior*, *gressus*, step.] A wandering about; constant motion or activity.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 8.

grass-bar (gràs'bär), *n.* A bar in a river, inlet, or harbor overgrown with grass. Such bars are well known to anglers as places where bass lie in the eddies.

grass-bass (gràs'bàs), *n.* A common food-fish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, from 8 to 12 inches long, found in the southern United States, the upper Mississippi valley, and the Great Lake region. Also called *calico-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, *bar-fish*, and *crappie.*

grass-bird (gràs'bėrd), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata.* Also called *grass-snipe.* [U. S.]

grass-bleaching (gràs'blē"ching), *n.* Bleaching by exposing the article to be bleached to the sunlight by spreading it out on the grass.

Grass-bleaching is occasionally used in the clearing process for chintzes, cretonnes, &c.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 207.

grass-character, *n.* See *grass-hand.*

grasschat (gràs'chat), *n.* Same as *whinchat.*

grass-cloth (gràs'klôth), *n.* 1. A thin light kiud of linen, called in Chinese *hia pu* or summer cloth, made in China and the East from the fiber of *Bœhmeria nivea* and other plants of the nettle family. It was originally called *grass-cloth* by foreigners at Canton because it was assumed to be made from some sort of grass. See *china-grass.*

2. A thick fabric made in the Canary islands of some vegetable fiber.

The articles of dress were *grass-cloth* thick as matting.
R. F. Burton, Gold Coast, I. v.

grass-cutter (gràs'kut"èr), *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specifically, one of a body of attendants on an Indian army, whose task is to provide provender for the large number of cattle necessary for transporting munitions, baggage, etc.

grass-drake (gràs'drāk), *n.* The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis.* [West Riding, Eng.]

grass-embroidery (gràs'em-broi"dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery made by various tribes of American Indians, the chief material for which is dried grass or fibrous leaves resembling grass.

grasser (gràs'èr), *n.* [< *grass* + *-er*[1].] A calf fed on grass, as distinguished from a *fed calf*, one fed on prepared food. [U. S.]

grassfinch (gràs'finch), *n.* 1. A granivorous fringilline bird; any one of sundry species of *Fringillidæ* that live in the grass or feed on grass-seeds. Specifically—(*a*) The bay-winged hunt-

Grassfinch (*Poœcetes gramineus*).

ing or vesper-bird of North America, *Poœcetes gramineus*, a common sparrow about 6¼ inches long, with bay lesser wing-coverts and white lateral tail-feathers. See *Poœcetes*. (*b*) A grassquit.

2. One of various small old-world birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, and of the genera *Spermestes*, *Amadina*, and others.

grass-green (gràs′grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grasgrene*, < AS. **græsgrēne*, *gærsgrēne*, in earliest form *græsgroeni* (= D. *grasgroen* = G. *grasgrün* = Icel. *grasgrœnn* = Sw. *gräsgrön* = Dan. *græsgrön*), < *græs*, grass, + *grēne*, green.] **I.** *a.* Green as grass; specifically, somewhat yellowish-green, of full chroma but rather low luminosity, suggesting rather than resembling the color of grass in the sunlight.

Thrice she blew on a *grass-green* horn.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

At his head a *grass-green* turf,
At his heels a stone.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

A gown of *grass-green* silk she wore.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II. *n.* The color of grass. *Hill.*

grass-grown (gràs′grōn), *a.* Overgrown with grass.

grass-hand, grass-character (gràs′hand, -kar″ak-tėr), *n.* The cursive or running hand used by the Chinese, Japanese, etc., in business and private writings, etc.: so called because of its trailing-plant-like irregularity and freedom.

What is termed the *grass hand*, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. Unless the square hand of a particular "*grass*" *character* be known, it is often wholly impossible to look it up in a dictionary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 586.

grass-hearth† (gràs′härth), *n.* In *law*, an old customary service of tenants, who brought their plows and did one day's work for their lord.

grasshop†, **grasshoppe**†, *n.* [< ME. *grashoppe*, *greshoppe*, *gresshoppe*, *gresshope*, *greshop*, *grishop*, *gressop*, *grissop*, etc., < AS. *græshoppa*, *gærshoppa* (= Sw. *gräshoppa* = Dan. *græshoppe* = Norw. *grashopp*), a grasshopper, < *græs*, grass, + *hoppa*, a hopper, leaper, < *hoppian*, hop, leap: see *hop*[1]. Cf. AS. *gærsstapa*, a locust, grasshopper, < *gærs*, grass, + *stapa*, a stepper.] The earlier form of *grasshopper*.

To lefe-worme thar fruit gafe he
And thar swynkes to *gresshope* to be.
Ps. lxxvii. [lxxviii.] 46 (ME. version).

grasshopper (gràs′hop″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grashopper*, *grashoppyr* (= D. *grashupper* = LG. *grashüpper*), < *grashoppe*, the older form (see *grasshop*), + *-er*[1].] 1. A saltatorial orthopterous insect; a popular name of those insects of the order *Orthoptera* of which the hind legs are fitted for leaping, and of which the males, if winged, produce a shrill, grating sound or stridulation. The name is given to numerous species, of three different families: (*a*) Some of the large green crickets which leap, belonging to the family *Gryllidæ*, as *Gryllus viridissimus* or *Orocharis saltator*. All such have very long and thready antennæ. (*b*) Certain of the long-horned or green grasshoppers or katydids of the family *Locustidæ*, having long and thready antennæ, and usually a long ovipositor in the female: more fully called and properly described as *green* or *long-horned grasshoppers*. (*c*) Any member of the family *Acrididæ*, more fully called *short-horned grasshoppers*, and also *locusts*. This is the usual popular application of the name *grasshopper*, but not the usual book-name, which is *locust*. They are comparatively slender-bodied, with wing-covers usually projecting beyond the body, and long slender legs, the hind femurs of which are enlarged. The famous locust of the old world is a true grasshopper, *Pachytylus migratorius*. The Rocky Mountain locust or hateful grasshopper, which commits serious ravages in the West, is *Caloptenus spretus*, closely related to the common red-legged grasshopper, *C. femur-rubrum*. (See also cut under *Caloptenus*.) *Acridium americanum* is a large and handsome species common in the United States. The lubber-grasshopper is a large clumsy locust of the West, *Brachystola magna*. See cut under *Brachystola*.

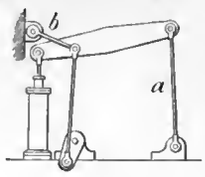
Female Red-legged Grasshopper (*Caloptenus femur-rubrum*).

Even these of them ye may eat; the locust after his kind, . . . and the *grasshopper* after his kind. Lev. xi. 22.

For now the noondsy quiet holds the hill;
The *grasshopper* is silent in the grass.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. A young lobster. [Nantucket, Massachusetts, U. S.]—3. In *pianoforte-making*, the lever or jack at the back of a key which throws the hammer against the string. Also called *hopper*.—**Green grasshopper** one of the winged forms of the family *Locustidæ*, properly a locust, distinguished by the long and slender antennæ, and by other characters, from those members of the family *Acrididæ* (often called locusts) which are called grasshoppers. See *locust*, *Locusta*, *Locustidæ*.—**Long-horned grasshopper**, a green grasshopper; a member of the family *Locustidæ*. See def. 1 (*b*).—**Short-horned grasshopper**, an ordinary grasshopper; a member of the family *Acrididæ*; a locust. See def. 1 (*c*).

grasshopper-beam (gràs′hop-ėr-bēm), *n.* A form of working-beam used in some steam-engines. It is pivoted at one end to a rocking pillar, and connected with the piston-rod at the other end, a parallel motion being used to procure the proper movement of the piston-rod and the crank-connections.



Grasshopper-beam.

a, rocking pillar; *b*, radius-bar of the parallel motion which secures verticality to the piston-rod.

grasshopper-engine (gràs′hop-ėr-en″jin), *n.* A form of steam-engine in which the working-beam is linked to the crank at the middle, and to the supporting center at one end.

grasshopper-lark (gràs′hop-ėr-lärk), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler. [Local, Eng.]

grasshopper-sparrow (gràs′hop-ėr-spar″ō), *n.* A small fringilline bird of the United States, of the genus *Coturniculus*: so called from its chirruping notes, which resemble the stridulation of a grasshopper. There are three species. One is the common yellow-winged sparrow, *C. passerinus*; another is Henslow's bunting, *C. henslowi*; the third is Le Conte's, *C. lecontei*. *Coues.* See cut under *Coturniculus*.

grasshopper-warbler (gràs′hop-ėr-wâr″blėr), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Salicaria locustella* or *Locustella nævia*: so called from its chirping notes: a name extended to sundry related species. See cut under *Locustella*.

grassiness (gràs′i-nes), *n.* The condition of being grassy; the state of abounding with grass. *Bailey*, 1727.

grassing (gràs′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grass*, *v.*] The exposing of linen cloth in fields to the influence of air, moisture, and light for the purpose of bleaching.

grass-land (gràs′land), *n.* In *agri.*, land kept perpetually under grass, as contrasted with land which is alternately under grass and tillage; permanent pasture.

grass-linen (gràs′lin″en), *n.* A fine grass-cloth.

A strip of sheer, delicate *grass-linen*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

grass-mail† (gràs′māl), *n.* The rent payable for cattle sent to graze on the pasture of another.

grass-moth (gràs′môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the family *Crambidæ*; a veneer. The species are numerous. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

grassnut (gràs′nut), *n.* The sweet tuberous root of a sedge, *Cyperus repens*, sometimes cultivated and used for food.

grass-oil (gràs′oil), *n.* A name given to the fragrant oils procured in India by distillation from several species of *Andropogon*, especially *A. Nardus*, yielding citronella-oil, *A. citratus*, yielding lemon-grass oil or oil of verbena, and *A. schœnanthus*, from which is obtained oil of ginger-grass or oil of geranium. They are used chiefly in perfumery.

grasson†, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grass-parrakeet (gràs′par″a-kēt), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Melopsittacus* or *Euphema*. The best-known species is *M. undulatus*, one of the parrakeets most commonly seen in confinement, and more fully called *zebra grass-parrakeet*. It is a native of Australia, and notable for warbling or twittering a few musical notes, whence the generic name. It is a very pretty bird, about 7 inches long, of slender form, with a long, thin, pointed tail. The under parts are uniform bright green, and the upper parts are mostly undulated with yellow and blackish curved cross-bars; the face is yellow, with several small steel-blue spots; the tail is party-colored, and inclining to blue on the middle pair of feathers. These little birds bear confinement well, become very tame, and make interesting pets. They are regularly exported from Australia, and much has been written upon their breeding in confinement. This is the only species of its genus; but those of *Euphema* are seven. See cut under *Euphema*.

grass-plot, grass-plat (gràs′plot, -plat), *n.* A plot or spot covered with grass, sometimes, in ornamental grounds, with small beds of flowers interspersed.

The queen o' the sky . . .
Bids thee leave these; and with her sovereign grace,
Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
To come and sport. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

grass-plover (gràs′pluv″ėr), *n.* Same as *field-plover*. [Local, New Eng.]

grass-poly (gràs′pol-i), *n.* A book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*.

grassquit (gràs′kwit), *n.* [< *grass* + *quit*, apar. imitative of the bird's note.] A kind of grassfinch; an American bird of the genus *Spermophila* or some related genus. The grassquits are mostly inhabitants of Central and South America and the West Indies. Morelet's grassquit is *Spermophila moreleti*, occurring in Texas and Mexico. It is very small,

Morelet's Grassquit (*Spermophila moreleti*): adult male.

only 4 inches long, the male black and white in bold pattern, the female olive-brown and buff. Also called *pygmy finch* and *little seed-eater*. The black-faced grassquit is *Phonipara zena* of Florida and the West Indies. There are many others. Also called *grassfinch*.

grass-snake (gràs′snāk), *n.* 1. Same as *ringed snake* (which see, under *snake*).—2. In the United States, the green-snake.

grass-snipe (gràs′snīp), *n.* Same as *grass-bird*.

grass-sponge (gràs′spunj), *n.* The honeycomb-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.

grass-table (gràs′tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

grass-tree (gràs′trē), *n.* An Australian plant of the juncaceous genus *Xanthorrhœa*, having a stout trunk-like caudex bearing a tuft of long, grass-like, wiry foliage, and a tall flower-stalk with a dense cylindrical spike of small flowers. They abound in a resin known as *blackboy gum* or *acaroid gum*. Also called *blackboy* or *blackboy-tree*.

grassum†, *n.* See *gersome*.

grass-vetch (gràs′vech), *n.* A plant, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, an English species: so called from its grass-like leaves.

grass-warbler (gràs′wâr″blėr), *n.* An African warbler of the genus *Drymœca*.

Grass-week (gràs′wēk), *n.* Rogation week. See the extract.

This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court *grass-week*, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables. *Fosbroke*, Cyc. of Antiquities.

grass-widow (gràs′wid″ō), *n.* [= LG. *graswedewe*; as *grass* + *widow*. Cf. equiv. Sw. *gräsenka* = Dan. (Norw.) *græsenke*, < Sw. *gräs*, Dan. *græs*, grass, + Sw. *enka*, Dan. *enke*, a widow, a grass-widow (def. 1); cf. G. *strohwittwe*, a mock widow (< *stroh*, = E. *straw*, + *wittwe* = E. *widow*): humorous terms, in which the allusion to 'grass' is not clear (the explanation given in the first quot. being recent and prob. erroneous). The explanation reflected in the dial. form *grace-widow*, as if a widow by grace or courtesy, is certainly wrong, not being applicable to the non-English forms.] 1. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wife temporarily separated from her husband, as while he is traveling or residing at a distance on account of business; also often applied to a divorced woman, or to a wife who has been abandoned by her husband.

Grass-widows used to be women whose husbands were working for months together at long distances from home, and so only able at intervals to visit their wives and families. A woman thus situated whose conduct was not circumspect was said to be "out at grass."
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 526.

She is a *grass-widow*; her husband is something in some Indian service. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 11, 1882.

grass-widower (gràs′wid″ō-ėr), *n.* A man who, for any reason, is living apart from his wife.

All the *grass-widowers* and unmarried men.
New York Evening Post, May 22, 1886.

grass-worm (gràs′wėrm), *n.* The fall army-worm. See cut under *Laphygma*.

grass-wrack (gràs′rak), *n.* The eel-grass, *Zostera marina*, a naiadaceous plant with long grass-like leaves, growing on the sea-coast and in estuaries in shallow water. It is used for the packing of glass bottles and earthenware, and beds are frequently made of it, especially in the north of Europe.

grassy (gràs′i), *a.* [< *grass* + *-y*[1].] 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

The Prince himselfe lay all alone,
Loosely displayd upon the *grassie* ground,
Possessed of sweete sleepe that huld him soft in swound.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 18.

2. Resembling grass; green.

grate[1] (grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< ME. *graten*, < OF. *grater*, F. *gratter* = Pr. Sp. *gratar* = It. *grattare*, < ML. *gratare*, *cratare*, scrape, scratch, < OHG. *chrazzōn* (orig. **krattōn*), MHG. *kratzen*, G. *kratzen*, scrape, scratch, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scrape. Cf. Sw. *kratsa*, Dan. *kradse*, D. *krassen* (for **kratsen*), scrape, mod. Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, appar. from the G. form: see *cratch*[1] and *scratch*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To rub together or against strongly so as to produce a harsh scraping sound: as, to *grate* the teeth.

The threshold *grates* the door to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing or rasping with something rough or indented: as, to *grate* a nutmeg or the peel of a lemon.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy, . . .
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

Grate it [horse-radish] on a grater which has no bottom.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

3. To affect harshly and painfully, as if by abrasion; fret.

Thereat enraged, soone he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great hart.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1334.

I knew before
'Twould *grate* your ears; but it was base in you
To urge a weighty secret from your friend,
And then rage at it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To produce a harsh or jarring sound of, as by the friction of rough bodies.

Open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 881.

5†. To scratch or scrape with; use for attrition or abrasion.

Was I a man, ere I
Would live in poor estate,
On father, friends, and all my kin
I would my talons *grate*.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 224).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a harsh or rasping sound by friction or attrition; give out a scraping noise.

They ran togider, and tainted eche other on ye helmes, but their speres *grated* nat.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxviii.

Turning softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should *grate* underfoot.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To produce a harsh impression; cause irritation or chafing.

Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love, . . .
How does it *grate* upon his thankless ear!
Cowper, Truth, l. 465.

grate[1]† (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate;* from the verb.] A grater. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 207.

grate[2] (grāt), *n.* [< ME. *grate*, a trellis, lattice. Cf. It. *grata*, a grate, lattice, gridiron, < ML. *grata*, a grating, var. of *crata*, a grating, a crate, < L. *cratis*, a hurdle: see *crate* and *hurdle*.] 1. A partition made with bars parallel to or crossing one another; a framework of bars in a door, window, hatchway, or other opening.

At last he came unto an yron doore; . . .
But in the same a little *grate* was pight,
Through which he sent his voyce, and lowd did call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The English in the suburbs close intrench'd,
Wont, through a secret *grate* of iron bars
In yonder tower, to overpeer the city.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

2. (*a*) A frame of metal bars in which fuel is burned, especially coal.

I sat beside the glowing *grate*, fresh heaped
With Newport coal.
Bryant, Meditation on Rhode Island Coal.

(*b*) The floor of a fire-box or furnace, formed of a series or group of bars; the bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests, and through which it is supplied with air.—3. In *metal.*: (*a*) A perforated metal plate used in the stamping of ores, through which the pounded ore passes. (*b*) A screen. [Eng.]—**Revolving grate.** (*a*) A grate which revolves so as to expose different parts in turn to the feed-opening. (*b*) An ore-roasting furnace with a grate revolving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.*—**Step-grate,** in *brewing*, a furnace-grate consisting of a number of cast-iron plates placed horizontally, like stair-steps.

grate[2] (grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grated*, ppr. *grating*. [< *grate*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a grate or grates; fill in with cross-bars: as, to *grate* a window.

In another place stands a columne *grated* about with yron, whereon they report that our Bl. Saviour was often wont to lean as he preached in the temple.
Evelyn, Memoirs, Rome, 1644.

grate[3]† (grāt), *a.* [< L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *n.* Hence *grateful*, and (from L. *gratus*) ult. *ingrate*, *gratify*, *gratitude*, *gratuity*, *gratulate*, etc., *greet*[2], *agree*, etc.] Pleasant; agreeable.

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 311.

grateful (grāt'fụl), *a.* [< *grate*[3] + *-ful;* an irreg. formation.] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses; agreeable; gratifying; affording pleasure.

If you will do a *grateful* office to me,
In person give this paper to a gentleman.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope, Autumn, l. 74.

The occupation [of watching sheep] was *grateful* to his mind, for its freedom, innocency, and solitude.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 331.

2. Betokening or expressing gratitude; denoting thankfulness.

So many *grateful* altars I would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook, in memory
Or monument to ages. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 323.

Leave on Swift this *grateful* verse engraved,
"The rights a court attack'd, a poet saved."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 223.

3. Feeling kindly or tenderly on account of a favor or favors bestowed; disposed to acknowledge and repay benefits.

My life has crept so long on a broken wing . . .
That I come to be *grateful* at last for a little thing.
Tennyson, Maud, xxviii.

=**Syn. 3.** *Grateful*, *Thankful*, beholden. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind: as, a man of a *grateful* disposition; an *ungrateful* wretch. *Grateful* often expresses the feeling, and the readiness to manifest the feeling by acts, even a long time after the rendering of the favor; *thankful* refers rather to the immediate acknowledgment of the favor by words. The same distinction is found in the negative forms, *ungrateful*, *unthankful*, *thankless*. *Thankful* is often loosely used for *relieved* or *glad*, where the thanks, if rendered, would be given to a merciful or helping Providence: as, I am *thankful* for my escape.

A *grateful* beast will stand upon record against those that in their prosperity forget their friends.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To find one *thankful* man, I will oblige many that are not so. *Seneca* (trans.).

gratefully (grāt'fụl-i), *adv.* 1. With gratitude or thankfulness.

'Twas God himself that here tun'd every tongue,
And *gratefully* of Him alone they sung.
Cowley, Davideis.

2. In a grateful, agreeable, or pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination. *Watts.*

gratefulness (grāt'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. Gratitude; thankfulness.

And meerly out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him before by David King of Scots, he left him the country of Huntingdon.
Baker, Hen. II., an. 1155.

2. The state or quality of being grateful, agreeable, or pleasing.

grater (grā'tėr), *n.* One who or that which grates. Specifically—(*a*) An instrument or utensil with a rough indented surface for rubbing off fine particles of a body: as, a nutmeg-*grater*. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, an iron instrument used by the forwarder to rub the backs of sewed books after pasting.

grate-room (grāt'röm), *n.* In some forms of furnace, a compartment or chamber with a grate beneath it, separated from the rest of the furnace, in which the fire is made.

These *grate-rooms* are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.
Glass-making, p. 111.

grate-surface (grāt'sėr″fās), *n.* The area of any grate in a furnace. In steam-engineering the term is used in designating the extent of surface required in a grate to hold sufficient fuel to evaporate a given quantity of water, and thus indirectly to produce a certain amount of power. Thus, in a locomotive-boiler one square foot of grate-surface is assumed to suffice for the evaporation of eight cubic feet of water per hour. Ordinary forms of boilers are much less effective; some do not evaporate per hour more than a single cubic foot per square foot of grate-surface.

gratiatet, *v. t.* [< ML. *gratiatus*, pp. of *gratiare*, favor, exempt, also thank, < L. *gratia*, favor, grace: see *grace*.] To favor.

We are to take notice of the continued peace and plenty with which not only these three years, restrictively considered, but also for many years together, both before and after them, New England was so marvellously *gratiated*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 215.

graticulation (grā-tik-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [F. *graticulation*, *craticulation*, < *graticuler*, *craticuler*, divide into squares, < *graticule*, *craticule*: see *graticule*.] The division of a design or draft into squares, as an aid in producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.

graticule (grat'i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *graticule*, *craticule*, < L. *craticula*, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grate*[2], *crate*.] A design or draft divided into squares to facilitate copying.

To illustrate this, I have drawn out upon the same scale, on the same *graticule*, with common parallels, and with the assumption of the same meridian, . . . the skeleton of the general map. *Yule.*

The *graticule* is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both, as when points of which the latitude and longitude coördinates are given have to be plotted within rectangular marginal lines. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 714.

gratification (grat″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gratification* = Sp. *gratificacion* = Pg. *gratificação* = It. *gratificazione*, < L. *gratificatio(n-)*, < *gratificare*, *gratificari*, please, gratify: see *gratify*.] 1. The act of gratifying or pleasing; a pleasing or satisfying.

He never tells his disciples . . . that the pleasure of humane life lies in the *gratification* of the senses, and in making what use they can of the world.
Stillingfleet, Works, I. v.

Their minds are bent upon the little *gratifications* of their own senses and appetites.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

2. The state of being gratified; pleasure received; delectation; satisfaction.

I thought it of great use, if they [readers] could learn with me to keep their minds open to *gratification*, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with.
Steele, Spectator, No. 454.

Nothing severe was injoined by Mahomet, and the frequent prayers and washings with water which he directed were *gratifications* to a sedentary people in a very hot country. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 520.

3. Voluntary reward or recompense; also, a gratuity for services received or expected.

This sheik [at Shirbey] usually goes with the Europeans to the valley of salt, but not without a proper *gratification*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 168.

The Duke of Lerma . . . let you languish several months without giving you one pistole; whereas the count has already bestowed upon you a *gratification* which you could not have expected till after long service.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 6.

gratifier (grat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gratifies or pleases.

He had under him in one of his dominions a briber, a gift-taker, a *gratifier* of rich men.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons among the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 169.

2†. One who makes gifts.

gratify (grat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gratified*, ppr. *gratifying*. [< F. *gratifier* = Sp. Pg. *gratificar* = It. *gratificare*, < L. *gratificare*, *gratificari*, do a favor to, oblige, please, gratify (cf. L. *gratificus*, kind, obliging), < *gratus*, kind, pleasing, + *facere*, make: see *grate*[3] and *-fy*.] 1. To please; give pleasure to; delight; satisfy; indulge.

They [Romanists] are provided one way or other to *gratifie* persons of all inclinations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Every man has tastes and propensities, which he is disposed to *gratify* at a risk and expense which people of different temperaments and habits think extravagant.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Where is the man who does not persuade himself when he *gratifies* his own curiosity he does so for the sake of his womankind? *Miss Yonge*, Unknown to History, ix.

2. To requite or reward voluntarily; also, to give a gratuity to. [Archaic.]

Some carrying about water in leather bagges, gluing it to all, and demanding nothing for the same, except any voluntarily *gratifie* them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

I know not how to *gratify* your kindness; wherefore, pray, as a token of my respects to you, accept of this small mite. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

He wished to have them first taught swimming, and proposed to *gratify* me handsomely if I would teach them.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** *Gratify*, *Indulge*, *Humor*. To *gratify* is a more positive act than to *indulge* or to *humor*. *Gratify* is most often used in a good sense; *indulge*, most often in a bad one. *Humor* expresses an easy or good-natured compliance or management, ordinarily neither weak nor evil: as, to *humor* a person's eccentricities.

Not food, and tools, and clothing, and decorations only, *gratify* the love of acquisition.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 515.

Nature will sometimes *indulge* herself with a leap, but as a rule her march is slow and gradual.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 395.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man
That with smooth air couldst *humour* best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

gratifyingly (grat'i-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a gratifying or pleasing manner.

gratillity† (grā-til'i-ti), *n.* In the extract, a humorous perversion of *gratuity.* [Unique.]

Sir And. I sent thee sixpence for thy leman; Hadst it?
Clo. I did impeticos thy *gratillity.*
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grate*[1], *v.*] The act of rubbing harshly; the harsh sound caused by the rasping or scraping of hard, rough bodies; the feeling produced by harsh attrition.

The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds. *Hobbes*, Human Nature, vii.

The tenderer ear cannot but feel the rude thumpings of the wood, and *gratings* of the rosin, . . . in the beat consorts of musical instruments.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 9.

grating[1] (grā'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grate*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rasping; fretting; irritating: as, *grating* sounds; a *grating* temper.

And *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

grating[2] (grā'ting), *n.* [< *grate*[2] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** A partition or frame of parallel or crossing bars; an open latticework of wood or metal serving as a cover or guard, but admitting light, air, etc., as in the fair-weather hatches of a ship, the cover of the mouth of a drain or sewer, etc.

We were admitted to an apartment about ten feet long by five wide, with a very thick double *grating*, behind which some of the nuns appeared and chattered.
Greville, Memoirs, April 22, 1830.

Probably soundly flogged at the *gratings* when recaptured, or when in a spirit of penitence they returned to duty. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 437.

2. In *optics:* (*a*) An arrangement of parallel wires in a plane, designed to produce spectra by diffraction: specifically called a *real grating.* (*b*) A series of fine parallel lines on a surface of glass or polished metal ruled very close together, at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000, or even 40,000, to the inch: distinctively called a *diffraction* or *diffractive grating.* Such gratings are much used in spectroscopic work. The first really fine gratings were those of L. M. Rutherfurd of New York. See *diffraction*, 1, and *spectrum.*

In making *gratings* for optical purposes the periodic error must be very perfectly eliminated, since the periodic displacement of the lines only one-millionth of an inch from their mean position will produce "ghosts" in the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 553.

The magnificent *gratings* of Rowland are a new power in the hands of the spectroscopists. *Science*, IV. 182.

3. A timber framework consisting of beams which cross one another at right angles to support the foundation of a heavy building in light, loose soil.—**4.** In *metal.*, the act of separating large from small ore. See *grate*[2], *n.*, 3.—**Grating deck**, a light deck made of grating.—**Grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

gratingly (grā'ting-li), *adv.* In a grating manner; harshly; offensively.

Gratiola (grā-tī'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., named in allusion to its supposed medicinal virtues, < L. *gratia*, grace: see *grace.*] A genus of low scrophulariaceous herbs, containing about 20 species, widely distributed in temperate regions, 12 being native in the United States. They have opposite leaves and small solitary axillary flowers. The hedge-hyssop, *G. officinalis*, of Europe and northern Asia, has a bitter, acrid taste, and is employed in medicine as a drastic purgative in the treatment of dropsy.

gratiosa (grā-ti-ō'sä), *a.* In *music*, same as *grazioso.*

gratioso†, *n.* Same as *gracioso.*

gratious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *gracious.* *Spenser.*

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. *gratis* = Sp. *grátis* = Pg. It. *gratis*, < L. *gratis*, contr. of earlier *gratiis*, for nothing, without reward, lit. by favor or kindness, abl. pl. of *gratia*, favor: see *grace.*] For nothing; freely; without pay: as, to perform service *gratis.*

Having once paid this Caphar, you may go in and out *gratis* as often as you please during the whole Feast.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

The price, after the first four numbers, which were given away *gratis*, was a penny.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xxvii.

Appearing gratis. See *appear.*

gratis (grā'tis), *a.* [< *gratis*, *adv.*] Gratuitous. [An inaccurate use.]

In its ultimate form, . . . altruism will be the achievement of gratification, . . . sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a *gratis* addition to his egoistic gratifications. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 255.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *gratitude* = Sp. *gratitud* = It. *gratitudine*, < ML. *gratitudo*, thankfulness, < L. *gratus*, thankful: see *grate*[3], *grace.*] The state or quality of being grateful or thankful; a warm and friendly feeling in response to a favor or favors received; thankfulness.

In the first place, it may be asked whether we are only bound to repay services, or whether we owe the special affection called *Gratitude;* which seems generally to combine kindly feeling with some sort of emotional recognition of superiority.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 232.

A feeling of *gratitude*, or of resentment, tends to be deepened. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

=**Syn.** See *grateful.*

grattoir (gra-twor'), *n.* [F., a scraper, < *gratter*, scratch, scrape: see *grate*[1].] In *archæol.*, an instrument of the stone age, of chipped flint or other stone, shaped to one or more even and short edges, presumed to have been used for finishing other stone implements and vessels; a scraper.

300 hatchets, 58 perçoirs, 4000 *grattoirs*, blades, knives and saws, 1426 arrow heads with broad cutting points.
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 341.

gratuitous (grā-tū'i-tus), *a.* [= F. *gratuit* = Sp. *gratúito* = Pg. It. *gratuito*, < L. *gratuitus*, that is done without pay, free, spontaneous, < *gratia*, favor, *gratus*, showing favor: see *grace*, and cf. *gratis.*] **1.** Freely bestowed or obtained; costing nothing to the recipient.

The city was gradually crowded with a populace . . . tempted with the cheap or *gratuitous* distribution of corn. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 538.

Numerous public baths were established, to which, when they were not absolutely *gratuitous*, the smallest coin in use gave admission, and which were in consequence habitually employed by the poor.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

2. Unnecessary; not required; not warranted by circumstances or reason; uncalled for: as, a *gratuitous* insult.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. *Ray.*

The assumption is a purely *gratuitous* one.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 223.

Gratuitous conveyance or **deed.** See *conveyance.*

=**Syn. 1.** Unpaid, unpurchased.—**2.** Unwarranted, unnecessary, groundless.

gratuitously (grā-tū'i-tus-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gratuitous manner; without cost to the recipient; freely.

Distributions of corn . . . frequently made to the people, either *gratuitously* or at a very low price.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 1.

2. Without sufficient cause or reason: as, a principle *gratuitously* assumed.

The assumption that the primitive man *gratuitously* acts in an irrational way is quite inadmissible.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 145.

gratuitousness (grā-tū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being gratuitous.

gratuity (grā-tū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gratuities* (-tiz). [< OF. *gratuite*, F. *gratuité*, < ML. *gratuita(t-)s*, a free gift, < L. *gratuitus*, freely given, free: see *gratuitous.*] That which is given without claim or demaud; a free gift; a donation.

In these expeditions I often met some Arabs on horseback, who would voluntarily offer to guard me to the gate of the city, in order to get a small *gratuity.*
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 10.

Promising them their whole arrears, conatant pay, and a present *gratuity.* *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 330.

=**Syn.** *Gift, Donation*, etc. See *present.*

gratulance† (grat'ū-lans), *n.* [< *gratulan(t)* + *-ce.*] Pecuniary gratification; a fee, bribe, or bonus.

Come, there is
Some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance,*
Which makes you lock up leisure.
Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

gratulant (grat'ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *gratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate.*] Expressing pleasure or joy; congratulatory. [Rare.]

The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints
At Heaven's wide-opened portals *gratulant*
Receive some martyred Patriot.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

gratulate (grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gratulated*, ppr. *gratulating.* [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulari* (> Sp. Pg. *gratular* = It. (refl.) *gratular* = OF. *gratuler* = G. *gratuliren* = Dan. *gratulere* = Sw. *gratulera*), wish one joy, congratulate, < *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable: see *grace*, *grate*[3]. Cf. *congratulate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To congratulate; express joy to or on account of. [Now rare.]

Hail, noblest Romans! The most worthy consul,
I *gratulate* your honour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

Let us haste
To *gratulate* his conquest.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

Ev'ry star, in haste
To *gratulate* the new-created Earth,
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy. *Cowper*, Task, v. 820.

2†. To recompense; remunerate.

I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.
Heywood, Apology for Actors.

II.† *intrans.* To rejoice; express pleasure.

She's sent to me from court,
To *gratulate* with me.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

gratulate† (grat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *gratulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Gratifying; to be rejoiced at; felicitous.

Thanks, good friend Escalus, for thy much goodness:
There's more behind that is more *gratulate.*
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

gratulation (grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *gratulation*, < OF. *gratulation, gratulacion* = Sp. *gratulacion* = Pg. *gratulação* = It. *gratulazione;* < L. *gratulatio(n-)*, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate.*] **1.** The act of gratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

A diffusive harangue of praise and *gratulation.*
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

2. Gratified feeling; the sense of gratification; rejoicing.

If your Majesty come to the city of London ever so often, what *gratulation*, what joy, what concourse of people is there to be seen. *Strype*, Grindal, ii.

Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 16.

gratulatory (grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *gratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *gratulatorio*, < LL. *gratulatorius*, < L. *gratulator*, one who gratulates, < *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate.*] **1.** Expressing gratulation; congratulatory.

That worthy poet John Lydgate, Monke of Burie, deuising the speeches for such *gratulatory* triumphs as were made at her entrance into London.
Speed, Hen. VI., IX. xvi. § 38.

2†. Expressing gratitude or thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 125.

gratule†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< OF. *gratuler*, < L. *gratulari*, wish one joy: see *gratulate.*] To wish joy to; congratulate.

Where's a orator Higgen with his *gratuling* speech now, In all our names? *Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

Graucalus (grâ'kạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, but first in Linnæus, 1735), appar. a perversion of L. *graculus*, a jackdaw, grackle: see *Graculus*, etc.] A Cuvierian genus of campophagine birds. Also called *Ceblepyris* and *Coracina.*

graunt-merci†, *interj.* An earlier form of *gramercy.* *Chaucer.*

grauwacke, *n.* See *graywacke.*

gravamen (grā-vā'men), *n.*; pl. *gravamina* (-vam'i-nä). [LL., trouble, physical inconvenience, lit. burden, < L. *gravare*, weigh down, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] **1.** The burden or chief weight; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; the substantial cause of an action at law; ground or burden of complaint in general.

It is not safe nor charitable to extend the *gravamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 301.

I believe that the real *gravamen* of the charges [against Democracy] lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable, by asking the powers that be at the most inconvenient moment whether they are the powers that ought to be. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a representation by the lower house of Convocation to the upper of an existing grievance, disorder, or inconvenience affecting the church. A gravamen, accompanied by a reformandum or resolution embodying action intended to remedy the trouble indicated, becomes, as adopted by the house, an articulus cleri. If agreed to by the upper house (the house of bishops), that house transmits it to the Crown and Parliament with a view to its becoming law by their action and approval.

Under the first of these heads [the right of presentation by the lower house of Convocation of their own and the church's grievances to the upper house] Bishop Gibson includes the representations made by the clergy, from the very earliest accounts of the proceedings in Convocation, by the names of *Gravamina* and Reformanda.
Canon Trevor, The Convocations of the Two Provinces [(1852), p. 141.

gravament†, *n.* Same as *gravamen.*

Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the *gravaments* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.
Latimer, To Cromwell (1537).

gravat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cravat.*

Tie a green *gravat* round his neck.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

grave[1] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. *graved*, pp. *graved* or *graven*, ppr. *graving.* [< ME. *graven* (pret. *grof*,

grove, pp. *graven*, *grave*, rarely weak, *graved*), < AS. *grafan* (pret. *grōf*, pl. *grōfon*, pp. *grafen*), dig, delve, bury, also carve, engrave (also in comp. *āgrafan*, inscribe, *begrafan*, bury), = OS. **grabhan* (only in comp. *bigrabhan*, bury, and in deriv. *graf*, a grave) = OFries. *greva*, *grova* = D. MLG. LG. *graven*, dig, delve (in comp. D. MLG. *begraven*, bury), = OHG. *graban*, MHG. G. *graben*, dig, also cut, carve, engrave (G. in comp. *eingraben*, engrave, *begraben*, bury), = Icel. *grafa*, dig, also carve, engrave, bury, = Sw. *gräfva*, dig (in comp. *begrafva*, bury), = Dan. *grave*, dig (in comp. *begrave*, bury), = Goth. *graban*, dig (in comp. *bigraban*, surround with a trench). The Gr. γράφειν, scratch, scrape, graze, later draw, write, inscribe (see *graphic*, *gram*[2], *grammar*, etc.), is supposed to be akin. In the sense 'engrave' the E. word has merged with F. *graver* (> D. *graveren* = Dan. *gravere* = Sw. *gravera*, engrave) = Sp. *grabar* = Pg. *gravar*, < ML. *gravare*, grave, engrave, of Teut. origin, and not from the Gr. word; cf. *engrave*[1]. The Ir. *grafaim*, I write, inscribe, scrape, W. *erafu*, scrape, scratch, are prob. of E. origin. Hence *grave*[2], q. v.] **1.** To dig; delve. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Of bodi wente thei bar, withoute any wede,
> & hadde *grave* on the ground many grete cavya.
> *Alexander and Dindimus*, l. 6.
>
> And next the shryne a pit than doth she *grave*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 678.

2†. To bury; entomb.

> Hire metynge sholde bee
> Ther [where] kyng Nynus was *graven* under a tree.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 785.
>
> In that Feld ben many Tombes of Cristene Men; for there ben manye Pilgrymes *graven*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.
>
> There's more gold.—
> Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
> And ditches *grave* you all. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

3. To cut or incise, as letters or figures, on stone or other hard substance with an edged or pointed tool; engrave.

> Thou shalt take two onyx stones, and *grave* on them the names of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 9.
>
> Swords *grave* no name on the long-memoried rock
> But moss shall hide it. *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

4. To carve; sculpture; form or shape by cutting with a tool: as, to *grave* an image.

> And [they] *graueden* a greate ston a God as it were,
> I-corue [carved] after a Kyng full craftie of werk.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 569.
>
> Thou shalt not make unto thee any *graven* image.
> Ex. xx. 4.

5†. To make an impression upon; impress deeply.

> For ay with gold men may the herte *grave*
> Of hym that set is upon coveitise.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1377.

grave[2] (grāv), *n.* [< ME. *grave*, *grafe* (prop. dat., the nom. *graf* producing E. dial. and Sc. *graff*: see *graff*[1]), < AS. *græf*, *graf* (dat. *græfe*, **grafe*), a grave, also a trench (= OS. *graf* = OFries. *gref* = D. *graf* = MLG. LG. *graf*, MLG. also *grave* = OHG. *grab*, MHG. *grap*, G. *grab*, neut., a grave, = Icel. *gröf*, fem., a pit, hole, also a grave, = Sw. *graf* = Dan. *grav*, a grave, = Goth. *graba*, fem., a trench), < *grafan* (= Goth. *graban*, etc.), dig: see *grave*[1], *v.*] **1.** An excavation in the earth, now especially one in which a dead body is or is to be buried; a place for the interment of a corpse; hence, a tomb; a sepulcher.

> Whanne y am deed & leid in *graue*,
> Ther is no thing thanne that saueth me
> But good or yuel that y do haue.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.
>
> In my *grave* which I have digged for me in the land of Canaan, there shalt thou bury me. Gen. l. 5.
>
> The paths of glory lead but to the *grave*. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. Figuratively, any scene or occasion of utter loss, extinction, or disappearance: as, speculation is the *grave* of many fortunes.

> But sisv'ry!—Virtue dreads it as her *grave*:—
> Patience itself is meanness in a slave.
> *Cowper*, Charity, l. 163.

3. Sometimes, in the authorized version of the Old Testament, the abode of the dead; Hades. In the revised version the original Hebrew word *Sheol* is substituted in some places; in others the old rendering is retained, with *Sheol* in the margin; and in Ezek. xxxi. 15 *hell* is used instead of *the grave*. See *hell*[1].

> They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the *grave* [revised version, "go down to Sheol"].
> Job xxi. 13.

Some one walking over one's grave, an expression arising from an old superstition that an unaccountable sensation of shivering or creeping of the flesh is an omen of approaching death.

> *Miss* (shuddering). Lord, there's *somebody walking over my grave*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.
>
> Sometimes *somebody would walk over my grave*, and give me a creeping in the back.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

grave[3] (grāv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grave* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, < L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, deep, low, important, serious, etc., = Gr. βαρύς, heavy (see *barometer*, *barytone*, etc.), = Skt. *guru*, heavy, important (see *guru*), = Goth. *kaurs*, heavy, burdensome. Hence (from L. *gravis*) ult. *gravity*, *gravous*, *grief*, *grieve*[1], *aggravate*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Having weight; heavy; ponderous.

> His shield *grave* and great. *Chapman*.

2. Solemn; sober; serious: opposed to *light* or *jovial*: as, a man of a *grave* deportment.

> They were aged and *graue* men, and of much wisedome and experience in th' affaires of the world.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.
>
> They [the Arabs] sometimes, like the Italians, employed verse as the vehicle of instruction in *grave* and recondite sciences. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8.
>
> With an aspect *grave* almost to sadness, . . . he addressed the two houses. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 362.

3. Plain; not gay or showy: as, *grave* colors.

> *Grave* clothes make dunces seeme great clarkes.
> *Cotgrave*.
>
> Ah, think not, mistress! more true dulness lies
> In Folly's cap than Wisdom's *grave* disguise.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 240.

4. Important; momentous; weighty; having serious import.

> The sum of money which I promised
> . . . to his holiness,
> For clothing me in these *grave* ornaments [a cardinal's habit]. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.
>
> True, it is a *grave* power. But what is all government but the exercise of *grave* powers?
> *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 179.
>
> *Grave* error is involved in the current notion of the present day, that no moral responsibility attaches to the result [of skeptical inquiry].
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 276.

5. In *acoustics*, deep; low in pitch: opposed to *acute*.—**Grave accent.** See *accent*.—**Grave harmonic.** See *harmonic*.—**Grave movement**, in *music*, a slow or solemn movement.—**Syn. 2.** *Grave*, *Serious*, *Solemn*; staid, sage, sedate, thoughtful, demure. The first three words have considerable range of meaning. *Serious* may express the mood, look, manner, etc., that are natural when men are not in the opposite or gay and jocular mood. *Grave* generally goes beyond this, implying an especial seriousness, with perhaps especial reason for it. *Solemn*, starting from the idea of religious, covers anything that includes the idea of impressiveness or awe: as, a *solemn* appeal. See *sober*.

> On him fell,
> Altho' a *grave* and staid God-fearing man,
> Yet lying thus inactive, doubt and gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.
>
> No childish play
> To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
> *Serious* to learn and know, and thence to do,
> What might be public good. *Milton*, P. R., i. 203.
>
> Nor wanting power to mitigate and 'suage
> With *solemn* touches troubled thoughts.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 557.

II. *n.* The grave accent; also, the sign of the grave accent (`).

grave[3] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [< *grave*[3], *a.*] In *music*, to render grave, as a note or tone. [Rare.]

grave[4] (grāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graved*, ppr. *graving*. [More correctly *greave*; < *graves*[1], q. v.] To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning or scraping off seaweeds, barnacles, etc., and paying it over with pitch.

> Southward of Celebes is situated a little Iland, where Sir Francis Drake *graued* his Shippe.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 539.
>
> Having reached the brink of the lake, he found there a little boat made of fat beef, and well *graved* with suet.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Ir., II. xxiii.

grave[5] (grāv), *n.* [< MD. *grave*, *graef*, D. *graaf* = OFries. *grēva*, NFries. *greafa* = MLG. *grēve*, *grāve*, LG. *greve*, *grāve*, *grebe* (cf. Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, < LG.; and see *greeve*[1]) = OHG. **grāfjō*, *grāvo*, *krāvjo*, *krāvo*, *garābo*, *gerābo*, MHG. *grāve*, *grāve*, G. *graf* (ML. *grafio*, *gravio*, *graphio*), a count, prefect, governor, overseer (in OHG. also a surgeon): a name applied to various executive and judicial officers, and later as a title of rank; origin uncertain, the forms being indeterminate and their relation to the equiv. AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*[1]) doubtful. In one view, the word is derived from a lost verb represented by a deriv. in Goth. *gagrēfts*, *gagreifts*, a command; in another, the Teut. forms are derived, through the ML. *graphio*, in the lit. sense 'a writer,' hence 'a notary, public officer,' etc., like ML. *graphiarius*, F. *greffier*, a notary (see *graff*[2], *greffier*), from Gr. γράφειν, write (see *grave*[1], *graphic*); and other derivations are suggested. In any case, the AS. *gerēfa* is unrelated, unless it stands for **grēfa*: see *greeve*[1], *reeve*[1].] A count; a prefect; in Germany and the Low Countries—(*a*) formerly, a person holding some executive or judicial office: usually in composition with a distinctive term, as *landgrave*, *margrave* (**mark-grave*), *burgrave* (**burg-grave*), *dike-grave*, etc.; (*b*) now merely a title of rank or honor.

> Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *grave* Maurice were elected knights of the garter.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, an. 1612.

grave[6] (grä've), *a.* [It., heavy, slow, grave: see *grave*[3].] In *music*, slow; solemn: noting passages to be so rendered.

grave-clothes (grāv'klōŦHz), *n. pl.* The clothes or dress in which a dead body is interred; cerements, in the wider sense. [As used in John xi. 44, properly *cerements* in the restricted sense. See *cerement*.]

> Like a ghost he seem'd whose *graveclothes* were unbound.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 20.

grave-digger (grāv'dig″ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the digging of graves.—**2.** A beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*: so called from its habit of burying dead bodies. Also named *sexton*. See cut under *burying-beetle*.—**3.** A digger-wasp, as of the genus *Sphex*, which digs holes in the clay for its eggs, with which it deposits a store of disabled caterpillars and spiders, to serve as food for the grub when hatched. [Jamaica.]

gravedo (grā-vē'dō), *n.* [L., catarrh, cold in the head, lit. heaviness, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] In *med.*, catarrh of the upper air-passages; coryza.

gravel (grav'el), *n.* [< ME. *gravel*, *gravelle*, < OF. *gravele*, *gravelle*, *grevelle*, gravel (F. *gravelle*, in pathology), = Pr. *gravel*, gravel, equiv. to OF. *gravier*, F. *gravier*, gravel (in both senses), < OF. *grave*, *greve*, gravel, sand, F. *grève*, a sandy beach; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *grouan*, gravel, Corn. *grow*, gravel, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles. Cf. also Skt. *grāvan*, a stone, rock.] **1.** Coarse sand; a mass of pebbles or of pebbles and sand mixed; stone in a mass of small irregular fragments.—**2.** Specifically, in *geol.*, the rolled and water-worn material formed from fragments of rock under the combined influence of atmospheric agencies and currents of water. Most gravel consists in large part of pebbles of quartz and crystalline rock, mixed with sand in which quartz greatly predominates, because quartz forms a large part of the most widely distributed rocks of the earth's crust, and is not subject to any chemical change, not decomposing like feldspar and mica, but being only broken up into smaller and smaller fragments; so that there may be in the same bed components of the gravel of every size, from that of the boulder several feet in diameter down to the grain of sand not so large as a pin's head.

> A welle, where-of the springes were feire and the water clere, and the *grauell* so feire that it semed of fyn siluer.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 308.
>
> And he schal gadre hem into batel whos noumbre is as the *grauel* of the see. *Wyclif*, Rev. xx. 8.
>
> I wind about, and in and out, . . .
> With many a silvery waterbreak,
> Above the golden *gravel*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

3. In *pathol.*, small concretions or calculi resembling sand or gravel which form in the kidneys, pass along the ureters to the bladder, and are expelled with the urine; the disease or morbid state characterized by such concretions.

> Catarrhs, loads o' *gravel* in the back, lethargies.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

4. In *brewing*, the appearance of yeast-cells swimming in clear beer in the form of fine gravel.

> It is a bad sign if the beer, on account of very fine substances suspended in it, is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no "*gravel*" can be perceived.
> *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 596.

Cemented gravel. See *cement*.—**High gravels**, gravels of Tertiary age, occupying the beds of ancient rivers, and left by the erosion of the present streams high above the detrital material of recent age. [California, U. S.]

> It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called *high gravels*—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold, although the quantity was so small that washing it in the ordinary way was not profitable. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 701.

gravel (grav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *graveled* or *gravelled*, ppr. *graveling* or *gravelling*. [< *gravel*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with gravel; fill or choke with gravel: as, to *gravel* a walk; to *gravel* a fountain.

> O thou, the fountain of whose better part
> Is earth'd and *gravell'd* up with vain desire.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 7.

2. To bury. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To cause to stick in gravel or sand. [Rare.]

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled;* and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to the ground.
Camden.

Hence—**4.** To bring to a standstill through perplexity; embarrass; puzzle; nonplus.

Any labor may be sone *gravaled,* if a man trust alwaies to his own singuler witte.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 41.

Else had I misconceited mine own hopes, and been *gravelled* in mine own conceits.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Ded.

The wisest doctor is *gravelled* by the inquisitiveness of a child. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 295.

5. To hurt the foot of, as a horse, by the lodging of gravel under the shoe.

graveless (grāv'les), *a.* [< *grave*[2] + *-less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all . . .
Lie *graveless.* *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 11.

graveliness, *n.* See *gravelliness.*

graveling (grav'el-ing), *n.* [Cf. OF. *gravele,* a minnow.] The parr or young salmon. *Thompson.* Also *gravelling, gravelin.* [Local, Irish.]

gravel-laspring (grav'el-las″pring), *n.* The smolt or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

gravelliness, graveliness (grav'el-i-nes), *n.* [< *gravelly, gravely*[2], + *-ness.*] The state of being gravelly, or of abounding with gravel.

gravelling, *n.* See *graveling.*

gravelly, gravely[2] (grav'el-i), *a.* [< ME. *gravelly, gravely, graveli;* < *gravel* + *-ly*[1] or *-y*[1].] Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel: as, a *gravelly* soil.

Stately large Walks, green and *gravelly.*
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 8.

Gravelly streams that carried down
The golden sand from caves unknown.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 165.

gravel-mine (grav'el-mīn), *n.* In *mining,* a name frequently given to workings or washings for gold in auriferous gravel; a placer-mine: more properly applied to deep deposits of Tertiary gravel where worked by the hydraulic method.

gravelous†, *a.* [ME. *gravelous,* < *gravel* + *-ous.*] Same as *gravelly.*

Sondy cley *gravelous* thai lothe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

gravel-pit (grav'el-pit), *n.* [= ME. *gravel-pytte;* < *gravel* + *pit*[1].] A pit from which gravel is dug.

Walking through the Parke we saw hundreds of people listening at the *gravell-pits,* and to and againe in the Parke to hear the guns [in the North Sea].
Pepys, Diary, June 4, 1666.

gravel-plant (grav'el-plant), *n.* A local name of the trailing arbutus, *Epigæa repens.*

gravelroot (grav'el-rōt), *n.* **1.** The joe-pye weed or trumpetweed of the United States, *Eupatorium purpureum,* a tall and stout composite with whorled leaves and purplish flowers. Its root is used as a domestic remedy in various ailments of the urinary organs.—**2.** The horsebalm or richweed, *Collinsonia Canadensis.*

gravel-stone (grav'el-stōn), *n.* In *pathol.,* one of the small concretions constituting gravel.

gravely[1] (grāv'li), *adv.* [< *grave*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a grave manner; soberly; seriously.

The envoy *gravely* told them that he would put it out of the man's power to offend the laws a second time, and gave immediate orders for his execution.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note B.

The domestic fool stood beside him, archly sad, or *gravely* mirthful, as his master willed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 88.

gravely[2], *a.* See *gravelly.*

gravemente (grä-vä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *grave,* grave, low, + *-mente,* adv. term., orig. abl. of L. *men(t-)s,* mind.] In *music,* with a depressed tone; solemnly.

graven (grā'vn). A past participle of *grave*[1].

graveness (grāv'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grave; seriousness; sobriety of behavior; gravity of manners or discourse; importance; solemnity.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than settled age his sables and his weeds,
Importing health and *graveness.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

graveolence† (grav'ē-ō-lens), *n.* [= Pg. *graveolencia:* see *graveolent.*] A strong and offensive smell. *Bailey,* 1731.

graveolent† (grav'ē-ō-lent), *a.* [= It. *graveolente,* < L. *graveolen(t-)s,* also, separately, *grave olen(t-)s,* strong-smelling, < *gravis,* heavy, + *olen(t-)s,* ppr. of *olere,* smell.] Emitting a strong and offensive smell; fetid.

The butter, which was more remote from the leather, was yellow and something *graveolent,* yet it was edible.
Boyle, Works, IV. 588.

graver (grā'vèr), *n.* [< ME. *graver, grafer, grafere,* < AS. *græfere, grafere,* a graver, carver, engraver (= D. *graver* = G. *gräber,* digger, = Sw. *gräfvare* = Dan. *graver,* sexton), < *grafan,* grave, carve: see *grave*[1]. Cf. F. *graveur* (> D. G. *graveur* = Sw. Dan. *gravör;* cf. Sp. *grabador* = Pg. *gravador*), engraver; from the corresponding verb.] **1.** One who carves or engraves; one whose profession it is to cut letters or figures in metal, stone, or other hard material: formerly applied also to a sculptor.

What I formerly presented you in writing, having . . . now somewhat dressed by the help of the *Graver* and the Printer. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 326).

Just like a marble statue did he stand
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

2. A tool used for engraving; a burin; also, a sculptors' chisel.

Wood-engravers' Tools.
A, ordinary graver; *B,* tint-tool or liner; *C,* lozenge-graver.

What figure of a body was Lysippus ever able to forme with his *graver,* or Apelles to paint with his pencill, as the comedy to life expresseth so many and various affections of the minde?
B. Jonson, Dia-[coveries.

The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, The Fan.

3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.—**4.** A shaver, a tool wherewith "bowyers use to shave bows." *Baret,* Alvearie, 1580.—**Bent graver,** a graver with a blade shaped so that it can be used on a surface having its plane below a marginal rim.

grave-robber (grāv'rob″ėr), *n.* One who robs a grave; a resurrectionist.

graveryt (grā'vėr-i), *n.* [< *grave*[1] + *-ery.*] The process of engraving or carving; engraving.

Neither shall you hear of any piece either of picture or *gravery* and embossing, that came out of a servile hand.
Holland.

graves[1], **greaves** (grāvz, grēvz), *n. pl.* [Prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. Sw. *grefvar* = OSw. *grefwar,* dirt, Sw. dial. *grevar,* pl., = Dan. *grever* = MLG. *greve, grive,* LG. *greve* = OHG. *griupo, griebo,* MHG. *griube, griebe,* G. *griebe, griefe,* the refuse of tallow, lard, fat, etc.; appar. connected with AS. *grcófa* (only in two glosses, spelled *grcoua*), a pot (L. *olla*). Cf. *gravy.*] The refuse parts of animal fat gathered from the melting-pots and made up into cakes for dogs' meat. In Great Britain such cakes are called *cracklings,* and the material is often called *scraps.*

Graves (which are the sediment of tallow melted for the making of candles), cut into pieces, are an excellent ground-bait for Barbel, etc.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 168, note.

A farmer in Surrey used *graves* from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on a sandy soil.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, VI. 229.

Graves[2] (grav), *n.* [F., < Pointe de *Graves,* a viticultural district in Gironde, France.] **1.** An important class of Bordeaux wines of the Gironde district, including such red wines as the Château Margaux, Château Laffitte, and Château La Tour, and, among the white wines, the Sauternes.—**2.** A general commercial name for white Bordeaux wines of second or third quality of the Gironde district on the left bank of the Garonne. These wines are usually somewhat sweet, and admit of being kept a long time.

Graves's disease. Same as *exophthalmic goiter* (which see, under *exophthalmic*).

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *gravestone* (= D. *grafsteen* = G. *grabstein* = Sw. *grafsten* = Dan. *gravsten*); < *grave*[2] + *stone.*] A stone laid over a grave, or erected near it (commonly at its head), in memory of the dead.

Timon is dead; . . .
And on his *grave-stone* this insculpture.
Shak., T. of A., v. 5.

gravet†, *n.* [Appar. < *grave*[3] + *-et.*] A grave person; one of weight. *Davies.*

In this blooddye riot they soom *grauet* haplye beholding
Of geason pietee, doo throng and greedelye listen.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 159.

Gravett level. Same as *dumpy-level.*

graveyard (grāv'yärd), *n.* A yard for graves; an inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

gravic (grav'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *gravis,* heavy (see *grave*[3]), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation: as, *gravic* forces; *gravic* attraction. [Rare.]

gravid (grav'id), *a.* [< L. *gravidus,* pregnant, < *gravis,* heavy, burdened: see *grave*[3].] **1**†. Burdened; laden; made heavy.

The gracious king,
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request by his assenting eye.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv.

2. Being with child; pregnant.

The *gravid* female [camel] carries her young for nearly eleven months. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 736.

gravidate (grav'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gravidatus,* pp. of *gravidare,* burden, impregnate, < *gravidus,* pregnant: see *gravid.*] To make gravid. [Rare.]

Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated,* or great with child.
Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

gravidation (grav-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *gravidação* = It. *gravidazione;* as *gravidate* + *-ion.*] Same as *gravidity.* [Rare.]

gravidity (grą-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *gravidita(t-)s,* pregnancy, < *gravidus,* pregnant: see *gravid.*] The act of gravidating or making pregnant, or the state of being pregnant; pregnancy; impregnation. [Rare.]

The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning. *Arbuthnot,* On Diet, xiv.

Gravigrada (grą-vig'rą-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gravigradus:* see *gravigrade.*] One of two groups, the other being *Tardigrada,* into which the *Phytophaga,* or vegetable-eating edentates, have been divided.

The *Gravigrada* are, for the most part, like the Sloths, South American forms, but they are entirely extinct. . . . The great extinct animals Megatherium, Mylodon, Megalonyx, etc., . . . belong to this group.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 286.

gravigrade (grav'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gravigradus,* < L. *gravis,* heavy, + *gradi,* walk, step: see *grade*[1].] **I.** *a.* Walking with heavy steps; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gravigrada.*

II. *n.* An animal that walks heavily; specifically, one of the *Gravigrada.*

gravimeter (grą-vim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *gravimètre;* < L. *gravis,* heavy, + *metrum,* measure. Cf. *barometer.*] **1.** An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid. See *hydrometer.*—**2.** An instrument for measuring the force of gravity against some elastic force. There have been many attempts to construct such instruments, but none has been successful.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *a.* [As *gravimeter* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to measurement by weight: specifically applied in chemistry to a method of analyzing compound bodies by decomposing them and finding the weight of their elements: opposed to *volumetric.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*

gravimetrical (grav-i-met'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *gravimetric* + *-al.*] Same as *gravimetric.*

The *gravimetrical* method together with qualitative analysis appears to be better suited to the estimation of the quantity of albumen contained in a given sample.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 78.

gravimetrically (grav-i-met'ri-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of a gravimeter; as regards measurement by weight.

The tinctorial power of many colouring matters is so great as to render them distinctly appreciable to the eye when their amount is far too minute to be detected *gravimetrically.* *E. Frankland,* Exper. in Chemistry, p. 569.

graving[1] (grā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *gravynge;* verbal n. of *grave*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The act of laying in a grave; burial.

Sen thy body beryed shalbe,
This mirre will I giffe to thi *grauyng.*
York Plays, p. 136.

2. The act of engraving, or of cutting lines or figures in metal, stone, wood, etc.—**3**†. That which is graved or carved; an engraving.

Skilful to work in gold, . . . also to grave any manner of *graving,* and to find out every deuice which shall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 14.

4. Inscription or impression, as upon the mind or heart. [Rare.]

Former *gravings* . . . upon their souls. *Eikon Basilike.*

graving[2] (grā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grave*[4], *v.*] The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by scraping, burning, etc.

graving-dock (grā'ving-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

graving-piece (grā′ving-pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of another piece. Also called *graven-piece*.

gravitate (grav′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gravitated*, ppr. *gravitating*. [< NL. **gravitatus*, pp. of **gravitare* (> It. *gravitare* = Sp. Pg. *gravitar* = F. *graviter*, gravitate), < L. *gravita(t-)s*, heaviness, gravity: see *gravity*.] 1. To be affected by gravitation; yield to the force of gravity; tend toward the lowest level attainable, as a rock loosened from a mountain.

It is still extremely doubtful whether the medium of light and electricity is a *gravitating* substance, though it is certainly material and has mass.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, cxlv.

Hence—2. To be strongly attracted; have a natural tendency toward a certain point or object.

The goods which belong to you *gravitate* to you, and need not be pursued with pains and cost.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

The colossal weight of national selfishness *gravitates* naturally to Toryism. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

gravitation (grav-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= D. *gravitatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *gravitation* = F. *gravitation* = Sp. *gravitacion* = Pg. *gravitação* = It. *gravitazione*, < NL. **gravitatio(n-)*, < **gravitare*, gravitate: see *gravitate*.] 1. The act of gravitating or tending toward a center of attraction.—2. That attraction between bodies, or that acceleration of one toward another, of which the fall of heavy bodies to the earth is an instance. See *gravity*, 1. Gravitation can be neither produced nor destroyed; it acts equally between all pairs of bodies, the acceleration of each body being proportional to the mass of the other; it is neither hindered nor strengthened by any intervening medium; it occupies no time in its transmission; its force is inversely as the square of the distance; and the amount of it is such that a particle distant one centimeter from an attracting gram of matter would by the action of gravitation alone, were no other force present, fall into the center of attraction in 40 minutes and 20 seconds. Inasmuch as the masses of bodies can be measured otherwise than by their weights, namely, by their relative momentums under a given velocity, it follows that the *modulus of gravitation*, or the amount by which the unit mass attracts a particle at the unit distance, which is invariable, best distinguishes gravitation from every other force. The laws of the attraction of gravitation were demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton in 1687.

The most considerable phænomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies in the vicinity of the Earth do tend and press towards its centre. *Bentley*, Sermons, vii.

It is by virtue of *gravitation* that matter possesses weight; for the weight of any thing is the expression of the force with which it tends towards the earth.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 22.

3. In *philol.*, the tendency of sounds and syllables having little or no stress to become merged in the accented syllable, or to fall away entirely; the absorption of weaker elements. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a prevailing tendency of mental or social forces or activities toward some particular point or result. —**Attraction of gravitation.** Same as *gravitation*, 2.—**Gravitation constant.** See *constant*, *n.*—**Gravitation measure of force.** See the extract.

It is sometimes convenient to compare forces with the weight of a body, and to speak of a force of so many pounds weight or grammes weight. This is called *gravitation measure*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, xlvii.

Modulus of gravitation. See def. 2.—**Terrestrial gravitation,** gravitation toward the earth.—**Universal gravitation,** the gravitation of all bodies in the universe toward one another.

gravitational (grav-i-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *gravitation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation.

Either the lunar theory is in some degree mathematically incomplete, and fails to represent accurately the *gravitational* action of the earth and sun, and other known heavenly bodies, upon her movements; or some unknown force other than the *gravitational* attractions of these bodies is operating in the case. *Science*, IV. 194.

gravitationally (grav-i-tā′shon-al-i), *adv.* By gravitation, or in the manner of gravitation.

The sun's initial heat was generated by the collision of pieces of matter *gravitationally* attracted together from distant space. *Sir W. Thomson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 20.

gravitative (grav′i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *gravitate* + *-ive*.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; gravitating or tending to gravitate.

gravity (grav′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *gravities* (-tiz). [= G. *gravität* = Dan. Sw. *gravitet*, < F. *gravité* = Sp. *gravidad*, *gravedad* = Pg. *gravidade* = It. *gravità*, < L. *gravita(t-)s*, weight, heaviness, pressure, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] 1. Weight, as contradistinguished from mass; precisely, the downward acceleration of terrestrial bodies, due to the gravitation of the earth modified by the centrifugal force due to its rotation on its axis. The amount of this acceleration is about 385.1 inches (978 centimeters) per second at the sea-level and the equator, while at the poles it is 387.1 inches. Gravity is a little less on mountains than at the sea-level, in the proportion of a diminution of one thousandth part at every two miles of elevation. There are also other slight variations of gravity, from which the figure of the geoid (which see) can be calculated. Generally speaking, gravity is in excess where the radius vector of the geoid is in excess of that of the mean spheroid. [The words *gravity* and *gravitation* have been more or less confounded; but the most careful writers use *gravitation* for the attracting force, and *gravity* for the terrestrial phenomenon of weight or downward acceleration which has for its two components the gravitation and the centrifugal force. The centrifugal force at the equator is $\frac{1}{289}$ of gravity. It is everywhere exerted in the plane of the meridian at right angles to the direction of the celestial pole. The direction of gravitation in middle latitudes is inclined about 11′.5 to the radius of the earth.

None need a guide, by sure attraction led,
And strong impulsive *gravity* of head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 76.]

2. Solemnity of deportment or character; sedateness of demeanor; seriousness.

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned. *Dryden.*

When the French stage came to be reformed by Cardinal Richelieu, those long harangues were introduced to comply with the *gravity* of a churchman.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

His witticisms, and his tables of figures, constitute the only parts of his work which can be perused with perfect *gravity*. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

We listen in public with the *gravity* of augurs to what we smile at when we meet a brother adept.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 379.

3. Importance; significance; dignity.

Length therefore is a thing which the *gravitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v.

They derive an importance from . . . the *gravity* of the place where they were uttered. *Burke.*

4. In *acoustics*, the state of being low in pitch: opposed to *acuteness*.—**Acceleration of gravity.** See *acceleration* (*b*).—**Center of gravity.** See *center*[1].—**Gravity cell,** or **gravity battery,** in *elect.* See *cell*, 8.—**Line of direction of gravity,** the line drawn through the center of gravity of a body in the direction in which gravity tends to move it; the line along which the center of gravity would begin to fall if the body were free.—**Specific gravity,** the ratio of the weight of a given bulk of any substance to that of a standard substance. The substance taken as the standard is water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases. The weights of bodies being proportional to their masses, it follows that the specific gravity of a body is equivalent to its relative density, and the term *density* has nearly displaced *specific gravity* in scientific works. As long as the term *specific gravity* was in use, water at 62° F. was taken as the standard in England; when the term *density* is used, water at its maximum density (4° C. or 39.2° F.) is the standard. If great accuracy is required, corrections must be made for temperature and for the buoyancy of the air. 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 as unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10.5, and that of platinum 21.4. A common method of obtaining the specific gravity of solids is to weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and divide the weight in air by the loss of weight in water, the result being the specific gravity of the body. There are, however, numerous other ways of obtaining this relation, as by the use of the pycnometer, the hydrometer (which see), etc. See *gravity-solution*.

The *specific gravity* of a body is the ratio of its density to that of some standard substance, generally water.
Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

Specific-gravity beads or **bulbs,** small hollow spheres, usually of glass, used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid. If a number of them, each having its specific gravity marked on it, be thrown into the liquid, that one which just floats gives the required specific gravity, the others either sinking or floating.—**Specific-gravity bottle** or **flask,** a pycnometer.

gravity-railroad (grav′i-ti-rāl′rōd), *n.* A railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone. Such roads are often arranged so that the loaded cars in descending pull a train of empty cars up to the summit; or the empty cars may be hauled up by steam-power.

gravity-solution (grav′i-ti-sō-lū′shon), *n.* A solution used by lithologists for separating from one another the different minerals of which rocks are composed, by taking advantage of their differences of specific gravity. The method is analogous to the process of ore-dressing, which is a separation of minerals differing in specific gravity in the large way, the fluid used being water. The essential difference, however, is that the fluid used by the lithologist is varied in specific gravity, by dilution, to just the desired conditions, while the water, of course, remains always the same when used by the ore-dresser. The idea of using a gravity-solution in lithological research originated with Thoulet in 1879. The fluid which he used was a solution of the iodide of mercury in iodide of potassium, having a density of 2.77 at 57° F. Several other solutions having a higher specific gravity have since that time been used. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

gravoust, *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, < ML. *gravosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty, grave: see *grave*[3], and cf. *grievous*.] Weighty; important.

And farther the forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken, tyll the two dukes might haue communication of *grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe these realmes. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 22.

Prudent *grauous* persons. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 1.

gravously†, *adv.* Seriously; by grave considerations.

The erle . . . *grauously* perswaded the magistrates of the citees and tounes, and gently and familiarly vsed and tracted the vulgare people. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

gravy (grā′vi), *n.*; pl. *gravies* (-viz). [Formerly (16th century) spelled *greavy*, *greavie*; < ME. *grave* (2 syllables); origin uncertain; appar. orig. an adj., < *graves*, *greaves*, the sediment of melted tallow: see *graves*[1], *greaves*.] The fat and juices that drip from flesh in cooking; also, these juices made into a dressing for the meat when served.

There are now at fire
Two brests of goat: both which, let Law set downe
Before the man that wins the dayes renowne,
With all their fat and *greauie*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

To stew in one's own gravy†, to be bathed in sweat. Compare *to fry in one's own grease*, under *grease*.

He relieved us out of our purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our dressing rooms, which gave us much refreshment after we had been *stewing in our own gravy*.
London Spy (1709), ix. 219.

gravy-boat (grā′vi-bōt), *n.* A small deep dish for holding gravy or sauce, especially such a dish with a handle at one end and a long spout at the other, the whole vessel having an unsymmetrical shape; hence, by extension, any vessel for holding gravy or sauce.

gray, grey (grā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, *grei*, *grez*, etc., < AS. *grǣg* = OFries. *grē* = D. *graauw* = MLG. *grawe*, *gra*, *grau*, LG. *grau* = OHG. *grā*, MHG. *grā* (*grāw-*), G. *grau* = Icel. *grār* = Sw. *grå* = Dan. *graa*, gray. Not connected with G. *greis*, a., gray (with age), *greis*, n., an old man (see *grise*[4], *grizzle*[1]), nor with Gr. γραῖος, old, nor with γραῖα, an old woman. II. *n.* < ME. *gray*, *grey*, etc., miniver, *graye*, *grey*, a badger; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of a color between white and black, having little or no positive color; and only moderate luminosity; of the color of black hair which has begun to turn white, as seen at some distance.

Is na your hounds in my cellar
Eating white meal and *gray*?
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 26).

You *gray* lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals *gray*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 187.

When Life's Ash-Wednesday comes about,
And my head's *gray* with fires burnt out.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

2. Having gray hairs; gray-headed.

"A year hence, a year hence."
"We shall both be *gray*."
Tennyson, The Window, x.

3. Old; mature: as, *gray* experience.

Who pious gathered each tradition *gray*
That floats your solitary wastes along.
Scott, Don Roderick, Int., st. 5.

Common gray goose. See *goose*.—**Gray antimony,** stibnite.—**Gray copper, gray copper ore,** the mineral tetrahedrite.—**Gray cotton, gray goods.** See *cotton*[1].—**Gray crow, gray duck.** See the nouns.—**Gray falcon.** See *peregrine*, *n.*—**Gray fox.** See *fox*[1], 1.—**Gray Friars.** See *Franciscan*.—**Gray goat's-beard, grouse, gull, hepatization, jay, kingbird,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gray manganese ore.** Same as *manganite*.—**Gray mare.** See *mare*.—**Gray ore,** in *mining*, the common designation of the vitreous copper ore, or vitreous sulphid of copper; the chalcocite of the mineralogist.—**Gray owl, phalarope, rabbit, shark, snapper, snipe,** etc. See the nouns.—**Gray oxid.** Same as *black-turpeth*.—**Gray sour,** in *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the lime-boil, consisting in washing the pieces in dilute hydrochloric acid. The insoluble lime-soaps are decomposed, and the lime is removed, other metallic oxids present are dissolved out, and the brown coloring matter is loosened. Also called *lime-sour*.—**Gray squirrel, whale, wolf,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A gray color or tint; a color having little or no distinctive hue (chroma) and only moderate luminosity. If only about 5 per cent. of the light is reflected, the surface is called *black*; if as much as 50 per cent. is reflected, it is called *white*. Pure gray has a slightly bluish appearance, owing to contrast with the color of brightness which enters into the sensation produced by white light. A small admixture of red with gray light makes the modified gray called *ashes of roses*. A small amount of green light mixed with gray is not noticed, and if the mixture is placed in juxtaposition with pure gray, the latter looks pinkish by contrast, while the former appears of a neutral tint. A larger admixture of green will give a mouse-gray (which properly requires the green to be yellowish), a still larger amount an olive gray, and still more a sage green. The effect of the admixture of violet blue is singularly dependent upon the shade of gray; if it is quite light, the result is a lilac gray or full

lilac, or may be even too purple for lilac, while if the gray is darker a French gray or slate-gray results, which needs the addition of red to give lavender gray, although the latter appears bluer than lilac gray. If yellow is mixed with gray, the result is a stone gray or drab gray, or in larger admixture a full drab. All these remarks refer to mixtures of lights, not to mixtures of pigments, the effects of which depend upon the special absorption-spectra of the pigments, and can only be ascertained by direct experiment.

Thou must be stript out of thy stately garments;
And as thou camest to me,
In homely *gray*, instead of silk and purest pall,
Now all thy cloathing must be.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 212).

No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar; paler some,
And of a wannish *gray*; the willow such.
Cowper, Task, I. 309.

2. An animal of a gray color. Specifically—(*a*) A badger.

The Furres and Fethers which come to Colmogro, as Sables, Beauers, Minkes, Armine, Lettis, *Graies*, Woolueringes, and White Foxes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, buck, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*.
R. Markham, in Cens. Lit., IX. 257.

(*b*) A gray horse.

Her mother trundled to the gate
Behind the dappled *grays*.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

(*c*) The gray duck, or gadwall. (*d*) The California gray whale; the grayback. (*e*) A kind of salmon, *Salmo ferox*.

3. Twilight: as, the *gray* of the morning, or of the evening.

Sims was arrested by lying and disguised policemen, . . . and was carried off in the *gray* of the morning, after the moon set, and before the sun rose.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 60.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] A Scottish regiment of cavalry forming the second regiment of dragoons in the British army: so called from the color of their horses. Also *Scots Grays*.—**Aniline gray.** Same as *Coupier's blue*. See *blue*.—**In the gray,** in *steel-work*, etc., finished without being brought to a polish.

Earnshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for "high finish" of the non-acting surfaces, and to leave them "*in the gray*," as it is called.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 323.

Mineral gray, a pale blue-gray pigment used by artists. It is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of the genuine ultramarine from lapis lazuli.

gray, grey (grā), *v. t.* [< *gray, grey, a.*] 1. To cause to become gray; change to a gray color.

Canst thou undo a wrinkle?
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To depolish, as glass.

The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only *grayed*: that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. *Lea*, Photography, p. 48.

3. In *photog.*, to give a mezzotint effect by covering the negative during the printing with a glass slightly ground or depolished on one side. Pictures thus treated are sometimes called *Berlin portraits*.

grayback (grā'bak), *n.* 1. The knot or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*.—2. The gray snipe. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common body-louse, *Pediculus vestimenti*.—4. The dab, a fish. [Local, Irish.]—5. The California gray whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.—6. The red-headed duck or American pochard, *Fuligula americana*. [Canada.]—7. The black-headed or American scaup duck, *Fuligula marila nearctica*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 55.—8. A Confederate soldier during the American civil war; a graycoat. [Colloq.]

gray-bear (grā'bār), *n.* An arachnidan of the family *Phalangiidæ*; a harvestman. [U. S.]

graybeard, greybeard (grā'bērd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A man with a gray beard; an old man.

Gre. Youngling! thou canst not love so dear as I.
Tra. Graybeard! thy love doth freeze.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Same as *bellarmine*.

There's plenty o' brandy in the *greybeard* that Luckie Maclearie sent doun. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

3. The common sertularian hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. When it forms patches on the shells, the oysters are said to *hair up*.

II. *a.* Having a gray beard; old.

Hold off! unhand me, *gray-beard* loon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, I.

gray-bird (grā'bėrd), *n.* A kind of thrush. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

graycoat (grā'kōt), *n.* One who wears a gray coat or uniform; specifically, in the United States, a soldier of the Confederate army during the civil war. [Colloq.]

grayfish (grā'fish), *n.* The coalfish. Also called *graylord*. [Scotch.]

gray-fly (grā'flī), *n.* The trumpet-fly, a kind of bot-fly, a species of *Œstrus*.

grayhead (grā'hed), *n.* 1. An old gray-headed man or woman.

Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear,
And laugh at the *Gray-head* they should revere.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

2. Among whalers, the old male of the sperm-whale. *C. M. Scammon*.

gray-hen (grā'hen), *n.* 1. The female of the black grouse or blackcock.

The Black Grouse, better known to the sportaman as the Black-cock, and the females the *Grey-hen*, is chiefly confined to North Britain.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 515.

2. A kind of pear. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large stone bottle. [Prov. Eng.]

grayhound, *n.* See *greyhound*.

graylag (grā'lag), *n.* [Written sometimes *gray-lag goose*, but prop., if a hyphen is used, *gray lag-goose*; the bird is also called simply *gray goose*, the qualifying *lag* referring, it seems, to the fact that in England, at the time when the name was given, this goose was not migratory, but *lagged* behind when the other wild species betook themselves to the north. Cf. *lag, n.*, the last comer, dial. *layman*, the last of a company of reapers, *lagleeth*, the grinders, the last teeth to come, etc. Certainly not from AS. *lagu*, lake, nor from It. *lago*, lake.] The common gray

Graylag (*Anser cinereus*).

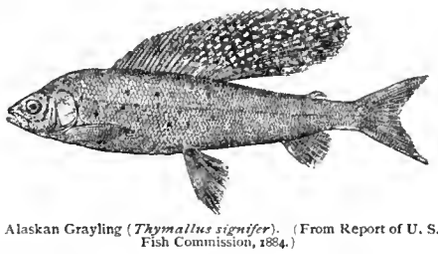
or wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*; the fen-, marsh-, or stubble-goose, the wild original of the domestic goose.

grayle[1]†, *n.* See *grail*[1].

grayle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grail*[2].

grayle[3]†, *n.* See *grail*[3].

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *grailing*; < ME. **greyling, greling*; < *gray* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and genus *Thymallus*. There are several species, intermediate between the whitefish and the trout, chiefly characterized by



Alaskan Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the greater development of the dorsal fin, which is long and contains 20 to 24 rays; this fin is also brightly party-colored. They inhabit clear cold streams of northern countries. The common grayling of Europe is *Thymallus vulgaris*; related species are the American or Alaskan grayling, *T. signifer*, and the Michigan grayling, *T. ontariensis*.

And in this riuer be vmbers, otherwise called *grailings*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xiv.

The *grayling* haunts clear and rapid streams, and particularly such as flow through mountainous countries.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Grayling.

And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The dace. [Local, Eng. (Cheshire).]—3. A common European butterfly, *Hipparchia semele*: so called from the gray under side of the wings. [Eng.]

graylord (grā'lôrd), *n.* Same as *grayfish*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

grayly, greyly (grā'li), *adv.* [= G. *graulich* = Dan. *graalig*; as *gray, grey,* + *-ly*[2].] With a gray hue or tinge.

Miss Lois returned, *grayly* pale, but quiet.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 105.

graymalkin (grā-mâl'kin), *n.* [See *grimalkin*.] Same as *grimalkin*.

1 *Witch.* I come, *Graymalkin!*
All. Paddock calls: Anon.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 1.

graymill, gray-millet (grā'mil, -mil″et), *n.* [Also *graymile*, accom. forms, after F. *grémil*, of E. *gromil, gromwell*, q. v.] Same as *gromwell*.

graynard†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *grainer*[2], *graner*, q. v.] Same as *granary*.

The people, for as moche as on a tyme they lacked corne in theyr *graynardes*, would haue slain him with stoones.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 9.

grayness, greyness (grā'nes), *n.* [< *gray, grey,* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being gray; prevalence of gray, as in light or the atmosphere; semi-obscurity.

Surely it was growing dark, for they sprang out like mighty light-houses upon the *grayness* of the void.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 71.

The view up and down the quays has the cool, neutral tone of color that one finds so often in French water-side places—the bright *grayness* which is the tone of French landscape art. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 102.

The plain was already sunken in pearly *greyness*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

graystone, greystone (grā'stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a grayish or greenish compact volcanic rock, composed of feldspar and augite or hornblende, and allied to basalt.

graywacke, greywacke (grā-wak'e), *n.* [Also, as G., *grauwacke*, < G. *grauwacke*, < *grau*, = E. *gray*, + *wacke*, q. v.] In *geol.*, a compact aggregate of rounded or subangular grains of various silicious rocks, held together by a paste which is usually silicious. Graywacke is a slightly metamorphosed detrital rock, and is chiefly found in the Paleozoic series. When geology began to be studied as a science, the so-called "transition series" was frequently called the "Graywacke series," from the predominance in it of the rock of that name. Since the establishment of the "Silurian system" by Murchison, which (in Europe at least) consists largely of rocks formerly designated as *graywacke* (in German *grauwacke*), this term has almost entirely gone out of use.

gray-washing (grā'wosh″ing), *n.* In *calico-bleaching*, an operation following the singeing, consisting of washing in pure water in order to wet out the cloth and render it more absorbent, and also to remove some of the weavers' dressing.

gray-weather, *n.* See *graywether*.

graywether (grā'weтн″ėr), *n.* [< *gray* + *wether*[1]; i. e., gray ram: these stones at a distance resembling flocks of sheep. Also spelled erroneously *gray-weather*, with some vague thought of a 'weathered' rock. Cf. *weather-head* for *wether-head*.] One of numerous blocks of sandstone and conglomerate which are strewn over the surface of the ground in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire in England. They are supposed to be the remains of sandy Tertiary strata which once covered the districts where they now occur. It is from these blocks that Stonehenge and others of the so-called druidical circles were built; hence they have been also called *druid-stones* and *Saracen's* (more generally spelled *Sarsen's*) *stones*. See *Saracen*.

gray-whaler (grā'hwā″lėr), *n.* One who or a vessel which is employed in capturing gray whales.

graze[1] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Early mod. E. also *grase*; < ME. *grasen, gresen*, < AS. *grasian* (= D. *grazen* = G. *grasen* = Icel. *grasja* = Dan. *græsse*), graze, < *græs*, grass: see *grass, n.*, and cf. *grass, v.* Cf. *braze*[1] from *brass*[1], *glaze* from *glass*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To eat grass; feed on growing herbage.

And like an oxe vnder the fote
He [a man] *grazeth* as he nedes mote
To getten him his liues foode.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

When that gander *grasythe* on the grene.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 137.

The Giraffa, . . . by reason of his long legs before, and shorter behind, not able to *graze* without difficultie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 556.

I take it to be a general opinion that they [hares] *graze*, but it is an erroneous one, at least grass is not their staple.
Cowper, Treatment of Hares.

2†. To supply grass.

Then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year. *Bacon.*

3†. To spread and devour, as fire.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

II. *trans.* 1. To feed or supply with growing grass; furnish pasture for.

He hath a house and a barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. *Swift.*

2. To feed on; eat growing herbage from.

He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain;
And to my pipe renew'd the rural strain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, i.

The meadows yield four crops of grass in the year; the first three . . . are cut, the fourth is *grazed* off.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 292.

3. To tend while grazing, as cattle. [Rare.]

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

graze[1] (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*[1], *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding on grass.

Then he devoted himself to unharnessing Dobbin, and turning him out for a *graze* on the common.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

graze[2] (grāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grazed*, ppr. *grazing*. [Prob. only a particular use of *graze*[1], affected perhaps by association with *raze*, q. v. Not connected with *grate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To touch or rub lightly in passing; brush lightly the surface of: as, the bullet *grazed* his cheek; the ship *grazed* the rocks.

Is this the nature
Whom passion could not shake? whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze* nor pierce? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

And veering
Out of its track the brave ship onward steers,
Just *grazing* ruin. *C. Thaxter*, Wherefore?

2. To abrade; scrape the skin from.

Her little foot tripping over a stone, she fell and *grazed* her arm sadly. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown Folks, p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To act with a slight rubbing or abrading motion; give a light touch in moving or passing.

The shot . . .
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight "A surgeon!" cried, "A surgeon!"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 535.

A *grazing* iron collar grinds my neck.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

In the reflected beam, light polarized in the plane of incidence preponderates until the incidence is a *grazing* one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 471.

graze[2] (grāz), *n.* [< *graze*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of grazing or slightly abrading; a slight stroke or scratch in passing.

Paul had been touched — a mere *graze* — skin deep.
Lever, Knight of Gwynne, III. 19.

2. In *gun.*, the point where a shot strikes the ground or water and rebounds.

grazer (grā'zėr), *n.* 1. An animal that grazes, or feeds on growing herbage.

On the barren heath . . . the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] Same as *Boskoi*.

grazier (grā'zhėr), *n.* [Formerly also *grasier*; < *graze* + *-ier*. Cf. *brazier*[1], *glazier*.] One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises cattle for the market.

The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *grasiers* then ploughmen, because they giue themselves more to feeding then to tillage. *Stow*, Description of England, p. 2.

grazing (grā'zing), *n.* [< ME. **grasyng* (= MLG. *grasinge*, *gressinge* = G. *grasung* = Dan. *græsning*); verbal n. of *graze*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of feeding on grass. — 2†. A pasture.

It is the custom to pay cash for the rent of *grazings*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 403.

grazing-ground (grā'zing-ground), *n.* Ground for cattle to graze on; pasture-land.

grazioso (grä-tsē-ō'sō), *a.* [It., gracious, with grace, = E. *gracious*.] Graceful: in music, a word indicating a passage which is to be executed elegantly and gracefully. Also *gratiosa*.

gre[1]†, *n.* See *gree*[1].

gre[2]†, *n.* See *gree*[2]

greable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *greable*, by apheresis from *agreable*, agreeable: see *agreeable*.] Disposed to agree; agreeable.

Lat us tweyn in thys thyng be *greable*,
Losse for loss, by iust conuencion.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

grease (grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greese*, *greece*; < ME. *gresc*, *grees*, sometimes spelled *greec*, < OF. *gresse*, *graisse*, F. *graisse* = Pr. *grais*, m., *graissa*, f., = Sp. *grasa* = Pg. *graxa* = It. *grassa*, grease, fat; fem. of OF. *gras*, F. *gras* = Pr. *gras* = Sp. *graso* = Pg. *graxo* = It. *grasso*, thick, fat, < L. *crassus*, thick, fat: see *crass*. Cf. Gael. *creis*, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous animal matter of any kind, as tallow, suet, or lard; particularly, the fatty matter of land-animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

The cony, iey hym on the bak in the disch, if he hane *greece*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Is not the *grease* of a mutton as wholesome?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

"A great bear, that had been imported from Greenland for the sake of its *grease*." "That should at least have saved you a bill with your hairdresser."
Bulwer, My Novel, II. 360.

2. In *hunting*, the fat of a hart, boar, wolf, fox, badger, hare, rabbit, etc., with reference to the season (called *grease-time*) when they are fat and fit for killing, and are said to be *in grease* or (formerly) *of grease*.

That nane werreye my wylde boote Waynour hirseivene,
And that in the sesone whenne *grees* es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60. (*Halliwell.*)

The harts are "*in grease*" from August to the middle of October. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

3. In *farriery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin. — **A hart of grease**†. See def. 2. — **Bear's grease.** See *bear*[2]. — **Foot grease**, the refuse of cotton-seed after the oil is pressed out. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lvii. (1885), p. 19. — **Green grease**, the thick portion of the products of coal-tar distillation. It consists of heavy oils, some naphthalene, and anthracene. It is used as a coarse lubricating material. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 432. Also called *anthracene oil*.

Commercial anthracene is obtained in the following manner from the so-called *green grease*.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 68.

In grease, fat and fit for killing, as game. See def. 2. — **In the grease**, said of wool which has not been cleaned after shearing. — **Of grease**†. Same as *in grease*. — **To fry or stew in one's own grease.** (*a*) To be bathed in sweat.

My father's ghost comes thro' the door,
Though shut as sure as hands can make it,
And leads me such a fearful racket,
I *stew* all night *in my own grease*.
Colton, Virgil Travestie (1807), p. 35.

(*b*) To suffer by one's own presumption or folly; endure without mitigation or relief the evil consequences of one's own acts.

But certeinly I made folk swich cheere,
That *in his owene grece* I made hym *frye*
For angre and for verray jalousie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 487.

She *fryeth in hir owne grease*, but as for my parte,
If she be angry, beshrew her angry harte.
J. Heywood, Dialogue, etc.

grease (grēs or grēz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *greased*, ppr. *greasing*. [< ME. *gresen* (= F. *graisser*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or anoint with grease or fat.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleas'd
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well *greas'd*.
Cowper, Progress of Error, i. 439.

2. To bribe; corrupt with payments or gifts. [Obsolete or rare.]

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, tr. of Persius.

3†. To gull; cheat.

Is hell broke loose, and all the Furies flutter'd?
Am I *greas'd* once again?
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

4. To cause to run easily, as if in a greased channel.

The moment it [clarified syrup] is at crack, add a little acid to *grease* it. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 165.

5. In *farriery*, to affect with the disease called grease. — **To grease in the fist**†, to bribe. *Nares*.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall throughly *in the fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned away. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 411).

He [Epicrates] betrayed Scythopolis and some other towns to the Jews, having been well *greased in the fist* for his paines. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

To grease the palm of, to bribe. [Colloq.]

grease-box (grēs'boks), *n.* The axle-box of a railway-truck; an oil-box.

grease-cock (grēs'kok), *n.* In steam-engines, a short pipe with two stop-cocks, fixed in the cylinder-cover for the purpose of introducing melted grease into the cylinder to lubricate the piston without allowing the steam to escape.

The cylinder cover is also provided with a *grease cock*, to supply the piston with unguent.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 337.

grease-cup (grēs'kup), *n.* A receptacle for solid lubricants, as the greases used in lubricating heavy machinery; an oil-cup.

grease-jack (grēs'jak), *n.* An apparatus for improving the finish of leather.

greaser (grē'sėr or grē'zėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases, as the person who oils or lubricates machinery, engines, etc. — 2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the southwestern United States to the Mexicans.

The cowboys gathered from the country round about and fairly stormed the *Greaser* — that is, Mexican — village where the murder had been committed.
The Century, XXXVI. 836.

Blameworthy carelessness that too often permitted the viler elements of the camp to enforce by actions their rude race-hatred of the *Greasers*. This tendency to despise, abuse, and override the Spanish-American may well be called one of the darkest threads in the fabric of Anglo-Saxon frontier government.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 218.

3. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Havre de Grace, Maryland, U. S.]

greasewood (grēs'wůd), *n.* One of various low shrubs prevalent in saline localities in the dry valleys of the western United States. They are mostly chenopodiaceous, of the genera *Sarcobatus*, *Grayia*, *Atriplex*, *Spirostachys*, etc.

The land for the most part is covered with cactus, sage brush, *grease wood*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 630.

greasily (grē'si-li or grē'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a greasy manner; with or as with grease. — 2†. Grossly; indecently.

Yon talk *greasily*; your lips grow foul.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

greasiness (grē'si-nes or grē'zi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being greasy; unctuousness. Hence — 2. Deficiency in limpidness; viscosity, like that of oil: said of wines.

M. Pasteur has discovered that the *greasiness* of wines is likewise produced by a special ferment, which the microscope shows to be formed of filaments, like the ferments of the preceding diseases, but differing in structure from the other organisms, and in their physiological action on the wine.
Life of Pasteur, tr. by Lady Claude Hamilton, p. 118.

greasy (grē'si or grē'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *griesy*; < *grease* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of grease; having much grease or fat; oily; unctuous; fat: as, *greasy* food.

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight [Falstaff]. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

2. Smeared or soiled with grease; hence, slippery as if from being greased.

Mechanic slaves
With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

The musty wine, foul cloth, or *greasy* glass.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 66.

3. Like grease or oil; seemingly unctuous to the touch: as, a chalk that has a *greasy* feel. — 4†. Slimy; muddy; foul.

So she him lefte, and did her selfe betake
Unto her boat again, with which she clefte
The slouthfull wave of that great *griesy* lake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

5†. Foggy; misty.

So earely, ere the grosse Earthes *gryesy* shade
Was all disperst out of the firmament,
They tooke their steeds, and forth upon their journey went.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 67.

6. *Naut.*, dirty; foul; disagreeable: said of weather. — 7†. Gross; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnamed divine.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie.

8. In *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease: as, a horse with *greasy* legs. — 9. Successful in whaling; having taken a full cargo of oil: as in the expression *greasy luck*. [Whalers' slang.] — 10. See the extract.

Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be *greasy*.
Gilder's Manual, p. 88.

great (grāt, formerly also grēt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *gret*, *grete*, *greet*, earlier *great*, < AS. *great* = OS. *grōt* = OFries. *grāt* = D. *groot* (> E. *groat*) = MLG. *grōt*, LG. *groot* = OHG. *grōz*, MHG. *grōz*, G. *gross*, great, large. Not connected with L. *grandis*, great, grand, nor with ML. *grossus*, F. *gros*, etc., great, gross: see *grand* and *gross*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Unusually or comparatively large in size or extent; of large dimensions; of wide extent or expanse; large; big: as, a *great* rock, house, farm, lake, distance, view, etc.

Cypre is righte a gode Ile and a fayr and a *gret*, and it hathe 4 princypalle Cytees within him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 27.

His fancy, like an old mans spectacles, [doth] make a *great* letter in a small print.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

In our anxiety that our morality should not take cold, we wrap it up in a *great* blanket-surtout of precaution against the breeze and sunshine.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of the Last Century.

2. Large in number; numerous: as, a *great* multitude; a *great* collection.

The king of Assyria sent Tartan . . . with a *great* host against Jerusalem. 2 Ki. xviii. 17.

I beheld, and, lo, a *great* multitude, which no man could number, . . . stood before the throne. Rev. vii. 9.

In the latter End of the King's eleventh Year, the Earl of Arundel was sent to Sea, with a *great* Navy of Ships and Men of War. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

3. Exceeding or unusual in degree: as, *great* fear, love, strength, wealth, power.

Merlin be-hilde hir with *grete* anguyssh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 607.

As you [Henry II.] forsake God's Cause now, so he hereafter will forsake you in your *greatest* Need.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 58.

Ammona, who lived with three thousand brethren in so *great* silence as if he were an anchoret.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 738.

4. Widely extended in time; of long duration; long-continued; long: as, a *great* delay.

Rising up a *great* while before day, he went out.
Mark i. 35.

Their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a *great* time after,
Now 'gins to bite the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

5. Of large extent or scope; stately; imposing; magnificent: as, a *great* entertainment.

And Levi made him a *great* feast in his own house.
Luke v. 29.

Trust me, in bliss I shall abide
In this *great* mansion, that is built for me,
So royal-rich and wide. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

6. Of large consequence; important; momentous; weighty; impressive.

Thus thei weren in 9 Dayes, fro that Cytee at Betheleem; and that was *gret* Myracle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

God's hand is *great* in this; I do forgive him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 3.

The duke expects my lord and you,
About some *great* affair, at two.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 74.

Great offices will have
Great talents. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 788.

She caught the white goose by the leg,
A goose — 'twas no *great* matter.
Tennyson, The Goose.

7. Chief; principal; largest or most important: as, the *great* seal of England; the *great* toe. [In this sense the word is used in many geographical names, and was formerly used as part of the titles of some Oriental sovereigns: as, *Great* Britain, so called originally to distinguish it from Brittany (Britannia Minor, Little Britain) in France; the *Great* Mogul (= the chief Mongol), one of the Mongolian emperors of Hindustan; the *Great* Sophy, one of the Persian sovereigns of the Sufi dynasty.]

In the last day, that *great* day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried. John vii. 37.

When went there by an age, since the *great* flood,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man?
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

8. Holding an eminent or a superlative position in respect to rank, office, power, or mental or moral endowments or acquirements; eminent; distinguished; renowned: as, the *great* Creator; a *great* genius, hero, or philosopher; a *great* impostor; Peter the *Great*.

Whanne these thingis weren herd, thei weren fillid with ire and crieden and seiden *greet* is the Dian of Effesians.
Wyclif, Acts xix. 28.

Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward;
Thou little valiant, *great* in villainy!
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

They do so all to bemadam me, I think they think me a very *great* lady. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

It is only from a school that we can expect to have good writers; it is almost invariably from a school that *great* writers, these lawless exceptions, issue.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine.

9. Grand; magnanimous; munificent; noble; aspiring: as, a *great* soul.

Think not, thou noble Roman,
That ever Brutus will go bound to Rome;
He bears too *great* a mind. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

When vanquished foes beneath us lie,
How *great* it is to bid them die!
But how much *greater* to forgive,
And bid a vanquished foe to live!
Addison, Rosamond, ii. 6.

Our hoard is little, but our hearts are *great*.
Tennyson, Geraint (song).

10. Expressive of haughtiness or pride; arrogant; big: as, *great* looks; *great* words. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When they speak *great* swelling words of vanity, they allure through the lusts of the flesh. 2 Pet. ii. 18.

Can you rail now? pray, put your fury up, sir,
And speak *great* words; you are a soldier; thunder!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

11. Filled; teeming; pregnant; gravid.

Great with child
Was this poor innocent.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Great with hope, to sea they put again.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 415.

He had a sow, sir. She,
With meditative grunts of much content,
Lay *great* with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

12. Hard; difficult.

If the prophet had bid thee do some *great* thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he saith to thee, Wash, and be clean? 2 Ki. v. 13.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

13†. Widely known; notorious.

The fact is *great*. *Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy.

14. Much in action; active; persistent; earnest; zealous: as, a *great* friend to the poor; a *great* foe to monopoly.

Your company to the Capitol, where, I know,
Our *greatest* friends attend us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

For, besides that he's a fool, he's a *great* quarreller.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

15. Much in use; much used; much affected; much favored; favorite; familiar.

Moses was *great* with God.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 1.

"He does not top his part," . . . a *great* word with Mr. Edward Howard.
Buckingham, The Rehearsal, Key (ed. Arber, p. 70).

You are very *great* with him; I wonder he never told you his Grievances. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

The ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As *great* an' gracious a' as sisters.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 217.

16. In *geneal.*, one degree more remote in ascent or descent: generally joined with its noun by a hyphen, and used alone only for brothers and sisters of lineal ancestors, in other cases before the prefix *grand-*: as, *great*-uncle, *great*-aunt (brother or sister of a grandparent); *great*-grandfather, *great*-grandson, *great*-grandnephew. For remoter degrees it is repeated: as, *great-great*-grandmother, *great-great*-grandchildren, *great-great-great*-uncle, etc.

The same, his ancient personage to deck,
Her *great-great*-grandsire wore about his neck.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 90.

17. In *music*, in the comparative, same as *major*: as, *greater* third (a major third), etc.—**A great deal.** See *deal*[1], 2.—**A great gross.** See *gross*.—**Full great.** See *full*.—**Great auk.** See *auk*[1] and *Alca*.—**Great Basin.** See *basin*, 8.—**Great Bear.** See *bear*[2], 3.—**Great braguette, buck, Carolina wren, casino.** See the nouns.—**Great Canon,** in the *Gr. Ch.*, the longest canon of odes (each ode in it containing about twenty troparia), sung on the Thursday next after the fourth Sunday in Lent at lauds (ὄρθρον), after the fifty-first psalm. It is said to have been composed by St. Andrew of Crete (who lived about A. D. 680), and is penitential in character, the soul as speaker naming and bewailing its likeness to the chief sinners and its unlikeness to the great saints of the Old Testament. The day on which it is sung is called from it the *Thursday of the Great Canon*.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta*.—**Great cheap†, circle, climacteric, commoner.** See the nouns.—**Great-circle sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Great clam,** a bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria maxima*, of the Pacific coast of North America.—**Great congregation.** See *congregation*, 8.—**Great cry and little wool.** See *cry*.—**Great Eleusinia.** See *Eleusinia*.—**Great elixir.** See *elixir*, 1.—**Greater coverts,** in *ornith.* See *covert*, 6.—**Greater Dionysia, long-beak, shearwater, telltale, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**Greatest common measure.** See *measure*.—**Great fast.** Same as *great Lent*. See *Lent*.—**Great fee.** See *fee*[2].—**Great foot, greater foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot having the same number of times or syllables, or the same name, as an ordinary foot, but the times or syllables of which are of double the usual length. The great feet are: (1) three feet consisting of tetrasemic or double longs, namely, the double or great (greater) spondee (– –), the trochee semantus (– ⏑ –), and the orthius (⏑ – ⏑); (2) the pæon epibatus (⏑ – – –). (*b*) In a wider sense, a colon or series.—**Great generals.** See *general*.—**Great go, gray owl, gross, gun, habit, horned owl, hundred, intercession, Lent,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great Jack.** Same as *bombard*, 4.—**Great master†** [= D. *grootmeester*, grand master (of an order, etc.)], a chamberlain. *Davies.*

I was in commission with my Lord *Great Master* and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations. *Gardiner*, To Duke of Somerset (1547).

Great northern diver, northern falcons, northern shrike. See the nouns.—**Great oblation, octave, organ, sixth Sunday, week, white egret,** etc. See the nouns.—**Great schism.** (*a*) The division between the Latin and Greek churches, begun in the ninth century and culminating in A. D. 1054. See *Greek Church*, under *Greek*, *a.* (*b*) The forty years' division, A. D. 1378–1417, between different parties in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church, which adhered to different popes.—**Great sea.** (*a*) In the English Bible, the Mediterranean sea.

And the west border [of Judah] was to the *great sea*, and the coast thereof. Josh. xv. 12.

(*b*) The Black Sea.—**In great force.** See *force*[1].—**The great arcanum, awakening, Elector, Entrance.** See the nouns.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation*.—**The great death.** Same as *the black death* (which see, under *death*).—**The Great Forty Days.** (*a*) The forty days during which Christ remained on earth after his resurrection and before his ascension, appearing to his disciples from time to time, and instructing them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God (Acts i. 3). (*b*) The corresponding season of the church year, from Easter to Ascension.—**The Great Mogul.** See *Mogul*, and def. 7.—**To be great fun.** See *fun*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Great, Large, Big.* *Great* is a very general word, as may be seen by the definitions; it covers extent, number, and degree. *Large* expresses greatness in at least two dimensions, and is not so free in secondary uses; hence we speak of a *large* room, picture, or apple, but not of a *large* noise, trenble, or distance. *Big* is sometimes essentially the same as *great*, but it often suggests bulkiness, weight, clumsiness, or less of dignity than is implied in *great* or *large*: as, a *big* boy; a *big* ship.

Nobody can be *great*, and do *great* things, without giving up to death, so far as he regards his enjoyment of it, much that he would gladly enjoy.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 115.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.
Gray, Elegy.

Behemoth, *biggest* born of earth, upheaved
His vastness. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 471.

Big phrases and images are apt to be pressed into the service when *great* ones do not volunteer.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 34.

II. *n.* **1†.** The whole; the gross; the mass; wholesale: as, to work by the *great*.

To let out thy harvest, by *great*, or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee, with lag'ring it out,
By day will dispatch and put all out of doubt.
Tusser, Husbandry, August.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes by the *great*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

2†. A great part; the greater part; the sum and substance.

Of his sentence I wil yow seyn the *grete*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 35.

3. *pl.* The great go at Cambridge. See *go*, *n.*, 3.

Greats, so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or Smalls.
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

great†, *v.* [< ME. *greten, greeten*, < AS. *grétian*, become great (= MLG. *groten*, make great, = OHG. *grōzēn*, MHG. *grōzen*, grow great), < *gréat*, great: see *great*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; grow large; enlarge.

The erth it clang for drught and hete,
And sua bigan the derth to *grete*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 4699.

So that thai [oranges] forto *greet*
In magnitude, and brynge in pomes greet.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To become great with child; become pregnant.

The quene *greteth* with quyk bon
By the false god Ammon.
Alisaunder (ed. Skeat, E. E. T. S.), l. 464.

II. *trans.* To make great; aggrandize.

O base ambition! This false politick,
Plotting to *great* himself, our deaths doth seek.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

great-aunt (grāt'ânt), *n.* The sister of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *grandaunt*.

great-born† (grāt'bôrn), *a.* Nobly descended. *Drayton.*

greatcoat (grāt'kōt), *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat. [Eng.]

Tom . . . prattled away while he worked himself into his shoes and his *great-coat*, well warmed through; a Petersham coat with velvet collar, made tight after the abominable fashion of those days.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

greaten (grā'tn), *v.* [< ME. *gretnen*, intr., become great (pregnant).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become great or large; increase; dilate.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.
South, Sermons, X. 336.

Life *greatens* in these later years,
The century's aloe flowers to-day!
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2†. To become great with child; become pregnant.

And sone aftur that *gretnede* that greithli mayde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

II. *trans.* To make great; magnify; enlarge; increase.

The City was on fire, nobody knowing which way to turn themselves, while every thing concurred to *greaten* the fire. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 155.

Even the best things, and most worthy of our esteem, do not always employ and detain our thoughts, in proportion to their real value, unless they be set off and *greatened* by some outward circumstances.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

The grace of Christ in the spirit enlightens and enlivens the spirit, purifies and preserves the spirit, *greatens* and guides the spirit. *M. Henry*, Philip Henry, ix.

great-eyed (grāt'īd), *a.* Having large or prominent eyes, fitted for seeing in the dark: as, the *great-eyed* lemurs. *Coues.*

great-fruited (grāt'frö"ted), *a.* Bearing large fruit.

The European *great-fruited* varieties [of the gooseberry]. *Science*, XII. 209.

great-go (grāt'gō'), *n.* See *great go*, under *go*, *n.*

greathead (grāt'hed), *n.* The American goldeneye or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*, a duck. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844; *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island, U. S.]

great-hearted (grāt′här″ted), *a.* High-spirited; of noble courage; magnanimous: as, a *great-hearted* chieftain.

greatly (grāt′li), *adv.* [< ME. *gretly, greetli, gretliche* (= D. *grootelijks* = MLG. *grötliken* = MHG. *grözlīche, grözeliche, grözlīche*); < *great* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a great degree; to a large extent; largely; exceedingly.

Themperour was *gretly* glad & graunted his wille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1099.

And thei broughten the child aline, and thei weren coumfortid *greetli*. *Wyclif*, Acts xx. 12.

I will *greatly* multiply thy sorrow. Gen. iii. 16.

2. Grandly; nobly. [Rare.]

She has been so unfortunate as to lose a favourite daughter, that was just married *greatly* to a Lisbon merchant.
Walpole, Letters, II. 176.

He [Quarles] uses language sometimes as *greatly* as Shakespeare. *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 30.

3. In a great or high manner; with high spirit; magnanimously.

Tried all hors-d'œuvres, all liqueurs defined,
Judicious drank, and *greatly* daring dined.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 318.

greatness (grāt′nes), *n.* [< ME. *gretnesse*, < AS. (once) *greátnes*, < *greát*, great: see *great* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being great. (*a*) Largeness of size, dimensions, number, or quantity; unusual or remarkable magnitude, bulk, extent, or the like.

All the enuironning of the yearth about, ne halt but the reason of a pricke, at the regard of the *greatnesse* of the heauen. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

(*b*) Great degree, amount, estimation, importance, or the like: as, *greatness* of genius or devotion; the *greatness* of a service or an enterprise.

That he myghte knowe . . . what is the exceding *greatnes* of hys power to us ward which belene according to the working of hys mighty power. *Bible of* 1551, Eph. i.

My opinion, . . . bettered with his own learning (the *greatness* whereof I cannot enough commend), comes with him. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

It does not in reality enhance the *greatness* of a mental effort that it is made in the cause of humanity, but it enormously increases its weight and influence with mankind. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 141.

(*c*) Elevation of rank or station; power; dignity; distinction; eminence.

Some are born great, some achieve *greatness*, and some have *greatness* thrust upon them. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

All other *greatness* in subjects is only counterfeit; it will not endure the test of danger; the *greatness* of arms is only real. *Dryden*, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Essex . . . possessed indeed all the qualities which raise men to *greatness* rapidly. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*d*†) Self-esteem; arrogance.

It is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships. *Bacon.*

(*e*) Moral elevation; magnanimity; nobleness: as, *greatness* of mind.

I . . . enumerate the chiefest things, that . . . make up what we call magnanimity or *greatness* of mind, that not being a single star, but a constellation of elevated and radiant qualities. *Boyle*, Works, V. 550.

True *greatness*, if it be anywhere on earth, is in a private virtue, removed from the notion of pomp and vanity, confined to a contemplation of itself, and centering on itself. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, Ded.

Their grandeur appears in *greatness* of sentiment, flowing from minds worthy their condition.
Steele, Spectator, No. 290.

(*f*) Force; intensity: as, the *greatness* of sound, of heat, etc.

great-tailed (grāt′tāld), *a.* Having a large tail; specifically, in *entom.*, having a long boring ovipositor: as, the *great-tailed* wasp, *Sirex gigas*. See *Siricidæ*.

great-uncle (grāt′ung″kl), *n.* The brother of a grandfather or grandmother. In Great Britain generally *granduncle*.

greave[1], *n.* See *greeve*[1].

greave[2]† (grēv), *n.* [< ME. *greve*, bush, < AS. *græf* or *græfe* (nom. sing. not recorded), a bush; hardly connected with *gräf*, a grove, though Spenser seems to use *greave* in the 3d quotation as a var. of *grove*. Its early mod. use is poet. and variable.] **1.** A bush; a tree; a grove.

He loketh forth by hegge, by tre, by *greve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1144.

Growing [flowers] under hedges and thicke *greves*.
Flower and Leaf, l. 365.

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He, her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 43.

"Then is it best" (said he) "that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy."
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 42.

2. A bough; a branch.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees
In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Pressing each plant, and loading every *greave*.
Drayton, Birth of Moses, iv.

greave[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *greve, greyve, greave*, a ditch, trench, < AS. (ONorth.) *grāfe*, a pit, cave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit, hole, also a grave: see *grave*[2].] A ditch or trench.

To a cheefe foreste they chesene theire wayes,
And feiede them so feynte, they falle in the *greves*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1874.

greave[4] (grēv), *v. t.* See *grave*[4].

greaves[1] (grēvz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *greves, grayvez*, < OF. *greves* (= Sp. *grebas* = Pg. *grevas*, greaves), pl. of *greve*, the shank or shin; origin unknown.] **1.** Armor, made of metal, and lined with some soft substance, worn to protect the front of the leg below the knee. In ancient Greek examples the greaves were of thin metal fitted to the shape of the legs, which they inclosed almost completely, and were held in place by the elasticity of the metal clasping the leg. In medieval armor the greaves were often an additional defense, as of cuir-bouilli or of forged steel, worn over the chausse of mail or gamboised work. See *bainberg* and *jambe*, and first cut under *armor*, fig. 2. Rarely used in the singular.

The crested helm,
The plated *greave* and corselet hung unbrac'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

He cas'd his limbs in brass; and first around
His manly legs with silver buckles bound
The clasping *greaves*. *Pope*, Iliad, xvi.

All his *greaves* and cuisses dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Boots; buskins. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

greaves[2], *n. pl.* See *graves*[1].

grebe (grēb), *n.* [< F. *grèbe*, formerly *grebe, griaibe* (> G. dial. *grebe*), a grebe, so named, it seems, with reference to the crested species, < Bret. *krib* = Corn. and W. *crib*, a comb; cf. Bret. *kribon* = Corn. *criban* = W. *cribyn*, a crest, a tuft of feathers on a bird's head; W. *cribell*, a cock's comb.] A bird of the family *Podicipedidæ* (which see for technical characters): a diving bird, related to the loons or divers, but pinnatiped or lobe-footed, with a rudimentary tail, naked lores, and, in most species, a crest on the head. There are upward of 20 species, of several genera, distributed all over the world. They inhabit chiefly fresh waters, and are most expert divers and swimmers, but move on land very awkwardly, owing to the backward position of the legs. Because of the apparent absence of a tail, and the singular ruffs or crests, the aspect of these birds is peculiar. They nest in ponds, lakes, and rivers, generally building among reeds or rushes, and lay several, usually 6 or 8, elliptical whole-colored eggs. One of the best-known species is the common dabchick of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*. The grebe known in America as the dabchick is *Podilymbus podiceps*. The largest is the spear-billed or western grebe, *Æchmophorus occidentalis*, peculiar to western North America. (See cut under *Æchmophorus*.) The great grebe is a conspicuously crested species of the old world, *Podiceps cristatus*. The European red-necked grebe is *P. griseigena*, a variety of which, *P. holboelli*, also inhabits North America. The Slavonian or horned grebe, *P. cornutus*, is common in most parts of the northern hemisphere; the eared grebe, *P. auritus* or *nigricollis*, is closely related to it. Some of the grebes reach 2 feet in length, but most of them are much smaller. The plumage of the breast is of a beautiful silvery luster and satiny texture, and is much used to ornament ladies' hats, for muffs, etc. Grebes have many local popular names, as *arse-foot, dabchick, didapper, dipper, dopper, helldiver*, and *waterwitch*.

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps cornutus*).

grebe-cloth (grēb′klôth), *n.* A cotton cloth having a hairy or downy surface on one side. Compare *Canton flannel* (under *flannel*) and *swanskin*.

greccot†, *n.* See *grego*.

grece[1]†, *n.* See *grease*.

grece[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

Grece[3]†, *n.* [ME., a rare use of *Grece, Greece*, the name of the country. See *Greek*.] The Greek language; Greek.

The table . . . on the which the title was writen in Ebreu, *Grece* and Latin. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Grecian (grē′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *Grecien*, < L. *Græcia* (ME. *Grece*, E. *Greece*), < *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

The royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by *Grecian* kings.
Milton, P. L., iv. 212.

A Gothic ruin, and a *Grecian* house.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

Grecian bend, fire, netting, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Greece; a Greek.

Was this fair face the cause, quoth she,
Why the *Grecians* sacked Troy?
Shak., All's Well, i. 3 (song).

2. In the New Testament, a Hellenizing Jew. [The word occurs in Acts vi. 1, ix. 29, and xi. 20, in the authorized version, translating Ἑλληνιστής, a Hellenizer. In the revised version the word is rendered "Grecian Jews" in the first two places and "Greeks" in the last.]

There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Acts vi. 1.

3. One versed in or studying the Greek language.

The qualities I require [in a tutor] are that he be a perfect *Grecian*, and if more than vulgarly mathematical, so much the more accomplish'd for my designe.
Evelyn, To Dr. Christopher Wren.

The great silent crowd of thorough-bred *Grecians*, always known to be around him, the English writer cannot ignore. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 208.

4. One of the senior boys of Christ's Hospital. *E. D.*—**5.** A gay, roystering fellow. [Colloq. or slang.]

A well-bouted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.
Graves.

Grecianize (grē′shan-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecianized*, ppr. *Grecianizing*. [< *Grecian* + *-ize*.] Same as *Grecize*.

Grecise, *v.* See *Grecize*.

Grecism (grē′sizm), *n.* [< F. *Grécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Grecismo*; < ML. *Græcismus*, < L. *Græcus*, Greek: see *Greek*. Cf. *Greeize*.] An idiom of the Greek language. Also *Græcism*, and rarely *Greekism*.

Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would not make use of tempore, but sydere, in his first verse; and everywhere else abounds with metaphors, *Grecisms*, and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greater pomp, and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

The Jewish historian Graetz . . . discovers in it [the Song of Songs] not only *Græcisms*, but distinct imitations of the idyls of Theocritus. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIX. 161.

Grecize (grē′sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Grecized*, ppr. *Grecizing*. [< F. *Gréciser* = Sp. *grecizar* = It. *græcizzare*, < L. *Græcizare, Græcissare*, < Gr. Γραικίζειν, speak Greek, < Γραικός, Greek: see *Greek*.] **I.** *intrans.* To adopt the Greek language, customs, or ideas; imitate the Greeks.

The *Græcizing* conception of Minerva as the goddess of war. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 437.

This fact is partially intimated in the caution that some of the representative Greek theologians "Latinize"; a statement which requires, as its counterpart, that equally representative Latin theologians *Grecize*.
Andover Rev., March, 1885, p. 287.

II. *trans.* **1.** To render Greek; impart Greek characteristics to.—**2.** To translate into Greek: as, Melanchthon (black earth) is the *Grecized* name of Philip Schwarzerd.

Also *Grecise, Græcize, Græcise*.

Greco-Bactrian (grē″kō-bak′tri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to a kingdom ruled by a Greek dynasty in Bactria, central Asia, in the third and second centuries B. C. It was an offshoot from the Seleucid kingdom of Syria. Also spelled *Græco-Bactrian*.

This empire was overrun by invaders from Central Asia after the destruction of the *Græco-Bactrian* power in those regions. *The Academy*, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 38.

Greco-Roman (grē″kō-rō′man), *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greece and Rome, as the Latin civilization after it had become modified by contact with the higher civilization of Greece, and specifically the art cultivated under Roman domination, almost exclusively by Greek artists. Greco-Roman art can be traced back as far as the fifth century B. C., but did not acquire extensive development before the Roman spoliations of Greece began in the second century. Greek sculpture at Rome retains the general characteristics of the later Hellenistic work (see *Pasitelean*); and Roman sculpture became most nearly a national school in its portraits and historical reliefs under the empire. Greco-Roman art is most original in its decoration, which assumes an exuberance and fantastic variety foreign to the pure Greek tradition of moderation and sobriety, while retaining much of the Greek elegance. See *Pompeiian*. Also spelled *Græco-Roman*.

The *Græco-Roman* literature of the second century.
The Academy, Feb. 18, 1888, p. 131.

Greco-Roman wrestling. See *wrestling*.

Greco-Turkish (grē″kō-tėr′kish), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to both the Greeks and the Turks.

II. *n.* The Turkish language as written by Greeks in Turkey, with the letters of the Greek alphabet.

Also spelled *Græco-Turkish*.

grecque (grek), *n.* [F., fret, fretwork, fem. of *Grec*, Greek: see *Greek*.] 1. A vessel having a perforated bottom, fitted into a coffee-pot and holding the coffee; also, a coffee-pot furnished with this contrivance. Through it the hot water is poured, carrying with it the aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. In *arch.* and *decoration*, a Greek fret. See *à-la-grecque*.

A handsome earthen tube painted with quaint *grecques* and figures of animals. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxv.

gredalin (gred'a-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin*.

grede[1]†, *n.* See *greed*[1].

grede[2]†, *v. i.* See *greed*[2].

gredget, *v. t.* [ME. *greggen, gregen*, < OF. *gregen, gregier*, < ML. as if **graviare*, equiv. to L. *gravare*, load, burden, oppress, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *aggredge*.] To make heavy; increase.

The hoond of the Lord is *greggid* vpon the Azothis. *Wyclif*, 1 Kl. [1 Sam.] v. 6 (Oxf.).

With a foolhardy man go thou not in the waie, lest per auenture he *gregge* his cueles in thee. *Wyclif*, Ecclus. viii. 8.

grediret, grediront, gredirnet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *gridiron*.

gree[1]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree*, degree, rank, prize for preëminence; also in lit. sense, a step, in this sense with pl. *grees, grese, greece*, steps, in turn used as a sing. (and in early mod. E. spelled variously *greese, greece, griece, gricse, grisce*, etc.: see *greese*[2], *greece*[2]); < OF. *gre, grei, grey, gres, gras* = Pr. *grat, gra* = Pg. *grão* = Sp. It. *grado*, < L. *gradus*, a step, pace, degree, etc.: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *degree*.] 1. A step; a stair.

Thre *grece* or IIII is up therto to goo. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

A-boneune the *grece* as thou shalt gone,
Stondeth a chapelle hym self a-lone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

2. A step or degree in a series; a degree in order or rank; degree; order of precedence or merit.

Ther nys no thing in *gree* superlatif,
As seith Senec, above an humble wyf.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 131.

Therfore the fenere agu is the posityne degree; and in the superlatyne degree, comparatif *gree* and superlatif *gree*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

To take the *grees* and hyght of euery starre. *Lydgate*.

Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *'gree*
To wrong a stranger with discourtesy.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

gree[2]† (grē), *n.* [< ME. *gree, gre*, < OF. *gre, grei, grae, gret, gred*, m. (also *gree*, f.), F. *gré* = Pr. *grat* = It. *grato*, pleasure, desire, will, < L. *gratum*, neut. of *gratus*, pleasing: see *grate*[3], *grateful, grace*, and cf. *agree, adv., bongre, malgre, maugre*.] 1. Pleasure; satisfaction: especially in the phrases *to take, receive*, or *accept in gree* (that is, to take, receive, or accept kindly or with favor).

Princes, *resseyeth* this Compleynt *in gre*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 73.

Off aduersite *en gree take* the porte.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3819.

Receive, most Noble Lord, *in* gentle *gree*,
The unripe fruit of an unready wit.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Earle of Oxenford.

Yet *take in gree* whatever do befall.
Drayton, Eclogues, v. 1.

2. Favor; partiality.

History . . . (after the partial *gree* of the late authors) has been to all good purposes silent of him.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 6.

3. The prize; the honor of the day: as, to bear or win the *gree*.

Duk Theseus leet crye,
To stynten alle rancour and envye,
The *gree* as wel of o syde as of other.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1875.

When thai hade wasted the won & wonen the *gre*,
All the tresour thay toke & turnyt to ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4780.

Sir John the Graham did bear the *gree*.
Gallant Grahams (Child's Ballads, VII. 139).

4. In *law*, satisfaction for an offense committed or an injury done.

They shall be put in the stocks in the town where they be taken, for three days, without bail or mainprise, till they will make *gree*, and from thence they shall be sent to gaol. *Laws of Hen. IV.*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 64.

Now, good sir abbot, be my friend,
For thy courtesy,
And hold my lands in thy handa
Till I have made the *gree*. *Old ballad*.

To bear the gree. See def. 3.

gree[2] (grē), *v.* [< ME. *green*, < OF. *greer, greier, graier, graer*, please, be pleased with, approve, agree, consent, < *gre*, pleasure: see *gree*[2], *n.* Cf. *agree, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To agree; consent.

Quod he, "madame, *I gre* me wele
In your presence to travell day by day."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1141.

To trie the matter thus they *greed* both.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, v. 32.

2. To live in amity. [Scotch.]

Like twa sisters ye will sort and *gree*.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 112.

II. *trans.* To reconcile (parties at variance). [Scotch.]

They're fallen out among themselves,
Shame fa' the first that *grees* them.
Jacobite Relics, I. 146.

greece[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease*.

greece[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

greed[1] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. *grede* (found only in second sense), < AS. *grād* (found only in adverbial dat. pl. *grādum*, with greediness) = Icel. *grāðr*, hunger, greed, = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger. Cf. Russ. *golodu*, hunger, Skt. *gridhnu*, etc., greedy, < √ *gardh*, be greedy. The adj. has a wider use: see *greedy*.] 1. An excessively eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; avaricious desire; especially, coarse and brutal avarice.

The women, whom God intended to be Christian wives and mothers, the slaves of the rich man's *greed* by day.
Kingsley.

The daily hap
Of purblind *greed* that dog-like still drops bone,
Grasps shadow, and then howls the case is hard!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 219.

2†. A greedy person.

The riche chynchy *grede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6002.

=**Syn.** 1. *Greediness, Greed;* eagerness, avidity. *Greediness* is used either literally or figuratively, as *greediness* for food, *greediness* for favors, applause, knowledge; *greed* has now lost its literal sense, and is rarely used except for avarice and in such phrases as *greed* of gain, *greed* of wealth, *greed* of gold.

Who . . . have given themselves over . . . to work all uncleanness with *greediness*. Eph. iv. 19.

If *greed* of power and gold have led thee on,
Not lightly shall this untold wealth be won.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 329.

greed[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *greeden, greden, graden* (pret. *gradde*), < AS. *grādan*, cry out (as a cock, goose, man, etc.); a different word from *grātan*, E. *greet*[2], weep: see *greet*[2].] To cry; cry out; call.

That maide for the drede
Bigan to crie and to *grede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

For that skille "ocy, ocy," I *grede*.
Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 135.

greed[3] (grēd), *n.* [< ME. **grede* (not found), < AS. *grāde*, grass (L. *gramen*), glossed also *ulva*, sedge; > *grāede, grēdde*, grassy.] 1. A pondweed (*Potamogeton* in several species): usually in plural. [Local, Eng.]—2. *pl.* Straw used to make manure in a farm-yard. [Prov. Eng.]

greedily (grē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *gredely, grediliche*, < AS. *grādiglīce* (= D. *gretiglijk* = Icel. *grāðhuliga*), < *grādig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] In a greedy manner; with reference to food, voraciously; ravenously; with a coarse exhibition of appetite: as, to eat or swallow *greedily*.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the error of Balaam for reward. Jude 11.

If the air were perfectly dry, evaporation would be extremely rapid, and the vapour *greedily* licked up.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 68.

greediness (grē'di-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gredinesse, gredignesse*, < AS. *grādignes*, greediness, < *grādig*, greedy: see *greedy*.] The quality of being greedy, especially with reference to the gratification of the animal appetites; hence, specifically, ravenousness; voracity.

Fox in stealth, wolf in *greediness*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Sir J. Denham.

=**Syn.** Gluttony, rapacity, eagerness, avidity. See *greed*.

greedy (grē'di), *a.* [< ME. *gredy, gredi, grediz*, < AS. *grādig* = OS. *grādag, grādog* = D. *gretig* (for **gredig*), contr. *graag* = OHG. *grātag, grātac* = Icel. *grāðhugr* = Dan. *graadig* = Goth. *grēdags*, greedy; from a noun preserved only in AS. *grād*, E. *greed*[1] = Icel. *grāðr* = Goth. *grēdus*, hunger, greed: see *greed*[1].] 1. Having an inordinate desire for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry.

Like as a lion that is *greedy* of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places. Ps. xvii. 12.

They are *greedy* dogs which can never have enough.
Isa. lvi. 11.

2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain; of a covetous or avaricious disposition; impatiently desirous: as, *greedy* of gain.

The se that *gredy* is to flowen.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1758.

Not given to wine, no striker, not *greedy* of filthy lucre. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many *greedy* looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes
Upon his visage. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

Hee is *greedy* of great acquaintance and many, and thinkes it no small aduancement to rise to bee knowne.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Forward Bold Man.

The *greedy* sight might there devour the gold
Of glittering arms, too dazzling to behold.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 450.

=**Syn.** Insatiate, insatiable, rapacious, gluttonous.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts (grē'di-gut, -guts), *n.* A greedy person; a glutton; a belly-god. [Vulgar.]

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

gree-gree, *n.* See *gri-gri*[2].

Greek (grēk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Greek, Grek*, pl. *Grekes, Greekes*, < AS. *Grēcas, Grēaeas*, sometimes *Crēcas*, pl. (the nom. sing. *Grēc, Crēc* being scarcely used), = D. *Griek* = MLG. *Greke* = OHG. *Chrēh, Chrēah, Kriah, Chriech*, also *Kriecha*, MHG. *Krieche*, G. *Grieche* = Dan. *Græk-er* = Sw. *Grek* = Goth. *Krēks*, n. (cf. ME. *Grew, Greu*, < OF. *Greu, Griu* (see *Grew*[3]); F. *Grec*, m., *Greeque*, f., = Sp. *Griego, Greco* = Pg. *Grego* = It. *Greco*), < L. *Græcus*, n. and a., < Gr. Γραικός, pl. Γραικοί, a Greek, an old name, which gave way, among the Greeks themselves, to the name Ἕλληνες, Hellenes, but remained as their designation in Latin. The origin of the name is unknown. From the same ult. source, besides *Grecian, Grecism*, etc., and the ME. *Grew* and *Gregeis, Gregois*, Greek, come also *grego, greece, greys, galligaskins, gaskins*.] **I.** *n.* 1. (*a*) A member of the ancient Greek race, one of the chief factors in the history of civilization, inhabiting the territory of Greece, comprising part of the southeastern peninsula of Europe and the adjoining islands, and also extensive regions on the coasts of Asia Minor, Sicily, southern Italy (Magna Græcia), etc. As a result of the conquests of Alexander the Great, many parts of western Asia, Egypt, etc., became partly Hellenized. The true Greeks, or Hellenes, consisted only of the Dorians, Æolians, Ionians, and Achæans; but the name *Greeks*, in its widest sense, includes many peoples of different stock, as the Macedonians, Epirotes, Acarnanians, etc. (*b*) A member of the modern Greek race, which has descended, with more or less foreign admixture, from the ancient race; especially, a subject of the modern kingdom of Greece.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece or by persons of the Greek race. Greek is a branch of the Indo-European family of languages, being thus ultimately akin to English. Ancient Greek comprised a large number of dialects spoken in Greece proper, and on the coasts of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, as well as in the numerous colonies of Greeks along the coast of the Mediterranean and Black seas, from Syria and Egypt to Italy, Sicily, and Spain. Of these dialects, four are usually distinguished as having received literary cultivation, namely, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and Attic. The Old Ionic appears in the Homeric poems (hence also called *Epic*); the New Ionic in the histories of Herodotus. The Doric includes a number of different dialects ususlly characterized as "rough" or "broad," as contrasted with Attic or Ionic, namely, Dorian, Laconian, Corinthian, Megarian, Delphian, Rhodian, Cretan, Cyrenian, Syracusan, etc., literary remains being scant (Theocritus, etc.). Æolic includes Lesbian, Bœotian, Thessalian, etc., also with scant literary remains (Pindar, Alcæus, Sappho, etc.). Doric and Æolic are made to include many other dialects loosely classified under these names. The Attic, the dialect of Athens, became the standard literary tongue of Greece, and contains nearly the whole of Greek literature. In its later form, as the common dialect, it became the general language of the Greek peoples. As the common speech at Alexandria and in Palestine, it was the language in which the Old Testament became current (the Septuagint), and in which the New Testament was written. It continued, with slight changes, to be the literary language of the Greek world until the fall of the Eastern Empire; and the popular spoken form, with profound internal changes, has continued to the present day, being now the standard language of the new kingdom of Greece, and showing a strong tendency, under the fostering care of patriotic scholars and teachers, to resume the external forms of the ancient Greek. (See *Romaic*.) The Greek language is embodied in a literature of extraordinary variety, extent, and permanent interest, comprising works which take the first rank in nearly all the forms of literary art, and have been the accepted models of Roman and modern literature. The language is highly synthetic, having an unlimited facility of derivation and composition; and by reason of this characteristic, and of its richness in idiomatic particles and condensed forms of expression, it lends itself to all the forms of literary art. Its vocabulary is extremely copious, and has been drawn upon freely by the Latin and by modern tongues, being now, with the Latin, the accepted storehouse from which the new terms

needed by modern science are generally derived. Together with Latin, the Greek language has long formed the accepted basis of a scholarly education. Modern interest in its study dates from the fifteenth century, when the Turkish inroads upon the Byzantine empire, and particularly the conquest of Constaotinople in 1453, caused the permanent settlement of many Greek scholars in Italy, and hence influenced profoundly the development of the Renaissance. (See *Renaissance.*) Greek is divided chronologically, in the etymologies of this work, into *Greek* proper (Gr.), ancient or classical Greek to about the year A. D. 200; *late Greek* (LGr.), from that time till about A. D. 600; *middle Greek* (MGr.), till about A. D. 1500; and *modern* or *new Greek* (NGr.), since that date; these periods corresponding to similar periods of Latin. (See *Latin.*) Middle and New Greek are also called *Romaic.* Greek is usually printed in type imitated from the forms of letters used in the later manuscripts. The most ancient manuscripts and the inscriptions exhibit only the capital or uncial forms, without accents and without separation of words. The small letters are comparatively modern. Since it is the only language printed in this dictionary in other than Roman letters, the Greek alphabet, with the Roman equivalents, is here given:

Form.	Equivalent.	Name.	Form.	Equivalent.	Name.
Α α	a	Alpha	Ν ν	n	Nu
Β β	b	Beta	Ξ ξ	x	Xi
Γ γ	g	Gamma	Ο ο	o (short)	Omicron
Δ δ	d	Delta	Π π	p	Pi
Ε ε	e (short)	Epsilon	Ρ ρ	r	Rho
Ζ ζ	z	Zeta	Σ σ, ς	s	Sigma
Η η	e (long)	Eta	Τ τ	t	Tau
Θ θ, ϑ	th	Theta	Υ υ	u	Upsilon
Ι ι	i	Ieta	Φ φ	ph	Phi
Κ κ	k *or hard* c	Kappa	Χ χ	ch	Chi
Λ λ	l	Lambda	Ψ ψ	ps	Psi
Μ μ	m	Mu	Ω ω	o (long)	Omega.

Often abbreviated *Gr.*

And at the seyd Corfena they speke all *Greke* and be Grekes in Dede. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 17.

While the Latin trains us to be good grammarians, the *Greek* elevates us to the highest dignity of manhood, by making us acute and powerful thinkers.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., iv.

3. Any language of which one is ignorant; unmeaning words; unintelligible jargon: in allusion to the proverbial remoteness of Greek from ordinary knowledge, and usually with special allusion to the unfamiliar characters in which it is printed. [Colloq.]

She was speaking French, which, of course, was *Greek* to the bebby. *The Century,* XXXII. 554.

4. A cunning knave; a rogue; an adventurer. [Allusive, or mere slang.]

I prithee, foolish *Greek,* depart from me;
There's money for thee; if you tarry longer,
I shall give worse payment. *Shak.,* T. N., iv. 1.

He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular *Greek.* *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xxxvi.

5. In *entom.,* the English equivalent of *Achivus,* a name given by Linnæus to certain long-winged butterflies of his group *Equites,* most of which are now included in the genus *Papilio.* They were distinguished from the *Trojans* by not having crimson spots on the wings and breast. See *Trojan.*—**As merry as a Greek.** See *merry Greek.*—**Merry Greek,** a jovial fellow; a jolly, jesting person: in allusion to the light, careless temper ascribed to the Greeks, and usually with reference to the proverb "as merry as a Greek," which was confused with a similar proverb, "as merry as a grig," of different origin. See *grig*1.

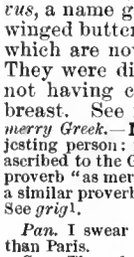
Pan. I swear to you, I think Helen loves him better than Paris.
Cres. Then she's a *merry Greek* indeed.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that sent you,
Ilium shall burn. *Fletcher,* Tamer Tamed, ii. 2.

Averlan [F.], a good fellow, a mad companion, a *merie Greek,* sound drunkard. *Cotgrave.*

A true Trojan, and a mad *merry* grig, though no *Greek.* *Barn. Jour.* (1820), i. 54. (*Nares.*)

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic.—**Greek art,** the art developed in ancient Greek lands, and of which the artists of Athens were the highest exponents. It was early modified by the imitation of foreign models, chiefly Oriental and Egyptian, and reached its highest perfection in the fifth century B. C. Among its salient qualities are originality, vigor, truth, wise moderation, and self-restraint, together with the ever-present love of beauty and hatred of excess, the delicacy of perception and cult of pure intelligence, characteristic of the Greek race, from which, however, a keen appreciation of the practical is never absent. The progress of Greek art can most consecutively be followed in the minor art of vase-painting. The most ancient Greek pottery, that of Hissarlik (Troy), presents no obvious Greek character. The related ware of the island of Thera, which can safely be dated as earlier than 1500 B. C., shows in its decoration the awakening of the Greek spirit, which becomes more and more accentuated, and at the same time shows the effects of foreign intercourse, in the oldest vases of other Ægean islands, of Mycenæ, Corinth, and Attica. Vase-painting was finally abandoned about 200 B. C. A few figures, from vases that can be closely dated, are given to indicate the general course and tendency of Greek art. Other illustrations, referring to all departments of this art, will be found throughout this work. See *Æginetan (sculptures), archaic, Erechtheum, figurine (Tanagra), Hellenic, marbles (Elgin* and *Pergamene), Phidian, vases (Greek),* etc. *(a) Greek painting,* from the fame in antiquity of such artists as Polygnotus, Zeuxis, Apelles, Parrhasius, cannot have been behind its fellow-arts; but all the originals have perished, and the materials for study include little more than the pale reflections afforded by Pompeiian and other Roman wall-paintings, by some frescoed tombs in Italy, Greece, and the Crimea, and by one or two painted sarcophagi of Etruria and of Asia Minor. *(b) Greek sculpture* developed comparatively late, but by the beginning of the fifth century B. C. it had gained a position on a par with that of architecture. The earliest Greek sculpture was in wood (see *xoanon*); all examples of it have perished. Later, this was imitated in stone (of which an Artemis of the seventh century B. C., found at Delos, is a good specimen) and in bronze, the first use of the latter material being ascribed to the artists of Chios and Samos. In the latter half of the sixth century were produced the beautiful painted archaic statues which, until they were unearthed during the last decade, remained buried on the Athenian Acropolis from the time of their entombment during the improvements which followed the Persian wars. (See *archaic.*) The Æginetan marbles (see *Æginetan*) of the beginning of the fifth century mark the last period of the archaic. The remainder of the fifth century was the period of Phidias (see *ethos,* 2) and the artists grouped about his name, as Myron and Polycletus. In the following century majesty and the lofty ideal gave place to a more individual and intimate quality (pathos) and to grace, of which Praxiteles was the most prominent exponent, with Scopas and others hardly less famous. The abundant and charming Greek terra-cottas throw a side light on Greek sculpture akin to that supplied by painted vases for the study of Greek painting. *(c)* The *architecture* of the Greeks was developed from a primitive framed inclosure in wood or rough stones, with a sloped roof to shed the rain. As fully developed it implies the presence of columns, both as supports and for ornament, in a system of lintel construction (see *entablature*), or vertical resistance to superimposed weight. The arch was known to the Greeks, but was practically never employed by them where it could be seen. The most typical production of Greek architecture is the peripteres, or temple of which the cella is entirely inclosed by ranges of columns supporting a low gabled roof. The normal plan of such buildings is rectangular, the length being slightly more than twice the breadth; but the exigencies of special use or of the nature of the site often led to wide deviations from the type, as in the Erechtheum at Athens; and circular buildings of various kinds were not uncommon. The idea of the column was probably imported from Egypt (Doric) and from Assyria (Ionic), as were many motives of decoration, as the fret, and the anthemion, which was derived in direct line, though transformed, from the lotus-blossom. (For the Greek orders, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, see these words.) Greek architecture found its highest expression in stone, particularly in marble. The structures in wood have, of course, perished, and must be studied from allusions in literature and inscriptions, from certain details of stone buildings, and such remains as the terra-cotta copings of some Athenian tombs, of which the edicules in wood have disappeared, and in vase-paintings. Baked bricks are rare or not found in truly Greek work, unless possibly in prehistoric times. Much use, however, was made of unburned brick, even at a comparatively late date, and considerable remains of such work have been found at Olympia, at Eleusis, and elsewhere. The marble buildings of the period of perfection, simple and imposing in their general composition, were enriched with statuary and sculptured ornament and brilliantly colored (see *polychromy in architecture,* under *polychromy*) to bring out all their details with full effect in the clear air of the Mediterranean. Until Macedonian preponderance had vitiated the ideals of independent Greece, all this magnificence of art was reserved for the glory of the gods and the public buildings of the state. Luxury in private life was not approved, private houses being small and plain. See *masonry (Greek).*—**Greek Church,** the church of the countries formerly comprised in the Greek, Greco-Roman, or Eastern (Roman) Empire, and of countries evangelized from it, as Russia; the church, or group of local and national Oriental churches, in communion or doctrinal agreement with the Greek patriarchal see of Constantinople. It is also called the *Eastern Church,* in distinction from the *Western,* the *Latin,* or *Roman Catholic Church.* The full official title of the Greek Church is the *Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church.* (See *Catholic, a.,* 3 *(c).*) The epithet *Orthodox* is that most frequently used for the Greek or Eastern Church. The estrangement between the Greek and Latin churches, culminating finally in the Great Schism, stands historically in close connection with the division of the Roman Empire into an Eastern and a Western Empire, with the growing power of the see of the new Roman capital, Constantinople or New Rome, the increasing rivalry between the see of Old Rome and that of New Rome, the insertion by the Latin Church of the *filioque* (see *Filioque*) in the Nicene Creed, the question of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the Bulgarians, and of the papal supremacy. Eastern Illyricum, including Greece, with the chief see at Thessalonica, which had belonged to the Roman patriarchate, remained with the Eastern Church. Before the ninth century there had been temporary suspensions of communion between the Roman Church and the East. The Great Schism began, however, in the latter part of the ninth century, the principal doctrinal difficulty relating to the *Filioque.* The immediate occasion of suspension of communion was the intrusion by the emperor Michael III., in A. D. 857, of the learned Photius into the see of Constantinople instead of Ignatius, at that time patriarch. The Roman see asserted jurisdiction in the matter as possessing supreme power, and mutual charges of false doctrine and excommunications followed; but Photius was finally acknowledged at Rome as patriarch. The final division was that between Pope Leo IX. and the patriarch Michael Cerularius, in A. D. 1054, since which time Roman Catholics regard the Greeks or Easterns as cut off from the Catholic Church; the Greeks, on the other hand, claim that they have remained faithful to the catholic creed and ancient usages. The Greek Church is the dominant form of Christianity in the kingdom of Greece, the archipelago with the opposite coast and Cyprus, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in part of Austria and Hungary, throughout the Russian empire, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. In most of these countries the church authorities are independent of the patriarch at Constantinople. It acknowledges the first seven ecumenical councils. The doctrine of the Greek and that of the Western Church with regard to the Trinity, apart from the question of the *filioque* and double procession, and that with regard to the person of Christ, are the same. Baptism is regularly conferred on infants with trine immersion. Confirmation follows immediately upon baptism. Communion is given in both kinds, and to infants as well as adults. The offices of bishop, priest, and deacon are regarded as the three "necessary degrees" of orders. The highest officers of the church are the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, and Jernsalem, and the Russian Holy Governing Synod. The same honor is paid to relics as in the Roman Catholic Church. The ordinary secular clergy can marry before ordination, but their wives must have been previously single, and they cannot remarry. Only the monastic clergy are advanced to the episcopate and other offices. The liturgical language is not absolutely fixed: in Greek-speaking communities it is Greek; in Slavonic communities, not Russian, but the ancient language known as Ecclesiastical Slavonic or Old Bulgarian.—**Greek cross.** See *cross*1.—**Greek embroidery,** fancy work executed by sewing upon a background pieces of colored cloth, silk, etc., and embroidering the edges of these and the background between them with chain-stitch and other ornamental stitches.—**Greek fire.** See *fire.*—**Greek key-pattern,** a meander.—**Greek lyre.** See *lyre.*—**Greek modes.** See *mode.*—**Greek partridge.** See *partridge.*—**Greek point-lace.** See *lace.*—**Greek sculpture.** See *Greek art (b).*—**On or at the Greek calends.** See *calends.*

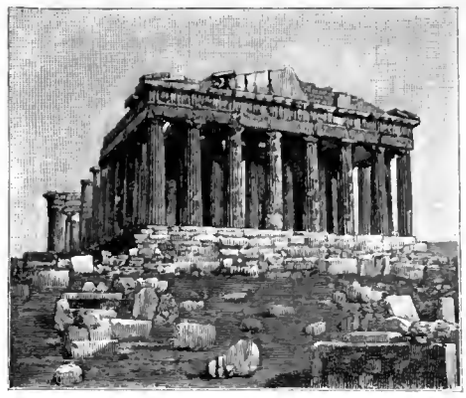


From vase of Mycenæ, about 1200 B. C.

1, Archaic Athena, from a red-figured cup by Euphronios; about 480 B. C. 2, from a vase of about 330 B. C.

Bride and Bridegroom, from an Attic vase of about 430 B. C.

Greek Sculpture.—Hermes and the infant Bacchus, by Praxiteles. Found at Olympia, 1877.



Greek Architecture.—The Parthenon at Athens, from the northwest.

Greek† (grēk), *v. i.* [< *Greek*, *a.*] To imitate the Greeks: with an indefinite *it*.

Those were prouerbially said to *Greeke it* that quaft in that fashion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

Greekess (grē'kes), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ess.*] A female Greek. [Rare.]

Greekish (grē'kish), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *Grekish*, *Grekysh*; < ME. *Grekissch*, *Grickisch*, *Grekisc*, < AS. *Grēcisc*, *Grēccisc*, *Crēcisc* (= D. *Grieksch* = MLG. *Grekesch* = OHG. *Crēhhisc*, MHG. *Kriechisch*, G. *Griechisch* = Sw. *Grekisk* = Dan. *Græsk*), < *Grēc*, Greek, + *-isc*, E. -ish[1].]

1†. Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

In ower way home wardys, ij myle from Jherusalem, we com vnto a cloyster of *Grekkys* monkes, whose chyrche ys of the holy crosse.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 51.

Venerable Nestor . . . knit all the *Greekish* ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Of a Greek character or quality; somewhat Greek.

A strange and *grekysh* kind of writing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

Greekism (grē'kizm), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ism.*] Same as *Grecism*. [Rare.]

Greekize (grē'kīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Greekized*, ppr. *Greekizing*. [< *Greek* + *-ize.*] Same as *Grecize*. [Rare.]

The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek, . . . [and,] imbued with Attic literature, *Greekized* the French idiom by their compounds, their novel terms, and their sonorous periphrases.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 153.

Greekling (grēk'ling), *n.* [< *Greek* + *-ling*[1].] A little or insignificant Greek or Greeian.

Which of the *Greeklings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

"Ake" also is restored and "ache" turned over to the *Greeklings*. *F. A. March*, Spelling Reform, p. 25.

green[1] (grēn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *grene*, < AS. *grēne*, ONorth. *groene*, earliest form *groeni* = OS. *grōni* = OFries. *grēne* = D. *groen* = MLG. *grōne*, LG. *grön* = OHG. *gruoni*, MHG. *grüene*, G. *grün*, dial. *grun* = Icel. *grænn* (for **groenn*) = Sw. Dan. *grön*, green; with formative *-ni*, < AS. *grōwan*, E. *grow*, etc.: see *grow*. To the same root belong prob. *grass* and perhaps *gorse*. The words *yellow* and *gold*, which are sometimes said to be ult. akin to *green*, belong to a different root.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the color of ordinary foliage, or of unripe vegetation generally; verdant. See II., I.

Grene as the gres & *grener* hit semed,
Then *grene* aumayl on golde lowande brygter.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 235.

Thei seye that it [an oak-tree] hathe ben there sithe the beginnynge of the World, and was sumtyme *grene*, and bare leves. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 68.

Only one true *green* colouring matter occurs in nature, viz., chlorophyll, the substance to which the *green* colour of leaves is owing. . . . Another *green* colouring matter, derived from different species of Rhamnus, has been described under the name of Chinese Green.
Ure, Dict., I. 897.

The *green*-coloured manganates show a continuous absorption at the two ends of the spectrum, transmitting in concentrated solutions almost exclusively the *green* part of the spectrum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 377.

Hence—2. Unripe; immature; not fully developed or perfected in growth or condition: as applied to meat, fresh; to wood, not dried or seasoned; to bricks and pottery, not fired, etc.

And many flowte and liltyng horne,
And pipes made of *grene* corne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1224.

The spring is near, when *green* geese are a-breeding.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It strengthens digestion, excludes surfeits, fevers, and physic: which *green* wines of any kind can't do.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

We enter'd on the boards: and "Now," she cried,
"Ye are *green* wood, see ye warp not."
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

The term [bricks] is also applied to the moulded clay in its crude and unburned condition, in which state the bricks are said to be *green*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 64.

3. Immature with respect to age or judgment; raw; unskilled; easily imposed upon.

A man must be very *green*, indeed, to stand this for two seasons. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iii. 7.

"What's singing?" said Tom. . . . "Well, you are jolly *green*," answered his friend. . . . "Why, the last six Saturdays of every half, we sing of course."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

A sailor has a peculiar cut to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a *green* hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

4. Due to or manifesting immaturity; proceeding from want of knowledge or judgment.

O, my lord,
You are too wise in years, too full of counsel,
For my *green* inexperience. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

It shew'd but *green* practice in the lawes of discreet Rhethorique to blurt upon the eares of a judicious Parliament with such a presumptuous and over-weening Proem. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. New; fresh; recent: as, a *green* wound; a *green* hide.

But were thy yeares *greene*, as now bene myne,
To other delights they would encline.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Though yet of Hamlet our dear brother's death
The memory be *green*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Perhaps good counsel,
Applied while his despair is *green*, may cure him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

6. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed.

By diff'rent Management, engage
The Man in Years, and Youth of *greener* Age.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

To whom the monk: . . . "I trust
We are *green* in Heaven's eyes; but here too much
We moulder—as to things without, I mean."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. Pale; sickly; wan; of a greenish-pale color.

Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now, to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

8. Characterized by the presence of verdure: as, a *green* winter.

A *green* Christmas makes a fat kirkyard. *Old proverb.*

In the pits
Which some *green* Christmas crams with weary bones.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, ix.

A green eye, fallow, horse. See the nouns.—**Board of Green Cloth.** See *cloth* and *green-cloth*.—**Green bait,** fresh bait, not salted.—**Green beer.** See *beer*[1].—**Green bice,** a pigment consisting of the hydrated oxid of copper. It is now seldom used, and is very undesirable as a color. Also called *green verditer*, *Bremen green*, *Erlau green*.—**Green cheese.** (*a*) Cream-cheese, which has to be eaten when fresh; unripe cheese. Children are (or were) sometimes told that "the moon is made of green cheese"; and this statement, or the supposed belief in it, is often referred to as typical of any great absurdity.

To make one swallow a gudgeon, or beleeve a lie, and that the moone is made of *greene-cheese*. *Florio*, p. 73.

He made an instrument to know
If the moon shine at full or no; . . .
Tell what her d'ameter to an inch is,
And prove that she's not made of *green cheese*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 260.

(*b*) Same as *sage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]).—**Green cloth, green table,** a gaming-table; the board at which gamblers play with cards and dice: so called because usually covered with a green cloth.

The veteran calls up two Brothers of the *Green Cloth* competent to act as umpires; and three minutes, fraught with mortal danger, are passed in deliberately counting the cards as they lie on the cloth, and naming them slowly.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 183.

His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice, his cards come up every year instead of every ten minutes, and the sea is his *green-table*, . . . and yet, forsooth, a gallant man, who sits him down before the baize and challenges all comers, . . . is proscribed by your modern moral world! *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, ix.

Green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. A corresponding species in the United States is *C. granulatus*. See cut under *Carcinus*.—**Green crop.** See *crop*.—**Green earth.** (*a*) A variety of glauconite. (*b*) Same as *terre verte*.—**Green fish.** (*a*) Fresh or undried fish of any kind before being cured for the market. (*b*) A codfish salted but not dried. [New Eng.]—**Green fog, gland, goods, gram, grasshopper, grease, herring,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green grosbeak.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green hides.** See *hide*[2].—**Green lake,** a pigment compounded of Prussian blue with some yellow color, generally a vegetable lake.—**Green land,** pasture-land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Green linnet.** Same as *greenfinch*, 1.—**Green man**†, a wild man; a savage; one attired like a savage. See the second extract.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men*, upon which the swans take wing.
World in the Moon, an opera (1697).

I have mentioned some of the actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows . . . distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; . . . men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks, having large staves or clubs, headed with cases of crackers. . . . These *green men* attended the pageants, and preceded the principal persons in the procession to clear the way.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 484.

Green Mountain Boys, the soldiers from Vermont in the American revolution, first organized under this name by Ethan Allen in 1775.—**Green Mountain State,** the State of Vermont.—**Green pheasant, pollack, sand, sandpiper, scrap,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green*.—**Green Sunday, Thursday.** See *Sunday*, *Thursday*.—**Green turtle, ultramarine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Green verditer.** Same as *green bice*.—**Green vitriol,** iron protosulphate.—**Green wines.** See *wine*. Compare def. 2, above.—**Green woodpecker.** See *Gecinus* and *woodpecker*.—**To have a green bonnet**†. See *bonnet*.—**To keep the bones green,** to preserve one in health. [Scotch.]

Ye might aye have gotten a Sheriffdom, or a Commissary-ship, amang the lave, to *keep the banes green*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, x.

II. *n.* 1. The color of ordinary foliage; the color seen in the solar spectrum between wavelengths 0.511 and 0.543 micron. According to the theory generally accepted by physicists, the sensation of pure green is a simple one. This sensation cannot be excited alone in a normal eye; but the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, if the light be very much reduced, probably excites the sensation with some approach to purity. It is a common error to suppose that green is a mixture of blue and yellow. This notion arises from the observation that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments generally gives a green. The reason of this is that the color of pigments not having a true metallic appearance is that of the light which they transmit; the blue pigment cuts off the yellow rays and the yellow pigment the blue rays, but certain green rays are transmitted by both. But blue and yellow lights thrown together upon the retina excite a sensation nearly that of white, which may incline slightly to green or to pink according to the tinge of the colors mixed. Green under a high illumination appears more yellowish (the sensation being affected by the color of brightness), and darkened appears more bluish; this is especially true of emerald and yellowish greens (above all, of olive greens), and hardly holds for turquoise-green. The terms and phrases below are the common names for hues of green, some of them being also names of pigments.

Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,
That gratify'd the view with cheerful *green*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 349.

The *green* of last summer is sear! *Lowell*, A Mood.

2. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage.

Generides, for to sey yow certeyn,
Whom that euer he mette vppon the *grene*,
ffrom his sadill he wente quyte And clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3010.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 84.

On the fire-lit *green* the dance begun.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iv.

3. Specifically, a piece of grass-land in a village or town, belonging to the community, being often a remnant of ancient common lands, or, as is usual in the United States, reserved by the community for ornamental purposes; a small common.

The village of Livingston lay at the junction of four streets, or what had originally been the intersection of two roads, which, widening at the centre, and having their angles trimmed off, formed an extensive common known as the *Green*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

The village *greens* which still exist in many parts of the country [England] may fairly be regarded as a remnant of old unappropriated common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 39.

4. *pl.* Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths.

The fragrant *greens* I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.

In that soft season when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers.
Pope.

5. *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery or dressed for food, especially plants of the cabbage kind, spinach, etc.

Behold the naturalist who in his teens
Found six new species in a dish of *greens*.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

I would recommend examination of the bacon. . . . Preparation of the *greens* will further become necessary.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 4.

6. *pl.* In *sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which drains from the loaves. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified, and form the golden syrup of commerce.—**Aldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by the action of aldehyde on magenta dissolved in sulphuric acid; the blue solution thus obtained is poured into a boiling solution of sodium hyposulphite. It is applicable only to silk and wool, and is now seldom used, being replaced by other aniline greens.—**Alkali green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from diphenylamine by the benzaldehyde-green process. It is applicable to wool and silk.—**Anthracene green.** Same as *cerulein*, 2.—**Arnandon green.** Same as *emerald-green*.—**Baryta green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Benzaldehyde green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, derived from dimethyl-aniline. It is the hydrochlorid of tetramethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol. It appears in commerce as various salts or zinc double salts of the color-base, and is sold under a variety of names. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk. Also called *benzal green*, *benzoyl green*, *fast green*, *solid green*, *Victoria green*.—**Bladder-green.** Same as *sap-green*.—**Bremen green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Bronze-green,** a color in imitation of antique bronze, or of the colors produced on bronze by exposure to the weather. It is produced chemically upon brass or bronze by exposing the surface, after cleaning and polishing, to the action of acids.—**Brunswick green,** copper oxychlorid, $Cu_4O_3Cl_2$, produced commercially by boiling a solution of copper sulphate with a small quantity of bleaching-powder. It is a light-green powder used as a pigment.—**Cassel green.** Same as *manganese green*.—**Casselmann's green,** a compound of copper sulphate with potassium or sodium acetate.—**Chinese green,** a pigment obtained from *Rhamnus chlorophorus* and *R. utilis*.—**Chromium-green.** Same as *chrome-green*.—**Cobalt green,** a permanent green pigment prepared by precipitating a mixture of the sulphates of zinc and cobalt with sodium carbonate and igniting the precipitate after thorough washing. Also called *Rinman's green*, *zinc green*, *Saxony green*, and *green smalt*.—**Crystallized green.** Same as *iodine green*.—**Elsner's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating the coloring matter of yellow dyewood with hydrated oxid of copper. [Not in use.]—**Emerald-green,** highly chromatic and extraordinarily luminous green, of the color of the spectrum at wavelength 0.524 micron, or of Schweinfurt green. It recalls

the emerald by its brilliancy, but not by its tint. The term *emerald-green* as a name of green pigments has been applied to a variety of compounds, but the one in general use, at least in the United States, is the aceto-arsenito of copper, usually known as *Paris green*. Also called *Pannetier green, Matthieu-Plessy green,* and *Arnandon green.*—**Erlau green.** Same as *green bice* (which see, under *green*[1], *a.*).—**Ethyl green,** a dye similar to benzaldehyde green, being derived from diethyl-aniline. Also called *new Victoria green.*—**Fast green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**French green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**French Veronese green.** Same as *Veronese green.*—**Gellert's green,** a color made by mixing cobalt blue with flowers of zinc.—**Gentele's green,** a pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of stannate of soda with a solution of sulphate of copper, forming a stannate of copper.—**Glaucous green,** a very bluish and whitish green, paler and less blue than turquoise-green.—**Guignet's green,** a pigment prepared by a particular process, consisting of chromium oxid. It is very permanent, of a deep rich green, and is used for painting, and to a limited extent in calico-printing. It is named from the inventor of the process, which has always been kept more or less secret.—**Guinea green, Helvetia green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Hooker's green,** a mixture of Prussian blue and gambege, used by artists mostly for water-color painting.—**Iodine green,** a coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing, consisting of the dimethyl-iodide of trimethyl-rosaniline. Also called *crystallized green.*—**Light green.** Same as *acid-green.*—**Lincoln green,** a color formerly much used in England, and dyed with peculiar excellence at Lincoln; hence, the woolen cloth so dyed, well known as the favorite wear of persons living in the woods, as huntsmen and outlaws.

> Whan they were clothed in *Lyncolne grene,*
> They kest away theyr graye.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 117).

> Her huke of *Lyncole grene,*
> It had been hers I wene
> More than fourty yere.
> *Skelton,* Elynour Rummyng, l. 56.

Manganese green, an unstable green composed of barium manganate. [Not in use.] Also called *baryta green, Cassel green, Rosenstrehl's green.*—**Matthieu-Plessy green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Methyl green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the methyl chlorid compound of methyl violet. It occurs in commerce as a zinc double salt. It is applicable to cotton, wool, and silk.—**Mineral greens,** green lakes prepared from copper sulphate. These vary in shade, have all the properties of copper-greens, stand weather well, are little affected by light and air, and are good pigments for coarse work.—**Mittler's green,** a beautiful emerald-green of French manufacture, used in color-printing. It consists of chromium oxid compounded with boracic acid and water.—**Mixed greens,** greens made by compounding blue and yellow pigments.—**Mountain-green.** Same as *malachite-green.*—**Naphthol green,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the iron compound of nitroso-naphthol-monosulphonic acid. It is applicable to wool only.—**New Victoria green.** Same as *ethyl green.*—**Olive-green,** a very dark green of low chroma. The term was formerly particularly applied to a color almost a dark gray, but seems of late years to be generally restricted to very yellowish greens of very low luminosity, the chroma of which may be quite full.—**Pannetier green.** Same as *emerald-green.*—**Paris green,** a pigment composed of the aceto-arsenite of copper. It is a very vivid light green, and is quite permanent, but is deficient in body. Being poisonous, it is very largely used as an insecticide to kill the potato-bug and the cotton-worm. Also called *emerald-green, French green, mitis-green, Schweinfurt green.*—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green.*—**Prussian green,** an imperfect prussiate of iron or Prussian blue in which the yellow oxid of iron predominates, or to which has been added yellow tincture of French berries. A better variety of Prussian green is made by precipitating the prussiate of potash with cobalt nitrate.—**Rinman's green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Rosenstrehl's green.** Same as *manganese green.*—**Saxony green.** Same as *cobalt green.*—**Scheele's green,** a pigment composed of copper arsenite ($CuHAsO_3$). It differs from Paris green in that it contains no acetic acid.—**Schweinfurt green.** Same as *Paris green.*—**Solid green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Ultramarine green,** a pigment artificially prepared in France and Germany, and used instead of the arsenical greens for printing upon cotton and paper.—**Veronese green,** a pigment consisting of hydrated chromium sesquioxid. It is a clear bluish green of great permanency. Also called *viridian.*—**Victoria green.** Same as *benzaldehyde green.*—**Zinc green.** Same as *cobalt green.* (See also *acid-green, apple-green, bottle-green, chrome-green, cinnabar-green, grass-green, malachite-green, myrtle-green, oil-green, parrot-green, pea-green, sage-green, sap-green, sea-green, turquoise-green, verdigris-green.*)

green[1] (grēn), *v.* [< ME. *grenen,* < AS. *grēnian,* intr., become green, flourish, = D. *groenen* = MLG. *gronen* = OHG. *gruonēn, cruanēn,* MHG. *gruonen,* G. *grünen* = Icel. *grōna* = Dan. refl. *grönnes* (cf. Sw. *grönska*), become green; from the adj.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow or turn green; in poetical use, to become covered with verdure; be verdurous.

> When spring comes round again,
> By *greening* slope and singing flood.
> *Whittier,* Flowers in Winter.

> The sweet May flowers will deck the mound
> *Greened* in the April rain.
> *R. H. Stoddard,* Silent Songs.

II. *trans.* To make green; give or impart a green color to; cause to become green. [Chiefly poetical.]

> And in each pleasing hue
> That *greens* the leaf, or through the blossom glows
> With florid light, his fairest month array'd.
> *Mallett,* Amyntor and Theodora.

> Great spring before
> *Green'd* all the year. *Thomson,* Spring, l. 321.

> Nature . . . *greens*
> The swamp, where hums the dropping snipe,
> With moss and braided marish-pipe.
> *Tennyson,* On a Mourner.

green[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *grin*[2].

> A *green* anoth'r hath for hem ytilde.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

green[3] (grēn), *v. i.* [Sc., also *grein, grien;* < ME. *grenen,* var. of *gernen,* < AS. *geornan,* long, yearn: see *yearn*[1].] To yearn; long.

> There was he till, the fifthen year,
> He *green'd* for hame and land.
> *Rosmer Hafmand* (Child's Ballads, I. 256).

> Teugh Johnnie, staunch Geordie, an' Wallie,
> That *griens* for the fishes an' loaves.
> *Burns,* Election Ballads, No. 2.

greenage (grē'nāj), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-age.*] Greenness; greenth. [Rare.]

> The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which . . . are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled *greenage* of the living leaves.
> *J. G. Wood,* Out of Doors, p. 82.

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* 1. A legal-tender note of the United States: so called because the back is printed with green ink. The first issue, of $150,000,000, was authorized by a law of February 25th, 1862; the second, of the same amount, by a law of July 11th, 1862; and the third, also of $150,000,000, by a law of March 3d, 1863. By subsequent acts the amount was somewhat decreased, and an act of March 31st, 1878, had the effect of fixing the amount then current ($346,681,016) as the regular circulation.

> The government issued *greenbacks* not only to suppress the rebellion, but to relieve the business of the country, inasmuch as business had been in an exhausted condition a good part of the time from 1856 to 1861.
> *T. W. Barnes,* Thurlow Weed, p. 529.

> The issue of United States notes—*greenbacks*—was due to the exigencies of the war. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLI. 202.

2. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* [Local, Eng.] —3. The American golden plover or golden-back. Also called *greenhead.* [Local, U. S.]—4. A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites.*—5. A frog. [Anglers' slang.]—**Greenback party,** a political party in the United States, which originated in 1874, and demanded the suppression of banks of issue, the confinement of the currency to greenbacks, and the total or partial payment of the debt of the United States in that currency. It has sometimes assumed the name *Independent party,* and has sometimes joined with the *Labor-Reform party* to form the *Greenback-Labor* or *National party.*

Greenbacker (grēn'bak-ėr), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-er*[1].] A member of the Greenback party, or one who adopts its principles. [U. S.]

> The *Greenbackers* guide their feet by the light of experience. *W. Phillips,* N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 104.

> Hence faithless and fruitless promises or encouragement to *Greenbackers.* *New Princeton Rev.,* V. 202.

Greenbackism (grēn'bak-izm), *n.* [< *greenback* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Greenback party.

> Interest in the quarrel with the South . . . is undoubtedly declining with the masses, and as it declines they are the more readily led off into other fields of activity like *Greenbackism,* which is really a name for a desire for changes of all sorts. *The Nation,* Sept. 25, 1879, p. 200.

greenbane (grēn'bān), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

green-bass (grēn'bàs), *n.* A black-bass; any species of the genus *Micropterus.*

green-bearded (grēn'bēr″ded), *a.* Affected with greening, or having green-gill: said of oysters.

greenben (grēn'ben), *n.* A Scotch form of *greenbone.*

greenbird (grēn'bėrd), *n.* Same as *greenfinch,* 1.

greenbone (grēn'bōn), *n.* 1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* so called from the greenish color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]—2. The eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus:* also so called from the green color of its bones. [Local, Eng.]

greenbrier (grēn'brī″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Smilax,* especially *S. rotundifolia,* a greenish-yellow climbing plant with prickly stem and thick leaves.

green-broom (grēn'bröm), *n.* The dyers' broom, *Genista tinctoria:* so called from its use in dyeing green. Also called *greening-weed, green-weed.* See cut under *Genista.*

green-chafer (grēn'chā″fėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Agestrata.*

green-cloth (grēn'klôth), *n.* In England, formerly, the counting-house of the king's household: so called from the green cloth on the table at which the officials sat. The *Board of the Green-cloth,* composed of the lord steward and his subordinates, have charge of the accounts of and provisions for the household, and also perform certain legal duties. See *Board of Green Cloth,* under *cloth.*

green-cod (grēn'kod), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]—2. A Californian fish of the family *Chiridæ, Ophiodon elongatus,* sometimes attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, and highly ranked as a food-fish. Also called *cod, bastard cod, buffalo-cod,* and *cultus-cod.* See cut under *cultus-cod.*

green-corn (grēn'kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of some large mollusk, as a whelk, *Buccinum.* It is often brought up on the lines in deep-sea fishing, and is so called from some resemblance to an ear of Indian corn.

greenery (grē'nėr-i), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. Pl. *greeneries* (-iz). A place where green plants are reared.—2. A mass of green plants or foliage; the appearance of color presented by such a mass.

> And here were forests ancient as the hills,
> Enfolding sunny spots of *greenery.*
> *Coleridge,* Kubla Khan.

> The Archery Hall, with an arcade in front, showed like a white temple against the *greenery* on the northern side.
> *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, x.

greeney, *n.* See *greeny,* 3.

green-eyed (grēn'īd), *a.* 1. Having green eyes.

> O, beware, my lord, of jealousy;
> It is the *green-ey'd* monster, which doth mock
> The meat it feeds on. *Shak.,* Othello, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, having the mental perception disturbed, as by passion, especially by jealousy; seeing all things discolored or distorted.

> How all the other passions fleet to air,
> As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embrac'd despair,
> And shudd'ring fear, and *green-ey'd* jealousy.
> *Shak.,* M. of V., iii. 2.

greenfinch (grēn'finch), *n.* 1. A European green grosbeak, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris:* so called from its color. Also called *green linnet, green grosbeak, greenbird, green olf,* and *greeny.*—2. See *green finch* (*b*), under *finch*[1].—**Indian greenfinch.** Same as *yellow finch* (which see, under *finch*[1]).

greenfish (grēn'fish), *n.* 1. The coalfish or pollack. [Local, Eng.]

> A Fishmonger that sells nothing but Cod, or *Greenefish.*
> *Cotgrave.*

2. The bluefish, *Temnodon saltator* or *Pomatomus saltatrix.*

> In parts of Virginia and North Carolina it [the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*] is known as the *green-fish.* . . . Blue merging into green is the color.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* III. 183.

greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.*; pl. *greenflies* (-flīz). 1. A bright-green fly, *Musca chloris.* *E. D.*—2. An aphid or plant-louse of various species: so called from the color. *Imp. Dict.*

green-gill (grēn'gil), *n.* 1. Greenness of the gills of an oyster; the state of an oyster known as greening.—2. A green-gilled oyster.

green-gilled (grēn'gild), *a.* Having green gills, as oysters. This condition may be naturally acquired or artificially produced. It does not impair the quality of the oysters, but in the United States it materially affects their sale, in consequence of a very general prejudice. In France, where oysters with this coloration are highly prized by epicures, greening is brought about by dilution of the salt water with fresh, which induces a growth of green confervæ, upon which the oyster feeds, and thence acquires the color sought.

green-goose (grēn'gös′), *n.* 1. A young or midsummer goose.—2†. A cuckold. [Old slang.]—3†. A common woman. *Halliwell.* [Old slang.]

> In the summer his palace is full of *green-geese,* and in winter it swarmeth woodcocks.
> *Beau. and Fl.,* Woman-Hater, i. 2.

greengrocer (grēn'grō'sėr), *n.* A retailer of vegetables.

> There is no woman but thinks that her husband, the *green-grocer,* could write poetry if he had given his mind to it. *C. D. Warner,* Backleg Studies, p. 55.

green-grown (grēn'grōn), *a.* Covered with verdure.

> The floor of the alley . . . is simply meant to be *green-grown,* which it will in a short time be with short moss.
> *Dorothy Wordsworth,* Memorials of Coleorton, I. 220.

greenhead[1] (grēn'hed), *n.* Same as *greenback,* 3. *G. Trumbull.*

greenhead[2]†, *n.* [ME. *grenehede;* < *green*[1] + *-head.* Cf. *greenhood.*] Greenness; unripeness; immaturity; childishness.

> Youthe withoute *grenehede* [var. *grefhede*] or folye.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 65.

green-headed† (grēn'hed″ed), *a.* Marked by or springing from immature experience or judgment; ignorant. *Bunyan.*

greenheart (grēn'härt), *n.* 1. The *Nectandra Rodiæi,* a large lauraceous tree of Guiana. Its timber is remarkably hard, and is highly valued for its strength and durability. Its bark is known in commerce as *bebeeru bark,* and is used as a tonic and febrifuge. 2. In Jamaica, the *Colubrina ferruginosa,* a small rhamnaceous tree.—**False greenheart,** the *Calyptranthes Chytraculia,* a small myrtaceous tree of the West Indies.

greenhood† (grēn'hùd), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-hood.* Cf. *greenhead*[2].] Greenness.

greenhorn (grēn'hôrn), *n.* [In allusion to a cow, deer, or other horned animal when its

horns are immature. *Greenhorn* (ME. *Greyne horn*) is applied to an ox in the "Towneley Mysteries."] A raw, inexperienced person; one unacquainted with the world or with local customs, and therefore easily imposed upon.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

greenhornism (grēn'hôrn-izm), *n.* [< *greenhorn* + *-ism.*] The character or actions of a greenhorn. [Rare.]

He execrated the *greenhornism* which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, iv. 6.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* **1.** A building, the roof and one or more sides of which consist of glazed frames, constructed for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air during the colder parts of the year. The temperature is generally kept up by means of artificial heat. It differs from a *conservatory* chiefly in that it is built to receive plants growing in pots and tubs, while those contained in a conservatory, in the proper use of the term, are grown in borders and beds; but in common use the latter name is applied to a greenhouse attached to a dwelling especially for the display of plants.

Who loves a garden loves a *greenhouse* too; . . .
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.
Cowper, Task, iii. 566.

2. In *ceram.*, a house in which green or unfired pottery is dried before being submitted to the firo of the kiln.

The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the *green-house*, so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the "green" or unfired state. *Ure*, Dict., III. 614.

Greenian (grē'ni-an), *a.* [< *Green* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793–1841).—**Greenian function**, a function of a class introduced by Green. These functions satisfy Laplace's equation and serve to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

greening (grē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *green*[1], *v.*] **1.** A becoming or growing green.

The tender *greening*
Of April meadows. *Keats*, Sleep and Poetry.

In it [acid nitrate] the blacks acquire the wished-for solidity, and those even which had turned green are rendered incapable of *greening*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 71.

Specifically—**2.** In *oyster-culture*, the process of becoming or the state of being green-gilled. See *green-gilled.*—**3.** Any variety of apple of which the ripe skin has a green color. The Rhode Island greening is the most prized in the United States.

greening-weed (grē'ning-wēd), *n.* Same as *green-broom.*

greenish (grē'nish), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Somewhat green; having a tinge of green: as, a *greenish* yellow.

All lovely Daughters of the Flood thereby,
With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose untyde.
Spenser, Prothalamion, l. 22.

2. Somewhat raw and inexperienced.

Greenlander (grēn'lan-dėr), *n.* [= D. *Groenlander* = G. *Grönländer*, after Dan. *Grönlænder*, Sw. *Grönländare*, Icel. *Grœnlendingar*, pl., orig. the Norse settlers in Greenland, now including the native Eskimos; < *Greenland*, D. *Groenland*, G. Dan. Sw. *Grönland*, Icel. *Grœnaland*, Greenland, the 'green land': so called from the greenness of the part first visited in 983.] An inhabitant of Greenland, a large island in the arctic regions, belonging to Denmark, northeast of and nearly adjoining North America, and settled only along the west coast, the interior and east coast being covered with ice and snow.

The prehistoric nets of the *Greenlanders* are no evidence of an original Eskimo custom.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 334.

Greenland falcon. See *falcon.*

Greenlandic (grēn-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Greenland, to its people, or to their language.

The modern *Greenlandic* alphabet. *Science*, X. 287.

Greenlandish (grēn'lan-dish), *a.* [< *Greenland* (see *Greenlander*) + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Greenland.

green-laver (grēn'lā″vėr), *n.* A popular name for *Ulva Lactuca*, an edible seaweed. Also called *sea-lettuce* and *green-sloke.*

greenlet (grēn'let), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-let.* Cf. *vireo*, of like meaning.] **1.** A bird of the family *Vireonidæ*, small migratory insectivorous birds peculiar to America, of which the characteristic color is greenish or olive; a vireo. There are several genera and numerous species, four of them among the commonest birds of the eastern United States, and sweet songsters. The red-eyed greenlet is *Vireo olivaceus*; the warbling greenlet is *V. gilvus*; the white-eyed greenlet is *V. noveboracensis*; the blue-headed greenlet is *V. solitarius.* See *Vireonidæ.*

Red-eyed Greenlet (*Vireo olivaceus*).

2. Some other small greenish bird.

Among Bornean forms which do not seem to have made their way into the other Philippinea are the two beautiful genera of *greenlets*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 144.

greenling (grēn'ling), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The coalfish or pollock. [Local, Eng.]

greenly†, *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Green.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, ii. 2 (cho.).

greenly (grēn'li), *adv.* [< *green*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturely.—**2.** Unskilfully; in the manner of a green hand.

And we have done but *greenly*
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

He, *greenly* credulous, shall withdraw thus,
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very *greenly* about this gear. *Scott*, Monastery, xxx.

greenness (grēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *grenenesse, grennes, grenes*, < AS. *grēnnes*, < *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] **1.** The quality of being green in color; verdantness; also, verdure.

This country seemed very goodly and delightsome to all of vs, in regard of the *greennesse* and beauty thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 399.

Massive trunks of oak, veritable worlds of mossy vegetation in themselves, with tufts of green velvet nestled away in their bark, and sheets of *greenness* carpeting their sides. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 485.

Beneath these broad acres of rain-deepened *greenness* a thousand honored dead lay buried.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

2. The state of being green, in any of the derived senses.

If any art I have, or hidden skill,
May cure thee of disease or fester'd ill,
Whose grief or *greenness* to another's eye
May seem unpossible of remedy,
I dare yet undertake it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.
Sir P. Sidney.

Captain Browne was a tall, upright, florid man, a little on the shady side of life, but carrying his age with a cheerful *greenness*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 50.

greenockite (grē'nok-īt), *n.* [After its discoverer, Lord *Greenock*, eldest son of Earl Cathcart.] Native cadmium sulphid, a rare mineral occurring in hemimorphic hexagonal crystals of a honey-yellow or orange-yellow color, and also as a pulverulent incrustation on sphalerite.

greenovite (grē'nō-vīt), *n.* [So called after George Bellas *Greenough*, an English geologist (died about 1855).] A manganesian variety of titanite or sphene having a rose-red color, found at St. Marcel in Piedmont.

greenroom (grēn'rōm), *n.* [So called from having been originally painted or decorated in green.] **1.** A room near the stage in a theater, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *greenroom* 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, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.—**3.** A room in a medical college where the faculty meet to hold examinations, etc. [Cant.]

green-rot (grēn'rot), *n.* A condition of wood in which the tissues have a characteristic verdigris-green color. A fungus, *Peziza æruginosa*, commonly accompanies it, but is not certainly known to be the cause.

green-salted (grēn'sâl″ted), *a.* Salted down without tanning: said of hides.

Green salted [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

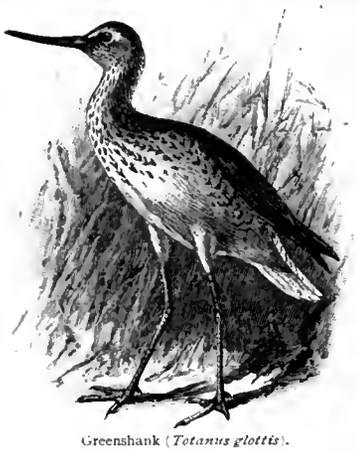
greensand (grēn'sand), *n.* A sandstone containing grains of glauconite, which impart to it a greenish hue. There are two sets of strata in England to which this name is applied; one is above the galt, the other below it. The greensand is also a formation of importance in the United States. It is extensively mined in New Jersey for fertilizing purposes, and commonly called *marl*. The glauconite is a silicate of iron and potash, and this mineral forms sometimes as much as 90 per cent. of the greensand, the rest being ordinary sand.

The chambers of the Foraminifera become filled by a green silicate of iron and alumina, which penetrates into even their finest tubuli, and takes exquisite and almost indestructible casts of their interior. The calcareous matter is then dissolved away, and the casts are left, constituting a fine dark sand, which, when crushed, leaves a greenish mark, and is known as *green-sand.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 81.

greensauce (grēn'sâs), *n.* **1.** The field-sorrel, *Rumex Acetosella.*—**2.** Sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

green-sea (grēn'sē'), *n.* A mass of water shipped on a vessel's deck, so considerable as to present a greenish appearance.

greenshank (grēn'shangk), *n.* The popular name of *Totanus glottis*, a common sandpiper



Greenshank (*Totanus glottis*).

of Europe, related to the redshank, yellowshank, and other totanine birds: so called from the color of its legs. Also called *green-legged horseman, whistling snipe*, and *cinereous godwit.*

greensick (grēn'sik), *a.* Affected by or having greensickness; chlorotic.

Those *greensick* lovers of chalk.
Mrs. Ritchie, Book of Sibyls.

greensickness (grēn'sik″nes), *n.* An anemic disease of young women, giving a greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

I'd have thee rise with the sun, walk, dance, or hunt, . . .
And thou shalt not, with eating chalk or coals,
Leather and oatmeal, and such other trash,
Fall into the *green-sickness.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, i. 1.

green-sloke (grēn'slōk), *n.* Same as *green-laver.*

green-snake (grēn'snāk), *n.* One of two different kinds of grass-snakes of the United States, of a bright-green color, uniform over all the upper parts (changing to bluish in spirits), and of very slender form: (*a*) *Liopeltis vernalis* (formerly *Chlorosoma* or *Cyclophis vernalis*), with smooth scales, inhabiting the Middle and Northern States; (*b*) *Cyclophis æstivus* (formerly *Leptophis æstivus*), with carinate scales, inhabiting the Middle and Southern States. They are both pretty creatures and quite harmless. See cut under *Cyclophis.*

green-stall (grēn'stâl), *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed for sale.

Green's theorem. See *theorem.*

greenstone (grēn'stōn), *n.* [First used in G. (*grünstein*): so called from a tinge of green in the color.] **1.** Any one of various rocks, of eruptive origin, in general older than the Tertiary, crystalline-granular in texture, and of a dark-greenish color. The essential ingredients of the rocks formerly classed under the name of *greenstone* are triclinic feldspar and hornblende, with which are associated various other minerals in greater or less quantity, and especially chlorite, mica, magnetite, and apatite. The name is abandoned by some lithologists, but retained by

many geologists as a convenient designation for those older eruptive rocks which have undergone so much alteration that their original character is in a measure lost, and cannot be made out except with the aid of the microscope, and not always with that help. The most important of these changes seems to be that the original augite has been converted into hornblende, while a still more advanced stage of alteration is indicated by the presence of chlorite, mica, and other minerals, the predominating color of which is greenish, and to this peculiarity the rock owes its name. While there can be little doubt that many of the so-called greenstones, or melaphyres and diorites, as rocks of this class have of later years been often designated, are altered basalts, there is far from being a general agreement among lithologists as to the proper limitation of these names. See *basalt, diorite, melaphyre, trap.*

2. A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments, etc.

A hone for sharpening arms, made of a *greenstone* mounted in gold, was found near the principal figure.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

Cutlers' greenstone. See def. 2.—**Greenstone trachyte.** See *propylite.*

greensward (grēn'swârd), *n.* [= Dan. *grönsværd.*] Turf green with grass.

When you see men ploughing up heath-ground, or sandy ground, or *greenswards*, then follow the plough.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 185.

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the velvet *green-sward* to his tread.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

greenth (grēnth), *n.* [< *green*[1] + *-th*, as in *warmth*, etc.] The quality of being green, especially with growing plants; greenness; verdure. [Rare.]

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 304.

The mellow darkness of its conical roof . . . making an agreeable object either amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer or the low-hanging clouds and snowy branches of winter. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxx.

greenwax (grēn'waks), *n.* [ME. *grene wax:* the papers in such proceedings used to be sealed with green wax.] In the former English Court of Exchequer, an estreat of fine, amercement, etc., delivered for levy to a sheriff under the seal of the court impressed upon green wax.

greenweed (grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *greenbroom.*

Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and *Greenweed* wherewith they be died be naturall here. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

greenwing (grēn'wing), *n.* The green-winged teal, a duck, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, or *Q. carolinensis* of America: so called from the bright glossy-green speculum. The latter species is also locally called *American, least green-winged*, or *red-headed teal, mud-teal*, or *winter teal.*

greenwithe (grēn'with), *n.* The *Vanilla claviculata*, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, with a long terete stem.

greenwood (grēn'wůd), *n.* [< ME. *grene wood, greene wode.*] 1. A wood or forest when green, as in summer.

Now she must to the *grenewood* gang,
To pu' the nuts in *grenewood* hang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

Merry it is in the good *green wood*,
When the mavis and merle are singing.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 12.

2. Wood which has acquired a green tint under the pathological influence of the fungus *Peziza.*

greeny (grē'ni), *a.* [< *green*[1] + *-y*[1].] Greenish; having a green hue.

Great, *greeny*, dark masses of colour — solemn feeling of the freshness and depth of nature. *Ruskin.*

greeny (grē'ni), *n.*; pl. *greenies* (-niz). [Dim. of *green*[1].] 1. A greenhorn; a simpleton. [Colloq.]

I asked Jim Smith where his place was. . . . Jim said I was a *greeny*, . . . [and] that he had a lot of houses.
Congregationalist, April 7, 1887.

2. A freshman. [Colloq.]

He was entered among the *Greenies* of this famous University [Leyden]. *Southey*, The Doctor, ch. l.

3. Same as *greenfinch*, 1. Also spelled *greeney.*

greepe†, *n.* A variant of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].

greest†, *n.* See *gree*[1] and *greese*[2].

greese[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grease.*

greese[2]†, *n.* [Also *grees, greeze, greece, greise, grieee, grieze, grise, grice, grize,* < ME. *greese, greece, grese, greee, grees*, etc., stairs, steps, orig. pl. of *gree*[1], a step, but later applied (like the equiv. *stairs*) to the whole flight of steps taken together, and used as a singular, with a new pl. *greeses:* see *gree*[1].] 1. A flight of steps; a staircase; also, a step.

A fayr mynstyr men may ther se,
Nyne and twenty *greeys* ther be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 114.

The top of the ladder, or first *greese*, is this.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The king . . . hath a most brane and sumptuous pallace, . . . & it hath most high *greeses* & stayers to ascend vp to the roomes therin contained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 57.

The Lord Archbishop upon the *greese* of the quire made a long oration. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

They [men] go up into the upper Stories by *Greeses* and Winding-stairs. *Comenius*, Visible World, p. 102.

2. A degree.

If one be [a flatterer],
So are they all; for every *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Jailer. They are famed to be a pair of absolute men.
Daugh. By my troth, I think Fame but stammers 'em; they stand a *greise* above the reach of report.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

greese[3]†, *a.* A variant of *grise*[4].

To the North parte of that countrey are the places where they haue their furres, as Sables, marterns, *greese* Beuers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 237.

greeshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* Same as *grieshoch.*

greesing (grē'sing), *n.* [Also *griesing, gressing;* still in dial. use, in various forms, *greesen, grissen*, and perversely *Grecian*, usually in pl.; < *greese*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A step; usually in the plural, steps or stairs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It is no time now to shew any miracles; there is another way to goe downe [from the pinnacle of the temple], by *greesings*. *Latimer*, Sermons, fol. 72 b.

There is a flight of stone stairs on the hill at Lincoln called there the *Grecian* stairs, a strange corruption.
Halliwell.

greet[1] (grēt), *v.* [< ME. *greten,* < AS. *grētan* = OS. *grōtian* = OFries. *grēta* = D. *groeten* = MLG. *groten, gruten* = OHG. *gruozen*, MHG. *grüezen*, G. *grüssen*, greet; not in Scand. or Goth.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To address formally, as on meeting or in writing or sending a letter or message; give or send salutations to; accost; salute; hail.

There Gabrielle *gretle* our Lady, seyenge, . . . Heyl fulle of Grace, oure Lord is with the.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

And the birds on every tree
Greete this morne with melodie.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe.

2†. To congratulate.

Then to him came fayrest Florimell,
And goodly gan to *greet* his brave emprise.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

II. *intrans.* To salute on meeting.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

Passion-pale they met
And *greeted*. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

greet[1]†, *n.* [< ME. *grete* = D. *groet* = MLG. *grōt, grūt*, m., *grote*, f., = OHG. *gruoz*, MHG. *gruoz*, m., *gruoze*, f., G. *gruss*, a greeting, salute; from the verb.] A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne're disjoyn'd have been
From thy sweet *greets*. *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632).

greet[2] (grēt), *v. i.* [Sc. also *greit;* < ME. *greten,* < AS. *grētan, grētan* = Icel. *grāta* = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan*, weep.] To weep; cry. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Bi Goddez self," quoth Gawayn,
"I wyl nauther *grete* ne grone."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2157.

For wante of it I grone and *grete*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4116.

Sae loud's he heard his young son *greet*,
But and his lady mane.
Sweet Willie (Child's Ballads, II. 94).

greet[2] (grēt), *n.* [< ME. *grete*, weeping; from the verb. Cf. ME. *grot,* < Icel. *grātr* = Sw. *gråt* = Dan. *graad* = Goth. *grēts*, weeping.] Weeping; crying; a cry; complaint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thare saw he als with huge *grete* and murning,
In middil erd [earth] oft menit, thir Troyanis
Duryng the sege that into batale alane is.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 180.

greet[3] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[1].

greet[4] (grēt), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *grit*[2].

greeter (grē'tèr), *n.* One who greets.

greeting[1] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretinge,* < AS. *grētinge, *grētung*, verbal n. of *grētan*, greet: see *greet*[1].] Salutation at meeting or in opening communication by letter or message; formal address; a form used in accosting or addressing.

[William] went a-zen themperour with wel glade chere.
A gay *greting* was ther gret wan thei to-gedir met.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4883.

You are come in very happy time
To hear my *greeting* to the senators.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2.

Molly sends *Greeting*, so do I, Sir,
Send a good Coat, that's all, good by, Sir.
Prior, The Mice.

Greeting or salutation of our lady†, the Annunciation. =**Syn.** *Salute*, etc. See *salutation.*

greeting[2] (grē'ting), *n.* [< ME. *gretynge;* verbal n. of *greet*[2], *v.*] Weeping; crying. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter *gretynge*.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

O what means a' this *greeting*?
I'm sure it's nae for me;
For I'm come this day to Edinburgh town,
Weel wedded for to be.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 124).

greeting-house†, (grē'ting-hous), *n.* A reception-room next to the porch or proaulion in ancient churches and convents: probably identical with the *sacrarium*, or vestry where the vessels for use in the church were kept.

greeve[1] (grēv), *n.* [Also written *greave, grieve;* < ME. *gryve, grayve*, once *grafe*, a steward, reeve, not from AS. *gerēfa* (> E. *reeve*[1], q. v.), but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *greifi* = Sw. *grefve* = Dan. *greve*, a steward, etc.; but the Scand. words are themselves prob. of LG. or HG. origin: see *grave*[5].] A reeve; a steward. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

Of the resayner he shalle resayue,
Alle that is gedurt of baylé and *grayue*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.

greeve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *grieve*[1].

greeves†, *n.* An old plural of *grief.*

greeveship (grēv'ship), *n.* [< *greeve*[1] + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a greeve.

To the hailiwicks succeeded *greaveships*, equivalent to constablewicks, where officers termed greaves alternately served for the collection of the ancient parish proportion of the county rate. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 680.

greeze†, *n.* Same as *greese*[2].

greffe (gref), *n.* [F.: see *graff*[2].] 1. A stylus. See *pointel.*—2. In *French law*, the registry; the clerk's office.

greffier (gref'iėr), *n.* [F.: see *graffer*[2].] A registrar or recorder; a clerk; in *French law*, a prothonotary. [Used only in connection with French subjects.]

One thing I may not omit, without sinful oversight; a short, but memorable story, which the *grephier* of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more eares than ours. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 5.

The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Greffier* or clerk.
Evelyn, State of France.

greft†, *v.* An obsolete form of *graft*[2].

gregal (grē'gal), *a.* [< L. *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, + *-al.*] Pertaining to a flock. *Bailey.*

gregarian (grē-gā'ri-an), *a.* [As *gregari-ous* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a herd; gregarious; specifically, belonging to the herd or common sort; ordinary. [Rare.]

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

gregarianism (grē-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *gregarian* + *-ism.*] The practice of gathering or living in flocks or companies.

This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest. *Truth*, Oct. 13, 1881.

Gregarina (greg-a-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gregarius*, gregarious, + *-ina.*] 1. The typical genus of the *Gregarinidæ*. *G. gigantea*, the gregarine of the lobster, attains a length of two thirds of an inch.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gregarinæ* (-nē).] One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

The *gregarinæ* have a peculiar mode of multiplication, sometimes preceded by a process which resembles conjugation. A single *gregarina* (or two which have become applied together) surrounds itself with a structureless cyst. The nucleus disappears, and the protoplasm breaks up . . . into small bodies, each of which acquires a spindle-shaped case, and is known as a pseudo navicella. On the bursting of the cyst these bodies are set free, and . . . the contained protoplasm escapes as a small active body like a Protamœba. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 87.

gregarine (greg'a-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gregarina.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a gregarina; pertaining to the *Gregarinidæ.*

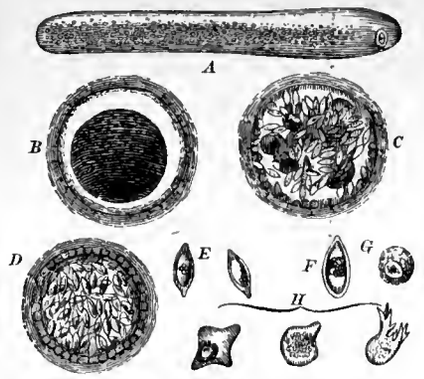
II. *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ.*

gregarinid (grē-gar'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Gregarinidæ;* a gregarine.

Gregarinida (greg-a-rin'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-ida.*] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, as a class of protozoans, divided into *Monocystidea* or simple-celled gregarines, and *Dicystidea* or septate gregarines: nearly synonymous with *Sporozoa* (which see). See *Gregarinidæ, Gregarinidea.* Also called *Cytozoa.*

Gregarinidæ (greg-a-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idæ.*] A family or other major group of endoplastic protozoans, having sphe-

roidal, ovoid, or elongated bodies, sometimes with a segmental constriction, and occasionally one end of the body beaked with an epimerite bearing curved horny spines. They have no pseudopodia in the adult state, the body ordinarily presenting a dense cortical layer or ectosarc, and a more fluidic inner substance or endosarc containing an endoplast, but no contractile vacuole. Changes of form are effected by a power of contractility, and the animals are nourished by absorption of nutriment already prepared in the bodies of the animals in which they are parasitic, as insects, worms, and crustaceans. Reproduction is effected, with or without conjugation, by a process of sporation in which an encysted individual becomes filled with a mass of pecullar bodies known as *pseudo-navicellæ*, which discharge amœbiform contents sometimes called *flagellulæ* or *drepanidia*. All *Gregarinidæ* are parasites, but none, as far as known, infest vertebrates. The family name applies—(1) to all gregarines; (2) especially to the septate gregarines, for which *Dicystidæ* is also used. Numerous genera have been proposed, but few can be considered established, as *Monocystis* of the single-celled division, with *Gregarina* proper and *Hoplorhynchus* of the septate division. These two divisions correspond, respectively, to *Monocystidea* or *Haplocyta*, and to *Dicystidea* or *Septata*, when the family is ranked as a class or subclass named *Gregarinida* or *Gregarinidea*.



A, Gregarina of Earthworm; *B*, same encysted; *C*, *D*, contents divided into pseudo-navicellæ; *E*, *F*, free pseudo-navicellæ; *G*, *H*, their free amœbiform contents. (Highly magnified.)

Gregarinidea (greg″a-ri-nid′ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gregarina* + *-idea*.] The *Gregarinidæ*, in the widest sense, regarded as a subclass of *Sporozoa*, divided into *Haplocyta* and *Septata*, or simple-celled and septate gregarines. See *Gregarinida*, *Gregarinidæ*.

gregarious (grē-gā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *grégaire* = Sp. It. *gregario*, gregarious, < L. *gregarius*, of a flock, common, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock, herd, drove, swarm; supposed to be redupl. from the root seen in Gr. *ἀγείρειν*, collect, assemble: see *agora*.] 1. Disposed to live in flocks or herds; inclined to gather in companies; not preferring solitude or restricted companionship: as, cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals; men are naturally *gregarious*.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

Man, a *gregarious* creature, loves to fly
Where he the trackings of the herd can spy.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Hating the lonely crowd where we *gregarious* men
Lead lonely lives. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. In *bot.*, growing in open clusters, not matted together.

gregariously (grē-gā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a gregarious manner; in a herd, flock, or company.

gregariousness (grē-gā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The character of being gregarious, or of living in flocks or herds; disposition to herd or associate together.

Many mammals are gregarious, and *gregariousness* implies incipient power of combination and of mutual protection. But *gregariousness* differs from sociality by the absence of definitive family relationships, except during the brief and intermittent periods in which there are helpless offspring to be protected.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., ii. 341.

grege[1]**†**, **gregget**, *v. t.* See *gredge*.

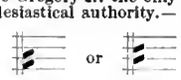
grege[2] (grej), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *grége*, only in *soie grége*, raw silk, < It. (*seta*) *greggia*, raw (silk): *greggia*, fem. of *greggio*, rough, raw; origin uncertain.] **I.** *a.* Raw: only in the term *grege silk*.

II. *n.* Raw silk: a trade-name.

Fine *greges* are becoming more and more reduced.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. liii. (1885), p. 128.

gregot, **greggot** (greg′ō), *n.* [Also *grecco*, *griego*; < Sp. *Griego*, *Greco*, Pg. *Grego*, It. *Greco*, Greek: see *Greek*, and cf. *gregs*.] 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), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grégorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *gregoriano* (cf. D. *gregoriaansch* = G. *gregorianisch* = Dan. Sw. *gregoriansk*), < LL. *Gregorius*, < Gr. Γρηγόριος, Gregory, a proper name (equiv. to L. *Vigilantius*), lit. 'wakeful,' < *γρηγορεῖν*, a later present formed from *ἐγρήγορα*, used as pres. intr., wake, second perf. of *ἐγείρειν*, waken, arouse.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several persons—popes and others—named Gregory; especially, pertaining to Pope Gregory I., the Great (A. D. 590–604), or to Pope Gregory XIII. (1572–85).—**Gregorian calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Gregorian chant**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian Church**, the original Armenian Church. See *Armenian*.—**Gregorian code.** See *code*.—**Gregorian epact.** See *epact*.—**Gregorian epoch**, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates—that is, the year 1582.—**Gregorian mode.** See *mode*.—**Gregorian music**, music in the Gregorian style, the peculiar style of the Roman Catholic Church and of other ritualistic churches. See *music*.—**Gregorian Sacramentary**, a form of the Roman Sacramentary attributed to Pope Gregory the Great. Gregory is said to have rearranged the Gelasian Sacramentary (see *Gelasian*), and made some alterations and additions, inserting a short passage ("Diesque nostros" to "nnmerari") in the paragraph "Hanc igitur" of the canon, and transferring the paternoster to a position immediately succeeding the canon; the older usage being, as in the Ambrosian and Mozarabic rite, that the Lord's Prayer should follow instead of precede the fraction.—**Gregorian song**, the collective name of the ritual music of the Christian church, as collected and arranged by Pope Gregory I.: the only form of music established by ecclesiastical authority.—**Gregorian staff**, in *musical notation*, the staff used for Gregorian music, consisting of four lines, with a C clef, variously placed: as,



—**Gregorian telescope**, the earliest form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory (1638–75), professor of mathematics in the University of St. Andrews, and afterward of Edinburgh, Scotland.—**Gregorian tone**, a melody in the Gregorian style.—**Gregorian year**, a year of the Gregorian calendar.

II. *n.* 1. One of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in England in the early part of the eighteenth century. See *Gormogon*.

Let Poets and Historians
Record the brave *Gregorians*,
In long and lasting lays. *Carey*.

2. A kind of wig worn in the seventeenth century: so named, it is said, from the inventor, one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, London. *Fairholt*.

Pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever.
Honest Ghost (1658), p. 46.

gregst, *n. pl.* [< F. *grègues*, breeches: see *grego* and *galligaskins*.] Same as *galligaskins*, 1. *Cotgrave*.

His breeches . . . were not deep and large enough, but round strait cannioned *gregs*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 6.

greisen (grī′sn), *n.* [G. *greissen*, cleave, split.] A rock of the granitic family, having a crystalline-granular texture, and chiefly made up of quartz and mica. Its relations to granite are such as to lead lithologists to believe that it is an altered form of that rock, in which the feldspar has been replaced by quartz, at the same time that various accessory minerals, very characteristic of the greisen, have made their appearance. These accessory minerals are topaz, fluor-spar, rutile, tourmaline, and others, and especially cassiterite (oxid of tin), which is almost invariably found associated with this rock. Greisen is a very characteristic rock of the Erzgebirge and of its tin-mines. See *granite*.

greit (grēt), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *greet*[2].

greitht, *a.*, *n.*, and *r.* An obsolete spelling of *graith*.

grelot (grā-lō′), *n.* [F., a bell.] A small globular bell; a sleigh-bell.

Round their waists they [devils in a Christmas mystery] wore belts hung with *grelots* and bells.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 73.

gremt, **gremet**, *n.* and *v.* See *gram*[1], *grame*.

gremial (grē′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *grémial* (= OF. *gremial* = Sp. Pg. *gremial*, a lap-cloth; cf. It. *grembiale*, apron), < LL. *gremialis*, lit. of the bosom or lap, but applied to trees or shrubs growing in a cluster from the stump (ML. neut. *gremiale*, a lap-cloth), < *gremium* (> It. *gremio*, also *grembo* = Sp. Pg. *gremio*), the lap, bosom.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. *Bailey*. [Rare.]—2. Interior; pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, or confined to its members. [Rare.]

It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be "*gremial*."
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. Christ. Antiq., II. 1712.

II. *n.* 1†. A bosom friend; a confidant. *Imp. Dict.*—2†. One who is receiving nurture or education; specifically, a resident at a university.

A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilest *Gremials* in the University. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. 509, Kent.

If he be master of arts, and not a *gremial*, he may take the degree of D.D. per saltem.
Wall, Senate House Ceremonies (1798), p. 121.

3. *Eccles.*, a piece of cloth, originally a towel of fine linen, later a piece of silk or damask and often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the lap of a bishop, during mass or ordination, to protect his vestments from the consecrated oil. A similar vestment used by the Pope is called a *subcinctorium*.

gremiale (grē-mi-ā′lē), *n.*; pl. *gremialia* (-li-ă). [ML.: see *gremial*.] Same as *gremial*, 3.

The lap-cloth, which, under the name of *gremiale*, is still employed in our ritual, though its use be limited to the bishop, who has it spread out over his knees while he is seated at High Mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 409.

grent, *v.* A variant of *grin*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose*.

grenade (grē-nād′), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *granade* (also *grenado*, *granado*, after the Sp. form); < OF. *grenade*, a ball of wildfire, F. *grenade*, a grenade, < Sp. Pg. *granada* = It. *granata* (> D. *granaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *granat*), a grenade (cf. OF. (*pome*) *grenate*, *grenade*, etc., F. *grenade* = Sp. Pg. *granada*, f., = It. *granato*, m., a pomegranate), lit. something containing grains or seeds, from the adj., Sp. Pg. *granado* = It. *granato*, < L. *granatus*, grained, containing seeds or grains, < *granum*, grain, seed: see *grain*[1]. Cf. *granate*, *garnet*[1], *granite*, and *pomegranate*.] An explosive missile of any kind, usually smaller than a bomb or bombshell, and not discharged from a cannon, but thrown by hand or by a shovel or fork. Grenades have been made of glass, wood, bronze or gun-metal, and many other materials, even paper, and of many different forms, even cubical, a form which has the advantage that the grenades until thrown can rest securely on the edge of a rampart or a vessel's gunwale, etc.; but the more modern practice is to use cast-iron and the spherical form only. See *hand-grenade*.

Dined at Sr Philip Warwick's; thence to Court, where I had discourse with the King about an invention of glasse *granados*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1664.

On this answer, the French began to cast *grenades* into the fort, and had succeeded in producing considerable effect, when the two mortars which they used, being of wood, hursted, and wounded those who worked them.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, i. 446.

Rampart-grenade, a grenade used by the defenders of a besieged place when the besieger is near the rampart. It is thrown from the parapet or rolled down the outer slope of the rampart.

grenadier (gren-a-dēr′), *n.* [Also formerly *granadier*: = D. G. Sw. *grenadier* = Dan. *grenader*, < F. *grenadier*, < Sp. *granadero* = Pg. *granadeiro* = It. *granatiere*, < Sp. *granada*, It. *granata*, a grenade: see *grenade*.] 1. Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades. Soldiers of long service and acknowledged bravery were selected for this duty. They were the foremost in assaults. At first there were only a few grenadiers in each regiment, but companies of grenadiers were formed in France in 1670, and in England a few years later. When hand-grenades went out of general use, the name was still retained for the company, the members of which were of great stature and were distinguished by a particular uniform, as for instance the high bearskin cap. In the British and French armies the grenadier company was the first of each battalion. Now the companies of a battalion or a regiment are equalized in size and other matters, and the title in the British army remains only to the regiment of Grenadier Guards.

British Grenadier of 1745, blowing his fuse to light a grenade.

We will not go like to dragoons,
Nor yet will we like *grenadiers*.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 94).

Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full.
Evelyn, Diary, June 29, 1678.

2. A South African weaver-bird, *Ploceus* (*Pyromelana*) *oryx*: so called from its brilliant red and black plumage.—3. A fish, *Macrurus fabricii* or *M. rupestris*, found in deep water of the North Atlantic. Also called *rattail*.—4. *pl.* The family *Macruridæ*.

grenadilla (gren-a-dil′ă), *n.* Same as *granadilla*.

grenadin (gren′a-din), *n.* [< F. *grenade*, a pomegranate (see *grenade*), + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color, containing impure magenta, obtained as a by-product from the mother-liquors in the manufacture of magenta.

grenadine (gren-ạ-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *grenadine*, f., grenadine (cf. *grenadin*, m., a small fricandeau), dim. of *grenade*, a pomegranate, grenade: see *grenade*.] A thin fabric of silk, or of silk and wool, sometimes in meshes or openwork, resembling barege.—**Grenadine crepon**, a thin material made wholly of wool, transparent, but having a kind of check pattern made of coarser threads or cords. It is used for women's summer dresses.

grenadot†, *n.* See *grenade*.

grenaquint†, *n.* Same as *cranequin*.

grenat, grenate (gren′at, -āt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet: see *garnet*[1].] **1**†. Same as *garnet*[1].—**2.** A coal-tar color formerly used for dyeing wool or silk brown. It is the potassium or ammonium salt of isopurpuric acid. See *grenate brown*, under *brown*.

grenatiform (gre-nat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or constitution of grenatite.

grenatite (gren′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< F. *grenat*, garnet (see *garnet*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *staurolite*. Also *granatite*.

grenehedt, *n.* A Middle English form of *greenhead*[2].

Grenet cell. See *cell*, 8.

grest, *n.* An obsolete form of *grass*. *Chaucer*.

grès (grā), *n.* [F.: see *grail*[3].] Grit; sandstone; stoneware.

The vase portrayed on the opposite page, the body of the object being of *grès*, and the ornamentation in red engobe and green and white porcelain paste.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 660.

Grès de Flandres, the fine stoneware of Germany made at Cologne and other places on or near the Rhine. As modern research has proved that this ware was especially made in Germany, the term *grès-cérame* has been introduced to replace the old name.

grese[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grease*. *Chaucer*.

grese[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greese*[2].

Greshamist (gresh′am-ist), *n.* [< *Gresham* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A fellow of Gresham College in London (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham in the sixteenth century), or of the Royal Society of London in its early days, from its meeting in Gresham College.

There were some of our *Greshamists* who thought one or other of the two former comets might be seen again after some time. *Oldenburg*, To Boyle, Aug. 29, 1665.

gressamt, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

gressiblet (gres′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *gressus*, pp. of *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Able to walk.

gressingt, *n.* See *greesing*.

gressomt, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

Gressoria (gre-sō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gressorius*: see *gressorious*.] A suborder of orthopterous insects, having the body long and slender, with slim legs, the posterior femora of which are not thickened, and the head exserted. It contains the curious insects known as *walking-sticks, walking-leaves, praying-mantes, praying-mantids, soothsayers, spectres, rearhorses, racehorses*, and *camel-insects*. There are two very distinct families, the *Mantidæ* and the *Phasmidæ*.

gressorial (gre-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *gressori-ous* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for walking; formed for or having the habit of walking; ambulatory; specifically, in *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Gressoria*: as, *gressorial* feet; *gressorial* birds; *gressorial* insects.

gressorious (gre-sō′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *gressorius*, < L. as if **gressor*, a walker, < *gradi*, pp. *gressus*, walk: see *grade*[1].] In *entom.*, same as *gressorial*.

gressumt, *n.* Same as *gersome*.

grete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *greet*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grete[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *greet*[2].

grete[3]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *great*. *Chaucer*.

gretty†, *a.* An obsolete form of *gritty*.

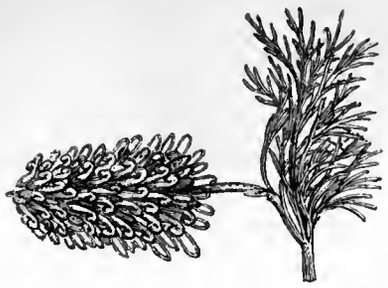
greut, *n.* See *grewt*.

greve[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greeve*[1].

greve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[2].

greve[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *greave*[3].

Grevillea (grē-vil′ē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Robert Kaye *Greville*, a British botanist (died 1866).] A large genus of *Proteaceæ*, trees or shrubs of Australia and Tasmania, very variable in habit and foliage. The inflorescence is often very showy, and several species have been cultivated as greenhouse-plants. The silky oak, *G. robusta*, is a large tree with beautifully marked wood which is used for cabinet-work and largely for staves for tallow-casks. See cut in next column.



Flowering Branch of *Grevillea Thelemanniana*.

grew[1] (grö). Preterit of *grow*.

grew[2] (grö), *v.* Another spelling of *grue*.

Grew[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *Grew, Greu, Griewe*, < OF. *grieu, griu, greu, gru, gri*, Greek, a Greek: see *Greek*.] **1.** A Greek.—**2.** The Greek language.

He caste vp his yie vpon the halie dore and saugh the ietteres that Merlin hadde writen in *grieue*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 437.

Affore that tyme all spak Hebrew,
Than sum began for to speik *Grew*.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

grew[4], **grewan** (grö, grö′an), *n.* [Also *gru:* see *greyhound*.] Same as *greyhound*. [Scotch.]

grewhoundt, *n.* See *greyhound*.

Grewia (grö′i-ạ) *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Nehemiah *Grew* (1628–1711), an English naturalist and one of the earliest writers on vegetable anatomy.] A tiliaceous genus of trees and shrubs, found in the warmer parts of the old world, and including about 60 species. Most of them have a fibrous inner bark, used in some cases for making nets, rope, etc. The dhamnoo of India, *G. elastica*, and the *G. occidentalis* of South Africa furnish a very strong and elastic wood. *G. Asiatica* and *G. sapida* are cultivated in India for their fruits, which are pleasantly acid and are used for flavoring sherbets.

grewndt, *n.* A contracted form of *grewhound*.

grewsome, grewsomeness. See *gruesome, gruesomeness*.

grewt (grōt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A miners' name for earth of a different color from the rest found on the banks of rivers in searching for mines. Also spelled *greut*.

grey, greybeard, etc. See *gray*, etc.

greyhound (grā′hound), *n.* [Less commonly *grayhound;* < ME. *greyhound, grayhund, graihond, grehound, grewhound, grewhond, greahund, gryhond, grihond* (once corruptly *grifhound* (cf. OD. *grijphund*), as if 'gripe-hound,' and once *greschownd:* see below), < AS. *grīghund* (found only once, in a gloss, = Icel. *greyhundr*, a greyhound), < **grīg* (not found alone) (= Icel. *grey*, a greyhound; cf. *grey-baka*, a bitch, *grey-karl*, a dogged churl, etc.) + *hund*, hound. The Sc. forms *grew, grewan*, and the ME. *grewhound* and *gresehownd*, appear to be accom. to the ME. *Grew*, Greek, *Grese, Greece*, Greece (cf. Sp. *galgo*, greyhound, lit. 'Gallic'), while the ordinary spelling and the Sc. equiv. *gray dog* suggest a connection with the color *gray;* but the real origin of the first element is unknown. Cf. Gael. Ir. *greeh*, a hound.] **1.** A tall, very slender, fleet dog, kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetrical strength and beauty of its form, its keen sight, and its great fleetness. There are many subvarieties of the greyhound, from the Irish greyhound and Highland breed to the smooth-haired English breeds and the Italian greyhound. It is one of the oldest varieties of the dog known, being figured on Egyptian monuments. It is supposed to be the gazehound of old English writers.

Greyhoundes [var. *grehoundes*] he hadde as swift as fowel in flight. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 190.

Thy *greyhounds* are as swift
As breathed stags, ay, fleeter than the roe.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

2. Figuratively, a fast-sailing ship, especially an ocean passenger-steamship.

They [ships] are built in the strongest possible manner for such constructions, and are so swift of foot as to have already become formidable rivals to the English *greyhounds*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 2.

Grias (grī′as), *n.* [NL.] A myrtaceous genus of two or three species, tall trees, natives of tropical America. The fruit of *G. cauliflora*, of Jamaica, known as the *anchovy-pear*, is a russet-brown drupe, which is pickled like the mango. The large glossy leaves are borne in plume-like clusters at the ends of the branches, rendering the tree very ornamental.

gribble[1] (grib′l), *n.* [E. dial.] A shoot from a tree; a short cutting.

gribble[2] (grib′l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small isopod crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, belonging to the family *Asellidæ*. It is a little creature like a wood-louse, capable of rolling itself up into a ball, and is very destructive to submerged timber, into which it bores. The term extends to some related forms.

grice[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

grice[2]†, *n.* See *greese*[2].

grice[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grid (grid), *n.* [Shortened from *griddle* or *gridiron*.] **1.** A grating or openwork cover for a vault or a sewer; a guard to cover parts of machinery, etc.; a grating of bars; a gridiron.

Finally, over the whole are spread iron *grids*, so as to present flat surfaces, from which the lime mud, when well washed and drained, can be readily removed.
Ure, Dict., IV. 54.

The doors should be provided with a sliding or revolving *grid*, for admitting air above the fire.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 152.

It is an advantage . . . to have an arrangement of *grids* under the beds [in a hospital] communicating directly with the outside, . . . so as to sweep away any air stagnating under the beds.
J. Constantine, Pract. Ventilation, p. 24.

2. A heavy framing of timbers used to support a ship in a dock.

When the *grid* is in place the press-head can be lowered. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8951.

3. In *elect.*, a zinc element in a primary battery, shaped like a grating or gridiron; the lead plate of a secondary or storage battery, consisting of a framework of bars crossing one another at right angles, into the openings of which the active matter of the plate is forced; also, a grating of ebonite used to prevent contact between battery-plates.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in *weaving*. See *stop-motion*.

griddle (grid′l), *n.* [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girdle;* < ME. *gridel, gridele, gredil, gredel*, a griddle, a gridiron (appearing also in the accom. forms *gridire, gredire, grydyrne, gredirne*, etc., E. *gridiron*, q. v.), < W. *gredyll, greidell, gradell*, OW. *gratell*, a griddle, a grate, = Ir. *greideil, greideal*, a griddle, gridiron, = OF. *graille, graille, grele*, F. *grille*, f., a grate, a grating; cf. OF. *graïl*, m., F. *gril*, m. (> E. *grill*[2]), a gridiron, = It. *gradella*, a fish-basket, hurdle, < L. *eratieula*, f., ML. sometimes *gratieula*, f., and *eratieulus*, m., a gridiron, dim. of *eratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *grill*[2], *gridiron* (doublets of *griddle*), *grate*[2], *erate, hurdle*. The Celtic forms are from the L., but appear to be accom. to W. *greidio*, scorch, singe, Ir. *greadaim*, I scorch, parch, burn, Gael. *gread*, scorch, burn. The Sw. *grädda*, bake, is perhaps of Celtic origin.] **1.** A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish: same as *gridiron*, 1. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Seint Lorens also itholede [*tholed*, suffered] thet te *gredil* hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden.
Ancren Riwle, p. 122.

2. A broad disk or shallow pan of iron, used chiefly for cooking thin cakes over a fire.

Rost hit afterwarde apone a *gredel*.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 13.

3. A griddle-cake. [Local, U. S.]

The *griddles* of Mrs. Durfee in the Tea-House at the Glen shall not want an historian, as they have not wanted troops of lovers. *S. De Vere*, Account of Newport (1858).

4. In *mining*, a sieve with a wire bottom.—**5.** One of the iron plates fitted as lids to the round apertures for cooking-utensils in the top of a cooking-stove or range.

griddle-cake (grid′l-kāk), *n.* A cake of batter cooked on a griddle. [U. S.]

The fire in the stove went down; the *griddle-cakes* grew cold. *E. E. Hale*, Ten Times One, iv.

gride (grīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grided*, ppr. *griding*. [A transposition of *gird*[2], < ME. *girden, gyrden*, strike, cut: see *gird*[2]. The transposition is not, however, of popular origin, as in the opposite cases *bird*[1] from *brid*, *bird*[2] from *bride, girdle*[2] from *griddle*, etc., but is artificial, being a manipulation (appar. first by Spenser and adopted by subsequent poets) of the ME. form *girde*. The word has nothing to do with It. *gridare*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; cut.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body *gryde*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Last with his gosd amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches.
Drayton, Mooncalf, ii. 512.

2. To grate; jar harshly.

The wood which *grides* and clangs
Its leafless ribs and iron horns
Together. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To act or pass cuttingly or piercingly.

His poynant speare he thrust with puissant sway
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wyde,
That through his thigh the mortall steele did *gryde*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

So sore
The *griding* sword with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

2. To grate; grind; scrape harshly; make a grating sound.

I leave the green and pleasant paths of song,
The mild, sweet words which soften and adorn,
For *griding* taunt and bitter laugh of scorn.
Whittier, The Panorama.

Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and *grided*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 158.

gride (grīd), *n.* [< *gride*, *v.*] A harsh grinding, cutting, or hacking; a harsh grating sound.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam-log, and tree, and stone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

The trumpet, and the *gride* of wheels.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 205.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* [Also *gredalin*, *gridalin*, *grizelin*, formerly *gredaline*; < F. *gris de lin*, flax-gray: *gris*, gray (see *grise*[4]); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax: see *line*[1].] A pale-purple or gray-violet color.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. *Killigrew*, Parson's Wedding, ii. 3.

A fine *gridelin*, bordering upon violet, is thereby obtained [in dyeing with archil]; but this color has no permanence. *Macfarlane*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 47.

gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *grediron*, *gyrdiron*, *gredyron*, *gredyern*; < ME. *grydyrne*, *gredirne*, *gredeyrne*, *gredyrne*, and (without *n*) *gridire*, *gredire*, an accom., simulating ME. *iren*, *ire*, E. *iron*, of **gridere* for *gridele*, *gridel*, *gredel*, a griddle, gridiron: see *griddle*. A like simulation occurs in *andiron*, q. v.] **1.** A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals or in front of a fire-grate, usually a square frame with a handle, short legs, and transverse bars.

And thou shalt make a *gredyern* also like a net of brasse. *Bible of* 1551, Ex. xxvii.

He is a terror to the witnesses of the adverse party, whom he likes to browbeat and to keep broiling on the *gridiron* of his torturing inquisition.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. A frame formed of cross-beams of wood or iron, on which a ship rests for inspection or repair at low water; a grid.—**Gridiron pendulum**, a form of compensation-pendulum. See *pendulum*.—**Gridiron valve**, a form of engine-valve consisting of alternate bars and spaces, sliding over a similarly formed seat.

gridiron (grid'ī-ėrn), *v. t.* [< *gridiron*, *n.*] To cover with parallel lines or bars, like those of a gridiron: often said of railroads, as giving such an appearance to the map. [U. S.]

The Manitoba [railway] system *gridirons* north Minnesota. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 564.

This great territory is *gridironed* with transcontinental railways. *J. Strong*, Our Country, p. 157.

griece[1] (grēs), *n.* [Another spelling of *greese*[2].] In *her.*, a degree or step, as one of the steps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.


Cross Crosslet on Grieces.

griece[2]†, *n.* See *grouse*.

grieced (grēst), *a.* [< *griece* + *-ed*[2].] Having grieces or steps.—**Croas grieced**, in *her.*, same as *cross degraded and conjoined* (which see, under *cross*[1]).—**Mount grieced**. See *mount*.

grief (grēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greef* (pl. *greeves*, *greves*); < ME. *greef*, *gref*, rarely *grief*, < OF. *grief*, F. *grief* (= Pr. *greug*, *greuge*), grief, heaviness of spirit, < OF. *grief*, *gref*, *greu*, *grieu* (fem. *grieve*) = Pr. *greu*, *grieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *grave*, heavy, grievous, sad, < L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous, sad: see *grave*[3]. Cf. *grieve*[1].] **1.** Regretful or remorseful sorrow; mental distress or misery caused by something done or suffered by one's self or others; affliction; woe.

But that which did his *grief* augment,
The child was stole away.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

It is the nature of *grief* to keep its object perpetually in its eye. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

No greater *grief* than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Inferno, v. 128.

2. Cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts or distresses; grievance.

Our *greeves* to redresse. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 41.

The Scottes, . . . desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the erle with greate compaygnie.
Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV., fol. 20. (*Nares.*)

3†. Bodily pain; physical suffering.

Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Cures all diseases coming of all causes;
A month's *grief* in a day, a year's in twelve.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

The oyle which is made of the [bay] berries is very comfortable in all cold *griefes* of the joynts.
Parkinson, Theater of Plants (1640), p. 1489.

Grief-muscles. See *muscle*.—**To come to grief**, to come to a bad end or issue; turn out badly; meet with misfortune.

As for *coming to grief*, old boy, we're on a good errand, I suppose, and the devil himself can't harm us.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxi.

At one spot I nearly *came to grief* for good and all, for in running along a shelving ledge covered with loose slates, one of these slipped as I stepped on it, throwing me clear over the brink.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 209.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sorrow*, *Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*); bitterness, heartache, anguish, agony, woe.

griefful (grēf'fůl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griefull*, *greffful*; < *grief* + *-ful*.] Full of grief or sorrow.

Soche pushes in the visages of men are angrie things and *greffull*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 79.

Each the other gan with passion great
And *griefull* pittie privately bemone.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 16.

Nothing *grieffull* grows from love.
Greene, Francesco's Ode.

griefhead†, *n.* [ME. *grefhed* (?).] Sadness. *Chaucer*. See *greenhead*[2].

griefly†, *a.* [< *grief* + *-ly*[1].] Expressive of grief; dolorous.

With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans he wan her affection. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

griefly†, *adv.* [< *grief* + *-ly*[2].] Grievously. *E. D.*

grief-shot (grēf'shot), *a.* Pierced with grief; sorrow-stricken.

As a discontented friend, *grief-shot*
With his unkindness. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

griego†, *n.* Same as *grego*.

grien (grēn), *v. i.* A Scotch spelling of *green*[3].

grieshoch (grē'shoch), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *griosach*, hot embers, a hot battle, a volley, < *grios*, heat.] Hot embers, properly those of peat or moss-fuel; also, a peat-fire. Also spelled *greeshoch*.

Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee *grieshoch*. *Border Minstrelsy*, I. cii., Int.

griesing†, *n.* See *greesing*.

grievable†, (grē'va-bl), *a.* [< ME. *grevable*, < OF. *grevable*, grievous, < *grever*, grieve: see *grieve*[1] and *-able*.] Causing grief; lamentable.

There is a vice full *greuable*
To hym whiche is therof culpable.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

grievance (grē'vans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *greevance*; < ME. *grevaunce*, *grevance*, < OF. *grevanee*, *grieranee*, *grivance* (= Pr. *grevansa*), injury, wrong, grievance, < *grevant*, injurious, oppressive, ppr. of *grever*, grieve, afflict: see *grieve*[1].] **1.** A cause of grief or distress; a wrong inflicted by another or others; a source or occasion of annoyance or hardship.

They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts, the maine *greevances* to be remov'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [scorners] were a great and particular *grievance* to the followers of true piety and wisdom.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

The *grievances* which had produced the rebellions of Tyler and Cade had disappeared.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A *grievance* that has created much resentment is the needless appropriation of private lands, and the injury to adjacent lands by various forms of public works.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.

2†. Grief; affliction.

Madam, I pity much your *grievances*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3.

3†. Discomfort; pain.

Than he sette hym on his knees, holding vp his hondes, and than toke oute the suerde lightly with-oute *greuaunce*, and so bar it vp right. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 107.

grievancer† (grē'van-sėr), *n.* One who inflicts a grievance; one who gives cause for complaint.

Some petition . . . against the bishops as *grievancers*.
Fuller.

grieve[1] (grēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grieved*, ppr. *grieving*. [Early mod. E. also *greeve*; < ME. *greven*, < OF. *grever*, *graver*, F. *grever* = Pr. *grevar*, *gravar*, *greviar* = Sp. Pg. *gravar* = It. *gravare*, < L. *gravare*, burden, oppress, afflict, grieve, deponent *gravari*, feel vexed, annoyed, troubled, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grief*, *grave*[3], and cf. *gredge*, *aggredge*, *aggrieve*, *aggravate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inflict mental pain or distress upon; cause to suffer; make sorrowful; afflict; aggrieve.

He doth not afflict willingly nor *grieve* the children of men. Lam. iii. 33.

There she saw a *grieved* ghost
Comin waukin o'er the wa'.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 323).

They that judge themselves martyrs when they are *grieved*, should think withal what they are whom they *grieve*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 10.

2†. To vex; harass; oppress.

And because thei ben so trewe and so rightfulle and so fulle of alle gode condicioune, thei weren nevere *greved* with Tempestes ne with Thondre ne with Leyt ne with Hayl ne with Pestylence. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 292.

And [he] assembled vjxl men defensable, and moche thel *greved* the hethen peple with alle theire power.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 186.

Yet in suche fere yf that ye were,
Amonge enemys day and nyght;
I wolde wythstonde, with bowe in hande,
To *greeve* them as I myght.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 150).

3. To sorrow over; deplore; lament. [Rare.]

Most miserable men! I *grieve* their fortunes.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 2.

'Till from the Parian Isle, and Libya's Coast,
The Mountains *grieve* their Hopes of Marble lost.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *intrans.* To feel grief; be in mental distress; sorrow; mourn: usually followed by *at*, *for*, *about*, or *over*.

And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass,
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er *grieves*,
Over the unreturning brave.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 27.

I *grieve* that grief can teach me nothing, nor carry me one step into real nature. *Emerson*, Experience.

=**Syn.** *Mourn*, etc. See *lament*, *v. i.*

grieve[2], *n.* Another spelling of *greeve*[1].

griever (grē'vėr), *n.* One who or that which grieves or laments.

Nor should romantic *grievers* thus complain,
Although but little in the world they gain. *Crabbe*.

grievingly (grē'ving-li), *adv.* With grief; sorrowfully.

Grievingly I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

grievous (grē'vus), *a.* [< ME. *grevous*, < OF. *grevos*, *grevus*, *grevous* = Sp. Pg. It. *gravoso*, grievous, < ML. *gravosus*, also *graviosus*, equiv. to L. *gravis*, heavy, grievous: see *grave*[3] and *grief*, *n.*, *grieve*[1], *v.* Cf. *gravous*.] **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; oppressive.

And they bynde heuy burthens & *greuous* to be borne, & ley them on mennes shoulders.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiii. 4.

My memory faileth me, by meanes of my great and *greevous* troubles. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), Epistle, p. 13.

The first Tax he [William I.] laid upon his Subjects was in the first Year of his Reign, after his return out of Normandy: a *grievous* Tax, all Writers say, but none what it was. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

2. Inflicting or capable of inflicting pain or suffering; distressing in act or use; fierce; savage. [Rare.]

In their room, as they forewarn,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, *grievous* wolves.
Milton, P. L., xii. 508.

When he arose, he getteth him a *grievous* crab-tree cudgel, and goes down into the dungeon to them.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 174.

3. Atrocious; heinous; aggravated.

It was a *grievous* fault;
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

4. Expressing grief or affliction; full of grief: as, a *grievous* cry.

This is a *grievous* mourning to the Egyptians.
Gen. l. 11.

The *grieuous* complaynts of our liege subiects concerning traffique, as it were circular wise too & fro both our dominions. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 159.

Grievous bodily harm, in *crim. law*, serious but not necessarily permanent injury of the person. =**Syn. 1.** Distressing, sad, lamentable, deplorable, injurious, baneful, calamitous.

grievously (grē'vus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *grevously*, *grevusly*, *grevosly*; < *grievous* + *-ly*[2].] In a grievous or afflictive manner; painfully; calamitously.

Min herte is troubled with this sorwe so *grevously* that I not what to don. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

grievousness (grē'vus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *grevousnesse*; < *grievous* + *-ness*.] The condition or quality of being grievous or deplorable; affliction; injuriousness; atrocity; enormity.

In the same sermon the *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened. *Strype*, Grindal, ii. 11.

griff[1]† (grif), *n.* [< OF. *griffe*, F. *griffe*, a claw, nail, talon, < *griffer*, gripe, grasp, seize, catch, < OHG. *grifan*, MHG. *grifen*, G. *greifen*, gripe, grip (> G. *griff* = E. *grip*[1], hold, handle, hilt), = E. *gripe*[1], q. v.] Gripe; grasp; reach.

A vein of gold within our spade's *grif*. *Holland*.

griff[2] (grif), *n.* [Abbr. of *griffin*, 4.] Same as *griffin*, 4.

There were three more cadets on the same steamer, going up to that great *griff* depot, Ondapoor.
W. D. Arnold, Oakfield, I. 38.

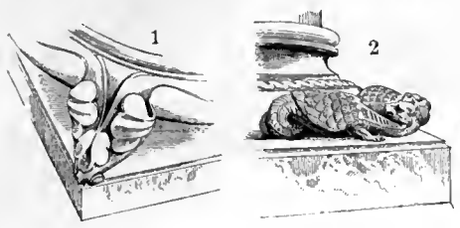
griff[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *graft*[2].

griff[4] (grif), *n.* [Also *grif;* origin obscure.] A deep valley with a rocky chasm at the bottom. [North. Eng.]

griff[5], **griffe**[2] (grif), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *grifo*, a griffin, *grifos*, frizzled hair.] A mulatto; especially, a mulatto woman. [Louisiana, U. S.]

griffard (grif'ärd), *n.* [< F. *griffard*, < *griffe*, a claw (see *griff*[1]), + *-ard*.] A South American crested hawk, *Spizaëtus bellicosus*.

griffe[1] (grif), *n.* [F., a claw: see *griff*[1].] **1.** In *medieval arch.*, from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, an ornament on the bases of



Griffes.—1, from Vézelay; 2, from Poissy; end of 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

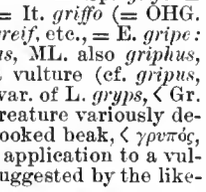
pillars, connecting the torus with each angle of the plinth.—**2.** In *wine-making*, a deposit which forms within eight or ten days after new wines are bottled. It is removed, and the bottle filled up with liquor and recorked, and the process is repeated as many times as necessary until the wine remains perfectly clear.

Eight or ten days afterwards [after bottling champagne] a deposit, called *grife*, is found at the bottom of the bottle.
Ure, Dict., III. 1144.

griffe[2], *n.* See *griff*[5].

griffin (grif'in), *n.* [Also written *griffon*, *gryphon*, and formerly *gryfon;* < ME. *griffyn*, usually *griffon*, *griffoun* = D. *griffoen*, < OF. *grifon*, F. *griffon* = Pr. *grifó*, now *griffoun* = Sp. *grifon* = It. *grifone*, < ML. *grypho(n-)*, *gripho(n-)*, *grifo(n-)*, *griffo(n-)*, a griffin (also in ML. a certain coin), aug. of the simple form, OF. *grif*, also *grip* = Sp. *grifo* = Pg. *grifo*, *gripho*, *grypho* = It. *griffo* (= OHG. *grif*, *grīfo*, MHG. *grīf*, G. *greif*, etc., = E. *gripe:* see *gripe*[3]), < LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, *griffus*, a griffin, a vulture (cf. *gripus*, *grippa*, a kind of ship), a var. of L. *gryps*, < Gr. γρύψ (γρυπ-), a fabulous creature variously described, named from its hooked beak, < γρυπός, curved, hook-nosed. The application to a vulture seems to have been suggested by the likeness of Gr. γρύψ, a griffin, to γύψ, a vulture. Cf. *gripe*[3].] **1.** In *myth.*, an imaginary animal supposed to be generated between the lion and the eagle, and to combine the head, front, and wings of an eagle with the body and hind quarters of a lion. This animal was supposed to watch over mines of gold and hidden treasures, and was consecrated to the sun. The figure of the griffin is seen on ancient coins, and is borne in coat-armor. It is also a frequent motive in architectural decoration.

Medieval Griffin.—Porch of the Duomo, Verona, Italy.



Griffin, from a Greek Sarcophagus.

Girphinne, baith bird and best, we auld call it
To blase, "membrit and armyt" boith Instly.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 99.

Where there are also *Gryphons* keepers of their treasures, or men with Goats feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 395.

As when a *gryphon* through the wilderness
With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspian. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 943.

Two Sphinxes very clearly to be recognised on the cylinder, but which Mr. King strangely enough converts in his description into *Gryphons*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 314.

Men and boys astride
On wyvern, lion, dragon, *griffin*, swan,
At all the corners, named us each by name.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. In *ornith.*, a vulture of the genus *Gyps;* a griffin-vulture.—**3.** Figuratively, a vigilant or repellent guardian; one who stands in the way of free approach or intercourse: in England applied especially to a woman acting as a duenna.—**4.** [Anglo-Ind., a new-comer in India "being humorously regarded as a kind of strange hybrid animal, neither Indian nor English."] In India and the East generally: (*a*) A person not familiar with the customs or ways of the country; a new-comer; a novice; a greenhorn.

No one but a *griffin* of the greeneat ever gave anybody a rupee in Bombay. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, vii.

(*b*) A racing pony or horse that runs for its first time. Also *griff*, in both uses.—**Bearded griffin**, the lammergeier, *Gypaëtus barbatus*.—**Griffin's egg**, a name given in the middle ages to any large egg of a bird unknown to the people of Europe, as the ostrich or emu. Such eggs were used in ornamental work, as for cups.—**Order of the Griffin**, an order of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, founded in 1884.—**Rüppell's griffin**, an Abyssinian vulture, *Gyps rueppelli*.

griffinage (grif'in-āj), *n.* Same as *griffinism*, 2.

griffinish (grif'in-ish), *a.* [< *griffin* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Griffin-like; watchful; vigilant; prying: as, a *griffinish* duenna.

Not having knelt in Palestine, I feel
None of that *griffinish* excess of zeal
Some travellers would blaze with here in France.
Hood, To Rae Wilson.

2. In India, like or characteristic of a griffin or new-comer.

Next to my *griffinish* wonder at the want of white faces has been my regret to perceive the utter absence of any friendly relations between the white and the black faces.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

griffinism (grif'in-izm), *n.* [< *griffin* + *-ism.*] **1.** Jealous watchfulness or care, like that of the griffin: as, the *griffinism* of a London dowager.—**2.** In India and the East, the state or character of a griffin or new-comer; greenness or inexperience. Also *griffinage*.

griffin-male (grif'in-māl'), *n.* In *her.*, a griffin without wings and having large ears.

griffin-vulture (grif'in-vul'tūr), *n.* A vulture of the genus *Gyps*, of which there are several species, the best-known being *G. fulvus*.

Griffith's mixture. See *mixture*.

griffon[1] (grif'on), *n.* Same as *griffin*.

Griffon[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *Gryffon*, *Griffoun*, *Gryffoun;* < OF. *griffon*, *grifon* (= Pr. *grifo*), a name given to the Byzantine Greeks and to the people of the East; appar. an opprobrious use of *griffon*, *grifon*, a griffin, perhaps suggested by some of the numerous forms for 'Greek.'] A Greek.

The *Gryffouns* than gayli gonne stint atte cherche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1961.

grig[1] (grig), *n.* [Appar. a var. of **criek* (= D. *krick*, a cricket, = Sw. *kräk*, *krik*, a little creature, esp. a crawling creature, < *kräka*, creep), the appar. base of *cricket:* see *cricket*[1].] **1.** A cricket; a grasshopper.

The dry
High-elbow'd *grigs* that leap in summer grass.
Tennyson, The Brook.

2. The sand-eel; a small and very lively eel.—**3.** A short-legged hen. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** One of a class of vagabond dancers and tumblers. *Brewer.* [Showmen's cant.]—**As merry as a grig**, a proverb equivalent to *as merry as a cricket:* also in use, different from but partly confused with another proverb (apparently somewhat older), *as merry as a Greek;* so *a merry grig* as compared with *a merry Greek*. See *merry Greek*, under *Greek*.

They drank till they all were *as merry as grigs*.
Poor Robin (1764).

grig[2] (grig), *n.* [< Corn. *grig* = W. *grug*, heath.] Heath. Also *griglan*. [Prov. Eng.]

Some great mosses in Lancashire . . . that for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grig* or heath for sheep. *Aubrey.*

grignet (grig'net), *n.* [Cf. OF. "*perdrix grignette*, the ordinary partridge" (Cotgrave).] A book-name of sundry parine birds of Africa of the genus *Parisoma:* as, the rufous-vented *grignet*, *P. subcœruleum*.

gri-gri[1], *n.* Same as *gru-gru*.

gri-gri[2], **gree-gree** (grē'grē), *n.* [African.] A charm or amulet; a fetish.

Seeing that the native Africans likewise had their cherished amulets (their *gri-gris*), deemed by them sacred and magically powerful, the Portuguese called these by the same name of fetich. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 32.

That is an African amulet that hangs about his neck—a *greegree*. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 523.

grill[1] (gril), *v.* [Sc. also transposed *girl;* < ME. *grillen*, *gryllen*, *grullen*, tr. anger, provoke, intr. tremble, < AS. *grillan*, *griellan*, tr., provoke, = D. *grillen*, shiver, = MLG. *grellen*, LG. *ver-grellen*, anger, provoke, = MHG. *grellen*, be harsh, cry angrily. Cf. *grill*[1], *a.*] **I.**† *trans.* **1.** To make angry; provoke.

Thy bydding, Lord, I shall fulfill,
And never more the greeve ne *grill*.
Chester Play, in Marriott's Mir. Plays, p. 4.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther loude and stille,
Bestir wel, but yef hir noute; grant hir al hir welle;
By thou noht so hardy hir onis to *grille*.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To terrify; cause to tremble. *Worcester.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To tremble; shiver. [Now only Scotch.]

And lete also the belles knylle
To make her hortes [their hearts] the more *grylle*.
Myrc, Instructions, l. 777.

2. To snarl; snap. [Prov. Eng.]

grill[1]† (gril), *a.* [ME. *gril*, *gryl*, *grill*, *grille*, *grylle*, harsh, rough, severe, = MHG. *grel*, G. *grell*, harsh, angry, = Dan. *grel*, shrill (of sound), glaring, dazzling (of light); from the verb: see *grill*[1], *v.*] Harsh; rough; severe; cruel.

Wordes . . . gret and *grille*.
Amis and Amiloun, l. 1273 (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 365).

Prey to Crist with blody syde,
And other woundes *grile* and wyde,
That he forgeve the thi pryde.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 166.

Thei han suffrid cold so strong
In wedres *gryl* and derk to sighte.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 73.

grill[1]†, *n.* [ME. *grille*, *grylle*, *grylle;* < *grill*[1], *a.*] Harm.

Lady, he ys to us foo,
Therefore yrede that we hym sloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle*.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.).

grill[2] (gril), *n.* [< F. *gril*, < OF. *greïl*, *graïl*, a gridiron, a masc. form corresponding to F. *grille*, OF. *graille*, *graille*, f., a grate, grating, < L. *cratieula*, f., a gridiron, dim. of *cratis*, a hurdle, wickerwork: see *griddle* (a doublet of *grill*[2]), *gridiron*, *grate*[2], *crate*, and *hurdle*.] A grated utensil for broiling meat, etc., over a fire; a gridiron.

They have wood so hard that they cleave it into swords, and make *grills* of it to broil their meat.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv.

grill[2] (gril), *v.* [= Dan. *grillere* = Sw. *griljera*, < F. *griller*, broil on a gridiron, scorch, < *gril*, a gridiron: see *grill*[2], *n.* Cf. *grilly.*] **I.** *trans.* To broil on or as on a grill or gridiron.

And he sent the drumsticks down to be *grill'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 249.

How much better than feeding foul Indians it was to belong to me, who would . . . *grill* him [a salmon] delicately, and eat him daintily!
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, v.

The time has been when Joseph Bagstock has been *grilled* and blistered by the sun. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son.

II. *intrans.* To undergo broiling; be in a broil.

Albany had made his keepers drunk with the liquor, had dirked them, and thrown their mail-clad bodies to *grill* on the fire. *The Century*, XXVII. 880.

For a moment it seemed probable that the baronet would give vent to the spleen which was doubtless *grilling* within him. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 130.

The landlady began to derange the pots upon the stove and set some beef-steak to *grill*.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 71.

grillade (gri-lād'), *n.* [< F. *grillade*, < *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of grilling.—**2.** That which is broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grillage (gril'āj), *n.* [< F. *grillage*, wirework, grating, frame, also broiling, < *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grating, *griller*, grill: see *grill*[2], *v.*] **1.** In *engin.*, a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain a foundation and prevent it from settling unevenly in soil of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, called a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest.

2. In lace, a background of separate bars or brides, not woven together into a texture.

grille (gril), *n.* [< F. *grille*, grating: see *grill*[2], *n.*] **1.** A piece of openwork or grating, usually of metal, as wrought-iron. Specifically —(*a*) When orna-

Grille.—San Giacomo di Rialto, Venice.

mental in character, an arrangement of bars forming a decorative design.

The intercolumniation on either side must have been closed by a *grille* in metal.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 341.

(*b*) A grating serving as a gate; also, a metallic grating closing a small opening, as in a door, allowing an inmate to answer inquiries and examine applicants for admission without opening the door.

At the further end of the court is the *grille*, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

(*c*) The large grating separating a convent parlor into two parts, visitors being allowed only on one side of it.

2. In *pisciculture*, an apparatus for holding fish-eggs during incubation, consisting of a rectangular wooden frame 20 inches long and from 7 to 8 inches wide, into which are fastened small cylindrical glass tubes, closely placed. When in use, these grilles are placed in a series of rectangular boxes (a grille in each box) arranged in flights, so that the water passes readily from the highest through the intervening ones to the lowest. The water enters from the top near one corner, and after passing through the box goes out through the spout at the diagonally opposite corner.

grillé (grē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < *grille*, a grating: see *grill*[2].] In lace, having a background consisting of bars or brides crossing open spaces: also said of the background itself.

grill-room (gril′rōm), *n.* A restaurant or lunch-room where chops, steaks, etc., are grilled to order.

The cooks, who filled the waiters' orders as in an English *grill-room*, were dressed from head to foot in white linen, and wore square white caps.
The Century, XXXVI. 19.

grilly† (gril′i), *v. t.* [Extended from *grill*[2].] To grill; broil. See *grill*[2].

Rather save a crippled piece
Of all their crushed and broken members,
Than have them *grillied* on the embers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1676.

grilse (grils), *n.* [Sc. also *gilse;* cf. Ir. *greal sach*, a kind of fish.] A young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea.

The *grilse* is more slender than the salmon, the tail more forked, the scales more easily removed, and the top of the head and of the fins is not quite so black.
St. Nicholas, XIII. 741.

grim (grim), *a.*; compar. *grimmer*, superl. *grimmest*. [< ME. *grim*, *grym*, < AS. *grim* (*grimm-*), fierce, savage, severe, cruel, = OS. *grim* = OFries. *grim* = OHG. *grim*, *grimmi*, MHG. *grim*, G. *grimm*, grim, angry, fierce, = Icel. *grimmr*, grim, stern, horrible, dire, sore, = Dan. *grim*, ugly; cf. MLG. *gremich* = D. *grimmig* = OHG. *grimmig*, MHG. *grimmic*, G. *grimmig*, angry, furious; akin to AS. *gram*, *grom*, ME. *gram*, *gram*, angry, furious, hostile, E. *grum*, angry, sullen: see *gram*[1], *a.*, *gram*[1], *grame*, *n.* and *v.*, *grum*.] 1. Of a fierce, stern, or forbidding aspect; severe or repellent in appearance or demeanor; fierce; sullen; surly.

Whenever they lookt on the *grim* Soldan,
It made their hearts to quail.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 187).

She was of stature big and tall, of visage *grim* and stern.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Stern in character or quality; unyielding; dreadful; formidable: as, *grim* determination.

Now is Philip full *grym* in fyght for to meete.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 155.

It would . . . be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befell him. *South*, Sermons, IX. 185.

Wise Cornelius promised, by his art,
To show to him the ladye of his heart,
Albeit betwixt them rolled the ocean *grim*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 16.

But he saw no *grim* portents, and heeded no omen of evil. *A. W. Tourgée*, Fool's Errand, p. 111.

3. Marked by harshness or severity; distressful; dolorous; cheerless: as, *grim* suffering; a *grim* jest.

The duke was in a cas, his wondes wer so *grym*,
That his leche was in ille hope of him.
Robert of Brunne, p. 192.

The Troiens . . . girdyn to the grekes with a *grym* fare; Greuit hom full gretly with mony *grym* wound.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9499.

They push'd us down the steps, . . .
And with *grim* laughter thrust us out at gates.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=Syn. *Grisly*, *Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); severe, harsh, hard.

grim†, *n.* [ME., also *grym*, *greme;* = D. *grim* = OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*, f., grim, G. *grimm*, m., anger; from the adj. Cf. *gram*[1], *grame*, *n.*] Anger; wrath.

On right hond shall hom reue the rest of the saule,
That my graunaer with *greme* gird vnto dethe,
And sloghe all our Sitesyns, & our sad pepull
Brittoned to bale dethe, and there blode shed.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2234.

grim (grim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimmed*, ppr. *grimming*. [= D. MLG. *grimmen*, be grim, rage; from the adj.] To make grim; give a stern or forbidding aspect to. [Rare.]

To withdraw . . . into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 8.

grimace (gri-mās′), *n.* [= D. Sw. *grimas* = G. Dan. *grimace*, < F. *grimace*, OF. *grimace* (= Sp. *grimazo*), a wry face, a crabbed look; cf. OF. *grimouart*, a grimace; appar. < OF. *grime*, chagrined, irritated; prob. of Teut. origin: < MHG. *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*] 1. An involuntary or spontaneous distortion of the countenance, expressive of pain or great discomfort, or of disgust, disdain, or disapproval; a wry face.

Then they started from their places,
Moved with violence, changed in hue,
Caught each other with wild *grimaces*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. An affected expression of the countenance, intended to indicate interest or cordiality, or petty conceit or arrogance.

The Miss Guests were much too well-bred to have any of the *grimaces* and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

3. Simulation of interest or sincerity; duplicity; hypocrisy.

This artist is to teach them, . . . in a word, the whole practice of political *grimace*. *Spectator*, No. 305.

The Prince read or listened to all this commendation, and valued it exactly at its proper worth. He knew it to be pure *grimace*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 543.

grimace (gri-mās′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grimaced*, ppr. *grimacing*. [< F. *grimacer;* from the noun.] To make grimaces; distort the countenance.

He laid a heavy hand on my shoulder, and leaning on me with some stress, limped to his horse. Having once caught the bridle, he mastered it directly, and sprang to his saddle; *grimacing* grimly as he made the effort, for it wrenched his sprain. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxii.

grimalkin (gri-mâl′kin), *n.* [Also, and appar. orig., *graymalkin*, < *gray* + *malkin*. *Graymalkin* in Shakspere is used as a name for a fiend supposed to resemble a gray cat.] A cat, especially an old cat: often used as a proper name, with or without a capital letter.

The fox and the cat, as they travell'd one day,
With moral discourses cut shorter the way;
"'Tis great," says the fox, "to make justice our guide!"
"How godlike is mercy!" *grimalkin* replied.
Cunningham, Fox and Cat.

Self-love, *grimalkin* of the human heart,
Is ever pliant to the master's art;
Soothed with a word, she peacefully withdraws,
And sheathes in velvet her obnoxious claws.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

A strange *grimalkin*, which was prowling under the parlor window, took to his heels, clambered hastily over the fence, and vanished. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.

grimask†, *n.* [A var. of *grimace*, simulating mask.] A grimace. *A Woman's Conquest* (1671).

grime (grim), *n.* [< ME. *grim*, prob. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *grime*, a streak, a stripe (> *grimet*, streaked, striped), = Sw. dial. *grima*, a spot or smut on the face (cf. MD. *grimsel*, *grijmsel*, soot, smut (Kilian), *grimmelen*, soil, begrime; LG. *grimmelig*, *ingrimmelig*, soiled, dirty), = Fries. *grime*, a dark mark on the face, also a mask, = AS. *grīma*, a mask, vizor, = Icel. *grīma*, a kind of hood or cowl. It is not certain that all these words belong to one root.] Foul matter; dirt; soil; foulness, especially of a surface; smuttiness.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing like so clean kept; . . . a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

grime (grīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grimed*, ppr. *griming*. [< *grime*, *n.*] To cover with dirt; soil; befoul; begrime.

My face I'll *grime* with filth;
Blanket my loins; elf all my hair in knots.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Radetski, *grimed* with sweat and dust, had come back from one of the attacks, and was leaning panting against a rock. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 134.

grimily (grī′mi-li), *adv.* In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

griminess (grī′mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grimy; foulness; filthiness.

The fog, the black ooze, the melancholy monotony of *griminess*, the hideousness of the men and women in the streets, jarred upon her. *Vernon Lee*, Miss Brown, vi. 3.

grimly (grim′li), *a.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly* (several times in connection with *gost*, ghost), < AS. *grimlīc* (= OFries. *grimlīk* = OHG. *grimlīh* = Icel. *grimmligr*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] Grim; stern; dreadful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hytt shall be as red as any blod,
Ouyr all the worlle a *grymly* flod.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

In came Margarets *grimly* ghost,
And stood at Williams feet.
Old song, quoted in Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning [Pestle, ii. 1.

And dark Sir Richard, bravest of the line,
With all the *grimly* scars he won in Palestine.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

grimly (grim′li), *adv.* [< ME. *grimly*, *grymly*, *-liche*, < AS. *grimlīce* (= MLG. *grimeliken* (also *grimmichliken*) = OHG. *grimlīcho*, *grimmelīcha*, MHG. *grimmelīche* = Icel. *grimmliga*), < *grim*, grim: see *grim*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a grim manner; sternly; fiercely; sullenly; severely.

God in the gospel *grymly* repreueth
Alle that lakken any lyf and lakkes han hem-selue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 261.

We have landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

grimmer (grim′ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A sort of hinge.

Grimm's law. See *law*[1].

grimness (grim′nes), *n.* [< ME. *grymnesse*, < AS. *grimnes*, < *grim*, grim: see *grim* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being grim, stern, forbidding, or severe.

They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenaunces and the fierceness of their lookes.
A. Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 29.

Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom,
Present a lion's *grimness*. *Glover*, Athenaid, xxx.

An epitaph . . . which attracted me by its peculiarly sepulchral *grimness*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 45.

grimsir†, **grimser**† (grim′sėr), *n.* [Appar. < *grim* + *sir*.] An arrogant or overbearing official; an unsociable or morose person; a curmudgeon.

Tiberius Cæsar . . . was known for a *grimsir*, and the most unsociable and melancholic man in the world.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, II. 297.

grim-the-collier (grim′the-kol′yėr), *n.* In *bot.*, the *Hieracium aurantiacum*, a European species of hawkweed now naturalized in the United States: so called from its black smutty involucre.

grimy (grī′mi), *a.* [< *grime*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grimy nakedness dragging his trucks
And laying his trams in a poison'd gloom.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

grin[1] (grin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grinned*, ppr. *grinning*. [North. E. and Sc. transposed *girn*, *gern;* < ME. *grinnen*, usually *grennen*, < AS. *grennian*, show the teeth, snarl, grin, = MHG. *grimmen*, gnash the teeth, = Icel. *grenja*, howl, bellow; cf. G. *grinsen*, show the teeth, simper, grin, = D. *grijnzen*, grumble, grin; secondary verbs (with formatives *-i* (*-j*) and *-s* respectively), the primary appearing in MLG. *grīnen* = OHG. *grīnan* (strong verb), MHG. *grīnen*, G. *greinen*, grin, grimace, cry, weep, dial. grumble, growl, = D. *grijnen*, weep, cry, fret, grumble, = Sw. *grina*, make a wry face, grimace, = Dan. *grine*, grin, simper. Cf. F. dial. *grigner* = Pr. *grinhar* = It. *di-grignare*, gnash the teeth, grin, of OHG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To draw back the lips so as to show the teeth set nearly or quite together, as a snarling dog, or a person in pain or anger. The muscles specially concerned in the act are the levator labii superioris and levator anguli oris.

He looked as it were a wilde boor,
He *grynte* with his teeth, so was he wroth.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 461.

The catte sterte vpon the hynder-feet, and *grenned* with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

And many ther were slayn that lay *grennynge* on the grounde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Which when as Radigund their comming heard,
Her heart for rage did grate and teeth did *grin*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 37.

Look how he *grins!* I've anger'd him to the kidneys.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

Here *grins* the wolf as when he died.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

Hence—2. To smile with a similar distortion of the features; exhibit derision, stupid admiration, embarrassment, or the like, by drawing back the lips from the teeth with a smiling expression.

The slavering cudden, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a *grinning* laugh.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 180.

Guido's self,
Whose mean soul *grins* through this transparent trick—
Be balked so far, defrauded of his aim!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 281.

The poor artist began to perceive that he was an object of derision rather than of respect to the rude *grinning* mob. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, II. 35.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and *grin*
At him here.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Grinning-match, an old game performed by two or more persons endeavoring to exceed each other in the distortion of their features, each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

II. *trans.* 1†. To snarl with, as the teeth in grinning. [Rare.]

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To effect by grinning.

He ceased, for both seem'd highly pleased, and Death
Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 846.

grin[1] (grin), *n.* [< *grin*[1], *v.*] The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; hence, a broad smile; especially, a forced, derisive, sardonic, or vacant smile.

Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a *Grin*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.
Addison, Grinning Match.

It was with a sardonic *grin* they had swallowed the convulsing herb; they horribly laughed against their will.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 378.

grin[2]† (grin), *n.* [Sc. also *green*, *grien*; early mod. E. also *grynne*, *grenne*; < ME. *grin*, *gryn*, *grine*, *gryne*, *grene*, *greene* (also *grune*, *grone*, *grane* (see also *gnare*)), < AS. *grin*, *gryn*, f., dial. (Ps.) also *girn*, *giren*, *gyren*, a snare. Connections unknown.] A snare or trap which snaps and closes when a certain part is touched.

The proud haue laid a snare for me, & spred a net with cordes in my pathwaye, and set *grennes* for me.
Geneva Bible (1561), Ps. cxl. 5.

But rather snared them with their owne *grynne* who came purposely to entrap hym. *J. Udall*, On Mark x.

grincomes† (gring'kumz), *n.* Syphilis. [Low cant.]

I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way. *Massinger*, Guardian, iv.

grind (grīnd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ground*, ppr. *grinding*. [< ME. *grinden* (pret. *grond*, pl. *grounde*, pp. *grounden*, *grunden*), < AS. *grindan* (pret. *grand*, *grond*, pl. *grundon*, pp. *grunden*), grind; not found in other Teut. tongues, except in certain derivatives (see *grist*); prob. = L. *frendere*, gnash (the teeth), crush or grind to pieces. Connection with L. *fricare*, rub, crumble (see *friction*, etc.), Gr. χρίειν, graze, smear (see *chrism*, etc.), Skt. √ *gharsh*, grind, is doubtful.]

I. *trans.* 1. To break and reduce to fine particles by pounding, crushing, or rubbing, as in a mill or a mortar, or with the teeth; bray; triturate: as, to *grind* corn.

Whosoever shall fall upon that stone shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. Luke xx. 18.

2. To produce by grinding, or by action comparable to that of grinding: as, to *grind* flour; to *grind* out a tune on an organ.

Take the millstones, and *grind* meal. Isa. xlvii. 2.

3. To wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; give a smooth surface, edge, or point to, as by friction of a wheel or revolving stone; whet.

I have *ground* the axe myself; do but you strike the blow. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 2.

To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is *ground* in. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 258.

4. To grate or rub harshly together; grit.

Then sore he *grint* and strayined his teeth apace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

Go charge my goblins that they *grind* their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

5. To set in motion or operate, as by turning a crank: as, to *grind* a coffee-mill; to *grind* a hand-organ.—6. To oppress by severe exactions; afflict with hardship or cruelty.

They care not how they *grind* and misuse others, so they may exhilarate their own persons.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Now Roman is to Roman
More hateful than a foe,
And the tribunes beard the high,
And the fathers *grind* the low.
Macaulay, Horatius.

He did not hesitate to *grind* a man when he had him in his clutches, and on this account he made enemies.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

7. To satirize severely; make a jest of. [College slang.]—8. To teach in a dull, laborious manner.

A pack of humbugs and quacks, that weren't fit to get their living, but by *grinding* Latin and Greek. *Thackeray.*

9. To study or learn by close application or hard work; master laboriously: as, to *grind* out a problem. [Colloq.]—**An ax to grind.** See *ax*[1].—**Ground glass.** See *glass*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act or operation of grinding, grating, or harshly rubbing; turn a mill, a grindstone, or some similar machine.

Thurth helm & hed hastili to the brest it *grint*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3443.

Two shal be *grindinge* at the myll, and one shal be receaued & the other shal be refused.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxiv. 41.

Sleep, which had grown fitful in the London season, came back to us at once in our berths, unacared by the *grinding* of the screw. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 66.

Habitually came a barrel-organist, and *ground* before the barracks. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To be grated or rubbed together: as, the jaws *grind*.

The villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

3. To be ground or pulverized by pounding or rubbing: as, dry corn *grinds* fine.—4. To be polished or sharpened by friction: as, marble or steel *grinds* readily.—5. To perform tedious and distasteful work; drudge; especially, to study hard; prepare for examination by close application. [College slang.]

He's a fellow that *grinds*, and so he can't help getting some prizes. *Farrar.*

grind (grīnd), *n.* [< *grind*, *v.*] 1. The act of grinding, or turning a mill, a grindstone, etc.—2. The sound of grinding or grating.

Over the blare of trumpets, and the *grind* and crash of the collision, they arose. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 156.

The perpetual *grinds* of the engine and the screw are unheard. *Congregationalist*, July 14, 1887.

3. Hard or tedious and distasteful work; constant employment; especially, in *college slang*, laborious study; close application to study.

How wearily the *grind* of toil goes on
Where love is wanting!
Whittier, Life without an Atmosphere.

It was a steady *grind* of body and brain, this work of starting. *H. M. Stanley*, Livingstone's Life Work, p. 396.

Who had . . . but two weeks holiday in his yearly *grind*, and had come to spend it in deep sea fishing.
Rebecca Harding Davis, in Congregationalist, [Aug. 11, 1887.

4. One who studies laboriously or with dogged application. [College slang.]—5. A piece of satire; a jest. [College slang.]—6. A satirist; an inveterate jester. [College slang.]

Grindelia (grin-dē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Hieronymus *Grindel* (1776–1836), professor of botany at Riga and Dorpat.] A genus of asteroid composites, coarse herbs or sometimes shrubby, with rather large radiate terminal heads of yellow flowers, and with the foliage usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion. There are about 25 species, found in the western United States, Mexico, and Chili. From the amount of viscid secretion covering them, they are often known as *gum-plants*. Several species have been used medicinally in asthma, bronchitis, poisoning by species of *Rhus* (as poison-ivy), and other complaints.

grinder (grīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gryndere*, a miller, < AS. **grindere* (Somner: not verified), < *grindan*, grind: see *grind*.] 1. One who or that which grinds. (*a*) One who grinds corn; formerly, one who ground corn with a hand-mill.

When the kepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bowe themselues, and the *grinders* shal cease because they are fewe.
Geneva Bible (1561), Eccles. xii. 4.

(*b*) One of the double teeth used to grind or triturate the food; a molar; hence, a tooth in general. See *molar*.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi.

(*c*) One who sharpens or polishes cutting instruments: as, a scissors-*grinder*.

Tell me, Knife-*grinder*, how came you to grind knives?
Canning, Friend of Humanity.

(*d*) One who prepares students for examination; a crammer; a coach; also, a hard student. [College slang.]

Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, iii.

(*e*) A grinding-machine; any implement or tool for grinding or polishing: as, an emery *grinder*.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *J. Philips*, Cider.

2. The dish-washer or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australia.]—3. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*, more fully called *knife-*, *razor-*, or *scissor-grinder*, from the noise it makes. Compare *spinner*, *wheel-bird*. [Local, Eng.]—**Grinders' asthma**, in *pathol.*, pneumonoconiosis in knife-grinders, especially when complicated by the induction of tuberculosis or emphysema. Also called *grinders' phthisis*, *grinders' rot*.—**Spring grinder**, a grinding-tool used in a lathe, especially for forming holes in metal which do not extend entirely through the object. It consists of two rods connected at one end by a spring, like that of a sheep-shears, and each carrying at the other end a small cubical casting of lead. The spring causes the tool to maintain a constant pressure upon the sides of the hole. The grinding is accomplished by means of emery.

The *spring grinder* . . . is used for grinding out short holes in works that admit of being mounted in the lathe.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 142.

To take a grinder, to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it: a gesture of derision or contempt. *Halliwell.*

Here Mr. Jackson smiled once more upon the company; and, applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand: thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime (then much in vogue, but now, unhappily, almost obsolete) which was familiarly denominated *taking a grinder*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxi.

grindery (grīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grinderies* (-iz). [< *grind* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where knives, etc., are ground.—2. A place where knives, and hence, by extension, other articles, as leather, etc., used by shoemakers, are sold: now called *grindery warehouse*. [Eng.]—3. Shoemakers' and other leather-workers' materials; findings. [Eng.]

grinding (grīn'ding), *n.* [< ME. *grinding*, *grinting*; verbal n. of *grind*, *v.*] The act of one who grinds; the action of a mill that grinds corn; a crushing or grating sound; gnashing, as of teeth.

Hir heryng ful of walmenting and *grinting* of teeth.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

grinding-bed (grīn'ding-bed), *n.* A form of grinding-machine for finishing accurately large slabs of stone. It consists of a frame carrying a moving bed or platform, on which the slab is placed, and a heavy flat grinding-plate of iron, hung from cranks connected with shafts which are rotated by gearing. When the machine is in use, the grinding-plate moves with a circular motion, and the platform with the slab receives simultaneously a reciprocating motion, which brings every part of the slab under the action of the plate.

Large slabs of marble and stone are ground very accurately in a machine called a *grinding-bed*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 104.

grinding-bench (grīn'ding-bench), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a platform or table of stone, usually 15 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 18 inches high, on which a plate of glass is embedded in plaster of Paris so as to be perfectly level. The plate is then polished by the action of swing-tables or runners, upon the lower faces of which other plates of glass are cemented, and which are driven over the grinding-benches by machinery.

The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two *grinding-benches*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 112.

grinding-block (grīn'ding-blok), *n.* A block of rough or gritty material, such as emery, used for grinding hard bodies.

grinding-clamp (grīn'ding-klamp), *n.* An adjustable clamp forming an essential part of a form of grinder used for finishing cylindrical metal rods of medium size. It is attached to the rest of the grinder by a pair of binding-screws, and held at the proper distance by a pair of set-screws, the rod being held between the clamp and the other part of the grinder. Sometimes the grinder of this form is itself called a grinding-clamp.

grinding-frame (grīn'ding-frām), *n.* An English term for a cotton-spinning machine. *E. H. Knight.*

grinding-house† (grīn'ding-hous), *n.* A house of correction: probably in allusion to the treadmill.

I am a forlorne creature, what shall keepe mee but that I must goe hence into the *grinding-house* to prison?
Terence in English (1641).

grinding-lathe (grīn'ding-lāᵺ), *n.* A small grindstone driven by a foot-wheel and treadle.

grindingly (grīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a grinding manner; cruelly; oppressively. *Quarterly Rev.*

grinding-machine (grīn'ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine of any kind for grinding, as for sharpening edge-tools, polishing stone or glass, etc. See *grinding-bed*, *grinding-bench*.

grinding-mill (grīn'ding-mil), *n.* A mill at which or by means of which grinding is done.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill**, in *powder-manuf.*, a machine consisting of two edge-wheels rotating in an annular pan, used to grind and incorporate sulphur and saltpeter for making powder.

grinding-plate (grīn'ding-plāt), *n.* The metallic plate by means of which the action of a grinding-bed is applied in polishing slabs of stone.

grinding-roll (grīn'ding-rōl), *n.* A roller or cylinder for grinding.

grinding-slip (grīn'ding-slip), *n.* A kind of oilstone; a hone.

grinding-tooth (grīn'ding-tōth), *n.* A molar or grinder.

grinding-vat (grīn'ding-vat), *n.* A mill for grinding flints used in making porcelain. It is a form of arrastre.

grinding-wheel (grīn'ding-hwēl), *n.* A wheel adapted for grinding or polishing.

In the application of the various *grinding* and polishing *wheels*, especially the latter, there is always some risk, as the temptation to expedite the work causes too much vigor to be occasionally used.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 40.

grindle (grin'dl), *n.* [Also called *John A. Grindle*, which is a humorous extension of the simple name; origin not ascertained.] The mudfish, *Amia calva*. [U. S.]

grindlestone (grin'dl-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindelston*, equiv. to *grinding-stone* and *grindstone*.] A grindstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Quat! hit clatered in the clyff, as hit cleue schulde,
As one vpon a *gryndelston* hade grounden a sythe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2202.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by lead-men for the nonce
That turn round like *grindle-stones*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

grindlet (grind'let), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small ditch or drain. *Bailey*, 1731.

grindletail†, (grin'dl-tāl), *n.* [With ref. to the circular form, in allusion to *grindlestone*, a grindstone.] A dog with a curling tail. Also called *trundletail*.

Their [bulls'] horns are plagny strong, they push down palaces;
They toss our little habitations like whelps,
Like *grindle-tails*, with their heels upward.
Fletcher, Island Princess, v. 1.

grindstone (grīnd'stōn, popularly grin'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *grindston*, *grinston*, *gryndstoon*; < *grind* + *stone*.] 1†. A stone used in grinding corn; a millstone.

Thow shalt not taak in stedde of a wed the nethermore and ouermore *grynstoon*. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiv. 6 (Oxf.).

2†. A mill for grinding corn.

The puple wenten abowt, gederynge it [the manna] and breke it in a *gryndstoon*. *Wyclif*, Num. xi. 8 (Oxf.).

3. A solid wheel of stone mounted on a spindle and turned by a winch-handle, by a treadle, or by machinery, used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing. The stone generally used for this purpose is a fine kind of sandstone found in England, Germany, Nova Scotia, and Arkansas, and at Berea in Ohio. Artificial grindstones are made of sand, corundum, emery, or some other abradant, and a cement.

Grindstones are employed for three purposes: to smooth surfaces, to reduce metal to a given thickness, and to sharpen edge tools.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 347.

Bilston grindstone, a stone quarried at Bilston in Staffordshire, England, and used chiefly for grindstones.—**To bring, keep, put, or hold one's nose to the grindstone**, to subject one to severe toil or punishment.

He would chide them and tell them they might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 241.

His tutor . . . made it one of his main objects in life to *keep* the boy's aspiring *nose to the grindstone* of grammatical minutiæ. *Mrs. H. Ward*, Robert Elsmere.

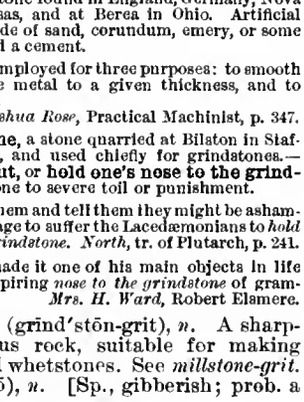
grindstone-grit (grīnd'stōn-grit), *n.* A sharp-grained silicious rock, suitable for making grindstones and whetstones. See *millstone-grit*.

gringo (gring'gō), *n.* [Sp., gibberish; prob. a pop. var. of *Griego*, Greek.] Among Spanish Americans, an Englishman or an Anglo-American: a term of contempt.

Englishmen, or *Gringos* as they are contemptuously termed, are not liked in Chili, and travelling is uncomfortable and dangerous.
W. W. Greener, [The Gun, p. 649.

gringolé (gring-gō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *anserated*.

Grinnellia (gri-nel'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Henry *Grinnell*, a merchant of New York (1800–74).] A genus of florideous marine algæ, comprising a single species, *G. Americana*, which grows on the eastern coast of the United States. It is one of the most beautiful of all the seaweeds, having broad, delicately membranaceous, rosy-red fronds composed of a single layer of cells. The spores occur in thicker and darker spots in the frond.



Grinnellia Americana, frond reduced. *a*, structure of the leaf; *b*, vertical section of a conceptacle, showing the chains of spores. (*a* and *b* magnified.)

grinner (grin'ėr), *n.* One who grins.

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* In a grinning manner.

grint[1] (grint), *n.* [E. dial., a nasalized form of *grit*[2], perhaps suggested by *grind*.] Grit. [Prov. Eng.]

grint[2]†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *grindeth*, third person singular present indicative of *grind*.

grintet†. An obsolete preterit of *grin*[1]. *Chaucer*.

grinting†, *n.* See *grinding*.

griotte (gri-ot'), *n.* [F., a sort of speckled marble, a particular application of *griotte*, a kind of cherry, egriot: see *egriot*.] A kind of red and brown marble.

grip[1] (grip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [< ME. *grippen* (pret. *grippede*, *gripped*, *gripte*, often *grippet*, *grippit*, pp. *gripped*, *griped*) (= OHG. *chrippfan*, *chriffan*, MHG. *kripfen*, *kriffen*, *gripfen*), seize, grip; a secondary verb, the primary being AS. *gripan*, ME. *grīpen*, E. *gripe*: see *gripe*[1]. The F. *gripper*, seize, grip, is from a LG. or Scand. form of *gripe*[1], q. v. Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To grasp firmly with the hand; gripe; hence, to seize and hold fast by force of any kind.

[They] *grippit* the godys and the gay ladys,
And all the company elene closit hom within.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3203.

My lord may *grip* my vassal lands,
For there again mann I never be!
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

Until the car is *gripped* to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power upon some other agent.
Science, VIII. 275.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to take hold; hold fast: as, the anchor *grips*.

grip[1] (grip), *n.* [< ME. *grip*, < AS. *gripe* (with short vowel) (= MHG. *gripe*, *grepe* = OHG. *grif*, *griph* (in comp.), MHG. *grif*, G. *griff*), grip, grasp, hold, clutch, < *grīpan* (pp. *gripen*), gripe: see *gripe*[1], and cf. *grip*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of grasping strongly with the hand or by other means; a seizing and holding fast; firm grasp: as, a friendly *grip;* the *grip* of a vise.

I found a hard friend in his loose accounts,
A loose one in the hard *grip* of his hand.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

She clasped her hands with a *grip* of pain.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

The soft pressure of a little hand that was one day to harden with faithful *grip* of sabre.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 55.

2. Mode of grasping; specifically, the grasp peculiar to any secret society as a means of recognition: as, the masonic *grip*.—3. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or hilt: as, the *grip* of a bow, of a sword or dagger, or of a gun-stock. See *barrel*, 5 (*m*).

Holding the rod by the *grip*, the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp, one finds that the reel, which is just below the *grip*, aids in balancing the rod. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 658.

4. In *mining*, a purchase or lifting-dog used to draw up boring-rods, by catching them under the collar at the joints.—5. In *theatrical cant*, a man employed to move scenery and properties.

Meanwhile the *grips*, as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

6. A gripsack (which see). [Colloq., U. S.] —7. A hole through which tarred rope is drawn, to press the tar into the yarn and remove the superfluous portion. Also called *gage* and *sliding-nippers*.—8. A clutching device attached to a railroad-car for connecting it with a moving traction-cable as a means of propulsion. See *cable-railroad*.

To stop the car, the *grip* was let go, the air-brake put on. *Science*, VIII. 276.

Pistol-grip of a gun-stock, a grip fashioned like the stock of a pistol, incorporated in the gun-stock. See cut under *gun*.—**To lose one's grip**, to lose one's grasp or control of any situation or affair; lose one's self-control.

The man was no coward at heart; he had for the moment, in army parlance, *lost his grip* under that first murderous fire. *The Century*, XXXVI. 250.

grip[2] (grip), *n.* [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < ME. *grip*, *grippe*, *gryppe* (also dim. *gryppel:* see *gripple*[2]), a ditch, drain, = OD. *grippe*, *gruppe*, *greppe*, a channel, furrow, = LG. *gruppe* (dim. *grüppel*), a ditch, drain; allied to and prob. (with alteration of vowel, as in *grit*[2], < AS. *greót*) descended from AS. (only in glosses) *greóp*, *grēp*, earliest form (Kentish) *groepe*, a ditch, channel. A different but allied word appears in *groop*, q. v.] 1. A small ditch or trench; a channel to carry off water or other liquid; a drain. [Prov. Eng.]

Than birth men casten hem in holes,
Or in a *grip*, or in the fen. *Havelok*, l. 2101.

An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the *grip*, wi' noän to lend 'im a shove. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. Any kind of sink. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[2] (grip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gripped*, ppr. *gripping*. [Also *gripe* (see *gripe*[2]); < *grip*[2], *n.*] To trench; drain; cut into ditches or channels. [Prov. Eng.]

grip[3]†, *n.* See *gripe*[3].

grip-car (grip'kär), *n.* A car having a grip. See *grip*[1], *n.*, 8.

gripe[1] (grīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. [< ME. *gripen* (pret. *grop*, *grap*, *grep*, pl. *gripen*, *grepen*, pp. *gripen*), < AS. *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*, pl. *gripon*, pp. *gripen*) = OS. *grīpan* = OFries. *grīpa* = D. *grijpen* = MLG. *gripen* = OHG. *grīfan*, MHG. *grīfen*, G. *greifen* = Icel. *grīpa* = Sw. *gripa* = Dan. *gribe* = Goth. *greipan*, gripe, seize. Hence *grip*[1], *gripple*, and ult. *grope*, *grasp*, and perhaps *grab*[1]; also F. *gripper*, seize (of LG. or Scand. origin), *griffe*, a claw, talon (of HG. origin): see *griff*[1], *griffe*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay hold of with the fingers or claws; grasp strongly; clutch.

And when her auster herde this, she *griped* hir be the shulders, and put hir owt at the dore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

2. To seize and hold firmly in any way.

He lay at the erthe, and *griped* him sore in his armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 655.

Thence gathering the whole intention of the conceit, ye may as in a handfull *gripe* al the discourse.
Spenser, F. Q., To Sir Walter Raleigh.

He had *griped* the monarchy in a stricter and faster hold. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. To tighten; clench.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou tickleat, *gripes* his hand the faster.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 210.

Here's John the smith's rough hammered head. Great eye, Gross jaw, and *griped* lips do what granite can
To give you the crown-grasper. *Browning*, Protus.

4. To produce pain in as if by constriction or contraction: as, to *gripe* the bowels.

I've seen drops myself as made no difference whether they was in the glass or out, and yet have *griped* you the next day. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Hence—5. To pinch; straiten; distress.

And while fair Summers heat our fruits doth ripe,
Cold Winters Ice may other Countries *gripe*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Had he been slaughterman to all my kin,
I should not for my life but weep with him,
To see how inly sorrow *gripes* his soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Do you not tell men sometimes of their dulness,
When you are *grip'd*, as now you are, with need?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay hold with or as with the hand; fix the grasp or clutch.

They found his hands . . . fast *griping* upon the edge of a square small coffer which lay all under his breast.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Alternately their hammers rise and fall,
Whilst *griping* tongs turn round the glowing ball.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Struggling they *gripe*, they pull, they bend, they strain.
Brooke, Constantia.

2. To get money by grasping practices and exactions: as, a *griping* miser.

He has lost their fair affections
By his most covetous and greedy *griping*.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 1.

He discovered none of that *griping* avarice, too often the reproach of his countrymen in these wars.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

3. To suffer griping pains.—4. *Naut.*, to lie too close to the wind: as, a ship *gripes* when she has a tendency to shoot up into the wind in spite of her helm.

gripe[1] (grīp), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.* Cf. *grip*[1], *n.*, with which *gripe* was formerly partly merged (cf. the var. *greepe* in quot. under def. 7).] 1. Fast hold with the hand or arms; close embrace; grasp; clutch.

Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my *gripe*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

I robb'd the treasury, and at one *gripe*
Snatch'd all the wealth so many worthy triumphs
Plac'd there as sacred to the peace of Rome.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

Fired with this thought, at once he strained the breast;
'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pygmallon and the Statue, l. 25.

2†. A handful.

A *gripe* of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

3. Forcible retention; bondage: as, the *gripe* of a tyrant or a usurer; the *gripe* of superstition.

Those
That fear the law, or stand within her *gripe*,
For any act past or to come.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

There are few who have fallen into the *Gripes* of the Inquisition, do scape the Rack. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

4. In *pathol.*, an intermittent spasmodic pain in the intestines, as in colic; cramp-colic; cramps: usually in the plural.

And yet more violently tortured with inward convulsions, and euill *gripes*, then by outward disease, or forraine hostilitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

5. Something used to clutch, seize, or hold a thing; a claw or grip. Specifically—**6.** A pitchfork; a dung-fork. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The forefoot, or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore end. See cut under *stem*.

This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our *greepe* afore at two aforenoone, yet for all this we turned to doe our best. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 449.

(*b*) The compass or sharpness of a ship's stem under water, chiefly toward the bottom of the stem.—**8.** *Naut.*: (*a*) *pl.* Lashings for boats, to secure them in their places at sea, whether hanging at the davits or stowed on deck. (*b*) One of two bands by which a boat is prevented from swinging about when suspended from the davits.—**9.** A small boat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Within a small time he brought fifteene vessels called *Gripes*, laden with wine, and with them men of warre.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 75.

10†. A miser.

Let him be a bawd, a *gripe*, an usurer, a villain.
Burton.

gripe[2] (grīp), *n.* [See *grip*[2].] A ditch or treuch: same as *grip*[2], 1.

A man comfortably dressed lay flat on his back in the *gripe*. *Trench.*

Up and down in that meadow . . . did Tom and the trembling youth beat like a brace of pointer dogs, stumbling into *gripes* and over sleeping cows.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxv.

gripe[2] (grīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *griped*, ppr. *griping*. Same as *grip*[2].

gripe[3]† (grīp), *n.* [< ME. *gripe*, *grip*, *grype*, *gryp* (the alleged AS. **grīpe* not found) = D. *grijp* = MLG. *grīp* = OHG. *grīf*, *grīfo*, MHG. *grīfe*, G. *greif*, a griffin (cf. D. *grijpvogel*, *vogel-griip*, LG. *vogel-grip*, a vulture, G. *greifgeier*, a condor), = Icel. *gripr* = Sw. *grip*, a vulture, = Dan. *grib*, a vulture, a griffin; derived (the ME. and perhaps other Teut. forms through OF. *grip*) from LL. *gryphus*, ML. also *griphus*, *grifus*, etc., a griffin, vulture: see *griffin*.] **1.** A griffin.

The *gripe* also biside the bere,
No beest wolde to othere dere.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A vulture. [Cf. *griffin*, 1, 2.]

Like a white hind under the *gripe's* sharp claws.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 543.

gripe-all (grīp'âl), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A miser. [Rare.]

The truth is, Lamb . . . could feel, pro tempore, what belonged to the character of a *gripe-all*.
The New Mirror (New York), 1843.

gripeful (grīp'fûl), *a.* [< *gripe*[1] + *-ful*.] Disposed to gripe. [Rare.]

gripelt, *a.* See *gripple*.

gripe-penny (grīp'pen*′*i), *n.* [< *gripe*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*. Cf. equiv. F. *grippe-sou*.] A niggard; a miser. *Maekenzie.*

griper (grī'pėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which gripes; an extortioner.—**2†.** A Thames collier or coal-barge.

There be also certain colliers that bring coles to London by water in barges, and they be called *gripers*.
Greene, Disc. of Coosnage.

gripe's-egg† (grīps'eg), *n.* An egg-shaped vessel used by alchemists.

Let the water in glass E be filtered,
And put into the *gripe's egg*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

grip-grass (grip'gràs), *n.* Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

Griphosaurus (grif-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρίφος*, anything intricate, a riddle, lit. a fishing-basket, a creel, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard. The later occasional spelling *Gryphosaurus* simulates a derivation < LL. *gryphus*, ML. often spelled *griphus*, a griffin, + Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The generic name given by Andreas Wagner in 1861 (*Griphosaurus problematicus*) to the second specimen of the fossil reptilian bird now known as the *Archæopteryx maerura*. See *Archæopteryx*. Also written *Gryphosaurus*.

gripingly (grī'ping-li), *adv.* In a griping or constraining manner; with a griping pain.

griplet, *a.* See *gripple*[1].

gripleness†, *n.* See *grippleness*.

gripman (grip'man), *n.*; pl. *gripmen* (-men). A man who works the grip on a cable-railroad.

The driver, or *grip-man*, then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. *Science*, VIII. 275.

grippal†, *a.* Another spelling of *gripple*[1].

grippe (grip), *n.* [F., lit. a seizure, < *gripper*, seize: see *grip*[1], *gripe*[1].] Epidemic influenza.

gripper (grip'ėr), *n.* One who or that which grips, grasps, or seizes. Specifically—(*a*) A process-server or sheriff's officer; a bailiff. [Ireland.] (*b*) In *printing*, a curved iron clasp, usually one of four or more, which grips the edge of a sheet of paper, and retains it in position while going through the press. (*c*) A contrivance fixed to a mail-car, or to a crane alongside a railroad-track, for seizing a mail-bag automatically while the car is in motion. [U. S.]

On each carriage 112 to 224 iron tongs or *grippers* are placed at regular distances from each other.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8824.

At the same time a pouch [mail-bag] is taken from the crane by the *gripper* on the car, a pouch is taken from the car by the *gripper* on the crane.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 106.

(*d*) A device for holding the carbon of an arc-lamp and assisting in the regulation of its movements.

The actual work of liberating the catch or the *gripper*, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity.
Dredge's Electric Illumination, I. 383.

grippie, *a.* and *n.* See *grippy*.

grippingness (grip'iug-nes), *n.* Avarice; greed. [Rare.]

Another with a logick-fisted *grippingness* catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 87.

gripping-wheel (grip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A wheel for gripping or seizing, as one of a pair of wheels for seizing a central rail in some forms of railway; a friction-wheel.

The plan proposed to insure tractive power by means of a pair of horizontal *gripping wheels* was originally devised by Vignoles and Ericsson. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 266.

gripple[1] (grip'l), *a.* [Formerly also *griple*, *grippal*; < ME. *gripel*, grasping, greedy, < AS. *gripul*, grasping, < *grīpan*, pp. *gripen*, gripe, grasp, seize: see *gripe*[1].] **1.** Griping; tenacious.

The salvage nation doth all dread despize,
Tho on his shield he *griple* hold did lay.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 6.

That fatal tool she lent
By which th' insatiate slave her entrails out doth draw,
That thrusts his *gripple* hand into her golden maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 106.

2. Grasping; greedy; avaricious. [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

This *gripple* miser, this uncivil wretch,
Will, for this little that I am indebted,
Unchristianly imprison you and me.
Webster (*and Dekker?*), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, ii. 3.

Naebody wad be sae *gripple* as to take his gear.
Scott, Waverley, lxvii.

gripple[1]†, *v. t.* [Freq. of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1], scarcely used. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.* and *n.*] To grasp.

Well *griple* in his hand.
Topsell, Beasts, p. 213. (*Halliwell.*)

gripple[1]† (grip'l), *n.* [Perhaps only in Spenser; < *gripple*[1], *v.*, freq. form of *grip*[1], *gripe*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] A grip; a grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *griple* strong
For anything wold slacke, but still upon him hong.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

gripple[2]†, *n.* [ME. *gryppel* (= LG. *grüppel*); dim. of *grip*[2], q. v.] A ditch; a drain.

Gryppe, or *gryppel*, where water rennythe away in a londe, a water forowe, aratiuncula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 212.

gripple-minded† (grip'l-mīn*′*ded), *a.* [< *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *mind* + *-ed*[2].] Of a greedy, grasping, or miserly disposition.

That a man of your estate should be so *gripple-minded* and reioice at his wife's bounty!
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

grippleness† (grip'l-nes), *n.* [Also *gripleness*; < *gripple*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being gripple; grasping or avaricious disposition.

The young man pretends it is for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *grippleness*, technesse, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii.

grip-pulley (grip'pūl*′*i), *n.* A form of grip consisting of an application of the pulley, used on cable-railroads, etc.

It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a *grip-pulley* was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 122.

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *a.* [< *grip*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *gripple*[1], *a.*] Avaricious; grasping. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

grippy, grippie (grip'i), *n.* [Dim. of *grip*[1].] A grip. [Scotch.]

Though ye may think him a lamiter, yet, *grippie* for *grippie*, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll make the blude spin frae under your nails. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, xvii.

gripsack (grip'sak), *n.* [< *grip*[1] + *sack*.] A hand-satchel for a traveler; any valise or portmanteau usually carried in the hand. Also called *grip*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Griqua (grē'kwą), *n.* One of a South African race of half-castes, resulting from the intercourse between the Dutch settlers and Hottentot and Bush women. They form a distinct community in a region called Griqualand, now belonging to Great Britain, traversed by the Orange river, and including the African diamond-fields. Some of them are Christians and considerably civilized, being successful agriculturists and cattle-breeders.

griqualandite (grē'kwą-land-īt), *n.* [< *Griqualand* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the silicified crocidolite (tiger-eye) from Griqualand West, South Africa.

gris[1]†, *n.* See *grise*[2].

gris[2]†, *a.* and *n.* See *grise*[4].

grisaille (grē-zāl'), *n.* [F., < *gris*, gray: see *grise*[4].] A system of painting in gray tints of various shades, produced by mixing white with black, used either simply for decoration, or to represent objects, etc., as if in relief; also, a painting, a stained-glass window, etc., executed according to this method. See *camaieu*.

Now the dome of St. Paul's had already been decorated with *grisaille* paintings by Wren's friend, Sir James Thornhill. *The American*, IX. 201.

Grisaille decoration, a decoration in monochrome, in various tints of gray. It is a common decoration for walls, both exterior and interior, for pottery, for colored windows, etc. Compare *monochrome*, *chiaroscuro*, and *camaieu*.

grisamber† (grē-sam'bėr), *n.* [Transposed form of *ambergris*.] Ambergris.—**Grisamber-steamed**, flavored with the steam of melted ambergris.

Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Grisamber-steam'd. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 344.

grise[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *grisen* (pret. *grisede*, also as a strong verb, pret. *gros*), also in comp. *agrisen* (pret. *agros*, *agrus*, pp. *agrisen*, *agrise*), appar. < AS. **grīsan* (pret. **grās*, pp. **grisen*), found only once, in comp. *ā-grīsan*, feel terror, = MLG. **grīsen*, *grisen*, *gresen*, feel terror; parallel with these forms, with appar. root **gris*, are other forms with the root **grus*, namely, AS. **greósan* (pret. **greás*, pl. **gruron*, pp. **groren*, found only in the comp. pp. *begroren*, terrified, and in the derived noun *gryre*, ME. *grure* (= OS. *gruri*), terror, dread, whence *gryrelīc*, ME. *grurelful*, terrible, dreadful), with prob. a secondary form **grūsian*, whence ult. E. dial. *growse*, *growze*, Sc. *groose*, *grooze*, *gruze*, shiver; = OHG. *grūwisōn*, *grūisōn*, MHG. *griusen*, *grūsen*, G. *grausen*, cause to shudder, terrify (whence MHG. *grus*, G. *graus*, terror, dread, horror, MHG. *grusenlich*, G. *grauslich*, horrible: see also *grisly*[1]); with verb-formative *-s*, from a simpler form seen in OHG. **grūen*, *in-grūen*, shudder, MHG. *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear, = Dan. *grue*, shudder at, dread (> *gru*, horror, terror), > ME. (Sc.) *grouen*, *growen*, *gryen*, E. *grue*: see *grue*, *gruesome*. Hence ult. *grisly*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To be in terror; fear; tremble or shudder with fear.

Gret tempest began to rise,
That gert the shipmen sar *grise*.
Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 134.

Thay shalle in thare fleshe ryse
That every man shalle whake [quake] and *gryse*
Agans that ilk dome. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 41.

II. *trans.* To be in terror of; fear; dread.

The olde dwelleris of thin holi lond, the whiche thou *grisedist*, for hateful werkis. *Wyclif*, Wisdom xii. 4 (Oxf.).

grise[2] (grīs), *n.* [Also written *grice*; < ME. *gris*, *grys*, *gryse*, *gryce*, < Icel. *griss*, a young pig, = Sw. Dan. *gris*, a pig. The supposed connection with Gr. *χοῖρος* (orig. **χορσος*?), a young pig, is doubtful. Dim. *griskin*, q. v.] **1.** A pig; swine; especially, a little pig.

"Ich haue no peny," quath Peers, "polettes for to bigge [buy],
Nother goos nother *grys*, bote two grene cheses,
A fewe croddes and creyme, and a cake of otes."
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 305.

2. Specifically, in *her.*, a young wild boar. The distinction between a grise and a boar cannot always be maintained in delineation. Compare *eagle* and *eaglet*.

grise3†, *n.* Same as *greese*2.

Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which, as a *grise*, or step, may help these lovers.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

grise4†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *griee, gris;* < ME. *gryee, gris, grys,* < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris* = It. *grigio* (ML. *grisius, griseus*), gray, < OHG. MHG. *grīs*, G. *greis* = OS. *grīs*, gray; as a noun, < ME. *gryce, gris, grys,* < OF. *gris* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gris*, a gray fur, miniver, = It. *grigio*, a homespun cloth, russet; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Gray.

His hakeney, that was al pomely *grys*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, i. 6.

II. *n.* A gray fur, of the squirrel or rabbit.

I saugh his sleves ypurfiled at the hond
With *grys*, and that the fyneste of a lond.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., i. 194.

They ar clothed in velvet and chamlet furred with *grice*, and we be vestured with pore clothe.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., ccclxi.

"Here is a glove, a glove," he said,
"Lined with the silver *gris*."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

griseous (gris'ē-us), *a.* [< ML. *griseus, grisius*, gray: see *grise*4.] Pearl-gray; gray verging on blue.

grisette (gri-zet'), *n.* [< F. *grisette* (= Sp. *griseta* = It. *grisetto*), a sort of gray fabric (see def. 1), dim. of *gris*, gray: see *grise*4.] 1. Originally, a sort of gray woolen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the lower classes in France: so called from its gray color. Hence —2. A young woman of the working class; especially, a young woman employed as a shop-girl, a sewing girl, or a chambermaid: commonly applied by foreigners in Paris to the young women of this class who are free in their manners on the streets or in the shops.

She was working a pair of ruffles as she sat in a low chair, on the far side of the shop. . . . She was the handsomest *grisette* I ever saw. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

3. The noctuid moth *Acronyeta strigosa:* an English collectors' name. = **Syn. 2.** See *lorette*.

grisful†, *a.* Terrible; dreadful.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* [< *grise*2 + *-kin*.] The small bones taken out of the flitch of a bacon pig. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

Who in all forms of pork, . . .
Leg, bladebone, baldrib, *griskin*, chine or chop,
Profess myself a genuine Philopig.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

grisled†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzled*.

grisliness (griz'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gristines;* < *grisly*1 + *-ness*.] The quality of being grisly or horrible; dreadfulness.

There as they schuln have . . . scharp hunger and thurst, and *gristines* of develes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

That ill-agreeing musick was beautified with the *grislines* of wounds, the rising of dust, the hideous falls and the groans of the dying. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

grisly1 (griz'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *griesly;* < ME. *grisly, grysly, grisely, grysely, grissely, -lich, -lic,* < AS. **grislīc*, not found except as in *angrislīc, on-grislīc, an-grysliċ, on-grysenlīc*, horrible, terrible, adv. *angrysenlice*, horribly (each form once), = OD. *grijsclick* = OFries. *grislik* or *gryslik* = MHG. *grisenlich*, horrible; connected with *grise*1, *v.*, q. v.] Such as to inspire fear; frightful; terrible; gruesome; grim: as, a *grisly* countenance; a *grisly* specter.

Ac he hath sent zou to socoure so *grissiliche* an host,
That ther nis man vpon mold that may zou with-stond.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4935.

Whose *grisly* looks, and eyes like brands,
Strike terrour where they come.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 412).

Who enters at such *grisly* door,
Shall ne'er, I ween, find exit more.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 23.

To the executioner she expressed a hope that his sword was sufficiently sharp, "as he was likely to find her old neck very tough." With this *grisly* parody upon the pathetic dying words of Anne Boleyn, the courageous old gentlewoman submitted to her fate.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 225.

Grisly bear. See *grizzly*. = **Syn.** *Grim, Hideous*, etc. (see *ghastly*); horrid, appalling, dreadful.

grisly1†, *adv.* [< ME. *grisly, grissely;* from the adj.] Frightfully; terribly.

Nayled thou was thurgh hande and feete,
And all was for oure synne.
Full *grissely* muste we caitiffis grete,
Of bale howe schulde I blynne?
York Plays, p. 425.

grisly2†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzly*.

grison (grī'sọn), *n.* [< F. *grison*, gray (as a noun, applied to an ass), < *gris*, gray: see *grise*4.] 1. An animal of the genus *Galictis, G. vittata* or Guiana marten, a plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, inhabiting South America. It is made by J. E. Gray the type of a genus *Grisonia*. See cut under *Galictis*.—2. A kind of sapajou, the *Lagothrix canus* of Geoffroy. *Cuvier*, ed. 1849.

grissel1†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grizzle*.

grissel2†, *n.* and *a.* See *grizel*.

grist (grist), *n.* [< ME. *grist, gryst,* < AS. *grist*, lit. a grinding (glossed by ML. *molitura*, and, transposed *gyrst*, by L. *stridor;* as adj. *gyrst* by L. *stridulus*, grinding, gnashing) (also in deriv. *gristian*, grind, grate, gnash, in comp. *gristbātian* and *gristbītian*, gnash the teeth, ME. *gristbatien, gristbetien, grisbaten, grispaten*, gnash the teeth, mod. E. dial. *grizbite* (Gloucester), gnash the teeth, *grisbet* (Somerset), make a wry face (see *bite, bit*1, *bait*1); cf. OS. *gristgrimmo*, n., gnashing of teeth, OHG. *grisgrimmōn*, also *grisgramōn*, MHG. *grisgramen, grisgrimmen*, gnash the teeth, growl, G. *griesgramen*, be fretful, morose, peevish, MHG. *grisgram*, gnashing of teeth, G. *griesgram*, peevishness, a grumbler, adj. peevish, morose); formed, with suffix *-st*, < AS. *grindan*, grind: see *grind*. Hence *gristle*, q. v.] 1†. A grinding: in the quotation used of the gnashing of the teeth.

Thy heued hatz nauther greme ne *gryste*,
On arme other fynger, thaz thou ber byze.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 465.

2. That which is ground; corn to be ground; grain carried to the mill to be ground separately for its owner.

Oon wolde riflee us at hame,
And gadere the flour out of oure *gryst*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points.

3. The amount ground at one time; the grain carried to the mill for grinding at one time. Hence —4. Material for an occasion; a supply or provision.

Matter, as wise logiciana say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter bring no *grist*.
Swift, Progress of Beauty.

5. Material for one brewing. See the extract.

The quantity of malt and raw fruit used for one brewing, expressed by weight or by measure and weight, is called the *grist*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 410.

6. A given size of rope or yarn, as determined by the amount of material. The common grist of rope is a circumference of 3 inches, with 20 yarns in each of the 3 strands.

The *grist* or quality of all fine yarns is estimated by the number of leas in a pound. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 666.

The hemp is not stripped of the tow, or cropped, unless it is designed to spin beneath the usual *grist*, which is about 20 yarns for the strand of a 3-inch strap-laid rope.
Ure, Dict., III. 716.

To bring grist to the mill, to be a source of profit; bring profitable business into one's hands.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it *brings grist to the mill*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* [< ME. *gristel, grystyl,* < AS. *gristle* (= OFries. *gristel, gristl, grestel, gerstel*), cartilage; dim. in form, < AS. *grist*, a grinding (with reference to the difficulty of masticating it): see *grist*, *n.* Cf. D. *knarsbeen*, gristle, < *knarsen*, gnash, eruneh, + *been*, bone.] 1. The popular name of cartilage. See *cartilage*.

The women generally weare in one of the *gristles* of their noses a ring like a wedding ring.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 269.

Hence —2. Something young and unformed.

You have years, and strength to do it! but were you,
As I, a tender *gristle*, apt to bow,
You would, like me, with cloaks envelopèd,
Walk thus, then stamp, then stare.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 3.

They were but *gristles*, and not one amongst a hundred come to any full growth or perfection.
Middleton, Mad World, ii. 7.

In the gristle, not yet hardened into bone or strengthened into sinew; young, weak, and unformed.

A people who are still, as it were, but *in the gristle*, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

gristled (gris'ld), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-ed*2.] Consisting of gristle; tough.

I pitied the man whose *gristled* half a heart the contrast could not move. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

gristliness (gris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being gristly or cartilaginous.

gristly (gris'li), *a.* [< *gristle* + *-y*1.] Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous: as, the *gristly* rays of fins connected by membranes; the *gristly* caps or epiphyses of growing bones.

In the so-called cuttlefish, for example, there is a distinct brain enclosed in a kind of skull—a *gristly*, not a bony, case. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 252.

grist-mill (grist'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding grain by the grist, or for customers. See *flouring-mill*.

grit1 (grit), *n.* [Usually in pl., < ME. **grytte, *grutte* (in deriv. *grutten*, a.: see *gritten*), < AS. *grytt*, usually in pl. *grytta, grytte* (also spelled *gritta, gretta*), and *gryttan*, flour, bran (L. *pollis* and *furfur*), = D. *grutte, grut*, grits, groats, = OHG. *gruzzi*, bran, grits (> It. *gruzzo*, a heap, pile), MHG. G. *grütze*, grits, groats, = Icel. *grautr*, porridge, = Norw. *graut*, porridge, = Sw. *gröt*, thick pap, = Dan. *grød*, boiled groats; derived, with orig. suffix *-ja*, from AS. *grūt*, E. *grout*1, q. v.; a different word from AS. *greót*, E. *grit*2, with which, however, it is closely allied; different also from *groats*, q. v.] 1. The coarse part of meal.—2. *pl.* Oats or wheat hulled or coarsely ground; small particles of broken grain; sizings: as, oaten or wheaten *grits*.

grit2 (grit), *n.* [A later form, with shortened vowel (prob. to suit the allied *grit*1, meal), of earlier *greet;* < ME. *greet, gret, greot,* < AS. *greót*, sand, dust, earth, = OS. *griot* = OFries. *gret*, sand, = OHG. *grioz*, sand, gravel, MHG. *griez*, sand, gravel (comp. *griez-mel*, coarse meal), G. *griess, gries*, coarse sand, gravel, grit, also grits, groats, = Icel. *grjōt*, collectively, stones, rough stones, rubble; akin to AS. *grot*, ME. *grot*, a particle, small piece. *Grit*2 is allied to, and in mod. use partly confused with, *grit*1: see *grit*1, *grout*1, *grout*2.] 1. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles collectively.—2†. Soil; earth.

How out of *greot* and of graa grewe so meny huwes,
Somme soure and somme swete selcouth me thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 177.

With marble *greet* ygrounde and myxt with lyme
Poliashe alle uppe thy werke in goodly tyme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

3. In *geol.*, any siliceous rock of which the particles have sharp edges, so that it can be used for grinding. The best-known grit-rock is the millstone-grit (see that word, and *carboniferous*), to which belongs much of the rock used in England for grindstones. The best-known and most important gritstone in the United States is the so-called Berea grit or sandstone. See *sandstone*.

4. The structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness or their opposites: as, a hone of fine *grit*.

By statuaries, the marble is rubbed with two qualities of gritstone: the coarse, which is somewhat finer than Billaton, is known as first *grit*, and the fine as second *grit*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 380.

5. Firmness of mind; courage; spirit; resolution; determination; pluck.

If he hadn't a had the clear *grit* in him, and showed his teeth and claws, they'd a nullified him so you wouldn't see a grease spot of him no more. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick.

She used to write sheets and sheets to your Aunt Lois about it; and I think Aunt Lois she kep' her *grit* up.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 36.

They came to a rising ground, not sharp, but long; and here youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxi.

It was, indeed, a point of honour with Shelley to prove that some *grit* lay under his outward appearance of weakness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 119.

6. [*cap.*] In Canada, an extreme Liberal: so called by the opposite party.

The names "Tory" and "*Grit*," by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 15.

grit2 (grit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gritted*, ppr. *gritting*. [< *grit*2, sand, etc. Not connected with *grate*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To give forth a grating sound, as of sand under the feet; grate.

The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread.
Goldsmith, An Author's Bedchamber.

II. *trans.* To grate; grind: as, to *grit* the teeth. [Colloq.]

grit3 (grit), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of crawfish; the sea-crab. *Minsheu.* [Old and prov. Eng.]

Paguro [It.], a kind of cremis or crafish called a *grit*, a grampell, or a punger. *Florio.*

grit4 (grit), *a.* A Scotch variant of *great*.

But fair Lady Anne on Sir William call'd,
With the tear *grit* in her ee.
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 263).

Yet has sae mony takin' arts,
Wi' *grit* an' sma'.
Burns, Holy Willie's Prayer.

grith†, *n.* [ME. *grith, gryth,* < AS. *grith,* peace (as limited in place or time), truce, protection, security, < Icel. *gridh* = OSw. *grith, gruth,* prop. a domicile, home (with the notion of service), pl. a truce, peace, pardon (limited in place or time). Often used in connection with *frith,* peace: see *frith*[1].] A truce; peace; security.

To come and goo I graunte yow *grith.*
York Plays, p. 131.

"I gaf hem *grithe,*" seid oure kyng,
"Thorowout alle mery Inglond."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

grit-rock (grit'rok), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

gritstone (grit'stōn), *n.* Same as *grit*[2], 3.

If the scale be rubbed off with, say, a little *grit-stone,* the colours are very plainly visible, and when the proper tint appears, the borer is plunged into water, and the tempering finished. *W. Morgan,* Manual of Mining Tools.

grittent (grit'n), *a.* [ME. *grutten;* < *grit*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made, as bread, of grits.

grittie (grit'i), *a.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *her.,* composed equally of a metal and a color: said of the field.

grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gritty.

We had always recognized city dust as a nuisance, and had supposed that it derived the peculiar *grittiness* and flintiness of its structure from the constant macadamizing of city roads. *R. A. Proctor,* Light Science, p. 290.

gritty (grit'i), *a.* [< *grit*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of or covered with hard particles; sandy.

Sometimes also methought I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth.
Boyle, Works, III. 108.

Coarse, *gritty,* and sandy papers are fit only for blotters and blunderers; no good draughtsman would lay a line on them. *Ruskin,* Elements of Drawing.

It was damp and dark, and the floors felt *gritty* to the feet. *H. James, Jr.,* Little Tour, p. 192.

2. Courageous and resolute; determined; plucky.

Thought I, my neighbor Buckingham
Hath somewhat in him *gritty,*
Some Pilgrim stuff, that hates all sham,
And he will print my ditty.
Lowell, Interview with Miles Standish.

I 'lowed I'd see what sort uv stuff you've got, seein's you wuz so almighty *gritty.* A bigger man'n you could n' hold agin me. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

grivet (griv'et), *n.* [< F. *grivet,* appar. an arbitrary formation by some French naturalist, < *gri(s),* gray, + *ve(r)t,* green: see *grise*[4] and *vert.*] A small greenish-gray monkey of northeastern Africa, *Cercopithecus griseiviridis.* It is one of the species oftenest seen in confinement, or accompanying organ-grinders. Also called *tota.*

grize† (griz), *n.* Same as *greese*[2].

grizel† (griz'el), *n.* and *a.* [Also *grissel;* in allusion to *Grizel, Grissel,* otherwise called *Griselda,* the patient heroine of a well-known tale told by Boccaccio and Chaucer.] **I.** *n.* A meek woman.

He had married five shrews in succession, and made *grizels* of every one of them before they died.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, ii. 15.

II. *a.* Meek; gentle.

The *grissell* Turtles (seldom seen alone),
Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

grizelin (griz'e-lin), *n.* Same as *gridelin.*

grizzle (griz'l), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *grizle, grizele;* < ME. *grisel, grisell, gresell,* n., an old man (**grisel,* a., gray, not found), a dim. form equiv. to 'grayish,' < OF. *gris,* gray: see *grise*[4].] **I.** *n.* 1. Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black.

O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2†. A species of wig. *Davies.*

Emerg'd from his *grizzle,* th' unfortunate prig
Seems as if he was hunting all night for his wig.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, xi.

Even our clergy when abroad moult their feather'd *grizzles,* cast off their pudding-sleeves, and put on white stockings, long swords, and bag-wigs.
Colman, The Spleen, ii.

3†. An old or gray-haired person.

Lo, olde *Grisel,* liste to ryme and playe!
Chaucer, Scogan, i. 35.

And though thou feigne a yonge corage,
It sheweth well by thy visage,
That olde *grisell* is no foie.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

II.† *a.* Grizzly; gray.

The *grizzle* grace
Of bushy peruke shadow'd o'er his face.
Lloyd, Two Odes, i.

grizzle (griz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *grizzled,* ppr. *grizzling.* [< *grizzle, n.,* or *grizzled, grizzly, a.*] To grow gray or grizzly; become gray-haired. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

grizzled (griz'ld), *a.* [< *grizzle* + *-ed*[2]; formerly spelled *grisled.*] Gray; of a mixed color.

The rams . . . were ringstraked, speckled, and *grisled.*
Gen. xxxi. 10.

Old men like me are out of date:
Who wants to see a *grizzled* pate?
R. H. Stoddard, Old Man's New-Year's Song.

Grizzled sandpiper. See *sandpiper.*

grizzly (griz'li), *a.* and *n.* [< *grizzle* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Old squirrels that turn *grizzly.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist., § 851.

And my good glass will tell me how
A *grizzly* beard becomes me then.
Bryant, Lapse of Time.

Some rough old knight who knew the worldly way,
Albeit *grizzlier* than a bear.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis,* a very large and ferocious bear peculiar to mountainous parts of western North America. It is so called from its usual coloration, a grizzled gray, but is very variable in this respect, some individuals being whitish, blackish, brownish, or variegated. It is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common brown bear of Europe, *U. arctos,* but usually as a distinct species, of which several color-varieties have been recognized by name. See *bear*[2], 1. [The spelling *grisly,* which refers to the nature of the brute, is later, and refers to *grisly*[1], terrible, as reflected in the specific name.]

II. *n.*; pl. *grizzlies* (-liz). 1. The grizzly bear, *Ursus horribilis.* See I.

The miner chips the rock and wanders farther, and the *grizzly* muses undisturbed.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 49.

The Indians and most of the white hunters are rather chary of meddling with "Old Ephraim," as the mountain men style the *grizzly.* *T. Roosevelt,* Hunting Trips, p. 334.

2. In *mining:* (*a*) An arrangement in the sluices used in washing auriferous gravel for receiving and throwing out the large stones carried down by the current. [Pacific States.] (*b*) In Australia, a coarse grating of timber for separating large pieces of quartz from the decomposed rock with which they are associated, in some of the forms of granitic dikes containing auriferous quartz peculiar to that region.

groan (grōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *grone* (Se. *grane, grain*); < ME. *gronen,* < AS. *grānian,* lament, murmur; akin to AS. *grennian,* snarl, grin, ME. *grinnen, grennen,* snarl, grin, howl, Icel. *grenja,* howl, etc.; both secondary verbs, the primary appearing in OHG. *grīnan,* grin, snarl, grumble, growl, etc.: see *grin*[1], and cf. *grunt.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound expressive of grief or pain; utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound: often used figuratively.

We that are in this tabernacle do *groan,* being burdened. 2 Cor. v. 4.

The land *groans* and justice goes to wrack the while.
Milton, Civil Power.

May the gods grant I may one day he [slain],
And not from sickness die right wretchedly,
Groaning with pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 346.

This profusion of food showed itself at dinner, where, if the table did not *groan,* the guests surely did: for each person is expected to eat of every dish.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 29.

2. To long or strive with deep earnestness, and as if with groans.

Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so. *G. Herbert.*

I'm sure the gallows *groans* for you.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

II. *trans.* To express disapproval of or to silence by means of groans: usually with *down:* as, the speaker was *groaned down.*

Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after *groaning* the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.
New York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1861.

groan (grōn), *n.* [< *groan, v.*] 1. A low, deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or grief; figuratively, any natural sound resembling this, and having a mournful or dismal effect.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

Pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous *groan.*
Milton, P. L., vi. 658.

He sinks into thy depths with bubbling *groan,*
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 179.

2. A deep murmuring sound uttered in derision or disapprobation: opposed to *cheer* or *applause.*—3. The noise made by a buck at rutting-time. *Halliwell.*

groaner (grō'nėr), *n.* One who groans.

groanful (grōn'fūl), *a.* [< *groan* + *-ful.*] Sad; inducing groans.

It did alofte rebownd,
And gave against his mother earth a *gronefull* sownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 42.

groaning-chair† (grō'ning-chār), *n.* The chair in which a woman formerly sat during labor, or after her confinement to receive congratulations.

For the nurse, the child to dandle,
Sugar, soap, spiced pots, and candle,
A *groaning-chair,* and eke a cradle.
Poor Robin's Almanack.

groaning-cheese†, *n.* See *cheese*[1].

groaning-malt (grō'ning-mâlt), *n.* Drink, as ale or spirits, provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on the occasion. [Scotch.]

Wha will buy my *groanin'-maut?*
Burns, The Rantin' Dog.

groat (grōt), *n.* [< ME. *grote, groote,* < OD. *groote,* D. *groot* = LG. (Brem.) *grote* (> G. *grot*), a groat, lit. a 'great' or large coin, a name applied to various coins of different value (orig. to Bremen coins called *grote sware,* 'great pennies,' < *swar,* heavy), in distinction from the smaller copper coins of the same name, of which 5 made a groat. Cf. ML. *grossi, grossi denarii,* 'large pennies,' a name given to silver coins first issued in the 13th century at Prague and afterward at other places: see *gross.*] 1. An

Obverse. Reverse.
Groat of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

English silver coin, of the value of fourpence, first issued for circulation in the reign of Edward III. Groats were issued by subsequent sovereigns till 1662, when their coinage (except as Maundy money) was discontinued. The groat, under the name of *fourpence,* was again issued for circulation in 1836, but it has not been coined (except as Maundy money) since 1856.

A! give that covent [convent] half a quarter otes;
A! gif that covent foure and twenty *grotes.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 256.

3 *groates* make 1 shilling. *T. Hill,* Arithmetic (1600).

In the fifteenth Year of this King's Reign, Wheat was sold for ten *Groats* a Quarter. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 101.

2†. One of various small continental coins.

A Flemish *groat* is a little above 3 farthings English.
Recorde, Whetstone of Wit.

3. Proverbially, a very small sum.

He warned Watt his wyf was to blame,
That hire hed was worth halue a marke, his hode nought worth a *grote.* *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 31.

"I care not a *groat* for Master Tressilian," he said; "I have done more than bargain by him, and have brought his errant-damozel within his reach."
Scott, Kenilworth, xxix.

groats (grōts), *n. pl.* [< ME. *grotes,* also *groten,* pl. of *grote,* < AS. *grūtan,* pl., the grain of oats without the husks; a once-occurring word, related (though in what way is not clear, the vowel-relation being irreg.) to AS. *grytt, gryttan,* E. *grits,* the residuary materials of malt liquors, and *grūt,* E. *grout*[1], meal: see *grit*[1], *grit*[2], *grout*[1].] Oats or wheat from which the hull or outer coating has been removed and which is then crushed or used whole. Compare *grit*[1], 2.

Verrius reporteth, that the people of Rome for three hundred years together used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

There were oat and barley meal, or *grotts,* kail, leeks, and onions, oatcakes, and but little wheat bread.
Quarterly Rev.

grobian (grō'bi-an), *n.* [< G. *grobian* (> Dan. Sw. *grobian*), < *grob,* coarse, clumsy, rude, gruff, = D. *grof,* > E. *gruff*[1], q. v.] A coarse, ill-bred fellow; a rude lout; a boor. [Not in colloquial use.]

Clownish, rude and horrid, *Grobians* and sluts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 530.

He who is a *Grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *Grobian* in that of his friends.
Kingsley, Westward Ho! ii.

Such passages are almost enough to convert the most hardened *grobian,* or even the robustious Philistine himself. *The Century,* XXIII. 951.

grobianism (grō'bi-an-izm), *n.* Slovenly behavior. *Bailey,* 1731.

grocet, *n.* Same as *gross.*

grocer (grō'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *grocere,* a corrupted spelling of reg. ME. *grosser,* also *engrosser,* a

wholesale dealer (a grocer in the mod. sense, 2, being then called a *spicer*), = D. *grossier;* cf. G. *grossirer* = Dan. *grosserer* = Sw. *grossör*, < OF. *grossier* = Pr. *grossier* = Sp. *grosero* = Pg. *groseiro* = It. *grossiero*, < ML. *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer, < *grossus* (> OF. *gros*, etc.), great, gross: see *gross*, and cf. *engrosser*. Cf. equiv. ML. *magnarius*, a wholesale dealer, < L. *magnus*, great.] 1†. A wholesale dealer: same as *engrosser*, 1.

> The great galees of Venice and Florence
> Be well laden with things of complacence,
> All spicery and of *grossers* ware.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

The *Grocers*—merchants who, according to Herbert, received their name from the engrossing (buying up wholesale) "all manner of merchandize vendible"—were particularly powerful.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxii.

2. A trader who deals in general supplies for the table and for household use. See *grocery*, 3. —**Grocers' itch**, a variety of eczema produced in grocers and persons working in sugar-refineries by the irritation of sugar.

grocerly (grō'sėr-li), *a.* [< *grocer* + *-ly*[1].] Resembling or pertaining to grocers; carrying on the grocers' trade. [Rare.]

> For some *grocerly* thieves
> Turn over new leaves,
> Without much amending their lives or their tea.
> *Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

grocery (grō'sėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groceries* (-iz). [A corrupted spelling of former *grossery*, < OF. *grosserie*, ML. *grosserie*, wholesale dealing, also wares sold by wholesale, a place where wares were sold at wholesale, < *grossarius*, a wholesale dealer: see *grocer*.] 1†. The selling of or dealing in goods at wholesale; wholesale traffic. *Cotgrave.*—2†. Goods sold at wholesale, collectively. *Cotgrave.*—3. General supplies for the table and for household use, as flour, sugar, spices, coffee, etc.; the commodities sold by grocers: now always in the plural.

> Many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

> We had at last the satisfaction of seeing him mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

4. A grocer's shop. [U. S.]—5. A drinking-shop. [Southwestern U. S.]

> Every other house in Santa Fé was a *grocery*, . . . continually disgorging reeling, drunken men.
> *Ruxton*, Mexico and Rocky Mountains, p. 190.

6†. Small money; halfpence and farthings. *Bailey*, 1727.

groceryman (grō'sėr-i-man), *n.*; pl. *grocerymen* (-men). A retail dealer in groceries; a grocer. [U. S.]

grochet, *v.* A Middle English form of *grudge*[1].

groddeckite (grod'ek-īt), *n.* [After A. von *Groddeck*.] A zeolitic mineral allied to gmelinite, found at St. Andreasberg in the Harz.

grof[1]†, **gruf**†, *adv.* [ME., also *groff;* also in the phrases *a gruf*, *on groufe*, *one the groffe*, with the same sense, < Icel. *grūfa* in the phrases *liggja á grūfu* (= Sw. dial. *ligga å gruve*, lie groveling), *symja á grūfu*, swim on one's belly; cf. *grūfa* (= Norw. *gruva* = Sw. *grufva*), crouch, grovel, *grufla*, grovel. Hence *groveling*, *adv.*, and through that the verb *grovel:* see these words.] Flat on the ground; with the face on the ground, or on any object; so as to lie prone; forward and down.

> And whan this abbot had this wonder seiu,
> His satte teres trilled adoun as reyne:
> And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground.
> *Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt, l. 13605).

On (the) grof†, **a gruf**†. Same as *grof*[1], *gruf*.

> Than Gawayne gyrde to the gome, and *one the groffe* fallis;
> Alles his grefe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3851.

grof[2]†, **grofft**, *a.* Obsolete forms of *gruff*[1].

groflingest, *adv.* See *groveling*.

grog (grog), *n.* [So called in allusion to "Old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage (about 1745), because he wore grogram breeches (or, according to another account, "a grogram cloak in foul weather").] 1. Originally, a mixture of spirit and water served out to sailors, called, according to the proportion of water, *two-water grog*, *three-water grog*, etc.

> When Florence, looking into the little cupboard, took out the case-bottle and mixed a perfect glass of *grog* for him, unasked, . . . his ruddy nose turned pale.
> *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xlix.

Hence—2. Strong drink of any sort: used, like *rum*, as a general term and in reprobation. Compare *groggery*.—3. See the extract.

> The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and firebricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed *grog*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 313.

grog (grog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grogged*, ppr. *grogging*. [< *grog*, *n.*] 1. To make into grog by mixing with water, as spirits.—2. To extract grog from, as the wood of an empty spirit-cask, by pouring hot water into it. [British excise slang.]

grog-blossom (grog'blos'um), *n.* A redness or an eruption of inflamed pimples on the nose or face of a man who drinks ardent spirits to excess. Also called *rum-blossom*, *toddy-blossom*. [Slang.]

> A few *grog-blossoms* marked the neighbourhood of his nose. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

groggery (grog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *groggeries* (-iz). [< *grog* + *-ery*.] A tavern or drinking-place, especially one of a low and disreputable character; a grog-shop; a gin-mill. [U. S.]

> The clumsy electric lights depending before the beer saloon and the *groggery*, the curious confusion of spruceness and squalor in the aspect of these latter.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 81.

grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being groggy, or somewhat under the influence of liquor; tipsiness; the state of being unsteady or stupid from drink. Hence—2. In *farriery*, a tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse or a weakness in the fore legs, which causes him to move in a hobbling, staggering manner, often produced by much work on hard ground or pavements.

groggy (grog'i), *a.* [< *grog* + *-y*[1].] 1. Overcome with grog, so as to stagger or stumble; tipsy. [Slang.] Hence—2. In *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet: said specifically of a horse that bears wholly on its heels.

> "I'll be shot if . . . [the horse] is not *groggy!*" said the Baron. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

3. In *pugilism*, acting or moving like a man overcome with grog; stupefied and staggering from blows and exhaustion.

> Cuff coming up full of pluck, but quite reeling and *groggy*, the Fig-merchant put in his left as usual on his adversary's nose, and sent him down for the last time.
> *Thackeray.*

grograint, *n.* See *grogram*.

grogram (grog'ram), *n.* [Formerly *grograme*, *grogeram*, *grogran*, *grogeran*, *grogerane*, *grogrein*, *grograine;* < OF. *gros-grain*, < *gros*, coarse, gross, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1]. Cf. *gros-grain*.] A coarse textile fabric formerly in use, made originally of silk and mohair, afterward of silk and wool, and usually stiffened with gum.

> I of this mind am,
> Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
> *Donne*, Satires, iv.

> I purpose to send by this bearer, Samuel Gostlin, a piece of Turkey *grogram*, about ten yards, to make you a suit.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 411.

> The servitors wash them, rub them, stretch out their joints, and cleanse their skinnes with a piece of rough *grogeram*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

grogram-yarn (grog'ram-yärn), *n.* A coarse yarn of wool or silk, formerly used as the woof of various fabrics.

> *Grograme-Varne*, of which is made yarnes, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers, and many others, late new-invented stuffes.
> *L. Roberts*, Treasure of Traffike, quoted in Drapers' Dict.

> The Bosom is open to the Breast, and imbroidered with black or red Silk, or *Grogram Yarn*, two Inches broad on each side the Breast, and clear round the Neck.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 114.

grogrant, *n.* See *grogram*.

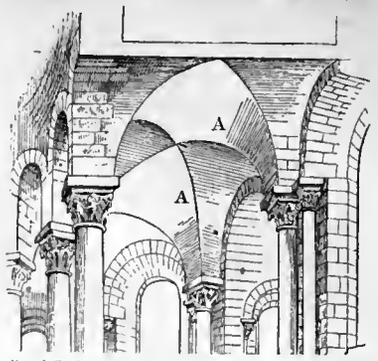
grog-shop (grog'shop), *n.* A place where grog or other spirituous liquor is sold; a dram-shop.

> I saw at least fifty people, more or less intoxicated, in the course of a short walk one afternoon. The *grog-shops*, however, are rigidly closed at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and remain so until Monday morning.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 338.

groin[1] (groin), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *grine* (as *joist* of earlier *jist*, or perhaps by confusion with *groin*[2], the snout of a swine), *grine* (formerly also *gryne*) being itself a corruption of *grain*[2], the fork of a tree or of a river, the groin: see *grain*[2].] 1. In *anat.*, the fold or hollow of the body on either side of the belly where the thigh joins the trunk; the oblique depression between the abdominal and the femoral region; the inguinal region or inguen, corresponding to the axilla or armpit.

> Are you not hurt i' the *groin?* methought, he made a shrewd thrust at your belly. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. In *arch.*, the curved intersection or arris of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.



Medieval Groins in early 12th century vaulting. *A*, *A*, groins. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

In pointed vaults the groins almost always rest upon or are covered by ribs. See *arc*[1] and *rib*. Also called *groining*.

> On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, *groins*, arms, on the remains of some other room. *Pennant*, London, House of Commons, p. 124.

3. A wooden breakwater or frame of woodwork constructed across a beach between low and high water to retain sand or mud thrown up by the tide, and to form a protection from the force of the waves to the land lying behind it. Also spelled, archaically, *groyne*. [Eng.]

> The name of *groin* is still applied in the metaphorical sense to the frame of woodwork employed on our southern coast to arrest the drifts of shingle, which accumulates against it as a small promontory jutting into the sea.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 416.

> In the majority of cases such arresting of shingle is caused by building out *groynes*, or by the construction of piers and harbour-mouths which act as large *groynes*.
> *Nature*, XXX. 522.

groin[1] (groin), *v. t.* [< *groin*[1], *n.*] In *arch.*, to form into groins; construct in a system of groins.

> The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
> And *groined* the aisles of Christian Rome,
> Wrought in a sad sincerity.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

groin[2]† (groin), *v. i.* [< ME. *groinen*, *groynen*, murmur, lit. grunt, < OF. *grogner*, *groigner*, F. *grogner* = Pr. *gronhir*, *gronir* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = It. *grugnire*, *gruynare*, grunt, < L. *grunnire*, grunt: see *grunt*.] 1. To grunt, as a pig; growl. *Kennett.*—2. To murmur; grumble; sound rumblingly.

> Whether so that he loure or *groyne*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7049.

> The murmure and the cherles rebellyuge,
> The *groyning*, and the prive empoysouynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1602.

> Fro the loewe erthe shal *groyne* thi speche.
> *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 4 (Oxf.).

groin[2] (groin), *n.* [< ME. *groin*, *groyn*, < OF. *groing*, F. *groin* = Pr. *groing*, *grong*, m., *groinga*, f., = OPg. *gruin* = It. *grugno*, frowning, snout, muzzle; from the verb: see *groin*[2], *v. i.*] 1†. Grumbling; pouting; discontent.

> If she, for other encheson,
> Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groin* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 349.

2. The snout of a swine; a snout; nose. [Prov. Eng.]

> He likeneth a fayre wommau, that is a fool of her body, to a ryng of gold that were in the *groyn* of a sowe.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

groin-arch (groin'ärch), *n.* A groin-rib.

groin-centering (groin'sen"tėr-ing), *n.* In groining without ribs, the centering of timber extended during construction under the whole surface; in ribbed or groined work, the centering for the stone ribs, which alone need support until their arches are closed, after which the supports for the filling of the spandrils are sustained by the ribs themselves.

groined (groind), *a.* In *arch.*, having groins; showing the curved lines resulting from the intersection of two semicylinders or arches. See cut under *groin*[1].

> The cloisters, with their coupled windows, simple traceries, and *groined* roofs, are very beautiful.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

Groined ceiling, groined vaulting. See *groin*[1], 2, and *vaulting*.

groinert, *n.* [ME. *groynere;* < *groin*[2] + *-er*[1].] A murmurer; a tale-bearer.

> The *groynere* withdrawen [Latin *susurrone retracto*, Vulgate], striues togidere resten. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxvi. 20.

groinery (groi'nėr-i), *n.* [< *groin*[1] + *-ery*.] Same as *groining*.

groining (groi'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groin*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) Any system of vaulting implying the intersection at any angle of simple vaults.

The windows [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] are small and narrow, the columns round, and the roof displays none of that intricate *groining* we find in English churches.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102.

(*b*) The general scheme or plan of the groins in such a system of vaulting. (*c*) Same as *groin*[1], 2.—**Underpitch groining**, a system of vaulting employed when the main vault of a groined roof is higher than the transverse intersecting vaults. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, England, furnishes an excellent example of this system. In England often called *Welsh groining*.

groin-point (groin'point), *n.* A workmen's term for the arris or line of intersection of two vaults where there are no ribs.

groin-rib (groin'rib), *n.* In *vaulting*, a main rib masking a groin, or serving to support the groin; an ogive or arc ogive. See *groin*[1], *n.*, 2, and *arc ogive*, under *arc*[1].

Grolier design. A style of decoration in bookbinding, consisting of bold lines of gold, curiously interlaced in geometrical forms, and intermixed with delicate leaves and sprays. Jean Grolier de Servier (1479–1565), from whom this style was named, was a French bibliophile eminent for his bindings.

Matthew's "Guttenberg" Bible [bound] in dark brown levant, with a pure *Grolier design* inlaid with dark blue.
Paper World, XIII. 16.

grom[1]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *gram*[1] and *grum*.

grom[2]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

grom[3] (grom), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *crome*[2].] A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. [Prov. Eng.]

gromal†, *n.* [For **gromel*, equiv. to *gromet* or *gromer*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

The *gromals* & pages to bee brought vp according to the landsale order and vse of the Sea, as well in learning of Nauigation, as in exercising of that which to them appertaineth. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 227.

grome[1]†, *n.* See *groom*[1].

grome[2]†, *n.* See *gram*[1].

gromer†, *n.* [Equiv. to *gromet*.] Same as *gromet*, 1.

gromet (grom'et or grum'et), *n.* [Also (dial.) *grummet* (def. 1), *grommet* (defs. 2, 3); < ME. **gromet*, < OF. *gromet*, *grommet*, *groumet*, *gourmet*, a boy or young man in service, a serving-man, groom, a shopman, agent, broker, later esp., in the form *gourmet*, a wine-merchant's broker, a wine-taster (whence mod. F. *gourmet*, a wine-taster, an epicure: see *gourmet*) (= Sp. Pg. *grumete*, a ship-boy, Pg. dial. *grometo*, a serving-man), dim. of **grome*, *gromme*, *gourme*, a serving-man, a groom: see *groom*[1]. The mechanical senses (defs. 2, 3) seem to be transferred from the lit. sense, perhaps first in naut. usage; cf. *jack* as the name of various mechanical devices, taken from *Jack*, a familiar general name for a boy or man, used esp. among sailors and workmen.] 1†. A boy or young man in service; an apprentice; a ship-boy.

Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in euery ship 21. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a *Gromet*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

2. *Naut.*, a ring of rope used for various purposes, made from a strand laid three times round its own central part formed into a loop of the desired size. —3. In *mach.*, a ring or eyelet of metal, etc. [In the last two senses also *grommet*.]—**Shot-gromet**, a gromet used to hold shot and prevent it from rolling in time of action.


Gromet.

gromet-iron† (grom'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* A toggle-iron: so called when a gromet was used to hold the toggle in position when struck into a whale. Also *grommet-iron*.

gromet-wad (grom'et-wod), *n.* A gun-wad made of a ring of rope, used for round shot in smooth-bore guns.

Gromia (grō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Gromiidæ*. *G. oviformis* is a characteristic imperforate foraminifer of a group known as *Protoplasta filosa*, having the body inclosed in a simple test, and the pseudopodia restricted to a small part of the surface.

The shell is thin, chitinous, colorless or yellowish, . . . a high power of the microscope shows an incessant streaming of granules along the branching, anastomosing shreds of sarcode. The sarcodous extensions of *Gromia* anastomose more freely than is usual among the Protoplasta Filosa, resembling more nearly the Foraminifera in this respect, and the contractile vesicle is near the mouth of the shell. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 14.

Gromiidæ (grō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods with the test chitinous, smooth or incrusted with foreign bodies, imperforate, with a pseudopodial aperture at one extremity or both, and pseudopodia long, branching, and anastomosing. Also *Gromidæ*.

Gromiidea (grō-mi-id'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gromia* + *-idea*.] The *Gromiidæ* regarded as an order of imperforate foraminifers having the test simply saccular, with an opening at one or at each end for the protrusion of long, filamentous, branched, and netted pseudopodia. It includes both marine and fresh-water forms, divided into *Monostomina*, with one opening, and *Amphistomina*, with two openings.

grommet, *n.* See *gromet*.

gromwell (grom'wel), *n.* [The *w* is intrusive; more correctly, as in earlier use, *grommel*, *grummel*, *gromel*, *gromil*, < ME. *gromil*, *gromyl*, *gromylle*, *gromall*, *gromely*, *gromaly*, *gromylyoun*, < OF. *gremil*, F. *grémil* (E. *graymill*, *gray-millet*, q. v.); supposed by some to be < L. *granum milii*, 'grain of millet,' on account of its grains.] The common name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale*. *Corn-gromwell* is *L. arvense*. *False gromwell* is the name of species of *Onosmodium*. These are all boraginaceous plants with smooth stony fruits.

Yellow bent spikes of the *gromwell*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

grondt. An obsolete preterit of *grind*.

gronet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groan*.

Gronias (grō'ni-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρόνη*, a cavern, grot, lit. (sc. *πέτρα*) an eaten-out rock, fem. of *γρώνος*, eaten out, < *γράειν*, gnaw.] A genus of catfishes, of the family *Siluridæ* and subfamily *Ictalurinæ*. *G. nigrilabris*, a small blind fish found in caves in the eastern United States, is the only known representative of the genus. *Cope*, 1864.

grontet. An obsolete preterit of *groan*. *Chaucer*.

groom[1] (gröm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groome*, *grome*; < ME. *grom*, *grome*, a boy, youth, a serving-man, = MD. *grom*, a boy (Kilian), = Icel. *grómr* (Jonsson), *gromr* (Egilsson), a man, a servant (*homuncio*) (not in Cleasby and Vigfusson); hence, from Teut., OF. *gromme*, *gourme*, serving-man, a groom (*gourme de chambre*, a groom of the chamber), > dim. *gromet*, > E. *gromet*, q. v.; ulterior origin uncertain. It is commonly supposed that *groom*[1], ME. *grome*, is the same as *goom*[2], ME. *gome*, < AS. *guma*, a man, with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*, *cartridge*, *partridge*, *eudprit*, *ragrant*, etc. In *bridegroom*, early mod. E. *bridegrome*, the second element is unquestionably for earlier *goom*, *gome*, being appar. a conformation to the word *groom*[1]; but this does not prove the identity of the simple words. ME. *gome* means 'man' in an elevated sense, not implying subordination (except as it may be that of a soldier to his chief), and is chiefly, in AS. wholly, confined to poetry, while ME. *grome* always means 'boy,' or else 'man' as a servant or menial, and is frequent in prose as well as in poetry; moreover, the two words occur in the same piece with these differing senses. *Groom* is therefore to be taken as an independent word.] 1†. A boy; a youth; a young man.

Ich am non no *grom*,
Ich am wel waxen. *Havelok*, l. 790.

She [Coveitise] maketh false pleadonres,
That with hir termes and hir domes
Doon maydens, children, and eek *gromes*
Her heritage to forgo. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 200.

2. A boy or man in service; a personal attendant; a page; a serving-man. [Obsolete or archaic in this general sense.]

At thilke wofull day of drede,
Where every man shall take his dome,
Als well the maister as the *grome*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 274.

I did but wait upon her like a *groom*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

There was not a *groom* about that castle
But got a gown of green.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 75).

Specifically—3. A boy or man who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of the horses or the stable.

Hue . . . thet mest [most] heth hers [horses], mest him fayleth *gromes* and stablen.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

The tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and *grooms* besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 356.

4. One of several officers in the English royal household: as, *groom* of the stole; *groom* of the chamber.

Make a mean gentleman a *groom*; a yeoman, or a poor beggar, lord president. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

As soon as the *groom* of the chambers had withdrawn.
Bulwer, My Novel, III. 335.

5. See *groom*[2].

groom[1] (gröm), *v. t.* [< *groom*[1], *n.*, 3.] To tend or care for, as a horse; curry, feed, etc. (a horse): sometimes, in horse slang, used with reference to a person.

They [the steeds], . . . so long
By bandits *groom'd*, prick'd their light ears.
Tennyson, Gersint.

The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats . . . his favourite original remark that she is the best-*groomed* woman in the whole stud. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxviii.

groom[2] (gröm), *n.* [In this use only modern, and taken from *bridegroom*.] A man newly married, or about to be married; a bridegroom: the correlative of *bride*.

The bridea are waked, their *grooms* are drest.
All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 540.

Drinking health to bride and *groom*,
We wish them store of happy days.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

groom-grubber (gröm'grub″ėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty. *Halliwell*.

groomlet (gröm'let), *n.* [< *groom*[1] + *-let*.] A small groom. *T. Hook*. [Humorous.]

groom-porter (gröm'pōr″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in England, an officer of the royal household whose business was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, also to provide cards, dice, etc., and to decide disputes over games. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished in the reign of George III. *Nares*.

I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the *groom-porter's*; vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and profuse manner. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 8, 1668.

groomsman (grömz'mąn), *n.*; pl. *groomsmen* (-men). [< *groom's*, poss. of *groom*[2], + *man*.] One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

Three of the stories turn on a curious idea of the sacred character of godfathers and godmothers . . . and of *groomsmen* and bridesmaids. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 54.

groop (gröp), *n.* [Also *grupe*, *group*, *grube*; < ME. *grope*, *grupe*, *groupe*, a trench, a drain from a cow-stall, = OFries. *grēpe* = D. *groep*, a trench, ditch, moat, = MLG. *grope*, a puddle, a drain from a cow-stall, = Norw. *grop*, a groove, cavity, hollow, = Sw. *grop*, a pit, ditch, hole. Cf. *grip*[2], a ditch, etc.] 1. A trench; a drain; particularly, a trench or hollow behind the stalls of cows or horses for receiving their dung and urine.—2. A pen for cattle. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

groop† (gröp), *v. i.* [Formerly also *grope*, *groupe*, *growpe*; < *groop*, *n.*] To make a channel or groove; form grooves.

I *growpe*, sculpe, or suche as coulde grave, *groupe*, or carve. *Palsgrave*.

grooper, *n.* See *grouper*.

grooping-iron†, *n.* [ME. *groping-iren*.] A tool for forming grooves; a gouge.

The *groping-iren* than spake he,
Compas, who hath grevyd the?
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell*.)

groot (grōt), *n.* The Dutch form of *groat*.

groove (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grōfe* (rare), a pit (AS. **grōf* not found), = OD. *groeve*, a furrow, D. *groeve*, *groef*, a channel, groove, furrow, a grave, = OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube*, a pit, hole, cavity, ditch, grave, = Icel. *gröf*, a pit (*hnakku-gröf*, the pit in the back of the neck), = Dan. *grube* = Sw. *grufva* = Goth. *gröba*, a pit, hole, < Goth. *graban*, AS. *grafan* (pret. *gröf*), E. *grave*[1], etc., dig: see *grave*[1], and cf. *grave*[2] and *grove*.] 1. A pit or hole in the ground; specifically, in *mining*, a shaft or pit sunk into the earth. [Prov. Eng.]

Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*.
Chron. Mirab., p. 81.

2. A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a rut or furrow, such as is formed in the ground or in a rock by the action of water; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel, formed by any agency.

The lightning struck a large pitch-pine across the pond, making a very conspicuous and perfectly regular spiral *groove* from top to bottom. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 144.

Specifically—3. A long and regular incision cut by a tool, or a narrow channel formed in any way (as in a part of a construction), for something (as another part) to fit into or move in.

When she gain'd her castle, upsprang the bridge,
Down rang the grate of iron thro' the *groove*.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

The clearance *grooves* were made with a hollow curve.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 94.

Especially—(*a*) The sunken or plowed channel on the edge of a matched board, to receive the tongue. (*b*) The spiral rifling of a gun. (*c*) In the wind-chest of an organ, one of the channels or passages into which the wind is admitted by the pallets, and with which the pipes belonging to a given key are directly or indirectly connected. When a given key is struck, its pallet is opened, and the groove filled with compressed air. Whether all the pipes connected with the groove are sounded or not depends on how many stops are drawn. Also *grove*.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a natural furrow or longitudinal hollow or impression, especially one which is destined to receive one of the organs in repose: as, the antennal *groove;* the rostral *groove* in the *Rhynchophora*, etc.—**5.** Figuratively, a fixed routine; a narrow, unchanging course; a rut: as, life is apt to run in a *groove;* a *groove* of thought or of action.—**Ambulacral, anterolateral, basilar, bicipital, carotid, cervical, ciliated, digastric, esophageal, hypobranchial, medullary,** etc., **groove.** See the adjectives.

groove (grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grooved*, ppr. *grooving*. [= D. *groeven* = MHG. *gruoben* = ODan. *gruve;* from the noun.] **1.** To cut or make a groove or channel in; furrow.

One letter still another locks,
Each *groov'd* and dovetail'd like a box.
Swift, Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. To form as or fix in a groove; make by cutting a groove or grooves.

High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend . . . to *groove* for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 128.

The glacier moves silently, . . . *grooving* the record of its being on the world itself.
The Century, XXVIII. 146.

grooved (grövd), *p. a.* Having a groove or grooves; channeled; furrowed.

The aperture [is] *grooved* at the margin.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl., The Wreath Shell.

A poly-*grooved* sporting carbine that formerly belonged to Napoleon I. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 74.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, marked with longitudinal ridges or furrows: as, a *grooved* stem. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a longitudinal channel or channels: as, a *grooved* sternum; the beak of a weevil *grooved* for the reception of the antennæ.—**Spiral-grooved guide.** See *guide*[1].

groove-fellow (grövʹfelʹō), *n.* One of a number of men working a mine in partnership. [North. Eng.]

groover (grōʹvėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which cuts a groove; an instrument for grooving.—**2†.** A miner. [North. Eng.]

groove-ram (grövʹram), *n.* A needle-makers' stamp for forming the groove in which the eye of a needle is cut.

grooving (grōʹving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *groove*, *v.*] A system of grooves; the act or method of making grooves, or of providing with grooves.

In small-arms the hexagonal *grooving* is only suitable for muzzle-loaders, but breech-loading cannon are still made on the original principle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 113.

groovy (grōʹvi), *a.* [< *groove* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of a groove; resembling a groove.

Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or *groovy* marks.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 367.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, having a tendency to routine; inclined to a special or narrow course of thought or effort. [Colloq.]

Men . . . who have not become *groovy* through too much poring over irrelevant learning.
The Engineer, LXV. 294.

grope (grōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *groped*, ppr. *groping*. [< ME. *gropen*, *gropien*, *grapien*, grasp, touch, feel, search, < AS. *grāpian*, grasp, handle, < *grāp*, the grip of the fingers, grasp of the hand, < *grīpan* (pret. *grāp*), seize, grasp, gripe: see *gripe*[1], the primitive, and cf. *grasp*, a derivative, of *grope*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To seize or touch with or as if with the hands; grasp in any way; feel; perceive.

Al that the fynger *gropeth* graythly he grypeth,
Bote yf that that he *gropeth* grene the paume.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 126.

I have touched and tasted the Lord, and *groped* Him with hands, and yet unbelief has made all unsavoury.
Rogers.

Come, thou 'rt familiarly acquainted there, I *grope* that.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

2. To search out by the sense of touch alone; find or ascertain by feeling about with the hands, as in the dark or when blind.

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

My chamber door was touched, as if fingers had swept the panels in *groping* a way along the dark gallery outside. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xv.

Hence—**3†.** To pry into; make examination or trial of; try; sound; test.

But who so couthe in other thing him *grope*,
Than hadde he spent al his philosophie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 644.

I rede we aske tham all on rowe,
And *grope* tham how this game is begonne.
York Plays, p. 188.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain!
Sir J. Hayward.

Call him hither, 'tis good *groping* such a gull.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To use the hands; handle.

Hands they have and they shall not *grope* [authorized version, "They have hands, but they handle not"].
Wyclif, Ps. cxv. 7.

2. To feel about with the hands in search of something, as in the dark or as a blind person; feel one's way in darkness or obscurity; hence, to attempt anything blindly or tentatively.

Go we *groppe* wher we graued bir,
If we fynde ougte that faire one in fere nowe.
York Plays, p. 489.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind. Isa. lix. 10.

While through the dark the shuddering sea
Gropes for the ships. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

We *grope* in the gray dusk, carrying each our poor little taper of selfish and painful wisdom.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 266.

Specifically—**3†.** To feel for fish under the bank of a brook. *I. Walton.* See *gropple*.

groper (grōʹpėr), *n.* One who gropes; one who feels his way, as in the dark, or searches tentatively.

A *groper* after noveltics in any wise do flye.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Lollius.

gropingly (grōʹping-li), *adv.* By groping.

He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and *gropingly* toward the grass-plat. Where was his daring stride now? *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

gropple (grop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groppled*, ppr. *groppling*. [Freq. of *grope*.] To grope. [Prov. Eng.]

The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to *gropple* in the bank for cray-fish.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxx.

groroilite (grō-roiʹlīt), *n.* [< *Groroi* (see def.) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone: see *-lite*.] A variety of earthy manganese or wad found near Groroi in the department of Mayenne, France, and occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black color with reddish-brown streaks.

gros[1]**†.** Preterit of *grise*[1].

gros[2] (grō), *a.* and *n.* [F., thick, strong: see *gross*.] **I.** *a.* Strong or decided in tint: applied to pigment.—**Gros bleu,** dark blue; especially, in English, the darkest blue used in porcelain-decoration, as at Sèvres and elsewhere.

II. *n.* **1.** A textile fabric stronger or heavier than others of the same material.—**2.** [F., < ML. *grossus*, a coin (defined 'groat,' but a different word), lit. 'great' or 'thick': see *gross*. Cf. *groschen*.] A coin of relatively large size: applied to—(*a*) Silver coins of various kinds current in France in the thirteenth and following centuries, as the *gros tournois*, *gros blanc*, *gros d'argent*, *gros de roi*. The gros tournois of Louis IX., here illustrated, weighs 63 grains. (*b*) A silver coin struck by Edward III. of England and by Edward the Black Prince for their French dominions.—**Gros d'Afrique,** a fine and heavy silk having a glacé or satin surface.—**Gros de Berlin,** a fabric of cotton mixed with alpaca wool. It is made both plain and figured.—**Gros de Messine, gros de Naples,** a stout silk fabric made of organzine.—**Gros des Indes,** a silken textile fabric having a stripe woven transversely across the web.—**Gros de Suez,** a thin ribbed silk used for linings.—**Gros de Tours,** a heavy silk, usually black, used for mourning-dresses.—**Gros grain.** See *grosgrain*.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Gros Tournois of Louis IX., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grosbeak (grōsʹbēk), *n.* [< *gross*, large, thick, + *beak*[1], after F. *grosbec*, grosbeak.] A bird having a notably large, heavy, or turgid bill: usually a general and indefinite name of birds of the family *Fringillidæ:* in the plural loosely synonymous with the nominal subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*. Among familiar examples may be noted the hawfinch or hawthorn-grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, and the greenfinch or green grosbeak, *Ligurinus chloris*, both of Europe. (See cut under *hawfinch*.) The pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, is common to both Europe and America. Peculiar to the latter country are the evening grosbeak, *Hesperophona vespertina;* the blue grosbeak, *Guiraca cærulea;* the rose-breasted grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana;* the black-headed grosbeak, *Z.* (or *H.*) *melanocephala;* and the cardinal or scarlet grosbeak, or cardinal-bird, *Cardinalis virginianus*. (See cut under *Cardinalis*.) A few large-billed conirostral birds not of the family *Fringillidæ* receive the same name, as the grenadier, an African weaver-bird, and some of the thick-billed American tanagers, indicating a former very extensive use of *grosbeak* as an English book-name of birds of the Linnean genus *Loxia* in a wide sense. Less frequently written *grossbeak*.

He thought our cardinal *grosbeak*, which he called the Virginia nightingale, as fine a whistler as the nightingale herself. *The Century*, XXIX. 778.

groschen (grōʹshen), *n.* [G., < MHG. *groschе*, earlier and prop. *grosse*, also *gros*, < ML. *grossus*, a coin so called: see *gross*, *gros*. Cf. *grosset*.] A small silver coin of various kinds current in Germany from the fourteenth century to the present time. Some specimens are distinguished as *silbergroschen*, *kaisergroschen*, *mariengroschen*. The modern groschen is worth about 2 cents.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Groschen of Hanover, 1866, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

groser (grōʹsėr), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., in pl. *groscrs*, Sc. also *grozer*, *grozzer*, *grosert*, *grossart*, *groset*, *grozet*, also *grozle*, *grozzle*, in some places *grizzle*, a gooseberry; various alterations of ME. **grosel* (not recorded, but cf. ME. *grosiler*, below), < OF. *groselle*, *groiselle*, *groisele*, a gooseberry, F. *groseille*, a currant, > OF. *groselier*, *groiselier* (> ME. *grosiler*), a gooseberry-bush, F. *groseillier*, a currant-bush, gooseberry-bush (cf. Ir. *groisaid*, Gael. *groiseid*, a gooseberry, Ir. *grosair*, a gooseberry-bush, W. *grwys*, a wild gooseberry, appar. of OF. origin). The OF. *groisele* is in form a dim., perhaps < MHG. *krūs*, G. *kraus*, curling, crisped (= D. *kroes* = Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled, frizzled: see *curl*, *cruller*), > G. *krausbeere*, *kräuselbeere*, a cranberry, rough gooseberry, = D. *kruisbezie*, as if 'crossberry' (for **kroesbezie*), = Sw. *krusbär*, a gooseberry; in reference to the short, crisp, curling hairs upon the rougher kinds of the fruit. The ML. *grossula*, a gooseberry, *grossularia*, a gooseberry-bush, are based on the OF. forms. It has been supposed that E. *gooseberry* is, in its first syllable, also of OF. origin: see *gooseberry*.] A gooseberry.

George Gordonne being cited before the session of Rynie for prophaneing the Sabbath, by gathering *grosers* in tyme of sermon, . . . appealed to the Presbyterie.
Presbytery Book of Strathbogie (1636), p. 9. (*Jamieson.*)

grosert, *n.* Same as *groser*.

grosgrain (grōʹgrān), *n.* [F., < *gros*, thick, + *grain*, grain: see *gross* and *grain*[1], and cf. *grogram*.] A stout corded silk stuff, not very lustrous, and one of the most durable of silk fabrics.

gross (grōs), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gros*, m., *grosse*, f., = Pr. *gros* = Sp. *grueso* = Pg. *grosso* = It. *grosso*, great, big, thick, gross, < LL. *grossus*, thick (of diameter, depth, etc.), ML. great, big, a different word from L. *crassus*, solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc., of which it has been supposed to be a corruption. Hence ult. *grocer*, *engross*, etc., *gros*, *grosehen*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Great; large; big; bulky.

Child Noryce he came off the tree,
His mother to take off the horse:
"Och alace, alace," says Child Noryce,
"My mother was ne'er so *gross*."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

The crows and choughs that wing the midway air
Show scarce so *gross* as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. Unusually large or plump, as from coarse growth or fatness: applied to plants or animals, and implying in men excessive or repulsive fatness.

One of them is well known, my lord: a *gross* fat man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Strong-growing pears . . . are grafted on quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form *gross* shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 213.

Burly is a man of a great presence; he commands a larger atmosphere, gives the impression of a *grosser* mass of character than most men.
R. L. Stevenson, Talk and Talkers, i.

3. Coarse in texture or form; coarse in taste, or as related to any of the senses; not fine or delicate.

Feede thi howce with *groce*, & not with delycate meets. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 29.

Their diet is extremely *gross*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 347.

4. Coarse in a moral sense; vulgar; indelicate; broad: applied to either persons or things.

It [Platonic love] is a Love abstracted from all corporeal *gross* Impressions and sensual Appetite. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton*, P. L., i. 491.

She certainly has talents, but her manner is *gross*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

5. Remarkably glaring or reprehensible; enormous; shameful; flagrant: as, a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice.

Neither speak I of *gross* sinners, not grafted into Christ; but even to those that applaud themselves in their holy portion, and look to be saved. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 89.

All hercales, how *gross* soever, have found a welcome with the people. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The injustice of the verdict was so *gross* that the very courtiers cried shame. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

6. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not refined or pure: as, a *gross* medium; *gross* air; *gross* elements.

On that bright Sunne of Glorie fixe thine eyes,
Clear'd from *grosse* mists of fraile infirmities. *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 140.

She is back't
By th' Amafrose and cloudy Cataract,
That (gathering up *gross* humours inwardly
In th' optique sinew) quite puts out the eye. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

The eye of Heaven
Durst not behold your speed, but hid itself
Behind the *grossest* clouds. *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

7. Not acute or sensitive in perception, apprehension, or feeling; stupid; dull.

Lay open to my earthy *gross* conceit . . .
The folded meaning of your words' deceit. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear. *Milton*, Comus, l. 458.

The Turks . . . being a people generally of the *grossest* apprehension, and knowing few other pleasures but such sensualities as are equally common both to Men and Beasts. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 41.

8. Whole; entire; total; specifically, without deduction, as for charges or waste material; without allowance of tare and tret: opposed to *net*: as, the *gross* sum or amount; *gross* profits, income, or weight.

It were better to give five hundred pound a tun for those *grosse* Commodities in Denmarke then send for them hither. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 203.

9. General; not entering into detail. [Rare.]

Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of *gross* anatomy this reputation is well grounded; but when we glance at the work in minute anatomy or histology, it seems as though a long time must elapse before this latter would be thus honored. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 209.

Gross anatomy, negligence, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 3–5.** Rude, unrefined, animal, low, broad, unseemly, glaring, outrageous.

II. *n.* **1.** The main body; the chief part; the bulk; the mass: now chiefly or only in the phrase *in gross* or *in the gross* (which see, below).

Remember, son,
You are a general; other wars require you;
For see, the Saxon *gross* begins to move. *Dryden*, King Arthur.

Such are the thoughts of the executive part of an army, and indeed of the *gross* of mankind in general. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 152.

2. A unit of tale, consisting of twelve dozen, or 144. It never has the plural form: as, five *gross* or ten *gross*.—3. Thick soft food, such as porridge, etc. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Advowson in gross.** See *advowson*, 2.—**A great gross**, twelve gross, or 144 dozen.—**A small gross**, 120.—**Common in gross.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.—**In gross, in the gross**, in bulk; in the lump; wholesale: generally used in feudal and common law to indicate that a right referred to was annexed to the person of an owner, as distinguished from one which was appendant to specific real property, so as to belong always to the owner of that property.

No more than it were either possible or to purpose to seek *in gross* the forms of those sounds which make words. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 163.

There are great Preparations for the Funeral, and there is a Design to buy all the Cloth for Mourning white, and then put it to the Dyers *in gross*, which is like to save the Crown a good deal of Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 7.

I hear unlettered men talk of a people they do not know, and condemn them *in the gross* they know not why. *Goldsmith*, Abuse of Our Enemies.

Villein in gross. See *villein*.

grosst (grōs), *adv.* [< *gross*, *a.*] After large game: as, to fly *gross*: said of a hawk. *Howell.*

grosst (grōs), *v. t.* [< ME. *grossen*, *grosen*, *grocen*; by apheresis from *engross*, q. v.] To engross. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 214.

grossart (gros'ärt), *n.* A variant of *groser*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

grossbeak, *n.* See *grosbeak*.

grossett, *n.* [ME., < OF. *grosset*, dim. of *gros*, a coin so called: see *gros*².] A groat. *Halliwell.*

grossful† (grōs'fúl), *a.* [Irreg. < *gross*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Of gross character or quality.

Let me heare
My grossest faults as *grossefull* as they were. *Chapman*, Busay d'Ambois, i. 2.

gross-headed (grōs'hed″ed), *a.* Having a thick skull; stupid.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

grossification (grō″si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *grossify* + *-ation*: see *-fication*.] The act of making gross or thick, or the state of becoming gross or thick; especially, in *bot.*, the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization.

grossify (grō'si-fī), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *grossified*, ppr. *grossifying*. [< *gross* + *-i-fy*.] To make gross or thick; become gross or thick. *Imp. Dict.*

grossly (grōs'li), *adv.* In a gross manner; greatly; coarsely; vulgarly; stupidly; shamefully.

He means to gull all but himself; when, truly,
None is so *grossly* gull'd as he. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Nor is the people's judgment always true:
The most may err as *grossly* as the few. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 782.

An offender who has *grossly* violated the laws. *Junius*, Letters, xlv.

The sculpture, painting, and literature of mediæval Europe show how *grossly* anthropomorphic was the conception of deity which prevailed down to recent centuries. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 203.

grossness (grōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gross, in any sense; especially, indelicacy; rudeness; vulgarity.

Stars fall but in the *grossness* of our sight. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The element immediately next the earth in *grossness* is water. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, xxvii.

For envied wit, like Sol eclipsed, makes known
The opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 469.

Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its *grossness*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

grossulaceous (gros-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *grossulaceus*, < *grossula* (< OF. *groselle*), etc., a gooseberry: see *groser*.] Resembling or pertaining to the gooseberry and currant.

grossular (gros'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. and NL. *grossula*, a gooseberry: see *groser*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry: as, *grossular* garnet.

II. *n.* A variety of garnet found in Siberia: so named from its green color, resembling that of the gooseberry. It belongs to the lime-alumina variety of the species, and the name is often extended to include garnets of other colors having a like composition. See *garnet*¹. Also called *grossularite*.

Grossularieæ (gros″ū-lā-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grossularia* (< *grossula*, a gooseberry) + *-eæ*.] A botanical tribe of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Ribes*, comprehending the gooseberry and currant: now known as *Ribesieæ*. See *gooseberry*, *Ribes*.

grossularite (gros'ū-lär-īt), *n.* [< *grossular* + *-ite*².] Same as *grossular*.

grot¹ (grot), *n.* [= D. *grot*, < F. *grotte*, a grot, a cave: see *grotto*.] A grotto. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Winding with the wall along the outward North-alley of the Chancell, at the far end thereof is a *Grot* hewn out of the rock. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

Umbrageous *grots* and caves
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 257.

The babbling runnel crispeth,
The hollow *grot* replieth. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

grot²†, **grote**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *groat*. *Chaucer.*

Grotea (grō'tē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cresson, 1864), after A. R. *Grote*, an American entomologist.] **1.** An American genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*.—**2.** A genus of arctiid moths. *Moore*, 1865.

grotesco†, *a.* and *n.* [< It. *grottesco*: see *grotesque*.] **I.** *a.* Grotesque.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 192.

II. *n.* A grotesque. *Nares.*

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates?
A strange *grotesco* this, the Church and States. *Cleaveland*, Poems (1691).

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *grotesk*, < F. *grotesque*, < It. *grottesco* = Sp. Pg. *grutesco*, odd, antic, ludicrous, in reference to the style of paintings called *grotesques* (F. *grotesques*, < It. *grottesca*, "antick or landskip worke of painters" (Florio), found in ancient crypts and grottos), < It. *grotta*, a grotto: see *grotto*, *grot*¹, and *-esque*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Consisting of or resembling artificial grotto-work.

A sort of *grotesque* carv'd work, cut in an inclined plain from the outside of the wall to the door, which has a grand appearance. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 194.

Hence—**2.** Of the fantastic character of such grotto-work and of its decoration; wildly formed; of irregular forms and proportions; ludicrous; antic (which see), as the arabesques of the Renaissance, in which figures human to the waist terminate in scrolls, leafage, and the like, and are associated with animal forms and impossible flowers; hence, in general, whimsical, extravagant, or odd; absurdly bold: often, or more commonly, used in a sense of condemnation or depreciation.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grotesque* and wild,
Access denied. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 136.

The numerous fictions, generally original, often wild and *grotesque*, but always singularly graceful and happy, which are found in his essays, fully entitle him to the rank of a great poet. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Puck and Ariel, and the *grotesque* train
That do inhabit slumber. *T. B. Aldrich*, Invocation to Sleep.

= **Syn. 2.** *Fantastic*, etc. (see *fanciful*); whimsical, wild, strange.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is grotesque, as an uncouth or ill-proportioned figure, rude and savage scenery, an inartistic, clownish, or absurd fancy, a clumsy satire, or the like.

But in the grand *grotesque* of farce, Munden stands out as single and unaccompanied as Hogarth. *Lamb*, Acting of Munden.

From time to time, as you wander, you will meet a lonely, stunted tree, which is sure to be a charming piece of the individual *grotesque*. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 348.

Specifically—**2.** In *art*, a capricious figure, work, or ornament; especially, a variety of arabesque which as a whole has no type in nature, being a combination of the parts of animals and plants, and of other incongruous elements.

There are no *grotesques* in nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, xv.

The foliage and *grotesq* about some of the compartments are admirable. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

Wanton *grotesques* thrusting themselves forth from every pinnacle and gargoyle. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

3. In *printing*, any uncouth form of type; specifically, in Great Britain, the black square-cut display-type called *gothic* in the United States.

grotesquely (grō-tesk'li), *adv.* In a grotesque manner; very absurdly.

Sometimes this juggle which is practised with the word theology becomes *grotesquely* apparent. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 60.

grotesqueness (grō-tesk'nes), *n.* The character of being grotesque.

Seldom went such *grotesqueness* with such woe. *Browning*, Childe Roland.

Fancies, however extravagant in *grotesqueness* of shadow or shape. *Ruskin.*

grotesquery (grō-tes'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *grotesqueries* (-iz). [< *grotesque* + *-ery*.] An embodiment or expression of grotesqueness; grotesque conduct or speech; a grotesque action.

His [Prof. Wilson's] range of power is extraordinary: from the nicest subtleties of feminine tenderness, he passes at will to the wildest animal riot and the most daring *grotesqueries* of humour. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Think of . . . the *grotesqueries* of Caliban and Trinculo. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 285.

Grotian (grō'shi-an), *a.* [< *Grotius* (a Latinized form of D. *Groot*: see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Grotius (Hugo de Groot), a distinguished Dutch scholar and statesman (1583–1645), and the founder of the modern science of international law.—**Grotian theory**, the doctrine,

first fully propounded by Grotius, that the controlling principles of human law, and particularly of international law, should be sought in the nature of man and in the community of sentiment among the wise and learned of all nations and ages, and that justice is of perpetual obligation, and essential to human well-being.

grotta† (grot'ä), *n.* [It.: see *grotto*.] A grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade.
Bacon, Building.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.*; pl. *grottoes* or *grottos* (-ōz). [A mistaken form (as if It. masc.) of earlier *grotta* (q. v.) (also *grot*[1], q. v., = D. *grot*, < F.) = G. Dan. *grotte* = Sw. *grotta* = F. *grotte*, < It. *grotta*, f., = Sp. Pg. *gruta* = Pr. *crota*, earlier *cropta* = OF. *crote*, *croute*, a grotto, a cave, < ML. *grupta*, *crupta*, corrupt forms of L. *crypta*, an underground passage or chamber, a vault, cave, grotto, crypt: see *crypt*, which is thus a doublet of *grotto*.] A subterranean cavity; a natural cavern, or an ornamented excavation or construction more or less remotely resembling a natural cave, made for shade or recreation. In the former case, the name is most commonly used for a cavern of limited size remarkable in some respect, as the Grotto del Cane near Naples for its mephitic vapors, the grotto of Antiparos for its beautiful stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, or the grottoes of Capri for their picturesqueness. Poetically the name is often applied to any deeply shaded inclosed space, as an umbrageous opening in a dense wood, an overarched depression in the ground, etc.

On the side of the hills over Salheis there are some *grottos* cut in the rock; one of them is large, consisting of several rooms. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

Alas! to *grottoes* and to groves we run,
To ease and silence, every Muse's son.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 110.

grotto-work (grot'ō-wėrk), *n.* The arrangement and decoration of an artificial grotto; grotto-like structure.

You [an oyster], in your *grotto-work* encles'd,
Complain of being thus expos'd.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

grouan (grou'an), *n.* Same as *growan*.

grought†, *n.* A bad form of *growth*. *Chapman*.

groult, *r.* An obsolete spelling of *growl*.

ground[1] (ground), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ground*, *grund*, < AS. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, earth, soil, = OS. *grund* = OFries. *grund*, *grond* = D. *grond* = MLG. *grunt* = OHG. MHG. *grunt*, G. *grund*, bottom, foundation, the ground, soil, etc., = Icel. *grunnr*, m., the bottom (of sea or water), cf. *grunn*, n., a shallow, a shoal, *grunnr*, a., = Sw. Dan. *grund*, a., shallow, shoal (Sw. Dan. *grund*, the ground, is in this sense appar. of G. origin, and Icel. *grund*, f., a green field, grassy plain, appears to be a different word), = Goth. **grundus*, bottom, base (in comp. *grundu-waddjus*, a foundation, lit. 'ground-wall,' and deriv. *afgrundiths*, bottomless deep: cf. G. *abgrund* = Dan. Sw. *afgrund*). Cf. Ir. *grunnt*, Gael. *grunnd*, bottom, base, ground, prob. from the AS. Root uncertain; the supposition that *ground*, like LG. and G. *grand*, gravel, is from *grind* (AS. pp. *grunden*), with the orig. sense of 'that which is ground' into small particles, i. e., sand, gravel, grit, dust, etc., does not suit the earliest sense of *ground*, which is 'bottom, foundation.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bottom; the lowest part. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Iti caste hire in a wel [very] deope water, hire heued toward the *grounde*. *St. Margaret*, l. 242.

Helle is with ute met [mete, measure], and deop with ute *grunde*. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 249.

A lake that hathe no *grounde*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 189.

2. Foundation; base; a surface serving as a support, as a floor or pavement.

Thilke Zarabazar cam, and sette the *grounds* of the temple of God. *Wyclif*, 1 Esd. [Ezra] v. 16 (Oxf.).

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the *ground*,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 17.

3. The solid part of the earth's surface; the crust of the globe; the firm land.

God that the *ground* wroght,
And like a planet hase put in a plaine course,
That turnys as there tyme comys, trist ye non other.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 422.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the *ground*. Jer. xxvii. 5.

I will run as far as God has any *ground*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

4. The disintegrated portion of the earth's crust, lying upon its surface; soil; earth.

Water myxt with *grounde*, the thridde avis is,
Upshette aboute, and trampled with catell
Maade playne and dried after.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

And here the maiden, sleeping sonnd,
On the dank and dirty *ground*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

5. A limited part of the earth's surface; a space or tract of country; a region.

Fran. Stand! who's there?
Hor. Friends to this *ground*.
Mar. And liegemen to the Dane.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

Edward the Black Prince,
Who on the French *ground* play'd a tragedy,
Making defeat on the full power of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There, lost behind a rising *ground*, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. Land appropriated to individual ownership or use; cultivated land; a landed estate or possession; specifically, the land immediately surrounding or connected with a dwelling-house or other building and devoted to its uses: commonly in the plural.

Augustus . . . deprived them [of Cremona] of their *grounds*, and bestowed them upon his trained souldiers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 138.

Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.

While the elder parties were still over the breakfast table, the young people were in the *grounds*.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, p. 29.

Rivulet crossing my *ground*,
And bringing me down from the Hall
This garden-rose that I found.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

7. Land appropriated to some special use (without reference to ownership), as the playing of games: as, base-ball *grounds*; cricket-*grounds*; hunting-*grounds*; hence, also, fishing-*grounds*. —**8**†. The pit of a theater. It was originally without benches, and on a level with the stage. *Halliwell*.—**9.** In *mining*: (*a*) Same as *country*, 8. (*b*) That part of the lode or vein which is being worked, or to which reference is made.—**10.** The basis upon or by means of which a work is executed, or upon which it rests for support or display; a foundation, foil, or background.

And like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *painting*, a basis for a picture, whether it be of plaster, as in distemper or fresco, or only a general tone of color spread over the surface of a canvas and intended to show through the overlaid color if transparent, or to relieve it if opaque.

If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.
Come then, the colours and the *ground* prepare.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 17.

(*b*) In *sculp.*, the flat surface from which the figures project: said of a work in relief. (*c*) In *etching*, a coating of varnish applied to a plate as a basis to work upon; in mezzotint, a roughening of the copper with a cradle for a like purpose. See *etching* and *etching-ground*. (*d*) In *decorative art*, the original surface, uncolored, or colored with a flat tint only as a preparation for further ornament. Thus, a background may consist of slight scrollwork, fretwork, or the like, printed upon the ground, as in the case of decorative designs of considerable richness, figure-work, flower-work, and the like. (*e*) In *ceram.*, the colored surface of the body of a piece upon which painting in enamels or gilding is to be applied. See *ground-laying* and *bossing*, 1. (*f*) In lace, that part of lace which is not the pattern, of two kinds, one called the reseau or net, and the other the grillage. See these words and *lace*. (*g*) In *music*: (1) A cantus firmus, or melody proposed for contrapuntal treatment.

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Especially—(2) A ground bass (which see, under *bass*[3]).

Welcome is all our song, is all our sound,
The treble part, the tenor, and the *ground*.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

(*h*) In *textile manuf.*, the principal color, to which others are considered as ornamental; that part of manufactured articles, as tapestry, carpeting, etc., of a uniform color, on which the figures are, as it were, drawn or projected. (*i*) One of the pieces nailed to lathing to form a guide for the surface of plastering, and to serve as a basis for stucco-work.

The architraves, skirtings, and surbase mouldings are fixed to pieces of wood called *grounds*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 492.

(*j*) The first coat of hard varnish in japanning.

11. That which logically necessitates a given judgment or conclusion; a sufficient reason; in general, a reason or datum of reasoning; logical or rational foundation.

She told hym all the *grounde* of the mater
In euery thing, and how it was be fall.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1086.

I'll answer for 't there are no *grounds* for that report.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

That knowledge by which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit something else is called the logical reason, *ground*, or antecedent; that something else which the mind is necessitated to affirm or posit is called the logical consequent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, v.

12. Source, origin, or cause.

Necessity hath tanght them Physicke, rather had from experience then the *grounds* of Art.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.

That fable had *ground* of Historie, howsoeuer by fictions obscured. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

O that their *ground* of Hate should be my Love!
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 117.

13†. *pl.* Remnants; ends; scraps; small pieces.

A fly made with a peacock's feather is excellent in a bright day: you must be sure you want not in your magazine-bag the peacock's feather, and *grounds* of such wool and crewel as will make the grasshopper.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 106.

14. *pl.* [Formerly also *grouns*, *growns*.] Sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees: as, coffee-*grounds*; the *grounds* of strong beer.

How much another thing it is to hear him speak, that hath cleared himself from froth and *grouns*, and who suffers neither sloth nor fear, nor ambition, nor any other tempting spirit of that nature to abuse him.
Marvell, Works, II. 131.

15. In *elect.*, a connection with the earth, so that the electricity passes off into it.

The *grounds* were caused by little kernels or spots of carbonized insulation. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. 10.

Absorbent grounds, barren ground, blue ground. See the adjectives.—**Bar of ground.** See *bar*[1].—**Bassing-ground**, fishing-ground for bass; a place where bass may be caught.—**Dame Joan ground**, a filling or ground used in point-lace, consisting of threads arranged in couples, and inclosing hexagon openings arranged like a honeycomb, two parallel threads coming between each two hexagons.—**Dark and bloody ground**, a name often used for the State of Kentucky, on account of its having early been the scene of frequent Indian wars. It is said to be the translation of the name *Kentucky*, given to the region by the aborigines because opposing tribes often fought there on their resorting to it as a common hunting-ground.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).—**Delicate ground**, a matter with regard to which great delicacy or circumspection, especially in conversation, is necessary.—**Devonia ground**, in *lace-making*, a kind of ground or filling composed of irregular brides, each of which, instead of a single thread, consists of at least two laid side by side, and held together by fine cross-threads.—**Firm ground**, secure footing; firm foundation.—**Happy hunting-grounds.** See *hunting-ground*.—**Low grounds**, bottom-lands. [Virginia, U. S.] —**On even ground.** See *even*[1].—**On ground**†, ashore; aground.

[The ship] had been preserved in divers most desperate dangers, having been *on ground* upon the sands by Flushing, and again by Dover, and in great tempests.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 289.

On the ground. (*a*) On the earth. (*b*) At the spot or place mentioned; at hand.—**Slippery ground**, insecure footing; an uncertain or deceptive foundation.

Honest Merit stands on *slipp'ry ground*,
Where covert artifice and guile abound.
Cowper, Charity, l. 284.

To be on one's own ground, to deal with a matter with which one is familiar.—**To bite the ground.** See *to bite the dust*, under *bite*.—**To break ground.** See *break*.—**To bring to ground**†, **set on ground**†, to discomfit; floor; gravel.

Hit greuys me full gretly, & *to ground brynges*,
Whethur Elan be so honerable, or of so hegh prise,
ffor hir, oure Dukes to dethe, & oure derfe kynges.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9342.

The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to *set* Him *on ground*, and so to expose Him to the contempt of the people. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 127.

To fall or go to the ground, to come to naught: as, the project *fell to the ground*.

Almaschar, who kicked down the china, . . . had cast his eye on the Vizier's daughter, and his hopes of her *went to the ground* with the shattered bowls and tea-cups.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxxii.

To gain ground. (*a*) To advance; make progress or head; gain an advantage; obtain a degree of success. (*b*) To gain credit; prevail; become more general or extensive: as, the opinion *gains ground*.—**To gather ground.** Same as *to gain ground*. [Rare.]

As evening-mist
Risen from a river o'er the marish glides,
And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 631.

To get ground. Same as *to gain ground*. [Rare.]

There were divers bloody Battles 'twixt the Remnant of Christians and the Moors, for 700 Years together; and the Spaniards, *getting Ground* more and more, drave them at last to Granada. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

To give ground, to recede; retire under the pressure of an advancing enemy; yield advantage.

Having made the Imperial army *give Ground* the Day before. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

To lose ground. (*a*) To retire; retreat; be driven from the position taken. (*b*) To lose advantage. (*c*) To lose credit; decline; become less in force or extent.—**To stand one's ground**, to stand firm; not to recede or yield.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the ground. (*a*) Belonging to the ground or base; hence, basic; fundamental: as, the *ground* form of a word; *ground* facts or principles.

According to Mr. Bertin's theory, this people was the "*ground* race" of western Asia. *Science*, XII. 308.

(*b*) Pertaining to the soil: as, *ground* air. (*c*) Situated on or nearest to the surface of the earth: as, the *ground* floor. —**Ground air.** See *air*[1].—**Ground bass.** See *bass*[3].—**Ground floor.** See *floor*.—**Ground form**, in *gram.*, a name sometimes given to the basis of a word to which the inflectional parts are added in declension or conjugation; the stem or base of a theme (a Germanism).—**Ground tier.** (*a*) The lower or pit range of boxes in a theater. (*b*) *Naut.*:

(1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel before the introduction of iron tanks. (2) The lowest range of any material stowed in the hold.—**Ground water.** See *water*.

ground[1] (ground), *v.* [< ME. *grounden*, found, establish; also, in earlier forms, *grundien*, *grenden*, tr. bring to the ground, intr. descend or set (as the sun), < AS. *gryndan*, *ā-gryndan*, intr., descend or set (= D. *gronden* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG. G. *gründen* = Sw. *grunda* = Dan. *grunde*, found, establish, etc.), < *grund*, bottom, base, ground: see *ground*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a foundation; found; establish firmly in position.

Their houses wherein they sleepe, they *ground* vpon a round foundation of wickers artificially wrought and compacted together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 95.

2. To settle or establish in any way, as on reason or principle; fix or settle firmly in existence or in thought.

He . . . gert the ledis to beleue, that in his loud dwelt, That the gome was a god *grounded* in blisse. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4348.

Our men, . . . *grounding* themselues vpon the goodnesse of their cause, and the promise of God, . . . caried resolute mindes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 286.

This duke
Hath ta'en displeasure 'gainst his gentle niece:
Grounded upon no other argument
But that the people praise her for her virtues.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 2.

3. To instruct thoroughly in elements or first principles.

For he was *grounded* in astronomye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 414.

The Latin I have sufficiently tried him in, and I promise you, sir, he is very well *grounded*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

The fact is she had learned it [French] long ago, and *grounded* herself subsequently in the grammar so as to be able to teach it to George.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

4. To lay or set on or in the ground; bring to ground, or to rest on or as if on the ground.

And th' Okes, deep *grounded* in the earthly molde,
Did move, as if they could him understand.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 453.

When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command, in course, is to *ground* their fans.
Addison, Spectator, No. 102.

Our guard did his duty well, pacing back and forth, and occasionally *grounding* his musket to keep up his courage by the sound. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 99.

5. *Naut.*, to run ashore or aground; cause to strike the ground: as, to *ground* a ship.

The *grounded* floe-bergs are forced up the shelving seabottoms. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

6. In *elect.*, to connect with the earth, as a conductor, so that the electricity can pass off to it.

If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires, it is at once tested for by *grounding* the circuit at the office. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 138.

7. To form a ground on or for; furnish with a ground or base. See *ground*[1], *n.*, 10.

For the first biting, *ground* and smoke the plate in the ordinary manner. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 160.

To ground arms (*milit.*), to lay the arms upon the ground in front of the soldier: an old movement used especially by prisoners in cases of capture or surrender.

Every burgher . . . should *ground arms*, in token of submission. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

To ground in, in *hand block-printing*, to apply secondary and subsequent colors to (a cotton cloth which has received the color of the first block).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run aground; strike the ground and remain fixed, as a ship.

Ere wee had sayled halfe a league, our ship *grounding* gaue vs once more libertie to summon them to a parley.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 238.

Romero himself, whose ship had *grounded*, sprang out of a port hole and swam ashore.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 527.

2. To come to or strike the ground.

He [the batsman] is . . . out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught by one of his adversaries before it *grounds*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 178.

3. To base an opinion or course of action; depend. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Ground not upon dreams; you know they are ever contrary. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 3.

I say, moreover, and I *ground* upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidote.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 10.

ground[2] (ground). Preterit and past participle of *grind*.

groundage (groun'dāj), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + *-age*.] A tax paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.

The soyle of the shore and sea adjoining is now the kings, and particular lords, according to their titles: insomuch that it is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c.
Spelman, Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.

ground-angling (ground'ang″gling), *n.* Angling without a float, with a weight placed a few inches from the hook, so as to sink it nearly to the bottom. Also called *bottom-fishing*.

ground-annual (ground'an″ū-al), *n.* In *Scots law*, an estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent.

ground-ash (ground'ash), *n.* An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ground-bailiff (ground'bā″lif), *n.* In *mining*, a superintendent of mines whose duty it is to visit them periodically and report upon their condition. [Eng.]

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *n.* **1.** In *angling*, bait dropped to the bottom of the water to attract fish.—**2.** Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*).

ground-bait (ground'bāt), *v. t.* In *angling*, to use ground-bait in or on: as, to *ground-bait* a place where one intends to fish.

ground-beam (ground'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, the sill for a frame.

ground-beetle (ground'bē″tl), *n.* A predatory beetle of the family *Carabidæ*: so called from its mode of life, most of the species being found running over the ground or hidden during the day under stones and other objects. The number of genera and species is very large; they are distributed through all continents from the polar zones to the tropics. They are carnivorous for the most part, though some genera of the group *Harpalinæ* are occasionally or even habitually herbivorous. The fiery ground-beetle, *Calosoma calidum*, is one of the most conspicuous carnivorous species. To the herbivorous group belongs the murky ground-beetle, *Harpalus caliginosus*, which is abundant in the northerly parts of the United States; *H. pennsylvanicus* is a related species. See cut under *Harpalus*.

Fiery Ground-beetle (*Calosoma calidum*), natural size.

groundberry (ground'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *groundberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

ground-bird (ground'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A ground-sparrow. [New Eng.]—**2.** In Blyth's edition of Cuvier (1849), a general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, grallatorial, or struthious bird.

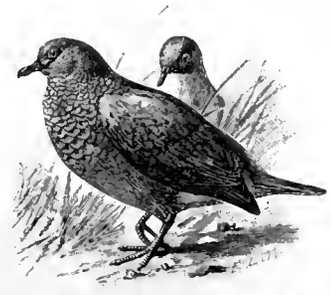
ground-cherry (ground'cher″i), *n.* **1.** A plant, *Prunus* (*Cerasus*) *Chamæcerasus*, with smooth shining leaves and spherical acid fruit, sometimes found in gardens budded on the common cherry. See *cherry*[1], 1.—**2.** An American plant of the genus *Physalis*.

ground-cistus (ground'sis″tus), *n.* See *cistus*.

ground-cloth (ground'klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth laid on the stage to represent grass, gravel walks, etc.

ground-cuckoo (ground'kůk″ō), *n.* **1.** An old-world cuckoo of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*; a spur-heeled cuckoo.—**2.** A new-world cuckoo of the genus *Geococcyx* or subfamily *Saurotherinæ*. The ground-cuckoo of the United States is *G. californianus*. Also called *chaparral-cock*, *road-runner*, and *paisano*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*. A similar but smaller Mexican species is *G. affinis*.

ground-dove (ground'duv), *n.* A dove or pigeon of notably terrestrial habits. (*a*) A pigeon of the genus *Geopelia*. (*b*) A pigeon of the subfamily *Gourinæ*. Also called *ground-pigeon*. (*c*) Especially, in the United States, *Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*, the dwarf ground-dove. It is one of the smallest birds of its kind, being only 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10 or 11 in extent of wings. It has short broad wings and tail



Dwarf Ground-dove (*Chamæpelia* or *Columbigallina passerina*).

(the latter being nearly even and of 12 feathers), naked tarsi, no iridescence on head or neck, and blue-black spots on the wings, the male being varied with grayish-olive, bluish and purplish-red tints, and having the wings lined with orange-brown or chestnut. The color of the female is chiefly grayish. This pretty bird inhabits the southern United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, especially along the coasts; it nests on the ground or on bushes, and lays two white eggs seven eighths of an inch long and two thirds of an inch broad.

ground-down (ground-doun'), *n.* A kind of needle shorter than the kind called sharps: a trade-name.

groundedly (groun'ded-li), *adv.* In a well-grounded or firmly established manner; with good reason.

Yea ye know they be very true—that is to say, certainly, *groundedly*, and perfightly true; why than beleue ye them not? *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 98.

John the Pannonian, *groundedly* believed
A blacksmith's bastard. *Browning*, Protus.

groundent†. An obsolete past participle of *grind*. *Chaucer*.

grounder (groun'dėr), *n.* In *base-ball* and similar games, a ball knocked or thrown along the ground and not rising into the air.

ground-fast (ground'fȧst), *a.* Firmly fixed in the ground. [Rare.]

In Yorkshire they kneel on a *ground-fast* stone and say—
All hail to the moon, all hail to thee,
I prithee, good moon, reveal to me
This night who my husband shall be.
Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Int.

ground-feeder (ground'fē″dėr), *n.* A fish which feeds at the bottom of the water.

Sturgeons are *ground-feeders*. With their projecting wedge-shaped snout they stir up the soft bottom, and by means of their sensitive barbels detect shells, crustaceans, and small fishes, on which they feed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 611.

ground-finch (ground'finch), *n.* **1.** An American finch of the genus *Pipilo*. The towhee bunting or chewink is sometimes called the *red-eyed ground-finch*. *Sclater*. See cut under *Pipilo*.—**2**†. A bird of Swainson's subfamily *Fringillinæ*.

ground-fir (ground'fėr), *n.* Same as *ground-pine*, 2.

ground-fish (ground'fish), *n.* A fish which swims at the bottom of the water, and must be fished for there. Among ground-fish are the cod, hake, haddock, cusk, ling, flounder, and halibut.

ground-game (ground'gām), *n.* Hares, rabbits, and other running game, as distinguished from flying game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

ground-gru (ground'grö), *n.* [< *ground*[1] + **gru*, of obscure origin.] Same as *ground-ice*. *Imp. Dict.*

ground-gudgeon (ground'gŭj″ŏn), *n.* Same as *groundling*, 2 (*a*). [Local, Eng.]

ground-helet, *n.* A species of speedwell, *Veronica officinalis*.

ground-hemlock (ground'hem″lok), *n.* A creeping variety of the common yew, *Taxus baccata*, found in the United States.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* **1.** The American marmot, *Arctomys monax*, more commonly called *woodchuck*. See cut under *Arctomys*.—**2.** The aardvark or ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. Also called *ground-pig* and *earth-hog*. See cut under *aardvark*.—**3.** One of the fat white grubs or larvæ of some beetles, as the June-bug or the May-beetle. Also called *white-grub*. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** A Madagascan insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*, as the *Centetes ecaudatus*.—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day*, under *woodchuck*.

ground-hold (ground'hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, tackle for holding on to the ground; anchors collectively; also, anchorage.

Like as a ship with dreadfull storme long tost,
Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-hornbill (ground'hôrn″bil), *n.* An African bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, the *Bucorvus abyssinicus*.

ground-ice (ground'īs), *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before ice begins to appear on the surface. Also called *anchor-ice*.

There are certain conditions under which ice may be actually formed at the bottom of a stream. . . . This formation of *ground-ice* is occasionally seen in parts of the Thames. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 152.

grounding (groun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ground*[1], *v.*] **1.** The background of any design, as in embroidery, especially when itself made of needlework.—**2.** The act of putting in or preparing such a background.—**3.** Alumina and oil applied to wall-paper which is to be satin-finished.—**4.** In *ceram.*, same as *ground-laying*.—**5.** In *marble-working*, the operation of smoothing the surface of the marble with a succession of fine emeries.

Filthly, snake-stone is used, and the last finishes what is called the *grounding* [of marble ornaments].
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 379.

ground-ivy (ground'ī″vi), *n.* A European plant, *Nepeta Glechoma* (*Glechoma hederacea*), natural order *Labiatæ*, abundant in Great Britain, and naturalized in the United States. It has opposite crenate leaves and whorls of purple labiate flowers, which appear in spring. It was formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, and an herb-tea was made from it. See *alehoof*.

ground-joint (ground'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a kind of joint in which the surfaces to be fitted are previously covered with fine emery and oil in the case of metal, or fine sand and water in the case of glass, and rubbed together.

ground-joist (ground'joist), *n.* In *arch.*, one of the joists which rest upon sleepers laid on the ground, or on bricks, prop-stones, or dwarf walls, used in basements or ground floors.

ground-keeper (ground'kē″pėr), *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that hugs the ground closely.

These very quick little fellows [woodcock] are old male *ground-keepers*. *G. Trumbull*, Bird Names, p. 154.

ground-layer (ground'lā″ėr), *n.* **1†.** One who lays the groundwork or foundation.

He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace.
Stow, an. 1603.

2. In *ceram.*, a person who lays grounds. See *bossing*, 1. The ground-layers generally work with some form of respirator to prevent the inhalation of the color-dust.

ground-laying (ground'lā″ing), *n.* In *ceram.*, the first process in decorating by means of enameled color. It consists in laying a coat of boiled oil upon the biscuit, and then levelling or bossing it (see *bossing*, 1); the color is then dusted on, and adheres to the oil. If it is necessary to have a white panel or medallion, that part of the piece is covered previously with an application, called a stencil, which prevents the oil from adhering to the surface. Also called *grounding*.

In fine enamelling, *ground-laying* is the first process.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 89.

groundless (ground'les), *a.* [< ME. *groundles*, < AS. *grundleás*, bottomless, boundless (= D. *grondeloos* = G. *grundlos*, bottomless, = Icel. *grunnlauss*, boundless, = Sw. Dan. *grundlös*, baseless), < *grund*, bottom, ground, + *-leás*, -less.] Without ground or foundation; especially, having no adequate cause or reason; not authorized; baseless.

How *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship! *Freeholder*.

My *groundless* Fears, my painful Cares, no more shall vex thee. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

groundlessly (ground'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner; without adequate reason or cause; without authority or support.

Their title [friends of the Liberty of the Press] *groundlessly* insinuated that the freedom of the Press had lately suffered, or was now threatened with some violation.
Burke, Conduct of the Minority.

groundlessness (ground'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being groundless.

The error will lye, not in the *groundlessness* of the distinction, but the erroneousness of the application.
Boyle, Works, V. 549.

ground-line (ground'līn), *n.* In *persp.*, the line of intersection of the horizontal and the vertical planes of projection.

groundling (ground'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *ground*[1] + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which lives upon the ground; a terrestrial animal. — **2.** A fish which habitually remains at the bottom of the water. Specifically — (*a*) The spiny loach, *Cobitis tænia*. Also *ground-bait*, *ground-gudgeon*. (*b*) The black goby, *Gobius niger*. Also *grundel*. **3.** The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. [Lancashire, Eng.] — **4.** Formerly, a spectator who stood in the pit of a theater, which was literally on the ground, having neither floor nor benches.

O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

5. Hence, allusively, one of the common herd; in the plural, the vulgar.

For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

The charge of embezzlement and wholesale speculation in public lands, of immense wealth and limitless corruption, were probably harmless; they affected only the *groundlings*. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 438.

II. *a.* Of a base or groveling nature. [Rare.]

Let that domicile [the stocks] for *groundling* rogues and earth-kissing varlets envy thy preferment.
Lamb, Elia, p. 352.

ground-liverwort (ground'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* A lichen, *Peltigera canina*, which grows on the ground and bears some resemblance to the thalloid liverworts, as *Marchantia*. Also called *dog-lichen*.

ground-lizard (ground'liz″ärd), *n.* **1.** The small Jamaican lizard *Ameiva dorsalis*. — **2.** A common harmless skink of the southern United States, *Oligosoma laterale*. It is of a chestnut color, with a black lateral band edged with white, yellowish belly, and bluish under the tail, of slender form, and about 5 inches long.

groundly† (ground'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *groundely*, *growndlie*; < *ground*[1] + *-ly*[2].] As to the basis or foundation; with regard to fundamentals or essentials; in principles; solidly; not superficially; carefully.

And the more *groundly* it is searched, the precioser thynges are found in it. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 39.

A man *growndlie* learned.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

After ye had read and *groundely* pondered the contentes of my letters than to you addressed. *State Papers*, i. 62.

ground-mail (ground'māl), *n.* Duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. [Scotch.]

"Reasonable charges?" said the sexton; "ou, there's *grund-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 yill to the drigie."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

ground-mass (ground'mas), *n.* In *lithol.*, the compact or finely granular part of the rock, through which the more or less distinctly recognizable crystals are disseminated, and which is sometimes called the *magma* or *base*. Examined with the aid of the microscope, the ground-mass may be found to be entirely glassy, or it may be made up of the various products of devitrification, more or less completely developed according to the stage reached in this process.

ground-mold (ground'mōld), *n.* In *civil engin.*, a templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to a required form, as in terracing or embanking. *E. H. Knight*.

ground-nest (ground'nest), *n.* A nest made on the ground.

The herald lark
Left his *ground-nest*, high toweriog to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Milton, P. R., ii. 280.

ground-net (ground'net), *n.* A trawl-net or drag-net; a trammel.

ground-niche (ground'nich), *n.* In *arch.*, a niche whose base or seat is on a level with the ground or floor.

groundnut (ground'nut), *n.* **1.** The ground-pea or peanut, the pod of *Arachis hypogæa*. See *Arachis*.

Groundnut oil is an excellent edible oil, largely used as a substitute for olive oil. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

2. The earthnut, the tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe. — **3.** The *Apios tuberosa* of the United States, a leguminous climber with small tuberous roots. — **Bambarra groundnut**, the pod of *Voandzeia subterranea*, resembling the peanut. — **Dwarf groundnut**, the dwarf ginseng, *Aralia trifolia*, which has a round tuberous root.

ground-oak† (ground'ōk), *n.* A sapling of oak.

Then Robin Hood stept to a thicket of trees,
And chose him a staff of *ground oak*.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

ground-parrakeet (ground'par-ą-kēt″), *n.* A parrakeet of the genus *Pezoporus* or of the genus *Geopsittacus*.

ground-pea (ground'pē), *n.* The peanut. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

ground-pearl (ground'pėrl), *n.* A scale-insect of the Bahamas, *Margarodes formicarum*, living under ground and acquiring a calcareous shell-like covering, somewhat like that of a mollusk. It is used for making necklaces by the natives, whence the name.

ground-pig (ground'pig), *n.* **1.** Same as *ground-hog*, 2. — **2.** Same as *ground-rat*.

ground-pigeon (ground'pij″ọn), *n.* Same as *ground-dove* (*b*).

ground-pine (ground'pīn), *n.* **1.** A tufted, spreading herbaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga* (*A. Chamæpitys*), natural order *Labiatæ*, formerly classed among the germanders, and said to be called *pine* from its resinous smell. — **2.** One of several species of *Lycopodium*, or club-moss, especially *L. clavatum*, the common club-moss, a long creeping evergreen plant found in healthy pastures and dry woods in Great Britain and North America. It is also called *running-pine* and *ground-fir*. Another species is *L. dendroideum*, a graceful tree-shaped evergreen plant, about 8 inches high, growing in moist woods in North America.

ground-plan (ground'plan), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, the representation of the divisions of a building at the level of the surface of the ground; commonly, the plan of the lowest story above the cellar, though this is usually raised above the surface of the ground. Also *ground-plot*. Hence — **2.** A first, general, or fundamental plan of any kind.

ground-plane (ground'plān), *n.* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate (ground'plāt), *n.* **1.** In *building*, the lowest horizontal timber of a frame, which receives the other timbers of a wooden erection; the groundsill. — **2.** In *railway engin.*, a bed-plate used under sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. *E. H. Knight*. — **3.** An earth-plate or piece of metal sunk in the ground to form the connection "to earth" from a telegraph-wire. Gas- or water-mains are often made to serve as ground-plates.

ground-plot (ground'plot), *n.* **1.** The ground on which a building is placed.

Where canst thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

2. Same as *ground-plan*, 1.

Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

ground-plum (ground'plum), *n.* A leguminous plant, *Astragalus caryocarpus*, found in the upper valley of the Mississippi. Its thick corky pods resemble a plum in shape and size.

ground-rat (ground'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Aulacodus*, *A. swinderianus*. Also called *ground-pig*. See cut under *Aulacodus*.

ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* The rent at which land is let for building purposes. It is a common practice of owners of land in large cities who wish a permanent fixed income without care of buildings and frequent changes of tenants to let vacant land on long leases, with covenants for renewal, and with stipulations that the lessee shall build, and may remove the building before the end of the term, or shall allow the lessor to take it at an appraisal.

In country houses, at a distance from any great town, where there is plenty of ground to choose upon, the *ground-rent* is scarce any thing.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

ground-robin (ground'rob″in), *n.* Same as *chewink*.

ground-roller (ground'rō″lėr), *n.* One of the *Brachypteraciinæ*, a group of rollers of the family *Coraciidæ*, peculiar to Madagascar: so called from their terrestrial habits.

ground-room† (ground'rōm), *n.* A room on the ground floor. *Nares*.

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deale of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend. *Great Britans Honycombe* (1712), MS.

ground-rope (ground'rōp), *n.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-scraper (ground'skrā″pėr), *n.* The South African ground-thrush, *Geocichla litsitsirupa*, formerly called *Turdus strepitans*. *Sir Andrew Smith*.

ground-scratcher (ground'skrach″ėr), *n.* In Blyth's system (1849), specifically, one of the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds.

groundsel[1] (ground'sel), *n.* [Formerly also *groundswell*, *groundeswell*; Sc. dial. *grundieswally*, *grundieswallow*, and even *grinning-swallow*; early mod. E. also *groneswell*, *greneswel* (Levins, 1570); < ME. *grundeswilie*, *grundeswulie*, < AS. *grundcswelge*, *-swelige*, *-swylige*, appar. meaning 'ground-swallower,' alluding to its abundant growth, as if < *grund*, ground, + *swelgan*, swallow, but really a perversion of earlier *gundeswilge*, in earliest form *gundaeswelgae*, lit. 'pus-swallower,' < *gund*, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow: see *ground*[1] and *swallow*[1].] The *Senecio vulgaris*, an annual European weed belonging to the *Compositæ*, adventitious in the northeastern United States. It is emollient and slightly acrid, and is used as a domestic remedy for various ailments. The name is sometimes applied generally to species of the genus *Senecio*.

groundsel[2], *n.* See *groundsill*.

groundsel-tree (grouud'sel-trē), *n.* The *Baccharis halimifolia*, a maritime shrub of the United States, a composite with leaves somewhat resembling those of the groundsel. It is sometimes cultivated for ornament. See cut under *Baccharis*.

ground-shark (ground'shärk), *n.* The sleeper-shark or gurry-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*.

groundsill, groundsel[2] (ground'sil, -sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *groundsyll*, *grunsel*, *groun-*

soyle, etc.; < *ground*[1] + *sill*.] 1. The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the ground-plate; the sill.

They first vndermined the *groundsills*, they heate downe the walles, they vnfloored the loftes, they vntiled it and pulled downe the roofe.
Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Will ye build up rotten battlements
On such fair *groundsels*?
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and shamed his worshippers.
Milton, P. L., i. 460.

I saw him then with huge, tempestuous sway
He dasht and broke 'em on the *grundsil* edge.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. In *mining*, the bottom piece of a wooden gallery-frame.

ground-sloth (ground'slōth), *n.* An extinct terrestrial edentate mammal of a group represented by the megatherium and its allies, from some member of which the modern arboreal sloths are supposed to be descended; one of the family *Megatheriidæ* in a broad sense.

ground-sluice (ground'slōs), *n.* See *sluice*.

ground-snake (ground'snāk), *n.* 1. A worm-snake; any small serpent of the genus *Carphophiops*, a few inches long, as *C. amœnus*, *C. vermis*, or *C. helenæ*. [U. S.]—2. A snake of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Coronella australis*. [Australia.]

groundsop†, **groundsope**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *groundesoppe*, < ME. *growndesope*, *grundsope*, < AS. *grundsopa* (= D. *grondsop*, *grondsap* = MHG. *gruntsophe*, G. *grundsuppe*), dregs, lees, grounds, < *grund*, ground, + **sopa*, **soppa*, sop: see *ground*[1] and *sop*, *n.*] Dregs; lees; grounds. *Palsgrave*.

ground-sparrow (ground'spar″ō), *n.* A ground-bird; one of several small grayish and spotted or streaked sparrows which nest on and usually keep near the ground, as the savanna-sparrow and the grass-finch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird. [New Eng.]

ground-squirrel (ground'skwur″el), *n.* 1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent, as one of the genera *Spermophilus* and *Tamias:* especially applied in the United States to species of the latter genus, as *Tamias striatus*, the hackee or chipmunk. In the United States, where there are more kinds of ground-squirrel than in any other part of the world, those of the genus *Spermophilus* are mostly called *gophers*, by confusion with the entirely different animals of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*. See *chipmunk*, *gopher*, and *spermophile*.
2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*. *Sclater*.

ground-starling (ground'stär″ling), *n.* An American meadow-lark; a bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Sturnellinæ*, as *Sturnella magna* or *Trupialis militaris*.

ground-strake (ground'strāk), *n.* Same as *garboard-strake*.

groundswell†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ground-sel*[1].

ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* A broad, deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned by a distant storm or heavy gale, and sometimes also by distant seismic disturbances: sometimes used figuratively of a rolling surface of country, and also of a rising wave of sound or of emotion.

Groundswells are rapidly transmitted through the water, sometimes to great distances, and even in direct opposition to the wind, until they break against a shore, or gradually subside in consequence of the friction of the water. *Brande and Cox*.

The vessel leaned over from the damp night-breeze, and rolled with the heavy *ground-swell*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 4.

ground-table (ground'tā″bl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *earth-table*.

ground-tackle (ground'tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a general term for the anchors, cables, warps, springs, etc., used for securing a vessel at anchor.

ground-throw (ground'thrō), *n.* See *throw*.

ground-thrush (ground'thrush), *n.* 1. A bird of the genus *Cinclosoma*.—2. A thrush of the genus *Geocichla*. No American thrushes have been placed in this genus, except by Seebohm, who refers to it the varied thrush or Oregon robin, as *G. nævia;* the Alaskan ground-thrush, a bird usually called *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia;* and a Mexican form, the *Turdus pinicola* of Sclater. A few of the ground-thrushes present the anomaly of 14 tail-feathers, as *G. varia*, forming with most authors the type of another genus, *Oreocincla*. Other differences among the species have also been recognized as generic, whence the names *Zoöthera*, *Turdulus*, *Cichlopasser*, *Chamætylas*, and *Psophocichla*, the type-species of which genera are respectively *G. monticola*, *G. wardi*, *G. terrestris*, *G. compsonota*, and *G. simensis*. The *G.* or *Oreocincla varia* is White's ground-thrush of Siberia, China, Japan, and southward to the Philippines; it has also been found as a straggler in Europe. Nearly related to this are *G. hanceï* and *G. horsfieldi*, respectively the Formosan and the Javan ground-thrush. *G. dauma*, the Dauma thrush of Latham, is found in the Himalayas and southward in India; *G. lunulata* is South Australian; *G. heinei* is North Australian; *G. macrorhyncha* is Tasmanian; *G. nilgiriensis* is confined to the mountains of southwestern India; *G. papuensis* inhabits New Guinea; *G. imbricata* is Ceylonese; *G. mollissima* and *G. dixoni* are Himalayan and Indian. *G. monticola*, *G. marginata*, and *G. andromedæ* form a group of saw-billed ground-thrushes (*Zoöthera*) of the Himalayas, India, Java, etc. Among African forms are *G. princei* of Guinea, *G. compsonota* of the Gaboon (type of *Chamætylas*), *G. bivittata* of the Gold Coast, *G. gurneyi* and *G. guttata* of Natal, *G. crossleyi* of the Cameroons, and *G. piagii* of the Uganda country. The Abyssinian ground-thrush is *G. simensis*, which with the South African *G. litsitsirupa* (formerly called *Turdus strepitans*) represents a division of the genus called *Psophocichla*. The Macassar ground-thrush is *G. erythronota* of Celebes. *G. interpres*, figured by Temminck in 1828 as *Turdus interpres*, is supposed to be the type of *Geocichla;* it is found in Java, Sumatra, and Lombok. The spotted ground-thrush is *G. spiloptera* of Ceylon; *G. peroni* inhabits Timor. *G. cyanotus* is the white-throated ground-thrush of central and southern India. *G. citrina* is a bird long known as the orange-headed thrush (Latham), inhabiting the Himalayas from Nepâl to Assam, and migrating southward in India, and even to Ceylon. *G. rubecula* is confined to Java; *G. andamensis* inhabits the Andaman islands; *G. albogularis*, the Nicobars; *G. innotata* is the Malay ground-thrush; *G. wardi* is the pied ground-thrush of India (type of *Turdulus*). *G. sibirica* is a species known to the early writers as the white-browed thrush (*Turdus sibiricus* or *T. auroreus*), of wide distribution in Asia and neighboring islands. An isolated form is Kittlitz's ground-thrush, *G. terrestris*, of the Bonin islands, forming the type of the genus *Cichlopasser*.
3. *pl.* The old-world ant-thrushes; the pittas or *Pittidæ*.

groundwall†, *n.* [< ME. *groundwalle*, *grounde-walle*, *grundwalle*, *grundwal*, < AS. *grundweal* (= MHG. *gruntwal* = Sw. *grundval* = Dan. *grundvold*), a foundation, < *grund*, ground, + *weall*, wall.] A wall as foundation; a foundation.

Bot for-thi that ns were may stand,
Witonten *grundwalle* to be lastand.
MS. Cott. Vespas., A. iii. f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

groundways (ground'wāz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, a substantial foundation of wood or stone for the blocks on which a vessel is built.

ground-wheel (ground'hwēl), *n.* Any wheel in a harvester, grain-drill, or other machine that, while it assists to support the machine, imparts motion to the other parts of the machine, as to the cutters, feeders, etc.

groundwork (ground'wėrk), *n.* That which forms the foundation of something; the foundation or basis; the fundamental part, principle, or motive: used of both material and immaterial things.

Behold, how tottering are your high-built stories
Of earth; whereon you trust the *ground-work* of your glories. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction. *Dryden*.

Treacle and sugar are the *groundwork* of the manufacture of all kinds of sweet-stuff: hard-bake, almond toffy, black balls, etc.
Mayhew, London Labour and the London Poor, I. 215.

group[1] (grōp), *n.* [= D. *groep* = G. Dan. *gruppe* = Sw. *grupp*, < F. *groupe*, < It. *gruppo*, *groppo*, a knot, heap, group, bag (of money), = Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, a knot, cluster, group; prob. another form of the word which appears in F. *croupe*, the croup or crupper of a horse, orig. a 'bunch,' from the LG. or Scand. form of E. *crop*, the top of a plant, etc.: see *crop* and *croup*[2].]
1. An assemblage of persons or things; a number of persons or things gathered together with or without regular intereonnection or arrangement; a cluster.

In *groups* they stream'd away.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

We may consider as a *group* those molecules which at a given instant lie within a given region of space.
H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Int., p. vi.

The Arab kindred *group* or hayy, as we know it, was a political and social unity, so far as there was any unity in that very loosely organized state of society.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 36.

It is impossible thoroughly to grasp the meaning of any *group* of facts, in any department of study, until we have duly compared them with allied *groups* of facts.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 6.

2. In the *fine arts*, an assemblage of figures which have some relation to one another and to the general design; a combination of several figures forming a harmonious whole.

The famous *group* of figures which represent the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.
Addison.

We would particularly draw attention to the *group* which was formerly thought to represent Eurytion and Deidameia, but is now identified with the *group* of a Centaur carrying off a virgin described by Pausanias.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 362.

3. In scientific classifications, a number of individual things or persons related in some definite or classificatory way.

The progress of science is the successive ascertainment of invariants, the exact quantitative determination of *groups*. Every clearly defined phenomenon, every law of phenomena, is the establishment of an invariant *group*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 107.

The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterici, that those that are born color-blind fall naturally into two great *groups*, the red and green blind.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 311.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, any assemblage or classificatory division of animals below the kingdom and above the species: generally said of intermediate or not regularly recognized divisions, or by way of non-committal to the exact taxonomic value of the division thus indicated. (*b*) In *geol.*, a division in the geological sequence or classification of the stratified fossiliferous rocks inferior in value to a system or series. See *system*.
4. In *music:* (*a*) A short rapid figure or division, especially when sung to a single syllable. (*b*) A section of an orchestra, comprising the instruments of the same class: as, the wood-wind *group*.—5. In *math.*, a set of substitutions (or other operations) such that every product of operations of the set itself belongs to the set; a system of conjugate substitutions; a set of permutations resulting from performing all the substitutions of a conjugate system upon a series of elements; a set of functions produced by the n operations of a group of operations from n independent functions, called the fundamental system of the group. The order or degree of a group is the number of substitutions it contains; its index is this number divided into the whole number of permutations of the elements of the substitutions.—**Abelian group**, in *math.*, an orthogonal group whose substitutions transform the function

$$\sum_{1}^{n}{}_{\lambda}(x_\lambda\eta_\lambda - \xi_\lambda y_\lambda)$$

into itself, except for a constant factor.—**Alternating group**, a group of alternating numbers.—**Antipotential group**, in *math.*, a group each of whose substitutions is formed from a given group of substitutions, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, etc., as follows: Beginning with any one of these substitutions, t, we find a cycle of substitutions s_α, s_β, s_γ, etc., such that

$$t = s_\alpha s_\beta^{-1} = s_\beta s_\gamma^{-1} =, \text{ etc.},$$

and then each of the cyclic substitutions (α, β, γ, etc.) is a substitution of the antipotential group.—**Associate groups**, in *math.*, groups of associate substitutions.—**Cambrian group**. See *Cambrian*.—**Chemung group**, the name given by the geologists of the New York survey to certain rocks of Devonian age largely developed in Chemung county and other southern counties of New York, and further south through the Appalachian region. They are chiefly sandstones and coarse shales, and the series has a thickness of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in New York, and a still greater in Pennsylvania.—**Cincinnati group**. See *Hudson River group*.—**Clinton group**, the name given by the New York geologists to that part of the Upper Silurian series which lies between the Medina sandstone and the Niagara group. The rock is chiefly an argillaceous sandstone, much of which is quite hard, and divided into layers having a peculiar wavy or knobby surface. The name is given with reference to the town of Clinton in Oneida county, New York. This group is of special interest from the occurrence in it of important deposits of iron ore. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.—**Commutative groups**, in *math.*, two groups such that the product of two substitutions belonging to one and the other is independent of the order of the factors.—**Composite group**, in *math.*, one which contains a self-conjugate subgroup other than the group itself and unity.—**Congruence group** of the qth degree, in *math.*, one which consists of all substitutions $(\alpha\omega+\beta)/(\gamma\omega+\delta)$, where $\alpha\delta-\beta\gamma=1$, and where α, β, γ, δ are whole numbers, satisfying congruences to the modulus q.—**Continuous group**, in *math.*: (*a*) A group of substitutions infinite in number and continuously connected. (*b*) A group of infinitely many but discrete operations, among which infinitely small transformations occur.—**Cremona group**, in *math.*, a group of Cremona substitutions.—**Cretaceous group**. See *cretaceous*.—**Cyclic group**, in *math.*, a group composed of iterations of a single operation.—**Dihedral group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations in three-dimensional space by which a regular polygon is brought to coincidence with its former position.—**Discontinuous group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions not continuously connected.—**Double pyramid group**, in *math.*, same as *dihedral group*.—**Exchangeable groups**, in *math.*, same as *commutative groups*.—**Extended group**, in *math.*, a group of rotations extended by the addition of operations of perversion.—**Finite group**, in *math.*, a group the number of whose substitutions is finite.—**Forest-bed group**. See *forest*.—**Fuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of linear transformations of a quantity z,

$$z^1 = \frac{az+b}{cz+d},$$

by which a certain circle in the plane of imaginary quantity is transformed into itself.—**Group of an equation**, in *math.* See *equation*.—**Group of k dimensions**, in *math.*, a group whose elements have each k indices, or are arranged in a matrix of k dimensions.—**Hamilton group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Devonian series, as established by the New York geological survey. Its geological position is between the Marcellus and the Genesee shale, and it extends south and west from New York over an extensive area. Shales and flagstones are its characteristic petrographic feature, and the quarries in this formation are of value and importance.—**Harlech group**, in *Eng. geol.*, the lowest division of the Primordial or Cambro-Silurian series,

made up of sandstones, slates, flagging-stones, etc., developed to great thickness, and containing *Paradoxides*, *Lingulella*, and other forms characteristic of the primordial fauna of Barrande.—**Hudson River group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian series, as instituted by the New York geological survey. The rocks of this series are shales in New York, but become calcareous to the west. It is an important group, rich in fossil remains, and especially well developed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Some parts of the Hudson River shales contain a large amount of bituminous or combustible matter. The term *Cincinnati group* is used by some geologists as the equivalent of *Hudson River group*.—**Hyperfuchsian group**, in *math.*, a group of transformations in four-dimensional space by each of which a fundamental sphere is transformed into itself.—**Icosahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of rotations by which an icosahedron is brought to coincide with itself; the group of 60 even permutations of 5 things.—**Infinite group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of an infinity of different substitutions.—**Isomorphous groups**, in *math.*: (*a*) As usually understood, groups such that the operations of the first correspond each to one or several operations of the other, so that a product of operations in the one corresponds to the product of the corresponding operations in the other. (*b*) In Capelli's extended sense, groups which can be separated each into the same number of subgroups, so that a substitution of a subgroup in the one can be so coördinated to one of the other that products shall correspond to products.—**Laramie group**, in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous, as developed in the Rocky Mountain region, of importance on account of its thickness and because it contains a considerable quantity of lignite: hence also called the *Lignitic group*. "It is allied to the Cretaceous in its dinosaurs, and to the Tertiary in its fossil plants, and is thus intermediate in its life between the Cretaceous and the Tertiary." (*Dana.*)—**Linear group**, in *math.*, a group of substitutions each of which replaces the element ax, y, z, etc., by $a\xi, \eta, \zeta$, etc., where ξ, η, ζ are linear functions of x, y, z.—**Metacyclic group**, in *math.*, a group of permutations given by advancing the element in the place c to the place $\equiv cn + k \pmod{n}$.—**Octahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 24 rotations by which the octahedron is brought back into coincidence with its position at starting; the group of 24 permutations of 4 things.—**Portage group**, in *geol.*, a portion of the Devonian series, so called by the geologists of the New York survey because largely developed near Portage in that State. The Portage and Chemung groups together make up the Chemung period of Dana. The rocks of this period are chiefly sandstones and shales, and contain remains of seaweeds and of many land-plants, as well as of marine animals, especially of lamellibranchs and brachiopods.—**Potential group**, in *math.*, same as *antipotential group*, except that

$$t = s_\alpha^{-1} s_\beta = s_\beta^{-1} s_\gamma =, \text{ etc.}$$

Primitive group of the nth class, in *math.*, one in which every substitution except 1 changes n letters at least.—**Quadratic group**, in *math.*, a group consisting of unity and three rotations through 180° about three several orthogonal axes.—**Quaternion group**, in *math.*, a set of quaternions whose products and powers are members of the set.—**Simple group**, in *math.*, one containing no self-conjugate subgroup.—**Tetrahedral group**, in *math.*, the group of 12 rotations by which a tetrahedron is brought back into coincidence with its initial position; the group of even permutations of 4 things.—**Transitive group**, in *math.*, a group by some substitution of which any element can be brought to any place. A group is called *doubly*, *triply*, or n times transitive if any set of 2, 3, n elements can be brought to any places.—**Wenlock group**, in *geol.*, the name of a division of the Upper Silurian as developed in Wales and the adjoining counties of England. It is made up of limestones and shales, is very rich in fossil remains, especially brachiopods, gastropods, crinoids, corals, and trilobites. In geological age it is the representative of the Niagara limestone and shale of American geologists.

group[1] (gröp), *v.* [= D. *groeperen* = G. *gruppen*, *gruppiren* = Dan. *gruppere* = Sw. *gruppera*, < F. *grouper*, group; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To form into a group or into groups; arrange in a group or in groups; separate into groups: commonly with reference to the special mutual relation of the things grouped, to classification, or to some special design or purpose, as artistic effect.

The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects. *Prior.*

Here the supreme art of the designer consists in disposing his ground and objects into an entire landskip; and *grouping* them . . . in so easy a manner that the careless observer . . . discovers no art in the combination. *Bp. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

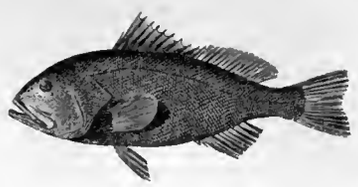
[They] *group* the party in their proper places at the altar-rails. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxi.

II. *intrans.* To fall into combination or arrangement; form a group or part of a group: used chiefly with reference to artistic effect.

Saint Nicolas, with its great bell-tower, *groups* well with the smaller church and smaller tower of a neighbouring Benedictine house. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

group[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *groop*.

grouper (grö′pėr), *n.* [Appar. an E. accom. of *garrupa*, q. v.] A serranoid fish of the genus *Epinephelus* or *Mycteroperca*. The red grouper is *E. morio*, of a brownish color sprinkled with gray, reddish below, the fins partly edged with blue. It is common on the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States, attains a weight of 40 pounds, and is a good market-fish. The black grouper is *E. nigritus*; it shares the name *jewfish* with some other species. It inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and extends northward to South Carolina, and is found of 300 pounds weight. Another grouper is *E. capreolus*, commonly called *cabrilla*. *E. drummond-hayi*, of the Gulf coast, is known as *hind* and *john-paw*. Also spelled *grooper*.



Red Grouper (*Epinephelus morio*).

When taken from the water, the *grouper* is remarkably tenacious of life, and will live several hours.
Quoted in *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 224.

Nassau grouper. Same as *hamlet*[2].

grouping (grö′ping), *n.* The act, process, or result of arranging in a group; relative arrangement or disposition, as of figures in a painting, persons on a stage or in a dance, incidents in a story, etc.

Logic in its widest sense is *grouping*. The laws of *grouping* are the general tendencies of things and the general tendencies of thought.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 66.

Rocks, inlets, walls, and towers come out in new and varied *groupings*, but there is still no one prominent object. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 225.

We cannot safely content ourselves with fanciful *grouping* or imaginary drawing of character and situation.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 47.

group-spring (gröp′spring), *n.* A spiral spring for cars formed of a nest of springs acting as one: called *two-*, *three-*, or *four-group spring*, according to the number in the nest.

grouse (grous), *n.* [Formerly also *growse* (18th century), *grouss* (1668), *grows* (1531); possibly a false sing., evolved (after the assumed analogy of *louse*, *mouse*, sing. of *lice*, *mice*) from the prob. older though later-appearing word *grice*, a grouse, appar. a particular use of *grice*[3], *grice*[4], *grise*[4] (also spelled *gryce*), gray, after OF. "*poule griesche*, a moorehenne, the henne of the *Grice* [*gricee*, ed. 1673] or mooregame" (Cotgrave); cf. OF. "*griesche*, gray, as a stare; *perdrix griesche*, the ordinary or gray partridge, *pie griesche*, the wariangle (a ravenous bird)" (Cotgrave), F. *pie-grièche*, a shrike. The OF. *griesche*, gray, is appar. a var. (fem.) of *gris*, fem. *grise* (ML. *griseus*), gray: see *grise*[4].] **1.** The Scotch ptarmigan, moorhen, or red-game, *Tetrao* or *Lagopus scoticus*, a British gallinaceous

Scotch Ptarmigan or Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).

bird with feathered feet. It is a local modification or insular race of the common ptarmigan of Europe. Hence—**2.** Some bird like the above; any bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Tetraoninæ*. These birds all have the feet and nasal fossæ more or less completely feathered, being thus distinguished from pheasants, partridges, quails, etc. There are numerous species, of several genera, all confined to the northern hemisphere. The largest is the European wood-grouse or cock-of-the-woods, *Tetrao urogallus*. (See *capercaillie*.) The next in size is the American sage-grouse or cock-of-the-plains, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. The black grouse is *Lyrurus tetrix* of Europe. The ruffed grouse are several species of *Bonasa*, as the European hazel-grouse, *B. betulina*, and the American, *B. umbellus*. Notable American forms are the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, and the pinnated grouse, *Cupidonia cupido*; both are known as *prairie-hens*. The snow-grouse are sundry species of ptarmigan inhabiting boreal and alpine regions, and mostly turning pure white in winter; such are the willow-ptarmigan, *Lagopus albus*, the rock-ptarmigan, *L. rupestris*, and the Rocky Mountain ptarmigan, *L. leucurus*.

3. In the widest sense, as a collective plural, the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*. In this sense the word includes various partridges and related birds.—**Canada grouse**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*. Also called *spruce-grouse*, *black grouse*, *spotted grouse*, *wood-grouse*, *wood-partridge*, *swamp-partridge*, *cedar-partridge*, *spruce-partridge*, *heath-hen*, and formerly *black and spotted heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758). See cut under *Canace*.—**Dusky grouse**, the most common name of *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*, a large dark slate-colored arboreal grouse of mountainous parts of western North America. Also called *blue grouse*, *gray grouse*, and *pine-grouse*. It runs into several local varieties, one of which is called *Richardson's grouse* or *black-tailed grouse*. It is the largest of the American tetraonines excepting the sage-cock, the male attaining a length of 2 feet and an extent of wings of 30 inches. It is chiefly found in the coniferous belt.—**Pinnated grouse**, the prairie-hen, *Cupidonia cupido* or *Tympanuchus americanus*: so called from the wingtets on each side of the neck. See *prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia*.—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbellus*. Also called *ruffed heath-cock* (*Edwards*, 1758), *brown*, *gray*, or *red ruffed grouse*, *drumming grouse* or *partridge*, *tippet-grouse*, *shoulder-knot grouse*, *birch-partridge*; also simply *partridge* in the northern and middle portions of its range, and universally *pheasant* from Pennsylvania southward. See cut under *Bonasa*.—**Sage-grouse**, the sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains, *Cantrocercus urophasianus*: so called because characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Sharp-tailed grouse**, any grouse of the genus *Pediœcetes*.

Dusky Grouse (*Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*).

grouse (grous), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groused*, ppr. *grousing*. [< *grouse*, *n.*] To hunt or shoot grouse. [Rare.]

grouse-pigeon (grous′pij″ėon), *n.* A name of the sand-grouse or sand-pigeons of the family *Pteroclidæ*. *Cones.*

grouser (grou′sėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A temporary pile or heavy iron-shod pole driven into the bottom of a stream to hold a drilling- or dredging-boat or other floating object in position.

To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, *grousers*), which reaches to the bottom of the river.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 329.

grout[1] (grout), *n.* [< ME. *grout*, *growte*, *growtt*, ground malt, the first infusion preparatory to brewing, also a kind of ale or mead, < AS. *grūt*, grout (in first sense), = MD. *grauwt* (as in ME.) = Norw. *grūt*, sediment, grounds; cf. MHG. *grūz*, G. *grauss* = Sw. dial. *grut*, sand, gravel, grit: see *grit*[2]. The sense of 'meal' is not found in ME., but occurs in AS. (tr. L. *pollen* or *pollis*) and in MD., and is reflected in ML. *grutum*, *grudum*, meal, dim. *gruttellum*, *gruellum*, *gruellus* (> ult. E. *gruel*, q. v.), the same as *grutum*, *grudum*, grout for brewing. Allied to AS. *gryt*, *grytt*, pl. *grytta*, *grytte*, coarse meal, grits: see *grit*[1] and *grout*[2], *n.*] **1.** Coarse meal; pollard; in the plural, groats; also, porridge made of such meal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The *groutes* and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning in a Platter or in the wind, away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 houres with water.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 127.

We were welt received by them [some Curdeen Rushowns], and they brought us a sort of *grout* and sour milk.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 159.

As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish; and it is claimed as an honour to the ancient family of Leigh to carry a dish of it up at the coronation.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Int., v.

2. Wort when first prepared, and before it has begun to ferment. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called *grout*, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort.
Kennett, quoted in Halliwell.

3. Lees; grounds; dregs.

The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them better than in *grouts* of tea. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, v.

But wherefore should we turn the *grout*
In a drained cup?
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

4†. Mud; dirt; filth.

The toun dykes on every syde,
They were depe and full wyde,
Full off *grut*, no man myghte swymme.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4337.

grout[2] (grout), *n.* and *a.* [Not found, in this sense, in ME. or AS., being a mod. use of *grout*[1]; cf. *grit*[2], coarse sand, etc., as related to *grit*[1], coarse meal.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thin coarse

mortar poured into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

A casing of stone outside, a foot and a half thick, also covered the rubble and *grout* work of Rufus.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 437.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *a.* Made with or consisting of grout.—**Grout wall**, a foundation or cellar-wall formed of concrete and small stones, usually between two boards set on edge, which are removed and raised higher as the concrete hardens.

grout[2] (grout), *v. t.* [< *grout*[2], *n.*] To fill up or form with grout, as the joints or spaces between stones; use as grout.

If Roman, we should see here foundations of boulders bedded in concrete and tiles laid in courses, as well as ashlar facing to *grouted* insides.
Athenæum, Jan. 21, 1888, p. 91.

The mortar being *grouted* into the joints and between the two contiguous courses of front and common brick.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 51.

grout[3] (grout), *v. t.* [Perhaps 'root in the mud,' < *grout*[1], *n.*, 4.] To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

grout[4] (grout), *a.* A dialectal form of *great*, seen in composition, as in *grouthead*, *groutnoll*.

grout-ale (grout'āl), *n.* An alcoholic drink in the south of England, apparently a variety of beer made from malt which is burned or roasted very brown in an iron pot, and fermented by means of the barm which first rises in the keeve.

grouter (grou'tėr), *n.* A poor person who drinks only the wort of the last running. See *grout*[1], 2. *Pegge.* [Prov. Eng.]

grouthead (grout'hed), *n.* [Also written *growthead*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *head*.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead. [Prov. Eng.]

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long.
Tusser, May's Husbandry, xxxii.

groutheaded (grout'hed[ed]), *a.* [< *grouthead* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stupid.—2. Stupidly noisy. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

grouting (grou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *grout*[2], *v.*] In *building*: (*a*) The process of filling in or finishing with grout. (*b*) The grout thus filled in.

groutnoll† (grout'nol), *n.* [Also *groutnol*, *groutnowl*, *growtnoul*, *groutnold*, *grutnold*; < *grout*[4], a dial. form of *great*, + *noll*, head.] A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a grouthead.

Growte-nowle, come to the king.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii.

grouty (grou'ti), *a.* [< *grout*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Thick, muddy, or dreggy, as liquor.—2. Sulky; surly; cross. [Colloq.]

The sun, I sometimes think, is a little *grouty* at sea, especially at high noon, feeling that he wastes his beams on those fruitless furrows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 163.

At home, the agreeable companion became st once a *grouty* grandson. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 204.

grouze†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To devour noisily. *Davies.*

Like swine under the oaks, we *grouze* up the akecorns, and snonk about for more, and eat them too.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 187.

grove[1] (grōv), *n.* [< ME. *grove*, < AS. *grāf*, a grove, a small wood (> ML. *grava*, *gravea*, *gravium*, a grove); connected perhaps with AS. *grāf* or *grāfe*, a bush (L. *dumus*), > ME. *greve*, early mod. E. *greave*[2], q. v. Usually derived from AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*[1], dig, "a grove being orig. an alley cut out in a wood," or "a glade, or lane cut through trees"; but neither *grāf* nor *grāfe* is derivable, phonetically, from *grafan* (the derivative from *grafan*, in this sort, being **grōf*, E. *groove*), and there is no proof that *grove* ever had any meaning other than its present one.] A group of trees of indefinite extent, but not large enough to constitute a forest; especially, such a group considered as furnishing shade for avenues or walks; a small wood free from underbrush.

The hare . . . secheth pathes to the *grove*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 380.

Grove, lytyl wode, lucus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 215.

Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and balm;
Others, whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 248.

The *groves* were God's first temples.
Bryant, Forest Hymn.

[In the authorized version of the Bible *grove* is used erroneously—(*a*) As a translation (following the Septuagint and Vulgate) of the Hebrew word *Asherah* (pl. *Asherim*). The revised version retains *Asherah*, inserting "or *obelisk*" in the margin. It is now commonly understood as meaning a divinity or an image of a divinity worshiped by lewd rites, and as a variation in form of the name *Astarte* or *Ashtaroth*.

And he [Manasseh] set a graven image of the *grove* [revised version, "of *Asherah*"] that he had made in the house. 2 Ki. xxi. 7.

(*b*) As a translation of the Hebrew word *eshel* in Gen. xxi. 33, rendered *tree* in 1 Sam. xxxi. 13, and in both passages in the revised version *tamarisk tree*.]—**The groves of Academe**, the shaded walks of the Academy at Athens; hence, any scene or course of philosophical or learned pursuits. See *academy*.

Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the *groves of Academe* Pen now found his way.
Thackeray, Pendennis.

=**Syn.** *Woods*, *Park*, etc. See *forest*.

grove[2] (grōv), *n.* Same as *groove*, 3.

Grove battery. See *cell*, 8.

grovecrop†, *n.* A grove. *Davies.*

In town's myd center theare sprouted a *groavecrop*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i. 424.

grovel (grov'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *groveled* or *grovelled*, ppr. *groveling* or *grovelling*. [Formed from the adv. *groveling*, taken for the ppr. of a supposed verb, as *darkle* similarly from *darkling*, *adv.*] 1. To creep or crawl on the earth, or with the face and body bent to the ground; lie prone, or move with the body prostrate on the earth; especially, to lie prostrate in abject humility, fear, etc.

Gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

No coarse and blockish God of acreage
Stands at thy gate for thee to *grovel* to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Man . . . *grovels* on the ground as a miserable sinner, and stands up to declare that he is the channel of Divine inspiration.
Leslie Stephen, Apology for Plain Speaking, p. 307.

Hence—2. To have a tendency toward or take pleasure in low or base things; be low, abject, or mean; be morally depraved.

Let low and earthly Souls *grovel* 'till they have work'd themselves six Foot deep into a Grave.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Let those deplore their doom,
Whose hope still *grovels* in this dark sojourn.
Beattie, Minstrel, i.

Compared
With him who *grovels*, self-debarred
From all that lies within the scope
Of holy faith and Christian hope.
Wordsworth, To Lady Fleming.

groveler, groveller (grov'l-ėr), *n.* One who grovels; a person of a base, mean, groveling disposition.

grovelingt, grovellingt (grov'l-ing), *adv.* [Dial. *grubblings*; < ME. *groveling*, *grovelinge*, and (with adv. gen. *-es*) *grovelinges*, *groflynges*, *grovelonges*, on the face, prone, prostrate, with adv. suffix *-ling*, *-long*, as in *backling*, *darkling*, *headlong*, etc., < ME. *grof*, *groff*, *gruf*, on the face: see *grof*[1], *gruf*.] Face downward, in a prone or prostrate position.

Grovelynge to his fete thay felle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1119.

Streight downe agsine herselfe, in great despight,
She *groveling* threw to ground. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 45.

groveling, grovelling (grov'l-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *grovel*, *v.*; orig. only an adverb: see *groveling*, *adv.*] 1. Lying with the face downward; lying prone; crawling; abject.

How instinct varies in the *grovelling* swine!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 221.

2. Mean; low; without dignity or respect.

No *grovelling* jealousy was in her heart.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

So *groveling* became the superstition of his followers that they drank of the water in which he had washed, and treasured it as a divine elixir.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 67.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abject*, *Low*, *Mean*, etc. See *abject*.

Grove's gas-battery. See *battery*.

grovett, *n.* [< *grove*[1] + *-et*.] A little grove.

Divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple, Arg.

grovy (grō'vi), *a.* [< *grove*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining or relating to groves; sylvan. [Rare.]

In the dry season these *Grovy* dwellings are very pleasant. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 45.

grow (grō), *v.*; pret. *grew*, pp. *grown*, ppr. *growing*. [< ME. *growen* (pret. *grew*, *greu*, pl. *grewen*, *greowen*, pp. *growen*, *growe*), < AS. *grōwan* (pret. *greów*, pl. *greówon*, pp. *grōwen*), sprout, grow (of vegetable growth, while *weaxan*, E. *wax*[1], increase, is a general term for 'increase'), = OFries. *growa*, *groia* = D. *groeijen*, grow, = OHG. *gruoan*, MHG. *grüen*, *grüejen*, be green, = Icel. *grōa* = Sw. Dan. *gro*, grow. Hence *green*[1], and perhaps *gorse*, q. v.; to the same ult. root belongs prob. *grass*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To increase by a natural process of development or of enlargement, as a living organism or any of its parts; specifically, to increase by assimilation of nutriment, as animals or plants.

In that Cytee, a man cast an brennynge Dart in wratthe aftir oure Lord, and the Hed smot in to the Eerthe, and wax grene, and it *growed* to a gret Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 117.

In his gardyn *growed* swich a tree,
On which he seyde how that hise wyves thre
Hanged hemself for herte despitous.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 759.

He [a Nazarite] . . . shall let the locks of the hair of his head *grow*. Num. vi. 5.

My nnele Rivers talk'd how I did *grow*
More than my brother: "Ay," quoth my uncle Gloster,
"Small herbs have grace, great weeds do *grow* apace."
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 4.

2. To be enlarged or extended, in general; increase; wax: as, a *growing* reputation; to *grow* in grace or in beauty.

The Day *grows* on; I must no more be seen.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

Several of the wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the *growing* power of the people.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

In all things *grew* his wisdom and his wealth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 315.

Herein lay the root of the matter; the third England was not made, but *grew*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

3. To be changed from one state to another; become; be carried or extended, as to a condition or a result: as, to *grow* pale; to *grow* indifferent; to *grow* rich; the wind *grew* to a tempest.

Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he is *grown* so great? *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

I rather now had hope to shew you how love
By his accesses *grows* more natural.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

Four of the commissioners gave them a meeting, which *grew* to this issue. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 201.

His tenants *grow* rich, his servants look satisfied.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

Laws . . . left to *grow* obsolete, even without the necessity of abrogation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, i.

[In this sense the notion of 'increase' sometimes disappears, and the change may involve actual decrease: as, to *grow* small; to *grow* less.]

4. To become attached or conjoined by or as if by a process of growth.

By Heaven, I'll *grow* to the ground here,
And with my sword dig up my grave, and fall in't,
Unless thou grant me!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

There first I saw the man I lov'd, Valerio;
There was acquainted, there my soul *grew* to him
And his to me. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

5. *Naut.*, to lead: as, the chain *grows* out on the port bow.—**To grow on**, to gain in the estimation of; become better appreciated by.

Gerald's eyes were a little misty as the earth fell on the coffin. . . . The old man had *grown on* him wonderfully, and he missed him more than he could have believed possible. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 460.

To grow out of. (*a*) To issue from, as plants from the soil; result from, as an effect from a cause.

These wars have *grown out of* commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.*

All the capitals found in India are either such as *grew out of* the necessities of their own wooden construction, or were copied from bell-shaped forms.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 174.

(*b*) To pass beyond or away from in development; leave behind; give up: as, to *grow out of* one's early beliefs or follies.—**To grow to**, to proceed or advance to; come to; incline or tend to.

Then read the names of the actors, and so *grow on to* a point. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

To grow together, to become united by growth, as severed parts of flesh or plants.—**To grow up.** (*a*) To advance in growth; complete the natural growth; attain maturity.

We *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Abp. Wake.*

There were the baillie's wife, . . . and the baillie's *grown-up* son. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

We begin to be *grown-up* people. We cannot always remain in the pleasant valley of childhood.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 391.

His sons *grow up* that bear his name,
Some grow to honour, some to shame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) To take root; spring up; arise: as, a hostile feeling *grew up* in the community.—**To let the grass grow under one's feet.** See *grass*.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow; cultivate; produce; raise: as, a farmer *grows* large quantities of wheat.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord. *Cranmer.*

growable (grō'a-bl), *a.* [< *grow* + *-able*.] Capable of growing or extending, or of being grown or raised. [Rare.]

growan (grou'an), *n.* [Also *grouan;* < Corn. *grow,* gravel, or sand.] Granite. [Cornwall, Eng.]

Hard *grouan* is granite or moorstone. Soft *grouan* is the same material in a lax and sandy state. *Pryce.*

grower (grō'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grows or increases.

The quickest *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

2. One who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator or producer: as, a hop-*grower;* a cattle-*grower.*

In 1688, Mr. Gregory King . . . estimated the average price of wheat, in years of moderate plenty, to be to the *grower* 3*s.* 6*d.* the bushel. *Adam Smith,* Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

The taxes on hops and saffron were the only excises ever in this country charged upon the *grower* of the thing taxed. *S. Dowell,* Taxes in England, II. 78.

growing (grō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *growinge;* verbal n. of *grow, v.*] 1. The gradual increment of animal or vegetable bodies; increase in bulk, extent, amount, value, etc.; augmentation; enlargement.—2. That which has grown; growth.

A more thicke and more large *growyng* of heare. *J. Udall,* On 1 Cor. xi.

growing (grō'ing), *p. a.* Promoting or encouraging growth, as of plants: as, *growing* weather.

growing-cell (grō'ing-sel), *n.* A glass slide for a microscope, designed to preserve infusoria and other subjects alive and in a growing condition. It consists of a glass plate with a small reservoir of water and a device for keeping up a capillary movement of the water. Also *growing-slide.*

growingly (grō'ing-li), *adv.* In a growing manner; increasingly.

A *growingly* important profession. *The American,* VI. 390.

growing-slide (grō'ing-slīd), *n.* Same as *growing-cell.*

growl (groul), *v.* [Formerly also *groul,* and dial. *groil;* < late ME. *growlen;* cf. MD. *grollen,* make a noise, rumble, murmur, grunt, croak, etc., also be angry, D. *grollen,* grumble, = G. *grollen,* rumble, also be angry, bear ill will (MHG. *grüllen,* scorn, jeer); cf. OF. *grouiller,* rumble; perhaps orig. imitative; cf. Gr. *γρυλλίζειν,* grunt, < *γρύλλος,* a pig, < *γρῦ,* a grunt. Cf. E. dial. *gruffle,* growl.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a deep guttural sound of anger or hostility, as a dog or a bear; hence, to emit a sharp rumbling sound, as the forces of nature.

The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 195.

The *growling* winds contend, and all
The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

Hence—2. To speak in an offended or discontented tone; find fault; grumble: as, he *growled* at being disturbed.

Determined not to witness the humiliation of his favorite city, he [Peter Stuyvesant] . . . made a *growling* retreat to his bouwery. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 460.

He's crabbeder Sundays than any other day, he has so much time to *graowl* round. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 125.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make reluctant; cause to grudge: used reflexively. *Caxton.*—2. To express by growling or grumbling.

Each animal . . . fled
Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,
Or *growl'd* defiance. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 377.

He reach'd
White hands of farewell to my sire, who *growl'd*
An answer. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

growl (groul), *n.* [< *growl, v.*] A deep snarling and threatening sound from the throat, expressive of the hostility of an animal; hence, the grumbling or faultfinding of an offended or discontented person.

growler (grou'lėr), *n.* 1. One who growls.—2. A certain fish: same as *grunt,* 2.—3. A four-wheeled cab. [Slang, Eng.]

Who will contend that it is plesanter to travel in a *growler* than inside an improved omnibus or tram-car? *Nineteenth Century,* XXIII. 241.

4. A vessel, as a pitcher, jug, pail, or can, brought by a customer for beer. [Slang, U. S., of unknown origin.]

growling (grou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *growl, v.*] The act of uttering angry or threatening sounds; snarling; grumbling: as, the *growling* of thunder.

In that year [1788] the preliminary *growling* of the storm which was to burst over France in a few months' time was already making itself heard. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 373.

growlingly (grou'ling-li), *adv.* In a growling manner; with a growl.

grown (grōn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *grow, v.*] 1. Increased in growth; enlarged; swollen.

Their saill fell over bord, in a very *grown* sea, so as they had like to have been cast away. *Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 86.

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue. *Locke.*

2. Arrived at full growth or stature.

It came to pass, . . . when Moses was *grown,* that he went out unto his brethren. Ex. ii. 11.

There the *grown* serpent lies; the worm, that's fled,
Hath . . . no teeth for the present. *Shak.,* Macbeth, iii. 4.

Grown over, covered by a growth of anything; overgrown: as, a wall *grown over* with ivy.

growse[1] (grouz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *growsed,* ppr. *growsing.* [Also *growze,* Sc. *groose, grooze, gruze,* prob. ult. < AS. **grūsian,* a supposed secondary form (= OHG. *grūwisōn, grūisōn,* MHG. *grūsen, grusen,* be in terror, shudder, G. *grausen,* impers., shiver, shudder) of **greósan,* in comp. pp. *begroren,* terrified: see *grise*[1].] To shiver; have a chill. [North. Eng.]

growse[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *grouse.*

growsome (grō'sum), *a.* [< *grow* + *-some.*] Tending to make things grow: as, it's a fine *growsome* morning; it's nice *growsome* weather. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

growth (grōth), *n.* [< *grow* + *-th,* after Icel. *gröðr, gröðhi,* growth.] 1. The process of growing; gradual natural increase, as of an animal or vegetable body; specifically, the process of developing from a germ, seed, or root to maturity.

The increase of size which constitutes *growth* is the result of a process of molecular intussusception, and therefore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which . . . is effected purely by the external addition of new matter. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 2.

The word "grow" as applied to stones signifies a totally different process from what is called *growth* in plants and animals. *Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 2.

It appears to be a biological law that great *growth* is not possible without high structure. *Westminster Rev.,* CXXV. 360.

2. Increase in any way, as in bulk, extent, number, strength, value, etc.; development; advancement; extension.

The beginnings, antiquities, and *grouth* of the classical and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* To the Reader.

The softness of his Nature gave *growth* to factions of those about him. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

For the affection of young ladies is of as rapid *growth* as Jack's beanstalk, and reaches up to the sky in a night. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, iv.

3. That which has grown; anything produced; a product.

So forest pines th' aspiring mountain clothe,
And self-erected towers the stately *growth.*
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iii.

Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the *growth* of that soil. *Lamb,* Artificial Comedy.

The light and lustrous curls . . . were parch'd with dust;
Or, clotted into points and hanging loose,
Mix'd with the knightly *growth* that fringed his lips.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Growth by apposition, in *bot.* See *apposition.*

growthead, growtnol†. See *grouthead, groutnoll.*

growth-form (grōth'fôrm), *n.* A special vegetative form attained in process of growth, characteristic of a species, or oftener common to many species, but implying no genetic affinity. Shrub, herb, and sprouting fungus are growth-forms.

growthful (grōth'fûl), *a.* [< *growth* + *-ful.*] Susceptible of growth or improvement. [Rare.]

In the subject of this biography we see how much more *growthful* is a lowly commencement than the most brilliant beginnings, if made in borrowed exuviæ. *Dr. J. Hamilton,* in Life of Lady Colquhoun, p. 67.

groyne[1], *n.* See *groin*[1], 3.

groyne[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *groin*[2].

grozet (groz'et), *n.* [Sc.: see *groser.*] A gooseberry.

As plump and gray as onie *grozet.* *Burns,* To a Louse.

grozing-iron (grō'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [< **grozing* (origin unknown) + *iron.*] 1. A plumbers' tool for finishing soldered joints.

Grozing irons to assist in soldering. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 502.

2†. An instrument with an angular projection of steel, formerly used for cutting glass.

grozzer (groz'ėr), *n.* Same as *groser.*

grub (grub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grubbed,* ppr. *grubbing.* [< ME. *grubben,* sometimes *grobben,* dig; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. freq. *grubbeln,* grope, with equiv. *grabbeln* (cf. E. *grabble*). The sense is the same as that of OHG. *grubilōn,* MHG. *grübelen,* G. *grübeln,* grub, dig, rake, stir, search minutely (= Sw. *grubbla* = Dan. *gruble,* muse, ponder, ruminate on), a freq. verb, allied to *graben* (pret. *grub*), dig, = AS. *grafan,* E. *grave*[1], dig: see *grave*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dig in or under the ground; hence, to work hard in any way; especially, to make laborious research; search or study closely.

So depe that *grubbed* and so fast,
Thre crosses fand thai at the last.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. *Macaulay,* Earl of Chatham.

2. [< *grub, n.,* 3.] To eat; take a meal: as, it is time to *grub.* [Slang.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dig; dig up by the roots: frequently followed by *up* or *out:* as, to *grub up* shrubs or weeds.

Bullders of iron mills, that *grub up* forests,
With timber trees for shipping.
Massinger, Guardian, ii. 4.

The very stumps of oak, especially that part which is dry and above ground, being well *grubb'd,* is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare and hard works. *Evelyn,* Sylva, iii. 14.

2. [< *grub, n.,* 3.] To supply with food; provide with victuals. [Slang.]

The red-nosed man [Stiggins] warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to *grub* by contract. *Dickens,* Pickwick, xxii.

grub (grub), *n.* [< *grub, v.*] 1. The larva of an insect; especially, the larva of a beetle: as, the white-*grub* (the larva of *Lachnosterna fusca*). Also *grubworm.*

Follow the plough, and you shall find a white worm . . . that is in Norfolk, and some other counties, called a *Grub,* and is bred of the spawn or eggs of a beetle: . . . you will find them an excellent bait. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, i. 17.

The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither *grub,* nor root, nor earth-nut now
Repays their labour more. *Cowper,* Task, v. 90.

2†. A short thick man; a dwarf: in contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub,* would hear the whole carcase of an ox. *Carew.*

3. Something to eat; victuals; a provision of food (as the product of grubbing or hard work). [Slang.]

Let's have a pound of sausages, then, that's the best *grub* for tea I know of. *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Time for *grub* came on: we started a fire, fried some fish, ate it. *E. Marston,* Fraok's Ranche, p. 24.

grub-ax (grub'aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

grubber (grub'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grubbere, grubbare;* < *grub, v.,* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who grubs; hence, a hard worker, especially a close student.—2. A tool for grubbing out roots, weeds, etc.; an agricultural implement for clearing and stirring up the soil, with long teeth or tines fixed in a frame and curved so that the points enter the soil obliquely. Also called *cultivator* and *scarifier.*—3. One who eats; a feeder. [Slang.]

"I'm a heavy *grubber,* dear boy," he said, as a polite kind of apology, when he had made an end of his meal. *Dickens,* Great Expectations, xl.

grubbery (grub'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grub* + *-ery.*] A piece of grubbing or digging. [Rare.]

After remaining several years in a state of suspended animation, owing to lack of funds, this damp and sombre *grubbery* [the Thames tunnel] had now approached to within one hundred and eighty feet of low-water mark on the Middlesex side of the river. *First Year of a Silken Reign,* p. 164.

grubbing-ax (grub'ing-aks), *n.* Same as *grubbing-hoe.*

A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe.* *Nomenclator.*

grubbing-hoe (grub'ing-hō), *n.* A tool for digging up shrubs, weeds, roots, etc.; a mattock. Also called *grub-ax, grubbing-ax.*

grubble† (grub'l), *v.* [A var. of *gropple,* freq. of *grope:* see *grub, v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feel in the dark, or as a blind man; grope.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets. *Spectator,* No. 444.

Be sure to mix among the thickest crowd;
There I will be, and there we cannot miss,
Perhaps to *grubble,* or at least to kiss.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Amours, I. iv. 73.

II. *trans.* To feel of with the hands.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee;
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough.
Dryden.

grubby[1] (grub'i), *a.* [< *grub, v.,* + *-y*[1].] 1. Dirty; unclean, as if from grubbing.

So dark, so dingy, like a *grubby* lot
Of sooty sweeps, or colliers.
Hood, A Black Job.

The houses, the shops, and the people all appeared more or less *grubby*, and as if a little clean water would do them good. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 536.

2. Stunted; poor; peevish. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** [< *grub*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Infected with grubs.

All stag, tainted, and badly scored, *grubby*, or murrain hides are called damaged, and must go at two-thirds price. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 55.

grubby[2] (grub'i), *n.*; pl. *grubbies* (-iz). [Cf. *grubby*[1].] The common sculpin, a cottoid fish, *Acanthocottus æneus*, of New England.

grub-hook (grub'hůk), *n.* An agricultural implement, consisting of a large hook drawn by horses and guided by means of handles, used in grubbing up stones, roots, etc.

grub-plank (grub'plangk), *n.* Refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft. [U. S.]

grub-saw (grub'sâ), *n.* [< *grub*, *v.*, I, + *saw*[1].] A hand-saw, consisting of a notched iron blade with a stiff back of wood, used to cut marble slabs into strips for shelves, mantelpieces, etc.

The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called *grub-saws*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 86.

grub-stake (grub'stāk), *n.* [< *grub*, *n.*, 3, + *stake*.] The outfit, provisions, etc., furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a layout. [Mining slang, western U. S.]

Grub-street (grub'strēt), *n.* and *a.* [The name of a street near Moorfields in London, formerly much resorted to for residence by needy writers. It is now called Milton street.] **I.** *n.* The tribe of needy or sordid authors collectively.

Long, long beneath that hospitable roof
Shall *Grub-street* dine, while duns are kept aloof.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

II. *a.* Shabby; paltry; mean: said of a kind of writing and writers.

I'd sooner ballads write, and *Grub-street* lays. *Gay.*

Sepulchral lies, our holy walls to grace,
And New-Year odes, and all the *Grub-street* race.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 44.

grub-time (grub'tīm), *n.* Time to eat; mealtime. [Slang.]

grubworm (grub'wėrm), *n.* Same as *grub*, 1.

And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view.
Smart, The Hilliad.

gruchet†, **grucchet**†, *v.* Middle English forms of *grutch*, *grudge*[1].

grudge[1] (gruj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [A var. of the earlier and dial. *grutch*, early mod. E. also *groudge*, < ME. *gruggen*, a var. of *grutchen*, *grucchen*, *gruchen*, *grouchen*, *grochen*, murmur, complain, feel envy, < OF. *groucier*, *grouchier*, *groucher*, *gruchier*, *grocher*, *gruger*, *croucier* (> ML. *groussare*), murmur, grudge, repine. Origin uncertain; perhaps Scand., cf. Icel. *krytja* (pret. *krutti*), murmur, *krutr*, a murmur, Sw. dial. *kruttla*, murmur; or else of G. origin, cf. MHG. G. *grunzen* = E. *grunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unwilling or reluctant.

I sall noght *grouche* ther agayne,
To wirke his wille I am wele payed.
York Plays, p. 62.

And we should serve him as a *grudging* master,
As a penurious niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, i. 725.

2†. To cherish ill-will; bear a grudge.

"I *grouche* not," quod Gawayne, "the gree es thaire awene!
They mone hafe gwerddouns fulle grett graunt of my lorde!" *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2820.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

3†. To be sorry; grieve.

But other while I *grutche* sore
Of some thinges that she dooth.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

You love him, I know it;
I *grudg'd* not at it, but am pleas'd it is so.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

We . . . *grudge* in our concyence when we remember our synnes. *Bp. Fisher*, On the Psalms, p. 32.

4. To murmur; grumble.

For this oynement myght have be soeld more than for thre hundrid pens and be goven to pore men, and thei *gruchiden* agens hir. *Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 5.

He gan to *grucche* and blamed it a lite.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 9.

When he [William II.] built Westminster-Hall, he made that an Occasion to lay a heavy Tax upon the People, who *grudged* at it as done on purpose. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

II. *trans.* **1.** To envy; wish to deprive of something.

Grutching the English such a vessel, they all joined together, plundered the English of their ship, goods, and arms, and turned them ashore. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

Mankind are the wolves that I fear,
They *grudge* me my natural right to be free.
Cowper, Scenes Favorable to Meditation (trans.).

O who shall *grudge* him Albuera's bays,
Who brought a race regenerate to the field?
Scott, Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. To give or permit with reluctance; grant or submit to unwillingly; begrudge.

A trew [truce] to be takon of a tyme short,—
Sex moneth & no more,—his men for to rest:
That the Grekes hym grauntid, *grucchet* thai noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8374.

The stable and mercifull earth, which before had opened her mouth to receiue his brothers blood, thinking, and (as it were) *grudging* to support such wicked feet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

For which cause presbyters must not *grudge* to continue subject unto their bishops.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity (ed. Keble), III. 165.

The price I think ye need not *grudge*.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 278).

They sponge upon the blessings of a warm sun and a fruitful soil, and almost *grutch* the pains of gathering in the bounties of the earth.
R. Beverley, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 87.

For not so gladsome is that life . . .
That one should *grudge* its loss for Balder's sake.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3†. To entertain by way of grudge.

Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your majesty!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

grudge[1] (gruj), *n.* [< *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1.** Ill-will excited by some special cause, as a personal injury or insult, successful rivalry, etc.; secret enmity; spite.

Among fooles there is much stryfe, disdayne, *grudge*, and debate. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

He ne'er bore *grudge* for stalwart blow,
Ta'en in fair fight from gallant foe.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 28.

Now was the time to be avenged on his old enemy, to wreak a *grudge* of seventeen years.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. See *animosity*.

grudge[2] (gruj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grudged*, ppr. *grudging*. [Sc., also *grush*; < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind. Cf. *grudgings*.] **1.** To crumble; crunch.—**2.** To squeeze; press down.

grudgefult (gruj'fůl), *a.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ful*.] Grudging.

And rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

grudgeons† (gruj'ǫnz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings*.

grudger (gruj'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *grucchere*; < *grudge* + *-er*[1].] One who grudges; a discontented person.

These ben *gruccheris*, ful of playntes, wandringe after desires. *Wyclif*, Jude 16.

grudgery (gruj'ėr-i), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ery*.] Grudging; disaffection; reluctance. [Rare.]

I am convinced that no reluctant tie can be a strong one, and that a cheerful alliance will be a far securer form of connection than any principle of subordination borne with *grudgery* and discontent. *Burke*.

grudging (gruj'ing), *n.* [A var. of earlier and dial. *grutching*, < ME. *grutching*, *grucching*, *gruching*, *groching*, *-ynge*, murmuring, complaining, verbal n. of *gruggen*, *grucchen*, etc., grudge: see *grudge*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Murmuring; repining; complaining.

And suffire mekely for his lufe with-owttene *gruchynge* if thou may. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

Sir, blessed be God, with all our evil reports, *grudgings*, and restraints, we are merry in God.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

Great *grudging* and manie a bitter cursse followed about the leuieng of this monie, and much mischeefe rose thereof, as after it appeared. *Holinshed*, Rich. II., an. 1381.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance.

Graunte me boute *gruccching* to haue that gaie maide.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4748.

3. Envy; begrudging.—**4**†. An access or paroxysm of a disease, as the chill before a fever.

From any gout's least *grutching*
Bless the Sovereign and his touching.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

So clerely was she deliuered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague. *J. Udall*, On Mat. viii.

The strongest man
May have the *grudging* of an ague on him.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

5†. Hence, figuratively, prophetic intimation; presentiment.

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

grudgingly (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; with reluctance or discontent.

Every man, according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity: for God loveth a cheerful giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

grudgingness (gruj'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of grudging; begrudging disposition.

Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous *grudgingness* toward a wife. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiv.

grudgings† (gruj'ingz), *n. pl.* [Earlier *grudgeons*, also *gurgcons*, *gurgions*; cf. OF. *grugcons*, the smallest or most imperfect fruit on a tree, < OF. *gruger*, F. *gruger*, crumble, crunch, grind: see *grudge*[2].] Coarse meal; grouts; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed through the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill.

grudgment (gruj'ment), *n.* [< *grudge*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of grudging; discontent. *Browning*. [Rare.]

grue, grew[2] (grö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grued*, *grewed*, ppr. *gruing*, *grewing*. [Also dial. *grow*; < ME. *gruen*, *growen*, *grouen*, also *gryen* (> E. dial. *gry*[1], shiver), shudder, refl. be in pain; cf. Sw. *grufva*, shudder, refl. be in pain or concern, = Norw. *gruva*, *grua*, dread, shudder, = Dan. *grue*, intr., dread, tremble, shudder, = D. *gruwen*, tr., abhor, execrate, = LG. *grouwen* = OHG. *in-grūēn*, shudder, MHG. *grūen*, *grūwen*, G. *grauen*, impers., dread, fear: see further under *grise*[1] and *growse*[1], and cf. *gruesome*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shiver; shudder; feel horror. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

I would have done Mr. Mordaunt's bidding, . . . if he hadna made use of profane oaths, which made my very flesh *grue*. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

That cretur's vice [voice] gars me a' *grue*.
Noctes Ambrosianæ.

II. *trans.* (*impers.*) To pain; grieve. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

gruel (grö'el), *n.* [< ME. *gruel*, *gruwel*, *grewel*, *growel*, < OF. *gruel*, later *gruau*, coarse meal, F. *gruau*, meal, oatmeal, grits, groats, gruel, < ML. *grutellum* (later, after OF., *gruellum*), dim. of *grutum* (> OF. *gru*, Pr. *gru*), meal, < AS. *grūt*, meal, grout: see *grout*[1].] **1.** A fluid or semiliquid food, usually for infants or invalids, made by boiling meal or any farinaceous substance in water.

His perseuerance aperethe in that Daniel saith, Prove vs thy seruants these 10 dayes withe *grewell* & a little water. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel, i.

Hence—**2.** Any pasty mess.

Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

To get or **have one's gruel**, to be severely punished, disabled, or killed. [Slang.]

He gathered in general that they expressed great indignation against some individual. "He shall *have his gruel*," said one. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

gruel (grö'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *grueled* or *gruelled*, ppr. *grueling* or *gruelling*. [< *gruel*, *n.*] To exhaust; use up; disable. [Slang, Eng.]

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as so many posters before they got to the stile.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xii.

grueler, grueller (grö'el-ėr), *n.* An overmastering difficulty; a finisher; a floorer. [Slang, Eng.]

This £25 of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the weed. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856.

gruell (grö'el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, coal. *Gresley*. [Ireland.]

grueller, *n.* See *grueler*.

Grues (grū'ēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *grus*, a crane.] Cranes and other gruiform birds regarded as a family or group.

grueso (grö-ā'sō), *n.* [Sp., bulky, large, coarse, gross, *grueso*, n., bulk, thickness, gross; = E. *gross*: see *gross*.] In the quicksilver-mines of California, the best or first-class ore in large lumps, generally several inches in diameter.

gruesome, grewsome (grö'sum), *a.* [Also written *grusome*, *growsome*, Sc. *grousom*, *groosum* (cf. Dan. *grusom*, cruel, = OD. *growesaem*, D. *gruwzaam* = MHG. *grūwesam*, G. *grausam*, horrible, terrible, fierce, cruel); < *grue* (= D. *gruwen* = Dan. *grue*, etc.), shudder (the noun, OD.

grouw = Dan. *gru* = Norw. *gruv, gru*, horror, terror, is later, and from the verb), + *-some.*] Causing one to shudder; frightfully dismal or depressing; horribly repulsive.

Nature's equinoctial night-wrath is weird, *grewsome*, crushing. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

He [a dead duck] was found in the holidays by the matron, a *grewsome* body. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

The dungeons of Villeneuve made a particular impression on me—greater than any, except those of Loches, which must surely be the most *grewsome* in Europe. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 219.

gruesomeness, grewsomeness (grö'sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being gruesome or frightful.

He [Tertullian] is often outrageously unjust in the substance of what he says, and in manner harsh to cynicism, scornful to *gruesomeness;* but in no battle that he fought was he ever actuated by selfish interests. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 196.

gruft, *adv.* See *graf*[1].

gruff[1] (gruf), *a.* and *n.* [< D. *grof*, coarse, plump, loud, blunt, great, heavy, = LG. *grov* = OHG. *grob, gerob*, MHG. *grop, gerop*, G. *grob*, great, large, coarse, thick, rude, etc., = Sw. *grof* = Dan. *grov*, big, coarse, rude. Root unknown; the OHG. *gerob* does not necessarily contain the prefix *ge-*, being prob. developed from *grob.*] **I.** *a.* Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; surly; severe; harsh.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts. *Bentley*, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 49.

"Fool!" said the sophist, in an undertone *Gruff* with contempt. *Keats*, Lamia, i. 292.

II. *n.* In *phar.*, the coarse residue which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization. *Dunglison.*

gruff[2] (gruf), *n.* [A var. of *grove, groove*, in the same sense.] In *mining*, a pit or shaft. *Richardson.*

I rode to Minedeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there in one of the deepest *gruffs* . . . I could find. *Locke*, To Boyle, in Boyle's Works, V. 686.

gruffly (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

Geraint, . . . behind an ancient churl, . . .
Ask'd yet once more what meant the hubbub here?
Who answer'd *gruffly*, "Ugh! the sparrow-hawk."
Tennyson, Geraint.

gruffness (gruf'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gruff.

grufted (gruf'ted), *a.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Begrimed; befouled. [Prov. Eng.]

'Ts nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff. *Tennyson*, Village Wife.

grugeons†, *n. pl.* See *grudgings.*

gru-gru (grö'grö), *n.* 1. In South America, the grub of the large coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum.* It lives in the stems of palm-trees, and also in the sugar-cane, and is regarded as a delicacy by the natives. See *Calandra*, 2.

2. In the West Indies, either of two species of palms, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, the wood of which is very hard, heavy, and durable, and takes a fine polish.

Gruidæ (grö'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of large, long-necked, long-legged wading birds of the group *Geranomorphæ* or *Gruiformes;* the cranes. They have the bill equaling or exceeding the head in length, compressed, contracted in its continuity, with median pervious nostrils; tibiæ naked for a long distance; tarsi scutellate in front; toes short, with basal webbing, the hallux elevated; general plumage compact, without pulviplumes; the head in part naked; the wings ample, and usually with enlarged or flowing inner flight-feathers; and the tail short, usually of 12 broad rectrices. There are about 15 species, of various parts of the world, belonging to the genera *Grus, Anthropoides*, and *Balearica.* See cuts under *crane, demoiselle*, and *Grus.*

gruiform (grö'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *gruiformis*, < L. *grus*, a crane, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a crane; resembling or related to a crane.

The Cariama is . . . a low, *gruiform*, rapacious bird. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 699.

Gruiformes (grö-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *gruiformis:* see *gruiform.*] A superfamily or suborder of *Alectorides*, containing the gruiform as distinguished from the ralliform birds, or the schizognathous, schizorhinal, præcocial, grallatorial birds: corresponding to the *Geranomorphæ* in a strict sense, and contrasted with *Ralliformes.*

Gruinæ (grö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* (*Gru-*) + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, including the typical cranes of the genus *Grus.*—2†. In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a superfamily group embracing the cranes and their immediate allies.

grum (grum), *a.* [< ME. *grom, gram*, < AS. *grom, gram*, angry, wrathful: see *gram*[1] and the allied *grim.* The particular form *grum*, instead of reg. *gram* or *grom*, is due perhaps to association with the verb *grumble*, or with *glum*, q. v. Cf. Dan. *grum*, cruel, atrocious, fell, = Sw. *grym*, cruel, furious, terrible, = Norw. *grum*, proud, haughty, supercilious, colloq. splendid, superb.] 1. Morose; surly; sullen; glum.

You, while your Lovers court you, still look *grum.* *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, Epil.

And lastly (my brother still *grum* and sullen), I gave them a dollar to drink, and took my leave. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 51.

2. Low; deep in the throat; guttural: as, a *grum* voice.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *grumbled*, ppr. *grumbling.* [With excrescent *b*, as in *fumble, humble*, etc. (= OF. *grommeler, grumeler, groumeler*, F. *grommeler*), < MD. *grommelen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, = LG. *grummeln* (> G. dial. *grummeln*), growl, mutter, as thunder; freq. of MD. *grommen*, murmur, mutter, grunt, D. *grommen*, grumble, growl, scold, = LG. *grumen, *grummen*, grumble, mutter (cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *grumen*, refl., fret oneself). The connection with *grum, grim*, etc., is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a low rumbling sound; mutter; growl.

The *grumbling* base
In surly groans disdains the treble grace. *Crashaw*, Musick's Duel.

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice. *Motteux.*

From the old Thracian dog they learn'd the way
To snarl in want, and *grumble* o'er their prey. *Pitt*, To Mr. Spence.

2. To complain in a low, surly voice; murmur with discontent.

Thou, thou, whom winds and stormy seas obey,
That through the deep gav'st *grumbling* Isr'el way,
Say to my soul, be safe. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

By the loom an ancient woman stood
And *grumbled* o'er the web. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 102.

=**Syn.** 2. To complain, repine, croak.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in a grumbling or complaining manner.

grumble (grum'bl), *n.* [< *grumble, v.*] 1. The act of grumbling; a grumbling speech or remark.

I am sick of this universal plea of patriotism. . . . However, this is merely my *grumble.* *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers, p. 90.

The really elaborate essay on the important man gives place, for the most part, to the record of the hundred and one events, . . . most of which are small to-day. That is our main *grumble.* *The Academy*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 279.

2†. A surly person.

Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

3. *pl.* A grumbling, discontented mood; a fit of the spleen. [Colloq.]

Pity isn't catching like the measles, or that opposite affair, which we all can show — the *grumbles.* *No Church*, I. 273.

grumbler (grum'blėr), *n.* 1. One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains or expresses discontent.

Peace to the *grumblers* of an envious Age,
Vapid in spleen, or brisk in frothy rage. *Beattie*, To Mr. Blacklock.

2. A fish of the family *Triglidæ;* a gurnard: so called from its making a grumbling noise while struggling to disengage itself from the hook.

Grumbletonian† (grum-bl-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *grumble* + *-tonian*, as in *Hamiltonian, Miltonian*, etc.] In Great Britain, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a nickname for a member of the Country party, as opposed to the Court party.

Sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honored with the appellation of the Country party. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

grumblingly (grum'bling-li), *adv.* With grumbling or discontent; in a grumbling voice or manner.

They speak good German at the Court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly.* *E. Browne*, Travels, p. 156.

grume (gröm), *n.* [< OF. *grume*, a knot, bunch, cluster, clutter, clot, = Sp. Pg. It. *grumo*, < L. *grumus*, a little heap or hillock of earth. Cf. Gr. *κρώμαξ, κλώμαξ*, a heap of stones.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood. *Quincy.*

grumly (grum'li), *adv.* In a grum manner.

grummel (grum'el), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gromwell.*

grummels (grum'elz), *n. pl.* Grounds; dregs; sediment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

grummet (grum'et), *n.* See *gromet.*

grummet-iron† (grum'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* See *gromet-iron.*

grumness (grum'nes), *n.* The quality of being grum; moroseness; surliness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the *Grumness* of thy Countenance, and the Slovenliness of thy Habit, I shou'd give thee Joy, shou'd I not, of Marriage? *Wycherley*, Country Life, i. 1.

grumose (grö'mōs), *a.* [< NL. *grumosus:* see *grumous.*] Same as *grumous*, 2.

grumous (grö'mus), *a.* [< F. *grumeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *grumoso*, < NL. *grumosus*, grumous, < L. *grumus*, a little heap: see *grume.*] 1. Resembling or containing grume; thick; viscid; clotted: as, *grumous* blood.—2. In *bot.*, formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots. Also *grumose.*

grumousness (grö'mus-nes), *n.* The state of being grumous, viscid, or clotted.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum or *grumousness* of the blood. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

grumph (grumf), *v. i.* [A variation of *grunt.* Cf. Sw. *grymta*, grunt.] To grunt; make a noise like a sow. [Scotch.]

A *grumphin'*, girnin', snarlin' jade. *Tarras*, Poems, p. 52.

grumph (grumf), *n.* [< *grumph, v.*] A grunt. [Scotch.]

He drew a long sigh, or rather *grumph*, through his nose. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 42.

grumphie (grum'fi), *n.* [< *grumph* + dim. *-ie.*] A sow. [Scotch.]

She trotted thro' them a'—
And wha was it but *grumphie*
Asteer that night! *Burns*, Halloween.

grumpily (grum'pi-li), *adv.* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner.

grumpiness (grum'pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being grumpy or gruff.

grumpish (grum'pish), *a.* [< *grumpy* + *-ish*[1].] Surly; sullen; gruff; grumpy.

A farmer takes Summer boarders with a *grumpish* protest. *New York Tribune*, Aug. 11, 1879.

grumpy (grum'pi), *a.* [Appar. extended from *grum.* Cf. *frumpy, frump.*] Surly; gruff; glum.

To-night . . . there was a special meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

The world, it appears, is indebted for much of its progress to uncomfortable and even *grumpy* people. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 124.

She was a very *grumpy* stewardess, he thought. *The Atlantic*, I. 799.

grumulose (grö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *grumulus*, a little heap, dim. of *grumus*, a heap: see *grume.*] In *bot.*, resembling clustered grains; grumous.

grund†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ground*[1].

grundel (grun'del), *n.* [A dial. form, equiv. to *groundling.*] Same as *groundling*, 2 (*b*).

grundy[1] (grun'di), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, granulated or shotted pig-iron, used in the so-called Uchatius process for making steel invented in 1855, and nearly a hundred years earlier by John Wood.

Grundy[2] (grun'di), *n.* A name (generally *Mrs. Grundy*, though *Mr. Grundy* is sometimes facetiously used) taken as representing society at large, or the particular part of it concerned, in regard to its censorship of personal conduct: from the frequent question of Dame Ashfield, a character in Morton's play "Speed the Plough" (1798), "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"

grunsel† (grun'sel), *n.* An old form of *groundsill.*

grunstane (grun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *grindstone.*

grunt (grunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *grunten, gronten*, sometimes *grynten, grenten*, grunt, groan, = Dan. *grynte* = Sw. *grymta*, grunt, = OHG. MHG. G. *grunzen*, grunt; cf. AS. ME. *grunnien* (rare), *grunian*, grunt (verbal n. *grunung*, a lowing, bellowing); L. *grunnire*, earlier *grundire* (> It. *grugnire, grugnare* = Sp. *gruñir* = Pg. *grunhir* = F. *grogner, gronder*, grunt, mutter, grumble, > ult. E. *groin*[2], grunt: see *groin*[2]); ult. of imitative origin; cf. Gr. *γρίζειν*, grumble, mutter, *γρῦ*, the noise made by a pig (? see *gry*); but the Teut. forms appear to be allied to *grin*[1], q. v. See *grudge.*] To make a guttural noise, as a hog; also, to utter short or broken groans, as from eagerness or over-exertion.

And thei speken nought, but thei *gronten*, as Pygges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

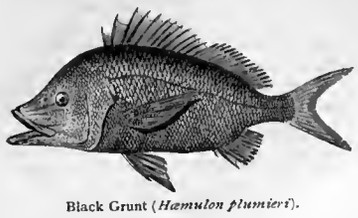
Nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1331.

Who would these fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

grunt (grunt), *n.* [= Dan. *grynt;* from the verb.] 1. A deep guttural sound, as that made by a hog.

Two or three old men answered, by nodding their heads, and giving a kind of *grunt*, significant, as I thought, of approbation. *Cook*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

2. A fish of the family *Hæmulanidæ*, as those of the genera *Hæmulon* and *Orthopristis:* so called from the noise they make when hauled



Black Grunt (*Hæmulon plumieri*).

out of the water. Also called *pig-fish* and *growler* for the same reason. See *redmouth*.—**White grunt.** Same as *capeuna*.

grunter (grun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *gruntare;* < *grunt* + *-er*1.] 1. One that grunts. (*a*) A hog.

A draggled mawkin, . . .
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*) A fish of the family *Triglidæ* and genus *Prionotus:* so called along parts of the eastern coast of the United States. See *grumbler*, 2.

2. An iron rod with a hook at the end, used by founders.

gruntingly (grun'ting-li), *adv.* With grunting or murmuring. *Imp. Dict.*

grunting-ox (grun'ting-oks), *n.* The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens.*

gruntle (grun'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *grunt*. Cf. *disgruntle.*] 1. To grunt. [Rare.]

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle* to each other's moan.
Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.

2†. To be sulky.

To powt, lowre, *gruntle*, or grow sullen. *Cotgrave.*

gruntle (grun'tl), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *grunt*. Cf. *gruntle, v.*] 1. A grunting sound.—2. A snout.

gruntling (grunt'ling), *n.* [< *grunt* + *-ling.*] A young hog.

But come, my *gruntling*, when thou art full fed,
Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.
A Book for Boys and Girls (1686), p. 32. (*Halliwell.*)

grunyie, grunzie (grun'yē), *n.* Scotch forms of *groin*2, 2.

Gruoideæ (grō-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grus* + *-oideæ.*] A superfamily of birds, the cranes, rails, and their allies: a synonym of *Alectorides, Paludicolæ*, or *Geranomorphæ.*

gruppetto (grōp-pet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *gruppo:* see *gruppo.*] Same as *gruppo.*

gruppo (grōp'pō), *n.* [It., = E. *group*1, q. v.] In *music:* (*a*) A group or division. (*b*) A trill or shake; a relish.

Grus (grus), *n.* [L., a crane.] 1. The typical genus of *Gruidæ*, containing most of the species of cranes, of maximum size, white or gray in color, with crestless and partly denuded head, 12-feathered tail, flowing inner secondaries, and enlarged inner claw. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*, to which corresponds the brown crane or sand-hill crane of America, *G. canadensis* or *G. pratensis*. The whooping crane, *G. americana*, is the largest and handsomest, when adult pure-white with black primaries, about 50 inches long from bill to end of tail, and with some 50 inches of windpipe, nearly half of which is coiled in an excavation in the breast-bone. See *crane*1.

Common European Crane (*Grus cinerea*).

2. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, between Aquarius and Pisces australis. It is one of those constellations introduced by the navigators of the sixteenth century.

grush (grush), *v. t.* A variant of *grudge*2. [Scotch.]

grushie (grush'i), *a.* Thick; of thriving growth. [Scotch.]

Grusian (grö'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Russ. *Gruziya*, Georgia, + *-an.*] Same as *Georgian*2.

grut†, *n.* A Middle English form of *grout*1.

gruta, *n.* Plural of *grutum.*

grutch (gruch), *v.* The earlier form of *grudge*1, still in dialectal use.

grutcher, grutching. Same as *grudger, grudging.*

grutten (grut'n). Past participle of *greet*2. [Scotch.]

grutum (grö'tum), *n.*; pl. *gruta* (-tä). [NL., < ML. *grutum*, grit: see *grit*1, *grout*1.] In *pathol.*, a small hard tubercle of the skin, particularly of the face, formed by a retention of the secretion in a sebaceous gland. Also called *milium, miliary tubercle*, and *pearly tubercle.*

Gruyère (grö-yār'), *n.* [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland.] A kind of French and Swiss cheese. See *Gruyère cheese*, under *cheese*1.

gry1 (grī), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *grue.*

gry2 (grī), *n.*; pl. *gries* (grīz). [L. *gry* (in Plautus, where recent editions print it as Gr.), the least trifle, < Gr. *γρῦ*, always with preceding negative, 'not a bit, not a morsel, not a syllable'; commonly explained as lit. a grunt, the noise made by a pig (cf. Gr. *γρῦλος*, later *γρίλλος*, a pig, *γρίζειν*, grumble, mutter); but Hesychius and others say that *γρῦ* was prop. the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant. Sc. *gru*, a particle, an atom, appears to be taken from the Gr.] 1. A measure equal to one tenth of a line of a philosophical foot. It was never in general use.

The longest of all [these horny substances] was that on the middle of the right hand, when I saw him, which was three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. *Locke*, Letter to Boyle, June 16, 1679.

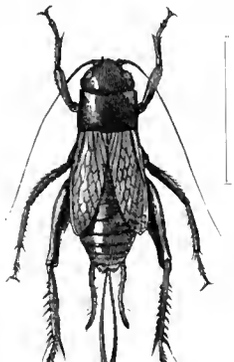
2. Anything very small or of little value. [Rare.]

grydet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gride.*

gryfont, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *griffin.*

grylle (gril), *n.* [NL., said to be from *grylle*, the native name in the Swedish island of Gothland.] A name of the Greenland sea-dove or black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cephus grylle:* made by Brandt in 1836 a generic name of the same.

Gryllidæ (gril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects; the crickets.



Field-cricket (*Gryllus abbreviatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

They are characterized by a somewhat cylindrical body; a large vertical head with elliptical eyes; long thready antennæ; wings, when present, net-veined and lying flat, the anterior ovate, the posterior triangular and folding like a fan; highly developed genital armature, in the form of anal styles often almost as long as the body; a long, cylindric, curved (upward) ovipositor; and legs short, often spinose, and variable in characters. The *Gryllidæ* are widely distributed, and some of them are among the most plentiful of insects. Also called *Achetidæ.*

Gryllina (gri-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryllus* + *-ina.*] A superfamily of saltatorial orthopterous insects, in which the crickets, *Gryllidæ*, are combined with the *Aeridididæ.*

Gryllotalpa (gril-ō-tal'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus*, a cricket, + *talpa*, mole.] A genus of *Gryllidæ;* the mole-crickets. It contains species of large size, robust form, and dull color, the body cylindric and hairy, and the legs short, the front pair being peculiarly enlarged and otherwise modified to serve for digging. The species are not saltatorial, but fossorial, excavating long tortuous galleries under ground like moles, whence the name. *G. vulgaris* of Europe is the best-known species. *G. borealis* and *G. longipennis* are two United States species. There are some two dozen in all, found in various parts of the world. See cut under *mole-cricket.*

Gryllus (gril'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *gryllus, grillus*, a cricket, grasshopper. A Gr. *γρύλλος* is cited, but this is found only in the sense of 'a pig': see *gry*2.] A genus of crickets, as *G. abbreviatus*, giving name to the family *Gryllidæ:* same as *Acheta.* See cut under *Gryllidæ.*

grypanian (gri-pā'ni-an), *a.* [< NL. *grypanium* (sc. *rostrum*), a hooked beak (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *γρυπάνιον*, neut. of *γρυπάνιος*, bent (applied to an old man bowed by years), < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved around, as the nose, a beak, claws, etc.] In *ornith.*, bent at the end, and there more or less hooked or toothed, or both, as the beak of some birds. The ordinary dentirostral beak, as of a thrush, shrike, or flycatcher, is grypanian. [Rare.]

Bill notched or *grypanian*, i. e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. B, Brit. Museum, iv. 1879, p. 6.

grype1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*1.

grype2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grip*2.

grype3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gripe*3.

Gryphæa (gri-fē'ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *gryphus* for L. *gryps*, a griffin: see *griffin.*] A genus of fossil oysters, of the family *Ostreidæ*, notable for the great thickness of the shell and the inequality of the valves, the right one being very large with a prominent curved umbo.

Gryphi (grif'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *griffin.*] A so-called class of vertebrate animals, supposed to be intermediate between birds and mammals, composed of extinct saurians, such as ichthyosaurs and pterodactyls, together with monotrematous mammals, but having no characters by which it can be defined. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

Gryphinæ (gri-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gryphus* + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of American vultures: same as *Cathartinæ.*—2. Same as *Grypinæ.*

gryphite (grif'īt), *n.* [< *Gryph*(*æa*) + *-ite*2.] A fossil oyster of the genus *Gryphæa.*

gryphon (grif'on), *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *griffin.*

Amid these wizard tomes sits the enchanter king-at-arms, guarded by his wyverns, *gryphons*, unicorns.
The Century, XXIX. 178.

gryphonesque (grif'on-esk), *a.* [< *gryphon* + *-esque.*] Griffin-like. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonesque*, witch-like, and grim. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xviii. 3.

Gryphosaurus, *n.* See *Griphosaurus.*

Grypinæ (gri-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Grypus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Trochilidæ;* the wedge-tailed humming-birds. Also *Gryphinæ.*

gryposis (gri-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. *gryphosis*, < Gr. *γρίπωσις*, a hooking, crooking, < *γρυποῦσθαι*, become hooked or curved, < *γρυπός*, hooked, curved.] In *med.*, a curvature, especially of the nails. See *onychogryposis.*

Grypus (grip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρυπός*, hooked, curved: see *griffin.*] 1. The typical genus of *Grypinæ*, containing such species as *G. nævius. Spix*, 1824.—2†. In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ. Germar*, 1817.

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* [< D. *grijsbok*, < *grijs*, gray (see *grise*4), + *bok* = E. *buck*1.] A South African antelope, *Calotragus* or *Neotragus melanotis*, of small stature and reddish-brown color flecked with white. It is easily captured, and furnishes excellent venison.

Grystes (gris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γρίζειν*, grumble, mutter.] A generic name of the American black-basses.

G-string (jē'string), *n.* The first string on the bass viol, the third on the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth on the violin: so called because tuned to the tone G.

Guacharo, or Oil-bird (*Steatornis caripensis*).

gt., gtt. Contractions used in medical prescriptions for *gutta* (a drop) or *guttæ* (drops).

guachamaca (gwä-chä-mä′kä), *n.* A very poisonous plant of Caracas, belonging to the *Apocynaceæ*, and probably *Malouetia nitida*. The poison appears to be a simple narcotic, very similar to curari in its action.

guacharo (gwä′chä-rō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., so named in allusion to its harsh, croaking cry; < Sp. *guácharo*, one who is continually moaning and crying, adj. whining (obs.), sickly, dropsical. According to another account, so called from a cavern in Venezuela, where the bird was discovered.] The oil-bird, *Steatornis caripensis*, a large goatsucker of the family *Caprimulgidæ* or placed in *Steatornithidæ*. It is one of the largest of its tribe, about equal to the domestic fowl in size, lives in caverns, is of nocturnal habits, and is valued for its oil. See *Steatornis*. See cut on preceding page.

guaco (gwä′kō), *n.* [Sp.-Amer., appar. of native origin.] 1. The *Mikania Guaco*, a climbing composite of tropical America; also, a medicinal substance consisting of, or an aromatic bitter obtained from, the leaves of this plant. Guaco is reputed to be an antidote to the poison

Flowering Branch of Guaco (*Mikania Guaco*).

of serpents, and was at one time considered a remedy for cholera and hydrophobia. It has also been proposed as a cure for cancer.

2. The *Aristolochia maxima* of tropical America, employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

guaconize (gwä′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guaconized*, ppr. *guaconizing*. [< *guaco* + *-n-* + *-ize*.] To subject to the effects of guaco.

It is stated that the Indians of Central America, after having *guaconized* themselves, i. e., taken guaco, catch with impunity the most dangerous snakes, which writhe in their hands as though touched by a hot iron.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 228.

guag (gū′ag), *n.* [Corn.] In *mining*, an old working.

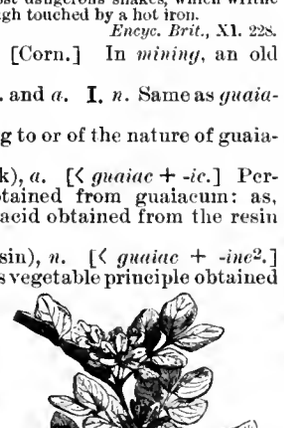
guaiac (gwī′ak), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Same as *guaiacum*, 2 and 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of guaiacum.

guaiacic (gwī-as′ik), *a.* [< *guaiac* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from guaiacum: as, *guaiacic* acid, an acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

guaiacine (gwī′a-sin), *n.* [< *guaiac* + *-ine*^{2}.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle obtained from the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. It forms a yellow brittle mass, which has a sharp acid taste.

Guaiacum (gwī′a-kum), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, from the Haytian or S. Amer. native name.] 1. A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Zygophyllaceæ*, of tropical and subtropical North America, including 8 species. They have pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, a 5-lobed capsular fruit, and very hard



Flowering Branch of *Guaiacum sanctum*.

resinous wood. *G. officinale*, of the West Indies and Venezuela, is an ornamental tree which yields the lignum-vitæ of commerce, an exceedingly hard and heavy brownish-green wood, used for making pulley-sheaves, mortars, rulers, balls for bowling, etc. This wood had formerly a great reputation in medicine. It also yields the gum guaiacum. (See def. 3.) *G. sanctum*, of the West Indies and southern Florida, is a similar tree, and is also a source of lignum-vitæ. See *lignum-vitæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of trees of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A resin obtained from guaiacum-wood. It is greenish-brown with a slight balsamic odor, and has the peculiar property of turning blue under the action of oxidizing agents. It is reputed diaphoretic and alterative, and is frequently prescribed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

Also, in senses 2 and 3, *guaiac*, *guiacum*, *guallacan*.

guan (gwän), *n.* An American bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, related to the hoccos and curassows. There are 7 genera (*Aburria*, *Chamæpelex*, *Ortalis* (or *Ortalida*), *Pipila*, *Penelope*, *Penelopina*, *Stegnolæma*), and some 40 species. The Texan guan, the only one which reaches the United States, is *Ortalis vetula maccalli*, known as the *chachalaca*. See also cut under *Aburria*.

Texan Guan (*Ortalis vetula maccalli*).

guana^1 (gwä′nä), *n.* [See *iguana*.] 1. The tuberculated lizard, *Iguana tuberculata:* same as *iguana*.

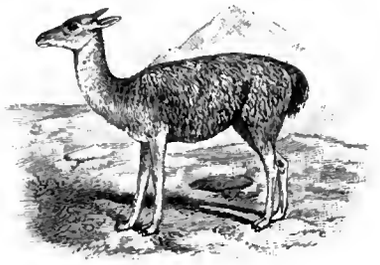
He began whistling with all his might, to which the *guana* was wonderfully attentive. *Père Labat* (trans.).

2. The great New Zealand lizard, *Hatteria punctata*.

guana^2 (gwä′nä), *n.* See the extract.

Lagetta cloth has been imported into this country [England] under the name of *guana*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 29.

guanaco (gwä-nä′kō), *n.* [Also *huanaco*, *huanaca*; S. Amer. name.] The largest species



Guanaco (*Auchenia huanaco*).

of wild llama, *Auchenia huanaco*, standing nearly 4 feet high at the shoulder and attaining a length of from 7 to 8 feet. See *Auchenia*.

guanajuatite (gwä-nä-hwä′tīt), *n.* [< *Guanajuato* (see def.) + *-ite*^{2}.] A selenide of bismuth occurring in masses with fibrous structure, resembling stibnite, found at Guanajuato in Mexico. Also called *frenzelite*.

guango (gwang′gō), *n.* [Native name.] The *Pithuolobium Saman*, a leguminous tree of tropical America, the pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

guaniferous (gwä-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< *guano* + *-ferous*.] Yielding guano.

guanine (gwä′nin), *n.* [< *guano* + *-ine*^{2}.] A substance ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in guano. It also forms a constituent of the liver and pancreas of mammals, and has been found in the scales of some fishes, as the bleak. It is a white amorphous powder which combines with acids and bases and also with certain salts, forming crystalline compounds.

guano (gwä′nō), *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, < Peruv. *huanu*, dung.] 1. A fertilizing excrement found on many small islands in the Southern Ocean and on the western coast of Africa, but chiefly on islands lying near the Peruvian coast. The Peruvian guano of commerce formerly came from the Chincha islands; but in recent years the chief sources of supply are Pabellon de Pica, Punta de Lobos, Huanillos, and other places on or near the Peruvian coast. Those islands are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and are chiefly composed of their excrement in a decomposed state. Guano sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively used for that purpose. It contains much ammonium oxalate and urate, with phosphates.

2. A fertilizer made from fishes. See *fish-manure*.

guano (gwä′nō), *v. t.* [< *guano*, *n.*] To manure with guano.

guano-mixer (gwä′nō-mik″sėr), *n.* A device employed in fish-guano works for the purpose of thoroughly mixing the fish-scrap with mineral phosphates and sulphuric acid.

guara^1 (gwä′rä), *n.* Same as *aguara*.

guara^2 (gwä′rä), *n.* [Braz.] The scarlet ibis, *Ibis rubra* or *Eudocimus ruber:* taken as a generic name of the scarlet and white ibises by Reichenbach, 1853.

guarabu (gwä-rä′bö), *n.* [Braz.] One of several species of *Astronium*, an anacardiaceous genus of large trees. The wood is fine-grained and suitable for building and other purposes.

guarana (gwä-rä′nä), *n.* [Braz.] A paste prepared from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, a climbing sapindaceous shrub of Brazil, which in the form of rolls or cakes is extensively used in that country for both food and medicine (it contains caffein), and is employed especially in the preparation of a refreshing drink. Also called *guarana-bread*.

guarandt, *n.* [< OF. *guarant*, *garant*, *warant*, warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *guaranty*.] Warrant; warrantor.

Your Majesty, having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix, . . . could with ill grace propose any thing to France beyond those terms, or something equivalent. *Sir W. Temple*, To the King, Nov. 30, 1674.

guaranin (gwä-rä′nin), *n.* [< *guarana* + *-in*^{2}.] A principle of guarana, similar to if not identical with caffein.

guarantee (gar-an-tē′), *n.* [< OF. *garanté*, pp. of *guaranter*, equiv. to *garantir*, *guarantir*, warrant: see *warrant*, *v.*, and cf. *warrantee*, correlative to *guarantor*, after the equiv. *warrantee*, *warrantor*, which rest upon the verb *warrant*. In sense 3 a recent altered form of *guaranty*, with accompanying change of accent, in imitation of other legal terms like *lessee*, *feoffee*, etc.: see *guaranty*.] 1. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

The *guarantee* is entitled to receive payment, first from the debtor, and secondly from the guarantor.
Daniel, On Negotiable Instruments.

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations or obligations of another performed; in general, one who is responsible for the performance of some act, the truth of some statement, etc.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it. *South*, Sermons.

This was done while that Principality [Orange] was in the possession of the Prince of Orange, pursuant to an Article of the Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1685.

The person on whose testimony a fact is mediately reported is called the *guarantee*, or he on whose authority it rests; and the *guarantee* himself may be again either an immediate or a mediate witness.
Esser, tr. by Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, xxxiii.

3. Same as *guaranty*.

The English people have in their own hands a sufficient *guarantee* that in some points the aristocracy will conform to their wishes.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

guarantee (gar-an-tē′), *v. t.* [Also written *guaranty:* see *guarantee*, *n.*] 1. To be warrant or surety for; secure as an effect or consequence; make sure or certain; warrant.

The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and *guarantees* every advance of the race. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

The aim of Descartes was, no doubt, to find absolutely ultimate truth and certainty, as *guaranteed* by the reflective analysis of consciousness.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lxxx.

2. In *law*, to bind one's self that the obligation of another shall be performed, or that something affecting the right of the person in whose favor the guaranty is made shall be done or shall occur. To guarantee a contract or an undertaking by another is to bind one's self that it shall be performed or carried out. To guarantee the collection of a debt is to bind one's self to pay it if it proves not collectible by ordinary means. To guarantee any subject of a business transaction is to make one's self legally answerable for its being exactly as represented: as, the seller *guaranteed* the quality of the goods; the carrier gave a bill of lading with the words "quantity *guaranteed*" (meaning that he stipulated to be answerable for the quantity specified, without any further question or dispute as to amount).

Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations.
Burke, On French Affairs.

3. To undertake to secure to another, as claims, rights, or possessions; pledge one's self to uphold or maintain.

By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article. *Brougham.*

The possession of Navarre, which had been *guaranteed* to them on their father's decease. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

The great problem is to *guarantee* individualism against the masses on the one hand, and the masses against the individual on the other. *G. Ripley*, in Frothinghsm, p. 147.

4. To engage to indemnify for or protect from injury: as, to *guarantee* one against loss.

guarantor (gar′an-tôr), *n.* [< OF. *garantor, garanteur, wairenteor*, etc.: see *warrantor*, a doublet of *guarantor*.] One who makes a guaranty. [The following distinction between *guarantor* and *surety* may be noted: "A *surety* is generally a co-maker of the note, while the *guarantor* never is a maker, and the leading difference between the two is that the surety's promise is to meet an obligation which becomes his own immediately on the principal's failure to meet it, while the guarantor's promise is always to pay the debt of another." *Daniel.*]

guaranty (gar′an-ti), *n.*; pl. *guaranties* (-tiz). [More correctly *garanty* or *garranty* (= D. *garande* = Dan. Sw. *garanti*); < OF. *garantie*, F. *garantie* (= Pr. *garentia* = Sp. *garantía* = Pg. *garantia* = It. *guarentia*), guaranty, warranty, fem. of *garanti*, pp. of *garantir*, F. *garantir* (= Pr. *garentir* = Sp. Pg. *garantir* = It. *guarentire, guarantire;* cf. D. *garanderen* = G. *garantiren* = Dan. *garantere* = Sw. *garantera*), warrant, < *garant, guarant, warant*, a warrant: see *warrant*, and cf. *warranty*, a doublet of *guaranty*.]

1. The act of warranting or securing; a warrant or surety.

The counsellor . . . pledged a word, till then undoubted, to that lie for which no *guaranty* but his could have won even a momentary credence. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 74.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a separate, independent contract by which the guarantor undertakes, in writing, for a valuable consideration, to be answerable for the payment of some particular debt, or future debts, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable to pay or perform. *Colebrooke*, On Collateral Securities. One may orally assume the debt of another, making himself a debtor immediately; but if the engagement is a mere guaranty of the obligation of another it must be in writing. [*Guarantee* is often used for *guaranty*, but in legal matters it is more correct to use *guaranty* for the name of the promise or contract of guaranty, *guarantor* for the maker of the guaranty, and *guarantee* for the person for whom the guaranty is made, and also for the act of performing the guaranty.]

The nature and soul of things takes on itself the *guaranty* of the fulfilment of every contract, so that honest service cannot come to loss. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Guaranties often extend to all the provisions of a treaty, and thus approach to the class of defensive alliances. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 105.

3. That which guarantees anything; a ground or basis of security: as, constitutional *guaranties*; his character is *guaranty* for his assertions; what *guaranty* have I that you will keep your word?—**Continuing guaranty**, an undertaking to be responsible for money to be advanced or goods to be sold to another from time to time in the future; a guaranty not exhausted by one transaction on the faith of it.—**Guaranty society**, a joint-stock society formed for giving guaranties for the carrying out of engagements between other parties, or for making good losses occasioned by defalcations, on the payment of a premium.—**Treaties of guaranty**, accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. *Woolsey.*

guaranty (gar′an-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guarantied*, ppr. *guarantying*. [< *guaranty, n.* Cf. *guarantee, v.*, and *warranty, v.*] Same as *guarantee*.

Before the Regulating Act of 1733, the allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice. *Burke*, Affairs of India.

guarapo (gwä-rä′pō), *n.* [Sp.] A drink made by fermenting the juice of the sugar-cane, or the refuse of the sugar-cane steeped in water.

guarauna (gwä-rä′nä), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A bird of the family *Aramidæ;* the scolopaceous courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus.*—2. A kind of ibis: now taken as a specific name of the white-faced glossy ibis, *Ibis guarauna.*

guard (gärd), *v.* [Formerly also *gard;* not in ME.; < OF. *garder*, to keep, ward, guard, save, preserve, etc., earlier *guarder, warder* (F. *garder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guardar* = It. *guardare*), < MHG. *warten*, watch, = E. *ward:* see *ward, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To secure against injury of any kind in any manner; specifically, to protect by attendance; defend; keep in safety; accompany as a protection.

King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye *garded,*
From towne to us buskling, vs as his freends freendlye bewelcomd. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 359.

For heaven still *guards* the right. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

Mercy becomes a prince, and *guards* him best. *Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Bid him *guard* with steel head, breast, and limb. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 286.

2. To provide or secure against objections, or the attacks of hostile criticism or malevolence.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with . . . caution. *Broome*, On the Odyssey.

My Uncle Toby Shandy had great command of himself, and could *guard* appearances, I believe, as well as most men. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

3. To protect the edge of, especially by an ornamental border; hence, to adorn with lists, laces, or ornaments.

Give him a livery more *guarded* than his fellows. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

Instead of a fine *guarded* page, we have got him
A boy, trick'd up in neat and handsome fashion.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

Red gowns of silk, *garded* and bordered with white silk, and embroidered with letters of gold. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

4†. To fasten on a guard for the purpose of binding.—5. To insert guards between the leaves of (an intended guard-book).—**Guarded gown** or **robe**†, the togs of the Romans when bordered with a stripe of purple, as in the case of noble youths or senators.

All the children . . . were waiting there in their goodly *garded Gowns* of purple. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, Cicero, p. 728.

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators
Esteem an easy purchase. *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To shield, shelter, watch.

II. *intrans.* To watch by way of caution or defense; be cautious; be in a state of caution or defense.

To *guard* is better than to hesl;
The shield is nobler than the spear!
O. W. Holmes, Meeting of Nat. Sanitary Assoc.

guard (gärd), *n.* [Formerly also *gard, garde;* < ME. *garde* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *garde*, in sense 3 (*a*)), < OF. *garde*, a guardian, warden, keeper, earlier *guarde*, F. *garde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *guarda* = It. *guardia*, a guard; from the verb. Cf. *ward, n.*] 1. A state of readiness to oppose attack; a state of defense; in general, a state of protection against injury or impairment of any kind.

Therfor thei hasted to come tymely to saf *garde.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

2. Specifically, a state of caution or vigilance; attentive observation designed to prevent surprise or attack; watch; heed: as, to keep *guard;* to be on one's *guard;* to keep a careful *guard* over the tongue.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. One who or that which protects or keeps in safety; one who or that which secures against danger, attack, loss, or injury; one who keeps protecting watch.

The same *guards* which protect us from disaster, defect, and enmity, defend us, if we will, from selfishness and fraud. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically—(*a*) A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury, or in preventing an escape; he or they whose business it is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise: as, a body-*guard;* a prison *guard.*

A *guarde* of souldiers . . . examined us before we came into the towne. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 12.

She bade her slender purse be shared
Among the soldiers of the *guard.*
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 10.

(*b*) Anything that keeps off evil: as, modesty is the *guard* of innocence.

Different passions more or less inflame; . . .
Reason is here no guide, but still a *guard.*
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 162.

(*c*) That which secures against hostile criticism or censure; a protection against malevolent or ignorant attacks upon one's reputation, opinions, etc.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I. *Bp. Atterbury.*

At Athens, the nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient *guard* for a man of great capacity. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

(*d*) In *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of passive defense; the arms or weapon in such a posture: as, to beat down one's *guard.*

Twine your body more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentleman-like *guard.* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Colonel Esmond . . . took his *guard* in silence. The swords were no sooner met than Castlewood knocked up Esmond's. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 13.

(*e*) In the game of cricket, the position of the bat for most effectually defending the wicket. (*f*) In Great Britain, a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway-train; a conductor; in the United States, a brakeman or gate-keeper on an elevated railroad.

Come creeping over to the front, along the coach-roof, *guard,* and make one at this basket! *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

4. *pl.* In *cricket*, the pads or protectors worn on the legs to prevent injury from swiftly thrown balls.—5. Any part, appliance, or attachment designed or serving to protect or secure against harmful contact, injury, loss, or detriment of any kind. (*a*) That part of the hilt of a sword which protects the hand. Swords of antiquity and of the middle ages usually had the cross-guard. In the sixteenth century, when the use of steel gloves was abandoned and the sword became the chief weapon of persons not armed for war, the guard was made more elaborate by the addition of the pas d'ane. Toward the end of that century the knuckle-bow was added, some swords combining these two additions with two straight quillons of which the cross-guard is formed. (See cut under *hilt.*) Another guard of this epoch was the shell-guard. The basket-hilt came into use toward the close of the sixteenth century and lasted through the seventeenth. (See cut under *claymore.*) In the second half of the seventeenth century the guard became more simple, and consisted chiefly of a knuckle-bow, the shell of the guard when still used being reduced to a very small saucer-shaped plate surrounding the blade. The knuckle-bow guard continued in use throughout the eighteenth century in swords worn with civil costume, as well as in most of those used in war, and is still the guard of the modern sword and saber, some cavalry sabers and the like having this knuckle-guard so expanded laterally as to approach the form of the basket-hilt. (*b*) In a firearm, the metal bow or other device which protects the trigger. Also called *trigger-guard.* (*c*) An ornamental lace, hem, or border; hence, in the plural, such ornaments in general.

And who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophie, shall finde hee trimmeth both their garments with *gards* of Poesie. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

(*d*) A chain or cord for fastening a watch, brooch, or bracelet to the dress of the wearer. (*e*) *Naut.*, the railing of the promenade-deck of a steamer, intended to prevent persons from falling overboard; also, a widening of the deck of a side-wheel steamer by a framework of strong timbers which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them against collision with wharfs and boats. (*f*) A metal frame placed over a nut in an engine, to prevent it from being jarred off. (*g*) One of the fingers in a harvester in which the knives of the cutter-bar move. (*h*) In *bookbinding:* (1) A reinforcing slip placed between the leaves of a blank book designed for an album or a scrap-book. (2) A narrow strip or narrow strips of paper sewed near the back of a book, made for inserted plates, with intent to keep the book flat, and prevent it from being thicker at the fore edge than at the back. (*i*) A tide-lock between a dock and a river. (*j*) The guard-plate of the door that closes the opening of a cupola-furnace. (*k*) A supplementary safety-rail of heavy timber placed beside a rail in a railway, at a switch or upon a bridge. (*l*) In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud. (*m*) A fender.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the *guard* of our nursery. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, i. 13.

(*n*) A bar or bars placed across a window. (*o*) A guard-ring. (*p*) An iron strap formed into a hoop or hook, attached to the insulator of a telegraph-line to prevent the wire from falling if the insulator is broken. (*q*) In *Cephalopoda*, the rostrum, a calcareous shell guarding the apex of the phragmacone, as of a belemnite. See cut under *belemnite.*—**Corporal's guard.** See *corporal*².—**Court of guard.** See *court.*—**Guard report**, a report sent in by the commander of a guard on being relieved.—**Leg-and-foot guard.** (*a*) A device for the protection of a horse's foot or leg, to prevent interfering, overreaching, or cutting of the knees if the animal falls forward. (*b*) A piece of strong leather to which is attached an iron plate, and which is secured by straps to the right leg of an artillery driver to protect it from injury by the carriage-pole.—**Magnetic guard**, a mask or respirator of magnetized iron gauze, used to keep from the air-passages the particles of steel-dust which pervade the atmosphere of grinding-shops.—**Main guard** (*milit.*), a body of horse posted before a camp for the safety of the army: in a garrison it is that guard to which all the rest are subordinate.—**Marine guard**, a detachment of officers and soldiers of the marine corps detailed for service on a United States vessel of war.—**National guard.** See *national.*—**Officer of the guard.** See *officer.*—**Off one's guard**, not ready for defense; not watchful.—**On guard.** (*a*) Detailed to act, or acting, as a guard; hence, in general, watching; guarding. (*b*) In *fencing*, in the attitude most advantageous for attack or defense. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth), Modern Art of Fencing.—**On one's guard**, ready to protect one's self or another; watchful; vigilant; cautious; suspicious.

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever *on their guard,*
For unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 73.

There *on his guard* he stood.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 390).

Won't you be *on your Guard* against those who would betray you? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

To mount guard. See *mount*2.—**Wire guard,** a framework of wire netting to be placed in front of a fireplace as a protection against fire; a fire-guard.—**Yeoman of the guard.** See *yeoman*.

guardable (gär'da-bl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-able*.] Capable of being guarded or protected.

guardage† (gär'dāj), *n.* [< *guard* + *-age*.] Wardship.

A maid so tender, fair, and happy . . .
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

guardant (gär'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*, guard: see *guard*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Acting as a guard or guardian; protecting.

For young Askanius he his left hand spares,
In his right hand his *guardant* sword he shakes.
Great Britaines Troye (1609).

Guardant before his feet a lion lay. *Southey.*

My rivers flow beyond, with *guardant* ranks
Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.
R. H. Stoddard, Castle in the Air.

2. In *her.* See *gardant*.

II.† *n.* A guard or guardian.

My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tend'ring my ruin, and assail'd of none.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

guard-boat (gärd'bōt), *n.* A boat employed in guarding or watching, as one that is rowed about at night among ships of war at anchor to see that a good lookout is kept, or in time of war to prevent surprise, or one used for the enforcement of quarantine regulations.

At night the launch was again moored with a top-chain; and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before.
Cook, Third Voyage, v. 4.

guard-book (gärd'bůk), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a book with guards. See *guard*, 5 (*h*).

guard-brush (gärd'brush), *n.* A metallic brush for making contact with the track or other conductor on an electric railway, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor.

The current is conveyed from the *guard-brushes* and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. *Science*, XII. 302.

guard-cell (gärd'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two cells which inclose the opening of a stoma in phanerogams and ferns, distinguished by a peculiar mode of division and growth, and from adjacent epidermal cells by containing chlorophyl and starch. Also *guardian-cell*.

The opening left between the applied concave faces is a stoma, and the two cells are the *guard-cells*.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 448.

guard-chain (gärd'chān), *n.* A chain used to secure something, especially a part of the dress and personal equipment, as, in the middle ages, the hilt of the sword to the breastplate or other part of the body-armor, or at the present day a watch, brooch, or bracelet. See cut under *belt*.

guard-chamber (gärd'chām″bėr), *n.* A guard-room.

And it was so, when the king went into the house of the Lord, that the guard bare them, and brought them back into the *guard chamber*. 1 Ki. xiv. 28.

guard-duty (gärd'dū″ti), *n.* *Milit.*, the duty performed by a guard or sentinel.

guarded (gär'ded), *p. a.* 1. Protected; defended. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, said of pupæ which have an imperfect cocoon or case open at the end, as those of the *Phryganidæ* and of certain moths. (*b*) In *card-playing*, said of the next to the highest card out, when a lower card is in the same hand, so that the player can throw the low card when the highest is played, and take a trick with the other.

2. Cautious; circumspect.

Christian rose from her seat: "Miss Gascoigne, seeing that I am here at the head of my husband's table, I must request you to be a little more *guarded* in your conversation." *Mrs. Craik*, Christian's Mistake, vi.

3. In *her.*, trimmed or lined, as with a fur: said of a mantle or cap of maintenance when the edge is turned up or thrown back so as to show the lining.

guardedly (gär'ded-li), *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly* that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.
Sheridan, Swift, p. 210.

She to her swain thus *guardedly* replied.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 91.

guardedness (gär'ded-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guarded; caution; circumspection.

guardent, *n.* Same as *guardian*.

guardenage†, *n.* Same as *guardianage*.

guarder (gär'dėr), *n.* One who or that which guards.

The English men were sent for to be the *guarders* of the persons of the Emperours of Constantinople.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 17.

guard-fish (gärd'fish), *n.* [A var. of *garfish*, simulating *guard*, as if in allusion to the ensiform jaws.] The garfish. [Prov. Eng.]

guard-flag (gärd'flag), *n.* In a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship. See also *guide-flag*.

guardful (gärd'fůl), *a.* [< *guard* + *-ful*.] Wary; cautious. [Rare.]

I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions.
A. Hill.

guardfully (gärd'fůl-i), *adv.* Cautiously; carefully. [Rare.]

O thou that all things seest,
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 431.

guard-house (gärd'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which a military guard is stationed for the care of prisoners confined in it and for the relief of sentries.—2. A place for the temporary detention of civil prisoners under guard.

guardian (gär'di-an), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guarden* (dial. *guardeen*); < OF. *gardien*, earlier *gardian*, *guardain*, *gardein*, in the oldest form **wardein* (> ME. *wardein*, E. *warden*) (= Sp. *guardian* = Pg. *guardião* = It. *guardiano*; ML. *guardianus*), a guardian, keeper, < *garder*, guard, keep: see *guard*, *v.* Cf. *warden*, the older form.] 1. A warden; one who guards, preserves, or secures; one to whom some person or thing is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of a person or thing.

And there at Junous sanctuair
In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke,
Sterne *guardens* stood, watching of the spoile.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

Readers in sciences are indeed the *guardians* of the stores and provisions of sciences.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 111.

Angels ascending and descending, bands
Of *guardians* bright. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 511.

Specifically—2. In *law*, one to whom the law intrusts the care of the person or property, or both, of another. The word is used chiefly in reference to the control of infants; one charged with similar care of an adult idiot or lunatic is now specifically called a *committee*, though by the civil law termed *guardian*. A guardian of the property is a *trustee*, his trust extending to all the property the infant has or may acquire, or all that he or she has or may acquire within the jurisdiction.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

Whatever parents, *guardians*, schools, intend.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 424.

Guardians at common law were: (*a*) *Guardian in chivalry*, a lord who, when a tenant by knight-service died and left an infant heir to inherit the tenure, was entitled by the feudal law to take the profits of the estate, and make what he could by negotiating a marriage for the heir, under certain restrictions, being bound to maintain the ward meanwhile. (*b*) *Guardian in socage.* See *socage*. (*c*) *Guardian by nature*, the father, with respect to his guardianship of the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive. This guardianship of the person was allowed as an exception to or reservation out of the powers of a guardian in chivalry, so long as the father of the ward lived. (See below.) (*d*) *Guardian for nurture*, in English law, the father, and after his death the mother, as having guardianship of the persons of all their children up to the age of fourteen years. (*e*) *Guardian by election*, a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. The choice is not effectual except as it procures appointment by a competent court. (*f*) *Guardian by custom*, an officer or municipality, or the appointee of a lord of the manor, having by local custom, as in London and Kent, England, a legal right to exercise a guardianship. The practical distinctions now are: *Judicially appointed guardian*, a guardian designated by a court, the judicial power in this respect being now generally regulated by statute; *statutory guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by deed or will, under authority of a statute; *testamentary guardian*, a guardian appointed by a parent by will, pursuant to the statute; *guardian by nature*, the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, exercising the common-law custody of the person, and, by statute, in some jurisdictions, the common-law power of a guardian in socage in respect to land, if no gnardian is expressly appointed.

3. The superior of a Franciscan convent. He is elected for three years, and cannot hold the guardianship of the same convent twice, though he may be chosen head of another convent. *Cath. Dict.*—**Feast of the Guardian Angels,** in the Roman Catholic calendar, October 2d.—**Guardian ad litem,** a person appointed to take charge of the interests of an infant or other person suffering from legal incapacity, in a litigation, and to prosecute or defend the action or proceeding on behalf of the latter.—**Guardian angel,** an angel who watches over and protects a particular person.

A *guardian angel* o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.
Rogers, Human Life.

Guardian of the spiritualities, the person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of a diocese is intrusted during the vacancy of the see.—**Guardian of the temporalities,** the person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.—**Guardians of the poor,** in England and Ireland, persons elected annually by the rate-payers of each parish or union for the management of the poor-law system of such parish or union.

guardianage† (gär'di-an-āj), *n.* [Also *guardenage*; < *guardian* + *-age*.] Guardianship.

During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*) he bare himself not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 1093.

guardiance† (gär'di-ans), *n.* [For **guardance*, < *guardan*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Guardianship; defense.

I got it nobly in the king's defence,
And in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth, fol. 3.

guardian-cell (gär'di-an-sel), *n.* Same as *guard-cell*.

guardianer† (gär'di-an-ėr), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-er*1.] A guardian.

I marl'd my *guardianer* does not seek a wife for me.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

guardianess† (gär'di-an-es), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ess*.] A female guardian.

I've yet a niece to wed, over whose steps
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

guardianize (gär'di-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guardianized*, ppr. *guardianizing*. [< *guardian* + *-ize*.] To act the part of a guardian. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

guardianless (gär'di-an-les), *a.* [< *guardian* + *-less*.] Destitute of a guardian; unprotected.

But first, I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villian. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

A lady, *guardianless*,
Left to the push of all allurement. *Marston.*

guardianship (gär'di-an-ship), *n.* [< *guardian* + *-ship*.] The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

The law and custome of the realme of England auerreth that euerie heire being in the *gardianship* of anie lord, when he is growne to be one and twentie yeares of age, oughte presently to inioy the inheritance left him by his father. *Holinshed*, Chron., Rich. II., an. 1389.

The statute, for example, establishes the fees for a grant of *guardianship* over minors.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

guard-irons (gärd'ī″ėrnz), *n. pl.* Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from injury.

guardless (gärd'les), *a.* [< *guard* + *-less*.] Having no guard or defense.

No heavy dreeme doth vexe him when he sleeps;
"A guiltless mind the *guardlesse* cottage keeps."
Stirling, Darius (cho. v.).

guard-mounting (gärd'moun″ting), *n.* *Milit.*, the act or ceremony of stationing a guard. It includes all the details of the placing of sentinels, etc.

guard-plate (gärd'plāt), *n.* In a blast- or cupola-furnace, a plate which closes the opening in front through which the molten metal is drawn off, and the slags, etc., are raked out. The tapping-hole is in the middle of this plate.

guard-rail (gärd'rāl), *n.* On a railway-track, an additional rail placed beside the rail in service, either with the object of receiving the wheel in case it should leave the track or of preventing the wheel from leaving the track.

The trestle had only the ordinary short ties, sleepers—and no *guard-rails*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 295.

guard-rein, *n.* See *garde-reine*.

guard-ring (gärd'ring), *n.* A plain ring worn to prevent a valuable one from slipping from the finger; a keeper.

guard-room (gärd'röm), *n.* 1. A room for the accommodation of guards.

They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the *guard-room*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cxvii.

2. A room where military delinquents are confined.

guardship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *-ship*.] Care; protection.

How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* [< *guard* + *ship*.] 1. A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbor or to superintend marine affairs in it, and sometimes to receive naval offenders and seamen not assigned to duty on other vessels.

While our *guard-ships* were remote at sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the month of the river Medway.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1667.

One island, indeed, La Cròma, lies like a *guard-ship* anchored in front of the city. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 223.

2. One of the vessels of a squadron having the duty, among others, of boarding any arriving vessels.

guardsman (gärdz'man), *n.*; pl. *guardsmen* (-men). **1.** One who guards or keeps ward; a watchman. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In the British service, an officer or private in the Guards.

There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *Guardsman*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 88.

Tannhäuser, one auspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy *Guardsman*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

guard-tent (gärd'tent), *n.* One of the tents occupied by a military guard when a command is in the field or in camp.

guariba (gwä-rē'bä), *n.* A howling monkey. See *araguato*.

The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus Stentor, including the *guaribas* or howling monkeys.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 227.

guarish† (gar'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *guarir, guerir*, F. *guérir* (*-iss-*), heal: see *warish*, and cf. *garisoun, warison*.] To heal.

All the seke men and malades that ware enointed ther wyth were anone *guarysshed* and made hooll.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 41.

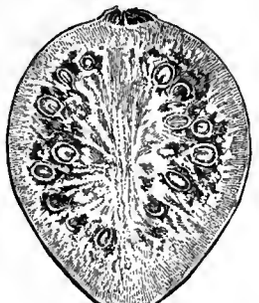
Guatemalan, Guatemalian (gwä-te-mä'lan, -li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala, the northernmost republic of Central America, bordering on Mexico.

Singing-birds are commonly kept in the *Guatemalian* houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 240.

Zaldivar transmitted a series of despatches misrepresenting the situation, and appealing for protection against the *Guatemalan* tyranny. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 356.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. The dominant people are Spanish in origin and language.

guava (gwä'vä), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *guayaba* (NL. *Guayava*), < Braz. (Guiana) *guayaba, guaiva*, the native name.] One of several species of *Psidium*, a myrtaceous genus of tropical America, and especially *P. Guayava*, which yields a well-known and esteemed fruit, and is now cultivated and naturalized in most tropical countries. There are two varieties of the fruit, known as the *red* or *apple-shaped* and the *white* or *pear-shaped guava*. The pulp is of an agreeable acid flavor, and is made into jelly, marmalade, etc. *P. montanum* is known in Jamaica as *mountain-guava*.—**Black guava**, the *Guettarda argentea*, a rubiaceous tree of Jamaica, bearing a black, globose, pulpy fruit.


Section of Fruit of *Psidium Guayava*.

guay (gā), *a.* In *her.*, rearing on its hind legs: said of a horse.

guaya (gwä'yä), *n.* [Prob. an Eng. corruption of *gauja*, Ind. name.] The flowering or fruiting shoots of the female hemp-plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used in medicine, but chiefly for smoking.

guayaquillite (gwī-ä-kē'līt), *n.* [< *Guayaquil* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A fossil resin ($C_{20}H_{26}O_3$), of a pale-yellow color, said to form an extensive deposit near Guayaquil in Ecuador. It yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder. Its specific gravity is 1.092.

Guazuma (gwä-zō'mä), *n.* [NL., from a Mex. name.] A sterculiaceous genus of small trees or shrubs, of 4 or 5 species, natives of tropical America. In foliage they closely resemble the elm. The bastard cedar, *G. tomentosa*, a West Indian and Mexican species which is also naturalized in the old world, bears a tuberculated fruit, which is used, as are the leaves, for feeding cattle and horses. The young shoots yield a strong fiber.

gub (gub), *n.* [A variant of *gob*[2].] **1**†. A lump.

A bodie thinketh hymself well emended in his substaunce and riches to whom hath happened aome good *gubbe* of money.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 14.

2. A projection on a wheel.

A wheel with *gubs* at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes, and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage. *Ure*, Dict., III. 715.

gubbertushed† (gub'ėr-tusht), *a.* [Cf. *gobbertooth*.] Having projecting teeth.

A nose like a promontory, *gubbertushed*, . . . uneven, brown teeth, . . . a witch's beard.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 507.

gubbin (gub'iu), *n.* [Cf. *gub, gubbings*.] **1.** A kind of clay ironstone. [Staffordshire, Eng.] —**2**†. A paring. *Nares*.

All that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gubbings† (gub'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *gub, gubbin*.] The parings of haberdine; also, any kind of fragments. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

gubernacula, *n.* Plural of *gubernaculum*.

gubernacular (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *gubernaculum* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū-bėr-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *gubernacula* (-lä). [L., a helm, rudder: see *governail*.] **1.** The posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering: correlated with *tractellum*.

A *gubernaculum* is developed in such infusorians as Anisonema and Heteromita. *H. J. Clark.*

2. In *odontog.*, an embryonic epithelial structure which becomes the enamel-organ of the tooth.—**3.** In *anat.*, a fibrous cord passing downward from the testis in the fetus to the skin of the scrotum, and drawing down the testis as the fetus grows.

gubernance† (gū'bėr-nans), *n.* [< ML. *gubernantia* (> OF. *gouvernance*, E. *governance*, q. v.), < L. *gubernare*: see *gubernate*.] Government.

With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects. *Strype*, Memorials, an. 1550.

gubernate† (gū'bėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *gubernatus*, pp. of *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] To govern. *Cockeram*.

gubernation† (gū-bėr-nā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gubernacion*, < OF. *guberнation*, < L. *gubernatio(n-)*, < *gubernare*, govern: see *govern*.] Government; rule; direction.

Was it not done to this entent, that the conquerors might have the only power and entier *gubernacion* of all the landes and people within their climate?
Hall, Hen. V., fol. 5.

Behold the creation of this world, and the *gubernation* of the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 122.

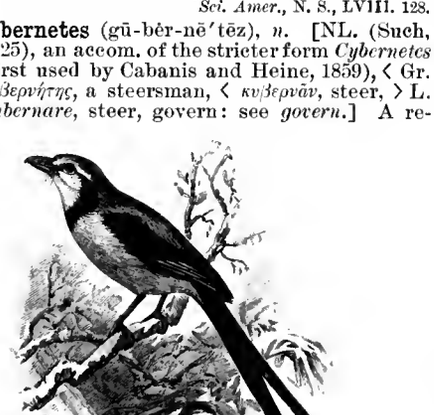
gubernative† (gū'bėr-nā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *gubernatif*; as *gubernate* + *-ive*.] Governing; directing.

He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 39.

gubernatorial (gū″bėr-nā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *gubernator*, a steersman, governor, < *gubernare*, govern: see *governor, govern*.] Pertaining to a governor: as, a *gubernatorial* election; *gubernatorial* duties. [Chiefly in newspaper use, in the United States.]

He refused to run for mayor or governor, though often solicited, once declining the *gubernatorial* nomination after a unanimous choice by the convention.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 128.

Gubernetes (gū-bėr-nē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Such, 1825), an accom. of the stricter form *Cybernetes* (first used by Cabanis and Heine, 1859), < Gr. *κυβερνήτης*, a steersman, < *κυβερνᾶν*, steer, > L. *gubernare*, steer, govern: see *govern*.] A remarkable genus of South American tyrant-birds, having the outer tail-feathers extraordinarily developed. *G. yetapa*, the yiperu, inhabits Brazil and other parts of South America. It is the only species.


Yiperu (*Gubernetes yetapa*).

guddle[1] (gud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *guttle*.] To drink much or greedily; guzzle. *Jennings*.

guddle[2] (gud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guddled*, ppr. *guddling*. [Sc.; origin obscure.] **1.** To botch; bungle; mangle; haggle.—**2.** To catch (fish) with the hands by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

gude[1] (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.

Gude[2] (güd), *n.* A Scotch form of *God*.

Gudermannian (gö-dėr-man'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Christoph Gudermann (1798–1852).—**Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity.** See *amplitude*.—**Gudermannian function.** See **II.**

II. *n.* A mathematical function named from Gudermann. The Gudermannian is expressed by the letters gd put before the sign of the variable, and it is defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{gd}\,x)$. The sine, cosine, and tangent of the Gudermannian are also sometimes called *Gudermannians*, or *Gudermannian functions*.

gudgeon[1] (guj'on), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *goodgeon*; early mod. E. also *gogion*; < ME. *gojon, gojune*, < OF. *goujon*, F. *goujon*, dial. *govion, gouvion* = It. *gobione*, < L. *gobio(n-)*, another form of *gobius*, also *cobius*, < Gr. *κωβιός*, a kind of fish, a gudgeon, tench.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small European fresh-water fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It is easily caught, and is used for bait. See cut under *Gobio*.

'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards,
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 142.

Hence—**2.** A person easily cheated or insnared.

This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments. *Swift.*

In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps.
Wolcot, Bozzy and Piozzi, ii.

3†. A bait; an allurement; something used to deceive or entrap a person; a cheat; a lie.

Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for *gogions*; or so vngratious as to sell his truth for a peece of Ireland?
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Hist. Ireland, an. 1533.

What fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus to swallow a *gudgeon*.
Lyly, Euphues, sig. K 3, b.

Sea-gudgeon, the black goby or rock-fish.

II. *a.* Resembling a gudgeon; foolish; stupid.

This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 90.

gudgeon[1] (guj'on), *v. t.* [< *gudgeon*[1], *n.*, 2, 3.] To insnare; cheat; impose on.

To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you. *Scott.*

gudgeon[2] (guj'on), *n.* [< ME. *gojone* (of a pulley), < OF. *goujon, gojon, gougeon, gougon*, the pin of a pulley, the gudgeon of a wheel.] **1.** The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. *Halliwell.*—**2.** In *mach.*, that part of a horizontal shaft or axle which turns in the collar. The word formerly denoted the part revolving in immediate contact with the bearings. It is now applied only when that part is separate from and independent of the body of the shaft. The form of the gudgeon and the mode of its insertion depend upon the form and material of the shaft.

3. In *ship-building:* (*a*) One of several clamps, of iron or other metal, bolted to the stern-post of a ship or boat for the rudder to hang on. There is a hole in each of them to receive a corresponding pintle bolted on the back of the rudder, which thus turns as upon hinges. There are generally 4, 5, or 6 gudgeons on a ship's stern-post, according to her size.

The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pintal and *gudgeons* are his gristles and cartilages. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 9.

(*b*) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes in which the spindle of a windlass traverses.—**4.** A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs, as of stone or marble.

Joined together by cramps and *gudgeons* of iron and copper. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 387.

5. A piece of wood used for roofing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cross-tail gudgeon**, a gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank. (See also *beam-gudgeon*.)

gue[1] (gū), *n.* [Cf. *gig* and *gewgaw*.] A musical instrument of the violin kind, having only two strings (of horsehair), and played like a violoncello, formerly used in Shetland.

He could play upon the *gue*, and upon the common violin, the melancholy and pathetic tunes peculiar to the country. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

gue[2]† (gū), *n.* [< OF. *gueux*, a rogue.] A rogue; a vagabond; a sharper.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
Honest Ghost, p. 232. (*Nares.*)

Gueber, Gheber (gē'bėr), *n.* [= F. *Guèbre*, < Pers. *gabr*, a worshiper of fire, a Parsee, an in-

fidel. See *Giaour*, which represents the Turk. form of the Pers. word.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian sect of fire-worshipers, the remnant of the ancient Zoroastrians. They are now found chiefly in western India, and are called *Parsees*. Only a few thousands linger in Persia itself, chiefly in the provinces of Kirman and Yazd. Also spelled *Guebre*, *Ghebre*.

In general, this name of *Ghebers* is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis, whom a modern European would all but surely point to if asked to instance a modern race of Fire-worshippers. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 256.

guegawt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw*. *Minsheu*.

guejarite (gā'här-īt), *n.* [< *Guejar* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, occurring in crystalline masses of a steel-gray color in the district of Guejar in Andalusia, Spain.

gueldt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *geld*[1].

guelder-rose, gelder-rose (gel'dėr-rōz), *n.* [Cf. D. *Geldersche roos*, F. *rose de Gueldre;* so called from its supposed source, *Gelderland*, *Guelderland*, or *Guelders*, D. *Gelderland* or *Gelderen*, G. *Geldern*, F. *Gueldre*, ML. *Geldria*, *Gelria*.] *Viburnum Opulus*, especially the cultivated form of that species; the snowball-tree. See *Viburnum* and *cranberry-tree*.

Gueldrian, Geldrian (gel'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Geldria*, Guelderland: see *guelder-rose*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Guelderland or Gelderland in the Netherlands, or to the former German duchy of that name.

Herman Kloet, a young and most determined *Geldrian* soldier, now commanded in the place [Neusz].
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 26.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guelderland.

Guelf, Guelph (gwelf), *n.* [< It. *Guelfo*, It. form of G. *Welf*, a personal name, < OHG. MHG. *welf*, the young of dogs, and of wild animals, = AS. *hwelp*, E. *whelp:* see *whelp*.] A member of the papal and popular party of Italy in the middle ages, opposed to the Ghibellines, the imperial and aristocratic party. The Welfs (Guelfs) were a powerful family of Germany, so called from Welf I., in the time of Charlemagne. His descendants, several of whom bore the same name, held great possessions in Italy, through intermarriage, were at different times dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Carinthia, and founded the princely house of Brunswick and Hanover, to which the present royal family of England belongs. The names *Welf* and *Waiblingen* (Guelf and Ghibelline) are alleged to have been first used as war-cries at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140, fought and lost by Welf VI. against the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III. The contest soon ceased in Germany, but was taken up on other grounds in Italy, over which the emperors claimed supreme power; and the names continued to designate bitterly antagonistic parties there till near the end of the fifteenth century. See *Ghibelline*.

Guelfic, Guelphic (gwel'fik), *a.* [< *Guelf, Guelph*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Guelfs.

The family of Dante had been *Guelphic*, and we have seen him already as a young man serving two campaigns against the other party. *Lowell*, Dante.

Under George IV. . . . was begun the great series of Monuments of German History, the editor of which was once wont to call himself Historiographer of the Most Serene *Guelfic* house.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

Guelfic order, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It includes grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

Guelfism, Guelphism (gwel'fizm), *n.* [< *Guelf, Guelph*, + *-ism*.] Political support of the Guelfs.

With the extinction of Ghibellinism *Guelfism* perished also. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 245.

guepard, gueparde (gwep'ärd), *n.* [< F. *guépard;* formation not obvious; the second part appears to be L. *pardus*, pard.] The hunting-leopard of India: same as *chetah*.

Gueparda (gwē-pär'dä), *n.* [NL., < *guepard*.] A genus of dog-like cats, the type of a subfamily *Guepardinæ:* same as *Cynælurus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1867. See cut under *chetah*.

Guepardinæ (gwep-är-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gueparda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, typified by the genus *Gueparda*, containing the dog-like cat, the chetah or hunting-leopard of India, as its only living representative, characterized by lack of an internal lobe of the upper sectorial tooth, and non-retractile claws. Also called *Cynælurinæ*. *T. N. Gill*, 1872.

guerdon (gėr'don), *n.* [< ME. *guerdon, guerdoun, gardone, gardwyne*, etc., < OF. *guerdon, guerredon, guarredon, guierdon, guirdon, werdon*, etc., = Pr. *guierdon* = It. *guidardone, guiderdane*, < ML. *widerdonum*, a reward; an ingenious alteration, simulating L. *donum*, a gift, of the expected **widerlonum*, < OHG. *widarlōn* (= AS. *witherleán*), a reward, < *widar* (= AS. *wither*), against, back again (see *withernam*), + *lōn* (= AS. *leán*), reward.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynes* many.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1729.

For recompence hereof I shall
You well reward, and golden *guerdon* give.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 32.

Death, in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To be a knight companion of Spain's proudest order of chivalry was the *guerdon* . . . which Spain's monarch promised the murderer, if he should succeed.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 544.

guerdon (gėr'don), *v. t.* [< ME. *guerdonen, guerdounen, gardonen*, < OF. *guerdonner, guerredoner, guerdoner, werdoner*, etc., = Pr. *guiardoner* = It. *guidardonare, guiderdonare;* from the noun.] To give a guerdon to; reward.

It is good to serue suche a lorde as *gardonethe* his seruaunt in suche wise.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 4.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Him we gave a costly bribe
To *guerdon* silence. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

guerdonable (gėr'don-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *guerdonnable, guerredonable*, < *guerdonner*, reward: see *guerdon*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Worthy of guerdon or reward.

Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 75.

guerdonless (gėr'don-les), *a.* [< ME. *guerdonlesse;* < *guerdon* + *-less*.] Without reward.

But love alas quyte him so his wage
With cruel daunger pleynly at the laste
That with the dethe *guerdonlesse* he paste.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 399.

guereza (ger'e-zä), *n.* [Native name.] **1.** A large African monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecinæ*, the *Colobus guereza*, one of the showiest

Guereza (*Colobus guereza*).

of the whole tribe, party-colored with black and white in large masses, with long flowing hair and a long bushy tail.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of monkeys, the type of which is the guereza. *J. E. Gray*.

Also *querza*.

Guerickian (ge-rik'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg (1602–86), noted for his experiments concerning the pressure of air.—**Guerickian vacuum**, the partial vacuum produced by an air-pump.

guerilla, guerillist. See *guerrilla, guerrillist*.

Guerinia (gwē-rin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Desvoidy, 1830), named after M. *Guérin*, a French entomologist.] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of tachina flies. *R. Desvoidy.* (*b*) A genus of scale-insects having two long knobbed or buttoned hairs on the last joint of the antennæ. *Signoret*, 1875.—**2.** A genus of crustaceans. *C. Spence Bate*, 1862.

guérite (gā-rēt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *guerida* = OCat. *guarita* = Sp. Pg. *guarida*), a lookout, sentry-box, prop. pp. fem. of *guérir*, protect: see *garret*[1].] *Milit.*, a small turret or box of wood or of masonry at the salient angles of works, on the top of the revetment, at the door of a public building, etc., to shelter a sentry; a sentry-box.

guernsey (gėrn'zi), *n.* [Named from the island of *Guernsey* in the English Channel.] **1.** A close-fitting knitted woolen shirt much worn by seamen; a Guernsey frock. Compare *jersey*.

How true a poet is he [Burns]! And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden, and the *guernsey* coat, and the blouse. *Emerson*, Speech at Burns Centenary in Boston.

Guernseys, besides being exceptionally comfortable, cover a multitude of deficiencies in underwear.
Christian Union, Jan. 20, 1887.

2. The red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*. *Montagu*.

Guernsey blue, ear-shell, etc. See the nouns.

guerrilla, guerilla (ge-ril'ä), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmishing warfare, a body of skirmishers, a predatory band, dim. of *guerra* = F. *guerre*, war: see *war*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** War carried on by the repeated attacks of independent bands; a system of irregular warfare by means of raids and surprises. [Rarely used in English in this sense.]—**2.** Properly, a band of independent and generally predatory fighters in a war; now, more commonly, an individual member of such a band. The word was first brought into prominent use for the bands of peasants and shepherds who employed every means of annoying the French armies in Spain in 1808–14, often performing efficient service; and guerrillas were very active in the Carlist cause in the subsequent civil wars. In the American civil war there were numerous guerrillas along the border-lines, especially on the Confederate side.

He [Bismarck] never could hear of the exploits performed by francs-tireurs without flying into a rage, and he frequently complained that these *guerrillas* should have been captured instead of instantly shot down.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 589.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to guerrillas: as, a *guerrilla* attack; a *guerrilla* band.

A most valuable corps of light troops had been formed, schooled in all the wild, irregular movements of *guerrilla* warfare. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

With what success he carries on this *guerilla* war after declining a general action with the main body of our argument our readers shall see.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

guerrillist, guerillist (ge-ril'ist), *n.* [< *guerrilla, guerilla*, + *-ist*.] A member of a guerrilla band; a guerrilla. *Imp. Dict.*

Guese (gēs or gēz), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of *Portuguese*.] Portuguese: used familiarly by American fishermen and sailors.

guess[1] (ges), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess, ghesse;* prop. *gess*, early mod. E. *gesse*, the *u* or *h* (as also in *guest*[1], *ghost*, etc.) being a mod. and erroneous insertion, without etymological basis or orthographic value; the word is ult. a deriv. of *get*, and should be spelled, as formerly, with the same initial elements; < ME. *gessen* = MD. *ghissen*, D. *gissen* = MLG. LG. *gissen*, guess (cf. D. LG. *ver-gissen*, guess wrongly), = North Fries. *gezze, gedse* = Icel. *gizka* = Sw. *gissa* = Dan. *gisse*, guess, conjecture; a secondary form (according to the Icel. form, orig. reflexive with refl. suffix *-sk*, as in E. *bask*[1], *busk*[1], etc.) of *get:* cf. Icel. *geta*, get, also guess, Dan. *gjette*, guess: see *get*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form, without certain knowledge, but from probable indications, a notion concerning; form a provisional or an imperfect opinion concerning; conjecture; surmise.

And thei, as thei syzen him wandrynge on the see, *gessiden* [him] for to be a fantum, and crieden.
Wyclif, Mark vi. 49.

Not mortall like, ne like mankinde thy voice doth sound, I *gesse*
Some goddesse thou art. *Phaer*, Æneid, i.

Ptoleme nameth it Manapia, but whie he appropriateth that name to this citie, neither dooth he declare, nor I *ghesse*. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, iii.

By the measure of my grief
I leave thy greatness to be *guess'd*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

2. To conjecture rightly; solve by a correct conjecture; form a true opinion of: as, to *guess* one's design; to *guess* a riddle.

Their harts she *ghesseth* by their humble guise.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 13.

Riddle me this, and *guess* him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

3. In a loose use, to believe; think; suppose; imagine: with a clause for object.

There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 180.

Afterward, if I shulde lyve in woo,
Thanne to repente it were to late, I *gesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse,
That God, that makere is of al and lord,
Ne herde nevere betyr, as I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 200.

Not altogether; better far, I *guess*,
That we do make our entrance several ways.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Well, then, Mr. Trip, you have a pleasant sort of place here, I *guess?* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 2.

Conspicuous at the centre of the Lake
Their safe retreat, we knew them well, I *guess*
That the whole valley knew them.
Wordsworth, Recluse.

[This use is common in English literature from the first appearance of the word; but it is now regarded as colloquial, and, from its frequency in the United States, it is generally supposed by Englishmen to be an "Americanism." By an easy extension *guess* is used for *think, believe*, or *suppose*, even where the meaning is not at all conjectural, but positive, and it is then logically superfluous, serving merely to make the assertion less abrupt: as, I *guess* I will go now (that is, I am going now); I *guess* I know what I'm about (that is, I know what I am doing). In most instances this use probably arises from a desire to avoid positive assertion, or from some feeling of hesitation or uncertainty.]=**Syn. 1.** *Imagine, Presume*, etc. See *conjecture*.

II. *intrans.* To form a conjecture; judge or conclude from incomplete or uncertain evidence: commonly with *at* or *by*.

The Text serves only to *guess by;* we must satisfie our selves fully out of the Authors that liv'd about those times.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 21.

The best prophet is naturally the best guesser, and the best guesser, he that is best versed and studied in the matter he *guesses at;* for he hath most signs to *guess by*.
Hobbes, Of Man, iii.

He is so much improved by continual writing that it is believed in a short time one may be able to read his letters, and find out his meaning without *guessing*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 142.

guess[1] (ges), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghess, ghesse, gesse;* < ME. *gesse* = MD. *ghisse*, D. *gis* = MLG. *gisse*, a guess; from the verb.] A notion gathered from mere probability or imperfect information; a judgment or conclusion without sufficient or determinate evidence; a conjecture; a surmise: as, to act by *guess*.

For utterly, withouten *gesse*,
Alle that ye seyn is but in veyne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3324.

The later writers [on Scripture] have generally striven to distinguish themselves from the elder by some new *guess*, by saying somewhat that hath not been said before.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

Newton's *guess* that the diamond was inflammable, and many instances which must occur to the reader, are of the true artsman kind.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 202.

guess[2]† (ges), *n.* See *another-guess, a.*

guessable (ges'a-bl), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being guessed.

Size of it [Plymouth harbor] *guessable* at less than I expected.
Carlyle, The Century, XXIV. 20.

guesser (ges'ėr), *n.* [= D. *gisser, gister* = MLG. *gisser;* < *guess*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who guesses or conjectures; one who decides or gives an opinion without certain means of knowing.

A man that never hits on the right side cannot be called a bad *guesser*, but must miss out of design, and be notably skilful at lighting on the wrong.
Bentley, Sermons, iii.

guessing (ges'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gessing,* < ME. *gessinge;* verbal n. of *guess*[1], *v.*] Guesswork; conjecture; notion.

Therefore shall ye saye out no more vanite, nor prophecie your own *gessynges*.
Bible of 1551, Ezek. xiii.

guessingly (ges'ing-li), *adv.* By guesswork; by way of conjecture.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

guessive† (ges'iv), *a.* [< *guess*[1] + *-ive.*] Conjectural.

In Dreams, and all viary Omens, they are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 96.

guess-rope (ges'rōp), *n.* Same as *guess-warp*.

guess-warp (ges'wârp), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a hawser coiled in a boat, and carried from a vessel to any distant object for the purpose of warping the vessel toward the object: so called from the necessity of guessing the distance, and consequently the length of the hawser.—**2.** Any rope by which a boat is secured astern of or alongside a ship.

The boats are lowered down and made fast astern, or out to the swinging beams, by *geswarps*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

Also *guess-rope, guest-rope, geswarp*.

Guess-warp boom, a spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guesswork (ges'wėrk), *n.* That which is done by or is due to guess; conjectural action or opinion; random or haphazard action.

The pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Balbo reckons (but this is *guesswork*) that the MS. copies of the Divina Commedia made during the fourteenth century, and now existing in the libraries of Europe, are more numerous than those of all other works, ancient and modern, made during the same period.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 22.

guest[1] (gest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghest* (the *u* or *h* being (as also in *guess, ghost*, etc.) a mod. and erroneous insertion); early mod. E. also *gest, geast;* < ME. *gest, geest*, earlier sometimes *gist*, < AS. *gæst, gest, gist, giest, gyst*, a guest, prop. an accidental guest, a chance comer, a stranger, = OS. *gast* = D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *gast* = Icel. *gestr* = Sw. *gäst* = Dan. *gjæst* (and borrowed *gast*) = Goth. *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, = L. *hostis*, in earlier use a stranger, in classical use an enemy, pl. *hostes*, the enemy (> ult. E. *host*[1]). Cf. L. *hospes* (*hospit-*) (orig. **hostipotis*?), he who entertains a stranger (> ult. E. *host*[2]), = OBulg. *gosti* = Russ. *goste*, a guest, visitor, stranger, alien. Root unknown.] **1†.** A stranger; a foreigner.

Ther is right now come into toune a *gest*,
A Greek aspie, and telleth newe thynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1111.

2. A person received into one's house or at one's table out of friendship or courtesy; a person entertained gratuitously; a visitor sojourning in the house of, or entertained at table by, another.

Also the alderman schal haue, at euery generall day, to his drynk and for his *gcestys*, j. Galone of ale.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 277.

Goe, soule, the bodies *guest*,
Upon a thanklesse arrant!
Raleigh, The Lye.

Mr. Pecksniff . . . received his *guests* in the best parlour.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, iv.

3. A person entertained for pay, as at an inn or in a boarding-house; a boarder or lodger. Specifically, in *law*, any person who is received at an inn, hotel, or tavern, upon the general undertaking of the keeper of the house, as distinguished from some special contract qualifying the relation.

Not enough account is made of the greater [than military] genius that can organize and carry on a great American hotel, with a thousand or fifteen hundred *guests*, in a short, sharp, and decisive campaign of two months.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 62.

4. In *zoöl.*, a parasite: as, "a dozen tapeworm *guests*," *Cobbold.*—**Guest gall-flies.** See *guest-fly* and *Inquilinæ*.=**Syn. 2.** *Caller*, etc. See *visitor*.

guest[1]† (gest), *v.* [< ME. *gesten* (= MHG. *gesten* = Sw. *gästa* = Dan. *gjeste*), entertain as a guest; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To entertain as a guest; receive with hospitality.

O Hosts, what knowe you, whether, . . .
When you suppose to feast men at your Table,
You *guest* Gods Angels in Men's habit hid?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

II. *intrans.* To act the part of a guest; be a guest.

My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxiv.

guest[2] (gest), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ghost*.
Brockett. Compare *larguest*.

guest-chamber (gest'chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment appropriated to the entertainment of guests. Also *guest-room*.

The Master saith, Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples? Mark xiv. 14.

guesten (ges'ten), *v. i.* [< ME. *gestnen, gistnen,* < *gest*, a guest: see *guest* and *-en*[1], 3.] To lodge as a guest. [Scotch.]

Toppet Hob o' the Mains had *guesten'd* in my house by chance.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 117).

Here have I come this length, trusting the godly Earl of Murray would be on his march to the Borders, for he was to have *guestened* with the Baron of Avenel.
Scott, Monastery, xxxv.

guest-fly (gest'flī), *n.* One of certain small hymenopterous or dipterous insects allied to the true gall-flies, but inhabiting galls made by other species. Also called *guest* or *inquiline gall-fly*.

guest-hall† (gest'hâl), *n.* [ME. *gesthalle* (= G. *gasthalle*); < *guest*[1] + *hall*[1].] A hall or room in which guests are received.

guest-house† (gest'hous), *n.* [ME. *gesthus,* < AS. *gæsthūs* (= D. *gasthuis*, hospital, = LG. *gasthus* = G. *gasthaus*), an inn, < *gæst*, guest, + *hūs*, house.] An inn.

guesting†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ghesting;* < ME. *gesting;* verbal n. of *guest, v.*] Hospitable entertainment.

Pray him for . . . *ghesting*, and two meales meate,
For his love that was of virgin borne.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 235).

guestive† (ges'tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < *guest*[1] + *-ive.*] Pertaining or suitable to a guest.

If I go home,
My mother is with two doubts overcome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit care
For all such guests as there seek *guestive* fare.
Chapman, Odyssey, xvi.

guest-moth (gest'môth), *n.* An inquiline moth, as the acorn-moth. Guest-moths belong mostly to the *Pyralidæ* and *Tineidæ*, and in the larval state live upon the products of other insects, such as the substance of galls, wax, or other secretions. The term is best applied to those that live inside the domiciles of other insects. See cut under *acorn-moth*.

guest-room (gest'röm), *n.* Same as *guest-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *guest-roome*,
Hangd with a pentice cleath spoke age enough.
Hist. Albino and Bellama (1638), p. 131.

guest-rope (gest'rōp), *n.* [A corruption of *guess-rope.*] Same as *guess-warp*.

guestwise (gest'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *geastwise;* < *guest*[1] + *-wise.*] In the manner or character of a guest.

But ouer brought he him in *geastwise*, & as a straunger, geuing him none inheritaunce here.
J. Udall, On Acts vii.

My heart to her but as *guest-wise* sojourn'd,
And now to Helen it is home return'd.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

gueulette (gė-let'), *n.* [F.] See *annealing-arch*.

Gueux (gė), *n. pl.* [F., pl. of *gueux*, poor, beggarly, as a noun, beggar, ragamuffin; origin uncertain.] The name adopted by the league of Flemish nobles organized in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Low Countries by Philip II., previously given to them in contempt, and borne by their followers in the succeeding war.

guff (guf), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *goff*[1].] **1.** An oaf or fool. *Halliwell.*—**2.** Idle or foolish talk; stuff. [Slang.]

I tell you all this talk is *guff*, and it just comes down to the money.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 219.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *v. i.* [Sc. also *guffa, gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff, gawf;* origin obscure; usually said to be imitative.] To laugh loudly and coarsely or rudely.

I heard Sydney Smith *guffawing*, other persons prating.
Carlyle, in Froude.

guffaw (gu-fâ'), *n.* [Sc. also *guffa, gaffaw*, and in shorter form *gaff, gawf;* from the verb.] A loud, rude burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Young Buttons burst out into a *guffaw*.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, p. 234.

guffer (guf'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The viviparous blenny or eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*. [Local, Eng.]

gug (gug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, a self-acting inclined plane under ground.
Gresley. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

gugal (gö-gal'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The resin of the salai-tree (*Boswellia serrata*) of India, where it is used for incense.

gugaw†, *n.* See *gewgaw*.

guggle (gug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guggled*, ppr. *guggling.* [Imitative variation of *gurgle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gurgling sound; gurgle. [Colloq.]

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle*, as it were, for speech.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 305.

Dobbin . . . exploded among the astonished market-people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "What's that gawky *guggling* about?" said Mrs. O'Dowd.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

II. *trans.* To gargle, as the throat. [Prov. Eng.]

guggle (gug'l), *n.* [< *guggle, v.*] A gurgling sound. [Colloq.]

gugglet, guglet (gug'let), *n.* Same as *goglet*.

guhr (gėr; G. pron. gör), *n.* [G., fermentation, guhr, < *gähren, gären*, ferment; allied to E. *yeast*, q. v.] A loose earthy deposit formed by the infiltration of water and its solvent action on rock material. It is an amorphous deposit found in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher.

guiac (gwī'ak), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiacan† (gwī'a-kan), *n.* [W. Ind. (Cuban).] The remora or sucking-fish, *Echineis nauerates*.

Somewhat further he [Columbus] saw very strange fishes, especially of the *guiacan*.
Ogilby, America (1671).

guiacol (gwī'a-kol), *n.* [< *guiac* + *-ol.*] A product of the distillation of gum guaiacum resembling creosote. It is also a constituent of wood-tar. When pure it is a colorless liquid.

Horner . . . reports that he has used *guiacol* in phthisis for four years.
Medical News, LII. 694.

guiacum (gwī'a-kum), *n.* Same as *guaiacum*.

guiba† (gwī'bä), *n.* [Some native name.] A mammal said to resemble a gazel. *Goldsmith*.

Guicowar (gī'kō-wär), *n.* Same as *Gaikwar*.

guid (güd), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *good*.—**Guids and gear.** See *gear*.

guida (gwē'dä), *n.*; pl. *guide* (-de). [It., = E. *guide*, *n.*] In *music*, the theme or subject of a fugue.

guidable (gī'da-bl), *a.* [< *guide* + *-able.*] Capable of being guided; tractable.

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.
Bp. Sprat, Sermon before the King, p. 11.

guidage (gī′dāj), *n.* [= OF. *guidage;* as *guide* + *-age.*] **1.** Guidance; direction. *Southey.* [Rare.] —**2†.** A reward given for safe-conduct through an unknown country.

guidance (gī′dans), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ance.*] The act of guiding; a leading or conducting; direction; instruction.

I at least understand enough of it to enable me to form for my own *guidance* . . . not an obscure, not an hesitating, but a clear and determined judgment.
Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, II. 70.

It would have been utterly impossible for Sir Arthur Wardour, or his daughter, to have found their way along these shelves without the *guidance* and encouragement of the beggar. *Scott*, Antiquary, vii.

She gave their brother blind
Her hand . . . for *guidance.*
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

guide (gīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guided*, ppr. *guiding.* [< ME. *guiden*, usually *giden*, *gyden*, < OF. **guider*, F. *guider* (OF. also reg. *guier*, > ME. *guien*, *gien*, *gyen*, E. *guy*, guide: see *guy*[1]) = Pr. *guidar*, *guizar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin, prob. < Goth. *witan*, watch, observe, AS. *witan*, E. *wit*, know (cf. deriv. AS. *wita*, an adviser, = Icel. *viti*, a leader, a signal), allied to AS. *wīs*, E. *wise*, AS. *wīsian*, G. *weisen*, show, direct, guide, lead, AS. *wīsa*, a guide, leader, director: see *wit*, *wise*[1]. Doublet *guy*[1].] **1.** To show the way to; lead or conduct.

And to this place he *gidyd* yow the weye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

I wish . . . you'd *guide* me to your sovereign's court.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

Brutus, *guided* now, as he thought, by divine conduct, speeds him towards the West. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To direct or regulate; manage; give direction to; control.

I will therefore that the younger women marry, bear children, *guide* the house. 1 Tim. v. 14.

'Tis not Fortune *guides* this World below.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The hotel of Madame S. de R—d is not more distinguished by its profuse decoration than by the fine taste which has *guided* the vast expenditure.
Disraeli, Coningsby, p. 290.

Their left hand does the calking-iron *guide*,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 583.

3. To use; treat. [Scotch.]

O think then Willie he was right wae,
When he saw his uncle *guided* [hanged] sae.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 171).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Guide*, *Direct*, *Sway;* manage, control, pilot, steer. *Guide* implies that the person guiding accompanies or precedes, while *direct* need not mean more than that he gives instructions, which may be from a distance. The figurative uses of these words are not far from the same meanings. *Direct* may imply that we must reflect and exercise judgment, *guide* that we trustingly follow where we are led; but *direct* also means to exercise absolute authority: as, he *directed* all the movements of the army by telegraph from the seat of government. *Sway* in this connection is used of some influence, often bad and always strong, which turns us aside from what otherwise might have been our course, and in this sense is nearly equal to *bias.* (See comparison under *authority.*) We are *guided* or *directed* by principle or reason, or by a real friend, and *swayed* by our passions or feelings, or by unwise or unworthy associates.

The stars will *guide* us back.
George Eliot, Spanish Gypsy, iv.

Who can *direct* when all pretend to know?
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 64.

Take heed, lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 635.

guide (gīd), *n.* [< ME. *guide*, *guyde*, *gide*, *gyde*, < OF. **guid*, *guis*, F. *guide* = Pr. *guida*, *guit* = Sp. Pg. *guia* = It. *guida*, guide; from the verb.] **1.** One who leads or directs another or others in a way or course; a conductor; specifically, one engaged in the business of guiding; a person familiar with a region, town, public building, etc., who is employed to lead strangers, as travelers or tourists, to or through it.

Merlin was *Guyde* till thei come in a grete foreste, where thei a-lighte till here mete was made redy.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

Ac the wey ys so wyckede, bote ho so hadde a *gyde*
That myght folwen ous ech fot, for drede of mys-tornynge. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 307.

2. One who or that which determines or directs another in his conduct or course of action; a director; a regulator.

Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better *guide* than Nature. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

They were dangerous *guides*, the feelings.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) One resident in or otherwise familiar with the neighborhood where an army is encamped in time of war, employed or forced to give intelligence concerning the country, and especially about the roads by which an enemy may approach. The guides accompany headquarters. (*b*) One of the non-commissioned officers or other enlisted men who take positions to mark the pivots, marches, formations, and alinements in modern discipline.—**4.** A guide-book.—**5.** In *mining:* (*a*) A cross-course. [Cornwall, Eng.] (*b*) *pl.* Same as *cage-guides.*—**6.** Something intended to direct or keep to a course or motion; a contrivance for regulating progressive motion or action: as, a sewing-machine *guide.* See *guide-bar*, *guide-rail*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing:* (1) A flat movable rule, or other device, used by type-setters to mark place on their copy. (2) A projection on the feed-board or laying-on board of a printing-press which determines the correct position of a sheet to be printed. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the bearings which make the groove or channel that steadies the motion of a cutting-knife. (*c*) On a fishing-rod, one of the metal rings through which the line is passed. (*d*) One of the arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle of a wagon as a bearing for the bed when it locks. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]


Guide for Fishing-rod.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The subject or dux of a fugue. (*b*) A direct.—**Axle-box guides.** See *axle-box.*—**Cross-head guides.** See *cross-head.*—**Drop-guide,** in a printing-press, a contrivance of iron or brass that rises, permits the paper to pass out, and then drops.—**Guide-blade chamber,** the chamber in a turbine water-wheel casing containing the guiding partitions which direct the flow of water on the wheel.—**Guide center, guide left, guide right,** military orders indicating the position of the guide in marking the pivots, formations, and alinements.—**Head-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the head or narrow end of the paper.—**Side-guide,** in a printing-press, the guide for the side or broad end of the paper.—**Spiral-grooved guide,** a boring-tool for long holes, such as shafts or tunnels. It consists of a tube of wrought-iron of the size of the hole to be bored, and having throughout its entire length spiral grooves, by means of which the water and sediment are conveyed to the surface. Its cutting face is set at intervals with diamonds to prevent wear, and, as it exactly fits the hole to be bored, it insures a perfectly straight boring.

guide-bar (gīd′bär), *n.* One of two pieces of metal with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head of a steam-engine, on which the cross-head slides and by which it is kept parallel to the cylinder. They are a substitute for the parallel motion. Also called *guide-block*, *slide-rod*, and *slide.*

guide-block (gīd′blok), *n.* Same as *guide-bar.*

guide-book (gīd′bůk), *n.* A book of directions for travelers and tourists as to the best routes, etc., and giving information about the places to be visited.

guidecraft (gīd′kråft), *n.* The art or skill in guiding or leading the way. [Rare.]

The true pioneers: that is to say, the men who invented *guidecraft.* *The Academy*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 3.

guide-feather (gīd′feғн′ėr), *n.* One of the feathers on an arrow, of a different color from the rest, placed perpendicularly to the line of the nock, to enable the archer the more readily to adjust the arrow to the bowstring.

guide-flag (gīd′flag), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, in fleet tactics, a flag displayed on the vessel which is to act as a pivot or guide during an evolution of the fleet. In the United States navy the guard-flag, a red St. Andrew's cross on a white ground, is used for the purpose.

2. *Milit.*, a small flag or guidon borne by a soldier designated as a marker, and serving to mark points of wheeling, alinements, etc.

guideless (gīd′les), *a.* [< *guide* + *-less.*] Without a guide or means of guidance; wanting direction or a director.

The greatest of their galliasses fell foule vpon another ship, and lost her rudder, so that *guideless* she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis.
Speed, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1588.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

guide-post (gīd′pōst), *n.* A post placed at the point of division or intersection of two or more roads, and displaying a sign for directing travelers on their way; a finger-post.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.
Burke, American Taxation.

I have heard these called "finger-posts," but to me, a native of Lancashire, *guide-post* is the natural and familiar word. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 432.

guide-pulley (gīd′půl′i), *n.* In *mach.*, a pulley employed to alter the course of a band.

The band for driving the mandrel proceeds from the foot-wheel over the two oblique *guide-pulleys.*
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 47.

guider (gī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *gider*, *gyder*, etc., < OF. *guideor*, *guideur*, < **guider*, guide: see *guide*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who guides; a guide or director.

Whereby he and the said bishop constituted one Simon Warner to be *guider* and keeper of the house, or hospital.
Strype, Abp. Parker, iii. 20.

God is the *guider* of the field,
He breaks the champion's spear and shield.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 32.

guide-rail (gīd′rāl), *n.* In *rail.*, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a track, designed, in connection with devices on the engine or cars, to keep a train from leaving the track on curves, crossings, or steep grades.

guideresst, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *guidresse;* < ME. *gyderesse;* < *guider* + *-ess.*] A female guide or leader.

Thow [philosophy] art *gyderesse* of verrey lyht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 1.

Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
Chaloner, tr. of Moriæ Encomium, sig. P, 4.

guide-roller (gīd′rō′lėr), *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide to anything passing along in contact with it.

guide-ropes (gīd′rōps), *n. pl.* Same as *cage-guides.* [U. S.]

guide-screw (gīd′skrō), *n.* In *mach.*, a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guideshipt (gīd′ship), *n.* [< *guide* + *-ship.*] Guidance; government; management; treatment.

He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 290.

An' our ain lads —
Gar'd them work hard,
An' little suat'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guideship* wae.
Ross, Helenore, p. 62.

guide-tube (gīd′tūb), *n.* In *mach.*, any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, commonly a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

guideway (gīd′wā), *n.* In *mech.*, a track, channel, framework, or other device of kindred nature serving as a guide for any mechanism.

The tool carriage . . . is adapted to slide on *guideways* on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 18.

guide-yoke (gīd′yōk), *n.* A yoke-shaped guiding piece in machinery.

guidguid (gwid′gwid), *n.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *guitguit.*] Same as *barking-bird. C. Darwin.*

guidon (gī′dọn), *n.* [Formerly also *guydon;* < F. *guidon* (= Sp. *guion* = Pg. *guião*), a guidon, < *guider*, etc., guide: see *guide.*] **1.** A small guiding flag or streamer, as that usually borne by each troop of cavalry or mounted battery of artillery, or used to direct the movements of infantry, or to signal with at sea. It is broad at the end next the staff and pointed, rounded, or notched at the other end.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guydon* marcht as private soldiers there.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 251.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. *Grose*, Military Antiq., II. 258.

2. The officer carrying the guidon.—**3.** The flag of a gild or fraternity.

Guidonian (gwē-dō′ni-an), *a.* In *music*, pertaining to Guido d'Arezzo, or Guido Aretino, an Italian musician of the eleventh century; Aretinian.—**Guidonian hand,** a tabulation of the tones of the scale, and especially of the hexachord system, upon the joints and tips of the fingers, so as to display their relations to the eye as an aid to solmization: invented by Guido. Also called *harmonic hand.*—**Guidonian syllables.** See *Aretinian syllables*, under *Aretinian.*

guiet, *v. t.* See *guy*[1].

guigawt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gewgaw. Minsheu.*

guige, gige (gēj), *n.* [OF., also *guigne*, *guiche*, *guice*, *guise*, *guinche*, the strap of a shield, also a strap or cord attached to a banner, sword-belt, etc., = It. *guiggia*, the strap of a shield, the strap of a sandal or slipper, the upper-leather of a slipper or shoe, etc.] The strap of a shield, by which it is supported over the shoulder, and by which it can be hung up when not in use. Also *gig*, *giguc.*

Guignet's green. See *green*[1].

Guikwar, *n.* Same as *Gaikwar.*

guilala (gwi-lä′lä), *n.* Same as *bilalo.*

guild[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *gild*[1].

guild[2], **guildable,** etc. See *gild*[2], etc.

guilder, gilder[2] (gil′dėr), *n.* [Formerly also *gilden;* var. of *gilden*[2].] **1.** A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and in Germany.—**2.** Now, a Dutch silver coin of the

value of 1*s.* 8*d.* English, or about 40 cents. Also called *gulden* and *florin*.

I am bound
To Persia, and want *guilders* for my voyage.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

The salary of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam is but five hundred *guilders* a year.
Sir W. Temple, The United Provinces, ii.

guildhall, *n.* See *gildhall*.

guile[1] (gīl), *n.* [< ME. *gile, gyle,* < OF. *guile, guille, gile, gyle* = Pr. *guil*, m., *guila, gilla*, f., guile; < OLG. **wīl* = AS. *wīl*, E. *wile*: see *wile*.] 1. Disposition to deceive or cheat; insidious artifice; craft; cunning.

With *gyle* thow hem gete agayne al reaoun,
For, . . . in parsone of an addre,
Falseliche thow fettest there thynge that I loued.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 332.

Art thou not void of *guile*—
A lovely soul formed to be bleat and bless?
Shelley, Epipsychidion.

2†. A trick; a wile.

He toke the horn,
And dyde as he was wont beforn,
Bot ther was yit gon a *gyle*.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and *guiles*, can speak so finely, that a man would think butter shall scant melt in their mouths.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

=Syn. Artfulness, subtlety, deception, trickery.

guile[1]† (gīl), *v. t.* [< ME. *gilen, gylen,* < OF. *guiler, guiller, giler* = Pr. *guilar*, deceive, beguile; from the noun. Cf. *beguile*.] 1. To deceive; beguile.

For often he that wol beguile
Is *guiled* with the same guile,
And thus the guiler is beguiled.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 47.

Who wots not, that womans subtiltyes
Can *guylen* Argus, when she list misdonne?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 7.

2. To disguise cunningly.

Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Fletcher, Pilgrim.

guile[2] (gīl), *n.* [ME. *gyle* (in comp. *gylefat*), < (OF.) F. *guiller*, ferment: origin obscure.] 1. The fermented wort used by vinegar-makers.

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile*.
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

2. A brewers' vat; a guilfat.

It is necessary to have a powerful refrigerator, commanded by a deep receiver or "back," capable of holding the entire *gyle* into which the wort is pumped from the hop-back. *G. Scamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 83.

Also written *gyle*.

A guile of liquor, as much as is brewed at once. [Prov. Eng.]

guileful (gīl'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *gileful, gyleful;* < *guile*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of guile; deceitful; artful; wily; cunning.

Her speech right *guilefull* is full oft, wherfore without good assay it is not worth on many on you to trust.
Testament of Love.

Without expense at all,
By *guileful* fair words peace may be obtain'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

guilefully (gīl'fụl-i), *adv.* In a guileful manner; deceitfully; artfully.

The throte of hem is an open sepulchre, with her tungis thei diden *gilefulli*, the venym of snakis is undir her lippis. *Wyclif*, Rom. iii. 13.

guilefulness (gīl'fụl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *gilefulnesse;* < *guileful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being guileful; deceitfulness.

guileless (gīl'les), *a.* [< *guile*[1] + *-less*.] Free from guile or deceit; sincere; honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended?
Thomson, Spring, l. 363.

=Syn. Truthful, candid, unsophisticated, open, frank, ingenuous, straightforward.

guilelessly (gīl'les-li), *adv.* In a guileless manner; without deceit.

guilelessness (gīl'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit or dishonesty.

Pride of graybeard wisdom less
Than the infant's *guilelessness*.
Whittier, To my Old Schoolmaster.

guiler† (gī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *gilour, gylour,* < OF. *guileor, guilour, gileor, gylour,* < *guiler*, guile: see *guile*[1], *v.*] One who betrays by deceit and art; a beguiler.

In the laste tymes there schulen come *gilours* wandringe after hir owne desires, not in pitee. *Wyclif*, Jude 18.

A *gylour* shal hymself bigyled be.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 401.

So goodly did begnile the *guyler* of his prey.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 64.

guilery (gī'lėr-i), *n.* Deceit; beguiling. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

guilfat (gīl'fat), *n.* [E. dial., also written *guillevat;* < ME. *gylefat,* < *gyle*, guile[2], + *fat*, vat: see *guile*[2].] A wort-tub; the tub in which liquor ferments.

guiling†, *n.* [< ME. *gilinge;* verbal n. of *guile*[1], *v.*] Deceit; artifice.

Lene alle fals meanris & al *gilinge:*
This is the .vij. comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

guillam†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Charleton.*

guillaume (gē-lyōm'), *n.* [F., appar. from the proper name *Guillaume*, William.] A variety of rebate-plane used in finishing rebates in joiners' work.

guillem†, *n.* Same as *guillemot*. *Willughby; Ray.*

guillemet (F. pron. gē-lyė-mā'), *n.* [F., from the name of the inventor.] A quotation-mark. [Rarely used in English.]

guillemot (gil'e-mọt), *n.* [< F. *guillemot*, appar. adapted < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan* (> E. *gull*[1]), a gull, sea-mew (cf. W. *gwylog*, the guillemot, also *ehwilog* (accom. to *chwil*, whirling?), the lesser guillemot, > prob. E. dial. *willock*, the guillemot), + OF. *moette*, F. *mouette*, a sea-mew, of Teut. origin (see *mew*[1]). The F. word is thus (appar.) a cumulative compound, consisting of a Celtic word, *gull*, explained by its Teut. synonym, *mew*.] A bird of the genus *Uria* of Brisson, or of either of the genera *Uria* and *Lomvia* of late authors; a murre. There are several species, of the subfamily *Uriinæ* and family *Alcidæ*. The common or foolish guillemot or willock, *Lomvia troile*, is a bird about 18 inches long, web-footed, 3-toed, blackish above and white below, with short wings and tail, closely resembling the razor-billed auk, *Alca torda*, except in the form of the bill, which is comparatively long, slender, and acute. It inhabits rocky coasts of the North Atlantic, and congregates in vast numbers to breed, laying a single large pyriform egg on the edges of rocks overhanging the sea. A variety of this species with a white ring round the eye, and a white line behind it, is known as the *ringed* or *spectacled guillemot*, and sometimes described as a different species, *L. rhingvia*. Both have many local names, as *willy, sprotter, quet, scout, skuttock, skiddaw, kiddaw, tarrock, tinker, lungie* or *longie, murre, marrot* or *morrot, lamy* or *lavy, strany*, etc., some of these being shared by the razor-billed auk. (See cut under *murre*.) The thick-billed or Brünnich's guillemot is *Lomvia bruennichi*, closely resembling the foregoing, but with a stouter bill. Similar guillemots inhabiting the North Pacific are known as *ares* or *arries*. The birds of the restricted genus *Uria* are smaller and otherwise distinct;

Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*). Right-hand figure, summer plumage: left-hand figure, winter plumage.

they are in summer blackish, with usually a white patch on the wing, and with red legs. Such are the black guillemot or sea-pigeon, *U. grylle*, of the North Atlantic, and sundry North Pacific representatives of the same, as *U. columba* and *U. carbo*.

guillevat, *n.* Same as *guilfat*.

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guilloched*, ppr. *guilloching*. [< F. *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines; said to be derived from the name of the inventor of this kind of ornament, one *Guillot*.] To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines.

guilloche (gi-lōsh'), *n.* [< *guilloche, v.*] An ornamental pattern composed of intersecting curved lines, as the usual decoration of watch-cases; in *arch.*, an ornament in the form of two or more bands or ribbons interlacing or braided or twisted over each other so as to repeat the same figure in a continued series of spirals. The term is applied, but improperly, to a fret.

Ionic Guilloche, from a column-base of the north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

guillochee (gil-ō-shē'), *v. t.* [Formerly *guillechis,* < F. *guillochis*, decoration with intersecting curved lines, < *guillocher*, decorate with intersecting curved lines: see *guilloche, v.*] To form guilloches on; decorate with guilloches.

A charming effect is produced at the Neuwelt houses by means of a *guillocheeing* machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 349.

guillotine (gil'ō-tēn), *n.* [< F. *guillotine:* see def.] 1. A machine used in France for beheading condemned persons by the action of a heavily weighted, oblique-edged knife falling between two grooved posts upon the neck of the victim, whose head protrudes through a circular hole in a divided plank. Similar devices had been used in the middle ages. (See *maiden*.) The form adopted by the French government in March, 1792, was contrived, with the approval of the Assembly, by a Dr. Louis, from whom it was at first called *louisette;* but it afterward was named from Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who had proposed in the National Assembly in 1789 the substitution of some more humane method for the slow and cruel modes of execution then in use, but without indicating any particular machine.

2. One of several machines similar in principle to the above, much used for cutting paper, straw, etc. Also called *guillotine cutter*.—3. In *surg.*, an instrument for cutting the tonsils.

guillotine (gil-ō-tēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *guillotined*, ppr. *guillotining*. [< *guillotine, n.*] To behead by the guillotine.

guillotinement (gil-ō-tēn'ment), *n.* [< *guillotine* + *-ment*.] Decapitation by means of the guillotine.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

guills (gilz), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goolds*, for *gold*, *n.*, 6.] The corn-marigold.

guilt[1] (gilt), *n.* [The *u* is a mod. and unnecessary insertion, as in the related *guild;* < ME. *gilt, gylt, gult* (where *u* represents the old sound of *y*), < AS. *gylt, gielt, gilt*, a fault, offense, sin, crime; orig. a payment to be made in recompense for a trespass, a debt (being used to translate L. *debitum*, a debt, in this sense; cf. MHG. *gülte*, a debt, a payment, a tax, impost, G. *gülte*, impost, rent, ground-rent), < AS. *gildan, gieldan* (pret. pl. *guldon*, pp. *golden*), pay, repay, requite: see *yield*, and cf. *gild*[2].] 1†. A fault; an offense; a guilty action; a crime.

Envye with heui herte asket aftur schrift,
And gretliche his *gultus* bi-ginneth to schewe.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 60.

Close pent-up *guilts*,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

2. That state of a moral agent which results from his commission of a crime or an offense wilfully or by consent; culpability arising from conscious violation of moral or penal law, either by positive act or by neglect of known duty; criminality; wickedness.

An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. ii.

Who within this garden now can dwell,
Wherein *guilt* first upon the world befell?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

It is the curse and the punishment of *guilt*, in public even more than in private life, that one crime almost always necessitates another and another.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 116.

3. Technical or constructive criminality; exposure to forfeiture or other penalty.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade.
Chancellor Kent.

guilt[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *gilten, gylten,* < AS. *gyltan*, be guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] To commit offenses; act criminally.

We . . . have offendid and *giltid* in such a wise agenis your heighe lordschipe.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus. (*Harl. MS.*)

guilt[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gilt*[1].

guiltily (gil'ti-li), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gil'ti-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guilty; criminality; wickedness: as, the *guiltiness* of a purpose or an act.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness. *Sir P. Sidney.*

guiltless (gilt'les), *a.* [< ME. *giltles, gilteles, gyltles, gultles;* < *guilt* + *-less*.] 1. Free from guilt; innocent; blameless.

And Pylate . . . toke water and waschide his hondis bifore the puple & seide I am *giltles* of the blood of this rightful man. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvii. 24.

I have done with being judged,
I stand here *guiltless* in thought, word, and deed.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 322.

2. Free from the presence or experience (of); in a humorous sense, not subject to the imputation (of).

Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke. *Pope*, Iliad.

I turned out of a small square, in front of the hotel, and walked up a narrow, sloping street, paved with big, rough stones and *guiltless* of a foot-way.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 76.

guiltlessly (gilt'les-li), *adv.* In a guiltless manner; so as to be without guilt.

guiltlessness (gilt'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being guiltless; innocence.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed.
Sir P. Sidney.

guilt-sick (gilt'sik), *a.* Sickened by consciousness of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv.

guilty (gil'ti), *a.* [< ME. *gilty, gylty, gulty, gelty*, < AS. *gyltig*, guilty, < *gylt*, guilt: see *guilt*[1], *n.*] 1. Having incurred guilt; not innocent; morally or legally delinquent; culpable; specifically, having committed a crime or an offense, or having violated a law, civil or moral, by an overt act or by neglect, and by reason of that act or neglect liable to punishment.

As the Fyre began to brenne aboute hire, sche made hire Preyeres to oure Lord, that als wissely as sche was not *gylty* of that Synne, that he wold helpe hire.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

'Tis the *guilty* trembles
At horrors, not the innocent.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or constituting guilt or criminality; of a culpable character; wicked: as, a *guilty* deed; a *guilty* intent.

Nothing so good, but that through *guilty* shame
May be corrupt, and wrested unto ill.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 157.

I have ta'en a due and wary note upon 't,
With whispering and most *guilty* diligence.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

3. Pertaining or relating to guilt; indicating or expressing guilt; employed in or connected with wrong-doing.

This said, his *guilty* hand pluck'd up the latch,
And with his knee the door he opens wide.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 358.

She [Nature] wooes the gentle air
To hide her *guilty* front with innocent snow.
Milton, Nativity, l. 39.

4†. Liable; owing; liable to the penalty: with *of*.

They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death.
Mat. xxvi. 66.

Gods of the liquid realms on which I row,
If, given by you, the laurel bind my brow,
Assist to make me *guilty of* my vow. *Dryden.*

guimbard (gim'bärd), *n.* [F. *guimbarde;* origin unknown.] The jew's-harp. [Rare.]

guimpe (gimp), *n.* [F.: see *gimp*[1].] A chemisette worn with a low or square-necked dress.

guimplet, *n.* [OF.: see *wimple.*] A small flag carried on the shaft of a lance. See *giserne* and *guidon.*

guinea (gin'ē), *n.* [In def. 1 (and 2), formerly *guinny:* so called because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea* on the west coast of Africa. The name of the district (formerly also written *Ginny, Ginnie;* Sp. Pg. *Guiné*, F. *Guinée*) appears to have been derived through the Portuguese in the 14th century from *Jenne* or *Jinnie*, a trading-town.] 1. An English gold coin, of

Obverse. Reverse.
Guinea of Charles II., 1663; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the value of 21 shillings, first issued by Charles II. in 1663, and by his successors till 1813, since which year it has not been coined. Five-guinea pieces, two-guinea pieces, half- and quarter-guinea pieces have also been current gold coins in England.

In the arrangement of coins I proposed, I ought to have inserted a gold coin of five dollars, which, being within two shillings of the value of a *guinea*, would be very convenient. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 294.

But the jingling of the *guinea* helps the hurt that Honour feels. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A money of account, of the value of 21 shillings, still often used in English reckonings.—3. A guinea-fowl. [Colloq.]

Guinea-cloth (gin'ē-klôth), *n.* A collective name of textiles of different kinds made for trade with the West African coast; originally, such cloths made in India.

guinea-cock (gin'ē-kok), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-cock, ginnie-cock.*] The male of the guinea-fowl.

guinea-corn (gin'ē-kôrn), *n.* See *corn*[1].

guinea-dropper† (gin'ē-drop'ėr), *n.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice or juggler's cards.
Gay, Trivia, iii.

guinea-edge (gin'ē-ej), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the edge of a book-cover decorated with a pattern like that of the edge of the old guinea coin.

guinea-fowl (gin'ē-foul), *n.* An African gallinaceous bird of the subfamily *Numidinæ;* a pintado. There are 12 or 14 species, of different genera, the best-known of which is *Numida meleagris*, now domesticated everywhere, and commonly called *guinea-hen.* It is of about the size of the common domestic hen, and has a short strong bill with a wattle hanging down at each side, the head naked and surmounted by a fleshy crest. The color of usual varieties is a dark gray, beautifully variegated with a profusion of small white spots; whence the ancient Latin and modern specific name *meleagris*, the spots being fancifully taken for the tears shed by the sisters of Meleager at his fate. Partial and perfect albinos also occur in domestication. The guinea-fowl was well known to the Romans, and has long been common in poultry-yards. Both flesh and eggs are esteemed as food. See *Numidinæ, Acryllium, Guttera*, and *Phasidus.*

guinea-goose (gin'ē-gös), *n.* See *goose.*

guinea-grains (gin'ē-grānz), *n. pl.* Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*[1]).

guinea-grass (gin'ē-grȧs), *n.* The *Panicum maximum*, a coarse tropical grass of Africa, introduced into many warm countries and extensively cultivated in the West Indies for pasturage. It is very nutritious.

guinea-green (gin'ē-grēn), *n.* Same as *acid-green.*

guinea-hen (gin'ē-hen), *n.* [Formerly also *guinnie-hen, ginnie-hen.*] 1. Same as *guinea-fowl.*

In the orchard adjacent the *guinea-hens* have clustered into a knot, and keep up a steady and unanimous potraek! potraek! *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 123.

2. A courtezan. [Old slang.]

Ere I would . . . drown myself for the love of a *Guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

3. A species of fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, the petals of which are spotted like the guinea-fowl.—**Guinea-hen weed**, a West Indian name for the *Petiveria alliacea*, an acrid phytolaccaceous herb with a garlic-like odor.

Guinea hog. See *hog.*

Guineaman (gin'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *Guineamen* (-men). A ship used in trading to the coast of Guinea.

Guinean (gin'ē-an), *a.* [< *Guinea* (see def.) + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Guinea, a region extending more than 3,500 miles along the west coast of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower Guinea, and including the Grain, Ivory, Gold, and Slave coasts, and many native kingdoms and European possessions.—**Guinean subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Ethiopian region, beginning on the west coast of Africa where the Libyan subregion ends, comprising an extent of seaboard from Sierra Leone about to Angola, and of unknown extent in the interior. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., III. 758.

Guinea peach, pepper, plum, etc. See the nouns.

guinea-pig (gin'ē-pig), *n.* [The guinea-pig (def. 1) does not come from Guinea, and has nothing to do with the pig. The name may involve some comparison with the guinea-fowl; or the first element may be intended for *Guiana*, adjacent to Brazil, where the animal is found.] 1. The domestic form, in several varieties, of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*, a Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidæ*. The black, white, and tawny individuals seen in confinement are supposed by some to be a distinct species, and called *C. cobaya;* but they are more generally believed to be modified descendants of the wild species. These cavies are readily tamed, and are noted for their extraordinary fecundity.

The genus Cavia includes numerous species more or less like the common *guinea-pig*, though none of the wild ones resemble the piebald individuals commonly seen in confinement. . . . In domestication, the *guinea-pig* is probably the most prolific of mammals, the periods of gestation and lactation being remarkably brief, the litters large, and procreation almost continual.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 83.

2. The boschvark, *Potamochærus africanus.*—3. One whose fee is a guinea: a punning name, applied in the quotation to a veterinary surgeon. *Davies.*

"Oh, oh," cried Pat, "how my hand itches,
Thou *guinea pig* in boots and breeches,
To trounce thee well." *Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 4.

guinea-worm (gin'ē-wėrm), *n.* A formidable parasitic nematode or threadworm, *Filaria medinensis*, of extreme tenuity, from a few inches to several feet long, often infesting the human body, especially in hot countries. See *Filaria.*

guiniad, *n.* See *gwyniad.*

guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *guipure*, guipure, gimp: see *gimp*[1].] 1. (*a*) Originally, a lace made of cords of a certain stoutness, each composed of several threads laid side by side, or of a strip of stuff or of parchment (see *cartisane*), and wound completely with thread. These cords were either arranged so as to touch one another and be sewed together often enough for solidity, or were maintained by means of brides or bars. Hence—(*b*) A species of gimp: discriminated from (*a*) only in having the cords made stouter (sometimes of wire) and the pattern formal and regular. In the above senses the full term should be *dentelle à guipure.*—2. (*a*) In later use, any lace made in imitation of the ancient lace (*a*), usually rather large in pattern. Also called *Cluny guipure.* Hence—(*b*) Any lace having no ground or mesh, but with the pattern maintained by brides or bars only: in this sense used very loosely.—**Cluny guipure**, modern lace or passement imitating that of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century, having a formal and even geometrical design, and usually of rather large pattern. The term is applied to such work whether hand-made or machine-made.—**Filet guipure.** Same as *darned lace.* See *lace.*—**Guipure Renaissance**, a kind of embroidery worked with écru or gray or yellowish silk and coarse cheese-cloth or similar materials, of which cloth small pieces are bound and ornamented with the silk and made into a sort of mosaic or openwork pattern.—**Sixty-knotted guipure**, a fine Irish fancy work similar to crochet, first exhibited in 1851.—**Tape guipure**, a manufacture in which flat strips of stuff or tapes woven for the purpose replace the round cord of guipure 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*).

Guiraca (gwi-rā'kȧ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), from a native (Mex.) name.] A genus of American grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing such as the blue grosbeak, *G. cærulea*, common in the United States. The male is of a rich blue, with black face, wings, and tail, and 2 chestnut wing-bars; it is 6½ to 7 inches long, and 10½ to 11 inches in extent of wings; the female is smaller, plain brown; young males when changing are patched with blue and brown. It is not common north of the Middle States. It is a songster, and nests in bushes, vines, and low trees, laying four or five very pale bluish eggs.

guird†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *girdl*[1].

guirdle†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *girdle*[1].

guirland†, **guirlond**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *garland.*

guisard (gī'zärd), *n.* [Also *guizard;* < *guise* + *-ard.* Cf. *guiser.*] A guiser; a mummer. [Scotch.]

A high paper cap, with one of their great grandfather's antique coats, then equips them [Scotch youths] as a *guisard.* *Hone's Every-day Book*, II. 18.

guisarme†, **gisarme**†, *n.* [ME., also *gysarme, giserne, geserne*, etc.; < OF. *guisarme, gisarme, guiserme, guserme, jusarme, gisarne, wisarme* = Pr. *jusarme, gasarma* (ML. *gisarma*); prob. of Teut. origin.] A long-handled weapon resembling the pole-ax, or in some cases more nearly resembling the halberd, but having a long edge for cutting and a straight sharp point in the line of the handle. By some authors it is confounded with the pole-ax.

With swerd, or sparth, or *gysarme.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5978.

Axes, sperys, and *gysarmes* gret
Cleфte many a prowt Mannes heed.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 463.

Noon durste hym approche ne come vpon the cauchie, but launched to hym speres and *gysarmes* grounden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 281.

guise (gīz), *n.* [< ME. *guise*, usually *gise, gyse*, < OF. *guise* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *guisa*, way, manner, guise, < OHG. *wisa*, MHG. *wise*, G. *weise* = AS. *wise*, E. *wise*, way, manner: see *wise*[2].] 1. Way; manner; mode; fashion; practice; custom.

Thi thresshing floor be not ferre of awaie,
For beryng and for stellnge, as the *gise* is
Of servanntes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

To shame the *guise* o' the world I will begin
The fashion less without, and more within.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

The swain replied, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

2. Manner of acting; mien; cast or behavior.

Lo you, here she comes! This is her very *guise;* and, upon my life, fast asleep. Observe her; stand close.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

By their *guise*
Just men they seem'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 576.

Bashful she bends, her well-taught look aslde
Turns in enchanting *guise*. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

3. External appearance as determined by costume; dress; garb: as, the *guise* of a shepherd.

Now long, now schort, now streyt, now large, now awerded, now daggered, and in alle manere *gyses*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

But tak you now a friar's *guise*,
The voice and gesture feign.
Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child's Ballads, VI. 214).

Hence—4. Appearance or semblance in general; aspect or seeming.

The most artificial men have found it necessary to put on a *guise* of simplicity and plainness, and make greatest protestations of their honesty when they most lie in wait to deceive. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition. *Swift*.

Drank swift death in *guise* of wine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 93.

At one's own guise†, in one's own fashion; to suit one's self.

In daunger hadde he *at his owne gise*
The yonge gurlea [the youth] of the diocise.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 663.

guise (gīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guised*, ppr. *guising*. [< OF. *guiser*, put on a guise or disguise; from the noun: see *guise*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dress as a guiser; assume or act the part of a guiser. [Eng.]

Then like a *guised* band, that for a while
Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.
J. Baillie.

II. *trans.* To place a guise or garb on; dress.

To *guise* ourselues (like counter-faiting ape)
To th' guise of men that are but men in shape.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

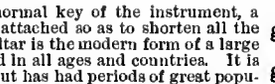
Abbé Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effigy.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 11.

guiser (gī'zėr), *n.* One who goes from house to house whimsically disguised, and making diversion with songs and antics, usually at Christmas; a masker; a mummer. [Eng.]

guissette (gē-set'), *n.* [OF.: see *gusset*.] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) The light armor for the thigh. See *cuishes*. (*b*) Same as *gusset*.

guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* [= D. Dan. *guitar* = G. *guitarre* = Sw. *gitarr*, < F. *guitare*, a later form (after Pr. *guitara*, Sp. Pg. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*) of OF. *guiterre*, earlier *guiterne* (> older E. *gittern*), < L. *cithara*, < Gr. *κιθάρα*, a kind of lyre: see *cithara*, *cithern*, *cittern*, *gittern*, *zither*.] A musical instrument of the lute class, having usually six strings (three of catgut and three of silk wound with fine silver wire), stretched over a violin-shaped body, and a long neck and finger-board combined. The strings are plucked or twanged by the right hand, while they are stopped by the left hand upon small frets placed at regular intervals upon the finger-board. As usually tuned, the compass is between three and four octaves upward from the second E below middle C. The usual tuning of the strings is shown at *a*, the music being written an octave higher. As the fixed frets prevent distant modulations from the normal key of the instrument, a capo tasto is sometimes attached so as to shorten all the strings at once. The guitar is the modern form of a large class of instruments used in all ages and countries. It is most popular in Spain, but has had periods of great popularity in France and England. Its tone is soft and agreeable, and is especially suited for accompaniments.


French Guitar of the 17th century.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guitarist (gi-tär'ist), *n.* [< *guitar* + *-ist*.] A performer upon the guitar.

guitermanite (git'ėr-man-īt), *n.* [After Franklin *Guiterman*.] A sulphid of arsenic and lead occurring in masses of a bluish-gray color and metallic luster, found at the Zuñi mine near Silverton, Colorado.

guitguit (gwit'gwit), *n.* [So called in imitation of its notes.] An American bird of the family *Cœrebidæ*. The term has been extended as a book-name to some of the old-world sunbirds, erroneously supposed to be related to the guitguita proper. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*. Compare *guildguid*, with a different application.

guitonen†, *n.* [Appar. irreg. for **guiton*, < OF. *guiton*, *guyton*, *giton*, *witon*, a page, varlet.] A varlet.

I do this the more
T' amaze our adversaries to behold
The reverence we give these *guitonens*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, i. 1.

guivert, *n.* An obsolete form of *quiver*.

guivré (gē-vrā'), *a.* In *her.*, anserated.

guizard, *n.* Same as *guisard*.

guizet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *guise*.

Guizotia (gē-zō'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., named after F. P. G. *Guizot* (1787–1874), a French statesman and historian.] A small genus of composite plants resembling the sunflower, natives of tropical Africa. *G. Abyssinica* is cultivated in many parts of India for the small black seeds, known as *Niger* or *ramtil seeds*, from which an oil used for lamps and as a condiment is expressed.

gula (gū'lä), *n.*; pl. *gulæ* (-lē). [L., the throat: see *gole*2, *gullet*, *gules*.] 1. In *arch.*, a molding, more commonly called *cyma reversa* or *ogee*. See *cyma*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, a piece which in some insects forms the lower surface of the head, behind the mentum, and bounded laterally by the genæ or cheeks. It is conspicuous in the beetles, but in many other insects it appears to be entirely absent, or is represented only by the inferior cervical sclerites, little corneous pieces in the membrane of the neck. See cut under *mouth-part*.

The inferior cervical sclerites [of the cockroach] are two narrow transverse plates, one behind the other, in the middle line. They appear to represent the part called *gula*, which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 347.

3. In *ornith.*, the upper part of the throat of a bird, between the mentum and the jugulum. See cut under *bird*1.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided, and these subdivisions vary with almost every writer. It suffices to call it throat (*gula*, or jugulum), remembering that the jugular portion is lowermost . . . and the gular uppermost, running into chin along the under surface of the head. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

gulancha (gö-lan'chä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Tinospora cordifolia*, a woody menispermaceous climber common in India and Ceylon. The roots and stems are bitter, and possess tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic properties.

gular (gū'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *gula* + *-ar*3.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the gullet or throat in general; jugular; esophageal.—2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, pertaining to the gula.—**Gular plates**, in *ichth.*, one or two osseous laminæ between the rami of the lower jaw, occurring in certain fishes, as *Amiidæ*, *Elopidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ*.—**Gular pouch**, the throat-pouch common to all the steganopodous or totipalmate birds, and found in a few others. It is most highly developed in the pelican, in which it hangs as a great bag under the bill and throat, capable of holding several quarts. See cut under *pelican*.—**Gular sutures**. Same as *buccal sutures* (which see, under *buccal*).

II. *n.* A gular plate or shield beneath the throat of a serpent or fish.

gulaund† (gū'länd), *n.* [< Icel. *gulönd*, < *gulr* (= Sw. Dan. *gul*), yellow, + *önd* (*and-*) (= Dan. Sw. *and*), a duck: see *yellow*, *drake*, and *anas*.] An aquatic fowl, apparently the merganser or goosander.

gulch1† (gulch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *gulge*; < ME. *gulchen* (*gulchen in*, swallow greedily, *gulchen ut*, disgorge, eject); mod. E. dial. (unassibilated) *gulk*, swallow; appar. < Norw. *gulka*, disgorge, reteh up, Sw. *gölka*, gulch. Cf. D. *gulzig*, greedy; cf. also *gulp*.] To swallow greedily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch1† (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*1, *v.*] 1. A swallowing or devouring.—2. A glutton; a fat, stupid fellow.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

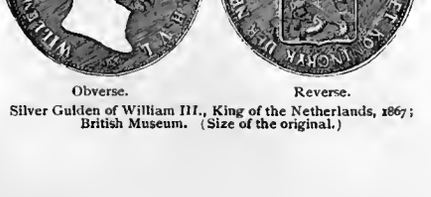
You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face, while mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?
A. Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

gulch2 (gulch), *v. i.* [Perhaps connected with *gulch*1.] To fall heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch2 (gulch), *n.* [< *gulch*2, *v.*] A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.]

gulch3 (gulch), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *gulch*2. There appears to be no etymological connection with *gully*1.] 1. A gorge; a ravine; any narrow valley or ravine of small dimensions and steep sides. [Pacific States.]

The lower *gulches*, lined with aspens, in autumn show a streak of faded gold. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.


Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Gulden of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1867; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

2. A long, narrow, deep depression of the sea-bottom.

guld†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gold*.

gulden (göl'den), *n.* [G. *gulden*, also *gülden*, a florin, < *gülden* = E. *gilden*1, *golden*: see *gilden*1, *golden*, *gilder*2.] 1. One of several gold coins formerly current in Germany from the fourteenth century, and in the Low Countries from the fifteenth century: the name was afterward applied to silver coins of Germany and the Netherlands.—2. A current silver coin of Austria, worth 1*s*. 8*d*. English, or about 40 cents; also, a current silver coin of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of less value. See cut in preceding column.

guldenhead (göl'den-hed), *n.* [A dial. var. of *goldenhead*.] The common puffin, *Fratercula aretica*. *Montagu*.

gule1†, *n.* [ME. *gule*, < OF. *gule*, *gole*, < L. *gula*, throat, gullet, gluttony: see *gole*2, *gules*.] 1. The throat; the gullet. *Davies*.

There are many throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous in England that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 323.

2. Gluttony.

This vice, whiche so oute of reule
Hath set us alle, is clepid *gule*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 176. (*Halliwell*.)

gule2†, *v. t.* [< *gule-s*.] In *her.*, to give the color of gules to.

Achilles durat not looke on Hector when
He *guld* his silver armea in Greekish bloud.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

gule3†, *n.* [ML. *gula Augusti*, F. *la goule d'Août*, *la goule d'Août*; appar. lit. 'the throat of August,' i. e., the beginning (see *gule*1, *gole*2); but said to be orig. W. *gwyl Awst*, feast of August: *gwyl*, festival, feast; *Awst*, August: see *August*2.] A term occurring in the phrase *gule of August*, Lammas day (August 1st).

gule4, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *guled*, ppr. *guling*. [E. dial.] To laugh or grin; sneer; boast.

gules (gūlz), *n.* [A later form, taking the place of ME. *goules*, *gowles*, *goulys*, *gowlys*, < OF. *gueules*, F. *gueules*, gules, red, or sanguine in blazon (< ML. *gulæ*); pl. of OF. *gole*, *goule*, later and mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws, prop. the open jaws, the reference in *gules* being prob. to the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion, < L. *gula*, throat: see *gule*1. The "derivation" from Pers. *gul*, a rose, is a poetical fancy.] In *her.*, the tincture red: in representations without color, as in drawing or engraving, it is indicated by vertical lines drawn close together.


Gules.

Bot syr Gawayne for grefe myghte noghte agayne-stande,
Umbegrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys,
That bare of *goules* fulle gaye, with gowces of sylvere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3760.

Her face he makes his shield,
Where roses *gules* are borne in silver field.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 509).

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground, *gules*, *gules*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Full on this casement shone the wintry moon,
And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

gulf (gulf), *n.* [Formerly often *gulph*, sometimes *goulfe* (= D. *golf*, a wave, billow, gulf, = G. *golf*, a bay); < OF. *golfe*, *goulfe*, a gulf, whirlpool, F. *golfe*, a gulf (bay), a later form (after It. *golfo*, etc.) of OF. *gouffre*, F. *gouffre*, a gulf, abyss, pit, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *golfo*, a gulf, bay, < LGr. *κόλφος*, Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, a deep hollow, a bay, a creek (cf. L. *sinus* in similar senses: see *sine*).] 1. A large tract of water extending from the ocean or a sea into the land, following an indentation of the coastline: as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Venice. A gulf is usually understood to be larger than a bay and smaller than a sea; but in many cases this distinction is not observed. Thus, the Arabian sea on one side of the Indian peninsula is of nearly the same size and shape as the Bay of Bengal on the other, while the Bay of Biscay is many times larger than the Gulf of Genoa.

They [the Venetians] prohibiting all traffique elsewhere throughout the whole *Gulph*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1.

2. An abyss; a chasm; a deep place in the earth: as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

Between us and you there is a great *gulf* fixed.
Luke xvi. 26.

A *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

The heavens between their fairy fleeces pale
Sow'd all their mystic *gulfs* with fleeting stars.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. Something that engulfs or swallows, as the gullet, or a whirlpool; figuratively, misfortune.

Hast thou not read in bookes of fell Charybdis *goulfe?*
Turberville, Pyndara's Answer to Tymetes.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

A *gulf* of ruin, swallowing gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

4. A wide interval, as in station, edueation, and the like: as, the *gulf* that separates the higher and lower elasses.—5. In Cambridge University, England, the plaee at the bottom of the list of passes where tho names of those who have barely eseaped being plueked in examination are written. These names are separated by a line from those of the students who have passed ereditably.

The ranks of our curatehood are supplied by youths whom at the very best merciful examiners have raised from the very gates of "pluck" to the comparative paradise of the *gulf*. *Saturday Rev.*

Some ten or fifteen men just on the line, not bad enough to be plucked or good enough to be placed, are put into the *gulf*, as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is "Degrees allowed"), and have their degrees given them, but are not printed in the Calendar.
C. A. Bristed, English Univerasity, p. 259.

6. In *mining*, a large deposit of ore in a lode. —**Gulf Stream**, an oceanic current which first becomes apparent near the north coast of Cuba, whence it advances eastward to the Bahamas, then, turning northward, follows the Atlantic coast with a velocity of from 2 to 5 miles an hour, gradually expanding in breadth and diminishing in depth, but distinctly perceived beyond the eastern edge of Newfoundland as far as about 30 degrees west longitude. Its average breadth from Bermuda to the neighborhood of Nova Scotia is from 300 to 400 miles. Its comparatively high temperature (10 to 20 degrees above that of the surrounding ocean), rapid motion, and deep-blue color make the Gulf Stream a most remarkable phenomenon, and even more interesting than the Kuro Siwo, the corresponding current on the Asiatic coast of the Pacific ocean. The Gulf Stream exerts a most important influence in moderating the climate of France, the British islands, and other parts of western Europe. The distance to which the influence of the Gulf Stream is felt in a northeasterly direction has been the subject of much discussion among thalassographers. It seems pretty clearly established, however, that a considerable proportion of the effect produced on the climate of northern Europe which was formerly ascribed exclusively to the Gulf Stream is in reality due to a current coming from the Antilles (the Antilles Stream), which joins the Gulf Stream to the north of the Bahamas.

gulf (gulf), *v.* [Formerly also *gulph;* < *gulf*, *n.* Cf. *engulf.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To swallow; engulf; east down, as into a gulf.

Cast himself down,
And *gulf'd* his griefs in inmost sleep.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

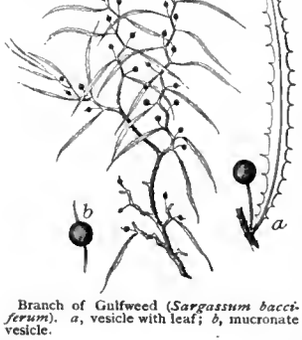
2. In the University of Cambridge, to plaee in the gulf, or among those studeuts who have barely eseaped being plucked in their final examination.

Being *gulfed* was therefore about as bad for a Small-Celleger as being plucked, since it equally destroyed his chance of a Fellowship.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 259.

II.† *intrans.* To flow like the waters of a gulf.

Then doo the Aetnean Cyclops him affray,
And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 543.

gulfweed (gulf′ wēd), *n.* A coarse olive seaweed, *Sargassum baccíferum*, belonging to the suborder *Fucaceæ*. It has its specific name from the numerous grape-like air-vessels by which it is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus. *S. vulgare* is also sometimes called gulfweed. Gulfweed grows attached in the West Indies, where it fruits, and is found floating and infertile in the course of the Gulf Stream and in the Sargasso sea (a tract of water so called from the masses of floating gulfweed in it, sometimes so dense as to impede navigation), from latitude 20° to 45° N. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ of New England. Also called *driftweed*.



Branch of Gulfweed (*Sargassum baccíferum*). *a*, vesicle with leaf; *b*, mucronate vesicle.

gulfy (gul′fi), *a.* [Formerly also *gulphy;* < *gulf* + *-y*1.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did ne sea-rites knew.
Chapman.

Rivers, arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Oese, or *gulphy* Dun.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 92.

And *gulphy* Simoïs, rolling to the main
Helmets, and shields, and godlike heroes slain.
Pope, Iliad, xii.

gul-gul (gul′gul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A sort of ehunam or eement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, whieh hardena like stone, and is used in India to eover ships' bottoms. It is impenetrable by worms even when unproteeted by copper.

gulinula (gū-lin′ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gula*, throat, + *-in-* + dim. *-ula*.] A name given by Hyatt to that stage of development of a young actinozoan, as a coral, whieh comes next after the hydroplanula, and in which an actinostome or gullet is formed. See the extract.

During this process [invagination of the blastopore] the blastopore is carried inwards, and the internal opening of the actinostome thus becomes the homologue of the primitive blastopore of the hydroplanula, and also represents the external orifice of the body of the Hydrozoa. This [is the] gullet-larval or *gulinula* stage.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 118.

gulinular (gū-lin′ū-lär), *a.* [< *gulinula* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to a gulinula. Also *gullet-larval.*

gulist† (gū′list), *n.* [Equiv. to L. *gulo*(*n-*), a glutton, < *gula*, the gullet: see *gule*1, *gole*2.] A glutton.

gull1 (gul), *n.* [< ME. *goll* (rare), an unfledged bird, prob. < Ieel. *golr*, usually *gulr* = Sw. Dan. *gul*, yellow (ef. *gulaund*), = E. *yellow*, in referenee to the yellow eolor of the heak (ef. F. *béjaune*, a noviee, lit. 'yellow-beak'), or, in the ease of the gosling, to the yellow eolor of the young feathers: see *yellow*.] 1†. An unfledged bird; a nestling.

If a nest of briddis thou fyndist, and the moder to the bryddis [in another MS. *gollis*] or to the eyren above sittynge, thow shalt not hold hyr with the sones.
Wyclif, Deut. xxii. 6 (Oxf.).

You used us so
As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A gosling. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large trout. [Scotch.] Compare *gullfish*.—4. The bloom of the willow in the spring. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A simpleton; a fool; a dupe; one easily eheated.

Vond' *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

The contemporary world is apt to be the *gull* of brilliant parts. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 113.

6. A eheating or cheat; a triek; fraud.

To be revenged on you for the *gull* you put upon him.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

7. [Cf. *hull-gull.*] A kind of game. *Moor.* [Prov. Eng.]

gull1 (gul), *v. t.* [< *gull*1, *n.*, 5, 6.] To deeeivo; cheat; mislead by deeeption; triek; defraud.

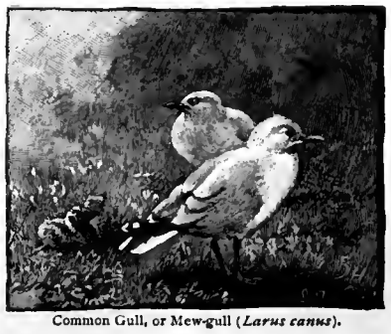
Keep your money, be not *gulled*, be not laughed at.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

In the night time by some fire-workes in the steeple, they would haue *gulled* the credulous people with opinion of miracle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed. *Dryden.*

=Syn. To dupe, cozen, beguile, impose upon.

gull2 (gul), *n.* [< Corn. *gullan* = W. *gwylan* = Bret. *gwelan*, a gull. Cf. *guillemot.*] 1. A long-winged, web-footed bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, family *Laridæ*, and order *Longipennes*. There are more than 50 species, inhabiting all parts of the world, belonging chiefly to the leading genus *Larus;* other genera are *Chroïcocephalus*, *Xema*, and *Rhodostethia*. Many of the species are marine or maritime, but gulls are also found over most of the large bodies of fresh water of the globe. They are strong and buoyant fliers, spending much of the time on the wing, and are voracious feeders upon fish or any animal substances which they can find in the water. They do not dive. The nest is usually placed on the ground or on rocks, and the eggs are two or three in number and heavily colored. The voice is raucous or shrill, and the birds are very noisy, especially during the breeding season. The characteristic coloration is white with a pearly, bluish, or fuscous mantle, the primaries usually marked with black; the white in some cases has a beautiful rosy hue. In one group of species the head is enveloped in a dark-colored hood; in another the whole plumage is dark, except the white head; in the ivory gull the entire plumage is white. In the kittiwakes, which constitute the genus *Rissa*, the hind toe is rudimentary. Among representative species are the ice-gull or burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*, and the great black-backed gull, *L. murinus*, these two being the largest species; the herring-gull, *L. argentatus;* the mew-gull, *L. canus;* the hooded gulls, *Chroïcocephalus atricilla;* the fork-tailed gull, *Xema sabinei;* and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*. In the larger gulls the bill is strong and hooked; in the smaller kinds it is slenderer and straighter, and these grade directly into the terns or sea-swallows. See cuts under *burgomaster* and *Chroïcocephalus*.


Common Gull, or Mew-gull (*Larus canus*).

2. Some sea-bird resembling a gull, as a skua or jäger, a tern or sea-swallow, a booby or gannet, etc.—**Arctic gull.** See *arctic-bird*.—**Black-backed gull**, one of several species with black or blackish mantle: as, the great *black-backed gull*, the blackback, cob, coffin-carrier, or wagel, *Larus marinus;* the lesser *black-backed gull*, *Larus fuscus*, a common European species.—**Black or black-toed gull**, the skua.—**Black-headed gull**, any gull of the genus *Chroïcocephalus* (which see). The European *C. ridibundus* is also called *brown-headed gull;* the American *C. atricilla* is commonly known as *laughing-gull.*—**Brown gull**, the brown gannet or booby of the south seas, the *Sula fusca* of naturalists.—**Callochan gull**, *Larus ridibundus*, the black-headed gull: so called from a loch of that name. [Scotland.]—**Carrion-gull**, the great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. [Ireland.]—**Cloven-footed gull**†, an old book-name of the common black tern, a species of *Hydrochelidon* formerly called *Sterna fissipes*, from its deeply incised webs. —**Colonel gull**, the young of the great black-backed gull in gray plumage.—**Common gull**, *Larus canus*, the common mew, sea-mew, or mew-gull: so called in Great Britain.—**Crape gull**, one of the smaller sea-gulls when in gray plumage. [New Eng.]—**Glaucous gull**, the burgomaster, *Larus glaucus*.—**Glaucous-winged gull**, *Larus glaucescens*, a common gull of the Pacific coast of North America, like a herring-gull, but with the black of the primaries replaced by pale blue.—**Goose-gull**, the great black-backed gull. [Ireland.]—**Gray gull.** (*a*) The *Larus glaucescens* of the western coast of North America. (*b*) The young of the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*, and of sundry related species, when the plumage is mostly gray. [Eastern North America.]—**Green-billed gull**, the common gull.—**Iceland gull**, one of two gulls found in Iceland: (*a*) The burgomaster. (*b*) The white-winged gull, *Larus leucopterus*. Both have been called *Larus islandicus*.—**Kittiwake gull.** See *kittiwake*.—**Laughing-gull**, some species of *Chroïcocephalus*, as *C. ridibundus* of Europe or *C. atricilla* of America.—**Pewit-gull**, the European black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. See *pewit*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged gull**, the pewit. [Ireland.]—**Ring-billed gull**, one of the commonest gulls of the United States, *Larus delawarensis*, formerly *L. zonorhynchus*, having a yellow bill with a red spot and a black ring near the end. It is much like the herring-gull, but smaller.—**Rosy gull**, some small gull, as of the genus *Chroïcocephalus*, whose plumage in the breeding season has an exquisite blush over the under parts; specifically, the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea*, more fully called *Ross's rosy gull.*—**Silvery gull** [a book-name translating *Larus argentatus*]. Same as *herring-gull.*—**Swallow-tailed gull**, the *Larus* (*Creagrus*) *furcatus*, a large and extremely rare gull of the Galapagos and neighboring coasts, with a long, deeply forked tail.—**Wagel gull**, the great black-backed gull, and especially its young.—**White gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull.*—**White-headed gull**, one of several species of dark, sooty, or fuscous plumage, having the head white in the adult. The best-known is *Larus* (*Blasipus*) *heermani*, common in California.—**White-winged gull**, a gull whose pale-pearly mantle fades into white on the primaries without any dark markings; specifically, *Larus leucopterus* of Europe and North America.—**Winter gull.** Same as *kittiwake gull.* (See also *herring-gull*, *ice-gull*, *ivory-gull.*)

gull3† (gul), *n.* [Early mod. E. *gul*, *gulle;* a var. of *gole*2, *gool*2. Cf. *gullet*, *gully*1.] A channel for water; also, a stream.

Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (ingens vorago) made with the violence of the streames yt ranne doune the mountaines, by wearing awaye of the earthe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 115.

gull3† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gull*3, *n.*, *gully*1, *v.*] To sweep away by the force of running water: same as *gully*1.

The bank has been *gulled* down by the freshet. *Hall.*

gull4† (gul), *v. t.* [Cf. *gully*1, *gully*2, *gullet.*] To swallow.

If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices,
And *gull'd* down that, the bore would have been bigger.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

These here [at a monastery] made us a collection, where I could not but observe their *gulling* in of wine with a deer felicity. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

gullage† (gul′āj), *n.* [< *gull*1 + *-age.*] The act of gulling, or the state of being gulled.

Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

gull-billed (gul′bild), *a.* Having a bill shaped like that of a gull: speeifieally applied to a single species of tern or sea-swallow, the marsh-tern, *Gelochelidon anglica*, of Europe, Asia, and America. See eut under *Gelochelidon.*

gull-catcher (gul′kach#ėr), *n.* A eheat; a man who eheats or entraps ailly people.

Fab. Here comes my noble *gull-catcher*. . . .
Sir To. Thou hast put him in such a dream, that when the image of it leaves him he must run mad.
Shak., T. N., II. 5.

gull-chaser (gul′chā″sėr), *n.* Same as *gull-teaser*.

guller (gul′ėr), *n.* One who gulls; a cheat; an impostor.

gullery[1]† (gul′ėr-i), *n.* [< *gull*[1] + *-ery*.] Cheating or a cheat; fraud.

Leo Decimus . . . took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

Away, these are mere *gulleries*, horrid things,
Invented by some cheating mountebanks
To abuse us.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 1.

Do you think, because I have good-naturedly purchased your trumpery goods at your roguish prices, that you may put any *gullery* you will on me?
Scott, Kenilworth, i.

gullery[2] (gul′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *gulleries* (-iz). [< *gull*[2] + *-ery*.] A place where gulls breed.

Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England.
E. Trollope, Sleaford (1872), p. 58.

gullet (gul′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gollet*; < ME. *golet*, the throat, also the neck of a garment, < OF. *goulet*, the throat, mod. a narrow entrance (cf. F. *goulette, goulotte*, a water-channel, in arch.), dim. of *gole, goule*, the throat, mod. F. *gueule*, the mouth, the jaws: see *gole*[2], *gule*[1]. Cf. *gully*[1].] **1.** The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the throat; technically, in *anat.*, the esophagus.—**2.** Something resembling the throat in shape, position, or functions. (*a*) A deep narrow passage through which a stream flows; a ravine; a water-channel.

As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet* Caudinæ, when the Roman legions were in Samnium put to the yoke.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus (1609).

I haue bene in diuers places of Affrica, as Algiers, Cola, Bona, Tripolis, the *gollet* within the gulfe of Tunis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 411.

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 253.

(*b*) A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient width to admit of the passage of wagons. (*c*) A peculiar concave cut in the teeth of some saw-blades. See *gullet-saw*. (*d*) A gore, as in a skirt. (*e*) Part of a hood or cowl.

Be the *golett* of the hode
Johne pulled the munke downe.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

(*f*) A piece of armor for the throat or upper part of the body.

[He] beris to syr Berille, and brathely hym hittes,
Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne!
The gome and the grette horse at the grounde liggez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

(*g*) The lower end of a horse-collar, about which pass the choke-strap and breast-strap. (*h*) The arch of a bridge. [Prov. Eng.] (*i*) A parcel or lot. *Wright.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye *gullettes* in severall townes and shers.
Ludlow Muniments, temp. Edw. VI.

3. A fish, the pike. [North. Eng.]

gullet (gul′et), *v. t.* [< *gullet*, *n.*] To cut or make gullets in: as, to *gullet* a saw.

gulleting (gul′et-ing), *n.* In *railroad engin.*, a method of carrying on the work in a succession of steps, upon which different gangs of men are employed. Also called *notching*.

gulleting-file (gul′et-ing-fīl), *n.* See *file*[1].

gulleting-press (gul′et-ing-pres), *n.* A hand screw-press for repairing saw-blades. See *saw*[1].

gulleting-stick (gul′et-ing-stik), *n.* A stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth. [U. S.]

gullet-larval (gul′et-lär″val), *a.* Same as *gulinular*.

gullet-saw (gul′et-sâ), *n.* A saw having a hollow cut away in front of each tooth, in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade; a brier-tooth saw. *E. H. Knight.*

gullfinch† (gul′finch), *n.* A person easily deceived; a gull. *Nares.*

Another set of delicate knaves there are, that dive into deeds and writings of lands left to young *gullfinches*.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
To thee in generall must all give way; . . .
For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

gullfish (gul′fish), *n.* [Appar. < *gull*[1] + *fish*.] The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

gull-gallant† (gul′gal″ant), *n.* A duped gallant; a gull.

In regard of our *Gull-gallants* of these times who should sometimes bee at a set in their braue and brauing phrases.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

gull-groper†, *n.* A usurer who lent money to gamesters. *Dekker*, Satiro-Mastix.

gullibility (gul-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *gullible*: see *-bility*.] The state or character of being gullible; unsuspecting credulity.

I was the victim of a hoax, and Jones was at that moment chuckling over my stupendous *gullibility*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 278.

gullible (gul′i-bl), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Easily gulled or cheated.

The comic cast given to Shakespeare's Shylock by his early impersonators was not entirely inappropriate to so *gullible* an old Israelite as he proved himself to be.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 378.

gullish† (gul′ish), *a.* [< *gull*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Foolish; stupid.

Some things are true, some false, which for their own ends they will not have the *gullish* commonalty take notice of.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 605.

gullishness† (gul′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being gullish; foolishness; stupidity. *Bailey*, 1727.

gullowing†, *a.* [Cf. *gull*[4], *gully*[1], *gully*[2].] Swallowing; devouring.

O cloacam edacem ac bibacem. O thou devouring and *gullowing* panch of a glutton. *Terence in English* (1641).

gull-teaser (gul′tē″zėr), *n.* A bird that teases gulls, as a tern or jaeger. Also called *gull-chaser*.

gully[1] (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [A later (dial.) form of *gull*[4] or *gullet* in a like sense (def. 1).] **1.** A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a narrow ravine; a ditch; a gutter.

They were hailed up in the limestone *gully*, and all the party were away after them.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 262.

The Jordan at this point will not average more than ten yards in breadth. It flows at the bottom of a *gully* about fifteen feet deep. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 67.

2. An iron tram-plate or rail.

gully[1] (gul′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gullied*, ppr. *gullying*. [< *gully*[1], *n.*] To wear into a gully or channel; form gullies in.

In their *gullying* and undermining rage, these torrents tear out stones and large rocks from the hill-sides.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 69.

gully[2]† (gul′i), *v. i.* [Appar. < *gully*[1], *n.*, in reference to the flowing or gurgling of water. Cf. Sc. *guller*, guggle, also growl, as a dog.] To run, as water, with a noise.

gully[3] (gul′i), *n.*; pl. *gullies* (-iz). [Also *gulley*; origin obscure.] A kind of knife; a sheath-knife. See the first extract.

Gullies (gonets), which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

"I rede ye well, tak' care o' skaith,
See, there's a *gully!*"
"Guidman," quo' he, "put up your whittle."
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

gully-gut† (gul′i-gut), *n.* A glutton. *Baret; Florio; Chapman.*

gullyhole (gul′i-hōl), *n.* An opening through which gutters and drains empty into a subterraneau sewer. [Rare or provincial.]

gully-hunter (gul′i-hun″tėr), *n.* A person who goes about the streets searching for what he may find in the gutters. [Slang.]

There's some what we call *gully-hunters* as goes about with a sieve, and near the gratings finds a few ha'-pence.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 25.

gullymouth (gul′i-mouth), *n.* A kind of large pitcher or ewer: so called from the shape of its mouth or spout.

Gulo (gū′lō), *n.* [L., a glutton, < *gula*, the throat, gullet, gluttony.] A genus of plantigrade carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, containing the glutton or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. This animal is the only species properly belonging to the genus, though some others have been placed in it, as the grisons (*Galictis*). The dental formula is the same as in *Mustela*. The size is above the average of the family, and the form is very robust, with short bushy tail, shaggy fur, low ears, and furry soles. The genus was founded by Storr in 1780. See cut under *wolverene*.

gulosity† (gū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gulosite, golosete*, < LL. *gulositā(t-)s*, < L. *gulosus*, gluttonous, < *gula*, the gullet, gluttony: see *gule*[1].] Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 9.

gulp (gulp), *v. t.* [< D. *gulpen*, OD. *gulpen, golpen*, swallow eagerly (cf. Dan. *gulpe, gylpe*, gulp up, disgorge). Cf. *gulch*[1]. The D. *gulp*, n., a gulp, draught, is the same in form as *gulp*, a great billow, a wave, OD. *golpe*, a gulf, appar. an altered form of *golf*, a billow, wave, gulf (see *gulf*), but *gulp*, *n.*, a gulp, is rather from the verb, which is prob. not connected with the word for 'gulf.'] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts; hence, figuratively (with *down*), to repress (emotion) as if by swallowing it.

The best of these [worldly goods]
Torment the soul with pleasing it; and please,
Like waters *gulp'd* in fevers, with deceitful ease.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 13.

He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 340.

Gulp down rage, passion must be postponed,
Calm be the word!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 186.

gulp (gulp), *n.* [< *gulp*, *v.*] An act of swallowing; a swallow; also, as much as is swallowed at once.

The Usurer . . . hath suckt in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a *gulp*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i.

And oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

They gave many a *gulp* before they could swallow it.
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

gulph† (gulf), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gulf*.

gulravage (gul-rav′āj), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *gilravage*.

guly (gū′li), *a.* [< *gule-s* + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to gules; of the tincture gules.

To unfurl the streaming red cross, or to rear the horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons for so unworthy a purpose.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

gum[1] (gum), *n.* [< ME. *gumme, gomme*, commonly in pl. *gummes, gommes*; another form, with shortened vowel, of what still exists as dial. *goom* (cf. mod. E. *blood, flood*, etc., in which the same orig. vowel is similarly shortened, and *rudder, stud*[1], in which it is shortened and changed in spelling), < ME. *goome, gome* (with long vowel), commonly in pl. *goomes, gomes*, the gums, < AS. *gōma*, the palate, pl. the fauces, the jaws, = MLG. LG. *gume* = MD. *gumme* = OHG. *guomo*, MHG. *guome, gume* (with another form, OHG. *goumo*, MHG. *goume*, G. *gaumen*), the palate, = Icel. *gōmr* = Sw. Norw. *gom*, the palate, = Dan. *gumme*, dial. *gom*, gum (cf. *gane*, palate); Lith. *gomyris*, the palate. Prob. from the same ult. root as AS. *gānian*, E. *yawn*, and (Gr.) *chasm, chaos*, etc., q. v., the orig. sense, then, being 'the open jaw.'] **1.** The soft tissues, consisting of a vascular mucous membrane, subjacent dense connective tissue, and periosteum, which cover the alveolar parts of the upper and lower jaws and envelop the necks of the teeth. Hence—**2.** The edge of the jaw; the part of one of the jaws in which the teeth are set, or over which the tissues close after the loss of teeth: generally used in the plural: as, the toothless *gums* of old age.

Are your *gums* grown so tender they cannot bite?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

3†. *pl.* The grinders; molars.

Er yeres six onte gothe the *gomes* stronge,
The caused first at yeres VI are even.
At VII yere are all illiche [alike] longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

4†. Insolent talk; "jaw"; insolence. [Prov. Eng.]

Pshaw! pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum*.
Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, xiv.

5. Same as *gummer*.

gum[1] (gum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[1], *n.*] To use a gummer upon; gullet (a saw); widen the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw) by punching or grinding.

gum[2] (gum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *gumb, gumme, goome*; < ME. *gumme, gomme*, < OF. *gomme*, F. *gomme* = Pr. Sp. *goma* = Pg. It. *gomma* = D. *gom* = G. Dan. Sw. *gummi*, < L. *gummi*, also *gummis, cummi, cummis, commi* (ML. also *gumma*), < Gr. *κόμμι*, gum, a word of unknown foreign origin.] **1.** A product of secretion obtained by desiccation from the sap of many plants. Gum, properly so called, includes such mucilaginous substances as are soluble either in cold water, as gum arabic, or in hot water, as cherry-gum, or soften into a thin viscid mass without true solution, as gum tragacanth. In popular use, however, many very different products are also called gums, as gum elemi and gum copal, which are true resins, gum ammoniacum, which is a gum-resin, and gum elastic (caoutchouc), which differs from all the others. The word includes various aromatic products used in perfumes, incense, etc. See the phrases below.

Spicers speeken with him to a-spien heore ware,
For he kennede him in heore craft and kneu3 mony *gummes*.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 202.

Each weeping Tree had *Gums* distill'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. A form of dextrine produced by roasting starch: specifically called *artificial* or *British gum*.—**3.** One of various species of trees, especially of the genera *Eucalyptus*, of Australia, and *Nyssa*, of the United States. Of the Australian trees, the apple-scented gum is *E. Stuartiana;* the blue-gum, *E. Globulus*, etc. (see *blue-gum*); the cider-gum, *E. Gunnii;* the crimson-flowered, *E. ficifolia;* the flooded, *E. decipiens*, etc.; the fluted or gimlet, *E. salubris;* the giant, *E. amygdalina;* the green-barked, *E. stellulata;* the gray, *E. crebra*, etc.; the iron, *E. Reveretiana;* the lemon-scented, *E. maculata;* the manna, *E. viminalis;* the messmate, *E. fissilis;* the red, *E. calophylla, E. rostrata*, etc.; the salmon-barked, *E. salmonophloia;* the scarlet-flowered, *E. miniata* and *E. phœnicia;* the spotted or marbled, *E. maculata, E. goniocalyx*, etc.; the swamp, *E. amygdalina, E. paniculata*, etc.; the white, *E. amygdalina;* and the York gum, *E. fœcunda*. In the United States the black-gum or sour-gum is *Nyssa sylvatica* (see *black-gum*); the cotton- or tupelo-gum, *N. uniflora;* the sweet- or red-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*. In the West Indies the doctor-gum is *Rhus Metopium;* the gum-tree of Jamaica, *Sapium laurifolium*, and of Dominica, *Dacryodes hexandra*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*.
4. Same as *gumming*, 1.—**5.** A bubble; a pimple. Compare *red-gum, white-gum*.

Bubbles on watery or fluid bodies are but thin *gumbs* of air. *Sir T. Browne*, Bubbles.

6. *pl.* India-rubber overshoes: more commonly called *rubbers*. [Local, U. S.]

A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife going to make a visit at a house in New York where they were very much at home, he entered the parlor alone; and, to the question "Why, where is Emily?" answered, "O, Emily is outside cleaning her *gums* upon the mat."
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, Pref., p. 5.

7. A section of a hollow log or tree (usually a gum-tree) used to form a small well-curb, or to make a beehive. [Local, U. S.]—**Acaroid gum, or gum acaroides,** a fragrant resin, red or yellow in color, obtained from species of *Xanthorrhœa*, the blackboy or grass gum-trees of Australia. Also called *blackboy* or *Botany Bay gum*, and *grass-tree* or *yellow gum*.—**Alsace gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Barbary gum,** a kind of gum arabic. Also called *gum Mogadore* and *Caramania gum*.—**Bassora gum,** a Persian product of uncertain origin, used principally for the adulteration of tragacanth.—**Bengal gum.** See *bablah*.—**Blackboy gum.** See *blackboy*.—**Botany Bay gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*.—**British gum,** roasted starch; a stiffening substance made from potatoes, wheat, or sago, used by calico-printers. See *dextrine*.—**Butea gum.** See *Butea* and *kino*.—**Caramania gum.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Carauna gum.** See *carauna*.—**Cashew gum,** an exudation from the *Anacardium occidentale*, which is partly soluble in water.—**Chagual gum,** a gum collected in Chili from the *Puya lanuginosa*, a bromeliaceous plant.—**Cherry-gum.** Same as *cerasin*.—**Chewing-gum,** a masticatory consisting either of a natural resin or gum-resin, as that of the spruce, or of an artificial preparation of paraffin and other ingredients: much used in parts of the United States.—**Elastic gum,** india-rubber.—**Gedda gum,** a kind of gum arabic obtained from the Somali coast of eastern Africa. Also called *Jidda gum*.—**Grass-tree gum.** Same as *acaroid gum*.—**Gum acacia.** Same as *gum arabic*.—**Gum ammoniac.** See *ammoniac*.—**Gum anime.** See *anime* and *copal*.—**Gum arabic,** a gum obtained from various species of *Acacia*. The best gum arabic of commerce, which is also known as *Kordofan, Turkey, white Sennaar, galam*, or *Senegal gum*, is the product of *A. Senegal*, a tree of Senegal and the Sudan. *A. Arabica*, found in India, Arabia, and through a large part of Africa, yields the Morocco, Mogadore, Barbary, East Indian, or bablah gum. The Cape gum of South Africa is obtained from *A. horrida*. Snakim or talca gum is the product of *A. stenocarpa* and *A. Seyal*. Wattle gum is obtained from a number of Australian species. Gum arabic is readily soluble in water, and is used in many ways, as for giving luster to crape and silk, for thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, in the manufacture of ink and blacking, as a mucilage, and in medicine. Also called *gum acacia*.—**Gum benzoin or benjamin.** See *benzoin*.—**Gum copal.** See *copal*.—**Gum dragon.** Same as *tragacanth*.—**Gum elastic.** Same as *india-rubber* and *caoutchouc*.

Professor Espy was here, with a tremendous storm in a *gum-elastic* bag. *Hawthorne*, Hall of Fantasy.

Gum elemi. See *elemi*.—**Gum euphorbium.** See *euphorbium*, 1.—**Gum galbanum.** See *galbanum*.—**Gum guaiacum.** See *guaiacum*.—**Gum guttæ** [F. *gomme gutte*]. Same as *gamboge*.—**Gum juniper.** Same as *sandarac*.—**Gum kino.** See *kino*.—**Gum lac.** See *lac*.—**Gum ladanum or labdanum,** and **gum ledon.** See *ladanum*.—**Gum maguey,** a translucent gum, partly soluble in water, obtained in Mexico from the *Agave Americana*.—**Gum Mogadore.** Same as *Barbary gum*.—**Gum olibanum.** See *olibanum*.—**Gum opopanax.** See *opopanax*.—**Gum sagapenum.** See *sagapenum*.—**Gum sandarac.** See *sandarac*.—**Gum senegal,** a kind of gum arabic. See above, under *gum arabic*.—**Gum storax.** See *storax*.—**Gum succory,** a gummy exudation from *Chondrilla juncea*, a cichoriaceous composite of central Europe, employed as a narcotic.—**Gum thus.** Same as *frankincense*, 1.—**Gum tragacanth.** See *tragacanth*.—**Hyawa gum,** from *Protium Guianense*, a burseraceous tree of British Guiana.—**Ivy-gum,** a gum-resin obtained in the Levant and southern Europe from *Hedera Helix*, and employed topically in medicine as an acrid astringent.—**Jidda gum.** Same as *Gedda gum*.—**Kuteera gum,** a product of *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, a bixaceous shrub of India, used as a substitute for tragacanth.—**Mesquite-gum,** gum from the *Prosopis juliflora*, a small leguminous tree widely distributed through the warmer parts of America. It resembles gum arabic.—**Moist gum.** Same as *dextrine*.—**Plastic gum,** gutta-percha.—**Sassa gum,** a product of *Albizzia fastigiata*, resembling tragacanth.—**Semla gum,** gum obtained from the *Bauhinia retusa*, a leguminous tree of the Himalayas. It is similar to gum arabic.—**Sonora gum,** the resin which covers the creosote-plant, *Larrea Mexicana*, used as a remedy for rheumatism, etc.—**Sweet gum,** a balsamic exudation from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*. (See also *balata-gum, chicle-gum, doctor-gum, hog-gum, spruce-gum*, etc.)

gum[2] (gum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gummed*, ppr. *gumming*. [< *gum*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear with gum; unite, stiffen, or clog by gum or a gum-like substance.

I have removed Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gummed* velvet. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

[Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny or sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. *Halliwell.*]

The *gummed* wafer bore on it the impress of a gilt coronet. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers.

2. To play a trick upon; humbug; hoodwink: said to be from the fact that opossums and racoons often elude hunters and dogs by hiding in the thick foliage of gum-trees. [Slang, U. S.]

Yon can't *gum* me, I tell you now,
An' so you needn't try.
Lowell, Bigelow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exude or form gum. See *gumming*, I.—**2.** To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil: as, a machine will *gum* up from disuse.

gum-animal (gum'an″i-mal), *n.* A book-name of *Galago senegalensis*, a kind of lemur, translating a Moorish name referring to the fact that the animal feeds upon gum senegal. See *Galago*.

gumbt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gum*[2].

gumbo[1] (gum'bō), *n.* [Also *gombo;* appar. of Ind. or negro origin.] **1.** The pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*, also called *okra*.—**2.** A soup, usually of chicken, thickened with okra.

The millions of Yankees — from codfish to alligators . . . cooks of chowder or cooks of *gumbo*.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, iii.

3. A dish made of young capsules of okra, seasoned with salt and pepper, and stewed and served with melted butter.

gumbo[2] (gum'bō), *n.* [Appar. of some native origin (?).] A patois spoken by West Indian and Louisianian creoles and negroes.

English, German, French, and Spanish, all were represented, to say nothing of Doric brogue and local *gumbo*, and its voluble exercise was set off by a vehemence of utterance and gesture curiously at variance with the reticence of our Virginians. *The Century*, XXXI. 618.

"Laronssel, you're the only Creole in this crowd," said the captain; "talk to her! Talk *gumbo* to her!"
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 749.

gum-boil (gum'boil), *n.* A small abscess on the gum.

gumbo-limbo (gum'bō-lim″bō), *n.* Same as *Jamaica* or *West Indian birch* (which see, under *birch*).

gumby (gum'bi), *n.*; pl. *gumbies* (-biz). [W. Ind., perhaps orig. African.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, over which a skin is stretched. 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. *M. Scott.*

gum-cistus (gum'sis″tus), *n.* A plant, *Cistus ladaniferus*, yielding ladanum. See *Cistus*, 2, and *ladanum*.

gum-drop (gum'drop), *n.* **1.** In *phar.*, a confection composed of gum arabic and cane-sugar, esteemed as a demulcent. *U. S. Dispensatory.*—**2.** In *confectionery*, a similar preparation, often made with glucose and gelatin, and variously flavored.

gum-dynamite (gum'dī″na-mīt), *n.* Same as *explosive gelatin*. See *gelatin*.

gum-game (gum'gām), *n.* [See *gum*[2], *v. t.*, 2.] A hoodwinking trick; a guileful artifice; an imposition: as, to play the *gum-game*. [Slang, U. S.]

gumma (gum'ä), *n.*; pl. *gummata* (-a-tä). [ML., a var. of L. *gummi*, gum: see *gum*[2].] In *pathol.*, a kind of tumor produced by syphilis, so called from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

gummatous (gum'a-tus), *a.* [< *gumma(t-)* + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, of the nature of a gumma or soft tumor.

The *gummatous* degeneration of the products of syphilitic infection is not always easily distinguished from the caseous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 390.

These symptoms and signs are due to *gummatous* infiltration of the lung. *Medical News*, LII. 597.

gummer (gum'ėr), *n.* [< *gum*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A tool or machine for gulleting saws, or for enlarging the spaces between the teeth of worn saws.

gummiferous (gu-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gum.

gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.—**2.** An accumulation of gum.

One of about twenty years of age came to me with a *gumminess* on the tendons reaching to his fingers, insomuch as he could not bend one of them.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii.

gumming (gum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gum*[2], *v.*] **1.** A disease in trees bearing stone-fruits, as cherries, plums, apricots, peaches, and almonds. It is characterized by the production of brown or amber-colored gum that exudes from wounds on the trunk, limbs, or even fruit. The cause has not been satisfactorily determined. Also *gum*.
2. The treatment of the prepared and etched lithographic stone with gum-water, to cause the untouched portions to resist the ink. See *lithography*.

Gumminia (gu-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum.] A genus of fleshy sponges, giving name to the order *Gumminiinæ*. Also *Gummina*. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

Gumminiinæ (gu-min-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gumminia* + *-inæ*.] An order or other superfamily group of fleshy sponges or *Carneospongiæ*, including tough leathery forms, the external layer of which forms a partly fibrous cortex, the fibers permeating the central mass surrounding the canals, and also penetrating the mesoderm. Also *Gummininæ*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 63.

gummite (gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*[2].] An orange-yellow mineral consisting chiefly of hydrous oxid of uranium, produced by the alteration of uraninite.

gummosis (gu-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *gummi*, gum, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the formation of gum in the older organs of plants by the transformation of large groups of tissue, as in the production of cherry-gum and gum tragacanth.

gummosity (gu-mos'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *gommosite*, < L. *gummosus*, gummous: see *gummous*.] Gumminess; the nature of gum; a viscous or adhesive quality. [Rare.]

gummous (gum'us), *a.* [= F. *gommeux* = Pr. *gomos* = Sp. *gomoso* = Pg. It. *gommoso*, < L. *gummosus* (also *cumminosus*), gummy, < *gummi, cummi*, gum: see *gum*[2].] Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Of this we have an instance in the magisteries . . . of jalap, benzoin, and of divers other resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 337.

The thoughts rise heavily and pass *gummous* thro' my pen. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

gummy (gum'i), *a.* [< *gum*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

Heer, for hard Cement, hesp they night and day
The *gummy* slime of chalkie waters gray.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.
Raleigh.

2. Impregnated with gum; giving out gum; covered with or clogged by gum or viscous matter.

The *gummy* bark of fir or pine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1076.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

3. In *pathol.*, pertaining to or having the nature of a gumma; gummatous.—**4.** Having an accumulation of gum, or matter resembling gum; stuffy; puffy; swollen. [Slang.]

A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman.

gump (gump), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *gumpr* = Sw. Dan. *gump*, the rump.] A foolish person; a dolt. [Colloq.]

C. . . . is still a *gump*, and is constantly regretting that she ever left the "dear old Hengland" in which she was so notoriously prosperous and happy.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 148.

gum-plant (gum'plant), *n.* A plant of the genus *Grindelia:* so called from the viscid secretion which covers them. [California.]

gum-pot (gum'pot), *n.* A metal pot in which the materials for varnish are melted and mixed.

gumption (gump'shon), *n.* [Also *gumshion*, dial. *gawmtion;* orig. dial., irreg. < *gaum*[1], *gawm*, understand (see *gaum*[1]), + *-tion*.] Acuteness of the practical understanding; clear, practical common sense; quick perception of the right thing to do under unusual circumstances. [Colloq.]

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

What the French applaud—and not amiss—
As "savoir-faire" (I do not know the Dutch);
The literal Germans call it "Mutterwiss,"
The Yankees *gumption*, and the Grecians "nous"—
A useful thing to have about the house.
J. G. Saxe, The Wife's Revenge.

Mr. Miller's is what that teacher and Royal Academician, who was a man of zeal, often called "a book full of *gumption*." *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 55.

gumptionless (gump'shon-les), *a.* [Also *gumshonless*; < *gumption* + *-less*.] Without gumption or understanding; foolish. [Colloq.]

gumptious (gump'shus), *a.* [Also *gumshus*; cf. *gumption*.] 1. Having gumption; having quick perception and good judgment.—2. Supercilious; conceitedly proud. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

"She holds her head higher, I think," said the landlord, smiling. "She was always — not exactly proud like, but what I calls *gumptious*." *Bulwer*, My Novel, iv. 12.

gum-rash (gum'rash), *n.* Same as *red-gum*.

gum-resin (gum'rez'in), *n.* A vegetable secretion formed of resin mixed with more or less gum or mucilage. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow, or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The more important are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, asafetida, aloes, myrrh, and ammoniac.

gum-stick (gum'stik), *n.* A small piece of some hard substance, as of ivory or coral, given to children to bite on for the purpose of relieving the pains of teething.

gumtion† (gum'shon), *n.* [A trade-name, irreg. < *gum*^{2} + *-tion*, perhaps suggested by the form of *gumption*.] Magilp, as made by drying gum mastic into a strong drying oil in which sugar of lead was substituted for the litharge previously used. The name is not now in use. See *magilp*.

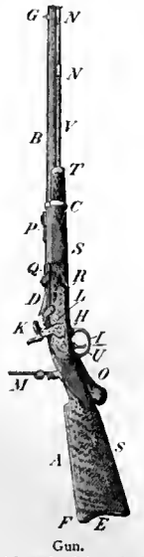
gumtop-tree (gum'top-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Eucalyptus Sieberiana*.

gum-tree (gum'trē), *n.* See *gum*^{2}, 3.

gum-water (gum'wâ'tėr), *n.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood (gum'wůd), *n.* 1. The wood of a gum-tree.—2. A plant of the genus *Commidendron*, an arborescent composite peculiar to the island of St. Helena. [Properly *gumwood*.]

gun[1] (gun), *n.* [< ME. *gunne, gonne*, rarely *goone, goune, gune;* origin unknown. The word occurs first in the 14th century, applied both to guns in the mod. sense, and also (appar. earlier) to engines of the mangonel or catapult kind, for throwing stones, etc.; the ML. glosses, *mangonale, petraria, fundibulum, muruseulum, gunna*, etc., are consequently ambiguous. On the supposition that the sense of 'mangonel' or 'catapult' is the earlier, some have assumed that ME. *gonne* is an abbr. of OF. **mangonne* for *mangonnel, mangonel*, etc., a mangonel (for throwing stones, etc.): see *mangonel, mangle*^{2}. Others have sought the origin in Celtic; but the Ir. Gael. *gunna*, W. *gwn*, a gun, are rather from ME.] 1†. A military engine of the mangonel or catapult kind, used for throwing stones.



Gun.

A, breech; *B*, barrel; *C*, band; *D*, breech-block; *E*, butt; *F*, butt- or heel-plate; *G*, front sight or bead; *H*, guard- or trigger-plate; *I*, guard-bow; *K*, hammer; *L*, lock; *M*, peep-sight; *N, N*, pipes; *O*, pistol-grip; *P*, rear sight; *Q*, receiver or system; *R*, side-screws or -nails; *S, S*, stock; *T*, tip; *U*, trigger; *V*, wiping-rod.

They dradde noon assaut
Of gynne, *gunne*, nor skaffant.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4176.

The word *gun* was in use in England for an engine, to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any gunpowder found out.
Selden, Table-Talk, Language.

2. A metallic tube or tubular barrel, with its stock or carriage and attachments, from which missiles are thrown, as by the explosive force of gunpowder or other explosive placed behind them at the closed end of the tube, and ignited through a small hole or vent; in general, any firearm except the pistol and the mortar. Guns are distinguished as *cannons, muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces*, etc. In military usage, however, only cannon in their various forms and sizes are called guns (collectively *ordnance*, and familiarly often *great guns*), the others being called *small arms*. In humorous use pistols also are often called guns. See *cannon*, 1.

Throughout every regionu
Wente this foule trumpes soun,
As swift as a pellet out of *gonne*
When pelet is in the poudre ronne.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1643.

At our going off, the Fort against which our pinnace ankered saluted my Lord Marshall with 12 *greate guns*, which we answered with 3. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 10, 1641.

We saw three or four Arabs with long bright-barrelled *guns* slip out of a crevice just before us.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 171.

So he come a-riding in with his *gun* [a revolver] and began shooting. *The Century*, XXXVI. 834.

3. Specifically, a comparatively long cannon used for obtaining high velocities with low trajectories, as distinguished from a howitzer or a mortar.—4. In *hunting*, one who carries a gun; a member of a shooting-party. [Colloq.]

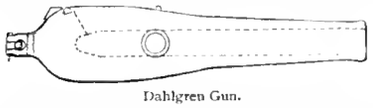
There were six guns besides his own, and in the bag was one woodcock, which was shot by the prince. It was the first woodcock of the season; and, according to custom, Lord Brownlow and the other five *guns* each gave a half-crown to the prince. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 106.

5. A tall cylindrical jug in use in the north of England.—6. In *plate-glass manuf.*, a device for fixing the breadth of the plate. It consists of two plates of cast metal, placed in front of the roller and bolted together by cross-bars at a distance apart which can be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of plate the apparatus is intended to control. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 662.—**Accelerating gun.** See *accelerate*.—**Armstrong gun,** an English gun of wrought-iron, invented by Sir W. G. Armstrong about 1855, ranging from the smallest field-piece to pieces of the largest caliber, constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and generally having an inner tube or core of steel, rifled with numerous shallow grooves. The breech-loading projectile, which is coated with lead, is inserted into a chamber behind the bore, and is driven forward by the explosion with the effect of forcing its soft coating into the grooves, so that it receives a rotary motion. The commonest form of the gun is breech-loading; but muzzle-loading Armstrong guns also are made.—**As sure as a gun,** quite sure; certainly. [Colloq.]

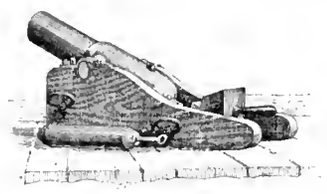
Coniers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns and firelocks dead-doing things; *as sure*, they say, *as a gun*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 168.

I laid down my basin of tea,
And Betty ceased spreading the toast,
"*As sure as a gun*, sir," said she,
"That must be the knock of the post."
Macaulay, Country Clergyman's Trip to Cambridge.

Axis of a gun. See *axis*[1].—**Bailey gun,** a battery-gun, not in use, in which the cartridges were placed in a hopper, and, descending, were fed automatically to a group of barrels arranged parallel to each other. It was worked by turning a crank.—**Barbette gun.** See *barbette*.—**Big gun.** See *great gun*.—**Body of a gun.** See *body*.—**Bomb-gun,** a gun used for shooting a lance in killing whales. It may be a shoulder- or a swivel-gun, or resemble the darting-gun, which is thrust by hand; but the term is more generally applied to the shoulder-gun, of which there are several patterns, both breech- and muzzle-loading.—**Bomb-lance gun,** a bomb-gun.—**Centrifugal gun.** See *centrifugal*.—**Dahlgren gun,** a smooth-bore gun of cast-iron, invented by Lieutenant (afterward Rear-admiral) J. A. Dahlgren (1809–70) of the United States navy.


Dahlgren Gun.

Its principal peculiarities are the unbroken smoothness of its surface and the relation of its thickness at all points (determined by experiment) to the pressure in firing. Of all large smooth-bore guns, it is, not excepting the 15-inch Rodman gun, the most easily handled. The Dahlgren and Rodman 15-inch guns are equal as to accuracy and efficiency.—**Evening gun** (*milit.* and *naval*), the warning gun at sunset. In the United States army the time of challenging is regulated by post-commanders, and it is generally later than the time of firing the evening gun. In the United States navy the evening gun is fired from flag-ships at 9 o'clock P. M.—**Fraser gun.** Same as *Woolwich gun*.—**Gardner gun.** Same as *Gardner machine-gun*. See *machine-gun*.—**Gatling gun,** an American form of mitrailleuse or machine-gun, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the civil war. This gun was the successful pioneer of the machine-guns. It has from 5 to 10 barrels, with a lock for each barrel; the barrels are arranged in a cluster around a central axis, and both barrels and locks revolve together. The cartridges are fed from a feed-case into a hopper on top, and in the later models from a feed-magazine. With the 10-barrel gun a fire of about 1,000 shots per minute can be delivered. These guns are made of the following calibers: 0.42, 0.43, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 0.65, 0.75, and 1 inch. They are mounted upon a tripod or a carriage, according to the service for which they are intended.—**Great gun.** (*a*) A cannon. (*b*) A person of distinction or importance: more commonly called a *big gun*. [Colloq.]—**Great guns!** a familiar ejaculation of surprise. [Colloq.]—**Gun detachment.** See *detachment*.—**Gun fence.** See *fence*.—**Guns of position,** heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.—**Horse-artillery gun,** a light field-piece intended for rapid movements and to accompany cavalry.—**Krupp gun,** a steel cannon made at the Krupp works in Essen, Prussia. These guns are made from ingot steel and of all calibers. See *fermeture*.—**Land-service gun,** any piece of ordnance designed for use upon land. It includes mountain, field, siege, and sea-coast artillery.—**Lebel gun,** a magazine-gun used in the French army.—**Lyle gun,** a bronze life-saving gun, designed by Captain D. A. Lyle of the United States Ordnance Department, for throwing elongated projectiles having lines attached to them, in order to establish communication between


Lyle Life-saving Gun (2.5 inches).

the shore and a stranded or wrecked vessel. The projectile has at the rear end a shank, to which the line is attached.—**Mauser gun,** a magazine bolt-gun used in the German army.—**Morning gun,** a gun fired on a ship of war or at a military post or camp as the first note of the reveille is sounded on the drum, bugle, or trumpet; a reveille gun.—**Mountain gun.** See *mountain-artillery*, under *artillery*.—**Multicharge gun,** a gun constructed to receive two or more separate charges of powder, which are fired consecutively in rapid succession: as, the Lyman-Haskell *multicharge gun*. The charge in the breech-chamber is ignited by a friction or other primer; this charge starts the projectile forward, and as its base passes consecutively the openings of the subsidiary chambers or pockets, the charges contained therein are ignited.—**Napoleon gun,** a bronze 12-pounder used for field-artillery, first adopted in France about 1856, under Napoleon III.—**Neck of a gun.** See *neck*.—**Paixhans gun,** a howitzer for the horizontal firing of heavy shells, introduced by the French general H. J. Paixhans about 1825.—**Palliser gun,** a cast-iron gun lined with a tube of coiled wrought-iron, invented by Major Palliser of the British army about 1870. The tube is made in two parts, the breech-end being shrunk on. This system was designed to utilize the old smooth-bore ordnance, by converting it into rifled guns.—**Parrott gun,** a cast-iron rifled gun strengthened at the breech by shrinking coils of wrought-iron over it, invented by Captain Parrott of the Cold Spring foundry in New York, and first used in 1861. The calibers are 10-, 20-, 30-, 100-, 200-, and 300-pounders. The Parrott projectile is of cast-iron, with a brass plate, or sabot, cast into a recessed rabbet to prevent turning. The powder-gas presses against the bottom and under it so as to expand it into the grooves, and thus assures rotary motion to the projectile.—**Quaker gun,** a log of wood mounted on wheels or some other arrangement, imitating a cannon, designed to deceive the enemy: so called in humorous allusion to the peace doctrines of the Quakers or Friends.

To conceal the absence of carriages, the embrasures were covered with sheds made of bushes. These were the *Quaker guns* afterwards noticed in Northern papers.
J. E. Johnston, The Century, XXXVI. 920.

Rampart gun, a large piece of artillery fitted for use on a rampart, and not for field purposes.—**Rodman gun,** a cast-iron gun with curved outline, being much thicker over the seat of the charge than elsewhere. The peculiarity of this gun is the method of casting, devised by General Rodman of the United States Ordnance Department, and first employed in 1860. Instead of cooling from the exterior, as in the ordinary method, General Rodman cast all large guns with a hollow core, and cooled them from the interior by a stream of cold water or air, at the same time preventing undue radiation from the exterior by surrounding the flask holding the casting with heating-furnaces.—**Son of a gun,** a rogue; a knave: used humorously.

We tucked him in, and had hardly done
When, beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a *son of a gun*
Of a watchman, "One o'clock" bawling.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116.

Spencer gun, an American magazine-rifle containing seven cartridges in a metallic tube, which is inserted in the butt-stock from the rear. The magazine is operated by a lever in the under side of the arm.—**Springfield gun,** a single-loader with a hinged block, used in the United States army.—**To blow great guns** (*naut.*), to blow tempestuously, or with great violence: said of the wind.

Spanking Jack was so comely, so pleasant, so jolly,
Though winds *blew great guns*, still he'd whittle and sing.
C. Dibdin, Sailor's Consolation.

To break a gun, to house guns, etc. See the verbs.—**Vavasseur gun** [named from the inventor of the system], a built-up steel gun with wrought-iron trunnion-band, and having three ribs projecting into the bore to replace the grooves usually employed in rifling.—**Vetterli gun** [from the inventor, F. *Vetterli*]. (*a*) A single-loading small-arm,


Musket-caliber ten-barrel Gatling Gun.

caliber 0″.408, used in the Italian army. (*b*) A magazine bolt-gun used in the Italian and Swiss armies.—**Whitworth gun,** an English rifled firearm, whether great or small, having a hexagonal bore, with a twist more rapid than usual: invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth.—**Winchester gun,** an American magazine-rifle having a horizontal bolt and vertical cartridge-carrier operated by a lever on the under side of the stock. The magazine is below the barrel and in front of the receiver.—**Wire gun,** a built-up gun made by winding wire about a tube, or by covering the tube with alternate layers wound circumferentially and laid longitudinally. See *Woodbridge gun.*—**Woodbridge gun,** a gun consisting of a thin steel tube wound with square wire, the interstices being filled with melted brazing-solder to consolidate it into one mass.—**Woolwich gun,** a built-up muzzle-loading cannon used in the British service. The tube is made of solid cast-steel drawn out by heating and hammering. After boring, turning, and chambering, the tube is heated to a uniform temperature and plunged into a covered tank of rape-oil to harden and temper it. Wrought-iron coils are shrunk on over the tube to complete the structure. The breech-coil is formed of a triple coil, a trunnion-ring, and a double coil welded together. The muzzle-coil is composed of two single coils united by an end-weld. The breech-piece is screwed into the breech-coil so as to abut against the rear end of the tube. The gun is assembled by heating the coils, and these when expanded are slipped over the tube and allowed to contract. The tube is kept cool during this operation by forcing a stream of cold water through the bore. These guns have from 7 to 10 grooves semicircular in cross-section, with curved edges and with a uniformly increasing twist. Also called *Fraser gun.* (See also *casemate-gun, dynamite-gun, machine-gun, needle-gun,* etc.)

gun[1] (gun), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gunned*, ppr. *gunning*. [< *gun*[1], *n.*] To shoot with a gun; practise shooting, especially the smaller kinds of game. [U. S.]

The Americans were, however, mostly marksmen, having been accustomed to *gunning* from their youth.
Hannah Adams, Hist. New Eng.

gun[2]†. Past participle of *gin*[1].

guna (gö′nä), *n.* [Skt. *guna*, quality, adscititious quality, as distinguished from the real nature.] In *Skt. gram.*, the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e*, *u* and *ū* to *o*, *ri* and *rī* to *ar*, by compounding them with a prefixed *a*—that is, *a* + *i* = *e*, and so on. The term is also sometimes used in regard to similar changes in other languages.

gunarchy†, *n.* Same as *gynarchy*.

gunate (gö′uāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gunated*, ppr. *gunating*. [< *guna* + *-ate*[2].] In *philol.*, to subject to the change known as guna.

gunation (gö-nā′shon), *n.* [< *gunate* + *-ion*.] In *philol.*, the act of gunating, or the state of being gunated.

gun-barrel (gun′bar″el), *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.—**Gun-barrel drain.** See *drain*.

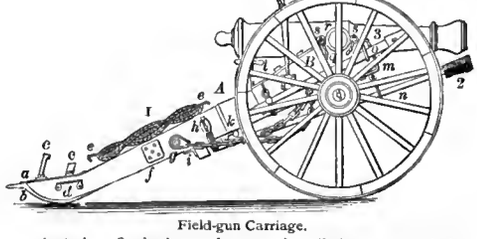
gunboat (gun′bōt), *n.* **1.** A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of large caliber, and from its light draft capable of running close inshore or up rivers; also, any small vessel carrying guns.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal. It resembles a "skip," but runs on wheels, and not between guides. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]

gun-brig (gun′brig), *n.* An obsolete sailing vessel of war with two square-rigged masts, and generally of less than 500 tons burden.

If they cut one or two of our people's heads off in Africa, we get up a *gun-brig*, and burn the barracoons, and slaughter a whole village for it.
Lever, Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly, I. 298.

gun-captain (gun′kap″tān), *n.* The chief of a gun's crew, generally a petty officer.

gun-carriage (gun′kar″āj), *n.* The carriage or structure on which a gun is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired. Naval gun-carriages formerly consisted of two sides or brackets of wood, mounted on wooden trucks and controlled by tackles; but the requirements of modern gunnery have caused wood to be replaced by brass and iron or steel, and simple tackles by powerful gearing and machinery. In the case of a field- or siege-piece the carriage unites, for traveling, with a fore part fixed on a pair of wheels, called a *limber*, to which the horses are attached, so as to form a single four-wheeled carriage. In action it is unlimbered or detached from the fore part, and then rests on its wheels and on a strong support called the *trail*. The *protected barbette gun-carriage*, also called the *Moncrieff gun-carriage* (after its inventor Major Moncrieff), is designed to store up the force of recoil on firing, and apply it to the work of raising the gun to fire over a high parapet. When fired the gun descends under cover by its own recoil, assuming at the same time the loading position, in which it is retained by a toothed wheel and ratchet. When reloaded, by releasing the ratchet, it is brought by a counterweight, which the force of the recoil has elevated, back to its original position. The carriage moves laterally on a circular rail laid on the platform, and can easily be turned in any direction. The same inventor has also designed a hydropneumatic carriage, in which the force is stored up in the form of air, highly compressed in a strong iron cylinder. Also called *artillery-carriage*.



Field-gun Carriage.

A, stock. *B*, cheek. *a*, lunette; *b*, trail-plate; *c*, *c*, pointing-rings; *d*, handle; *e*, *e*, prolonge-hooks; *f*, wheel-guard plate; *g*, lock-chain bolt, nut, and washer; *h*, turn buckle, chain, and hasp for sponge and rammer; *i*, stop for rammer-head; *k*, ear-plate for worm; *l*, elevating-screw; *m*, under-strap; *n*, implement-book; *o*, D-ring for hand-spike; *q*, trunnion-plate; *r*, cap-square; *s*, *s*, cap-square chains and keys; *1*, prolonge; *2*, sponge and rammer; *3*, band-spike.

guncotton (gun′kot″n), *n.* A general name for the nitrates of cellulose, prepared by digesting cotton or other form of cellulose in nitric acid, or preferably in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. A series of nitrates may thus be made, differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acids and time of digestion. Weak acids and short digestion yield trinitro- and tetranitro-cellulose, which dissolve in a mixture of alcohol and ether. This solution is the collodion of commerce. A highly explosive nitrate, to which the name guncotton more properly belongs, is made by digesting clean cotton in a mixture of 1 part nitric acid, specific gravity 1.5, and 3 parts sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, for 24 hours and thoroughly washing the product. This is a hexanitrate of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(NO_3)_6O_{10}$. It can hardly be distinguished by appearance from raw cotton, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. When ignited it burns quietly, leaving no residue, but by percussion explodes violently, especially if compressed. Its explosive force is much greater than that of gunpowder. It has been used chiefly for torpedoes and submarine blasting, but is now largely superseded by dynamite.

gun-deck (gun′dek), *n.* See *deck*, 2.

gundelet†, **gundelow** (gun′de-let, -lō), *n.* A gondola. *Marston.*

gundelo, gundelow (gun′de-lō), *n.* [A corruption of *gondolo, gondola:* see *gondola*.] Same as *gondola*, 2.

The square sail of the *gundelow*.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

gundi, *n.* [Native name.] The north African comb-rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni*.

gundie (gun′di), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Greedy; voracious. [Scotch.]

gundie (gun′di), *n.* [Cf. *gundie*, *a.*] The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*. [Scotch.]

Gundlachia (gund-lak′i-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. *Gundlach*, a Cuban naturalist.] A genus of limpet-like fresh-water pond-snails, of the family *Limnæidæ*, related to *Ancylus*, living on stones under water and feeding on confervæ and other plants. The body is left-sided, and the genital openings are on the left side.

gun-fire (gun′fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

gun-flint (gun′flint), *n.* A piece of shaped flint fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol, before percussion-caps were used, to fire the charge.

gunge, *n.* See *gunj*.

gun-gear (gun′gēr), *n.* All appliances and tools pertaining to the use of guns.

gun-harpoon (gun′här-pön″), *n.* A toggle-iron discharged from a bomb-gun at a whale, instead of being thrown by hand.

gun-iron (gun′ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** A gun-harpoon.—**2.** See the extract.

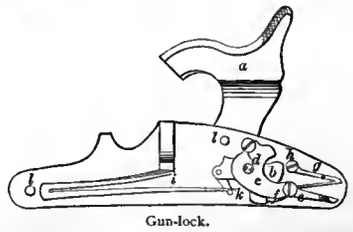
All the iron for gun-work is specially prepared, it is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun-iron*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 257.

gunj, gunge (gunj), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. Beng. *ganj*, a granary, mart, etc.] In Bengal, a public granary or store. *Imp. Dict.*

gunjah (gun′jä), *n.* Same as *ganjah*.

gun-lift (gun′lift), *n.* A machine or trestle surmounted by a hoisting-bar and a hydraulic jack, used for mounting and dismounting heavy guns or moving heavy weights.

gun-lock (gun′lok), *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer is controlled both in cocking the piece and in exploding the charge.



Gun-lock.

a, hammer or cock; *b*, tumbler; *c*, bridle; *d*, bridle-screw; *e*, sear; *f*, sear-screw; *g*, sear-spring; *h*, sear-spring screw; *i*, main-spring; *k*, swivel; *l*, *l*, side-screws.

gun-maker (gun′mā″kėr), *n.* A maker of guns or small firearms.

This all important matter will influence the *gunmaker*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 65.

gunman (gun′man), *n.*; pl. *gunmen* (-men). A man employed in the manufacture of firearms.

The strikes of the *gunmen* in Birmingham during the Crimean War undoubtedly greatly influenced our Government to take this step to ensure a sufficient supply of arms in case of emergency. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 270.

gun-metal (gun′met″al), *n.* A bronze formerly much employed for cannon, especially for light field-artillery. It is now nearly supplanted by steel. See *bronze*.

gun-money (gun′mun″i), *n.* Money of the coinage issued by James II. in Ireland when he attempted to recover his kingdom in 1689 and 1690. To obtain a sufficient supply of money, James issued coins nominally of the value of 5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 6*d.*; but they were made of the metal from brass cannon and kitchen utensils of copper and brass.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Gun-money.—Half-crown, 1689; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

gunnage (gun′āj), *n.* [< *gun*[1] + *-age*.] The total of the guns carried by a ship of war. [Rare.]

gunne[1]†. Preterit of *gin*[1].

gunne[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *gun*[1].

gunnel, *n.* See *gunwale*.

gunner (gun′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gunner, gonner* (ML. *gunnarius*), < *gunne, gonne*, a gun: see *gun*[1].] **1**†. One who discharged a gun of the catapult kind. See *gun*[1], *n.*

Gunnare, or he that swagythe a gunne, petrarius, mangonalius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 219.

2. One skilled in the use of guns or cannon; one who works a gun, either on land or at sea; a cannoneer.

The master *gonner* of the Englishe parte slewe the master *gonner* of Scotlande, and bet all his men from theyr ordinaunce. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

The nimble *gunner*
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Flash'd all their sabres bare, . . .
Sabring the *gunners* there.
Tennyson, Light Brigade.

3. A warrant-officer in the navy appointed to take charge of all the ordnance, ordnance-stores, and ammunition on board ship.—**4.** One who uses firearms; especially, one who practises the art of shooting game.

We endeavored to glean from intelligent *gunners* of that region some information relating to the habits, food, migrations, etc., of these birds. *Shore Birds*, p. 1.

5. The loon or great northern diver. [Local, British.]—**6.** The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*. [Ireland.]—**Gunner's mate,** a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner.—**Gunner's quadrant,** an instrument formerly used for estimating the proper elevation for guns on board ship.

Gunnera (gun′ė-rä), *n.* [NL., named after J. E. *Gunnerus*, a Norwegian botanist (1718–73).] A small genus of marsh-plants, of the order *Halorageæ*, natives of Africa, South America, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific. They have very large radical leaves springing from a stout rootstock, and minute flowers in a crowded spike. *G. scabra*, from Chili, is cultivated as an ornamental plant.

Gunnera scabra.

gunneress (gun′ėr-es), *n.* [< *gunner* + *-ess*.] A woman who acts as gunner.

The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress*.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

gunner-fluke (gun'ėr-flōk), *n.* [Sc., also written *gunnerfleuk;* < *gunner* (?) + *fluke*², q. v.] The turbot. See *fluke*², 1 (*c*).

gunnery (gun'ėr-i), *n.* [< *gun*¹ + *-ery.*] **1.** The use of guns: same as *gunning.*

Archery is now dispossessed by *gunnery:* how justly, let others iudge. *Camden,* Remains, Artillarie.

Specifically—**2.** The art and science of firing guns. The science of gunnery has especial reference to atmospheric resistance to projectiles, and their velocity, path, range, and effect, as affected by the form and size of gun and projectile, size and quality of charge, elevation of gun, etc. Abbreviated *gun.*

From the first rude essays of clubs and stones to the present perfection of *gunnery,* cannoneering, bombarding, mining, etc. *Burke,* Vind. of Nat. Society.

gunnery-lieutenant (gun'ėr-i-lū-ten″ant), *n.* An officer appointed to a ship to supervise the exercise of gunnery and management of the guns. [Eng.]

gunnery-ship (gun'ėr-i-ship), *n.* A ship specially devoted to the practice of gunnery and experiments with ordnance.

gunney, *n.* See *gunny.*

gunnies (gun'iz), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] In *mining,* breadth or width. A single *gunnies* is a breadth of 3 feet. Also spelled *gunniss.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

The former vaults or caishés that were dug in a mine are called "the old *gunnies.*" *Pryce.*

gunning (gun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gun*¹, *v.*] The art or practice of shooting with guns; especially, the sport or pursuit of shooting game.

In the earlier times, the art of *gunning* was but little practised. *Goldsmith.*

Gunning for shooting is in Drayton. *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, Int.

=Syn. *Gunning, Hunting, Shooting.* In the United States these terms are loosely used as interchangeable; more strictly, *gunning* and *shooting* are confined to the pursuit of feathered and small game, and *hunting* to the pursuit of larger game. In England *hunting* means chasing foxes or stags with horse and hounds, or hares with beagles.

gunning-boat (gun'ing-bōt), *n.* A light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

gunnisonite (gun'i-sọn-īt), *n.* [< *Gunnison* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral found near Gunnison in Colorado, containing calcium fluoride, silica, alumina, etc., and probably an altered or impure fluorite.

gunniss, *n.* See *gunnies.*

gunnung (gun'ung), *n.* [Australian.] A species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus robusta.*

gunny (gun'i), *n.*; pl. *gunnies* (-iz). [Also written *gunney;* Hind. *ganni,* gunny, a gunny-bag; < Beng., Mar., etc., *gona* or *goni,* gunny-bag; cf. Mar. *gonapat* or *gonapāt,* gunny, the coarse canvas or sackcloth made from jute (Hind., etc., *pāt*).] A strong coarse sackcloth manufactured chiefly in Bengal from jute, but to some extent also in Bombay and Madras from sunn-hemp. It is used for clothing by many poor people, but principally for bagging and the wrapping of large packages, as cotton-bales, for which use large quantities are exported to the United States. The material is commonly called *gunny-cloth,* and much of it is made up and exported under the name of *gunny-bags.* It is also extensively manufactured in Dundee, Scotland.—**Gunny of cinnamon,** three quarters of a hundredweight.—**Gunny of saltpeter,** one quarter of a hundredweight.

gunny-bags (gun'i-bagz), *n. pl.* See *gunny.*

gunny-cloth (gun'i-klôth), *n.* See *gunny.*

gun-pendulum (gun'pen″dụ-lum), *n.* **1.** A device for determining the strength of gunpowder. It consists of a box filled with sand-bags, suspended so as to swing freely on receiving the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon. See *ballistic pendulum,* under *ballistic.*

2. A small cannon or musket suspended horizontally in a swinging frame furnished with a fixed arc, properly graduated, and a movable pointer, for ascertaining the angular distance through which the gun oscillates in its recoil. The initial velocity of the projectile is calculated from the value of the arc of recoil. This method is now nearly obsolete.

gun-pit (gun'pit), *n.* A pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun.

gun-port (gun'pōrt), *n.* A hole in a ship's side for the muzzle of a cannon; a port-hole for a gun.

gunpowder (gun'pou″dėr), *n.* [< ME. (AF.) *gounepoudre* (1422), < *goune,* gun, + *poudre,* powder.] An explosive mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to fine powder, and thoroughly incorporated with each other, then granulated, cleaned or dusted, glazed or polished, and dried. The finished powder is employed for the discharge of projectiles from guns, in blasting, and for other purposes. The proportion of the ingredients in the composition of gunpowder varies in different countries, and with the different uses for which it is designed. The powders used for military purposes are distinguished, according to the fineness and evenness of granulation, as (*a*) irregular, as *musket, mortar, cannon,* and *mammoth* powders; (*b*) regular, as *cubical, pellet, hexagonal, sphærohexagonal,* and *prismatic* (perforated hexagonal prisms) powders. These powders may have the same composition, but differ in size and form of grain, density, and method of manufacture. *Musket powder* is used for small-arms, *mortar-powder* for field-guns, *cannon powder* for light siege-guns, and the larger-grained and special powders for heavy sea-coast guns. Mixtures of a nature similar to gunpowder were known in China and India from remote times, and were especially used for rockets. The invention of gunpowder in Europe has been ascribed to Roger Bacon (about 1214–94) and to a German monk named Schwarz (about 1320), but it was probably introduced into Europe through the medium of the Moors early in the fourteenth century. Its common use in warfare dates from the sixteenth century.

I do know Fluellen valiant,
And, touch'd with choler, hot as *gunpowder.*
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Caking gunpowder. See *cake*¹, *v. t.*—**Gravimetric density of gunpowder.** See *density.*—**Gunpowder paper,** an explosive substance consisting of an explosive mixture spread on paper, dried, and rolled up in the form of a cartridge.—**Gunpowder plot,** in *Eng. hist.,* a conspiracy to blow up the king (James I.) and the lords and commons in the Parliament House, in 1605, in revenge for the laws against Roman Catholics. The defeat of this plot by its discovery was long celebrated publicly on the 5th of November, and still is to some extent privately, by processions and the burning in effigy of Guy Fawkes, its principal agent, who was executed.—**Gunpowder tea,** a fine species of green tea, being a carefully picked hyson, the leaves of which are rolled and rounded so as to have a granular appearance.—**White gunpowder,** a blasting-mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium, and sugar. It is now rarely used, owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transportation, etc.

gunpowder-press (gun'pou-dėr-pres), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.,* a press for compacting mill-cake or dust-powder into hard cakes preparatory to granulating. A form in use consists of a box in which the powder is placed between a series of upright plates, the pressure being applied by means of a follower actuated by a horizontal screw. *E. H. Knight.*

gun-reach (gun'rēch), *n.* Gunshot; the distance a gun will carry. *Sydney Smith.*

gun-room (gun'rōm), *n.* *Naut.,* an apartment on the after part of the lower gun-deck of a man-of-war, devoted to the use of the junior officers.

gun-searcher (gun'sėr″chėr), *n.* An instrument used to search for defects in the bore of a cannon. As formerly made, it consisted of a staff with one or more projecting prongs. As now constructed, it consists of an arrangement of mirrors with a telescope. Light being reflected into all parts of the bore, it is carefully examined for defects with the telescope. Also called *bore-searcher.*

gunshot (gun'shot), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1†. Collectively, projectiles for cannon; solid shot.

An Albanese fled to the enemies campe, and warned them not to go, for the *gunshot* was nigh wasted. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 85.

2. The reach or range of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown from a cannon so as to be effective; *milit.,* the length of the pointblank range of a cannon-shot.

Luxemburg retired to a spot which was out of *gun-shot,* and summoned a few of his chief officers to a consultation. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xx.

3. In *her.,* a roundel sable.—4†. The firing of a cannon.

And fill Heauen and Earth with shouting, singing, hallowing, *gun-shot* and fire-workes all that night. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 269.

II. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun: as, a *gun-shot* wound.

gun-shy (gun'shī), *a.* Afraid of a gun; frightened by the report of a gun: said of a field-dog.

Setters and pointers become *gun-shy* after reaching their fourth to sixth year. *Sportsman's Gazetteer,* p. 469.

gun-shyness (gun'shī″nes), *n.* The state of being gun-shy.

gun-slide (gun'slīd), *n.* In *naval gun.,* the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling.

gun-sling (gun'sling), *n.* **1.** A sling for lifting a gun off its carriage, or off the ground when placed under a gin or other lifting-machine. —**2.** A kind of strap or sling for carrying a shot-gun or rifle; specifically, a leather loop or sling which buttons or buckles on the pommel of a saddle, and in which a shot-gun or rifle is so slung that it is carried across the lap of the rider. Gun-slings of this kind are in general use in the western United States, especially with the Mexican or Spanish saddle, and some modification of them is adapted to the regulation McClellan saddle used in the United States army.

gunsmith (gun'smith), *n.* A maker of small-arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.

gunsmithery (gun'smith″ėr-i), *n.* [< *gunsmith* + *-ery.*] The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small firearms; also, a place where the business of a gunsmith is carried on.

gunster (gun'stėr), *n.* [< *gun*¹ + *-ster;* a humorous word, coined with allusion to *punster.*] One who uses a gun. *Tatler.* [Rare.]

gun-stick (gun'stik), *n.* A rammer or ramrod; a stick or rod used to ram down the charge of a musket, etc.

gun-stock (gun'stok), *n.* The stock or wooden support in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gun-stock.

A, butt; *B,* comb; *C,* grip, or small of the stock; *D,* head; *E,* shoulder for lower band; *F,* shoulder for upper band; *G,* shoulder and tenon for tip; *H,* bed for lock-plate; *I, I,* beds for band-springs; *K,* drop; *L,* heel; *M,* toe.

gun-stocker (gun'stok″ėr), *n.* One who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gun-stocking (gun'stok″ing), *n.* The operation of fitting the stocks of guns to the barrels.

gunstone† (gun'stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone used for the shot of a catapult or cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were commonly used as projectiles.

And tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gun-stones.*
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones.*
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 5.

2. A flint prepared for insertion in the lock of a gun. See *flint-lock.*

gun-tackle (gun'tak″l), *n.* **1.** *pl.* The purchases fixed to a gun-carriage, and used to run a gun in or out of a port-hole. *Side tackles* are on the side of the carriage, and are used to run the gun out. *Train tackles* are on the rear end of the carriage, and are used to run the gun in.

2. A tackle composed of a fall and two single blocks: called specifically a *gun-tackle purchase.*

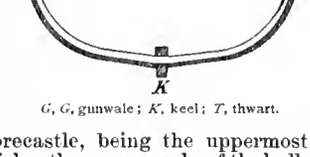
Gunter rig. See *rig.*

Gunter's chain, line, quadrant, proportion, scale, etc. See the nouns.

gun-wad (gun'wod), *n.* A wad for a gun; specifically, a circular wad, cut with an implement known as a wad-cutter out of pasteboard, cardboard, or felt, used as wadding to keep the ammunition in place either in a gun-barrel or in a paper or metal shell. For shot-guns the wads used over the shot are generally simple pieces of pasteboard; those placed over the powder are usually made of thick elastic felt, and have the edge all around treated with some substance which tends to keep the barrels from fouling. See *wad.*

gun-wadding (gun'wod″ing), *n.* The material of which gun-wads are made.

gunwale, gunnel (gun'wāl, gun'l), *n.* [Prop. *gunwale,* corrupted in sailors' pronunciation to *gunnel,* formerly also *gunnal* (cf. *trunnel*); so called because the upper guns used to be pointed from it; < *gun*¹ + *wale,* a plank, the upper edge of a ship's side, next the bulwarks: see *gun*¹ and *wale*¹.] *Naut.,* the upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. The gunwale of a boat is a piece of timber going round the upper sheer strake as a binder for its top-work.



G, G, gunwale; *K,* keel; *T,* thwart.

The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal* . . . bind the boats so hard against the end of the benches that they cannot easily fall asunder. *Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1699.

On board the ships, mitrailleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the *gunnels.* *Hobart Pasha,* N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 384.

gun-work (gun'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Any machine-labor or manual labor employed in the production of ordnance.—**2.** The labor of inspecting or designing ordnance, or of making calculations or reports upon ordnance or ordnance subjects: as, an officer detailed upon *gun-work* exclusively.

gup (gup), *n.* [Hind. *gap, gapshap*, prattle, tattle, gossip.] In India and the East, gossip; tattle; scandal.

gurfel (gėr'fel), *n.* [Appar. a var. of Faroese *goirfugel*, ult. of E. *garefowl.*] The razor-billed auk. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

gurget (gėr'j), *n.* [< L. *gurges*, a whirlpool: see *gorge.*] A whirlpool.

> Marching from Eden, . . . [he] shall find
> The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
> Boils out from under ground. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 41.
>
> Sanguine, feverous, boiling *gurge* of pulse.
> *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

gurget (gėrj), *v. t.* [< *gurge*, *n.* Cf. *gorge*, *v.*] To swallow; engulf.

> In *gurging* guife of these such surging seas,
> My poorer soule who drown'd doth death request.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 227.

gurgeons† (gėr'jonz), *n. pl.* See *grudgings.*

gurges (gėr'jēz), *n.* [L., a whirlpool: see *gurge, gorge.*] In *her.*, a spiral of two narrow bands argent and azure, supposed to represent a whirlpool. It generally occupies the whole field.

gurgitation (gėr-ji-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *gurgitare*, engulf, flood, < *gurges* (*gurgit-*), a raging abyss, whirlpool: see *gorge.* Cf. *regurgitation.*] Surging rise and fall; ebullient motion, as of boiling water.

> The whole eruption did not last longer than about five minutes, after which the water sank in the funnel and the same restless *gurgitation* was resumed.
> *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 19.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *gurgled*, ppr. *gurgling.* [Cf. Pg. *gurgulhar*, gush out, boil fast, bubble, = It. *gorgogliare*, gargle, bubble up, gurgle (*gorgoglio*, a gargling, gurgling, purling); cf. also D. *gorgelen* = MLG. *gorgelen*, gargle, = G. *gurgeln*, refl. gargle, intr. rattle in the throat; Sw. *gurgla* = Dan. *gurgle*, gargle: verbs associated with the noun, D. *gorgel* = OHG. *gurgula*, MHG. G. *gurgel*, throat, gargle, < L. *gurgulio*, the throat (see *gargle*[1], *gargoyle*), but in part regarded, like the dial. var. *guggle* and *gargle*[1], as imitative of the sound of water in a broken, irregular flow.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, or a small stream on a stony bottom; flow with a purling sound.

> Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace. *Young.*
>
> Where twice a day
> *Gurgled* the waters of the moon-struck sea.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

2. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.

> Louder then will be the song:
> For she will plain, and *gurgle*, as she goes,
> As does the widow'd ring-dove.
> *W. Mason*, English Garden, iii.
>
> A thrush in the old orchard down in the hollow, out of sight, whistled and *gurgled* with continual shrill melody.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.
>
> Far into the night the soft dip of the oar, and the *gurgling* progress of the boats, was company and gentlest lullaby. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

II. *trans.* To utter or produce with a gurgling sound.

> Even here would malice leer its last,
> *Gurgle* its choked remonstrance.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *n.* [< *gurgle*, *v.*] A gurgling gush or flow of liquid; the sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or through any narrow opening; a purling sound, as of a small stream flowing over a stony bottom; or the sound made when air is forced through a liquid.

> Flow, flow, thou crystal rill,
> With tinkling *gurgles* fill
> The mazes of the grove.
> *Thompson*, The Bower.
>
> He ought to hear the *gurgle* of a drowning prisoner, flung down into that darkness by us, his executioners.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

gurglet (gėr'glet), *n.* [< *gurgle* + *-et.* Cf. *guggle.*] A very porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

> A sponge and a small *gurglet* of water.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 10.

gurgoliont, *n.* [ME., < OF. *gurgulion, gourguillon*, < L. *curculio*(*n-*): see *curculio.*] A weevil: same as *curculio.*

> This maner crafte wol holde oute of thi whete
> *Gurgolions* and other noyus bestes.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

gurgoyle† (gėr'goil), *n.* See *gargoyle.*

gurhofite (gėr'hof-it), *n.* [< *Gurhof* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A subvariety of magnesian carbonate of lime or dolomite, found near Gurhof in Lower Austria. It is snow-white, and has a dull, slightly conchoidal or even fracture.

gurjun (gėr'jun), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Dipterocarpus alatus*, a very large tree of the East Indies and Philippine islands, the wood of which is used for house-building and canoes. This and other species furnish an oleoresin known as wood-oil or gurjun balsam, which is used as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, as a varnish and an ingredient in the coarser kinds of paint, as a substitute for tar in pitching boats, and for preserving timber from the attack of the white ant. As a medicine it is used in gonorrhea, and as an excitant in salves for inveterate ulcers.

gurkin†, *n.* See *gherkin.*

gurl[1] (gėrl), *v. i.* [< ME. *gurlen*; a transposed form of *growl*, D. *grollen*, etc.: see *growl.*] To growl; grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

> As a mete in a man that is not defied bifore, makith man bodi to *gurle* [var. *groule*].
> *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 249.

gurl[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *girl.*

gurlet (gėr'let), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A masons' pickax with a sharp point and a cutting edge.

gurly† (gėr'li), *a.* [Also *gurlie*; a transposed form of *growly*: see *gurl*[1].] Fierce; stormy.

> The clouds grew dark, and the wind grew loud,
> And the levin fill'd her ee;
> And waesome wail'd the snaw-white spritea
> Upon the *gurlie* sea.
> *The Dæmon Lover* (Child's Ballads, I. 204).
>
> Iberius with a *gurly* nod,
> Cried Hogan! yes, we ken your god.
> 'Tis herrings you adore.
> *Allan Ramsay*, The Vision. (*Mackay.*)

gurmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gormand.*

gurmy (gėr'mi), *n.*; pl. *gurmies* (-miz). [Origin not ascertained.] In *mining*, a level; a working.

gurnard (gėr'närd), *n.* [Also *gurnet*; < ME. *gurnard*, < OF. **gournard*, not found, but cf. *gournauld, gournault, gournaut, gourneau*, F. *grenau*, transposed from *grougnaut*, a gurnard, lit. grunter, this being an altered form of *grognard*, F. *grognard*, a., grunting, also as n., *grognard*, a grunter, < *grougner*, F. *grogner*, grunt (cf. F. *grondin*, a gurnard, < *gronder*, grunt): see *groin*[2] and *grunt.* Cf. G. *knurrhahn, knorrhahn*, Dan. *knurhane*, Sw. *knorrhane*, a gurnard, lit. 'grunting cock'; Norw. *knurfisk*, lit. 'grunting fish' (G. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, Sw. *knorra*, grumble, growl: see *knar*[2], growl). The allusion is to the grunting sound the gurnard makes when taken out of the water.] **1.** Any fish of the family *Triglidæ*, and especially of the restricted subfamily *Triglinæ*; a triglid or trigline. The name is chiefly applied to 8 species of *Trigla* proper which are found in British waters. These are *T. gurnardus*, the gray gurnard, also called *knoud* or *nowd* and *croonach*; *T. cuculus*, the red gurnard or euckoo-gurnard, also called *elleck, redfish, rotchet*, and *soldier*; *T. lineatus*, the lineated or French gurnard or striped rock-gurnard; *T. hirundo*, the sapphirine gurnard; *T. pœciloptera*, the little gurnard; *T. lyra*, the piper-gurnard; *T. lucerna*, the shining gurnard or long-finned captain; and *T. blochi.* These fishes resemble sculpins, and the family to which they belong is also known as *Sclerogenidæ.* In the United States the corresponding fishes are several species of a different genus, *Prionotus*, and are commonly called *sea-robins*, not *gurnards.* Those triglids which belong to the subfamily *Peristediinæ* are distinguished as *armed* or *mailed gurnards*, as *Peristedion cataphractum.*

2. The gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*, more fully called *yellow gurnard.* See cut under *Callionymus.*—**3.** A flying-fish or flying-robin of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* (or *Daetylopteridæ*), more fully called *flying-gurnard.* The best-known species is *Cephalacanthus* or *Daetylopterus volitans.* See cut under *Daetylopterus.*

> The west part of the land was high browed, much like the head of a *gurnard.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii.

gurnet[1] (gėr'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *gurnard.*

> I am a soused *gurnet.* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

gurnet[2] (gėr'net), *n.* Same as *garnet*[2].

gurr (gėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garh*, a fort, castle (also in dim. *garhī*, > E. *gurry*[2]); cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong.] In India, a native fort. Compare *gurry*[2].

> Many of his Heathen Nobles, only such as were befriended by strong *Gurrs*, or Fastnesses upon the Mountains.
> *Fryer*, New Account of East India and Persia (1681), p. 165.

gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *garhā* (cerebral *r*), a kind of cloth; as adj., thick, close, strong.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *n.* [Also *gurrey*; origin obscure.] **1†.** Feces. *Holland.*—**2.** Fish-offal. It is sometimes ground up for bait when bait-fish are scarce. [New Eng.]

> The fisherman dips a bucket of fresh water from the apring, and, washing the *gurry* from his hands and face, starts for home. *Peter Gott, the Fisherman.*

3. In *whale-fishing*, the refuse resulting from the operations of cutting in and boiling out a whale.—**4.** The refuse of a dissecting-room. The term is said to have been introduced at Cambridge and Boston, Massachusetts, by Professor Jeffries Wyman, and to have become current there.

5. One of the grades of menhaden-oil: a trade-name.

gurry[1] (gur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gurried*, ppr. *gurrying.* [< *gurry*[1], *n.*] To foul with gurry; throw offal upon, as fishing-gear or fishing-grounds. The word is applied chiefly to herring-weirs upon which gurry may drift from the place where it has been dumped. This is a great injury, as herring will not approach a gurried weir. [New Eng.]

gurry[2] (gur'i), *n.*; pl. *gurries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *garhī* (cerebral *r*), a small fort, dim. of *garh*, a fort or castle (cf. *garhā*, thick, close, strong). Cf. *gurrah.*] In India, a small native fort.

gurry-bait (gur'i-bāt), *n.* Gurry used as bait.

gurry-butt (gur'i-but), *n.* **1.** A dung-sledge. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A large butt or cask used as a receptacle for cod-livers. [New Eng.]

gurry-fish (gur'i-fish), *n.* Straggling fish left on a fishing-ground after the school-fish have migrated: so called by the bank-fishers.

gurry-ground (gur'i-ground), *n.* A ground at sea where gurry or fish-offal may be dumped without injury to the fishery. Such places are commonly selected by agreement among fishermen. [New Eng.]

gurry-shark (gur'i-shärk), *n.* The sleeper or ground-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*: so called from its lying in wait for gurry. [New Eng.]

gurt (gėrt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a gutter; a channel for water.

gurts† (gėrts), *n. pl.* [Transposed form of *grits* (not of *groats*): see *grit*[1].] Groats.

guru (gö'rö), *n.* [Hind., etc., *guru*, < Skt. *guru*, heavy, weighty, important, worthy of honor; as a noun, one to be honored, a teacher (see def.); = Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, = L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[3].] A Hindu spiritual teacher or guide. Also written *gooroo.*

guru-nut (gö'rö-nut), *n.* Same as *cola-nut.*

guse (güs), *n.* A Scotch form of *goose.*

gush (gush), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *gowshe*; < ME. *guschen*, gush; (1) prob. of OLG. origin, < OD. *guysen*, flow out with a gurgling noise, gush, = OFlem. freq. *gusselen, gosselen*, pour out, spill (Kilian), = LG. *gusen, gissen*, and freq. *gieseln*, > prob. G. dial. *gausen*, and freq. *giuseln*, pour out; secondary forms, with formative *-s*, of D. *gieten* = OS. *giotan* = OFries. *giata, iata* = AS. *geótan* (pret. *geát*, pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), tr. pour, pour out, shed, cast, found, intr. flow, stream, ME. *yeten, yeten*, Sc. *yet, yit*, pour, etc. (> ult. E. deriv. *gut* and *ingot*, q. v.), = OHG. *giozan*, MHG. *giezen*, G. *giessen* = Sw. *gjuta* = ODan. *gjude*, Dan. *gyde*, pour, = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, drop one's young (of an animal), = Goth. *giutan*, pour, = L. *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour (> ult. E. *found*[3] and *fuse*[1], q. v.); allied to Gr. *χεῖν*, pour (> ult. E. *chyle, chyme*[1]). (2) Less prob. of Scand. origin, < Icel. *gusa*, gush, spirt out, or rather (*gusa* being a secondary weak verb, without examples in Cleasby and Vigfusson, and presumably mod.) from its primitive *gjōsa* (pret. *gauss*, pl. *gusu*, pp. *gosinn*), gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like; hence *geysa*, rush furiously, gush (> *Geysir*, E. *geyser*, q. v.), *gustr*, a gust, E. *gust*[1] (cf. also (?) Sw. dial. *gåsa*, blow, puff, reek); perhaps = L. *haurire*, draw water, also spill, shed (see *exhaust*). Whether Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, is related to the fore-mentioned *gjōta*, cast, is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To issue with force and volume, as a fluid from confinement; flow suddenly or copiously; come pouring out, as water from a spring or blood from a wound.

> See, she pants, and from her flesh
> The warm blood *gusheth* out afresh.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.
>
> There saw they two rocks, from whence a current *gusht* with excessive violence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 73.
>
> The *gushing* of the wave
> Far away did seem to mourn and rave
> On alien shores. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Hence—**2.** To speak effusively or from a sudden emotional impulse; be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.

> For my own part, I am forever meeting the most startling examples of the insular faculty to *gush.*
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 186.

II. *trans.* To emit suddenly, forcibly, or copiously.

> The gaping wound *gushed* out a crimson flood.
> *Dryden.*

gush (gush), *n.* [< *gush*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden and violent emission of a fluid from confinement; outpouring of or as of a liquid.

> The *gush* of springs
> And fall of lofty fountains. *Byron.*

> The last *gush* of sunset was brightening the tops of the savage fjeld when the horses arrived. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 365.

> The performance of its office by every part of the body, down even to the smallest, just as much depends on the local *gushes* of nervous energy as it depends on the local *gushes* of blood. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 40.

> Every *gush* of dazzling light has associated with it a *gush* of inviaible radiant heat, which far transcends the light in energy. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 10.

2. Effusive display of sentiment.—**3.** [Prob. a var. of *gust*[1].] A gust of wind. [Prov. Eng.]

gusher (gush'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which gushes; specifically, in local (American) use, an oil-well which throws out a very large quantity of oil without having to be pumped.

> A *gusher* is a well which throws out large quantities of oil; a record of eleven thousand barrels a day has been reached by one well! *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 47.

> To-day the People's Natural Gas Company, of Pittsburg, struck an immense *gusher* . . . at a depth of 1450 feet. *Philadelphia Times*, March 11, 1886.

2. One who is demonstratively emotional or sentimental.

gushing (gush'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Escaping with force, as a fluid; flowing copiously.

> Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use
> Of shades, and wanton winds, and *gushing* brooks.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 137.

2. Emitting copiously: as, a *gushing* spring.

> Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose, . . .
> Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 35.

3. Exuberantly and demonstratively emotional; given to or characterized by gush: as, a *gushing* girl; a *gushing* letter.

> To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false position. She is a wife in nothing but name. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

=Syn. 3. Sentimental, hysterical, etc. (in style). See *bombast*.

gushingly (gush'ing-li), *adv.* **1.** In a gushing manner.

> Rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
> With many windings through the vale.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. With extravagant display of sentiment or feeling: as, to write or speak *gushingly*.

gushy (gush'i), *a.* [< *gush* + *-y*[1].] Displaying or characterized by gush; effusively sentimental: as, a *gushy* description. [Colloq. and contemptuous.]

gusing-iron (güs'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* [Sc.; cf. Sc. *guse* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A laundresses' smoothing-iron.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* [Formerly also *gushet;* < OF. *gousset*, *goucet*, F. *gousset*, the armhole, a triangular space left between two joints of armor, a piece of plate used to cover such space, a triangular piece or gore of cloth, a bracket, also (mod. F. only) a fob or watch-pocket (cf. OF. **goussete*, *gossette*, f., a little husk or hull), dim. of *gousse* = It. *guscio*, dial. *gussa*, *gossa*, *guss*, *goss*, a husk, hull, pod, shell: of uncertain origin, prob. Teut., being perhaps a var. of the form which appears as F. *housse*, a covering, mat, mantel, etc. (see *house*[2], *housing*), ult. related with E. *hull:* see *hull*[1].] A triangular plate or piece of cloth inserted or attached, to protect, strengthen, or fill out some part of a thing; a gore. Specifically—(*a*) The triangular space left at each joint of the body between two adjacent pieces of plate-armor. This was covered with chain-mail, and in addition many devices were tried, such as roundels and the like, ending in the elaborate pauldron, cubitière, genouillière, etc. (*b*) The filling, as of chain-mail, of the above. (*c*) The defense of plate used to protect the gusset (*a*).

> A horseman's mace, *gushet*-armour for the armpits, leg-harness, and a gorget. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

> The oval pallet or *gusset* of plate which protects the left armpit. *J. R. Planché.*

In the preceding senses also *guissette*.

(*d*) An angular piece of iron or a kind of bracket fastened in the angles of a structure to give strength or stiffness. (*e*) An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, etc., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, as at the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive. (*f*) A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge some part.

> Seam and *gusset* and band,
> Band and *gusset* and seam.
> *Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

(*g*) In *her.*, same as *gore*[2], 7.

gusset (gus'et), *v. t.* [< *gusset*, *n.*] To make with a gusset; insert a gusset into, as a garment.

> Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, *gusseting*, trimming, turning, and contriving. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 91.

gust[1] (gust), *n.* [< Icel. *gustr*, a gust, blast (cf. *gjōsta*, a gust), = Norw. *gust*, a gust of wind, = Sw. dial. *gust*, a stream of air from an oven; < Icel. *gjōsa*, gush, break out, as a furnace, volcano, and the like, Sw. dial. *gåsa*, blow, puff, reek: see *gush*. Cf. E. dial. *gush*, *n.*, 3, a gust of wind.] **1.** A sudden squall or blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration.

> And what at first was call'd a *gust*, the same
> Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name.
> *Donne*, The Storm.

> A fresher gale
> Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,
> Sweeping with shadowy *gust* the fields of corn.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1656.

2. A sudden outburst, as of passionate feeling.

> Any sudden *gust* of passion (as an extasy of love in an unexpected meeting) cannot better be expressed than in a word and a sigh, breaking one another. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

> Lord Dorset . . . was naturally very subject to Passion; but the short *Gust* was soon over, and served only to set off the Charms of his Temper. *Prior*, Poems, Ded.

=Syn. 1. *Squall*, etc. See *wind*[2], *n.*

gust[2] (gust), *n.* [= OF. *goust*, F. *goût* (> E. *gout*[3]) = Sp. Pg. It. *gusto* (> E. *gusto*), < L. *gustus*, a tasting, taste, > *gustare*, taste; allied to Gr. *γεύειν*, taste, Skt. √*jush*, enjoy, AS. *ceósan*, E. *choose*, select: see *choose*.] **1.** The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.

> Were they [aprata] as dear, they would be as toothesome . . . as anchovies; for then their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallat-men. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex.

> The whole vegetable tribe have lost their *gust* with me. *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.

2. Gratification of any kind, especially that which is sensual; pleasure; enjoyment.

> The life of the spirit . . . is lessened and impaired, according as the *gusts* of the flesh grow high and sapid. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

> My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
> And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 139.

> One who courted contempt abroad, in order to feel with keener *gust* the pleasure of pre-eminence at home. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lii.

3. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

> A choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

> He . . . calls him a blockhead as well as an atheist—one who had "as small a *gust* for the elegancies of expression as the sacredness of the matter." *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 77.

gust[2]† (gust), *v. t.* [< L. *gustare*, taste; from the noun.] To taste; enjoy the taste of; have a relish for.

> The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.

gustable† (gus'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *gust*[2] + *-able.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Capable of being tasted; tastable.

> A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, *gustable*, odorous, or tactile qualities. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, vii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having a pleasant relish.

> Of so many thousand wels this only affordeth *gustable* waters: and that so excellent that the Bassa . . . drinks of no other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

II. *n.* That which is pleasant to the taste.

> The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
> The taste no fragrant smell.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 4.

gustation (gus-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *gustation* = Sp. *gustacion* = It. *gustazione*, < L. *gustatio(n-)*, < *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2], *v.*] The act of tasting; the sense of taste; the gustatory function.

> Senses of taste and touch; *gustation* and taction. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 191.

gustative (gus'tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *gustatif* = Sp. It. *gustativo*, < NL. **gustativus*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to the sense of taste; gustatory.

> The ninth pair, or *gustative* nerve, is organized for the appreciation of taste only. *Le Conte*, Sight, Int., p. 10.

gustatory (gus'tā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< NL. **gustatorius*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

> In his first cautious sip of the wine, and the *gustatory* skill with which he gave his palate the full advantage of it, it was impossible not to recognize the connoisseur. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

> How the *gustatory* faculty is exhausted for a time by a strong taste, daily experience teaches. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

Gustatory buds. See *taste-bud*.—**Gustatory cell,** in *anat.*, one of the inner fusiform cells of a taste-bud, with filamentous ends and a large spherical central part, surrounded by the cortical cells of the taste-bud.—**Gustatory corpuscles.** See *corpuscle*.—**Gustatory nerve,** a nerve of gustation, the lingual branch of the third division of the fifth cranial nerve, distributed to the tongue and contributing to the sense of taste. It is more commonly called the *lingual nerve*.

Gustavian (gus-tā'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to any Swedish king of the name of Gustavus; specifically, in Swedish literary history, pertaining to the reigns of Gustavus III. and Gustavus IV. (1771–1809), in which period the national literature was especially flourishing.

> The poets of the *Gustavian* period form two groups according to the prevalence, respectively, of the French and the national element. *R. Anderson*, tr. of Horn's Scandinavian Lit., iii. 5.

gustful[1] (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[1] + *-ful.*] Attended with gusts; gusty; squally.

> A *gustful* April morn
> That puff'd the swaying branches.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

gustful[2]† (gust'fûl), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-ful.*] Tasteful; palatable.

> The base Suda which Vice useth to leave behind it makes Virtue afterwards far more *gustful*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 3.

> The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long. *Sir K. Digby*, Power of Sympathy.

gustfulness† (gust'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being gustful or full of savor.

> Then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant. *Barrow*, Works, III. xix.

gustless† (gust'les), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-less.*] Tasteless.

> No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 13.

gusto (gus'tō), *n.* [< It. Pg. Sp. *gusto* = OF. *goust*, F. *goût*, < L. *gustus*, taste, relish: see *gust*[2].] Appreciative taste or enjoyment; keen relish; zest.

> Set yourself on designing after the ancient Greeks;—because they are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note.

> The royal supremacy is repeatedly insisted upon in terms one may almost say of *gusto*, such as Cranmer would have heartily approved. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 99.

> It will be found true, I believe, in a majority of cases, that the artist writes with more *gusto* and effect of those things which he has only wished to do, than of those which he has done. *R. L. Stevenson*, A Humble Remonstrance.

gustoso (gös-tō'sō), *a.* [It., < *gusto*, taste: see *gust*[2], *gusto*.] Tasty: used in music to direct that a passage be rendered with taste.

gusty[1] (gus'ti), *a.* [= Sc. *gousty;* < *gust*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

> In which time wee had store of snowe with some *gustie* weather. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 845.

> For once, upon a raw and *gusty* day,
> The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

2. Given to sudden bursts of passion; excitable; irritable.

> Little "brown girls" with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing. *Saturday Rev.*, Feb. 10, 1866.

gusty[2] (gus'ti), *a.* [< *gust*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pleasant to the taste; savory; gustful. [Scotch.]

> The rantin' Germans, Russians, and the Poles,
> Shall feed with pleasure on our *gusty* shoals [of fish].
> *Ramsay*, Prospect of Plenty.

gut (gut), *n.* [< ME. *gut, gutte, gotte,* < AS. *gut* (pl. *guttas*), intestine; orig. a 'channel,' a sense found in E. dial. *gut*, also *gote, goyt, gowt*, Sc. *got, goat*, etc., < ME. *gutte. gote, goote*, a channel of water, a drain (= MD. *gote*, a channel, D. *goot* = G. *gosse*, gutter, sewer, sink, water-pipe, rain-pipe, = Sw. *gjuta*, a leat, = Dan. *gyde*, a lane); < AS. *geótan* (pret. pl. *guton*, pp. *goten*), pour out, intr. flow, stream, = D. *gieten* = G. *giessen* = Icel. *gjōta*, cast, etc., = Sw. *gjuta* = Dan. *gyde*, pour: see *gush*.] **1.** (*a*) Either the whole or a distinct division of that part of the alimentary canal of an animal which extends from the stomach to the anus; the intestinal canal, or any part of it; an intestine: as, the large *gut;* the small *gut;* the blind *gut*, or cæcum. (*b*) In the plural, the bowels; the whole mass formed by the natural convolutions of the intestinal canal in the abdomen. (*c*) In *biol.*, the whole intestinal tube, alimentary canal, or digestive tract; the enteric tube, from mouth to anus. See *enteron, stomodæum, proctodæum*.

Gut is used indifferently for the whole or for any part of the physiological entity which reaches from the oral to the anal aperture.
E. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. xiv.

2. The whole digestive system; the viscera; the entrails in general: commonly in the plural. [Low.]

Both sea and land are ransack'd for the feast,
And his own *gut* the sole invited guest.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 207.

Greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls. *Grainger.*

3. The substance forming the case of the intestine; intestinal tissue or fiber: as, sheep's *gut;* calf-*gut.*

Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared *gut* into cord of various diameter for various purposes—i. e., for ordinary catgut, for use in machinery, and for fiddle-strings.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 319.

4. A preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or, in angling, for the snood or leader to which the hook or lure is attached. In the latter case the material, called in full *silkworm gut*, is not true gut, but is formed from the fiber drawn out from a silkworm killed when it is just ready to spin its cocoon.

5. A narrow passage; particularly, a narrow channel of water; a strait; a long narrow inlet.

North of it, in a *gut* of the hill, was the Fish-pool of Siloe. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 146.

We . . . looked down upon the straggling village of Port Hawksbury and the winding *Gut* of Canso.
C. D. Warner, Baddeck, v.

Branchial gut. See *branchial.*—**Fore-gut,** in *anat.*, the anterior section of the primitive alimentary canal in vertebrate embryos. From it are developed the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.—**Hind-gut,** in *anat.*, the posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, giving origin to parts of the intestine in the neighborhood of the anus, but extending from that point backward in a subcaudal or postanal prolongation. See *epigaster.*—**Mid-gut,** in *anat.*, the middle part of the primitive alimentary canal, from which is developed the greater part of the intestine.—**To have guts in the brains†,** to have sense. *Davies.* [Low.]

Quoth Ralpho, "Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do
That *has* but any *guts in 's brains.*"
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1091.

The fellow's well enough, if he *had* any *guts in his brains.* *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

gut (gut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutted*, ppr. *gutting.* [< ME. *gutten;* from the noun.] **1.** To take out the entrails of; disembowel; eviscerate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered, and dried.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents; destroy or strip the interior of: as, the burglars *gutted* the store.

In half an hour the lately splendid residence of the proprietor of the greatest private banking-house in London was *gutted* from cellar to ridge-pole.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 311.

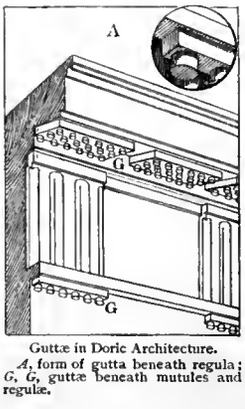
gut-formed (gut'fôrmd), *a.* Formed like a gut. The term is applied by Darwin to two glands which lie one on each side of the stomach of cirripeds: considered by Huxley as probably accessory glands of the reproductive organs, analogous to those which secrete the walls of the ovisac in copepods. See second cut under *Balanus.*

Gutierrezia (gö″ti-er-ez'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Gutierrez*, the name of a noble Spanish family.] A genus of asteroid composites, of the western United States, Mexico, and extratropical South America. They are low, glabrous, and often glutinous herbs or suffrutescent plants, with linear leaves and small heads of yellow flowers. Of the 20 species, 5 are found in the United States.

gut-length (gut'length), *n.* A length of silkworm gut, usually, as imported into the United States, from 12 to 15 inches, employed for leaders and snells by anglers. See *gut,* 4.

gutling†, *n.* [< *gut* + *-ling*[1].] A glutton.

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon the lean skulls and the fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings.*
Bp. Sanderson, Works, III. 106.



Guttæ in Doric Architecture.
A, form of gutta beneath regula; *G*, *G*, guttæ beneath mutules and regulæ.

gut-scraper (gut'skrā″pėr), *n.* A scraper of catgut; a fiddle-player. [Contemptuous.]

gutta[1] (gut'ä), *n.*; pl. *guttæ* (-ē). [L., a drop: see *gout*[1].] **1.** A drop; specifically, in *arch.*, one of a series of pendent ornaments, generally in the form of the frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, attached to the under side of the mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They probably represent wooden pegs or treenails which occupied these positions in primitive wooden constructions. Also called *trunnel.*

2. In *phar.*, a drop: usually, and in prescriptions, written *gt.*, plural *gtt.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a small spot, generally of a round or oval form, and not differing much in shade from the ground-color, as if made by a drop of water; any small color-spot, especially when guttiform.—**Gum guttæ.** Same as *gamboge.*—**Gutta serena,** an old medical name for *amaurosis.*

gutta[2] (gut'ä), *n.* [= F. *gutte;* < Malay *gatah, gutah, guttah,* gum, balsam.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

gutta-percha (gut'ä-pėr'chä), *n.* [< Malay *gatah* (also written *guttah, gutah,* etc.), gum, balsam, + *percha* (also written *pertja,* etc.), said to be the name of the tree producing this gum, or rather of one of the species, the Malay name of the *Isonandra Gutta* being *taban* (also written *tuban,* etc.). Cf. *Pulo* or *Pulau percha,* a former name of Sumatra, lit. the island of the percha-tree.] The concrete juice of an evergreen sapotaceous tree, *Dichopsis* (*Isonandra*) *Gutta,* common in the jungles of the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is a grayish or yellowish inodorous and tasteless substance, nearly inelastic, at ordinary temperatures hard, tough, and somewhat horny, and flexible only in thin plates. At 120° to 140° F. it is sufficiently soft to be rolled into plates, and it becomes very soft at the temperature of boiling water. It is soluble in boiling ether, chloroform, benzol, coal-tar oils, bisulphid of carbon, and oil of turpentine, and with caoutchouc it is readily vulcanized. Gutta-percha is used for a great variety of purposes, as for insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of hose, belting, and other flexible goods, as a substitute for leather, in mastica and cements, for splints and various surgical implements, etc. A similar product is obtained from other species of *Dichopsis* and of several allied genera. Also called *gutta-taban.*

gutta-putih (gut'ä-pö'ti), *n.* [Malay.] A gum obtained from *Payena Leerii,* whiter and more spongy than gutta-percha. Also called *gutta-sundek.*

guttarama (gut-ä-rä'mä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The violet organist, *Euphonia violacea,* a South American tanager.

gutta-rambong (gut'ä-ram'bong), *n.* [Malay.] A reddish-brown gum closely resembling caoutchouc, probably obtained from the roots of *Ficus elastica.*

gutta-shea (gut'ä-shē'ä), *n.* [Malay.] A hydrocarbon obtained from shea-butter in the manufacture of soap. The milky juice of *Butyrospermum Parkii,* the fruit of which yields shea-butter, is said to have when dried all the properties of gutta-percha.

gutta-singgarip (gut'ä-sing'gä-rip), *n.* [Malay.] A soft and spongy gum obtained from *Willughbea firma,* an apocynaceous Malayan climber.

gutta-sundek (gut'ä-sun'dek), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-putih.*

gutta-taban (gut'ä-tä'ban), *n.* [Malay.] Same as *gutta-percha.*

guttate (gut'āt), *a.* [< L. *guttatus,* < *gutta,* a drop: see *gutta*[1].] **1.** Containing drops or drop-like masses, either solid or more or less liquid, often resembling nuclei.—**2.** In *bot.*, spotted, as if by drops of something colored.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, having drop-shaped or guttiform spots.

guttated (gut'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *gutta,* a drop.] Same as *guttate.*

guttation (gu-tā'shon), *n.* [< *guttate* + *-ion.*] The act of dropping or of flowing in drops.

gutta-trap (gut'ä-trap), *n.* The inspissated juice of the *Artocarpus incisa,* or eastern bread-fruit-tree, used for its glutinous properties in making bird-lime.

gutté, gutty (gut'ā, -i), *a.* [< OF. *gouté, goté,* spotted, < L. *guttatus,* spotted, guttate: see *guttate.*] In *her.*, covered with representations of drops of liquid: an epithet always used with words explaining the tincture of the drops.—**Gutté reversed,** in *her.*, charged with drops like those of gutté, with the bulb or globe of the drop upward.

gutted (gut'ed), *a.* **1.** Having entrails.—**2.** Having the entrails removed; disemboweled: as, *gutted* herring.

gutter[1] (gut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *gotere,* < OF. *gutiere, goutiere,* F. *gouttière,* f. (OF. also *goutier, gouttier,* m.) (= Pr. Sp. *gotera* = Pg. *goteira,* f.), a gutter, orig. a channel for receiving the drippings from the roof, < OF. *gote, goute,* F. *goutte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *gota,* a drop, < L. *gutta,* a drop: see *gout*[1].] **1.** A narrow channel at the eaves or on the roof of a building, at the sides of a road or a street, or elsewhere, for carrying off water or other fluid; a conduit; a trough.

Lete make *goeteres* in to the dichea.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

He digged out a *gutter* to receiue the wine when it wer pressed, and he sette furthermore a wyne presse in it.
J. Udall, On Luke xx.

O can my frozen *gutters* choose but run
That feel the warmth of such a glorious sun?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 5.

Like a river down the *gutter* roars
The rain, the welcome rain!
Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

2. A furrow; especially, a furrow made by the action of water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

3†. A passageway; a secret passage.

This Troylus, right platly for to seyn,
Is thorgh a *goter,* by a privy wente,
Into my chaumber com in al this reyn.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 787.

4. *pl.* Mud; mire; dirt. [Scotch.]—**5.** In *Australian gold-mining,* the lower auriferous part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary age, now often deeply covered by volcanic materials and detrital deposits.—**6.** In *printing,* one of a number of pieces of wood or metal, channeled in the center with a groove or gutter, used to separate the pages of type in a form. Also *gutter-stick.*—**7.** In *entom.*, any groove or elongate depression, especially when it serves as a receptacle for a part or an organ; specifically, a fold or deflexed and incurved space on the posterior wing of a lepidopterous insect, adjoining the inner edge, and embracing the abdomen from above downward when the wings are at rest.—**8.** In *cabinet-work,* etc., a slight depression. Flutings and godroons are always in series; the term *gutter* is used rather for a single depression or one of two or three.

gutter[1] (gut'ėr), *v.* [< *gutter*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furrow, groove, or channel, as by the flow of a liquid.

My cheeks are *guttered* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

As irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's *guttered* candle. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 8.

2. To conduct off, as by a trough or gutter.

Transaplantyng hem is best atte yeres two.
So *gutteryng* the water from hem shelve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

3. To provide with gutters: as, to *gutter* a house.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become channeled by the flow of melted tallow or wax, as a burning candle.—**2.** To let fall drops, as of melted tallow from a candle.

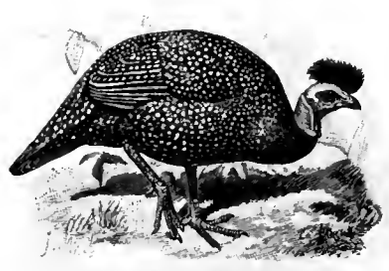
The discourse was cut short by the sudden appearance of Charley on the scene with a face and hands of hideous blackness, and a nose *guttering* like a candle.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, vii.

gutter[2] (gut'ėr), *n.* [< *gut* + *-er*[1].] One who guts fish in dressing them.

When we drew near we found they were but the fish curers' *gutters* and packers at work.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

gutter[3] (gut'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *guttle;* appar. a freq. from *gut,* *n.*] To devour greedily. *Halliwell.*

Guttera (gut'e-rä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *gutta,* a drop, + *-era.*] A genus of crested guinea-


Crested Guinea-fowl (*Guttera cristata*).

fowls. The type is *G. cristata;* there are several other species. *Wagler*, 1832.

gutter-blood (gut'ėr-blud), *n.* A base-born person; one sprung from the lowest ranks of society. [Rare.]

In rushed a thorough Edinburgh *gutter-blood,* a ragged rascal, every dud upon whose back was bidding good-day to the other. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, v.

gutter-boarding (gut'ėr-bōr″ding), *n.* Same as *layer-board.*

gutter-cock (gut'ėr-kok), *n.* The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

gutter-flag (gut'ėr-flag), *n.* A flag displayed to indicate the position of the gutter or channel in a mine under ground. [Australia.]

gutter-hole (gut′ėr-hōl), *n.* A place where refuse from the kitchen is flung; a sink. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

guttering (gut′ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *gutter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of forming into gutters or channels.—**2.** A channel or collection of channels to receive and carry off water.—**3.** Material of wood or metal for gutters or rain-troughs.

guttermaster†, *n.* One whose office it is to clean gutters. [A humorous name, perhaps only in the following derivative.]

guttermastership†, *n.* [< *guttermaster* + *-ship.*] The duty or office of a guttermaster.

If I make you not loose your office of *gutter-maister-ship*, and you bee skavenger next yeare, well.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

gutter-snipe (gut′ėr-snīp), *n.* **1.** The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata*. *R. Ridgway*, 1874. [Southwestern Illinois.]—**2.** A gatherer of rags and waste paper from gutters. [Opprobrious.]—**3.** A street child of the lowest class; a street Arab; a gamin. [Slang.]

Incessant activity on behalf of the *gutter-snipes* and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.
The Century, XXVIII. 557.

4. An oblong form of printed placard made to be posted on the curbstones of gutters.

gutter-spout (gut′ėr-spout), *n.* The spout through which the water from the gutter or eaves of a house passes off.

gutter-stick (gut′ėr-stik), *n.* Same as *gutter*[1], 6.

gutter-teetan (gut′ėr-tē″tan), *n.* The rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *shore-teetan*. [Orkney isles.]

guttide† (gut′tīd), *n.* Shrovetide.

At what time wert thou bound, Club? at *Guttide*, Hollantide, or Candletide. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

guttifer (gut′i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] A plant of the order *Guttiferæ*.

Guttiferæ (gu-tif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *guttifer*: see *guttiferous.*] An order of tropical polypetalous trees and shrubs, nearly allied to the *Hypericaceæ*, with resinous juice, opposite leathery leaves, and unisexual or polygamous flowers. There are 24 genera and about 240 species, nearly all American or Asiatic. The order yields many gum-resins, as gamboge, etc., some edible fruits, as the mangosteen and mammee-apple, many oily seeds, and some valuable timbers. The more important genera are *Garcinia*, *Clusia*, *Calophyllum*, and *Mammea*.

guttiferal (gu-tif′e-ral), *a.* [< *Guttiferæ* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ*; guttiferous.

guttiferous (gu-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *guttifer*, < L. *gutta*, a drop, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding gum or resinous substances; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the order *Guttiferæ*.

guttiform (gut′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *gutta*, a drop, + *forma*, shape.] Drop-shaped; tear-shaped.

guttle (gut′l), *v.* [Cf. var. *guddle*[1], *gutter*[3]; appar. freq. from *gut*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To swallow greedily; gobble.

The fool spit in his porridge to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To eat greedily; gormandize.

Quaffs, crams, and *guttles*, in his own defence.
Dryden, tr. of Perseus's Satires, vi. 51.

guttler (gut′lėr), *n.* A greedy or gluttonous eater; a gormandizer.

guttula (gut′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *guttulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *gutta*, a drop.] A small drop; specifically, in *entom.*, a small gutta or spot of color.

guttulate (gut′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** Composed of small round vesicles.—**2.** In *bot.*, containing fine drops, or drop-like particles; minutely guttate.

guttulous† (gut′ū-lus), *a.* [< *guttula* + *-ous.*] In the form of small drops.

It [ice] is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

guttur (gut′ėr), *n.*; pl. *guttura* (gut′u-rä). [L., the throat. Hence ult. *goiter.*] **1.** The throat. [Rare.]

The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the *guttur*, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 2d ser., p. 164.

2. In *ornith.*, the whole throat or front of the neck of a bird, including gula and jugulum: opposed to *cervix*, or the back of the neck.

The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. . . . *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to "throat."
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

guttural (gut′u-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *guttural* = Sp. *gutural* = Pg. *guttural* = It. *gutturale*, < NL. *gutturalis*, < L. *guttur*, the throat: see *guttur.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in or as in the throat: as, the *guttural* (superior thyroid) artery; a *guttural* sound; *guttural* speech.

The harsh *guttural* Indian language, in the fervent alembic of his loving study, was melted into a written dialect. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 3.

The *guttural* character of Spanish is quite alien to the genius of Italian speech.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 194.

Guttural fossa. See *fossa*[1].

II. *n.* A sound or combination of sounds pronounced in the throat, or in the back part of the mouth toward the throat, as *k*; any guttural sound or utterance. In the English alphabet the so-called gutturals are *k* (written with *k*, *c* hard, *q*, and sometimes *ch*), *g*, and *ng*. They are also called *back palatals*, or *palatals* simply, since the name *guttural* implies a false description, as if the sounds were actually made in the guttur or throat. The same name is given to similar sounds of other languages, also to rough or rasping sounds, as the German *ch*.

Many words which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals*.
Sir W. Jones, Eastern Poetry, i.

Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

gutturality (gut-u-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *guttural* + *-ity.*] The quality of being guttural; gutturalness. [Rare.]

gutturalize (gut′u-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturalized*, ppr. *gutturalizing*. [< *guttural* + *-ize.*] To speak or enunciate gutturally.

To *gutturalize* strange tongues. *Gentleman's Mag.*

gutturally (gut′u-ral-i), *adv.* In a guttural manner.

gutturalness (gut′u-ral-nes), *n.* The quality of being guttural.

gutturine† (gut′u-rin), *a.* [< L. *guttur*, the throat, + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the throat.

The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour.
Ray, The Deluge, ii. (*Latham.*)

gutturize (gut′u-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gutturized*, ppr. *gutturizing*. [< *guttur* + *-ize.*] To form in the throat, as a sound.

For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound. *Coleridge.*

gutty, *a.* See *gutté*.

gutwort (gut′wėrt), *n.* A garden-plant, *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in southern Europe.

guy[1] (gī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *guie*; < ME. *guyen*, *gyen*, *gien*, < OF. *guier*, orig. aud later *guider* = Pr. *guiar*, *guidar* = Sp. Pg. *guiar* = It. *guidare*, guide; of Teut. origin: see *guide.* The particular mech. sense (def. 2) is modern.] **1**†. To guide.

[He] made William here wardeyn as he wel miȝt,
to *gye* & to gouerne the gay yong knihtes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1105.

Gyffe us grace to *gye*, and governe us here,
In this wrechyd werld, thorowe vertous lywynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4.

O lord, my soule and eek my body *gye*
Unwemmed, lest that I confounded be.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 136.

So of my schip *guyed* is the rothir,
That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq., 134, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

A writhen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 9.

2. In nautical and mechanical use, to keep in place, steady, or direct by means of a guy.

As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be *guyed* in by cables of twine slung round the ears.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 711.

guy[1] (gī), *n.* [< OF. *guye*, *guie*, a guide, a crane or derrick, = Sp. *guia*, a guide, etc., a small rope used on board ship to keep weighty things in their places; from the verb: see *guy*[1], *v.*, and cf. *guide*, *n.*] A rope or other appliance used to steady something. Especially—(*a*) A rope attached to an object which is being hoisted or lowered, to steady it. (*b*) A rope which trims or steadies a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. (*c*) A rope or rod, generally a wire rope, attached to any stationary object to keep it steady or prevent oscillation, as the rods which are attached to a suspension-bridge and to the land on each side, or the stay-rope of a derrick.—**Lazy guy** (*naut.*), a guy to keep the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from jibing.

guy[2] (gī), *n.* [Short for *Guy* Fawkes: see def. 1.] **1.** A grotesque effigy intended to represent Guy Fawkes, the chief conspirator in the gunpowder plot. Such an effigy was formerly burned annually in England, on the 5th of November, the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder*.

Once on a fifth of November I found a *Guy* trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

Hence—**2.** A person grotesque in dress, looks, or manners; a dowdy; a "fright."

"What extreme *guys* those artistic fellows usually are!" said young Clintock to Gwendolen. "Do look at the figure he cuts." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, x.

guy[2] (gī), *v. t.* [< *guy*[2], *n.*] To treat as a guy; jeer at or make fun of; ridicule.

Passes through the streets of Paris, and is *guyed* by some of those who see him go by. *The American*, VII. 21.

guydon†, *n.* See *guidon*.

guyle†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guile*[1].

guy-rope (gī′rōp), *n.* A rope used to steady a spar, purchase, etc.; a guy.

guze (gūz), *n.* [A corruption of *gules*?] In *her.*, a roundel, murrey or sanguine.

guzzie, *n.* See *guzzy*.

guzzle (guz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *guzzled*, ppr. *guzzling*. [Perhaps < OF. **youziller*, in comp. *desgouziller*, gulp down, swallow; this is perhaps connected with F. *yosier*, the throat. Cf. Lorraine *gosse*, the throat, the stomach of fatted animals, It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop of a bird. Prob. not connected etymologically with *guddle*[1] or *guttle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swallow liquor greedily; swill; drink much; driuk frequently.

Well-seasoned bowls the gossip's spirit raise,
Who, while she *guzzles*, chats the doctor's praise.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

They [the lackeys] . . . *guzzled*, devoured, debauched, cheated. *Thackeray.*

Troth, sir, my master and Sir Gosling are *guzzling*; they are dabbling together fathom deep.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

II. *trans.* To swallow often or much of; swallow greedily.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

guzzle (guz′l), *n.* and *a.* [< *guzzle*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An insatiable thing or person. [Rare.]

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 7.

2. Drink; intoxicating liquor.

Seal'd Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 180.

3. A drinking-bout; a debauch.—**4.** A drain or ditch; sometimes, a small stream. Also called a *guzzen*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussie her into some filthy stinking *guzzle* or ditch.
W. Whately, Bride Bush (1623), p. 114.

II.† *a.* Filthy; sensual.

Quake, *guzzel* dogs, that live on putrid slime.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

guzzler (guz′lėr), *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 265.

guzzy (guz′i), *n.* [Hind. *gazi*: see *gauze.*] Indian cotton cloth of the poorer kind. Also spelled *guzzie*.

gwantus, *n.* See *glove*.

gwyniad, gwiniad (gwin′i-ad), *n.* [< W. *gwyniad*, whiting (a fish), also a making white, < *gwyn*, fem. *gwen* = Bret. *gwenn* = Gael. and Ir. *fionn*, Olr. *finn*, white.] The *Coregonus pennanti*, a kind of whitefish abundant in some of the Welsh lakes, in Ullswater, England, and in many lakes in Europe. It is gregarious, and may be taken in great numbers at a draft. Also *guiniad*. See *whitefish* and *Coregonus*.

gyal, *n.* See *gayal*.

Gyalecta (jī-a-lek′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γιαλον*, a hollow, a hollow vessel.] A genus of lecanorine lichens having urceolate apothecia of a waxy texture.

gyalectiform (jī-a-lek′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *gyalectine*.

gyalectine (jī-a-lek′tin), *a.* [< *Gyalectä* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to, resembling, or having the characters of the genus *Gyalecta*; having urceolate, waxy apothecia.

gyalectoid (jī-a-lek′-toid), *a.* [< *Gyalecta* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *gyalectine*.

gyascutus (jī-as-kū′-tus), *n.* [An invented

Gyascutus planicosta.
(Line shows natural size.)

name, simulating a scientific (NL.) form.] 1. An imaginary animal, said to be of tremendous size, and to have both legs on one side of the body much shorter than those on the other, so as to be able to keep its balance in feeding on the side of a very steep mountain.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of buprestid beetles, of western North America, having the mentum ronnded in front and the first joint of the hind tarsi elongated. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1859. See cut on preceding page.

gybe[1]† (jīb), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gibe*[1].

gybe[2]† (jīb), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *jibe*[1].

gyet†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *guy*[1].

gyeld†, *n.* A bad spelling of *gild*[2]. *Spenser.*

Gygis (jī'jis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γύγης*, a waterbird.] A notable genus of small terns, of the subfamily *Sterninæ*. They are pure white in color, and

White Sea-swallow (*Gygis alba*).

have a peculiarly shaped black bill, extremely long pointed wings, and a slightly forked tail. The white sea-swallow, *G. alba*, of southern seas, is an example. *Wagler*, 1832.

gymnall†, *n.* A corrupt form of *gimmal*.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnanthus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having naked flowers, from which both calyx and corolla are wanting.

Gymnarchidæ (jim-när'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleostean fishes, represented by the genus *Gymnarchus*, belonging to the order *Scyphophori*. The body and tail are scaly and the head scaleless; the margin of the upper jaw is formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries, which coalesce in adult life, and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin is nearly as long as the back; the tail is tapering, isocercal, and finless, and there are no anal or ventral fins.

Gymnarchus (jim-när'kus), *n.* [NL., named in ref. to the absence of anal fins, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἀρχός*, rectum.] A Cuvierian genus of fishes, the type of the family *Gymnarchidæ*. *G. niloticus*, the only species, inhabits tropical African rivers, attaining a length of 6 feet.

gymnasia, *n.* Latin plural of *gymnasium*.

gymnasial (jim-nā'zi-ạl), *a.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; hence, as applied to schools and education, classical as opposed to technical: as, *gymnasial* teachers; a *gymnasial* plan of study.

The *gymnasial* education of the youth of Germany, like the constitution of the army, exerts an enormous influence on German life. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 530.

We group in one inseparable view their [the Germans'] transcendent opportunities for special study, their intellectually admirable *gymnasial* basis, the freedom of research, etc. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 286.

gymnasiarch (jim-nā'zi-ärk), *n.* [= F. *gymnasiarque* = Sp. *gimnasiarca* = Pg. *gymnasiarca* = It. *ginnasiarca*, head of an academy, < L. *gymnasiarchus*, also *gymnasiarcha*, < Gr. *γυμνασίαρχος*, *γυμνασιάρχης*, < *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] In *Gr. hist.*, a magistrate who superintended the gymnasia and certain public games. In Athens the office was obligatory on the richer citizens, involving the maintenance of persons training for the games at the incumbent's expense.

gymnasiast (jim-nā'zi-ast), *n.* [< *gymnasi-um* + *-ast*.] One who studies or has been educated at a gymnasium or classical school, as opposed to one who has attended a technical school.

The men who have made Germany great in science, in philosophy, . . . have been as a rule *gymnasiasts*.
The American, VI. 214.

We have been told that the *gymnasiast* soon does as well as the real-scholar in the laboratory.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 443.

gymnasic (jim-nas'ik), *a.* [< *gymnas-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a gymnasium or classical school; gymnasial. [Rare.]

Over his *gymnasic* and academic years the Professor by no means lingers so lyrical and joyful as over his childhood.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 71.

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnasia*, *gymnasiums* (-ạ, -umz). [= F. *gymnase* = Sp. *gimnasio* = Pg. *gymnasio* = It. *ginnasio*, < L. *gymnasium*, < Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, a public place where athletic exercises were practised, < *γυμνάζειν*, train naked, train in athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked, stripped, lightly clad.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a public place for instruction in and the practice of athletic exercises: a feature of all Greek communities. It was at first merely an open space of ground, but was later elaborated into an extensive establishment, with porticos, courts, chambers, baths, etc., lavishly decorated with works of art; and facilities for the instruction of the mind, as libraries and lecture-rooms, were often combined with it. The gymnasium was distinctively a Greek institution, and never found high favor in Rome, though introduced by some admirers of the Greeks under the late republic and the empire.

Hence—2. In modern use, a place where or a building in which athletic exercises are taught and performed.

It [Moorfields] was likewise the great *gymnasium* of our Capital, the resort of wrestlers, boxers, runners, and football players, and the scene of every manly recreation.
Pennant, London, p. 346.

3. A school or seminary for the higher branches of literature and science; a school preparatory to the universities, especially in Germany; a classical as opposed to a technical school.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμναστής*, a trainer of professional athletes, < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnasium*.] One who is skilled in athletic exercises; one who is expert in or is a teacher of gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *gymnastiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *gymnastik*, n., = F. *gymnastique*, a. and n., = Sp. *gimnástico*, a., *gimnástica*, n., = Pg. *gymnastico*, a., *gymnastica*, n., = It. *ginnastico*, a., *ginnastica*, n., < L. *gymnasticus*, < Gr. *γυμναστικός*, pertaining to athletic exercises (fem. *γυμναστική*, gymnastics), < *γυμνάζειν*, train in athletic exercises: see *gymnast*, *gymnasium*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.

The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests. *Bp. Thirlwall*, Hist. Greece, lv.

The long course of *gymnastic* training, without which the final agonistic triumph could not have been attained, was regarded in antiquity as an essential part of the education of every free man, a duty which he owed his country. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect.—3. Athletic; vigorous. [Rare.]

To secure
A form, not now *gymnastic* as of yore,
From rickets and distortion.
Cowper, Task, ii. 591.

II. *n.* 1. Athletic exercise; athletics.—2. Disciplinary exercise for the intellect or character.

These uses of geometry [accuracy of observation and definiteness of imagination] have been strangely neglected by both friends and foes of this intellectual *gymnastic*.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 28.

Before he [the student] can choose and preserve a fitting key of words, he should long have practised the literary scales; and it is only after years of such *gymnastic* that he can sit down at last, legions of words swarming to his call, dozens of turns of phrase simultaneously bidding for his choice. *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

3. A teacher of gymnastics; a gymnast. [Rare.]

gymnastical (jim-nas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *gymnastic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnastic*. [Rare.]

gymnastically (jim-nas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; so as to fit for violent exertion.

Such as with agility and vigour . . . are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

gymnasticize (jim-nas'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gymnasticized*, ppr. *gymnasticizing*. [< *gymnastic* + *-ize*.] To practise gymnastic or athletic exercises. Also spelled *gymnasticise*.

Pray during the holidays make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and in short, *gymnastieise* in every possible manner. *A. J. C. Hare*, To Mrs. Stanley, 1823.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Pl. of *gymnastic*: see *-ics*.] The art of performing athletic exercises; also, athletic exercises; feats of skill or address, mental or bodily.

The horse is an exercise unto which they have so natural a disposition and addresse, that the whole earth doth not contain so many academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques*.
Evelyn, State of France.

But you must not think to discredit these *gymnastics* by a little raillery, which has its foundation only in modern prejudices. *Bp. Hurd*, Age of Queen Elizabeth.

gymnaxony (jim-nak'sọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ἄξων*, axis.] A rare monstrosity in flowers, in which the placenta with its ovules is protruded from an orifice in the ovary.

Gymnetidæ (jim-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of scarabæoid beetles, comprising 6 genera, having the scutellum hidden entirely or almost entirely by the prothoracic lobe. There are many American, African, and East Indian species. *Burmeister*, 1842.

Gymnetis (jim-nē'tis), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. *γυμνῆτις*, fem. of *γυμνήτης*, equiv. to *γυμνής*, and this equiv. to *γυμνός*, naked, bare.] The typical genus of the family *Gymnetidæ*. It is confined to America, and comprises over 100 species, all but two of which are South American. They are of medium size or rather large, and of characteristic aspect. The pattern of the markings is very variable; but none have metallic colors, and all are covered with a velvety efflorescence. They are found upon leaves in forests.

Gymnetis sallei. (Line shows natural size.)

gymnic (jim'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *gymnick*; < F. *gymnique* = Sp. *gimnico* = Pg. *gymnico* = It. *ginnico*, < L. *gymnicus*, < Gr. *γυμνικός*, of or for athletic exercises, < *γυμνός*, naked: see *gymnasium*.] **I.** *a.* Gymnastic. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
Milton, S. A., l. 1324.

He [Alexander] offered sacrifices, and made games of musick, and *gymnick* sports, and exercises in honour of his gods. *Abp. Ussher*, Annals.

In Carian steel
Now Melibœus from the *gymnic* school,
Where he was daily exercis'd in arms,
Approach'd. *Glover*, Athenaid, viii.

II.† *n.* Athletic exercise.

The country hath his recreations, the City his several *gymnics* and exercises. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 313.

gymnical (jim'ni-kạl), *a.* [< *gymnic* + *-al*.] Same as *gymnic*.

gymnite (jim'nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the locality, Bare Hills in Maryland; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of a hydrous silicate of magnesium: same as *deweylite*.

gymno-. [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, bare: see *gymnasium*.] An element in some scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'naked,' 'bare': correlated with *phæno-* or *phanero-*, and opposed to *crypto-*, etc.

Gymnoblastea (jim"nọ-blas-tē'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In Allman's system, an order of hydroid polyps, corresponding to the *Anthomedusæ* of Haeckel's later system, and commonly known as *tubularian hydroids* (in distinction from both campanularian and sertularian hydroids, which are calyptoblastic). They are hydromedusans which pass through a hydriform phase, and in which medusiform bodies are developed. Though the ectoderm may secrete a horny tubular protective case or perisarc, it forms no cups for the reception of the crown of tentacles, or cases inclosing groups of medusiform buds. In other words, no hydrothecæ or gonangia are present, whence the name of the order. The developed medusæ have no otocysts or tentaculocysts, but have ocelli at the bases of the tentacles, usually 4 or 6 in number, corresponding to the number of the radial enteric canals; the sexual glands are placed in the walls of the manubrium. The *Gymnoblastea* are delicate plant-like marine organisms, usually attached to some foreign body. Their classification is difficult and unsettled. They have been divided into from 2 to 21 families. More or less exact synonyms of the name of the order are *Athecata*, *Corynida*, *Gymnostoka*, and *Tubularina*. Also *Gymnoblastææ*.

gymnoblastic (jim-nọ-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] Having nutritive and reproductive buds or zoöids not covered or protected by horny receptacles; having no hydrothecæ or gonangia; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoblastea*.

We know less about the Trachomedusæ than about the Medusæ derived from *Gymnoblastic* or Calyptoblastic hydroids. *A. G. Bourne*, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 14.

Gymnobranchia (jim-nọ-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Gymnobranchiata*.

Gymnobranchiata (jim-nọ-brang-ki-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnobranchiatus*: see *gymnobranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods with the gills exposed or contractible into a cavity on the surface of the mantle. They are shell-less in the adult state, but the young have shells and deciduous cephalic fins. Also called *Nudibranchiata*. *Schweiger*, 1820.

gymnobranchiate (jim-nọ-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *gymnobranchiatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, na-

ked, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked or exposed gills, as a gastropod; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnobranchiata;* nudibranchiate.

II. *n.* A gastropod belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata;* a nudibranchiate.

gymnocarpous (jim-nō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a naked fruit; especially, of lichens, having the apotheeia expanded, saueer- or eup-shaped: applied to a large group of genera in which the apotheeium is open and attached to the surfaee of the thallus.

gymnocaulus (jim-nō-kâ'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *καυλός*, stalk, stem: see *caulis*.] The immature contraetile stalk of a polypid, called by Sars the *contractile cord*, in sueh a form as *Rhabdopleura*. It eventually beeomes the peetoeaulus. *E. R. Lankester.*

Gymnocephalus (jim-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κεφαλή*, head.] **1.** A genus of fishes. *Bloch*, 1801.—**2.** A notable genus of South Americau fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The type and only speeies is *G. calvus* or *G. capucinus*. *Geoffroy*, 1809.

Gymnocerata (jim-nō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnoceratus:* see *gymnoceratous*.] A series of heteropterous insects, ineluding those which are chiefly terrestrial and aërial, and have the autennæ prominent, whenee the name: equivalent to the *Geocorisæ* of Latreille: contrasted with *Cryptocerata*.

These, with the subaquatic forms which we have just considered, compose the great section *Gymnocerata* of Fieber, just as the essentially aquatic assemblages belong to his . . . Cryptocerata. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 276.

gymnoceratous (jim-nō-ser'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnoceratus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] In *entom.*, having prominent antennæ; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnocerata*.

Gymnochila (jim-nō-kī'lä), *n.* [NL. (Erichson, 1844), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*.

There are about a dozen species, all African, having the eyes divided in both sexes, and the superior parts strongly separated.

Gymnochilinæ (jim″nō-ki-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laeordaire, 1854, as *Gymnochilides*), < *Gymnochila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Trogositidæ*, represented by the genera *Gymnochila*, *Leporina*, and *Anacrypta*, having in the males 4 eyes, the upper pair large, the lower smaller.

Gymnochroa (jim-nok'rō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. **γυμνόχροος*, eontr. *γυμνόχρους*, having the body naked, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *χρόα*, skin, surfaee.] The fresh-water group of hydroid hydrozoans containing the family *Hydridæ:* same as *Eleutheroblastea*.

gymnocidium (jim-nō-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *gymnocidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-c-* (a mere insertion) + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *bot.*, the swelling occasionally found at the base of the spore-case in urn-mosses.

Gymnocitta (jim-nō-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, perhaps the jay.] A notable genus of crow-like American jays with naked nostrils (whence the name), the jays usually having the nostrils feathered. The general form is that of a crow, with long pointed wings and short square tail; the color is entirely blue; and the bill is shaped like that of a starling. The only species is *G. cyanocephala*, the blue crow or piñon jay of western North America. *Gymnorhinus* is a synonym. Originally *Gymnokitta*. *Maximilian*, 1850.

Blue Crow (*Gymnocitta cyanocephala*).

Gymnocladus (jim-nok'lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κλάδος*, branch.] A genus of leguminous trees, closely allied to the honey-locust (*Gleditschia*), and indigenous throughout the Ohio valley. The only species, *G. Canadensis*, known as the *Kentucky coffee-tree*, is a large ornamental timber-tree with stout branchlets, doubly pinnate leaves, and small flowers, followed by long hard pods inclosing several large seeds. Its wood is heavy, strong, and durable, of a rich reddish-brown color, taking a high polish and occasionally used in cabinet-work. The seeds were formerly used as a substitute for coffee.

Kentucky Coffee-tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). *a*, part of male flower, showing stamens; *b*, fruit; *c*, seed.

gymnocyta (jim-nos'i-tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *κύτος*, a hollow (a eell).] A unicellular organism whieh is naked or not corticate, and eorresponds somewhat to species of *Gymnomyxa:* distinguished from *lepocyta*.

The zooids of this group [*Infusoria*] of the Protoza are essentially unicellular; in the lowest forms they may consist of a naked cell (*gymnocyta*), or in the higher they may possess a cell-membrane (lepocyta). *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 26.

gymnocyte (jim'nō-sīt), *n.* [< *gymnocyta*.] A gymnoeyta.

gymnocytode (jim-nō-sī'tōd), *n.* [< *gymnocyte* + *-ode*.] A naked non-nueleated cell or eytode. *Haeckel.*

gymnode (jim'nōd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Gymnoderus*.

Gymnoderinæ (jim-nod-e-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoderus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Gymnoderus;* the South American fruit-erows: so called from the nakedness of the throat of some species. The group includes the notable genera *Querula*, *Pyroderus*, *Gymnoderus*, *Gymnocephalus*, *Cephalopterus*, and *Chasmorhynchus*, or the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc. Also called *Coracinæ* and *Querulinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1847.

Gymnoderus (jim-nod'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, the type of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*. The only species is the gymnode, *G. fœtidus* or *nudicollis*. *Geoffroy*, 1809. Also called *Coronis*, and formerly *Coracina*. Also written *Gymnodera*.

Gymnodon (jim'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Gymnodontes*.

gymnodont (jim'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [As *Gymnodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having naked teeth; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A gymnodont fish; one of the *Gymnodontidæ*.

Gymnodontes (jim-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnodon*, q. v.] A group of pleetognath fishes, variously rated. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of plectognaths, having jaws whieh are furnished, instead of teeth, with an ivory-like substanee internally laminated, resembling the beak of a parrot, and consisting of true teeth united and succeeding each other as fast as they are worn away. (*b*) In Günther's system, also, a family of plectognath fishes whose jaws are modified into a beak. (*c*) In Gill's system, a suborder of *Plectognathi* having no spinous dorsal fin, a body more or less sacciform, scales typically spiniform (archetypically rhomboid) and with root-like insertions, and toothless jaws enveloped in an enamel-like covering. It contains several families, as *Diodontidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, and *Molidæ*. Most of these fishes can blow themselves up into a more or less globular or spherical form by swallowing air, whence they have many popular names, as *balloon-fish*, *bellows-fish*, *bottle-fish*, *box-fish*, *egg-fish*, *globe-fish*, *swell-fish* or *swell-toad*, etc. (See *globe-fish*.) Some are covered with spines or prickles, whence such names as *bur-fish*, *porcupine-fish*, etc.; and the peculiarity of the teeth gives some of them the names *rabbit-fish* and *parrot-fish*.

Gymnodontidæ (jim-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnodon(t-)* + *-idæ:* see *Gymnodon*.] A family of pleetognaths; the swell-fishes. See *Gymnodontes*.

gymnogen (jim'nō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Same as *gymnosperm*.

gymnogene (jim'nō-jēn), *n.* [< NL. *Gymnogenys*, a generic name of the same bird, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γένυς* = E. *chin*.] A book-name of an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis*.

gymnogenous (jim-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *gymnospermous*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, naked when hatched, as most altricial birds; psilopædie: opposed to *hesthogenous* or *ptilopædic*.

Gymnogramme (jim-nō-gram'ē), *n.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γραμμή*, a mark, line, < *γράφειν*, write.] A genus of ferns, mostly tropieal or subtropieal, various in habit and venation, having sori arising from the veins over the whole lower surface of the frond. Eighty-four species are known, many of which are especially marked by the presence of a yellow or silvery powder covering the under surface of the frond, on account of which they are called *gold-* or *silver-ferns*.

a, Silver-fern (*Gymnogramme tartarea*); *b*, *G. hispida*.

gymnogynous (jim-noj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. an ovary).] In *bot.*, having a naked ovary.

Gymnolæmata (jim-nō-lē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *λαιμός*, the throat.] An order of ectoproetous or infundibulate *Polyzoa*. It contains chiefly marine forms which have no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth, no horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and a complete circlet of tentacles. The external skeleton is diversiform, chitinous, calcareous, or gelatinous. The young hatch as ciliated embryos which swim freely for a time. The order is divided into three suborders, *Cyclostomata*, *Ctenostomata*, and *Chilostomata*, to which some add a fourth, *Paludicellæ*, containing fresh-water forms which have statoblasts. Most polyzoans belong to this order, the families of which are numerous. They commonly resemble seaweeds, and some are known as *sea-mats*. The order is contrasted with *Phylactolæmata*. Also, incorrectly, *Gymnolæma*.

gymnolæmatous (jim-nō-lē'ma-tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gymnolæmata*.

Gymnoloma (jim-nō-lō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *λῶμα*, the hem or fringe of a robe.] A genus of South African searabæoid beetles, giving name to the family *Gymnolomidæ*. They have the two terminal teeth of the fore tibiæ free, and all the tarsal claws simple. About 12 species are known. *Dejean*, 1833.

Gymnolomidæ (jim-nō-lom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnoloma* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, usually merged in *Melolonthidæ*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

Gymnomera (jim-nō-mē'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnomerus:* see *gymnomerous*.] A division of cladoeerous crustaceans; a suborder of *Cladoeera*, having a small shell, short legs, and rudimentary branchiæ: contrasted with *Calyptomera*. It eontains the families *Podontidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, and *Leptodoridæ*.

gymnomerous (jim-nō-mē'rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnomerus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *μηρός*, thigh.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnomera*.

Gymnomyxa (jim-nō-mik'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *μύξα*, slime, mucus, also equiv. to *μυκτήρ*, the nose: see *mucus*.] A lower grade or series of *Protozoa*, including those protozoans which are naked or not corticate, and consequently of no determinate form. They may protrude filose or lobose pseudopodia, or exude plasmodia, and ingest food at any place in their bodies; many of them construct hard shells of great beauty and complexity; and they may also become encysted. An amœba is a type of the whole series, which includes the mycetozoans, amœbæ, labyrinthulines, heliozoans, foraminifers, and radiolarians.

gymnomyxine (jim-nō-mik'sin), *a.* [As *Gymnomyxa* + *-ine*[1].] Consisting of naked protoplasm or animal slime; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnomyxa*.

gymnomyxon (jim-nō-mik'son), *n.* A member of the *Gymnomyxa*.

Gymnonoti (jim-nō-nō'tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Gymnonotus*.] An order or suborder of fishes, containing the electrie eels. They are anguilliform, with a tapering tail; have no dorsal or ventral fins, but a very extensive anal fin, the vent being consequently at the throat, and the anal fin extending thence to the end of the tail; the body naked or provided with small scales; the mouth small; and the gill-slits narrow. The group contains a single family, *Gymnonotidæ*, or, according to others, two families, *Electrophoridæ* and *Sternopygidæ*, the latter not electric. See cut under *eel*.

Gymnonotus (jim-nō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the absenee of dorsal fins; < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *νῶτος*, baek.] Same as *Gymnotus*, of which it is the uncontracted form.

Gymnopædes (jim-nō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] In *ornith.*, same as *Psilopædes*.

gymnopædia (jim-nō-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνοπαιδίαι*, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παιδιά*, childish play, < *παίζειν*, play like a child.] An annual festival of ancient Sparta, so named from the dances and choruses performed by naked boys round the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and

Leto, in commemoration of the victory of 100 Spartan over 100 Argive champions at Thyrea.

gymnopædic (jim-nō-pē'dik), *a.* [< Gr. **γυμνο-παιδικός*, in fem. *γυμνοπαιδική* (sc. *ὀρχησις*, dance), a dance of naked boys, < *γυμνός*, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), boy, child (> *παιδικός*, of a boy).] **1.** Of or pertaining to naked boys: applied by the ancient Greeks to dances and gymnastic exercises performed, as at public festivals, by boys or youths unclothed.

In the time of Thaletas, Sacadas, &c. (Ol. 40–50), the *gymnopædic*, hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 77.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *psilopædic*.

Gymnophiona (jim-nō-fī'ō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1832), < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] One of the major divisions of *Amphibia*, having a serpentiform body, no limbs, the tail obsolete in the adult, the anus terminal, and numerous minute dermal scutes in the integument of the body. The division includes only the family *Cæciliidæ*, and the term is a synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Gymnophthalmata (jim-nof-thal'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Gymnophthalma*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A general name of the naked-eyed medusæ, craspedote *Hydromedusæ*, having a muscular velum and the marginal sense-organs uncovered.

gymnophthalmate (jim-nof-thal'māt), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

gymnophthalmatous (jim-nof-thal'mą-tus), *a.* [As *Gymnophthalmata* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Gymnophthalmata*, or so-called naked-eyed *Medusæ*. Also *gymnophthalmous*.

The gonophores of the Siphonophora present every variety, from a simple form . . . to free medusoids of the *Gymnophthalmatous* type. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 129.

Gymnophthalmidæ (jim-nof-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of snake-like lizards, typified by the genus *Gymnophthalmus*, having rudimentary limbs and eyelids which leave the eyes uncovered.

gymnophthalmous (jim-nof-thal'mus), *a.* Same as *gymnophthalmatous*.

Gymnophthalmus (jim-nof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Gymnophthalmidæ*.

Gymnops (jim'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of birds. (*a*) A Cuvierian (1829) genus of sturnoid passerine birds, containing the Philippine *G. tricolor* or *G. calvus*, with some heterogeneous species. (*b*) A genus of South American polyborine hawks: same as *Daptrius* or *Ibycter*. *Spix*, 1824.

Gymnoptera (jim-nop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *gymnopterus:* see *gymnopterous*.] In De Geer's system (1752), a division of insects, including *Lepidoptera*, *Neuroptera*, *Hymenoptera*, and some other forms with unsheathed wings, as ephemerids, aphids, and cicadas. In Latreille's system, the *Gymnoptera* were composed of the three orders above named, with *Diptera* and *Suctoria*, and the term was contrasted with *Elytroptera*.

gymnopterous (jim-nop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnopterus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, having clear or naked wings, without scales or hairs; not having sheathed wings; not elytropterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnoptera*.

Gymnorhina (jim-nō-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of piping-crows or crow-shrikes, typical of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*. *G. tibicen* is a well-known species, sometimes called *flute-bird*, entirely black and white,

Black-backed Piping-crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).

these colors being massed in large areas; the bill also is whitish. It is a native of Australia, and is a noisy, showy bird, often seen in confinement, and capable of being taught to speak a few words and play a variety of amusing antics. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

gymnorhinal (jim-nō-rī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having naked nostrils; having the nostrils unfeathered: an epithet of sundry birds, especially of certain jays and auks, which are distinguished by this circumstance in their respective families, in which the nostrils are usually feathered.

Gymnorhininæ (jim″nō-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnorhina* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds related to crows and shrikes, inhabiting the Austromalayan region, and composed of such genera as *Gymnorhina*, *Strepera*, and *Cracticus;* the piping-crows, or crow-shrikes. *Streperinæ* is a synonym.

Gymnorhinus (jim-nō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL.: see *Gymnorhina*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Gymnocitta*. *Maximilian*, 1841.

Gymnosomata (jim-nō-sō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **gymnosomatus:* see *gymnosomatous*.] An order of pteropods, of the class *Pteropoda*, having distinct head and foot, no mantle or developed shell (whence the name), the head usually provided with tentacles, and the fins attached to the neck. The term is contrasted with *Thecosomata*, and is synonymous with *Pterobranchia*. The order was established by De Blainville in 1824.

The *Gymnosomata* are naked pteropods, in which the head is distinct and well separated from the body and foot, and in which well developed tentacles are present. The wings are distinct from the foot and external gills are present in one family. The young are at first provided with a shell and swim by means of a velum, but soon both these embryonic structures are lost. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 359.

gymnosomatous (jim-nō-som'ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. **gymnosomatus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body naked; specifically, having the characters of the *Gymnosomata;* not thecosomatous: as, a *gymnosomatous* pteropod.

gymnosomous (jim-nō-sō'mus), *a.* Same as *gymnosomatous*.

gymnosophical (jim-nō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Gymnosophists or to gymnosophy.

Gymnosophist (jim-nos'ō-fist), *n.* [< L. *gymnosophistæ*, pl., < Gr. *γυμνοσοφισταί*, pl., < *γυμνός*, naked, + *σοφιστής*, a philosopher: see *sophist*.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who lived solitarily in the woods, wore little clothing, ate no flesh, renounced all bodily pleasures, and addicted themselves to mystical contemplation: so called by Greek writers. By some they are regarded as Brahmin penitents; others include among them a sect of Buddhist ascetics, the Shamans.

Philostratus speaketh of *Gymnosophists*, which some ascribe to India; Heliodorus to Æthiopia; he to Æthiopia and Egypt. . . . If a man at Memphis had by chance-medly killed a man, he was exiled till those *Gymnosophists* absolued him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 579.

gymnosophy (jim-nos'ō-fi), *n.* [As *gymnosoph-ist* + *-y*.] The doctrines and practices of the Gymnosophists.

gymnosperm (jim'nō-spėrm), *n.* [< NL. *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] A plant belonging to the *Gymnospermæ*, characterized by naked seeds. Compare *angiosperm*. Also called *gymnogen*.

Gymnospermæ (jim-nō-spėr'mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] A class of exogenous plants, but often made a subclass of the *Dicotyledonæ*, characterized by naked ovules (not inclosed within an ovary, and fertilized by immediate contact with the pollen), and by the absence of a perianth (except in the *Gnetaceæ*). The cotyledons are two or more, and the flowers are strictly unisexual. The class includes the three orders *Gnetaceæ*, *Coniferæ* (with *Taxaceæ*), and *Cycadaceæ*, in which there are 44 genera and over 400 species. All are trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous. The wood is peculiar in being composed mainly of disk-bearing tissue without proper vessels. In the character of the sexual organs and the mode of reproduction this class marks a transition from the angiosperms to the vascular cryptogams, and fossil remains show it to have been prevalent with ferns in the Devonian period, long prior to the appearance of angiosperms.

gymnospermal (jim-nō-spėr'mal), *a.* [< *gymnosperm* + *-al*.] Relating to gymnosperms, or to naked ovules and seeds in plants.

Gymnospermia (jim-nō-spėr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *gymnospermus:* see *gymnospermous*.] An order in the Linnean system, including the *Labiatæ*, the nutlets being considered as naked seeds.

gymnospermous (jim-nō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnospermus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Gymnospermæ;* having naked seeds: opposed to *angiospermous*. Also *gymnogenous*.

Gymnosporangium (jim″nō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A genus of fungi, of the order *Uredineæ*, having mostly two-celled (sometimes one- to six-celled) yellow or orange spores borne on slender pedicels, and embedded in jelly, which when moistened swells into columnar or irregularly expanded masses. The species are parasitic on the leaves and branches of coniferous trees belonging to the suborder *Cupressineæ*, in which they produce various distortions. See *cedar-apple*.

gymnospore (jim'nō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *gymnosporus:* see *gymnosporous*.] A naked spore; a spore without a protecting investment: opposed to *chlamydospore*.

gymnosporous (jim-nos'pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *gymnosporus*, < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *σπόρος*, a seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having naked spores.

gymnostomous (jim-nos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, having no peristome: applied to the capsule of mosses.

gymnote (jim'nōt), *n.* [< *Gymnotus*.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

gymnotetraspermous (jim-nō-tet-ra-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τέσσαρες* (*τετρα-*), = E. *four*, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Having four naked seeds: formerly applied to the labiates, etc., upon the supposition that the nutlets are naked seeds.

gymnotid (jim'nō-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotidæ (jim-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnotus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of the order *Physostomi*. They are characterized by having the body eel-shaped; the margin of the upper jaw formed in the middle by the intermaxillaries and laterally by the maxillaries; the dorsal fin absent or reduced to an adipose strip, the caudal generally absent, and the tail ending in a point; the anal fin extremely long; no ventral fins present; and the anus situated a little way behind the throat.

Gymnotoca (jim-not'ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth, *τόκος*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The tubularian hydroids, or gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, having their genital products uncovered: opposed to *Skenotoca*. See *Gymnoblastea*.

gymnotocous (jim-not'ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gymnotoca;* gymnoblastic, as a tubularian hydromedusan.

gymnotoid (jim'nō-toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Gymnotidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), contr. of *Gymnonotus*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of fishes. (*a*) By Linnæus made to include all the *Gymnonoti* known to him, but not at first the electric eel. (*b*) By Cuvier restricted to the electric eel, *Gymnotus electricus*, afterward distinguished as the type of the genus *Electrophorus*. See *electric eel*, under *eel*. (*c*) By later authors restricted to the *Gymnotus carapo* (Linnæus), otherwise called *Sternopygus*. Also *Gymnonotus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of curculios, based on the Brazilian *G. geometricus*, the *Cholus geometricus* of Germar. *Chevrolat*, 1879.

Gymnozoida (jim-nō-zō'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *ζῷον*, a living being.] In Saville Kent's system of classification (1880), a section of *Infusoria*, containing the ordinary naked collar-bearing monadiform infusorians: opposed to *Sareocrypta* or sponges. Kent included the sponges in his "legion" *Infusoria*, considering a sponge as an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorian zoöids; whence the contrasted terms *Discosomata gymnozoida* and *Discosomata sarcocrypta* for the two sections of *Choanoflagellata*. Kent's *Gymnozoida* consists of three families, *Codonosigidæ*, *Salpingœcidæ*, and *Phalansteriidæ*.

gymnozoidal (jim-nō-zō'i-dal), *a.* Naked, as a zoöid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*. *S. Kent*.

Gymnura (jim-nū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] **1.** A genus of insectivorous mammals, typical of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*. *G. rafflesi* inhabits Malaysia, and resembles a large rat with an unusually long snout and long scaly tail. It is known as the *bulau*. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1827.

2. Same as *Erismatura*.

gymnure (jim'nūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Gymnura*.

Gymnurinæ (jim-nū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gymnura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the insectivorous family *Erinaceidæ*, having numerous caudal vertebræ, the palate well ossified, no spines in the fur, and the dental formula i. $\frac{3}{3}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{4}{4}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 44$. There are two genera, *Gymnura* and *Hylomys*.

gyn[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[1].

gyn[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *gin*[4].

gynæceum (jin-ē-sē'um), *n.*; pl. *gynæcea* (-ä). [L. *gynæceum* or *gynæcium*, < Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, the women's apartment or division of a house, neut. of *γυναικεῖος*, of or belonging to women, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, a female, = AS. *cwēn*, a

woman, E. *queen* and *quean*, q. v.] **1.** Among the ancients, the part of a dwelling of the better class devoted to the use of women—generally the remotest part, lying beyond an interior court; hence, in occasional use, a similar division of any house or establishment where the sexes are separated, as a Mohammedan harem. Also *gynæconitis*.

> Women, up till this
> Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo,
> Dwarfs of the *gynæceum*, fail so far
> In high desire. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. A manufactory or establishment in ancient Rome for making clothes and furniture for the emperor's family, the managers of which were women.—**3.** See *gynæcium*.

gynæcium, *n.* Same as *gynæcium*.

gynæcocosmos (ji-nē-kō-koz'mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικοκόσμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κόσμος*, order, decency.] Same as *gynæconomos*.

gynæcocracy, gynæcological, gynæcologist, etc. See *gynecocracy*, etc.

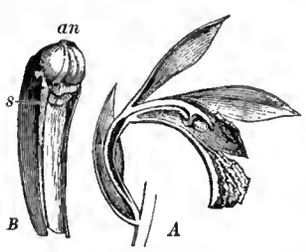
gynæconomos (jin-ē-kon'ō-mos), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικονόμος*, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *νέμειν*, regulate, manage.] One of a body of magistrates in ancient Athens especially charged with the execution of the sumptuary laws relating to women, and of various police laws for the observance of decency in public and private. One of their chief duties, which was sternly enforced, was the maintenance of good order in all respects in the great public processions and religious embassies, such as that to the Delphian sanctuary.

gynander (ji-nan'dėr), *n.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex, < *γυνή*, a female (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *Gynandria*.] **1.** An effeminate man. [Rare.]

> An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, *gynanders* and androgynes.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 631.

2. A plant belonging to the class *Gynandria*.

Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] The twentieth class in the vegetable system of Linnæus, characterized by having gynandrous flowers, as in all orchidaceous plants.



Gynandria.

A, section of flower of *Eletia*; *B*, separated column of same, composed of the united style and filaments, bearing the stigma (*s*) and anthers (*an*).

gynandrian (ji-nan'dri-an), *a.* [< *Gynandria*.] Of or pertaining to the class *Gynandria*.

gynandromorphism (ji-nan-drō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ism*.] In *entom.*, a variation or monstrosity in which the peculiar characters of the male and female are found in the same individual.

gynandromorphous (ji-nan-drō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *μορφή*, form.] In *entom.*, having both male and female characters: applied to certain rare individuals among insects which by their forms and markings are apparently female in one part of the body and male in another.

> Mr. Curtis has figured a singular *gynandromorphous* individual of Tenthredo cingulata, in which the opposite sides are not symmetrical, the right half being feminine and the left masculine. *Westwood.*

gynandrophore (ji-nan'drō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (stamen), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A gynophore which bears the stamens as well as the pistil, as in some *Capparidaceæ*. See cut under *gynophore*.

> The "gynophore" or the "*gynandrophore*."
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 342.

gynandrosporous (jin-an-dros'pō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex (see *gynander*), + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In the *Œdogonieæ*, among algæ, provided with male individuals which attach themselves to or near the oögoninm. The male plant originates as a special zoöspore called an androspore, and, attaching itself, produces by growth a plant of three or four cells, called a dwarf male. The upper cell of the latter produces antherozoids which fertilize the oösphere.

gynandrous (jin-an'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *γύνανδρος*, of doubtful sex: see *gynander*, *Gynandria*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens adnate to and apparently borne upon the pistil, as in *Asclepias*, *Aristolochia*, and all orchids.

gynantherous (ji-nan'thę-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἀνθηρός*, flowery (anther).] In *bot.*, having stamens converted into pistils.

gynarchy (jin'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *gynarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; the rule of women. Formerly also written *gunarchy*.

> I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy*.
> *Chesterfield.*

gynecian, gynæcian (ji-nē'shian), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-ian*.] Relating to women.

gynecic, gynæcic (ji-nē'sik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυναικικός*, of woman, < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman.] In *med.* and *surg.*, pertaining to diseases peculiar to women.

gynecocracy, gynæcocracy (jin-ē-kok'rą-si), *n.* [Also *gynocracy*, and sometimes improp. *gynecocracy*, *gynæocracy*, < Gr. *γυναικοκρατία*, government by women (cf. *γυναικοκρατεῖσθαι*, be ruled by women), < *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *κράτος*, power, *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by a woman or by women; female power or rule.

gynecological, gynæcological (ji-nē-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to gynecology.

gynecologist, gynæcologist (jin-ē-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *gynecology*, *gynæcology*, + *-ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study and practice of, gynecology.

gynecology, gynæcology (jin-ē-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the science of the diseases peculiar to women.

gynecomasty, gynæcomasty (ji-nē'kō-mas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, + *μαστός*, breast.] In *physiol.*, the condition of a man having breasts as large as those of a woman, and functionally active.

> The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk; there are various cases of *gynæcomasty* on record, and in famines infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 441.

gyneconitis, gynæconitis (ji-nē-kō-nī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *γυναικωνῖτις*, equiv. to *γυναικεῖον*, gynæceum: see *gynæceum*.] **1.** Same as *gynæceum*, 1.

> I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the *Gynæconitis*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 190.

2. In the *early ch.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, the part of the church occupied by women. Formerly the women of the congregation occupied either the northern side of the church or galleries at the sides and over the narthex. In Greek churches they take their places in the narthex or at the sides of the church.

> The women's gallery, or *gynæconitis*, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches.
> *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 206.

gynecophore, gynæcophore (ji-nē'kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A receptacle in the body of the male of some animals, as the dicœcious trematodes, in which the female is contained; the gynecophoric canal, or canalis gynæcophorus.

> The formidable Bilharzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynæcophore*.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 178.

gynecophoric, gynæcophoric (ji-nē-kō-for'ik), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a gynecophore: applied to the canal of the male in certain *Entozoa*, as *Bilharzia*, in which the female lodges during copulation.

gynecophorous, gynæcophorous (jin-ē-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *gynecophore*, *gynæcophore*, + *-ous*.] Bearing the female; containing the female: as, a *gynecophorous* worm; a *gynecophorous* canal. See *gynecophore*.

gynecratic, gynæcratic (jin-ē-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *-κρατικός*, as in *aristocratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to government by women.

> The *gynæcratic* habits of the race are manifested in the names of all these kings, which were formed by a combination of those of their parents, the mother's generally preceding that of the father. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 345.

gyneocracy, gynæocracy (jin-ē-ok'rą-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The Mother-right and *gyneocracy* among the Iroquois here plainly indicated is not overdrawn.
> *L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 66.

gyneolatry, gynæolatry (jin-ē-ol'ą-tri), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcolatry*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Extravagant devotion to or worship of woman.

> We find in the Commedia the image of the Middle Ages, and the sentimental *gyniolatry* of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 36.

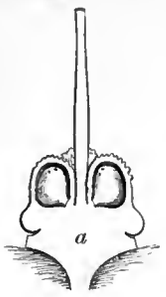
Gynerium (ji-nē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly stigmas), < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *ἔριον*, wool.] A small genus of tall perennial reedy grasses, of tropical and subtropical America, with very long leaves and large, dense, plume-like panicles. *G. argenteum*, the pampas-grass, is highly ornamental and frequently cultivated.

gynethusia (jin-ē-thū'si-ą), *n.* [Prop. **gynæcothysia*, < Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), woman, + *θυσία*, an offering, sacrifice, < *θύειν*, sacrifice.] The sacrifice of women.

> A kind of Suttee—*gynethusia*, as it has been termed.
> *Archæologia*, XLII. 188.

gyngevret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ginger*[1]. *Rom. of the Rose.*

gyno-. [A shortened form of *gynæco-*, *gyneco-*, combining forms of Gr. *γυνή* (*γυναικ-*), a woman, female: see *gynæceum*.] An element in modern botanical terms, meaning 'pistil' or 'ovary.'



Gynobase.

Section of Gynœcium of Borage, enlarged, showing gynobase (*a*) bearing the carpels and style.

gynobase (jin'ō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a female, + *βάσις*, base.] In *bot.*, a short conical or flat elevation of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcinm.

gynobasic (jin-ō-bā'sik), *a.* [< *gynobase* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase.—**Gynobasic style,** a style that originates from near the base of the pistil.

gynocracy (ji-nok'rą-si), *n.* Same as *gynecocracy*.

> The aforesaid state has repeatedly changed from absolute despotism to republicanism, not forgetting the intermediate stages of oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy*; for I myself remember Alsatia governed for nearly nine months by an old fish-woman.
> *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvii.

gynodiœcious (jin″ō-dī-ē'shius), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *diœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having perfect and female flowers upon separate plants. See *diœcious*, 2. *Darwin.*

gynœcium (ji-nē'si-nm), *n.*; pl. *gynœcia* (-ą). [NL., orig. an erroneous form of *gynæceum*, but now regarded as Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *οἶκος*, house.] The pistil or collective pistils of a flower; the female portion of a flower as a whole: correlative to *andrœcium*. Also *gynæcium*, *gynœceum*.

gynomonœcious (jin″ō-mō-nē'shins), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having both female and perfect flowers upon the same plant. *Darwin.*

Flower of Gynandropsis. *a*, gynophore.

gynophagite (ji-nof'ą-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A woman-eater. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite*. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 22.

gynophore (jin'ō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *gynecophore*.] **1.** In *bot.*, an elongation or internode of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcinm, as the stipe of a pod in some *Cruciferæ* and *Capparidaceæ*. —**2.** In *Hydrozoa*, the branch of a gonoblastidium which bears female gonophores, or those reproductive receptacles or generative buds which contain ova only, as distinguished from male gonophores or androphores. See cut under *gonoblastidium*.

gynophoric (jin-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *gynophore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gynophore.

gynoplastic (jin-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *γυνή*, female, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, noting an operation for opening or dilating the closed or contracted genital openings of the female.

gynostegium (jin-ō-stē'ji-nm), *n.*; pl. *gynostegia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στέγη*, a roof.] In *bot.*, a sheath or covering of the gynœcinm, of whatever nature. *Gray.*

gynostemium (jin-ō-stē'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *gynostemia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *γυνή*, female (pistil), + *στήμων*, stamen.] The column of an orchid, consisting of the united style and stamens.

gyp (jip), *n.* [In the first sense said to be a sportive application of Gr. *γύψ*, a vulture, with ref. to their supposed dishonest rapacity; but prob. in this, as in the second sense, an abbr.

of *gypsy, gipsy*, as applied to a sly, unscrupulous fellow.] 1. A male servant who attends to college rooms. Also *gip*. [Cant, Cambridge University, England; corresponding to *scout* as used at Oxford.]

The Freshman, when once safe through his examination, is first inducted into his rooms by a *gyp*, usually recommended to him by his tutor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 29.

2. A swindler, especially a swindling horse-dealer; a cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 27, 1880. [Slang.]

gyp (jip), *v. t.* [< *gyp, n.*] To swindle; cheat. *Philadelphia Times*, May 31, 1880. [Slang.]

Gypaëtidæ (jip-ā-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypaëtus* + *-idæ*.] The bearded vultures as a family of raptorial birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1842.

Gypaëtus, Gypaëtos (ji-pā′e-tus, -tos), *n.* [NL. (Starr, 1784), < Gr. γυπάετος (as if < γύψ, a vulture, + ἀετός, an eagle), another reading, appar. erroneous, of ὑπάετος (Aristotle), a kind of vulture, perhaps the lammergeier, < ὑπό, below (that is, less than or inferior to), + ἀετός, an eagle.] A genus of highly raptorial old-world vultures, containing the bearded vulture,

Bearded Vulture, or Griffin (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

griffin, or lammergeier, *G. barbatus;* sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypaëtinæ*, or of a family *Gypaëtidæ*.

Gypagus (jip′ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gyp(s)* + *(Harp)agus*.] A genus of American vultures, sometimes separated from *Sarcorhamphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ*, of which the king-vulture, *G. papa*, is the type and only representative.

gypell†, *n.* [ME.: see *gipon, jupon*.] Same as *jupon*.

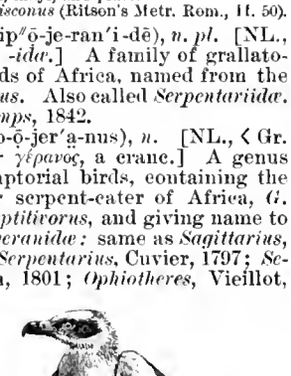
Hys fomen were well boun
Te perce hys acketoun,
Gypell, mayl, and plate.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II. 50).

Gypogeranidæ (jip″ō-je-ran′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypogeranus* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial raptorial birds of Africa, named from the genus *Gypogeranus*. Also called *Serpentariidæ*. *Selys de Longchamps*, 1842.

Gypogeranus (jip-ō-jer′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γύψ, a vulture, + γέρανος, a crane.] A genus of grallatorial raptorial birds, containing the secretary-bird or serpent-eater of Africa, *G. serpentarius* or *reptilivorus*, and giving name to the family *Gypogeranidæ:* same as *Sagittarius*, Vosmaer, 1769; *Serpentarius*, Cuvier, 1797; *Secretarius*, Daudin, 1801; *Ophiotheres*, Vieillot, 1816. See *Serpentarius*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Gypohieracinæ (jip-ō-hī″e-rā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gypohierax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of old-world vultures, of which the genus *Gypohierax* is the type. *G. R. Gray*, 1844.

Gypohierax (jip-ō-hī′e-raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. γύψ, a vulture, + ἱέραξ, a hawk, falcon.] A genus of old-world vultures, the eagle-vultures, such as the Angola vulture, *G. angolensis*, of western Africa, mostly white with black wings and tail and flesh-colored feet and head: sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Gypohieracinæ*. *Rüppell*, 1835. Also called *Racama*.



Angola Vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*).

gypon†, **gypoun**†, *n.* Same as *jupon*.

gyp-room (jip′rōm), *n.* The room in a college suite in which are kept the utensils for the serving of meals. [Cant.]

Others of these studies, when not effaced by modern alterations, have become *gyp-rooms*, for the use of the college servants, or box-rooms.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 436.

Gyps (jips), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Savigny, 1809), < Gr. γύψ, a vulture.] The largest genus of old-world vultures, containing the several species known as griffins or griffin-vultures, having the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the rectrices 14. They range over most of Africa, all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and eastward to Persia, India, and the Malay peninsula. The common griffin is *G. fulvus* of Europe and Africa; *G. rueppelli* and *G. kolbi* are both African; *G. himalayensis* and *G. indicus* are named from the regions they respectively inhabit; and several other species or varieties have been described.

gypse† (jips), *n.* [ME. *gipse*, < OF. *gipse, gypse*, < L. *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] Same as *gypsum*.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky; there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse*, some running in plates, and another sort in sheets, like crystal.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

gypse† (jips), *v. t.* [ME. *gipsen;* < *gypse, n.*] To cover with gypsum; plaster.

In pottes trie
Now *gipse* it fast.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

gypseous (jip′sē-us), *a.* [< L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, < *gypsum*, gypsum: see *gypsum*.] 1. Of the nature of gypsum; partaking of the qualities of gypsum; resembling gypsum.

The provinces also endeavored, in 1842, to produce artificial Marbles. M. Mondon, of Vienna, claimed to have found a material suitable for this purpose in the department of Charente. He calls it *gypseous* alabaster — a soft substance which must first be hardened.
Marble-Worker, § 135.

2. In *bot.*, very dull grayish-white.

gypsere†, *n.* See *gipser*.

gypsery, *n.* See *gipsery*.

Gypsey, *n.* and *a.* See *Gipsy*.

gypsiferous (jip-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *gypsum*, gypsum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing gypsum.

gypsify, *v. t.* See *gipsify*.

gypsine (jip′sin), *a.* [< *gypse, gypsum*, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *gypseous*.

gypsisme†, *n.* See *gipsism*.

gypsography (jip-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. γύψος, chalk, gypsum, + γράφειν, write.] 1. The art or practice of engraving, as inscriptions, upon natural gypsum in some one of its forms, as alabaster.—2. The art or practice of engraving on casts of plaster of Paris. [Rare in both senses.]

gypsologist, gypsology. See *gipsologist, gipsology*.

Gypsophila (jip-sof′i-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. γύψος, chalk, gypsum, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the pinks (*Dianthus*), of about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region. They are slender, graceful herbs, with numerous very small panicled flowers. *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* are often cultivated for ornament.

gypsous (jip′sus), *a.* Containing or resembling lime or plaster.

Others looked for it [the cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gipseous* or plaisterly ground.
Fuller, Cambridge University, vii. 36.

gypsum (jip′sum), *n.* [Formerly also *gypse, gipse;* < OF. *gipse, gypse*, F. *gypse* = Sp. *gipso* = Pg. *gypso* = It. *gesso*, plaster, < L. *gypsum*, neut., < Gr. γύψος, fem., chalk, gypsum; prob. of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *jabsin*, lime, Ar. *jibs, jibsīn*, plaster, gypsum.] Native hydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral usually of a white color, but also gray, yellow, red, and when impure brown or black. It is soft and easily scratched; the crystalline varieties, called *selenite*, are generally perfectly transparent, and cleave readily, yielding thin flexible folia. The crystals are frequently twinned, and often have an arrow-head form. The massive varieties are fibrous (satin-spar), foliated, lamellar-stellate, granular to impalpable. The fine-grained pure white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster*, and is used for ornamental purposes; the impure earthy kind, when reduced to the anhydrous form by heat, is called *plaster of Paris*, and is used extensively for making molds, etc. (See *plaster*.) Gypsum ground to a powder is used as a fertilizer.

The Ethiopian warriors were painted half with *gypsum* and half with minium.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 231.

Gypsy, gypsydom, etc. See *Gipsy*, etc.

Gyptian†, *n.* See *Gipsen*.

gyra (jī′rạ), *n.*; pl. *gyræ* (-rē). [ML., fem., < L. *gyrus*, m., a circle: see *gyre*.] In medieval and ecclesiastical costume, a hem or border richly decorated with embroidery or applied ornament of any kind.

gyral (jī′ral), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-al*.] 1. Whirling; moving in a circle; rotating.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to a gyrus or to the gyri of the brain.

gyrant (jī′rant), *a.* [< L. *gyran(t-)s*, ppr. of *gyrare*, turn round: see *gyrate*.] Turning round a central point; gyrating. Formerly also *girant*.

gyrate (jī′rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *gyrated*, ppr. *gyrating*. [< L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, tr. and intr., turn round, whirl, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre, n.*] To turn round; wheel; rotate; whirl; move round a fixed point. See *gyration*. Formerly also *girate*.

Waters of vexation filled her eyes, and they had the effect of making the famous Mr. Merdle . . . appear to leap . . . and *gyrate*, as if he were possessed by several Devils.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, ii. 24.

They *gyrated* in couples, a few at a time, throwing their bodies into the most startling attitudes and the wildest contortions. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 246.

gyrate (jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *gyratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, curved inward like a crozier; circinate.—2. In *zoöl.*, having convolutions like the gyri of the brain; meandrine, as a coral. See cut under *brain-coral*.

By this serial growth the corallum becomes "*gyrate*" or "meandrine"; and excellent examples may be found in the genera Meandrina, Diploria, etc.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 373.

gyration (jī-rā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *gyratio(n-)*, < L. *gyrare*, gyrate: see *gyrate*.] A wheeling; whirling; revolution; a wheeling motion, like that of the moon round the earth. Specifically — (*a*) A revolution round a distant center combined with a synchronal rotation in the same direction round the gyrating body's center. (*b*) A whirling motion, a rotary motion of a massive body, with the thought of its vis viva. (*c*) A motion like that of a gyroscope, a conical rotation of an axis of rotation. (*d*) Any motion of a body with one point fixed.

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire. *Newton*, Opticks.

When the sun so enters a hole or window that by its illumination the atomes or meats become perceptible, if then by our breath the ayr be gently impelled, it may be perceived that they will circularly returne and in a *gyration* unto their places again.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 4.

A French top, throwne from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt on the floor [where] it lighted, and yet continue in its repeated *gyrations*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, ix.

He and Blanche, whilst executing their rapid *gyrations*, came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvi.

Center of gyration, a point in a revolving body such that, if all the matter of the body could be collected at that point, the body would continue to revolve with the same energy as when its parts were in their original places.—**Ellipsoid of gyration.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Radius of gyration,** the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of rotation.

gyrational (jī-rā′shon-al), *a.* [< *gyration* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration: as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor*.

gyratory (jī′rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *giratoire, gyratoire;* as *gyrate* + *-ory*.] Moving in a circle or spirally; gyrating.

gyrde[1]†, *v.* See *gird*[1].

gyrde[2]†, *v.* See *gird*[2].

gyrdel†, *n.* See *girdle*[1].

gyre (jīr), *n.* [Formerly also *gire* (ME. *ger, gere*, < OF. *gere, gire*); = Sp. *giro* = Pg. *gyro* = It. *giro*, < L. *gyrus*, a circle, a circuit, ring, < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, ring; cf. γυρός, a., round.] 1. A circle or ring; a revolution of a moving body; a circular or spiral turn.

She, rushing through the thickest preasse,
Perforce disparted their compacted *gyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 23.

Dispersed the armed *gire*
With which I was environed.
Massinger, Picture, ii. 2.

Morn by morn the lark
Shot up and shrill'd in flickering *gyres*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. In *anat.*, a gyrus: as, a cerebral *gyre*.

gyre† (jīr), *v.* [< ME. *giren*, < L. *gyrare*, turn, < *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre, n.*, and *gyrate*.] I. *intrans.* To turn; gyrate; revolve.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

II. *trans.* To turn.

September is with Aprill houres even,
For Phebus like in either *gireth* heven.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

gyre-carlin (gīr'kär#lin), *n.* [Sc., also written *gyre-carline, gyre-carling, gy-carlin, gay-carlin*, etc.; < Icel. *gýgr* (pl. *gýgjar*) = Norw. *gjure*, a witch, an ogress, + Icel. *karlinna*, > Sc. *carlin*, q. v.] A hag; a witch.

There is a bogle or a brownie, a witch or *gyre-carline*, a bodach or a fairy in the case.
Scott, Chronicles of Canongate, viii.

gyreful† (jīr'fûl), *a.* [< *gyre* + *-ful*. Cf. *gerful*.] Abounding in gyres or spiral turns; revolving; encircling.

Suche posters may be likened well vnto the carters oulde Of forayne worlde, on Mount Olimpe whose carts when they were rould
With *gyrefull* sway, by coursers swifte, to winne the gilstring branche, etc. *Drant*, tr. of Horsce's Satires, i. 2.

Gyrencephala (jir-en-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In Owen's system (1857), one of four prime divisions of mammalians, containing the orders *Cetacea, Sirenia, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, Ungulata, Carnivora*, and *Quadrumana*, having more or less numerous cerebral gyri, and the hemispheres of the cerebrum extending more or less over the cerebellum and olfactory lobes of the brain: distinguished from *Archencephala, Lissencephala*, and *Lyencephala*. The division represents the higher series of mammals called by Bonaparte *Educabilia* and by Dana *Megasthena*, but differs in excluding man. [Not in use.]

gyrencephalate (jir-en-sef'a-lāt), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *gyrencephalous*.

gyrencephalous (jir-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Gyrencephala* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrencephala*. See cut under *gyrus*.

gyrfalcon (jėr'fâ#kn), *n.* See *gerfalcon*.

gyri, *n.* Plural of *gyrus*.

Gyrinidæ (ji-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles, the whirligigs, so called from their habit of gyrating together on the water. The metasternum has no antecoxal piece, but is prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly; the antennæ are irregular and very short; the abdomen has 7 segments, and there are 4 eyes, the upper pair of which look into the air, and the lower into the water. When disturbed they eject an odorous fluid. The larvæ breathe by pairs of ciliate gills, one on each side of each of the abdominal segments, and the gills serve also as swimming-organs. Also called *Gyrinida, Gyrinides, Gyrinites*, and *Gyrinoidea*.

Whirligig (*Dineutes vittatus*), one of the *Gyrinidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

Gyrinus (ji-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρῖνος* or *γύρινος*, a tadpole, porwiggle (so called from its round shape), < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre, n.*] A genus of water-beetles, typical of the family *Gyrinidæ*, having the scutellum distinct.

gyrlandt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *garland*.

Their hair . . . *gyrlanded* with sea grasse.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

gyrlet, *n.* See *girl*.

gyroceran (ji-ros'e-ran), *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Gyroceras*. *A. Hyatt*.

Gyroceras (ji-ros'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of *Gyroceratidæ*. *Goldfuss*. Also *Gyroceratites, Gyrocerus*.

Gyroceras goldfussi.

Gyroceratidæ (jir-ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyroceras* (*-at-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nautiliform shells of a discoidal shape, in which the last whorl is parallel with the others, all being unconnected.

gyroceratite (jir-ō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidæ*.

gyroceratitic (jir-ō-ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *gyroceratite* + *-ic*.] Resembling the *Gyroceratidæ*; having unconnected whorls, as a fossil cephalopod.

The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic*. *Science*, III. 123.

gyrodactyli, *n.* Plural of *gyrodactylus*, 2.

Gyrodactylidæ (jir#ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gyrodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of very small viviparous trematode worms with strong hooks and large terminal caudal disk. They are produced one at a time, and within each, before it is born, another of a second generation may be formed, and in this again a third.

Gyrodactylus (jir-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Nordmann), < Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] 1. The typical genus of trematode worms of the family *Gyrodactylidæ*. *G. elegans* is found in the gills of fishes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *gyrodactyli* (-lī).] An individual or a species of this genus.

gyrogonite (ji-rog'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *γόνος*, seed, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified spiral seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroidal (jī-roi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *γυροειδής*, like a circle, < *γῦρος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spiral in arrangement or in movement. (*a*) In *crystal.*, having certain planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right or all to the left of a vertical line. (*b*) In *optics*, turning the plane of polarization circularly or spirally to the right or left.

gyrolite (jir'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of calcium occurring in white spherical forms with a radiated structure.

gyroma (ji-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *gyromata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. as if **γύρωμα*, < *γυροῦν*, make round, bend, < *γυρός*, round: see *gyre*.] 1. A turning round.—2. In *bot.*, the shield of lichens. *Imp. Dict.*

gyromancy (jir'ō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *gyromancie*, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination said to have been practised by walking round in a circle or ring until the performer fell from dizziness, the manner of his fall being interpreted with reference to characters or signs previously placed about the ring, or in some such way.

gyromata, *n.* Plural of *gyroma*.

gyron, giron (jī'ron), *n.* [< F. *giron*, a gyron, so called in reference to the arrangement of gyrons round the fesse-point; < Gr. *γῦρος*, a ring, circle: see *gyre*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse-point. It usually issues from the dexter chief, and is considered to occupy one half of the first quarter; but if otherwise, its position must be stated in the blazon.

gyronnetty, gironnetty (jī-ro-net'i), *a.* [Heraldic F. *gironnetté*, < **gironnette*, dim. of *giron*: see *gyron*.] In *her.*, finished at the top with points, as spear-points: said of a castle or tower used as a bearing. Also written *gironnetté*.

gyronny, gironny (jī'ro-ni), *a.* [Heraldic F. **gyronné, gironné*, < *gyron*, q. v.] In *her.*, divided into a number of triangular parts of two different tinctures. The points of all the triangles meet at the fesse-point. The number of triangles must be stated in the blazon: as, *gyronny* of eight, or and gules. Also written *gironné*.

Gyronny of eight, gules and argent.

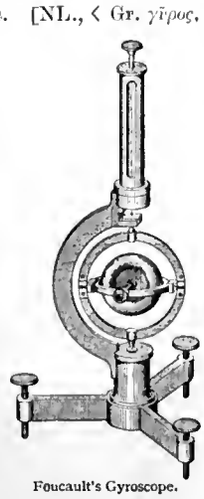
Gyronny, covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons; said of an escutcheon.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), l. 116.

gyronwise, gironwise (jī'ron-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the direction of the lines forming a field gyronny—that is, radiating from the fesse-point.

Gyrophora (jī-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lichens, one of which is the *tripe-de-roche*.

gyrophoric (jir-ō-for'ik), *a.* [< *Gyrophora* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from plants of the genus *Gyrophora:* as, *gyrophoric* acid.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *gyroscope*, a name given in 1852 by Foucault to his improved form of Bohnenberger's apparatus, < Gr. *γῦρος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument consisting of a fly-wheel, the axis of which can turn freely in any direction, designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies.



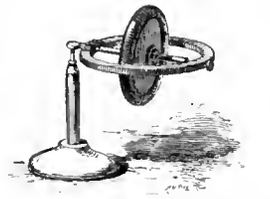
Foucault's Gyroscope.

The instrument commonly called *gyroscope* is better named *gyroscopic top* (which see, under *gyroscopic*). The *gyroscope* proper of Foucault, shown in the figure, consists of a fly-wheel having the small conical bearings of its axis in a well-balanced metallic ring which carries two knife-edges in a line perpendicular to the axis of the fly-wheel; these knife-edges bear upon agates carried in a horizontal plane by an outer vertical ring half suspended from a small copper wire and turning about a vertical axis. The axis of the wheel can thus turn in any direction. By means of an accessory apparatus a velocity of 150 turns a second can be imparted to the fly-wheel. The principal experiments with this apparatus are as follows: *First experiment.*—If, when the fly-wheel is turning rapidly, no considerable force is applied to change the direction of its axis, its direction will remain almost unchanged. For, suppose it were proposed, by an instantaneous impulse, to turn this axis round a fixed axis perpendicular to it; then, at the point where this fixed axis cuts the rim of the fly-wheel, a particle would have to be deflected, and it can be shown by the parallelogram of motions that a velocity must be communicated to it proportional to the velocity it already possessed. Hence, the force required to rotate the axis of a fly-wheel increases with its velocity. Accordingly, when the velocity is very high, the friction on the bearings will change the direction of the axis but very little. But all the surrounding objects partake of the rotation of the earth upon its axis. Consequently, the axis of the fly-wheel will have a relative rotation; and this may be observed with a microscope. *Second experiment.*—If the fly-wheel was attached to its axis by a hinge, so that its plane was free to take any inclination to the axis, it is plain that by virtue of centrifugal force it would become perpendicular to the axis, since in this way its particles would be furthest from the axis. If then the outer ring of the gyroscope be held fast in such a position that the axis of the fly-wheel is free to move in the meridian plane, it partakes of the rotation of the earth; and the rotation of the earth and that of the fly-wheel being compounded, the axis of resultant rotation is not quite perpendicular to the fly-wheel. Accordingly, the inner ring will turn on its knife-edges until the axis of the fly-wheel is brought into parallelism with that of the earth, so that the wheel revolves from west to east like the earth. *Third experiment.*—On the same principle, if the outer ring be free to turn, but the inner one be fixed horizontally, the outer ring will turn so as to bring the axis of the fly-wheel into the meridian. *Fourth experiment.*—Let the inner wheel be thrown out of balance by hanging a weight upon it near one end of the axis; then this weight will each instant communicate a rotation about the knife-edges, compounding itself with the rotation of the fly-wheel about its axis as the rotation of the earth does in the third experiment, and a rotation of the outer ring round its vertical axis will result. Since the resultant axis of the first two rotations is very near that of the fly-wheel, the tendency of the weight to fall will be but slight, and under the influence of the centrifugal force of the third rotation it will move like a conical pendulum.—**Gyroscope governor**, a steam-governor in which a gyroscope is employed as a regulator. A change in the speed of the engine causes a heavy gyroscope to change its plane of rotation, this change in turn controlling the speed of the engine. See *governor*.

gyroscopic (jī-rō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *gyroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the gyroscope; illustrating the dynamical laws of rotation.

The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the *gyroscopic* action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 364.

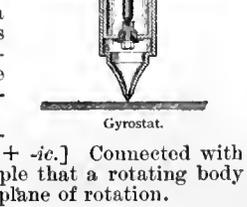
Gyroscopic pendulum, an instrument consisting of two pieces, of which the first is attached to one of the axes of a universal flexure joint, the other axis being held fixed; while the second piece is jointed to the first by an axis parallel to the fixed axis of the universal flexure joint.—**Gyroscopic top**, an instrument consisting of a heavy fly-wheel revolving about an axis one point of which is fixed, but which is otherwise free to move in any way. The fly-wheel being set in rotation, the axis moves about the fixed point in the manner explained under *gyroscope*, fourth experiment.



Gyroscopic Top, or Gyroscope.

gyrose (jī'rōs), *a.* [< L. *gyrus*, a circle (see *gyre*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, turned round like a crook; bent to and fro; folded and waved or marked with wavy lines: applied to the peculiar and complicated flexuosities of the margin of the apothecium in the genus *Umbilicaria*.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *γυρός*, round, *γῦρος*, a circle, + *στατικός*, stationary: see *static*.] An instrument for illustrating the dynamics of rotation, composed of a box or case having a sharp bearing-edge in the form of a regular polygon, and containing a fly-wheel having its center and its direction of rotation in the plane of the bearing-edge.



Gyrostat.

gyrostatic (jī-rō-stat'-ik), *a.* [As *gyrostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with the dynamical principle that a rotating body tends to preserve its plane of rotation.

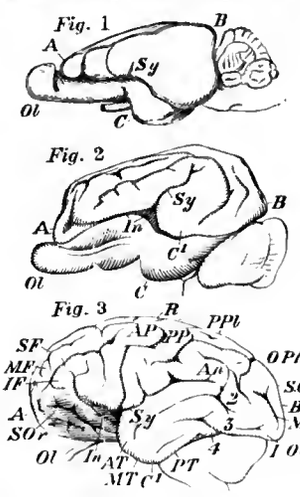
A system of four *gyrostatic* masses connected together by links was shown to possess all the properties of an ordinary elastic spring, although composed of matter in itself entirely devoid of elasticity.

Sir W. Thomson, quoted in Science, IV. 249.

gyrovagi (jī-rov'ā-jī), *n. pl.* [ML., < L. *gyrus*, a circle, + *vagus*, wandering.] In the *early church*, vagrant monks without definite occupation, who subsisted upon the charity of others.

Gyrovagi, vagrant tramps who even at that time [528], as more than a century earlier, continued to bring discredit on the monastic profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.

gyrus (jī'rus), *n.*; pl. *gyri* (-rī). [L., NL., < Gr. γῦρος, a circle, circuit, ring; cf. γυρός, round: see *gyre*.] In *anat.*, one of the rounded ridges into which the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is divided by the fissures or sulci; a convolution; a gyre. The gyri and sulci are complementary and mutually definitive. They are most numerous and best marked in the brain of the higher mammals (which are therefore called *gyrencephalous*), and especially in that of man. Every gyrus in man has its own name; but several different systems of naming are in vogue, and the nomenclature is still shifting. The attempt to identify the human gyri and sulci with those of other mammals encounters difficulties which have thus far been insurmountable except in the cases of the most constant and best-marked folds and fissures. (See the cuts.) Additional difficulty is encountered in the fact that different human brains vary in details of the gyri, and the same brain may differ on its opposite sides. The principal gyri are noted in the phrases below. The gyri represent an enormous increase in quantity of the gray cortical matter or cortex of the brain in comparison with the actual superficies of the cerebral hemispheres, some of the folds being separated by fissures an inch or more in depth, and containing three layers of gray matter with three layers of white. The gyri are to some extent an indication of intellectual power, and are better marked when the mental powers of the individual are at their height than in infancy and senility. The distinction between *gyrus* and *lobe* or *lobule*, as applied to lesser divisions of the surface of the brain, is not always preserved. *Gyrus* is exactly synonymous with *convolution*.—**Angular gyrus**, a certain gyrus of the hemisphere of the brain in man and monkeys. In man it is the short gyrus arching over the upper extremity of the superior temporal fissure, the hindmost one of four parietal gyri, separated by a short vertical sulcus from the supramarginal gyrus. See fig. 3, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Annectent gyrus**, a small or secondary fold, which may connect larger or primary convolutions: especially applied to several such gyri of the occipital lobe, as those forming the connections of the cuneus or occipital lobule. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Arched gyri**, four arched convolutions regularly arranged, in some carnivorous animals, as the dog and wolf, beginning with one which borders the Sylvian fissure and ending with one which forms the margin of the cerebral hemisphere. They are enumerated from *first* to *fourth*, as by Leuret, or in reverse order (Ferrier), or only three are recognized (Flower), when they are also called *inferior, middle*, and *superior* (Mivart).—**Ascending frontal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando in front. Also called the *anterior central gyrus* and *transverse frontal gyrus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Ascending parietal gyrus**, the gyrus bounding the fissure of Rolando behind. Also called the *posterior central convolution*.—**Callosal gyrus**, a convolution of the median surface of the cerebrum immediately over the corpus callosum and below the callosomarginal fissure. It is continuous behind with the gyrus hippocampi, and ends in the gyrus uncinatus. Also called *convolution of the corpus callosum*, and *gyrus fornicatus*, from its arched or fornicated figure. See cuts under *cerebral* and *sulcus*.—**Cuneate gyrus**, a convolution of the occipital lobe appearing as a wedge-shaped figure on the median aspect of the cerebrum in the fork between the parieto-occipital sulcus and the calcarine sulcus. Also called *occipital lobule* and *cuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**External orbital gyrus**, that part of the orbital surface which lies outside of the triradiate sulcus. *Gray*.—**Frontal gyri**, three gyri which compose the superior and lateral surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, all lying in front of the ascending frontal gyrus. They are defined by the superior and inferior frontal sulci, and by the vertical fissure or precentral sulcus.—**Gyrus fornicatus**. Same as *callosal gyrus*.—**Gyrus quadratus**, the quadrate gyrus.—**Hippocampal gyrus**, the continuation of the gyrus fornicatus where it dips down behind and below the corpus callosum, and continues forward to the uncinate gyrus: so called from its relation to the hippocampus.—**Marginal gyrus**. (*a*) That part of the first frontal convolution which appears on the median side of the hemisphere. See cut under *cerebral*. (*b*) The gyrus which arches over the extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. See *sulcus*.—**Occipital gyri**, three principal convolutions of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum, separated by two small transverse sulci, and distinguished as *first, second*, and *third*, from above downward, or, as in fig. 3, *superior, middle*, and *inferior*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Orbital gyri**, the gyri or convolutions upon the under or orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, which rest upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone. They are three in number, directly continuous with and corresponding to the frontal gyri. The two best-marked orbital gyri are sometimes distinguished as the *internal* and *external*.—**Parietal gyri**, four well-marked convolutions upon the superior and lateral surface of the parietal lobe; and especially two of these distinguished as the *ascending parietal* (or posterior central) and the *superior parietal*, the other two being commonly known as the *supramarginal* and the *angular gyrus*. (See other phrases.) In fig. 3, the superior parietal is called *posterior parietal lobule*.—**Quadrate gyrus**, a convolution of somewhat square figure appearing on the median surface of the cerebrum between the callosomarginal sulcus in front and the parieto-occipital sulcus behind, and continuous below with the gyrus fornicatus. Also called *quadrate lobule* and *precuneus*. See cut under *cerebral*.—**Sigmoid gyrus**, the somewhat *S*-shaped fold which curves about the lateral end of the crucial fissure, and whose surface includes several constant and well-marked "motor areas": used especially by English writers.—**Temporal gyri**, in fig. 3, a general name of the temporal convolutions: usually in human anatomy more fully called *temporosphenoidal gyri*.—**Uncinate gyrus**, a convolution which appears on the median surface of the cerebrum nearly opposite the beginning of the gyrus fornicatus. It is so called from its shape, and the hook is known as the *crotchet* or *uncus*. See cut under *cerebral*.



Gyri, or Convolutions.

Fig. 1, brain of rabbit; fig. 2, brain of pig; fig. 3, brain of chimpanzee, showing side view of the principal or fundamental gyri and sulci of the maninahan brain. *Ol*, olfactory lobe; *A*, *B*, *C*, frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes; C^1, a portion of temporal lobe which enlarges until it hides *C* in fig. 3; *Sy*, Sylvian fissure; *In*, insula or island of Reil; *SOr*, supra-orbital gyrus; *SF*, *MF*, *IF*, superior, middle, and inferior frontal gyri; *AP*, *PP*, anterior and posterior parietal gyri; *R*, fissure of Rolando; *PPl*, posteroparietal lobule; *OPf*, occipitotemporal sulcus; *An*, angular gyrus; *2*, *3*, *4*, annectent gyri; *AT*, *MT*, *PT*, the anterior, middle, and posterior temporal gyri; *SOc*, *MOc*, *IOc*, the superior, middle, and inferior occipital gyri. (Fig. 1 is a lissencephalous brain; figs. 2 and 3 are gyrencephalous.) See also the cuts under *brain*.

gyset†, *n.* and *v.* See *guise*.

gyst[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *guest*.

gyst[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gist*, now *joist*.

gyst[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *gest*[2].

gyst-ale, *n.* [Appar. < *gyst*[1], obs. var. of *guest*, + *ale*; but appar. also associated with *guise*, with allusion to festive mummery.] See the extract.

In Lancashire, we find the term *Gyst-ale*, which seems to be one of the corruptions of disguising, as applied to mumming, and in this sense the entire name, *Gyst-ale*, is confirmatory of Mr. Douce's observations. *Gyst-ale* or guising, says Mr. Baines, was celebrated in Eccles with much rustic splendor at the termination of the marling season, when the villagers, with a king at their head, walked in procession with garlands, to which silver plate was attached, which was contributed by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood.

Hampson, Medii Ævi Kalendarium, I. 283.

gyte[1] (gīt), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious; distracted. Also *gite*. [Scotch.]

What between courts o' law and courts o' state, and upper and under parliaments, . . . here and in London, the gudeman's gane clean *gyte*.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

There's nae soberer man than me in my ordnar; but when I hear the wind blaw in my lug, it's my belief that I gang *gyte*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Merry Men.

gyte[2] (gīt), *n.* [Another form of *gait, gayt*, etc., for *get*[1], *n.*, offspring, a child: see *get*[1], *n.*] 1. A child: generally in contempt.—2. A first year's pupil in the High School of Edinburgh. [Scotch in both senses.]

gytrash (gī'trash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A spirit or ghost. [Prov. Eng.]

I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit called a "*Gytrash*"; which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. . . . Close down by the hazel stems glided a great dog, whose black and white color made him a distinct object against the trees. It was exactly one mask of Bessie's *Gytrash*—a lion-like creature with long hair and a huge head.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

gyve (jīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *gyved*, ppr. *gyving*. [Also written *give*; < ME. *given, gyven*, fetter, < *gyves, gives*, pl., fetters: see *gyves*.] To fetter; shackle; chain; manacle. [Poetic or archaic.]

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

She had *gyved*
Them so in chains of darkness, as no might
Should loose them thence.

B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

One hair of thine more vigour doth retain
To bind thy foe, than any iron chain:
Who might be *gyv'd* in such a golden string,
Would not be captive, though he were a king.

Drayton, Black Prince to Countess of Salisbury.

gyves (jīvz), *n. pl.* [Also written *gives*; < ME. *gyves, gives*, pl., fetters; of Celtic origin: cf. W. *gefyn*, a fetter; Ir. *geimheal, geibheal, geibhionn*, chains, gyves, fetters, restraint, bondage, perhaps < *geibhim*, I take, get, obtain, find, receive; cf. *gabhaim*, I take, receive.] Shackles, usually for the legs; fetters. [Poetic or archaic.]

With feteres ant with *gyves* i chot he wes to-drowe.

Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 281).

I thought
Gyves and the mill had tamed thee.

Milton, S. A., l. 1093.

Two stern-faced men set out from Lynn,
Through the cold and heavy mist;
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyves* upon his wrist.

Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

=Syn. *Manacle, Fetter*, etc. See *shackle*, *n.*

1. The eighth letter and sixth consonant in the English alphabet. The written character comes, like A, B, etc. (see *A*), from the Phenician, through the Greek and Latin; and it had the same place in the Phenician and Latin alphabets as in the English, though made seventh in order in the Greek by the later omission of the F-sign. The comparative scheme of the letter-forms is as follows:

The sound belonging to the character in Phenician was that of a rough guttural spirant, nearly like the *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch* (marked in this dictionary ċh). In the Greek alphabet it had at first the kindred but weaker value of our *h;* and with this value it passed over to Italy, and so continued there; but in Greece it came later to be used as a long *ē* (down to that time long and short *e* had been written alike E), the *h*-sound being indicated by a half *H*, namely ⊦, afterward reduced to ⌞ and ᶜ, which last then retained the *h*-value, or that of the "rough breathing," so called, now usually printed ʿ. Our *h*-sound is called the "aspiration," as being a near approach to pure unmodified breathing, an audible emission of breath before a vowel or semivowel, made, in every case, in the same position of the mouth-organs as that required by the following sound. That is, the *h* of *ha* is made in the mouth-position of *a*, the utterance in the combination changing only from unintoned to intoned breath; that of *he* is made in the mouth-position of *ee;* and so with *ho*, and so on. Thus, the *h* before each different vowel represents a different product, and *h* signifies a sort of common aurd to all the vowels as sonants; and, being dependent always for its special character upon the following sound, it is very suitably written by the Greeks with a subordinate sign prefixed to the vowel. In English the aspiration occurs before all the vowels, and also before the semivowels *w* and *y*, as in *whit* (that is, *hwit*) and *hue* (that is, *hyu*), though in these cases some authorities hold that the *w*- and *y*-sounds themselves are not uttered, but only the *h*-sound, this being what it would be if the semivowel were really pronounced. This view may in part depend upon an actual difference of pronunciation, but is more probably an error of apprehension and analysis; certainly, in our ordinary utterance, *whit* is to *hoo-it* precisely as *wit* is to *oo-it*. In older English our *h*-sound was pronounced also before *r* and *l*, as in AS. *hring*, E. *ring*, AS. *hrīm*, E. *rime*[2], AS. *hrōf*, E. *roof*, AS. *hlāf*, E. *loaf*, AS. *hlid*, E. *lid*, AS. *hlihhan*, E. *laugh*, etc.; in other languages it is found also before *m* and *n*. The English *h* in the Teutonic part of the language comes from an original aurd guttural, a *k*, which first became a gnttnral spirant (= *ch* in German, or in Scotch *loch*), and was then further weakened to a mere aspiration. The spirant becomes mere aspiration when its production ceases to be accompanied with a constriction at the top of the throat, causing a rough fricative sound, and so giving a specific character to the utterance. A guttural mute was changed to a spirant also in the interior of many of our words, and was formerly written with *h:* thus, AS. *niht*, E. *night;* but it has long been lost in pronunciation, after being written with *gh* instead of *h* (the *g* never pronounced). The aspiration, indeed, being the weakest and least positive of alphabetic sonnds, is especially liable to become silent. The Latin initial *h* was totally silent in the vernacular forms which emerged as Old French and Italian, and in the earliest Old French, as still in Italian, it does not appear in writing. The earliest Old French words, therefore, having original Latin *h*, were transferred into Middle English without *h*, as *abit, able, eir, onest, onor, onur, oure, ure*, etc., through similar Old French forms from Latin *habitus, habilis, heres, honestus, honor, hora*, etc. In later Old French and Middle English the pedantic habit of imitating the spelling of the original Latin, if known, led to the general restoration of *h* in these words, a restoration completed in modern French, though the *h* has remained always unpronounced in French, and, in the oldest and most familiar words, in English. The *h* now appears in the modern forms of all the above words, and others (except *able* and *arbor*[2], the restored forms *hable, harbor*[2], having died out), namely, unpronounced in *heir, honest, honor, hour*, etc., and pronounced (by conformity to later words) in *habit, heretic*, etc., while in some, as *herb, humble*, etc., the pronunciation wavers between the earlier unaspirated form and the later aspirated form. The confusion existing in such cases led to some variation in the spelling of words originally and properly beginning with a vowel, the *h*, though not pronounced, being often erroneously inserted in writing, as in *habandon, habound, habundance*, etc., for *abandon, abound, abundance*, etc. A similar confusion extended to words of Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic origin, the *h* being dropped sometimes where it should appear, and, more often, inserted where it should not appear, as *hape* for *ape, his* for *is*, etc. This confusion characterizes the present pronunciation of the London cockney. The habitual omission of *h* is, however, quite common even in educated speech in certain positions, and even where usually uttered it is apt to be lost after a final consonant in rapid and easy speaking. In the pronouns *he, him, her*, when unaccented, as they usually are after another word, the *h* is almost universally omitted in colloquial speech, an omission long recognized in the common spelling of the related neuter pronoun *hit*, now always written and pronounced *it*, and in the colloquial plural *hem*, now written *'em*. The *h* forms a number of digraphs, or compound characters, some of them of great importance and frequency. The origin of this practice goes back to the earliest Greek period, when the so-called aspirates were real aspirates—that is, mutes with an audible bit of flatus expelled after them: *kh* nearly as in *backhouse, th* as in *boat-hook, ph* as in *haphazard*. The sounds were at first so written in Greek, with an *h* after each mute; later, simple characters were devised to take the place of these combinations. But in Greek words carried into Italy the spelling with *h* was kept up: thus, *chorus, theatrum, philosophus;* then, in the change of these aspirates to spirants, unitary values were won by the digraphs; and the use of *th*, especially with spirant value (*thin, that*), was widely extended to the Tentonic part of our language. The digraph *sh* comes by alteration of the *k* of *sk* to a spirant, and its fusion with the sibilant, making a more palatal sibilant. The origin of our *gh* (always either silent or pronounced as *f*), by graphic change from earlier *h*, has been stated above. (See also under *G.*) Finally, *rh* is found in Greek words, as *rhetoric*, and represents an *r* with preceding aspiration, as in AS. *hring* (whence it should properly be written *hr*, as *hw* for *wh*); but the aspiration is always lost in our utterance. For the name of the letter, see *aitch*.

2. As a medieval numeral, 200, and with a dash over it, thus, H̄, 200,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In German musical nomenclature, the key, tone, or note elsewhere called B—that is, B natural. (*b*) In *analytic mech.*, the total energy. (*c*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *hydrogen*.

4. As an abbreviation: (*a*) *Hour.* (*b*) *Horizontal force*—that is, the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic attraction. (*c*) *His* or *Her*, as in H. M. S., His (Her) Majesty's ship or service; H. R. H., His (Her) Royal Highness. (*d*) In a ship's log-book *h.* indicates *hail.* (*e*) In orchestral scores and arrangements *H.* indicates *horns.*

ha[1] (hä), *interj.* [Also *hah;* D. G. Sw. Dan. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *ha*, L. *ha*, a natural utterance, the same as *ah* (q. v.) with aspiration; its significance depends on the mode of utterance. Repeated, *ha ha, ha-ha*, AS. D. Sw. OFries., etc., *ha ha*, L. *ha ha*, Gr. *ἁ ἁ*, Hind. *hā hā*, etc., it usually indicates laughter. Cf. *haw*[5].] 1. An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion, as suspicion, and also interrogation. Repeated, *ha! ha!* it expresses either intensified surprise, etc., or laughter.

> Interjections? Why, then, some be of laughing, as *ha! ha!* he! *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.
>
> Have you eyes?
> Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
> And batten on this moor? *Ha!* have you eyes?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.
>
> Who's that? *ha!*
> Some gentle hand, I hope, to bring me comfort.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.
>
> *Hah!* how the Laurel, great Apollo's Tree,
> And all the Cavern shakes!
> *Prior*, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

2. An involuntary sound marking hesitation in speech, uttered slowly and obscurely, and otherwise represented by *er* or *ur*.

ha[1] (hä), *n.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*] 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration.—2. An expression of hesitancy in speech.

> The shrug, the hum, or *ha*. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

ha[1] (hä), *v. i.* [< *ha*[1], *interj.*: cf. *haw*[5], *v.*] To make the sound *ha*, expressing hesitation.

> The right hon. gentleman . . . is somewhat prone to be prosy. He hums and *has*, and harks back to matters he has already discussed.
> *T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 252.

ha[2] (hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*[2], *haw-haw*[2].

ha[3] (hä, hä), *pron.* A dialectal variant of *he*[1].

ha[4], **ha'**[1] (hâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *hall*.

> He followed me for seven year
> Frae bonr ont and frae *ha'*.
> *Old song.* (*Jamieson.*)

ha[5], **ha'**[2]. A contraction of *have*. [Colloq. or dial.]

> For me, sister! *ha'* you found out a wife for me? *ha'* you? pray speak, *ha'* you? *Brome*, Northern Lass.
>
> And I may have my will, lle neither *ha'* poore scholler nor souldier about the court. *Day*, Ile of Gulls (1633).

haaf, haff, haf[2] (häf, haf), *n.* [< Icel. *haf* = Sw. *haf* = Norw. Dan. *hav*, the sea, esp. the high sea, the ocean, = AS. **heaf* or **hæf*, in an early Kentish gloss *hæb*, in pl. *heafo* (once), the sea, = OFries. *hef* = MLG. *haf*, the sea, > G. *haff*, sea, bay, gulf, = MHG. *hap*, neut., *habe*, f., the sea, a bay; allied to AS. *hæfene*, E. *haven:* see *haven*.] A deep-sea fishing-ground. [Shetland.]

haaf-boat (häf'bōt), *n.* A boat used for deep-sea fishing. [Shetland.]

haaf-fishing (häf'fish/ing), *n.* Deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, etc. [Shetland.]

haak, *n.* Same as *hake*[2].

haar (hâr), *n.* [Also *har, harr, hair;* cf. Sc. *har, hore, hare*, cold, chill, moist.] A fog; a chill easterly wind accompanied by light fog. [Scotch.]

> On looking towards St. Andrews from Leith walk I perceived a dense cloudiness all along the horizon: this I have no doubt was your easterly *haar* at the very time that we were in brilliant sunshine and were oppressed with heat. *Hanna*, Chalmers, III. 85.

haardim, *n.* See *hardim*.

haarkies (här'kēs), *n.* [G., < *haar*, = E. *hair*[1], + *kies*, gravel, pyrites, dim. *kiesel*, flint, flintstone, pebble, = AS. *ceósel*, gravel, E. *chesil*, q. v.] Same as *hair-pyrites*.

Haarlem blue. See *blue*.

haave-net, *n.* See *halve-net*.

habt (hab), *n.* [A noun assumed from *hab-or-nab*, q. v.] A venture; a chance.

> Take heed, for I speak not by *habs* and by nabs.
> *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

hab (hab), *v. t.* [ME. *habbe:* see *have*.] A variant of *have*. It exists in the phrase-words *hab-nab, hab-or-nab*, and also independently as a negro corruption of *have*.

hab. In *zoöl.*, the regular abbreviation of *habitat*, 1.

Habassin† (ha-bas'in), *a.* [A var. of *Abassine, Abyssine*, obs. forms equiv. to *Abyssinian*.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

> Among these [the peoples of the Eastern and South-East Churches] the Russe and the *Habassin* Emperors are the greatest. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

habbet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *have*.

habber (hab'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *happle;* < D. *haperen*, falter, hesitate, = G. *hapern*, dial. *happeln* = Sw. *happla*, stutter, hesitate, freq., the simple form being seen in Dan. *happe*, stutter.] To stutter; stammer.

habber (hab'ėr), *n.* [< *habber, v.*] A stutter; a stammer. [Scotch.]

habberjont, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon*.

hab. corp. An abbreviation of *habeas corpus*.

habeas corpus (hā'bē-as kôr'pus). [So called from the mandatory words in the writ (in Latin), *habeas corpus* . . . , 'have the body' (of such a one: sc. brought into court): *habeas*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *habere*, have; *corpus*, body: see *habit, have*, and *corpus, corpse*.] In *law*, a writ issued by a judge or court, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court; specifically, such a writ (entitled in full *habeas corpus subjiciendum*) requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The right to freedom from restraint without regular legal process, which had always existed at common law, was affirmed by Magna Charta; but arbitrary imprisonment was practised by despotic kings and compliant courts till the latter part of the reign of Charles I., and still occasionally till the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act (which see, below) in that of Charles II. The right to the writ in special cases can still be suspended by legislative authority, both in Great Britain and in the United States, in a time of war or great public danger.

> The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.
> *Constitution of U. S.*, Art. i., § 9.

> It was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding-General, in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 143.

Habeas Corpus Act, an English statute of 1679 (31 Car. II., c. 2) regulating the issue and return of writs of habeas corpus and proceedings thereon, the right to which had been previously conceded by the Petition of Right (3 Car. I., c. 1) and the statute of 1640 (16 Car. I., c. 10). There are also statutes of the United States and of the several States, generally modeled upon the British act, securing the like remedy and regulating its exercise.—**Habeas corpus ad testificandum**, a writ used to bring a prisoner into court to testify as a witness: now obsolete.

habeck (hā′bek), *n.* 1. An implement used in dressing cloth. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In *her.*, the conventional representation of this implement. It is a two-pronged instrument, and appears, when used as a bearing, in a form nearly like the brace } in printing.

habena (hā-bē′nạ), *n.*; pl. *habenæ* (-nē). [L., a thong, strap, rein, etc., a strip of diseased flesh, < *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*, *have*.] 1. In *anat.*, a filament in the brain which runs from the conarium forward on the optic thalamus on either side, forming the peduncle of the pineal body. Also called *habenula*.—2. In *surg.*, a form of bandage designed to keep the sides of a wound together.

habenar (hā-bē′nạr), *a.* [< *habena* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habena.

Habenaria (hab-ē-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), < L. *habena*, a thong, strap, rein: see *habena*.] A large genus of terrestrial tuberous-rooted orchidaceous plants, embracing about 400 species, widely distributed throughout the temperate and warmer regions of both hemispheres. It is distinguished from the nearest related genera by its sessile polymorphous petals, which are not longer than the sepals. It belongs to the tribe *Ophrydeæ* of the natural order *Orchideæ*, and consists of leafy herbs with racemose or spiked flowers. Eighteen species are found in the northeastern United States, including the beautiful fringed orchids, of which *H. fimbriata* is the most showy.

Fringed Orchid (*Habenaria fimbriata*). *a*, flower.

habendum (hā-ben′dum), *n.*; pl. *habenda* (-dạ). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with *habendum et tenendum*, 'to have and to hold': *habendum*, acc. ger. of *habere*, have, hold, possess: see *habit*, *have*.] In *law*, that clause of a deed (commencing with the words "to have and to hold") which was devised and originally used to define and determine the estate or interest granted by the deed. It still has that effect if the granting part of the deed fails to do this, but it is not now allowed effect so far as it may be repugnant to the granting part.

habenry†, *n.* A barbican; a corner turret.

habenula (hā-ben′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *habenulæ* (-lē). [L., a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body, lit. a little strap, dim. of *habena*, a strap: see *habena*.] In *anat.*, same as *habena*, 1.—**Habenula perforata**, the termination of the spiral lamina of the cochlea.

habenular (hā-ben′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *habenula* + *-ar*³.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the habenula or habena: as, the *habenular* ganglion.

haberdash (hab′ėr-dash), *v. i.* [Formed from the noun *haberdasher*.] To deal or traffic in small or petty wares. [Rare.]

> What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
> To *haberdash*
> In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
> Is dross and trash?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

haberdash† (hab′ėr-dash), *n.* [< *haberdash*, *v.*] Peddlers' merchandise; petty wares. *Nares.*

> They turne out ther trashe,
> And shew ther *haberdashe*,
> Ther pyide pedlarye.
> *Papysticall Exhortation.*

haberdasher (hab′ėr-dash-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *habberdasher*, *haberdassher*; < ME. *haberdassher*, *haberdasshere*, *habirdasshere*, *haburdassher*, *haburdaissher*, found only in the passage quoted from Chaucer, and once, early in the 14th century, in a Latin document; perhaps, through an unrecorded AF. form, with formative *-er* (E. *-er*², denoting an agent), < AF. *hapertas*, a sort of stuff, mentioned once in a legal document, and the supposed source of the collective term, AF. *haberdashrie* (> E. *haberdashery*), mentioned along with wool, wadmal, mercery, canvas, felt, fur, etc., as subject to duty (Liber Albus, ed. Riley, pp. 225, 231). The origin of AF. *hapertas* is unknown; Skeat and others connect it with Icel. *hapurtask*, defined as "scruta frivola" (Gudmundus Andreæ, 1683; Haldorsen, 1814), i. e. trumpery, riffraff, supposed by Skeat to have meant orig. 'peddlers' wares, or the contents of a peddler's bag,' < Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, a haversack, < *hafr*, oats (see *haver*²), + *task*, a pouch, pocket, = G. *tasche*, a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. *haversack*. But Cleasby, who does not give *hapurtask* at all, indicates that the Icel. *haprtask*, *hafrtask*, haversack, is quite recent, his only reference being a collection of mod. poems published in 1852. The ME. word is more prob. of LG. origin.] 1. A dealer in small wares; specifically, a dealer in small articles of dress and in ribbons, trimmings, thread, pins, needles, etc.

> An *haberdasshere* [var. *haberdassher*, etc.] and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a deyere, and a tapicer,
> And they were clothed alle in oo [one] lyvere,
> Of a solempne and a gret fraternite.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 361.

> Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.
> *Bacon*, Essays.

> There was a *haberdasher's* wife of small wit near him, that railed upon me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

> To match this saint there was another,
> As busy and perverse a brother,
> An *haberdasher* of small wares
> In politics and state affairs.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 423.

2†. A dealer in hats; a hatter.

> The *haberdasher* heapeth wealth by hattes.
> *Gascoigne*, Fruits of War, st. 64.

> *Haberdasher*, a hatter, or seller of hats; also a dealer in small wares. *Phillips*, 1706.

3. A schoolmaster. [North. Eng.]

haberdashery (hab′ėr-dash-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *haberdasheries* (-iz). [< ME. (AF.) *haberdashrie*; < *haberdasher* + *-y*³.] 1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher; the business of a haberdasher.

> They [the trader and the mechanic] usually appear no less absurd, and succeed no less unhappily, in writing verses, or composing orations, than the student would appear in making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery*. *V. Knox*, Essays, lv.

2. A haberdasher's shop. [Rare.]

> A walking *haberdashery*
> Of feathers, lace, and fur.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, ii.

haberdash-ware†, *n.* Haberdashery.

> He set vp his shop with *haberdash ware*,
> As one that would be a thriuing man.
> *The Wife Lapped in Morel's Skin*, l. 596.

haberdepoise†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois*.

haberdine† (hab′ėr-dēn or -din), *n.* [< OF. *haberdeun*; also *labordean* (Cotgrave), MD. *abberdaen*, *slabberdaen*, D. *abberdaan*, also *labberdaan*, LG. *labberdān*, > G. *labberdan*, *laberdan*; origin obscure.] The common cod; especially, the dried salt cod.

> The apotted Cod whereof *Haberdine* is made.
> *Cotgrave.*

> I would . . . headlong hurl myself into that abyss of waves, ere I would touch the skin of such rough *haberdine*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 3.

> And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
> On grosser bacon or salt *haberdine*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. iv. 31.

habere facias possessionem (hā-bē′re fā′shi-as po-ses-i-ō′nem). [So called from beginning, in L. form, with these words, lit. 'cause (such a one) to have possession': L. *habere*, to have; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. subj. (with impv. force) of *facere*, make, cause; *possessionem*, acc. of *possessio*(*n*-), possession.] In *law*, a writ for the execution of a judgment in an action to recover lands, directing the sheriff to put the successful party in possession.

habergeon†, **haberjoun**†, *n.* See *haubergeon*.

haberject†, *n.* A kind of cloth made in very early times in England, said to be a cloth of a mixed color, and also to have been worn chiefly by monks. *Drapers' Diet.*

> And one breadth of dyed cloth, russets, and *haberjects*: that is to say, two yards within the lists.
> Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

Habia (hā′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., also *Abia*; of S. Amer. origin.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of tanagrine birds: same as *Saltator*. *Cuvier*, 1817. (*b*) A genus of fringilline birds. *Habia ludoviciana* is the rose-breasted grosbeak. *Reichenbach*, 1850. Also called *Zamelodia*.—2. [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Saltator*, a group of South American tanagrine birds of partly greenish colors, with large beak, short rounded wings, and longer rounded tail.

habilable (hab′i-lạ-bl), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-able*.] Capable of being clothed. [Rare.]

> The whole habitable and *habilable* globe.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 5.

habilatory (hab′i-lạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *habiller*, clothe (see *habiliment*), + *-at-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. [Rare.]

> The arcana of *habilatory* art. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxix.

> For indeed is not the dandy cuiottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence; a cloth-animal?
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

habile (hab′il), *a.* [< OF. *habile*, F. *habile* = Pr. *habil*, *abilh* = Sp. Pg. *hábil* = It. *abile*, < L. *habilis*, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, < *habere*, have, hold, etc.: see *able*¹, *hable*, a doublet of *habile*.] Able; apt; skilful; handy. [Rare.]

> *Habile* and ready to every good work.
> *Walker*, Lady Warwick (1678), p. 119.

> It seems paradoxical that so *habile* a speaker, so keen and ready a wit, should do so little damage among his opponents. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 174.

habiliment (hā-bil′i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *abiliment* (and by aphæresis *biliment*, q. v.); < ME. *habilyment*, < OF. *habillement* (ML. *habilimentum*, *habilamentum*), < *habiller*, dress, clothe, < *habile*, able, ready, fit: see *habile*.] 1. A garment; clothing: usually in the plural: as, the *habiliments* of war; fashionable *habiliments*.

> He unawares the fairest Una found,
> Straunge lady, in so straunge *habiliment*,
> Teaching the Satyres. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 30.

> She [Lot's wife] laments
> To lose her Iewels and *habilliments*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

> [He] came down to breakfast dressed in the *habiliments* of the preceding day. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 41.

2†. A border, as of gold, pearls, etc., in ancient dress. *Halliwell.* See *biliment*.

habilimented (hā-bil′i-men-ted), *a.* Having habiliments; clothed.

> I there a chimney-sweepers wife beare scene,
> *Habilimented* like the diamond queene.
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

habilitate (hā-bil′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *habilitated*, ppr. *habilitating*. [Formerly also *abilitate*, q. v.; < ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> It. *abilitare* = Sp. Pg. *habilitar* = Pr. *habilitar*, *abilitar* = OF. *habiliter*, *habileter*, F. *habiliter*), make suitable or fit, qualify, < *habilis*, suitable, fit, apt, able: see *habile*, *hability*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To qualify; entitle. *Bacon.*—2. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, to furnish with means to work a mine.

II. *intrans.* To acquire certain necessary qualifications, as for an office; specifically (from German *habilitiren*), to qualify as teacher in a German university.

> Having *habilitated* in 1839 at Kiel, he [Otto Jahn] in 1842 became professor-extraordinary of archæology and philology at Greifswald. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 543.

> He [Lassalle] meant to *habilitate* as a privat docent when he returned. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 67.

habilitate† (hā-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *habilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Qualified; entitled.

> Divers persons . . . were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 12.

habilitation (hā-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *habilitatio*(*n*-), qualification, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] 1†. Qualification.

> It importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honour, study, and occupation; for the things which we have formerly spoken of are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act? *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. In the western mining districts of the United States, the supplying of money or other property by a capitalist to the owner or proprietor of a mine, for its development or working.

habilitator (hā-bil′i-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *habilitador*, a qualifier, one who makes fit or able; < ML. *habilitator*, < *habilitare*, qualify: see *habilitate*.] In the western mining districts of the United States, one who advances money or property for working a mine, under contract with its proprietors. See *habilitation*.

habilityt (hā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *habilite*, < OF. *habilite* (another form of *abilite, ablete*, etc., > ME. *abilite, ablete:* see *ability*) = F. *habilité* = Pr. *habilitat* = Sp. *habilidad* = Pg. *habilidade* = It. *abilità*, ability, < L. *habilita(t-)s* (ML. also *abilita(t-)s*), fitness, ability, < *habilis*, apt, fit, able: see *able*[1].] An obsolete form of *ability*.

Shee perfourmed the same . . . according to the *hability* of her present fortune.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 40.

Speach is not naturall to man saving for his onely *habilitie* to speake, and that he is by kinde apt to vtter all his conceits with sounds and voyces.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

What are your present clerk's *habilities*?
How is he qualified?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

habit (hab'it), *n.* [< ME. *habit, abit*, < OF. *habit*, F. *habit* = Pr. *habit, abit* = Sp. *hábito* = Pg. *habito* = It. *abito*, habit, < L. *habitus*, condition, state, appearance, dress, attire, < *habere*, pp. *habitus*, have, hold, keep: see *have*. From the L. *habere* come also ult. E. *habit, v., cohabit, inhabit, habitable, habitant*, etc., *habitacle, bittacle, binnacle, exhibit, inhibit, prohibit, debit, debt, due*[1], *duty, debenture, dever, devoir, endeavor, habile, hable, able*[1], etc., *debile, hability, ability, debility*, etc., *habiliment, dishabille, prebend, provender*, etc., *aver*[2], *average*[1], etc.] **1.** A usual or characteristic state or condition; natural condition, attitude, appearance, or development; customary mode of being. Specifically—(*a*) A characteristic or particular physical state or condition: as, a full, lax, or costive *habit* of body; a man of spare *habit*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the general aspect and mode of growth of an animal or a plant; the habitual attitude or posture in which an animal or a plant lives or grows: as, an erect *habit;* a trailing, twining, or recumbent *habit*. (*c*) In *crystal.*, the usual aspect of the crystals of a species as determined by the relative development of certain planes: as, the crystals of barite have often a tabular *habit*.

2. A usual or customary mode of action; particularly, a mode of action so established by use as to be entirely natural, involuntary, instinctive, unconscious, uncontrollable, etc.: used especially of the action, whether physical, mental, or moral, of living beings, but also, by extension, of that of inanimate things; hence, in general, custom; usage; also, a natural or more generally an acquired proclivity, disposition, or tendency to act in a certain way.

How use doth breed a *habit* in a man!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

Allowing his conclusion that virtues and vices consist in *habit*, he ought so much the more to have taught the manner of superinducing that *habit*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, . . . we name *habit*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxii. 10.

Habit . . . comprehends a disposition and something supervening on a disposition. The disposition, which at first was a feebler tendency, becomes, in the end, by custom—that is, by a frequent repetition of exerted energy—a stronger tendency. Disposition is the rude original, *habit* is the perfect consummation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlii.

By a *habit* we mean a fixed disposition to do a thing, and a facility in doing it, the result of numerous repetitions of the action. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 102.

After a sufficient number of repetitions . . . an act becomes a *habit*, i. e., is performed automatically, or without the intervention of effort, and frequently without consciousness. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 231.

3†. In *logic*, a character which can be separated from its subject, without the destruction of the latter.

Habit is sometimes taken for whatever form may be separated from the subject, as when opposed to privation.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. vi. 4.

4. External dress; particularly, the costume or dress regularly worn, or appropriate for a particular occasion, use, or vocation.

Vndir an olde pore *abyte* regneth ofte
Grete vurtew, thogh it mostre [show] poorely.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 105.

Costly thy *habit* as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

In the armory are kept many antiq *habits*, as those of Chinese Kings. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

We went up and saw the Duke dress himself, and in his night *habitt* he is a very plain man.
Pepys, Diary, April 20, 1661.

5. A costume worn by women when riding on horseback; a riding-habit. This, until a recent date (perhaps 1870), had a very long full skirt of cloth which it was customary to pin or otherwise fasten below the feet of the wearer when mounted. The habit used at present is much shorter, and close-fitting. The edge or hem of the skirt is sometimes loaded.

Nor can pronounce upon it
If one should ask me whether
The *habit*, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gypsy bonnet
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Great habit, great and angelic habit, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the highest grade of professed monks (caloyers) advanced from the *little habit*. It consists of the frock or himation, gown or pallium, cowl or hat, scapular, zone, and sandals. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Entering this grade involves almost entire seclusion from earthly things, and constant devotion to religious exercises. Most Oriental monks do not assume the great habit except at the approach of death, the greater number being vowed to the little habit only.—**Habit and repute.** (*a*) In *law*, known course of life; that condition of notoriety, or degree of common cognizance of one's usual habit or practice, which the law recognizes as relevant to the probability of a particular act, or the significance or gravity of it. Thus, for some purposes, a marriage may be proved by *habit and repute*. (*b*) In Scotland, general report: as, by *habit and repute* a thief.—**Little habit**, in the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The dress of the intermediate or ordinary grade of monks. It consists of the frock or himation, the zone or girdle, the hat, the gown or pallium, the sandals, and the mandyas or mantle. (*b*) The grade marked by this dress. Those who wish to enter this grade have first to pass through the rhasophoria or novitiate. See *great habit*.—**To break of a habit.** See *break*.—**Syn. 2.** *Usage, Practice*, etc. See *custom*.

habit (hab'it), *v.* [< ME. *habiten*, < OF. *habiter*, F. *habiter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitar* = It. *abitare*, < L. *habitare*, intr., dwell, abide, keep, freq. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *have*, and cf. *habit, n.*, on which the verb in some senses directly depends. Cf. *inhabit.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To dwell; abide; reside.

So every spirit, as it is most pure,
And hath in it the more of heavenly light,
So it the fairer bodie doth procure
To *habit* in. *Spenser*, In Honour of Beautie, l. 130.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To dwell in; inhabit.

In many places were nyghtyngales,
Alpes, fynches, and wodewales,
That in her swete song deliten,
In thilke places as they *habiten*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 660.

Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neere the border of it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 435.

2†. To fix by custom; accustom; habituate.

O y' are a shrewd one; and so *habited*
In taking heed; thou knowst not what it is
To be unwary. *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.

3. To dress; clothe; array.

I saw part of the ceremony of an audience of the grand vizier, and was *habited* in the caftan.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 132.

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances. *Dryden*.

The primary end of being *habited* seems to have been protection. *Harris*, Philosophical Arrangements, xiv.

habitability (hab″i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *habitabilité;* as *habitable* + *-ity:* see *-bility*.] Habitableness.

An admirable provision this is for the perpetuity of the globe, and to continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages. *Derham*, Astro-Theology, vi. 2.

habitable (hab'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *habitable*, < OF. *habitable*, F. *habitable* = Pr. Sp. *habitable* = Pg. *habitavel* = It. *abitabile*, < L. *habitabilis*, habitable, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; suited to serve as an abode for human beings: as, a *habitable* house; the *habitable* world.

I would through all the regions *habitable*
Search thee, and, having found thee, with my sword
Drive thee about the world.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

'Tis said the sound of a Messiah's birth
Is gone through all the *habitable* earth.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 175.

habitableness (hab'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being habitable; capacity of being inhabited.

habitably (hab'i-ta-bli), *adv.* In a habitable manner; so as to be habitable.

habitaclet (hab'i-ta-kl), *n.* [< ME. *habitacle, habytakyll*, < OF. *habitaele*, F. *habitacle* = Pr. *habitacle, abitacle* = Sp. *habitáculo* = Pg. *habitaculo* = It. *abitacolo*, < L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.* Cf. *habitaeule*, and also the abbr. forms *bittacle, binnacle.*] **1.** A dwelling-place; a habitation.

But yet all that do vysyte that holy *habytakyll*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Volucrum domus, the *habitacle* of birds. *Norden*, 1593.

Fortune hath set his happy *habitacle*
Among the ancient hills, near mountain streams,
And lakes pellucid. *Southey*.

2. A recess, alcove, or niche.

In eche of the pynacles
Weren sondry *habitacles*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1194.

habitaculet, *n.* [< L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place: see *habitacle*.] Same as *habitacle*, 1.

And thys Citee of Candi was sum tyme the *habitacule* and lordshippe of the Kyng Mynos.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

habitancet (hab'i-tans), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ance*.] Dwelling; abode; residence.

What art thou, man (if man at all thou art),
That here in desert hast thine *habitaunce*?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 7.

habitancy (hab'i-tan-si), *n.* Inhabitance.

habitant (hab'i-tant), *n.* [< F. *habitant* = Sp. Pg. *habitante* = It. *abitante* (ppr. of F. *habiter*, etc.), < L. *habitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*, and cf. *inhabitant, inhabit.*] **1.** A dweller; a resident; an inhabitant.

The *habitants* did professe the law of the Gentiles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 324.

Those argent fields more likely *habitants*,
Translated saints, or middle spirits, hold,
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.
Milton, P. L., iii. 460.

Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 121.

No longer now the winged *habitants*
That in the woods their sweet lives sing away
Flee from the form of man. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, viii.

Specifically—**2.** [F. pron. a-bē-toṅ'; F. pl. formerly *habitans.*] A native of Canada of French descent, especially of the farming or peasant class.

At Lake Megantic, General Arnold met an emissary whom he had sent in advance to ascertain the feelings of the *habitans*, or French yeomanry.
Irving, Washington, II. 96.

The Lower Town market-places, with their calèches and long-bodied French carts, are filled with the *habitants* twice a week. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 368.

habitat (hab'i-tat). [< L. *habitat*, 'it dwells' or 'it lives,' 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] **1.** It lives or dwells: a Latin word beginning (in New Latin) that part of the description of an animal or a plant which mentions its locality: as, *habitat* in America septentrionali (it lives or grows in North America). Such statements are usually abbreviated, as *Hab. Am. Sept.*—**2.** *n.* In *nat. hist.*, the area or region where an animal or a plant naturally lives or grows; by extension, place of abode in general; habitation. The complete habitat of a species is its geographical range. Applied, as it commonly is, to an individual or a specimen, it is generally distinguished in botany from the *station*, which refers to the physical conditions surrounding the plant, such as soil, exposure, and elevation. See *station*.

The members of that [human] stock, spreading into different *habitats*, fall under different sets of conditions.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 338.

Things are good for nothing out of their natural *habitat*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 8.

Of course a poet must represent his age and *habitat*.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 4.

He [Huxley] describes living creatures by structure. The Mosaic writer describes them by *habitat*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

habitation (hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *habitation*, F. *habitation* = Pr. Sp. *habitacion* = Pg. *habitação* = It. *abitazione*, < L. *habitatio(n-)*, a dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; occupancy.

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham*.

For their shipping is of two sorts, one for saile, another for *habitation* also. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation* which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvi.

2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a place or structure constituting an abode, as of men or animals.

It was so thikke of busshes and of thornes and breres that noon wolde haue wende [thought] that ther hadde be [been] eny *habitacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 517.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local *habitation* and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Domicile, quarters.

habitatort (hab'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *habitateur* = Pr. *habitaire, habitador* = Sp. Pg. *habitador* = It. *abitatore*, < L. *habitator*, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habit, v.*] A dweller; an inhabitant.

The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us then that in Capricorn unto the Southern *habitator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

habit-cloth (hab'it-klôth), *n.* A light broadcloth especially adapted for women's riding-habits, but often used for other outer garments.

habit-maker (hab'it-mā″kėr), *n.* One who makes habits; specifically, a maker of women's riding-habits.

habit-shirt (hab'it-shėrt), *n.* A garment of muslin or similar material worn by women on the neck and shoulders, under the dress, usually having some resemblance to the collar, shirt-bosom, etc., worn by men.

habitual (hā-bit'ū-al), *a.* [< F. *habituel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habitual* = It. *abituale*, < ML. *habitualis*

(pertaining to a habit or dress), < L. *habitus*, habit: see *habit, n.* Cf. *habituate.*] 1. Formed or acquired by, or resulting from, habit, frequent use, or custom.

'Tis given out that you are great scholiers, and are skild in the *habituall* arts, and know their coherences.
Marmion, Fine Companion (1633).

Proverbs are *habitual* to a Nation.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 100.

A *habitual* action has in its uniform undeviating character, as well as in its want of a distinctly conscious element, a quasi-mechanical character, and so resembles reflex and instinctive actions. Hence, . . . *habitual* actions are often said to be performed "instinctively" or automatically. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 616.

2. According to or constituting a habit; existing as a habit or a fixed condition; customary; usual; regular: as, the *habitual* practice of sin; the *habitual* exercise of forbearance; *habitual* good or ill health.

Because opinions which are gotten by education, and in length of time are made *habitual*, cannot be taken away by force, and upon the sudden; they must therefore be taken away also by time and education.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, ii. 10.

The *habitual* scowl of her brow was undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent score of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

Deepen the *habitual* mood
Of my existence. *Lowell*, Fancy's Casuistry.

In Scotland, during early times, cattle-raids were *habitual* causes of inter-tribal fights.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

What we call a *habitual* feeling is one which is habitually or customarily called forth in a calm form by a permanent object of the environment, so as to diffuse itself over large tracts of life in a smooth current.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 490.

3. Formed by repeated impressions; rendered permanent by continued causes: as, a *habitual* color of the skin.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Habitual criminal, knowledge**, etc. See the nouns.—**Habitual logic.** See the extract.

By Objective or Speculative Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the science of Logic is made up; by Subjective or *Habitual Logic* is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual (as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle) may possess, and the practical dexterity with which he is able to apply them.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, iii.

=**Syn.** *Usual, Customary, Habitual;* accustomed, wonted, regular, ordinary, every-day. As *habit* goes beyond *custom* in its regularity, so *habitual* goes beyond *usual* or *customary*. Indeed, *habitual* would now hardly be used where it was not meant that the habit was uniform and unbroken or firmly fixed as an element of character: as, *habitual* indolence. The other words lead up to this: *usual*, that which occurs much more often than not; *customary*, that which occurs in the larger part of all the cases. See *custom*.

I suppose the red Indian lived here in his *usual* discomfort, and was as restless as his successors, the summer boarders. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, vii.

In 1772 Dean Nowell was appointed to preach the *customary* sermon before the House on the anniversary of the Restoration. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

In the past experiences of the race, smiles and gentle tones in those around have been *habitual* accompaniments of pleasurable feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

habitually (hā-bit′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a habitual manner; by frequent practice or use; as a habit.

Bad habits must undermine good, and often repeated acts make us *habitually* evil.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 30.

A very large proportion of the population of St. Eustatius were *habitually* engaged in supplying the Americans with munitions of war. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

habitualness (hā-bit′ū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being habitual.

But true perfection . . . consists, as has been shown, in these three things: in the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience.
Clarke, Works, II. cxliv.

habituary† (hā-bit′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *habitus* (*habitu-*), habit, + *-ary*. Cf. *habitual.*] Habitual. *Davies.*

Too well he knew how difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature, especially being confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made *habituary* by custom.
E. Fannant (?), Hist. Edward II., p. 3.

habituate (hā-bit′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *habituated*, ppr. *habituating*. [< LL. *habituatus*, pp. of *habituare* (> It. *abituare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *habituar* = F. *habituer*), bring into a condition or habit (of body), < L. *habitus*, condition, habit: see *habit, n.*] 1. To accustom; make familiar by habit or customary experience.

A mind long *habituated* to a certain set of objects insensibly becomes fond of seeing them.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxiii.

The action was more frank and fearless than any I was *habituated* to indulge in; somehow it pleased her.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

2†. To settle as an inhabitant in a place.

Many nobles and gentlemen . . . left their families *habituated* in these countries.
Sir W. Temple, Int. to Hist. England, ii. 584. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To inure, harden, familiarize (with).

habituate† (hā-bit′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *habituatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Inveterate by custom; formed by habit; habitual.

So, for all his temporary forbearance, upon some either policy or necessity, the *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

The pope's encroachments upon the state of England had been an old sore, and by its eld almost *habituate*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 100.

habituation (hā-bit-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *habituation* = Sp. *habituacion* = It. *abituazione*, < LL. as if **habituatio(n-)*, < *habituare*, habituate: see *habituate.*] The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Every one of us would have felt, sixty years ago, that the general tone and colouring of a style was stiff, bookish, pedantic, which, from the *habituation* of our organs, we now feel to be natural and within the privilege of learned art. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Habituation to pain has limits; and on the other hand our healthy sensations lose freshness and get feebler.
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 9.

habitude (hab′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *habitude* = Sp. *habitud* = Pg. *habitude* = It. *abitudine*, < L. *habitudo*, condition, appearance, < *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, have, hold, keep: see *habit, n.*] 1. Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; habit.

What virtuous act
Can take effect on them, that have no power
Of equal *habitude* to apprehend it?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Brought by long *Habitude* from bad to worse,
Must hear the frequent Oath, the direful Curse.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hill-worship was a *habitude* of the Syrian nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 212.

2. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else. [Rare.]

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife. *Swift.*

3†. Association; intercourse; familiarity.

Your knowledge of greatness and *habitude* in courts.
Dryden, Marriage à-la-Mode, Ded.

habitué (ha-bit-ū-ā′; F. pron. a-bē-tü-ā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *habituer*, accustom: see *habituate.*] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like: as, an *habitué* of the billiard-room.

The *habitués* of the clubs and of West End social circles.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 33.

habiture† (hab′i-tūr), *n.* [< *habit* + *-ure.*] Habitude.

Without much do or far-fetched *habiture*. *Marston.*

habitus (hab′i-tus), *n.* [L.: see *habit.*] 1. In *med.*, characteristic state or condition; constitutional habit.

The disposition to the disease — the consumptive *habitus*. *Science*, VII. 87.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the general appearance or likeness of an animal or a plant, irrespective of its structure; facies.

hablet, *a.* [< ME. *hable*, able: see *able*[1] and *habile.*] An obsolete form of *able*[1].

For an a(n)cre fatte is *hable*
Sex strike to sowe, and lesse is sboundable
In meno lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

So long as breath and *hable* puissaunce
Did native corage unto him supply,
His pace he freshly forward did advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 3.

hableness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ableness.*

I cannot of my selfe promesse any *hableness* to take anche a prouince in hande. *J. Udall*, On Luke, Pref.

habnab† (hab′nab), *adv.* [Also *hab-or-nab*; a riming phrase: *hab* (AS. *habban*), var. of *have*; *nab*, contr. of *ne hab* (AS. *nabban*), not have. Also *hobnob*, q. v.] Whether or no; anyway; at haphazard.

Thus Philantus determined, *hab nab*, to sende his letters. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 354.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 987.

hab-or-nab†, *adv.* Same as *habnab.*

The citizens, in their rage imagining that every post in the churche had bin one of their assaylers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.
Stanihurst, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland, F. 2, col. 2).

Habrocoma (ha-brok′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*, peculiar to South America, differing from most members of this family in having the fore feet four-toed. The ears are large and rounded, and the pelage is extremely soft and fine like

Habrocoma bennetti.

chinchilla, whence the name. *H. bennetti* and *H. cuvieri* are two Chilian habrocomes, somewhat resembling rats. Also written *Abrocoma*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

habrocome (hab′rō-kōm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Habrocoma*. Also *abrocome.*

habromania (hab-rō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, pretty, + *μανία*, madness.] In *pathol.*, insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character. *Dunglison.*

habroneme (hab′rō-nēm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] In *mineral.*, having the form of fine threads.

Habrothrix (hab′rō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, delicate, + *θρίξ*, hair.] A genus of South American sigmodont murine rodents, of arvicoline form and general aspect, with ungrooved upper incisors and soft pelage, whence the name. Also *Abrothrix*. *Waterhouse*, 1837.

haburdepays†, *n.* An obsolete form of *avoirdupois.*

haburjon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haubergeon.*

Habzelia (hab-zē′li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *habzeli*, native Ethiopian name.] A genus of anonaceous plants, founded by Alphonse de Candolle in 1832, who included in it species now referred to *Xylopia*, and restricted by Hooker and Thomson in 1872 to two Malayan species without known economic importance. See *Xylopia.*

hacche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[1].

hacche[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *hatch*[2].

hachel (hach′el), *n.* [Cf. Sc. *hash*[2], a sloven.] A sloven; a person dirtily dressed. [Scotch.]

A gipsey's character, a *hachel's* slovenliness, and a waster's want are three things as far beyond a remedy as a blackamoor's face, a cinb foot, or a short temper.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, II. 149.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *n.* [F., < *hacher*, hack: see *hack*[1], *hash*[1], *hatch*[3].] Same as *hatching.*

In most maps . . . an attempt is made to show something of the general features of the ground. . . . If the ground is steep, the lines, or *hachures*, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark; if the ground is tolerably level, the lines are thinner and farther apart. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 12.

hachure (F. pron. ha-shür′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hachured*, ppr. *hachuring*. [< *hachure, n.*] To cover with hatchings.

hacienda (as-i-en′dä), *n.* [Sp., landed property, lands, estate, OSp. *facienda*, employment, estate, < L. *facienda*, things to be done, neut. pl. of *faciendus*, to be done, ger. of *facere*, do: see *fact.*] An estate; a manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, or other establishment in the country; an isolated farm or farm-house. Also called *fazenda*. [Spanish-American.]

Within the territory of the republic there are more than 5700 *haciendas* (landed estates) and 13,800 farms (ranchos), and not a few other locations of immense extent. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 13.

hack[1] (hak), *v.* [< ME. *hacken, hakken*, < AS. **haccian* (only in comp. *tō-haccian* = ME. *tohakken* = OFries. *tohakia*) = D. *hakken* = MLG. *hakke* = MHG. *hacken*, G. *hacken* = Sw. *hakka*, hack, chop, = Dan. *hakke*, hack, hoe; a secondary form (also dial. *hag*), prob. of the verb which appears in AS. *heáwan* = Icel. *höggva* = Sw. *hugga*, etc., cut, hew: see *hew*[1]. To the same root belong *hoe*[1] and *hay*[2]. From MHG. G. *hacken*, hack, comes F. *hacher*, hack, etc., > E. *hatch*[3] and (later) *hash*[1]: see *hatch*[3] and *hash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make irregular cuts in or upon; mangle by repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; cut or notch at random.

And leet comannde anon to *hakke* and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2007.

I *hacked* him in pieces ama',
For her sake that died for me.
Fair Helen of Kirconnel (Child's Ballads, II. 212).

Yet was his helmet *hacked* and hewed,
His acton pierced and tore.
Scott, Eve of Saint John.

Those [grindstones] used for removing metal or taking the skin from metal or similar work, where the object is to remove the metal as quickly as possible, are what is termed *hacked*: that is, they have indentations cut in them with a tool similar to a carpenter's adze.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 348.

2. To dress off the more prominent parts of (stone) with a hack-hammer.—3. To chap; frost-bite, as the hands. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To kick, as one player another in foot-ball; bruise by kicking.—5. To break up, as clods of earth after plowing. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To chop; cut: as, to keep *hacking* away at a log.—2. To hop on one leg. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To toil; work laboriously; strive to attain something.

> For ich couthe selle
> Bothe dregges and draf and drawe at one hole
> Thicke ale and thynne ale and that is my kynde,
> And nat to *hacke* after holynesse.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 403.

4. To stammer; stutter. Also *hacker*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To emit short sharp sounds in coughing; cough slightly and frequently; be affected by a short, broken, dry cough. Compare *hawk*[3].—6. To chatter with cold. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[1] (hak), *n.* [< late ME. *hak*, a pick or hoe; = D. *hak*, a hoe, chop, also heel (> G. *hacke*, a hoe, mattock, hatchet, also heel), = Dan. *hak*, notch, *hakke*, pickax, mattock, = Sw. *hak*, notch; from the verb.] 1. A cut; a notch.

> Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet!
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.
>
> Sick unco' *hacks*, and deadly whacks,
> I never saw the like.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 173).

2. A cut in a tree to indicate a particular spot, or a series of cuts made in a number of trees as a guide through woods; a blazed line. [U. S.]

> Curt and I went into the woods to cut a *hack* as a guide in hunting. *Forest and Stream*, XXVIII. 179.

3. In *foot-ball*, a kick on the shin; also, a bruise produced by kicking.

> Those who had them to show, pulled up their trousers and showed the *hacks* they had received in the good cause [a foot-ball scrimmage].
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

4. A stroke on one's own account; turn at doing something: as, every one feels obliged to take a *hack* at it. [Colloq.]—5. A blunt ax; a cutting-tool for notching or hacking trees to bleed them, as in gathering the sap of the maple.—6. A pick; a pickax; a mattock; a spade; a hack-iron. [Prov. Eng.]

> In different districts it [the pick] is called either a mandrel, pike, slitter, mattock, or *hack*.
> *Morgans*, Mining Tools, p. 72.

7†. The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. *Holme*, 1688. (*Halliwell.*)—8†. Broken or hesitating speech.

> He speaks . . . with so many *hacks* and hesitations.
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 270.

hack[2] (hak), *n.* [Also dial. *hcck;* the unassibilated form of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A grated frame. Specifically—(*a*) A grated door; a hatch. (*b*) A frame of wooden bars in the tail-race of a mill. (*c*) A rack for feeding cattle. (*d*) A frame for drying fish or cheese. (*e*) A place for drying bricks before they are burned. (*f*) A row of molded bricks laid out to dry.

> Usually they [bricks] are hacked about eight courses high on the edge, and the *hacks* kept separate, to allow circulation of air. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 126.

2. In *falconry*, partial liberty. See the extract.

> *Hack.*—The state of partial liberty in which young hawks must always be kept at first—loose to fly about where they like, but punctually fed early in the morning and again in the day, to keep them from seeking food for themselves as long as possible. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

hack[2] (hak), *v. t.* [< *hack*[2], *n.*] To place (bricks) in rows to dry before burning.

> Pressed bricks are seldom *hacked* on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 221.

hack[3] (hak), *n.* [Var. of *hag*[2], ult. of *haw*[1], q. v.] A haw; a hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

hack[4] (hak), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *hackney*, q. v.]

I. *n.* 1. A horse kept for hire; hence, a horse adapted for general service, such as that required of horses kept for hire, especially for driving and riding.

> He was riding on a *haick* they ca'd Souple Sam, . . . a blood-bay beast very ill o' the spavin.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xl.
>
> Under the term *hack* may be ranked cover *hack*, park *hack*, cob, pony, and . . . saddle horses of all kinds save hunters and racers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 190.

2. A carriage kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

> I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard street.
> *Spectator*, No. 510.
>
> "We must have a carriage," he added with tardy wisdom, hailing an empty *hack*.
> *Howells*, Their Wedding Journey, ii.

3. A drudge; one who is overworked; especially, a literary drudge; a person hired to write according to direction or demand.

> We are the natural guardians of Mackintosh's literary fame; will that not be in some degree tainted and exposed to ridicule, if his history is finished by a regular Paternoster *hack?* *Sydney Smith*, To John Allen.
>
> The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4†. A procuress; a prostitute.

II. *a.* Hired; mercenary; much used or worn, like a hired horse; hackneyed: as, a *hack* writer.

> *Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. *Wakefield*, Memoirs.
>
> Dryden, like Lessing, was a *hack* writer, and was proud, as an honest man has a right to be, of being able to get his bread by his brains.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 71.

hack[4] (hak), *v.* [< *hack*[4], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ride on the road; ride with an ordinary horse or pace: opposed to *cross-country riding, cavalry riding*, etc.

> Hitherto, only road or park riding has been considered, and, with wise people, *hacking* (except *hacking* to cover, or in the performance of a journey against time) means progressing at a strictly moderate pace.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

2. To drive in a hack. [Colloq.]

> Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the occasional alternative of *hacking* at six times the money? *Philadelphia Times*, May 8, 1879.

3†. To be common or vulgar; turn prostitute; have to do with prostitutes. *Shak.*

II. *trans.* To let out for hire: as, to *hack* a horse.

hack[5]† (hak), *n.* [Abbr. of *hackbut.*] Same as *hackbut.*

hackamore (hak'a-mōr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A form of halter with a nose-piece that can be tightened, so that it may serve instead of the head-piece of a bridle. [U. S.]

hack-barrow (hak'bar″ō), *n.* A large wheelbarrow used to carry green bricks from brick-making machines to the drying-sheds.

hackberry (hak'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *hackberries* (-iz). [An alteration of *hagberry*, the bird-cherry: see *hagberry.*] 1. Same as *hagberry.* Also called *bird-cherry.*—2. An American tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, allied to the elm. It ranges from Canada to Florida and west to Texas, but is most typical and abundant in the Mississippi valley. It has a number of well-marked forms, some of which were

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

1 and 2, branches with male and female flowers; 3, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, stamen; *c*, fruit; *d*, fruit cut longitudinally; *e*, embryo.

formerly regarded as distinct species, but they are found to be connected by intermediate ones. That of western Texas, however, is regarded as a variety (*reticulata*). The hackberry sometimes becomes a large tree 4 or 5 feet in diameter and 80 or 100 feet high. The wood is white and soft, but heavy, coarse-grained, and not durable; it is used in the manufacture of cheap furniture, but chiefly as fence-timber. The fruit is an edible drupe, of sweetish taste and light-red color, the size of a bird-cherry. Also called *nettle-tree, hoop-ash, false elm, beaverwood, manyberry*, and *sugarberry.*

hackbolt (hak'bōlt), *n.* [See *hagden.*] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major.* [Scilly islands.]

hackbush†, *n.* A form of *hackbut.* *Halliwell.*

hackbut (hak'but), *n.* [Also *hacquebut, haquebut, hagbut*, also *hackbush, hagbush;* < OF. *hacquebute, hacquebutte, haquebutte, hacquebut, aquebute, hachebuie*, etc., also *hacquebuehe, haquebuche*, etc. (> E. *hackbush*), also *harquebutte, arquebouste, harquebuse, arquebuse* (> E. *harquebus, arquebuse* (= Sp. Pg. *arcabuz* = It. *arcobugio, arcobusio*, simulating *arco*, bow, = E. *arc*[1], *arch*[1], + *bugio, busio*, a hole, hollow): the Rom. forms were extremely various, the orig. form and meaning not being commonly known; the E. form nearest the orig. is *hackbush;* all ult. of LG. or HG. origin: OFlem. *haeckbuyse* = MD. *haeckbusse*, D. *haakbus* = MLG. *hakebusse, hakelbusse* = MHG. *hakenbuchse*, G. *hakenbüchse* = ODan. *hagebösse* = Sw. *hakabyssa*, a hackbut, lit. a 'hook-gun,' so called because fired from a forked rest, or because of the curved form of the stock: < MD. *haecke*, D. *haak* = MLG. *hake* = G. *haken* = E. *hake*[1], a hook, + MD. *buyse, buise*, D. *bussc, bus* = MLG. *busse* = G. *büchse*, a gun, a box, etc.; the elements are thus ult. *hake*[1] and *box*[2] = *bush*[2], the same as the terminal element of *blunderbuss*, q. v.] Same as *harquebus.*

> Cross-bow and long-bow, hand-gun and *hack-but*, falconet and saker, he can shoot with them all.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xviii.

hackbuteer† (hak-bu-tēr'), *n.* [< *hackbut* + *-eer.*] A harquebusier.

> He lighted the match of his bandelier,
> And woefully scorched the *hackbuteer.*
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

hackbutter†, *n.* [< OF. *hacquebutier, harquebutier*, < *hacquebute*, etc., hackbut: see *hackbut*, and cf. *harquebusier.*] A harquebusier.

> And his sonne sir William Winter that now is, and sundrie other captains, having vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters.* *Hotinshed*, Hist. Scotland, an. 1544.

hacked (hakt), *p. a.* In *her.*, indented with the indents embowed: said of the edge of any bearing. An edge hacked is represented as if chopped with a hatchet, the small pieces between the indents curled upward as if by the force of the blow.

hackee (hak'ē), *n.* [Imitative of the animal's cry.] The common chipmunk or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus.* See cut under *chipmunk.*

hackenaie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney.* *Chaucer.*

hacker[1] (hak'ėr), *n.* A tool used for making incisions in trees as channels for the passage of the sap; a hack. [U. S.]

hacker[2] (hak'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *hack*[1], *r.*] Same as *hack*[1], 4. [Prov. Eng.]

hackery (hak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *hackeries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chhakra*, a cart.] 1. In Bengal, a rude two-wheeled cart drawn by oxen,

Hackery.

used by the natives for the transport of goods, etc.—2. In western India and Ceylon, a light covered vehicle drawn by small oxen, for the transportation of passengers.

hacket (hak'et), *n.* [Var. of *hatchet*, after *hack*[1].] A hatchet. *E. H. Knight.*

hack-file (hak'fīl), *n.* A locksmiths' slitting-file.

hack-hammer (hak'ham″ėr), *n.* An adz-like tool for hacking and truing grindstones.

> The lap is chiefly resorted to for removing those slight distortions occasioned in hardening, that are beyond the correction of the *hack-hammer.*
> *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 71.

hackia (hak'i-ä), *n.* [Native name.] A valuable tree, *Ixora triflorum*, growing in British Guiana. It attains a height of 30 to 60 feet, squaring 16 to 18 inches in diameter. From the great hardness of the wood, it has received the name of *lignum-vitæ.* It is used in making cogs and shafts, and also for furniture. See *Ixora.*

hackin†, *n.* [Appar. for *hacking*, < *hack*[1], *n.*, 7, + *-ing*[1].] A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas. *Halliwell.*

> The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. *Aubrey MSS.*

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of working over the faces of rough or worn grindstones with a hack-hammer; also, a similar treatment of the faces of polishing-wheels with a sharp tool of a like kind.

> By the equal application of the tools, the face of the stone may be kept tolerably flat with but little recourse to turning or *hacking.* *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 23.

2. In *masonry*, the separation of a course of stones into two smaller courses, when there are not enough large stones to form a single course.—3. In *gem-cutting*, the cuts and grooves made in the metal laps by holding the cutting edge

of a steel blade against them while in motion, for the purpose of providing receptacles or pockets for the powders used in cutting and polishing gems.

hacking[1] (hak'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *hack*[1], *v. i.*, 5.] Short and interrupted: as, a *hacking* cough. Also *hacky*.

He took himself to be no mean doctor, who, being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an *hecking* cough which ever attendeth this disease.
Fuller, Holy State, I. 2.

hacking[2] (hak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hack*[2], *v.*] In *brick-making*, piling bricks for drying.

The necessary handlings required in stacking, or, as it is technically called, *hacking*, damage the bricks by chipping off the corners and bending the same.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 128.

hacking-seat (hak'ing-sēt), *n.* In *horsemanship*, a seat proper for hack-riding, as opposed to cross-country or hard riding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 197.

hack-iron (hak'ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A miners' pick; a hack. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A chisel used in cutting nails. It has a check or stop to regulate the length of the nail.

hackle[1] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also in var. form *haggle*[1], q. v.; = D. *hakkelen*, hack, mangle, stammer; freq. of *hack*[1], *v.*] To hack roughly; haggle. See *haggle*[1].

hackle[2] (hak'l), *n.* [< ME. *hakel* (found only in comp. *meshakele*, < AS. *mæsschaccle* = Dan. *messchagel* = Sw. *messhake*, a priest's cope, and *mysthakel*, a cloak or covering of mist), < AS. *hacele*, *hæcla* = OFries. *hcxil* (for **hckil*) = OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel* = Icel. *hökull*, a priest's cope; cf. *hekla*, a cowled or hooded frock, = Goth. *hakuls*, a cloak.] A conical covering of straw or hay, such as is used to thatch a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]

hackle[3] (hak'l), *n.* [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms (simulating *hack*[1], *hatch*[3]?) of *heckle*, assibilated (obs.) *hetchel*: see *heckle*.] 1. A comb for dressing flax: same as *heckle*, 1.—2. Any flimsy substance unspun, as raw silk.—3. One of the long slender feathers from the neck or saddle of the domestic cock, much used by anglers for making artificial flies. They are distinguished as *neck-hackles* and *saddle-hackles*, according to their situation; the former are stouter and stronger than the latter. Many different colors are found, as black, white, gray, red, dun, ginger (light yellowish-red), ginger-barred, furnace (red and black), etc. Hackles for flies are also dyed of any desired color. By extension the term is applied to the similar feathers of other birds, especially when used for the same purpose. Sometimes called *shiner*.

The red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, ii. 7.

4. An artificial fly made without wings to represent a caterpillar or other larva, or the larva-like body of a winged fly; a palmer.—5. In *her.*, same as *bray*[5], 2 (*b*).

hackle[3] (hak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *hackled*, ppr. *hackling*. [Also assibilated *hatchel*; later forms of *heckle*: see *heckle*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp: same as *heckle*.—2. To tear asunder.

It was so *hackled* that it seemed to be much blemished.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35.

The other divistons of the kingdom, being *hackled* and torn to pieces, . . . cannot, for some time at least, confederate against her. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

hackle-bar (hak'l-bär), *n.* One of the spikes in a hackle which comb out the fibers of flax.

hackled (hak'ld), *a.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Having hackles: specifically applied to the Nicobar pigeon, *Calœnas nicobarica*.

hackle-feather (hak'l-feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* A hackle.

hackle-fly (hak'l-flī), *n.* An artificial fly made with hackles, like a palmer, but also provided with wings, and sometimes with a tail. See *hackle*[3], *n.*, 4.

hackler (hak'lėr), *n.* [< *hackle*[3] + *-er*[1]; same as *hatcheler* and *heckler*.] One who hackles; a flax-dresser; a heckler or hatcheler.

hacklet, haglet (hak'-, hag'let), *n.* [Appar. connected with *hag*[1], 5, or *hagden*, q. v., the greater shearwater; local names of obscure origin.] A kind of sea-bird, probably the shearwater. See *hagden*.

Below them from the Guil-rock rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed, the great blackbacks laughed querulous defiance at the intruders. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

hackling (hak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hackle*[3], *v.*] 1. In *flax-manuf.*, the process of removing from the flax everything which would be detrimental in spinning, and of making the fibers smooth, parallel, and of equal length. The combs used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness, the process beginning with a coarse comb and ending with a fine one. Also called *combing*.

2. Hackles collectively, as material for making artificial flies.

hackling-machine (hak'ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine consisting of a pair of horizontal rollers set with brushes and hackles, and used in hackling and cleaning raw flax.

hacklog (hak'log), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *log*.] A chopping-block. [Rare.]

A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw.
Carlyle, Sterling, I. 3.

hackly (hak'li), *a.* [< *hackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Rough; broken as if hacked; mangled by chopping or cutting.—2. In *mineral.*, having fine, short, and sharp points on the surface: as, a *hackly* fracture.

hackman (hak'man), *n.*; pl. *hackmen* (-men). The driver or keeper of a hack or public carriage. [U. S.]

In the hotel a placard warned them to have nothing to do with the miscreant *hackmen* on the streets, but always to order their carriages at the office.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, vi.

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American larch, *Larix Americana*: called *tamarack* in the northwestern lumber-regions. See *larch*. Sometimes *hackmetack*.

hackney (hak'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Now often abbr. *hack* (see *hack*[4]); < ME. *hakeney*, *hakkeney*, *haknay*, *hakenay*, < AF. *hakenai*, *hakeney*, OF. *haquenee*, *hacquenee*, *hacquenet*, and *hacquenart*, F. *haquenée* (nearly obs.) = Sp. Pg. *hacanea*, Pg. also *acanea*, OSp. OPg. *facanea* = It. *acchinea*, now abbr. *chinea* (ML. *hakeneius*, *hakenetus*), cf. MD. *hackeneye*, D. *hakkenei*, an ambling horse. Cf. OF. *haque* (also dim. *haquet*) = Sp. *haca*, OSp. OPg. *faca*, a nag, possibly abbr. from the preceding longer forms (cf. E. *hack*[4], abbr from *hackney*); but the origin and connections of the words are obscure. The Rom. forms suggest a Teut. origin, and may come (through OF.) from MD. The MD. *hackeneye* is explained by Gesner (in Kilian) from MD. *hacken*, *hakken*, chop, the alternate lifting and dropping of the horse's feet in ambling, with the accompanying sound, being compared to the alternating movement of a pair of chopping-knives in chopping cabbage or the like. Skeat, overlooking this explanation, suggests the same *hakken* in a possible sense 'jolt.' The term. *-neye* is not clear.] **I.** *n.* 1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag.

Furth he rideth vppon his *hakeney*,
Vppon the Reuerys side to hir logging.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1249.

The knyghtis and squiers are well horsed, and the common people and other, on litell *hakeneys* and geldyngis.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xviii.

He announced . . . the day he should arrive at Stilbro', desiring his *hackney* to be sent to the "George" for his accommodation. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxx.

2. A horse kept for hire; a horse much used; a hack.

Ac hskeneyes hadde thei none bote *hakeneyes* to hyre;
Thenne gan Gyle borwe hors at meny grete maistres.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 175.

3. A coach or other carriage kept for hire. Also called *hackney-coach*.

I would more respect a General without attendance in a *hackney*, that has obtig'd a nation with a peace, than him who rides at the head of an army in triumph, and plunges it into an expensive war.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 195.

4†. A person accustomed to drudgery; a person ready to be hired for any drudgery or dirty work; a hireling.

Public *hackneys* in the schooling trade;
Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of syntax, truly, but with little more.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 621.

5†. A prostitute.

She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an *hackney*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, I., App.

6. A payment in hire or as in hire. [Rare.]

The kingdom of Naples, at an early period of its history, became feudatory to the See of Rome, and, in acknowledgment thereof, has annually paid a *hackney* to the Pope in Rome. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 347.

II. *a.* Let out, employed, or done for hire; drudging; mercenary.

So the next daye, Tewysday, that was Candelmasse daye, after masses erly done, we toke our ssayd *hakney* horses and rode to Vyncencia.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 78.

Slightly train'd up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackny* cours of literature to get their living by.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Con.

You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribbler.
Pope, To Dr. Parnell.

Here comes Bob,
And I must serve some *hackney* job.
Lloyd, Hanbury's Horse to Rev. Mr. Scot.

He endeavored to get employment as a *hackney* writer, to copy for the stationers and lawyers about the Temple.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

hackney (hak'ni), *v. t.* [< *hackney*, *n.*] 1. To wear, weary, or exhaust by frequent or excessive use, as a horse; hence, to render worn, trite, stale, etc., as by repetition.

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common-*hackney'd* in the eyes of men, . . .
Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Both men and horses and leather being *hackneyed*, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. *Marvell*, Works, III. 127.

His [Mr. James Quin's] jokes may be called the standing jests of the town; but those who have *hackneyed* some of them, and murdered others, have scarce ever entered into the most cursory part of his life and character.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 7.

2. To ride or drive as a hackney. [Rare.]

Galen's adoptive sons, who by a beaten way
Their judgments *hackney* on, the fault on sickness lay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 554).

hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* Same as *hackney*, 3.

Up before day, and Cocke and I took a *hackney-coach* appointed with four horses to take us up, and so carried us over London bridge. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 329.

hackney-coachman (hak'ni-kōch″man), *n.* A man who drives a hackney-coach.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p. a.* Trite; commonplace; threadbare: as, a *hackneyed* subject.

In the broad, beaten turnpike-road
Of *hackney'd* panegyric ode,
No modern poet dares to ride
Without Apollo by his side.
Churchill, The Ghost, ii.

I always held that *hackneyed* maxim of Pope . . . as very unworthy a man of genius. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

hackneyman (hak'ni-man), *n.*; pl. *hackneymen* (-men). [< ME. *hackneyman*, *hakeneyman*.] A man who lets horses and carriages for hire.

Hikke the *hakeneyman* and Hughe the nedeler, . . .
Dawe the dykere and a dozeine other.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 320.

hackster† (hak'stėr), *n.* [< *hack*[1] + *-ster*.] A bully; a ruffian.

Happy times, when Braves and *Hacksters*, the onely contented members of his Government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his Person.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

hack-trap (hak'trap), *n.* A kind of weir for taking fish, formed of slender stakes driven in the bed of the river in the form of the letter T, adopted by the early settlers of America from the Indians, and still employed in southern rivers for the capture of shad.

hack-watch (hak'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch with a second-hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer. The watch is compared with the chronometer immediately before and after every observation. Also called *job-watch*.

hacky (hak'i), *a.* [< *hack*[1], 5, + *-y*[1].] Same as *hacking*[1]. [Colloq.]

Take time by the forelock ere that rasping *hacky* cough of yours carries you where so many consumptives have preceded you. *Science*, No. 296, p. iii.

hacquebute†, *n.* See *hackbut* and *harquebus*.

hacqueton, *n.* Another form of *acton*.

had[1] (had). Preterit and past participle of *have*, and as an auxiliary making pluperfect tense-phrases.

had[2] (had), *v. t.* A variant of *haud* for *hold*[1]. [Scotch.]

They flang him in,
And put a turf on his breast bane,
To *had* young Hunting down.
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 297).

hadbote†, *n.* [Only as a historical term in reference to AS. law, repr. AS. *hādbōt*, < *hād*, order, degree, priestly dignity (see *-hood*), + *bōt*, recompense, boot: see *boot*[1], *bote*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, compensation made for violence or an affront offered to a priest.

hadden[1]†. An obsolete preterit plural of *have*.

hadden[2] (had'n). [Sc., var. *hauden*, *hodden*.] A dialectal form of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hadder (had'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *heather*.

haddie (had'i), *n.* [Sc., a dim. equiv. to *haddock*.] A haddock. See *finnan-haddock*. [Scotch.]

Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller *haddies*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

The haddock . . . is also cured by smoking in the "Scotch method." . . . Finnan *haddies* are manufactured in enormous quantities in Portland and Boston.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 271.

hadding, haddin (had'ing, -in), *n.* [Also written *hadden, haudin;* Scotch forms of E. *holding*, q. v.] A holding; a possession; a place of residence; means of support. [Scotch.]

We . . . are beginning to feel ourselves at home in our new *hadding*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 73.

haddo (had'ō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The humpback salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*. [Oregon, U. S.]

haddock (had'ok), *n.* [< ME. *haddok, haddoke*, origin unknown. The Gael. *adag*, locally also *attac*, and prob. OF. *hadot, hadon* (ML. *hadox*, a kind of salt fish), are of ME. origin.] A well-known fish, *Melanogrammus æglefinus*, of the cod family, *Gadidæ*, formerly called *Gadus* or *Morrhua æglefinus*. It resembles the cod, but has a smaller mouth, a slenderer form, a black lateral line, a spot on each

Haddock (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

side just behind the pectoral fin, and more pointed or angular fins than the cod, especially the first dorsal. It breeds in immense numbers in the North Atlantic, and is a very important food-fish. The flesh resembles that of the cod, but is firmer and drier. The fishing-grounds are in general the same as those of the cod, but less extensive. The usual weight of the haddock is about 4 pounds, but specimens weighing 17 pounds have been known.—**Golden haddock**, the John Dory. *Day.* [Arran, Scotland.]—**Jerusalem haddock**, the opah, or king of the herringa.—**Norway** or **Norwegian haddock**, *Sebastes marinus*. See *bergylt*. (See also *finnan-haddock*.)

haddocker (had'ok-ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

haddock-tea (had'ok-tē'), *n.* A thin chowder made of haddock. [New Eng.]

hade (hād), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haded*, ppr. *hading*. [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, v.*] In *mining*, to underlay or incline from a vertical position.

hade (hād), *n.* [A contracted var. of *heald, heeld*, slope, etc.: see *heeld, n.*] 1†. A slope; the descent of a hill.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 400.

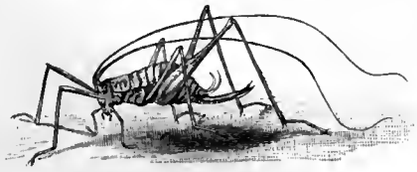
2. In *mining*, the inclination of a vein from a vertical position; the complement of the dip: synonymous with *underlay*. Also *hading*.

Owing partly to its low *hade*, and partly to subsequent folding, the outcrop of this thrust-plane resembles that of an ordinary overlying formation cut into a sinuous line by denudation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 63.

Hadena (hā-dē'nä), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to their nocturnal habits; < Gr. Ἀιδης, the nether world, Hades, + *-ena*.] The typical genus of *Hadenidæ*, having the antennæ simple, the hind tibiæ with long spurs, and wings of moderate breadth. It is a wide-spread genus of more than 100 species. The larva of the common and destructive *H. devastatrix* of the United States is known as the *glassy cutworm*. *Schrank*, 1802.

Hadenidæ (hā-den'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadena* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Hadena*. These moths are related to the *Orthosiidæ*, but have the palpi better developed. There are about 30 genera. The larvæ are cutworms, usually of bright colors. The family was founded by Guenée in 1852. Also *Hadenides, Hadenidi*.

Hadenœcus (had-e-nē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀιδης, the nether world, + ξυοικος, dwelling in, < ἐν, = E. *in*[1], + οἰκος, a house.] A genus of eave-



Cave-cricket (*Hadenœcus cavernarum*).

crickets, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing species which are blind, colorless, and wingless, with very long legs and antennæ, and which inhabit caves, as *H. cavernarum* of North America or *H. palpatus* of Europe. *S. H. Scudder*, 1862.

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* [Spelled *Ades* by Milton (P. L., ii. 964); < Gr. Ἀιδης (Ἀιδης), also, and earlier, Ἀΐδης, Doric Ἀΐδας, also nom. Ἀΐς, implied in gen. Ἀΐδος; in Homer only as a personal name, *Hades* or *Pluto*, the god of the nether world; later local, the nether world, often merely equiv. to the grave; usually derived from ἀ- priv. + ἰδεῖν, see (= L. *videre*, see, = AS. *witan*, know: see *vision, wit*), as if lit. 'the unseen'; but the earliest use and the later form (with the initial aspirate) are against this.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*: (*a*) The lord of the lower world, a brother of Zeus, and the husband of Persephone (Proserpine). He reigned in a splendid palace, and, besides his function of governing the shades of the departed, he was the giver to mortals of all treasures derived from the earth. In art he was represented in a form kindred to that of Zeus and that of Poseidon, and bearing the staff or scepter of authority, usually in company with Persephone. As the god of wealth, he was also called by the Greeks *Pluto;* and he is the same as the Roman *Dis, Orcus*, or *Tartarus*. (*b*) The invisible lower or subterranean world in which dwelt the spirits of all the dead; the world of shades; the abode of the departed. The souls in Hades were believed to carry on there a counterpart of their material existence, those of the righteous without discomfort, amid the pale, sweet blooms of asphodel, or even in pleasure, in the Elysian Fields, and those of the wicked amid various torments. The lower world was surrounded by fiery and pestilential rivers, and the solitary approach was guarded by the monstrous three-headed dog Cerberus to prevent the shades from escaping to the upper world.

And she went down to *Hades*, and the gates
That stand forever barred.
Bryant, Odyssey, xi. 340.

In *Hades*, Achilles thinks of vengeance, and rejoices in the account of his son's success in battle, and the slaughter of his enemies. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. In the Greek New Testament and in the revised English version, the state or abode of the dead indefinitely: often taken as equivalent to *purgatory*, the intermediate state of the dead, or to *hell*. See *hell*.

And I also say unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of *Hades* shall not prevail against it. Mat. xvi. 18 (revised version).

Where the word *hades* is used to signify the place of either the righteous or the wicked, some qualifying language or circumstances, as in the case of sheol, indicate which part or state of *hades* is meant.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 634.

3. [*l. c.*] The infernal regions; hell. [Colloq. or humorous.]—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Thomson*, 1860.

hading (hā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *hade, v.*] In *mining*, same as *hade*, 2.

Hadith (had'ith), *n.* [Ar. *hadith*, a saying, legend, tradition.] In *Mohammedan theol.*, the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran, under the name of the *Sunna* (which see). Originally it was not lawful to commit them to writing, but the danger that they might be lost or corrupted led to the recording of them.

had I wist (had' ī wist'). [< ME. *hadde I wist;* a phrase used also as a noun. See *wist*.] Had I known: a phrase indicating regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as a noun, a lost opportunity; a vain regret.

Quod courae of kinde, "What helpith, y wende,
Thi wisaching And thin *hadde-y-wist?*"
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine bringes care and smart.
Paradise of Dayntie Devises, sig. A 3.

A thing overbought hath evermore repentance . . . and *had I wist* attending upon it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 5.

Most miserable man, whom wicked fate
Hath brought to Court, to sue for *had ywist*
That few have found, and manie one hath mist!
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 898.

hadj, hajj (haj), *n.* [Ar. *hajj*, a pilgrimage, < *hajja*, set out, go on a pilgrimage.] The pilgrimage to Mecca which every free Mohammedan is bound to make, as a religious duty, if possible at least once in his life, in the twelfth month of the Mohammedan year.

The word *Hajj* is explained by Moslem divines to mean "Kaad," or aspiration, and to express man's sentiment that he is but a wayfarer on earth wending towards another and a nobler world. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 401.

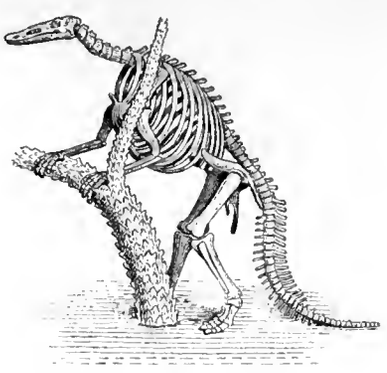
hadji, hajji (haj'ē), *n.* [Ar. (and Pers.) *hājjī*, common form of *hājj*, a pilgrim, < *hajja*, go on a pilgrimage: see *hadj*.] A Mussulman who has performed his hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, and who afterward bears the designation as a title of honor: as, *Hadji* Khalfa. The title is also given to a Greek or an Armenian who has visited the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. Also spelled *hadjee*.

The title of *Hadji* indicates that the bearer has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 209, note.

During my stay great throngs of *hadjis* poured into the town, arriving by the Teheran road. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

Hadrosauridæ (had-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hadrosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles with teeth in several rows, forming, with use, a tessellated grinding-surface.

Hadrosaurus (had-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀδρός, thick, stout, bulky, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the



Skeleton of *Hadrosaurus foulki*.
(Drawn from specimen in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, with corrections according to latest discoveries.)

family *Hadrosauridæ*. The original species of these gigantic iguanodons was *H. foulki*, from Haddonfield in New Jersey. *J. Leidy*, 1856.

hadst (hadst). Second person singular of *had*, preterit of *have*, contracted from *haddest*.

hae (hā), *v.* A Scotch form of *have*.

hæcceity (hek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *hæcceita(t-)s*, 'thisness,' < L. *hæc*, fem. of *hic*, this: see *hic jacet*. This word was formed by Duns Scotus about 1300, and was based, as he explained, upon the fem. pronoun because the abstract quality 'thisness' is fem. as being expressed, in L., like other abstract qualities, by a noun with the fem. suffix *-ta(t-)s*. At a later date the form *hicceita(t-)s*, < L. *hic*, m., and the corruption *ecceita(t-)s* arose, but they never obtained much recognition.] That element of existence which confers individuality upon a nature, according to the Scotists, so that it is in a particular place at a particular time; hereness and nowness. According to the Aristotelian view, matter is the germ of substance and receives forms in its development. But the scholastic doctors considered that the forms were first pure, and then became contracted in some way to individuality. It was early suggested that this was effected by the uniting of the form to matter. But then it was replied that matter is mere being, the most general of all elements. Hence, some supposed that forms were in themselves individual; others that they were individuated by quantity. Scotus maintained that a material substance is made individual, not by its own formal nature, by its quantity, or by its matter, but only by a distinct mode of being, like that which distinguishes a living reality from an idea. This is what he meant by a "positive determining entity," where *entity* must be distinguished from *ens*.

Duns Scotus . . . placed the Principle of Individuation in "a certain positive determining entity" which his school called *Hœcceity*, or thisness.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, iv. 4.

A quiddity with no *hœcceity*. *Mind*, X. 34.

haekaro, *n.* [The native name in New Zealand.] An evergreen tree, *Pittosporum umbellatum*, growing in New Zealand, and cultivated for ornament in the Australian colonies and also in England. It attains a height of 30 or 40 feet. It has coriaceous, obovate, bright-green leaves, dull-red flowers in umbels, and a woody capsular fruit of the size of a small hazelnut.

hæm-, hæma-, hæmato-, hæmo-. See *hem-, hemato-*. [The naturalized English words containing this element, and many words of New Latin form (especially medical terms), are preferably spelled with *e*.]

Hæmanthus (hē-man'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of monocotyledonous bulbous plants, belonging to the natural order *Amaryllideæ*, tribe *Amarylleæ*, and embracing about 30 species, 5 of which are natives of tropical Africa, and the remainder of southern Africa. It is chiefly distinguished from nearly related genera by its 1–2-celled ovary, by the short tube and narrow lobes of the perianth, and by its numerous, often colored, involucral bracts. The corolla of some of the species is of a fine red color, whence the name, and also its English equivalent, *blood-plant* or *blood-lily*. The best-known species, *H. coccineus*, is called the *Cape tulip*. It is a very showy plant, and its bulbs have diuretic and its fresh leaves antiseptic properties. The juice of the bulbs of *H. toxicarius* and some other species possesses poisonous properties.

Hæmaria (hē-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἷμα, blood, + *-aria*.] A small genus of orchidaceous plants, named by Lindley in 1840, belonging to the tribe *Neottieæ*, embracing only 4

known species, natives of China, Cochin-China, and the Malay peninsula. It is specially characterized by its free sepals and by the concave claw at the base of the labellum. One species, *H. discolor*, from southern China, is cultivated in gardens as a foliage-plant, the leaves being ample, and crimson underneath.

Hæmataria (hem-ạ-tā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *-aria*.] The so-called blood-animals; those intestinal animals which have blood and a cœloma, as an evolutionary series: contrasted with *Anemaria*. *Haeckel*.

hæmatinum (hē-mat′i-num), *n.* [L. (sc. *vitrum*, glass), neut. of *hæmatinus*, < Gr. *αἱματίνος*, of blood, bloody, < *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood.] An ancient red glass used for mosaics, ornamental vases, etc., found in abundance in the ruins of Pompeii. It contains no tin and no coloring matter except cupric oxid.

Hæmatobranchia (hem″a-tō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A subclass or grade of *Arachnida*, composed of three orders, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterina*, and *Xiphosura*, or trilobites, eurypterines, and king-crabs: same as *Merostomata*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

hæmatobranchiate, *a.* See *hematobranchiate*.

Hæmatococcus (hem″a-tō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A former genus of algæ, the species of which are now referred to *Glœocapsa* and related genera. They grow on moist rocks, on the walls of caverns, and in dark places.

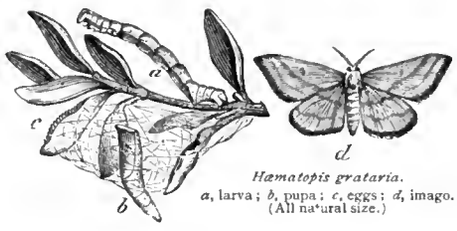
Hæmatocrya (hem″a-tō-krī′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *κρίος*, cold.] Cold-blooded vertebrates collectively considered, as fish, amphibians, and reptiles; a binary subdivision of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatotherma*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatocryal, *a.* See *hematocryal*.

hæmatologia (hem″a-tō-lō′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *hematology*.] Same as *hematology*.

Hæmatophilina (hem-ạ-tof-i-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of bats, consisting of the two genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, which have a pair of enormous sharp-pointed upper incisors. In *Desmodus* the cardiac division of the stomach is enormously dilated, being longer than the whole body of the animal, lying coiled up in the abdomen, and serving as a reservoir for the fresh blood with which this veritable vampire gorges itself. The blood-sucking habit is more marked in these bats than in any other *Chiroptera*. See the generic words.

Hæmatopis (hē-mat′ō-pis), *n.* [NL., prob. for **Hæmatopsis*, < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance. Cf. *Hæmopsis*.] A genus of geometrid moths, founded by Hübner (1816), having slender palpi, plumose antennæ, the fore wings narrow and much pointed, and a deep ocherous color, with pink extradiscal spots. *H. grataria* is found from Maine to Texas, feeding in the larval state on plants of the genus *Polygonum*.



Hæmatopis grataria.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, eggs; *d*, imago. (All natural size.)

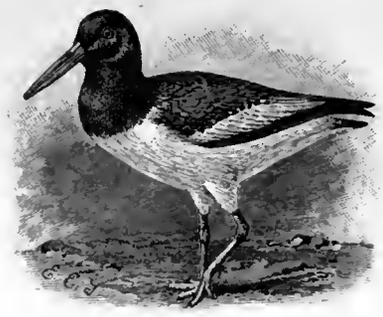
Hæmatopodidæ (hem″a-tō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of wading birds related to the plovers; the oyster-catchers. They have three toes, and a bill of remarkable shape, somewhat like a woodpecker's. The bill is much longer than the head, contracted, compressed and beveled, and truncated at the end. There is but one genus, *Hæmatopus*. The family sometimes includes the turnstones (*Strepsilas*), when the oyster-catchers proper are termed *Hæmatopodinæ*. Also *Hæmatopidæ*.

Hæmatopodinæ (hem″a-tō-pō-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmatopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The oyster-catchers as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ* or of *Charadriidæ*. Also called *Hæmatopinæ*.

Hæmatopus (hē-mat′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Hæmatopodidæ:* so called from the red color of the legs. *H. ostrilegus* is the common oyster-catcher of Europe; *H. palliatus* is that of North America. There are others, some of which are partly white, like the two named, while the rest are of somber blackish or fuliginous hues all over, as *H. ater*. See *oyster-catcher*, and cut in next column.

hæmatorn (hem′ạ-tôrn), *n.* [< NL. *Hæmatornis*.] Blyth's name for a hawk of the genus *Hæmatornis* (Vigors), the bacha, *Falco bacha*.

Hæmatornis (hem-ạ-tôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] 1. A genus of birds of prey, containing such Indian hawks as the bacha and cheela. *N. A. Vigors*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1831, p. 170.—2. A genus of turdoid passerine birds, the bulbuls: same as *Pycnonotus*. *W. Swainson*, 1831.


American Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus palliatus*).

Hæmatostaphis (hem-ạ-tos′tā-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hooker, 1860), < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *σταφίς*, a dried grape, a raisin.] The name given by Sir J. D. Hooker in 1860 to a monotypic genus of tropical African plants belonging to the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondieæ*, and characterized by the possession of 3 unequal imbricate petals and 6 stamens in the flower, an oblong drupe, and pinnate leaves. The species, *H. Barteri*, is a small tree with twisted branches and small white flowers in elongated axillary panicles. The fruit is red, edible, has an acid flavor, and is called *blood-plum*. The tree inhabits the banks of the Niger river.

Hæmatotherma (hem″a-tō-thėr′mạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *θερμός*, warm.] Warm-blooded animals, as mammals and birds, collectively considered: one of two divisions of *Vertebrata:* opposed to *Hæmatocrya*. *R. Owen*.

hæmatothermal, *a.* See *hematothermal*.

Hæmatoxylon (hem-a-tok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of plants described by Linnæus in 1753, belonging to the natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Cæsalpinieæ*, of which only one species, *H. Campechianum*, the logwood-tree, is known; it is a native of Central America and the West Indies, and is important as furnishing the logwood of commerce. Botanically the genus is characterized by its flattened lanceolate pod, splitting through the middle of each valve into two false valves. See *logwood*.

Hæmatozoa (hem″a-tō-zō′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*(*τ*-), blood, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A general name of the minute *Entozoa* or internal parasites which are found in blood, as the *Distoma hæmatobium* or *Bilharzia hæmobia*, and the *Hexathyridium venarum* or *Polystoma sanguicola*. The term has no classificatory significance.

hæmatozoan, hæmatozoic. See *hematozoan, hematozoic*.

Hæmodipsa (hem-ō-dip′sạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δίψα*, thirst.] A genus of land-leeches. *H. ceylonica* is an example. See *land-leech*.

Hæmodoraceæ (hem″ō-dō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmodorum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous petaloid plants, established by Robert Brown in 1810, related to the *Bromeliaceæ* and *Irideæ*, and embracing 27 known genera and about 120 species, inhabiting southwestern Australia, southern Africa, central and eastern Asia, and North and South America. The name, as well as the name *bloodroot* by which some of these plants are known, is derived from the red color yielded by the roots of some of the species.

Hæmodorum (hem-ō-dō′rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *δῶρον*, gift.] The typical genus of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, founded by J. E. Smith in 1798, consisting of 17 species, all natives of Australia. They are erect glabrous herbs with equitant leaves, and cymes or heads of small flowers. The fibrous roots are often thickened into tubers. The inflorescence is always glabrous, the ovary nearly free, its cells containing two ovules, and the seeds are peltate.

hæmony (hem′ō-ni), *n.* [Used only in the passage cited, appar. in reference to Gr. *αἱμόνιος*, blood-red, < *αἵμων*, bloody, < *αἷμα*, blood; or to Gr. *αἵμων* for *δαίμων*, *δαήμων*, knowing, skilful (in allusion to its 'divine effect'). Coleridge fancies here a compound of Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἶνος*, wine; alluding to the blood of Jesus Christ.] A supposed miraculous plant, described in Milton's "Comus."

> A certain shepherd lad . . .
> Would . . . show me simples of a thousand names,
> Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
> Amongst the rest a small unsightly root,
> But of divine effect, he cull'd me out:
> The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
> But in another country, as he said,
> Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil;
> Unknown, and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
> Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon;
> And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly
> That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
> He call'd it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
> And bade me keep it as of sovran use
> 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp,
> Or ghastly furies' apparition. *Milton*, Comus, l. 638.

["Prickles" is supposed to allude to Christ's crown of thorns, and "bright golden flower" to the fruits of salvation.]

Hæmopsis (hē-mop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of leeches, containing the horse-leech, *H. sanguisorba*.

hæmoptoë (hē-mop′tō-ē), *n.* [NL., an improp. formation: see *hemoptysis*.] Same as *hemoptysis*.

hæmorrhagia (hem-ō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [L.: see *hemorrhage*.] 1. In *pathol.*, same as *hemorrhage*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of clear-winged moths, of the family *Sesiidæ*, containing such as the North American *H. gracilis*. *Grote and Robinson*, 1865.

Hæmulon (hē-mū′lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἷμα*, blood, + *οὐλον*, in pl. *οὖλα*, the gums.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, the type of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, having the lips blood-red near the corners of the mouth, whence the name. The species are known as *grunts*, *grunters*, *pig-fish*, and *redmouths*. See cut under *grunt*.

Hæmulonidæ (hem-ū-lon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hæmulon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, named from the genus *Hæmulon*. Numerous species are found in tropical and warm seas: those of *Hæmulon* are confined to the American waters, while *Pristipoma* has an extensive range. Also called *Pristipomidæ*.

Haeser's formula. Same as *formula of Christison* (which see, under *formula*).

haet, hait (hāt), *n.* [Also written *hate, haid*, a whit, a bit, used, as in the quotation, with qualifying *deil*, devil, as a vigorous negative.] The least thing; an iota; a whit. [Scotch.]

> They loiter, lounging, lank, an' lazy;
> Tho' *deil haet* ails them, yet uneasy.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs, i. 205.

haf[1]†. An obsolete preterit of *heave*. *Chaucer*.

haf[2], **haff,** *n.* See *haaf*.

haffet, haffit (haf′et, -it), *n.* [Sc., also *halfet*, contr. of **half-head*, ult. < AS. *healf-hedfod*, the fore part of the head, the sinciput. Cf. *forehead* (contr. pron. for′ed).] 1. The side of the head; in the plural, the temples.

> His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
> His lyart *haffets* wearing thin and bare.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Among workmen, the fixed part of a lid or cover, to which the movable part is hinged.

haffle (haf′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haffled*, ppr. *haffling*. [Perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *ha*[1], *v.*, *haw*[7], *v.*, hesitate, and cf. *faffle, maffle*.] To waver or shuffle in speaking; prevaricate. [Prov. Eng.]

hafflin (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

Hafiz (hä′fiz), *n.* [Pers. *hāfiz*, < Ar. *hāfiz, hāfuz*, a guard, one who keeps (in memory); applied technically to one who knows the whole Koran by heart, < Ar. *hafaza*, keep, retain, *hafz*, memory.] A title or appellative of a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

> The Dervish Falladeen, whose prefix of *Hafiz* means "one who has committed the Koran to memory."
> *J. Grant*.

haflin[1] (haf′lin), *n.* and *a.* See *halfling*[1].

haflin[2], **haflins** (haf′lin, -linz), *adv.* See *halfling*[2].

haft[1] (hâft), *n.* [(1) < ME. *haft, heft*, < AS. *hæft*[1], a handle, = D. *heft, hecht* = MLG. *hechte* = OHG. *hefti*, MHG. *heftc*, G. *heft*, a handle, hilt, portion of a book, = Icel. *hepti* (for *hefti*), a handle, = Dan. *hefte* = Sw. *häfte*, handle, hilt, portion of a book. (2) Cf. AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, fetter, captivity, bondage, = OHG. *haft*, m., n., MHG. *haft*, m., a bond, fetter, G. *haft*, m., a hold, clasp, rivet, brace; also OHG. *haft, hafta*, MHG. G. *haft*, f., imprisonment (cf. D. *hechtenis*), = MLG. *hechte, hefte* = OS. *hafta*, captivity, = Icel. *hapt, haft*, n., a bond, a chain. (3) Both AS. *hæft*[1], n., a handle, and AS. *hæft*[2], m., a bond, etc., with their cognates, are from an orig. pp. which appears in AS. *hæft*[3], as a noun, a captive, a slave, = OS. *haft*, a., seized, captive, = OHG. MHG. *haft*, a., captive, = Icel. *haftr*, m., *hafta*, f., a captive, prisoner, = Goth. *hafts*, a., joined together, = L. *captus*, seized, taken; orig. pp. of AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, etc., lift, = L. *capere*, take, seize (the orig. meaning): see *capable, captive*, etc. Less prob. from the root of *have*, q. v. Cf. *heft*[1], *heft*[2], etc.] A

handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting or thrusting instrument, as a knife, sword, or dagger; a hilt.

But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*
Whiche might unto the blade accorde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's *haft* hard against the board.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Loose in the haft†, not quite honest. *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 339.

haft[1] (hȧft), *v. t.* [= OS. *heftjan*, fetter, bind, = D. *hechten*, fasten, attach, = MLG. *hechten*, *heften*, attach, arrest, = OHG. *heftan*, MHG. G. *heften*, fasten, attach, = Icel. *hepta*, *hefta*, bind, fetter, refl. restrain oneself, forbear, = Dan. *hefte*, Sw. *häfta*, bind, stitch, arrest, = Goth. *haftjan*, fasten, attach, refl. cling, stick, force oneself in upon; from the noun.] 1. To set in a haft; furnish with a handle.

Tools and instruments consisted of polished flints of various shapes, and of teeth and bones of animals, *hafted* in different ways according to the uses for which they were intended. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 538.

2. To drive up to the haft or hilt, as a knife or dirk.

This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedines *hafted*. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 143.

3. To fix or settle firmly; plant. [Scotch.]

I hae heard him say that the root of the matter was mair deeply *hafted* in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

It shows how well *hafted* is the Royal Society's claim, that a president should acquire the notion that it is acknowledged and acted upon by the other Societies.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 20.

haft[2] (hȧft), *n.* [Prob. connected with *haft*[1], as a 'fixed' place of abode. Cf. *haft*[1], *v.*, 3.] A place of abode; dwelling; lodging. [Scotch.]

"Her bairn," she said, "was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill *haft* and waur guiding."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvlii.

hafter[1] (hȧf'tėr), *n.* [< *haft*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] In *cutlery*, a workman who forms and fixes the hafts or handles of knives.

hafter[2]† (hȧf'tėr), *n.* [Appar. < **haft*, v. (found elsewhere only in *hafting*), + *-er*.] A wrangler; a caviler; a debater. *Hallyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

hafting†, *n.* [Verbal n. of **haft* in *hafter*[2], q. v.] Wrangling; debate.

Whan was there more *haftyng* and craftyng to scrape money together? *J. Udall*, On Ephesians, Prol.

With these pernitions words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and (without any farther *hafting* or holding off) . . . delivered up all that was demaunded.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 275.

haft-pipe (hȧft'pīp), *n.* A handle in which the tang of a small tool is temporarily fixed for convenience in grinding the tool.

The handle is called a *haftpipe*, and is commonly a short piece of hazel-rod.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 425.

hag[1] (hag), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *hagg;* < ME. *hagge*, *hegge*, a shortened form (by dropping the supposed termination) of AS. *hægtes*, *hægtis*, also *hægtesse* (in early glosses spelled *hachtis*, *hachtisse*), pl. *hægtesse*, a witch, a fury (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Erinys*, *Pythonissa*, *Tisiphone*, pl. *hægtesse*, glossing L. *Furiæ*, *Eumenides*, *Parcæ*), = MD. *haghetisse*, a witch (cf. MD. *haeghdisse*, *heghdisse*, D. *haagdis*, *hagedis*, a lizard, an accom. to the word for 'witch' of MD. *eggedisse* = AS. *ādhexe*, E. *ask*[2], *asker*[2], q. v.), = OHG. *hagazussa*, *hagzissa*, *hagzus*, also *hāzissa*, *hāzus* (glossing L. *furia*, *striga*, *Eumenis*, *Erynis*), MHG. *hexe* (also *hacke*), G. *hexe* (> D. *heks* = Dan. *hex* = Sw. *hexa*), a hag; a compound of uncertain formation.] 1†. A witch; a sorceress; an enchantress; very rarely, a male witch; wizard; magician.

But you [powerful herbs] can force the fiercest Animals, . . .
Yea, fairest Planets (if Antiquitie
Haue not bely'd the *Haggs* of Thessalie).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay. *Golding*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

How now, you secret, black, and midnight *hags?*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. A repulsive, vicious, or malicious old woman.

No, you unnatural *hags*,
I will have such revenges on you both!
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

The *hag* . . . scowled at the fair Jewess with the malignant envy [with] which old age and ugliness, when united with evil conditions, are apt to look upon youth and beauty. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxiv.

3. A cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fish, *Myxine glutinosa*, or glutinous hag, related to the lamprey, type of the family *Myxinidæ* and suborder *Hyperatreta*. See these technical words. The hag resembles an eel in some respects, is a foot or more long, has a cirrous sucking mouth, a strong palatal tooth, pouched gills, and is parasitic. Also *hagfish*, *slime-eel*.


Hag, or Slime-eel (*Myxine glutinosa*).

4. A white mist; phosphoric light; an appearance of light or fire on horses' manes or men's hair. [Prov. Eng.]

Haggs, says Blount, are said to be made of Swest, or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head; a not unusual Sight among us when we ride by Night in the Summer-time: They are extinguished like Flames by shaking the Horses' Manes. But I believe rather it is only a Vapour reflecting Light, but fat and sturdy, compacted about the Manes of Horses or Men's Hair.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 371, note.

hag[1]† (hag), *v. t.* [< *hag*[1], *n.*] To vex; harass; torment.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

hag[2] (hag), *n.* [A dial. form of *haw*[1] (< AS. *haga*), *hay*[2] (AS. *hege*), or *hedge* (AS. **hecg*?): see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*. Cf. D. *haag*, a hedge; G. *hag*, a haw, inclosure, fence, hedge, coppice, wood, etc. (see under *haw*[1]). The sense of 'a wood' runs into that of *hag*[3], *n.*, 2, a part of a wood to be felled.] A small wood or wooded inclosure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

hag[3], **hagg** (hag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hagged*, ppr. *hagging*. [< ME. *haggen*, var. of *hacken*, hack: see *hack*[1]. Cf. freq. *haggle*[1] for *hackle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To cut; hack; chop; hew: same as *hack*[1].

[They] hurlit thurgh the hard maile, *hagget* the lere,
And deliuert the lede lawse of hor hondes,
Horsit hym in haat thurgh help of his brether.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10023.

II. *intrans.* To haggle or dispute. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

hag[3] (hag), *n.* [< *hag*[3], *v.* Cf. *hack*[1], *n.*] 1. A stroke with an ax or a knife; a notch; a cut; a hack. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 2. A certain part of a wood intended to be cut. [Prov. Eng.]

In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called hagg-staffs; and the separate portions so divided are called each man's *hagg*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 197.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of wood; also, the wood so cut. [Scotch.] — 4. Branches lopped off for firewood; brushwood. [Scotch.] — 5. A quagmire or pit in mossy ground; any broken ground in a bog. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, viii. 41.

Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit,
And ayc the tither shot he thumpit.
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

Hag, tag, and rag† [a riming phrase in which *hag* has no definite meaning], a rabble; rag, tag, and bobtail.

Than was all the rable of the shippe, *hag, tag, and rag*, called to the reckeninge.
Bp. Bale, The Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 459). (*Davies.*)

hag[4]†, *n.* [Said to mean 'bachelor, fellow, man' in this passage, but prob. the same as *hag*[1]. It cannot be connected with AS. *hægsteald*, a bachelor.] A bachelor; a fellow; a man.

For thou can not but brag,
Lyke a Scottyshe *hag*.
Skelton, Howe the Douty Duke of Albany, etc., l. 295.

hag[5]†, *n.* A kind of boat. See the quotation.

The brokers of these coals are called crimps, . . . and the ships that bring them, Cats, and *Hags* or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 144.

hag[6] (hag), *n.* A bird: same as *hagden*.

hagadah, hagadic, etc. See *haggadah, haggadic*, etc.

hagardt, *a.* and *n.* See *haggard*[1].

hagberry, hegberry (hag'-, heg'ber/i), *n.*; pl. *hagberries, hegberries* (-iz). [Also *hackberry, heckberry;* appar. of Scand. origin, < Dan. *hæggebær*, or *hæggebærtræ* (hagberry-tree), = Sw. *häggbär*, or simply *hägg* = Icel. *heggr*, the hagberry, bird-cherry. The Icel. *heggr* agrees in form with AS. **hecg*, ME. *hegge*, E. *hedge:* see *hedge*, *hag*[2], and *berry*[1].] A species of cherry, *Prunus padus* or *P. avium*. Also called *bird-cherry*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

hagboat† (hag'bōt), *n.* Same as *hag*[5].

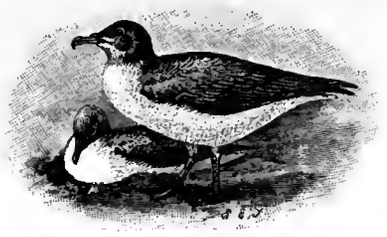
hagbush† (hag'bŭsh), *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagbutter†, *n.* Same as *hackbutter*.

hagdel (hag'del), *n.* Same as *hagden*.

hagden, hagdon (hag'den, -don), *n.* [Also *hagdown, hagdel*, also *hacklet, hackbolt;* origin obscure: cf. *hag*[1], *n.*, 3.] The greater shearwater, *Puffinus major*. This sea-bird ranges widely in Atlantic waters, and abounds on the North Atlantic coasts of America and Europe. It belongs to the petrel family, and to that section of *Procellariidæ* in which the beak is comparatively long and slender, with short, low nasal tubes, and a hook at the end. It is 18 or 20 inches long, and 40


Hagden, or Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*).

to 45 inches in extent of wings. The adult is dark-brown above and mostly white below. Hagdens sometimes gather in flocks of thousands, flying low over the water and skimming the crests of the waves with marvelous ease without visible motion of the long thin pinions. They breed on coasts in holes in the ground and lay one white egg. Several related shearwaters are known by the same name. See *Puffinus*. Also *hag*. [Local, New Eng.]

Known to sailors and fishermen as *hagdens*.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 242.

Black hagden, the sooty shearwater, *Puffinus fuliginosus*.

hagdown (hag'donn), *n.* Same as *hagden*. [Isle of Man.]

hagedash (haj'dash), *n.* [Native name.] An African ibis, *Ibis hagedash:* made by Bonaparte (1855) a generic name in the form *Hagedashia*.

Hagenia (hā-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1797), so named after K. Gottfried *Hagen*.] A monotypic genus of trees growing in Abyssinia. *H. Abyssinica*, the only species, now known as *Brayera anthelmintica*, is a tall tree belonging to the natural order *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Poterieæ*, distinguished by its polygamous panicled flowers, the male with 20 stamens. The flowers and unripe fruit were found by Dr. Brayer to have anthelmintic properties, and they are still used to remove tapeworms. The dried flowers, as well as the whole plant, go by the native name of *cusso* or *kousso*.

hagester, *n.* See *hagister*.

hag-finder† (hag'fīn/dėr), *n.* A witch-finder.

George. If we should come to see her, cry So ho! once.
Alken. That I do promise, or I am no good *hag-finder*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

hagfish (hag'fish), *n.* Same as *hag*[1], 3.

hagg, *v.* See *hag*[3].

haggadah, hagadah (ha-gä'dä), *n.*; pl. *haggadoth, hagadoth* (-doth). [< Heb. *haggadah*, < *hagad*, say, tell.] 1. A legend, anecdote, or saying in the Talmud illustrative of the law. — 2. [*cap.*] A free exposition and illustration of the Hebrew Scriptures; one of the two classes of rabbinical Biblical interpretation forming the Midrash.

This *Haggadah* or Agadah varies considerably both in nature and form. In its nature it sometimes humours, at other times threatens; it alternately promises and admonishes, persuades and rebukes, encourages and deters. In the end it always consoles, and throughout it instructs and elevates. In form it is legendary, historical, exegetic, didactic, theosophic, epigrammatic; but throughout it is ethical. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 285.

Also written *haggada, agada, agadah*.

haggadic, hagadic (ha-gad'ik), *a.* [< *haggadah, hagadah*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; characterized by free interpretation and exposition: opposed to *halachic*, or legal. Also *agadic*.

Like the Jews, too, the Samaritans had a haggada; indeed, the Arabic books they still possess under the name of chronicles are almost entirely *haggadic* fable, with very little admixture of true tradition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 245.

Several entire treatises of an *Agadic* nature.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 286.

haggadical (ha-gad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *haggadic*.

haggadist, hagadist (ha-gä'dist), *n.* [< *haggadah, hagadah*, + *-ist*.] A writer of haggadoth; one of the authors or disciples of the Haggadah. Also *agadist*.

The *agadists* make much of the devotion of the individual ant to the welfare of the whole colony as a salient point of formic character. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 280.

haggadistic, hagadistic (hag-a-dis'tik), *a.* [< *haggadist, hagadist*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a haggadist or his method of interpreting Scripture; unrestrained by legal or strictly orthodox canons. Also *agadistic*.

According to the *agadistic* view, the primitive man as well as the ape lived only on vegetable food.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 660.

Manifestly he [Mohammed] had relations with Jews at this period, and was under their influence; and from them, of course, it was that the material of his Old Testament and *Haggadistic* narratives was derived.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 550.

haggadoth, *n.* Plural of *haggada*.

haggard[1] (hag′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *haggart*, *hagard*; < OF. *hagard*, wild, strange, froward, contrary, cross, unsociable (*faulcon hagard*, a wild falcon), lit. 'of the wood,' with suffix *-ard*, < MHG. *hag*, G. *hag*, a hedge, also a coppice, a wood (= AS. *haga*, E. *haw*[1]), + F. suffix.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wild; intractable: said of a hawk or falcon.

For *haggard* hawkes mislike an emptie hand.
Gascoigne, Memoires.

As *hagard* hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his hable might.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 19.

A cast of *haggard* falcons, by me mann'd,
Eyeing the prey at first, appear as if
They did turn tail. *Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

Hence—**2**†. Untamed; lawless; wanton; profligate.

If I do prove her *haggard*,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus I teach my *haggard* and unreclaimed reason to stoop to the lure of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk; specifically, in *falconry*, a wild hawk caught when in its adult plumage.

I know, her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

What are we to expect but to prove *haggards* and settle upon carrion, even while we aim our flight at public justice? *Goldsmith*, Phanor.

2†. [By confusion with *hag*[1], *hagged*.] A hag; an ugly old woman; also, a wanton.

Is this your perch, you *haggard*? fly to the stewa.
Webster, White Devil.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

haggard[2] (hag′ärd). *a.* [A corruption of *hagged*, q. v., by confusion with the formerly more common word *haggard*[1], q. v.] **1.** Wild-looking, as from prolonged suffering, terror, or want; careworn; gaunt; wildly staring.

Those . . . whose *haggard* eyes
Flash desperation. *Cowper*, Task, i. 501.

2. Desperately wild; reckless: with reference to an act. [Rare.]

Our success takes from all what it gives to one. 'Tis a *haggard*, malignant, careworn running for luck.
Emerson, Success.

=**Syn. 1.** *Grim*, *Grisly*, etc. (see *ghastly*); lean, worn, wasted (especially in countenance).

haggard[3] (hag′ärd), *n.* [Sc. also *haggart*; prob. of Scand. origin, as if < *hag*[2] = *hay*[2] = *yard*[2] = *haw*[1] + *gard*[1], *garth*[1].] A stack-yard. [Eng.]

When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

A hurricane . . . which strips our roofs, and smashes our windows, and sweeps away our *haggards*, becomes, in the light of this theory, a beneficent influence.
Cairnes, Pol. Econ., II. iv. § 3.

haggardly (hag′ärd-li), *adv.* In a haggard or careworn manner.

How *haggardly* so e're she looks at home.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

haggardness (hag′ärd-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being haggard, careworn, or gaunt.

haggart[1]† (hag′ärt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *haggard*[1].

haggart[2] (hag′ärt), *n.* See *haggard*[3].

hagged (hag′ed), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ed*[2], lit. 'made to look like a hag'; or pp. of *hag*[1], *v.*, bewitch, torment, harass.] Lean; gaunt; haggard. [Archaic and rare.]

A *hagged* carrion of a wolf and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon's back fell into company.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face.
Gray, A Long Story.

Bleakly the blinding snow beats in thy *hagged* face.
Southey.

haggis, haggess (hag′is, -es), *n.* [Also written *haggies*; < ME. *hagges*, *haggas*, *hagas*, *hageys*, also *hakkys*, *hakeys*, an altered form (reverting to E. *hack*[1] or *hag*[3], cut, chop) of OF. *hachis*, F. *hachis*, minced meat, > E. *hash*, which is thus a doublet of *haggis*: see *hash*[1], *n.*] **1.** A dish made of a sheep's heart, lungs, and liver, minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper, and boiled in a bag, usually the stomach of a sheep.

Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups [splashes] in luggies [bowls];
But, if ye wish her gratefu' pray'r,
Gie her a *haggis!* *Burns*, To a Haggis.

2. A sheep's head and pluck minced. [Scotch in both senses.]

haggish (hag′ish), *a.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; old and repulsive.

On us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

haggishly (hag′ish-li), *adv.* In a haggish manner.

haggister†, *n.* See *hagister*.

haggle[1] (hag′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [Var. of *hackle*[1], freq. of *hack*[1], as *hag*[3] for *hack*[1]: see *hackle*[1], *hack*[1], *hag*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hack roughly; cut or chop in an unskilful manner; mangle in cutting.

Suffolk first died: and York, all *haggled* over,
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6.

They not onely slew him and his family, but butcher-like *haggled* their bodies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 68.

They abused him to his face, and with their knives would cut and *haggle* his gown. *Wood*, Fasti, I.

2. To tease; worry. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To bargain in a petty and tedious manner; higgle; stick at small matters; cavil.

They never make two words upon the Price, all they *hagle* about is the Day of Payment.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

He has hundreds of tubs full of dollars in his vaults, and *haggles* with me about a poor thousand louis.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

It is not for men of rank like us to *haggle* and chaffer about rewards. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

haggle[1] (hag′l), *n.* [< *haggle*[1], *v.*] A haggling or chaffering. *Fallows.*

haggle[2] (hag′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haggled*, ppr. *haggling*. [< ME. *hazelen*, etc., hail: see *hail*[1], *v.*] To hail. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

haggler (hag′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *hagler*; < *haggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who haggles or chaffers; one who cavils and makes difficulty.

All this huckstering and haggling, upon what the *hagglers* and hucksterers themselves know is certain to be done, . . . must . . . tend to diminish confidence in the governing classes, if not to induce new misgivings as to their good faith. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 182.

2†. In London, a middleman in the vegetable-markets; a huckster or forestaller of green produce.

Dorsers are peds, or panniers, carried on the backs of horses, on which *haglers* use to ride and carry their commodities. *Fuller*, Worthies, Dorsetshire.

3. A bungler. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-gull (hag′gul), *n.* The hagden.

hagiarchy (hā′ji-är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅγιος*, sacred, holy, devoted to the gods (cf. Skt. √*yaj*, make offering or sacrifice), + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A sacred or sacerdotal government; government by the priests or clergy. *Southey.*

hagiocracy (hā-ji-ok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern.] Government by priests; sacerdotal dominion or supremacy; a hierarchy.

Hagiographa (hā-ji-og′ra-fā), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, neut. pl., < *ἅγιος*, sacred, + *γράφειν*, write.] The Greek name of the last (Hebrew *Ketubim* or writings) of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, differently reckoned, but usually comprising the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.

The Psalter, to say nothing of other portions of the *Hagiographa*. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 114.

hagiographal (hā-ji-og′ra-fal), *a.* [< *Hagiographa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or denoting the Hagiographa.

hagiographer (hā-ji-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *hagiography* + *-er*[1].] One of the writers of the Hagiographa; a writer of sacred books; a writer of lives of the saints.

Popular tradition handed down a very different impression of Eadgar from that given by the monastic *hagiographers*. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 307.

hagiographic (hā″ji-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *hagiography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to hagiography; relating to the Hagiographa, or to sacred writings.

So far as the Hagiographa is concerned, this celebrated code is not lost; and almost the whole of its *Hagiographic* readings would be available for the settlement of disputed points in the Massoretic text.
The Academy, Nov. 17, 1888, p. 321.

hagiography (hā-ji-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write: see *Hagiographa*.] Sacred writing or literature; sacred writings collectively; a collection of lives of the saints.

hagiolatry (hā-ji-ol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of saints. In the Roman Catholic Church it is distinguished from the *latria*, or supreme worship due to God alone. See *dulia*.

As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious on a broad view that it is declining among the educated classes. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 111.

hagiologic (hā″ji-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *hagiology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hagiology; contained in hagiologies.

Reginald, one of the most credulous of *hagiologic* writers. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 239, note.

A collection of *hagiologic* material such as was read in monastic oratories on saints' days.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 218.

hagiological (hā″ji-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* Same as *hagiologic*.

hagiologist (hā-ji-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *hagiology* + *-ist*.] One who writes or treats of the lives of the saints.

If we read the accounts of the *hagiologists*, all is done by Dunstan, and we see nothing of Eadgar.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 306.

hagiology (hā-ji-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, LGr. a saint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** That branch of literature which treats of the lives and legends of the saints; the list and legends of the saints, and, by extension, of popular heroes.

To write a *hagiology* of the Eastern Church would be a stupendous undertaking.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 759.

The seventh century, which, together with the eighth, forms the darkest period of the dark ages, is famous in the *hagiology*, as having produced more saints than any other century, except that of the martyrs.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 253.

In the *hagiology* of each nation, the law-giver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue, whose sympathy brought him face to face with the extremes of society.
Emerson, Cinhs.

2. A history or description of the sacred writings.

hagioscope (hā′ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *mediæval arch.*, an opening in a wall, screen, or barrier of a church, to afford a view of the chief altar to worshipers in the chapels or side aisles; a squint. See *squint*.

Through the reredos into a little sacristy, from which the prior or his deputy could see through three *hagioscopes* into the chapel.
Abbeys and Churches (ed. Bonney), p. 262.

hagioscopic (hā″ji-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *hagioscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a hagioscope or squint; resembling or serving the purpose of a hagioscope: as, a *hagioscopic* opening.

hagiosemantron (hā″ji-ō-sē-man′tron), *n.* [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, + *σήμαντρον*, a signal, a bell: see *semantron*.] See *semantron*.

hagiosideron (hā″ji-ō-si-dē′ron), *n.*; pl. *hagiosidera* (-rā). [< Gr. *ἁγιος*, sacred, + *σίδηρον*, *σίδηρος*, iron.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, an iron semantron; a large curved bar of iron struck instead of a bell to summon worshipers to church. In Mohammedan countries bells are not allowed except in certain places by special favor; semantra of wood or iron are used instead. Also written, improperly, *haghiosideron*.

The iron semantra, called also *haghiosidera*, . . . are usually iron half-hoops, which yield a sound not unlike that of a gong. They are occasionally found of brass.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 217.

hagister†, **haggister**† (hag′is-tėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *hagester*; appar. < *hag*[1] + *-ster*.] The magpie, *Pica rustica*. *Montagu.*

The eating of a *haggister* or pie helpeth one bewitched.
R. Scot, Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 82.

Words which, in northern and midland English at least, have long been obsolete, such as . . . *hagister*, a magpie.
The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, p. 215.

haglert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *haggler*.

haglet, *n.* See *hacklet*.

hag-moth (hag′môth), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Phobetron pithecium*, whose larva has curious hirsute appendages like locks of disheveled hair. These are fleshy hooks covered with feathery brown hairs, among which are longer black stinging hairs. This larva feeds on a great variety of trees and plants, and transforms to a pupa within a tough spherical cocoon, to which the molted fleshy appendages are attached. The moth is purplish-brown grained with ocherous, with sable hind wings and abdomen.

Larva of Hag-moth (*Phobetron pithecium*), natural size.

hag-ridden (hag′rid″n), *a.* **1.** Ridden by hags or witches, as a horse.—**2.** Afflicted with nightmare. *Cheyne.*—**3.** Entangled; involved. [Prov. Eng.]

hag-seed† (hag′sēd), *n.* The offspring of a hag: applied by Shakspere in "The Tempest" to Caliban, son of the witch Sycorax.

Hag-seed, hence!
Fetch us in fuel; and be quick, thou wert best,
To answer other business. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

hagship† (hag′ship), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *-ship*.] The condition of a hag or witch: used in the quotation as a title.

What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me.
Middleton, The Witch.

hag-staff (hag′stȧf), *n.* The staff or rod by which the divisions or portions are marked in a wood assigned for felling. See *hag*[3], 3.

hag's-tooth (hagz′tōth), *n.* *Naut.*, a part of a matting, pointing, etc., which is interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner so as to break the general uniformity of the work.

hag-taper (hag′tā′pėr), *n.* [Also *hedge-taper*, and, corruptly, *hig-taper*, *high-taper*, formerly *hyggis-taper*; < *hag*[2] or *hedge* + *taper*: so called because in former times a spike of the plant dipped in tallow was used as a taper.] The great mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *mullen*.

hag-tracks (hag′traks), *n. pl.* Fairy rings. [Prov. Eng.]

haguebut†, *n.* Same as *hackbut*.

hagweed (hag′wēd), *n.* [< *hag*[1] + *weed*[1]: so called in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broomsticks.] The common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.

For awful eeveys of terrible things, . . .
On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the Hut! *Hood*, The Forge.

hag-worm (hag′wėrm), *n.* A viper or snake of any kind. [Prov. Eng.]

hah (hä), *interj.* Another spelling of *ha*[1].

ha-ha[1] (hä′hä′), *interj.* [Reduplication of *ha*[1], q. v.] An imitation of the sound of laughter. See *ha*[1].

ha-ha[2] (hä-hä′), *n.* [Origin uncertain: see quotation.] A fence formed by a foss or ditch, sunk between slopes and not perceived till approached; a sunk fence. Also written *aha*, *haw-haw*.

The destruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of fossés, an attempt then deemed so astonishing, that the common people called them *Ha! Ha's!* to express their surprise at finding a sudden and unperceived check to their walk. *Walpole*, Modern Gardening.

Hahnemannian (hä-ne-man′i-an), *a.* [< *Hahnemann* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to S. C. F. Hahnemann (1755–1843), the founder of the homeopathic system of medicine. Also written *Hahnemanian*.

haidingerite (hī′ding-ėr-īt), *n.* [After the Austrian mineralogist Wilhelm von *Haidinger* (1795–1871).] 1. Hydrous arseniate of calcium, a rare mineral occurring in minute crystals which are white and transparent, with a vitreous luster. —2. Same as *berthierite*, a sulphid of antimony and iron.

Haidinger's brushes. See *brush*.

Haiduk, Hayduk (hī′dūk), *n.* [Also *Hayduck*, *Heyduc*; = D. *heiduk* = G. *heiduck* = Dan. Sw. *heiduk* = F. *heiduque*, < Hung. *hajduk*, lit. drovers, pl. of *hajdu*, a drover.] 1. Formerly, one of a class of mercenary foot-soldiers in Hungary of Magyar stock, distinguished for their gallantry in the field. For their fidelity to the Protestant cause throughout the religious insurrectionary war they were rewarded by Prince Bocskai in 1605 with the privileges of nobility, and with a territorial possession called the Halduk district, which was enlarged as Haiduk county in 1876. The Hungarian light infantry were called Haiduks in the eighteenth century, from a regiment constituted for a time by these people. Compare *chasseur*, 3.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In Hungary, Austria, Germany, etc., an attendant in a judicial court, or in a palace or mansion, when dressed in the Hungarian semi-military costume.

I was once one of the handsomest men in Europe, and would defy any *heyduc* of the court to measure a chest or a leg with me. *Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

haie†, *n.* 1. A Middle English form of *hay*[2].—2. [OF., = E. *hay*[2].] In *her.*, a bearing representing a weir or dam made of osier or the like, wattled on upright stakes, three or more stakes being visible. It is always in fesse.

haifer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *heifer*.

haihow†, *n.* A form of *heighaw*.

haik[1], *v.* and *n.* See *hake*[4].

haik[2] (hīk), *n.* [Repr. Ar. *haik*, < *hayyik*, weave.] A piece of stuff used as an outer garment by the peoples of the Levant, especially by the desert tribes of Arabs. Its most familiar form is an oblong piece of loosely woven woolen cloth, in stripes of two or three colors. Also spelled *haick*, *hyke*.

The *haiks* are often made of hand-woven wool, very thick and warm, others of silk, while the poorer classes wear a few yards of thin white cotton stuff.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 663.

hail[1] (hāl), *n.* [< ME. *hayle*, *hagel*, < AS. *hægel*, *hægl*, *hagol*, *hagal* = D. *hagel* = LG. *hagel* = OHG. *hagal*, MHG. G. *hagel* = Icel. *hagl* = Sw. Dan. *hagel*, hail. Cf. Gr. *κάχληξ*, *κόχλαξ*, a pebble, gravel; cf. *hailstone*.] Pellets of ice falling in showers. These pellets, called *hailstones*, frequently consist of a kernel of hard snow in the center, surrounded by alternate concentric layers of ice and snow; in other cases they have a radial structure. They assume various shapes, most commonly spheroidal, but some are pyramidal, others flat, and others irregularly oval. In size they are usually from a tenth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, but masses measuring from 12 to 15 inches in circumference and weighing over half a pound are of occasional occurrence. The fall of hail occurs chiefly in spring and summer, and most commonly precedes or accompanies a thunder-storm. The time of its continuance is always short, generally only a few minutes. The length of time requisite for the accretion of the larger hailstones is now believed to be obtained by the continued retention and repeated elevation in the atmosphere of a pellet, initially small, which is several times drawn into a current of moist air having a rapid ascensional and gyratory motion; in this way it is carried through successive regions of rain and snow. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *h*.

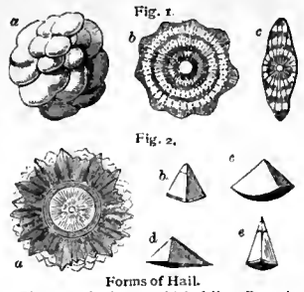


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Forms of Hail.

Fig. 1. *a*, hailstone which fell at Bonn in 1822: diameter 1½ inches, weight 300 grains; *b*, *c*, sections of differently shaped hailstones which fell on the same occasion, showing the radiating nucleus and concentric layers. Fig. 2. *a*, section of hailstone with minute pyramids on its surface; *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, fragments of same when burst asunder.

Instead of strength of reason, he answers with a multitude of words, thinking . . . that he may use *hail* when he hath no thunder.
Bp. Wilkins, Discovery of New World, i. 9.

The island-valley of Avilion;
Where falls not *hail*, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

The origin of *hail* is still obscure, but it is probably formed by an intensely cold current of air passing into a region of warm moist air, and reducing the temperature of the whole below the freezing-point.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 65.

In a hail-storm the ascending currents are so strong, and reach so high up into the upper strata of the atmosphere, that the rain-drops are carried up into the cold regions above, and into the central part within the isobaric and isothermic surface of the freezing-point, where they are frozen into *hail*. *W. Ferrel*, Treatise on the Winds.

hail[1] (hāl), *v.* [E. dial. also *haggle* (see *haggle*[2]); < ME. *hailen*, < AS. *hagalian* = D. *hagelen* = G. *hageln* = Icel. *hagla*, *hegla* = Sw. *hagla* = Dan. *hagle*, hail; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To pour down hail.

I wept and I wayled,
The teares down *hayled*,
But nothing it auailed.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, . . . when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.
Isa. xxxii. 18, 19.

II. *trans.* To pour down or put forth like hail; emit in rapid succession.

For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

But Walter *hail'd* a score of names upon her.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

hail[2], *a.* See *hale*[2].

hail[3] (hāl), *interj.* [A particular use of *hail*[2], *a.*, = *hale*[2], *a.*, after Icel. *heill* in similar use, as *Heill, Magnus!* hail, Magnus! *kom heill*, welcome ('come hale')! *far heill*, farewell ('go hale')! *sit heill* ('sit hale')! etc.; so in AS., *hāl bēo thū*, or *hāl wes thū*, hail! lit. 'be thou whole' (see *wassail*). The Icel. *heill*, E. *hail*[2], *hale*[2] = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*. The interj. *hail* is thus an abbreviated sentence expressing a wish, 'be whole,' i. e., be in good health, and equiv. to L. *salve*, plural *salvete*, or *ave*, plural *avete* (see *salve*[2] and *ave*).] Be whole; be safe; be happy: a term of salutation now used without thought of its literal meaning, and merely as an exclamatory expression of well-wishing: used absolutely, or followed by a noun with *to*.

And they began to salute him, *Haile* Kynge of ye Jewes.
Bible of 1551, Mark xv. 18.

Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

Hail to thee, blithe spirit. *Shelley*, To a Skylark.

[Used in the following passage as a quasi-noun:

The angel *Hail*
Bestow'd; the holy salutation used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 385.]

All hail! a more emphatic form of *hail*[3].

Cæsar, *all hail!* *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall!
E. Perronet, Coronation Hymn.

Hail Mary. See *Ave Maria*, under *ave*.

hail[3] (hāl), *v.* [< ME. *hailen*, *heylen*, *heglen*, salute, greet, < *hail*, *heil*, as a salutation: see *hail*[3], *interj.* Cf. equiv. *hailse*, *halse*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To salute; welcome; address.

When we had *hailed* each other, and had spoken those common words that be customably spoke at the first meeting and acquaintance of strangers, we went thence to my house. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol., p. 30.

They *hail'd* him father to a line of kings.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

The man that *hails* you Tom or Jack.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 169.

Such *hail* the end of their existence as a port of refuge.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

2. To call to, as a person, or, by metonymy, a place, house, ship, etc., at a distance; cry out to in order to attract attention.

Merham, intending to knew what they were, *hailed* them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

The market boat is on the stream,
And voices *hail* it from the brink.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxi.

The huge Earl Doorm, . . . like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Ere the anchor had come home, a shout
Rang from the strand, as though the ship were *hailed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 6.

II. *intrans.* To offer or exchange greeting or tidings; report or declare one's self.

They [the ships] came all together, with friendly salutations and gratulations one to an other: which they terme by the name of *Hayling*: a ceremonie done solemnly, and in verie good order, with sound of Trumpets and noyse of cheereful voyces. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

To hail for a trip, to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing-voyage: as, to *hail for a trip* of 50,000 pounds of halibut. [Colloq.]—**To hail from,** to come or profess to come from; belong to, as one's birthplace or residence: used specifically and originally of a ship with reference to the port at which she is registered, or from which she sets out on a voyage.

My companion *hails from* Little Athens.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 16.

hail[3] (hāl), *n.* [< *hail*[3], *v.*] A salutation; greeting; call; summons; challenge of attention.

His cheer sounded more like a view-hallo than a *hail*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxi.

To pass the hail, on a man-of-war, to call out the station, as the men on lookout at night are required to do every half-hour, when the bell is struck, in order that the officer of the watch may know that the lookouts are vigilant.—**Within hail,** within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

hail-fellow (hāl′fel′ō), *n.* [A compound word taken from the obs. phrase *hail, fellow!* So the fuller expression, "hail, fellow! well met!" is sometimes used as a descriptive adjective, as, "He was hail-fellow-well-met with everybody."] An intimate companion; a pleasant or genial companion.

Where diddest thou learne that, . . . being suffered to be familiar, thou shouldest waxe *haile fellowe?*
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 371.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iii. 1.

At hail-fellow†, very intimate; on familiar terms.

The master and servant are *at hail-fellow*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening's Conferences.

hailse†, *v. t.* [< ME. *hailsen*, *haylsen*, < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet (= AS. *hālsian*, ME. *halsen*, greet: see *halse*[3], of which *hailse* is thus a doublet), < Icel. *heill*, etc., = AS. *hāl*, whole, hale: see *hail*[2], *hale*[2], and cf. *hail*[3], *v.* Cf. *hail*[3], *v. t.*, and *halse*[3].] To greet; salute.

And therewith I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *hailsed* the one the other, etc.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), Prol.

He *hailsed* me with mikel pride.
Als Y yod on ay Mounday (Child's Ballads, I. 274).

hailshot† (hāl′shot), *n. pl.* Small shot which scatter like hailstones in firing; grape-shot.

For our admirall . . . had prouided all our muskets with *haile-shot*, which did so gaule both the Indians and the Portugals that they made them presently retreat.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 711.

You should, by the same rule, control his bullet, in a line, except it were *hailshot*, and spread.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

hailsome (hāl′sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

hailstone (hāl′stōn), *n.* [< ME. *hailstone, haylestone, hawelston* (AS. **hægelstān*, not found) = D. *hagelsteen* = MHG. G. *hagelstein* = Icel. *hagl-steinn* = Sw. ODan. *hagelsten* (cf. G. Sw. Dan. *hagelkorn*); < *hail*[1] + *stone*.] A single pellet of hail. See *hail*[1].

When there fell any haile or raine . . . the *haile-stones* wee gathered vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 163.

I will raln upon him . . . great *hailstones*, fire, and brimstone. Ezek. xxxviii. 22.

hail-storm (hāl′stôrm), *n.* A storm of hail.

haily (hā′li), *a.* [< *hail*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of hail; full of hail.

But with a thicker night black Auster shrouds
The heavens, and drives on heaps the rolling clouds,
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

hain (hān), *v.* [Also written *hane;* < ME. **haynen*, < Icel. *hegna*, hedge, fence, protect, keep, = Sw. *hägna* = Dan. *hegne*, fence, inclose, < Icel. *hagi* = Sw. *hage* = Dan. *have* = AS. *haga* = E. *haw*[1], a place hedged in: see *haw*[1], *hay*[2], *hedge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hedge or fence in; inclose; in particular, of grass, to inclose or preserve for mowing or pasture.

I have four-and-twenty milk-white cows,
All calved in a day;
You'll have them, and as much *hained* grass
As they all on can gae.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 267).

2. To save; spare; refrain from using or spending. [Scotch.]

Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain,
She's gotten poets o' her ain,
Chiels wha their chanters winna *hain*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

II. *intrans.* To be thrifty and saving; be economical or parsimonious. [Scotch.]

Poor is that mind, ay discontent,
Which cannot use what God has lent, . . .
Which gars him pitifully *hane*. *Ramsay*.

hain† (hān), *n.* [< ME. *haine, hayne* = Sw. *hägn* = Dan. *hegn*, a hedge, inclosure; from the verb: see *hain, v.*] An inclosure; a park.

Grete hertes in the *haynes*,
Faire bares in the playnes.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

hainch, *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *haunch*.

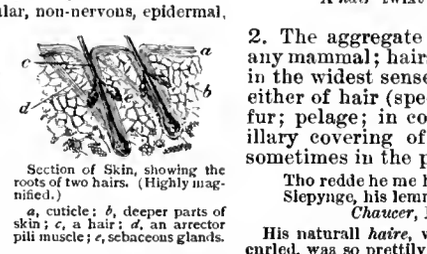
hainous†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *heinous*.

hain't, haint. A contraction of *have not* or *has not*. See *ha'n't*.

hair[1] (hār), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *haire, hayre, heare, heere, here;* < ME. *here, heer, her,* < AS. *hǣr* = OS. *hār* = OFries. *her* = D. *haar* = MLG. *hār* = OHG. MHG. *hār*, G. *haar* = Icel. *hār* = Sw. *hår* = Dan. *haar*, hair; not in Goth., where *tagl* (= E. *tail*[1]) and *skuft* mean 'hair.' Root unknown; not connected with L. *cæsaries*, a head of hair. *Hair* in defs. 5 and 6 was orig. a different form, derived from the preceding, namely, ME. *haire, hayre, heyre,* < AS. *hǣre* (= OHG. *hāra, hārra* (> F. *haire*) = Icel. *hara*), f., haircloth, < *hǣr*, hair.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the numerous fine filaments which more or less completely cover the skin of most mammals, and constitute the characteristic coat of this class of animals; any capillary outgrowth from the skin. Hairs are extravascular, non-nervous, epidermal, or exoskeletal structures belonging to the same category as nails, scales, feathers, and other horny or cuticular outgrowths, being chiefly distinguished by their simplicity, and their extreme slenderness in proportion to their length, which may reach several feet. A hair consists of an outer or cuticular layer of cells, extremely variable in the details of their arrangement, generally imbricated and with their free edges presenting away from the skin. These constitute the *hair-cuticle* or *cortex*, upon the nature of which largely depends the capability of being woven or felted of some kinds of hair, as wool. Inside the cuticle is a tubular *shaft* of longitudinal fibers, resulting from fibrillation of cells, which may contain a core of granular cells, the *pith* or *medulla* of the hair. Air finds its way into the interstices of the pith. Many hairs are quite cylindrical, or have but slightly reniform cross-section; such are apt to be long, slender, and straight, and possess the least felting properties, especially if their cuticular cells be also smooth. Curly, kinky, or woolly hairs, as of the negro's head or a man's beard, owe this character chiefly to the fact that they are flattened in different planes in successive parts of their length. Hairs of extreme length and fineness grow upon the head of women; others are of microscopic size, retaining, however, the same structural character. Hairs of great comparative thickness and stiffness are called *bristles*, as those on the back of swine, the whiskers of a cat, etc. When still stouter and sharp-pointed, bristles become *spines*, as of the hedgehog; one extremely short, broad, blunt, flattened spine becomes a *scale*, as on a pangolin; and a hair which tends to branch out in a certain manner becomes a *feather*. (See *feather*.) An ordinary hair is divided into the *root*, which is inserted into the skin; the *stem* or *shaft;* and the *point*, which is the part into which the pith does not extend. The root is planted in a little pit or follicle formed by an inversion of the skin, the *hair-follicle;* this follicle has a dermic and an epidermic layer, and some of the latter which adheres when a hair is plucked out by the root is called the *root-sheath*. The root is commonly enlarged or bulbous, constituting the *hair-bulb*. Associated with the hair-follicle may be one or more sebaceous glands whose secretion keeps the hair glossy, and tiny muscles (arrectores pili) are sometimes attached to the sheath of the root, whose action may cause the hair to bristle or "stand on end." (See *horripilation*.) Hair is sometimes colorless, but oftenest heavily pigmented, giving animals their natural colors, in which various shades of black, brown, and gray, with flaxen or yellow, are the commonest, the purer reds, blues, and greens being comparatively rare. In all species of mammals, including man, the hair attains a definite length on certain areas of the body; if cut off, it grows again. Most mammals have at least two sets of hairs: one comparatively long, stout, and straight, coming to the surface and overlying a finer, shorter, and more curly set, among the roots of which latter a still finer coating of hairs may be found. The aggregate of the hairs is the *pelage*, corresponding to the *plumage* of a bird; a copious pelage of fine hairs is a *fur*, as of the fur-seal, otter, beaver, etc.; the fur peculiar to animals of the sheep kind is called a *fleece*. In most animals the hairs have a definite period of growth, maturity, and decay, which results in the periodical shedding of the coat. Hair is a specially cuticular structure, and hence mostly confined to the exterior of the body; but since epidermis becomes insensibly modified into the epithelium of mucous membrane, so hairs may be found growing inside any of the natural openings of the body, as the ears, nostrils, mouth, and various cutaneous pouches of different animals. Like other horny structures, hairs are often a secondary sexual character, either appearing on certain parts of the body coincidently with the maturity of the sexual function (see *puberty*), or growing in a certain way in one sex and not in the other, as the human beard, the mane of the lion, etc. Though hairs are in themselves non-nervous, certain hairs on some animals constitute feelers or tactile organs of great delicacy; such are known as *tactile hairs*.

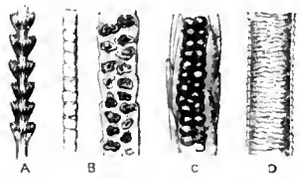
A Hair in its Hair-sac, highly magnified.

a, shaft of hair above the skin; *b*, cortical substance of the shaft, the medulla not being visible; *c*, newest portion of hair, growing on the papilla (*i*); *d*, cuticle of hair; *e*, cavity of hair-sac; *f*, epidermis (and root-sheaths) of the hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*m*); *g*, division between dermis and epidermis; *h*, dermis of hair-sac, corresponding to that of the integument (*l*); *k*, mouths of sebaceous glands; *n*, horny epidermis of integument.



Section of Skin, showing the roots of two hairs. (Highly magnified.)

a, cuticle; *b*, deeper parts of skin; *c*, a hair; *d*, an arrector pili muscle; *e*, sebaceous glands.



Hairs of Various Animals, magnified.

A, Indian bat; *B*, mouse; *C*, sable; *D*, man.

Gray *hairs* are here and there upon him, yet he knoweth not. Hos. vii. 9.

From every *haire* of bold Robins head
The blood ran trickling down.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

He could distinguish and divide
A *hair* 'twixt south and south-west side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. The aggregate of the hairs which grow on any mammal; hairs collectively or in the mass; in the widest sense, a dermal coat or covering either of hair (specifically so called), wool, or fur; pelage; in common use, the natural capillary covering of a person's head: formerly sometimes in the plural.

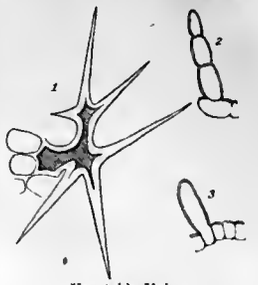
Tho redde he me how Sampson loste his *heres*
Slepynge, his lemman kitte it with hir scheres.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 721.

His naturall *haire*, which was exceedingly thicke and curled, was so prettily elevated in height, that it served him always instead of a hat. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 70.

In troth, thy *hair* is of an excellent colour since I saw it. O those bright tresses, like to threads of gold!
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 4.

3. On animals, with the exception of most mammals, a filament; any fine capillary or hair-like outgrowth from the body or any part of it, but especially its surface; one of the objects which compose the hairiness, pubescence, or pilosity of an animal, or such objects collectively: used in both the singular and the plural: as, the *hair* or *hairs* of a caterpillar, that which clothes or those which clothe a lobster's gills, etc. Most members of the animal kingdom have hair or hairs of some kind, resembling the peculiar covering of mammals more or less nearly in appearance or function, or both, and consequently taking the same name, though the structural character of these appendages may be entirely different.

4. In *bot.*, an expansion of the epidermis, consisting of a single cell or of a row or number of cells. Hairs assume a variety of forms, even the simple or unicellular ones being often branched, variously curved, or stellate. Cotton-fibers are hairs consisting of elongated single cells. Compound hairs may start from a single cell or a group of cells, and may have their derivative cells arranged in many ways. According to form, hairs may be called *capitate, clavate, uncinate, barbed, peltate*, etc. They are often glandular and viscid at the extremity. Most hairs or branches of hairs in plants are more or less conical.



Vegetable Hairs.

1, stellate hair of *Draba alpina;* 2, pluricellular hair of *Eritrichium villosum;* 3, simple (unicellular) hair of *Valeriana capitata*. (All highly magnified.)

5†. Haircloth; a garment of haircloth, especially a hair shirt used for penance.

She . . . under hir robe of gold, that sat ful fayre,
Hadde next her flesshe yclad hir in an *heyre*.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 133.

6. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in the trades, as in the extraction of oils, manufacture of soap from cocoanut-oil, etc.

Each bag [woolen bags containing oil-seed meal] is further placed within *hairs*, thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 742.

7†. Particular natural set or direction; course; order; drift; grain; character; quality.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

8. In *mech.*, a locking spring or other safety contrivance in the lock of a rifle or pistol, which may be released by a very slight pressure on a hair-trigger.—**9.** One of the polyps, as sertularians and others, which grow on oyster-shells. See *graybeard*, 3, and *redbeard*.—**African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the small palm of southern Europe and northern Africa, *Chamærops humilis*.—**Against the hair**†, contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain.

Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, sig. Aa I.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair!* *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

A hair of the dog that bit one, the same thing that caused the malady or trouble used as a remedy or means of relief; specifically, spirits drunk in the morning after a debauch, for the purpose of steadying the nerves: in allusion to the popular superstition that a hair of the dog that has bitten one will cure the bite.

Such heartsick woe,
By an immoderate drunkennesse procurde,
Must by *a haire of the* same *dog* be curde.
Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 1860.

Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by *a hair of the dog who bit her*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

Auditory hairs. See *auditory*.—**Berenice's hair.** See *Coma Berenices*, under *coma*[2].—**Bulb of a hair.** See *bulb*.—**Buttoned hairs**, in *entom.*, long stout hairs or setæ with a knob or button at one end. Also called *knobbed hairs*.—**Camel's hair.** See *camel*.—**Glandular hairs.** See *glandular*.—**Gray hairs**, figuratively, old age: as, to respect one's *gray hairs*.—**Knobbed hairs.** Same as *buttoned hairs*.—**Not to turn a hair**, not to show any sign of being ruffled, disordered, or discomposed.

A pint of port? Man alive! we can take two bottles, and *never turn a hair*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 66.

Not worth a hair, of no value; contemptible.—**Of a hair**†, exactly alike.

For the pedlar and the tinker, they are two notable knaves, both *of a haire*.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 417). [(*Davies.*)

Stinging hair, one of the coiled filaments which spring out of the cnidæ or nematocysts of jellyfish and other coelenterates; a cnidocil: the urticating filament or nettling thread of a thread-cell. See cut under *cnida*.—**Tactile hair**, a hair which subserves any special sense of touch, as those of the whiskers of a cat. Such hairs are technically called *pili tactiles*. See *vibrissa*.—**The turn of a hair**, a close chance; a narrow escape.

Colonel Capadose said that it was *the turn of a hair* that they had n't buried him alive. *The Century*, XXXVI. 127.

To a hair, to a nicety; with the utmost exactness or precision.

I know my advocate *to a hair*, and what
Will fetch him from his prayers, if he use any.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

To comb one's hair the wrong way, to vex or anger one, especially by speech; address one irritatingly. [Colloq.]—**To split hairs**, to be unduly nice in making distinctions. Compare *hair-splitter, hair-splitting*.

II. *a.* Made of or stuffed with hair: as, *hair* jewelry; a *hair* mattress. [The earlier adjective, *hairen*, is now obsolete.]—**Hair broom,** a broom made of briatles technically called *hair.*—**Hair glove,** a glove made of rough haircloth for rubbing the skin while bathing.—**Hair line,** a line made of hair; now, specifically, a fishing-line of horsehair. Lines made of hair, especially clothes-lines, were common in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Hair pencil,** a fine brush or pencil made of hair, used in painting, etc. Hair pencils are made of very fine hair, as of the camel, squirrel, marten, badger, polecat, etc., mounted in a quill when of small size.—**Hair shirt,** a shirt made of haircloth, used especially for penance. See *haircloth.*

When no prelate's lawn with *hair-shirt* lined
Is half so incoherent as my mind.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 165.

hair[1] (hãr), *v. i.* [< *hair*[1], *n.*] To produce or grow hair. [Colloq.]—**To hair up,** to support a growth of polyps, algals, etc., as oysters.

hair[2]†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *hare*[2].

hairbell (hãr′bel), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harebell.* [This spelling, taken as *hair*[1] + *bell*[1], has been preferred by Lindley, Prior, and others, as being descriptive of the filiform stalk and bell-shaped flowers of the plant.]

hair-bird (hãr′bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird.* [U. S.]

hair-bracket (hãr′brak″et), *n.* In *ship-building,* a molding which in many vessels comes in at the back of the figurehead or runs aft from it.

The middle and small rails had their lower ends forward resting on the *hair bracket* (or continuation of the curve of the cheek), and their after ends simply butted against the side. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 232.

hairbrained (hãr′brānd), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *harebrained.*

hairbranch-tree (hãr′brânch-trē), *n.* A South African shrub, *Trichocladus crinitus,* of the order *Hamamelidæ.* The staminate flowers have long, linear-spatulate petals with revolute margins, whence perhaps the name. See *Trichocladus.*

hairbreadth (hãr′bredth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; an infinitesimal space or distance. Among the Jews a hairbreadth was reckoned the 48th part of an inch; in Burma it is $\frac{1}{360}$ of an inch. Now generally written *hair's-breadth.*

You jest; but proud Cynisca makes me sad;
Nay; I'm within a *hair-breadth* raving mad.
Fawkes, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xiv.

He answered his description to a *hair-breadth* in everything. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, I. 10.

II. *a.* Of the breadth of a hair; extremely narrow.

Of *hair-breadth* 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach;
Of being taken by the insolent foe
And sold to slavery. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 3.

A love story, filled as usual with *hair-breadth* escapes, jealous quarrels, and questions of honor, runs through nearly every one of these dramas.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 232.

hair-brush (hãr′brush), *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

hair-bulb (hãr′bulb), *n.* The root of a hair when bulbous, as it usually is.

haircap-moss (hãr′kap-môs), *n.* Moss of the genus *Polytrichum,* especially *P. juniperinum,* having the calyptra covered with fine hairs. It is said to have diuretic properties.

hair-cell (hãr′sel), *n.* **1.** See *cell.*—**2.** The trichocyst of an infusorian, corresponding to the thread-cell or nematocyst of a cœlenterate.

hair-clam (hãr′klam), *n.* An ark-shell; one of the various species of *Arcidæ.* Also called *hair-quag* and *blood-quag.*

haircloth (hãr′klôth), *n.* Stuff or cloth made wholly or partly of hair, especially of the hair of the horse or of the camel. The smooth glossy haircloth formerly much used for covering chairs, sofas, etc., has the weft of the long hairs of horses' tails and the warp usually of linen yarn. Coarser haircloth is made for various purposes (in some countries for garments) of the shorter hairs of the horse and of various other animals, twisted together and used for both warp and weft. The sackcloth of the Bible was of this character. Shirts of such haircloth, rough and prickly, were formerly often worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents. See *hair*[1], *n.*, 5, 6.

hair-compasses (hãr′kum″pas-ez), *n. pl.* See *compass.*

haircup-flower (hãr′kup-flou″ėr), *n.* In Australia, a myrtaceous plant, *Calythrix tetragona,* the calyx of which is provided with 10 awl-shaped, elongated bristles.

hair-dividers (hãr′di-vī″dėrz), *n. pl.* Hair-compasses. See *compass.*

hair-dress (hãr′dres), *n.* A head-dress; the manner of arranging the hair. [Rare.]

The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the *hairdress* used by southern tribes.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 41.

hair-dresser (hãr′dres″ėr), *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair; a barber.

hair-dye (hãr′dī), *n.* A preparation for altering the color of the hair.

haired (hãrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *hered;* < *hair*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having hair: commonly used in composition: as, long-*haired,* yellow-*haired,* dark-*haired,* etc.

He was . . . couert as a capull; all the corse ouer,
ffro the hed to the hele, *herit* full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5531.

hair-eel (hãr′ēl), *n.* Same as *hairworm.*

hairen† (hãr′en), *a.* [< ME. *heeren,* < AS. *hǣren* (= MHG. *hæren,* G. *hären*), of hair, < *hǣr,* hair, + *-en*[2].] Hairy; made of hair.

It must needs be to his sublimed and clarified spirit more punitive and afflictive than his *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet was to his body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1825), I. 84.

haireve, *n.* See *hairif.*

hair-feather (hãr′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

hair-follicle (hãr′fol″i-kl), *n.* A tubular depression of the skin from the bottom of which a hair grows. It consists of a dermic and an epidermic coat. The latter is next to the root of the hair, to which it commonly adheres when the hair is plucked, and may easily be seen with the naked eye. It is directly continuous both with the cuticular surface of the skin and with the root of the hair itself. The dermic coat is similarly continuous with the corium or true skin, but distinct from the hair, and may often be separated into three recognizable layers: a basement membrane next to the cuticular layer of the follicle, a middle muscular or at least contractile layer, and a third layer of connective tissue. Associated with the follicles are the nutrient blood-vessels, nerves, sebaceous glands, and special muscles. A hair-follicle is also called a *root-sheath,* a name sometimes restricted to its epidermic layer. See cut under *hair*[1].

hair-gland (hãr′gland), *n.* **1.** One of the minute sebaceous glands of the root of a hair, whose secretion serves to keep it glossy. See cut under *hair.*—**2.** In *bot.,* a viscid, secreting, or odoriferous gland at the tip of a hair. In *Droseraceæ,* for example, the hair-glands are viscid or watery, whence the name *sun-dew,* from their resemblance to drops of dew.

hair-grass (hãr′grȧs), *n.* One of several species of grass bearing small flowers on slender, hair-like branches, especially *Deschampsia* (*Aira*) *cæspitosa, D.* (*A.*) *flexuosa,* and *Agrostis scabra.*

hairif (hãr′if), *n.* [Also written *harif, hariff, heiriff, haireve,* and *haritch,* and variously accom. *hairup, hairough,* etc., prop. *hayrif,* < ME. *hayryf, harife, hariffe,* etc., < AS. *hegerife,* appar. < *hege,* a hedge (E. *hay*[2], q. v.), + **rīf* (Ettmüller—not verified) = Icel. *rīfr,* abundant, rife: see *rife.*] The common goose-grass or bedstraw, *Galium Aparine,* a plant belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ,* and closely related to the madder. See *Galium,* 2, and *goose-grass.*

hairiff, *n.* See *hairif.*

hairiness (hãr′i-nes), *n.* The state of being hairy; the state of abounding in hair or being covered with it.

A character which, like *hairiness,* exists throughout the whole of the mammalia.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 348.

hair-knob (hãr′nob), *n.* The bulbous lower end of the root of a hair.

hair-lace (hãr′lās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *herelace.*] A fillet for tying up the hair of the head.

Let me be whipt to death with ladies' *hair-laces.*
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 2.

A woman's *hair-lace* or fillet. *Harvey.*

hairless (hãr′les), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of hair; bald: as, *hairless* scalps.

hair-lichen (hãr′lī″ken), *n.* In *med.,* lichen pilaris, a variety of lichenous rash, in which the small tubercles are limited to the roots of the hairs of the skin, and scale off after ten days.

hair-line (hãr′līn), *n.* **1.** A very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—**2.** In *printing,* a very thin line on a type; also, a style of type consisting entirely of thin lines.

hairlip (hãr′lip), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *harelip.*

hair-mealt, *n.* [ME. *hermele;* < *hair*[1] + *meal*[2], a portion.] The thickness of a hair; a hair's-breadth.

Whan the shadwe of the pyn entreth anything within the cercle of thi plate an *her mele.*
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. § 38.

hair-needle† (hãr′nē″dl), *n.* [ME. not found; AS. **hǣrnǣdl,* "calamistrum" (Lye), < *hǣr,* hair, + *nǣdl,* needle.] A hair-pin.

hair-net (hãr′net), *n.* A net worn by women to confine the hair. Compare *caul*[1], 1 (*a*), *crespine.*

hair-oil (hãr′oil), *n.* Oil for dressing the hair, generally perfumed.

hair-picker (hãr′pik″ėr), *n.* A machine for cleaning hair and preparing it for use, as in upholstery.

hair-pin (hãr′pin), *n.* A pin used to support braids or plaits of hair, or to maintain the headdress, of whatever description, in its proper place. The simplest kind is made of wire bent in the form of the letter U, but hair-pins are made also of ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, wood, and metal, and in various shapes, often with ornamental heads or tops.

hair-powder (hãr′pou″dėr), *n.* A scented white powder used to sprinkle upon the hair of the head, in very general use in hair-dressing in the eighteenth century. An English law required it to be made exclusively of starch, but flour was sometimes used.

hair-pyrites (hãr′pi-rī″tēz), *n.* Native sulphid of nickel occurring in capillary filaments, of a yellow-gray color. Also called *haarkies* and *millerite.*

hair-quag (hãr′kwog), *n.* Same as *hair-clam.* [Rhode Island, U. S.]

hair-sac (hãr′sak), *n.* Same as *hair-sheath.*

hair-salt (hãr′sâlt), *n.* [= G. *haar-salz;* so called by Werner.] Same as *epsomite* and *alunogen.*

hair's-breadth (hãrz′bredth), *n.* The breadth of a hair, taken as the type of an indefinitely minute space or line, literal or figurative. See *hairbreadth.*

The people has a right to be governed not only well, but as well as possible, and owes no thanks to its servants the governors for stopping a *hair's-breadth* short of this point.
Brougham.

It is precisely this audacity of self-reliance, I suspect, which goes far toward making the sublime, and which, falling by a *hair's-breadth* short thereof, makes the ridiculous. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 301.

hair-seal (hãr′sēl), *n.* An eared seal of the subfamily *Trichophocinæ:* so called in distinction from *fur-seal.*

hair-shaped (hãr′shāpt), *a.* In *bot.,* finely filiform or hair-like: often applied to the fine ramifications of the inflorescence of grasses.

hair-sheath (hãr′shēth), *n.* The follicle in which the root of a hair grows and is sheathed; a hair-follicle or root-sheath. Also called *hair-sac.* See cut under *hair.*

The softening or destruction of the *hair-sheaths,* either by lime or by putrefaction.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 369.

hair-space (hãr′spās), *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter (hãr′split″ėr), *n.* One given to hair-splitting or making sophistical distinctions in reasoning.

It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter,* but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth, that is most likely to insist upon the limitation of expressions too wide or too vague. *De Quincey,* Autobiog. Sketches, p. 61.

hair-splitting (hãr′split″ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act or practice of making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning. Medieval writers were especially given to this method of escaping inconvenient consequences of their principles. The word is not properly applicable to the drawing of sound distinctions, however minute or difficult of apprehension they may be.

Hair-splitting is a consecrated term to decry what might with more justice be termed "a tendency towards mathematical exactitude in reasoning." *Mind,* XIII. 390.

II. *a.* Making sophistical or over-nice distinctions in reasoning; also, made by such reasoning.

In the eulogy on Story he [Charles Sumner] speaks of . . . the ancient *hair-splitting* technicalities of special pleading. *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 5.

hair-spring (hãr′spring), *n.* In *watch-making,* the fine hair-like spring coiled up within the balance-wheel and imparting motion to it.

hairst (hãrst), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *harvest.*

Ae *hairst* afore the Shirra-muir. *Burns,* Halloween.

hair-star (hãr′stär), *n.* A feather-star; a living crinoid of the family *Comatulidæ.*

hairster† (hãr′stėr), *n.* [ME. *hayrester;* < *hair*[1] + *-ster.*] A maker of hair garments; a worker in hair. *York Plays,* Int., p. xxv.

hairstreak (hãr′strēk), *n.* One of the small dark butterflies of the genus *Thecla;* a theclan: so called from the minute hair-like appendages of the hind wings. The green hairstreak is *T. rubi;* the black, *T. pruni;* there are many others.

hair-stroke (hãr′strōk), *n.* **1.** A fine up-stroke in penmanship.—**2.** In *printing,* the fine line at the top or bottom of a letter; a serif; a hair-line.

hairtail (hãr′tāl), *n.* Any fish of the family *Trichiuridæ,* as *Trichiurus lepturus,* remarkable for the attenuation of its tail as well as for its

silvery body, whence it is also called *silvery hairtail*. The species inhabit tropical and subtropical seas; that above named is most common in the Atlantic.

hair-trigger (hãr'trig″ėr), *n.* In a firearm, a secondary trigger controlling a safety locking device which secures the chief trigger, by which the piece is fired. The hair-trigger is so adjusted as to be actuated by a very light pressure, and acts free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, which strikes the tumbler-catch and throws the sear out of a notch in the tumbler.

Hair-triggers are now but very seldom made, and are considered very old-fashioned.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 244.

hairtrigger-flower (hãr'trig-ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* An Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, especially *S. graminifolium*, in which the column of stamens possesses a singular kind of irritability, causing it when touched to spring instantly from one side to the other of the corolla-tube.

hair-work (hãr'wėrk), *n.* Work done or something made with hair, specifically human hair. This material is or has been used for many kinds of work, generally intended for ornament, as fine netting (compare *point-tresse*), brooches, necklaces, watch-guards, purses, flowers, etc.; and it has also been worked into the form of pictures, usually small.

hair-worker (hãr'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who makes hair-work.

hairworm (hãr'wėrm), *n.* A nematoid threadworm of the genus *Gordius* or family *Gordiidæ* in a broad sense: so called from its fineness. Also called *hair-eel*. See cut under *Gordius*.

There were *hair-worms* fabled to spring from horse-hair, in black lines writhing on the surface.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

hairy (hãr'i), *a.* [< *hair*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overgrown with hair; covered or abounding with hair. In botany a plant is said to be *hairy* when the hairs are simple (not branched), and separately distinguishable. (See *hair*[1], 4.) Specifically used in entomology to describe a surface densely covered with short and rather stiff hairs: distinguished from *pilose*, *villose*, *pubescent*, etc.

Esau my brother is a *hairy* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

2. Consisting of hair or of something like hair; having the character or appearance of hair: as, the *hairy* covering of an animal; the *hairy* filaments of a plant.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

3. Having or characterized by something resembling hair.

When my sword,
Advanced thus, to my enemies appear'd
A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin
To such as durst behold it!
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

Hairy oubit. See *oubit*.

hairybait (hãr'i-bāt), *n.* The lurg-worm or white-rag worm, *Nephthys cæca*.

hairycrown (hãr'i-kroun), *n.* The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *J. T. Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

hairyhead (hãr'i-hed), *n.* The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Southern U. S.]

hait†, **hayt**†, *interj.* [ME., < OF. *hait*, *hayt*, *heit*, etc., pleasure, joy, eagerness, ardor, as used in the phrase *de hait*, *a hait*, *a grant hait*, with eagerness or ardor, quickly.] A word of encouragement or command to a draft-animal to urge him forward.

Hait Brok, *hayt* Scot; what spare ye for the stones?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

With a *hait*, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!
Old harvest song.

haith (hāth), *interj.* Faith! by my faith! See *faith*, *interj.* [Scotch.]

Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

haiver, *v. i.* See *haver*[3].

haivers, *n. pl.* See *havers*[2].

hajilij (haj'i-lij), *n.* [African.] The bito-tree, *Balanites Ægyptiaca*, belonging to the natural order *Simarubeæ*, tribe *Picramnieæ*, and inhabiting northern Africa and southern and western Asia. The fruit is a fleshy edible drupe with a pentagonal stone that yields a valuable oil called *zachun*. In Africa there is a proverb that a bito-tree has the same value as a milch-cow. It is a thorny shrub or small tree of forbidding aspect, and inhabits dry barren places.

hajj, hajji. See *hadj, hadji*.

hake[1] (hāk), *n.* [< ME. **hake* (not found), < AS. *haca*, also *hæca*, lit. a hook, but found only in the sense of 'bolt' or 'bar' (in glosses), = D. *haak*, a hook, = OHG. *hāko* (for **hachē*†), MHG. *hāke*, *hāken*, G. *hake*, *haken*, a hook, = Icel. *haki* = Sw. Norw. *hake* = Dan. *hage*, a hook (cf. deriv. Icel. *haka* = Sw. *haka* = Dan. *hage*, the chin); connected with AS. *hōc*, E. *hook*, and the ult. source of *hake*[2], *hake*[3], *hatch*[1], etc.: see *hook*, *hake*[2], etc.] 1. A hook; specifically, a pot-hook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

2. A kind of weapon; a pike.

Fall to aray, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time has come.
T. E. (1555), quoted in Maitland's Reformation, p. 159.

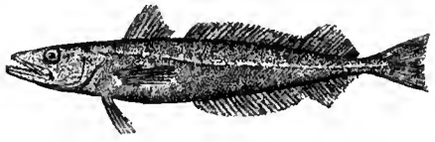
3. *pl.* The draft-irons of a plow. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

hake[2] (hāk), *n.* [Also *haak*; < ME. *hake* ("fysche, *squilla*," Prompt. Parv.), a short form (perhaps due to Scand. influence; cf. Norw. *hake-fisk*, a fish with a hooked under jaw, esp. of salmon and trout, lit. 'hook-fish'; Norw. *hake*, hook) of E. dial. *haked*: see *haked*.] 1. A gadoid fish of the family *Merluciidæ*, *Merlucius smiridus* or *vulgaris*, related to and resembling a cod, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe. It has a short triangular first dorsal fin, elongated sinuated second dorsal and anal fins, and complete ventrals. It is voracious in habits and little esteemed for the table. The name is extended to other species of the genus, as *M. bilinearis*, the silver hake of New England, and *M. productus*, the merluccio of California. See *Merlucius*.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, common along the Atlantic coast of North America, as *P. chuss*, *P. tenuis*, and *P. regius*, recognized by the reduction of the ventral fins to two or three filamentous rays. These correspond to the English *P. blennioides*, the hake's-dame or forkbeard. They are all known as *codlings*, and some are called *squirrel-hakes*.

They are generally known as *hakes*, the true hake (Merlucius) being called silver-hake or whiting.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 273.

3. A gadoid fish of New Zealand, *Lotella rhacinus*, which has flattened ventrals of 6 rays, and a short anterior and long graduated second dorsal and anal fins.—**Hake's-dame**, the forkbeard. See def. 2, above. [Local, Eng. (Cornish).]—**Silver hake**, the American hake, *Merlucius bilinearis*, corresponding to



Silver Hake, or New England Whiting (*Merlucius bilinearis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

the European *M. smiridus*. Also called *whiting*, *New England whiting*, and *Old England hake*.—**Sow** or **sow-belly hake**, an old female hake.—**Squirrel-hake**, one of two gadoid fishes of the genus *Phycis*, *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*, found on the North Atlantic coast of North America.

hake[2] (hāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, ppr. *haking*. [< *hake*[2], *n.*] To fish for hake; engage in the hake-fishery: as, a *haking* vessel, voyage, or crew.

hake[3] (hāk), *n.* [Also *heck*, *hack*, unassibilated (Scand.) forms of *hatch*[1], q. v.] 1. A frame for holding cheeses. [Scotch.]—2. A rack for horses or cattle to feed at. [Scotch.]—3. A drying-shed in a tile-making establishment.

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haked*, *haiked*, ppr. *haking*, *haiking*. [Origin uncertain; cf. D. *haken*, long, hanker.] I. *intrans.* To go about idly or draggingly; loiter about. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II.† *trans.* 1. To drag along idly.—2. To carry off by force; kidnap.

They'll *haik* ye up, and settle ye bye,
Till on your wedding day.
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 33).

hake[4], **haik**[1] (hāk), *n.* [< *hake*[4], *haik*[1], *v.*] 1. A lazy person who strolls about in search of what he can pick up, instead of working. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Howe some aynge Lætabundus
At euery ale atake
With, welcome *hake* and make!
Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 252.

2. A forward, tattling woman. [Scotch.]

Hakea (hā'kē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schrader), named after Baron *Hake*, a German patron of science.] A large Australian genus of plants, belonging to the follicular section of the *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and distinguished from *Grevillea* by its axillary inflorescence and samaroid seeds. The species, nearly 100 in number, are all evergreen shrubs or small trees with alternate, coriaceous, variously lobed, often spiny leaves. They are ornamental in cultivation, and several have acquired special names: for example, *H. ulicina* is called native furze; *H. laurina*, cushion-flower; *H. acicularis lissosperma*, native pear; and *H. flexilis*, twine-bush. The genus is found in the fossil state in a number of Tertiary beds in Europe.

Hakeææ (hā-kē-ē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., erroneously for **Hakeëæ*, < *Hakea* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1836, belonging to the natural order *Proteaceæ*, tribe *Grevilleæ*, and characterized by a 1- to 4-ovuled ovary and a 1- to 4-seeded fruit. It embraces the important genera *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, and *Roupala*, besides several less important ones.

haked (hā'ked), *n.* [Also *hakot*, etc.; < ME. **haked* (> ML. *hakedus*), < AS. *hacod*, *hæced*, *hæcid* (glossing L. *lucius*, also *mugil*), a pike, = OS. *hacud* = MD. *heket* = OHG. *hachit*, *hechit*, MHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, G. *hecht*, a pike; so named in allusion to the hooked under jaw, < AS. *haca* (orig. 'a hook,' but not found in this sense), a bolt or bar: see *hake*[1].] The pike, a fish. See *hake*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

hakeney†, *n.* An obsolete form of *hackney*. *Chaucer*.

hakern†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *acorn*.

hakesdame (hāks'dām), *n.* Same as *hake's-dame* (which see, under *hake*[2]).

hake's-tooth (hāks'tōth), *n.* A tooth-shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*. [Local, Eng.]

haketon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *acton*.

And next his sherte an *haketoun*,
And over that an habergeon
For percinge of his herte.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, i. 149.

hakim (ha-kēm'), *n.* [In def. 1, Ar. (and Pers.) *hakīm*, a sage, wise man, doctor, particularly a physician; in def. 2, Ar. *hākim*, a governor; cf. *hokm*, authority, *hokūma*, government; all < Ar. *hakama*, judge, govern.] 1. A wise or learned man; specifically, a physician.

From Barbary to Hindostan—from the setting to the rising sun—it is notorious that no travelling character is so certainly a safe one as that of *hakim* or physician.
De Quincey, Esenes, iii.

2. In Mohammedan countries, a governor, as of a province.

hakka (hak'ą), *n.* [Chinese (in Cantonese pronunciation), < *keh*, stranger, + *kia*, family.] Literally, an immigrant; one of a hardy class of Chinese dwelling in several localities in southern China, notably in the province of Kwang-tung (Canton), the descendants of immigrants from the northern parts of the country in the middle ages, and the object of much hostility on the part of the native or *punti* part of the population.

hakot, *n.* A dialectal form of *haked*. *Skinner*, 1671; *Ainsworth*.

halachah, halakah (ha-lak'ą), *n.*; pl. *halachoth*, *halakoth* (-ōth). [Heb. *halākhah*, 'the rule by which to go,' < *halakh*, go.] A traditional law deduced from the Bible; a law or rule regarding a matter or case on which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, derived by analogy from this law, and included in the Mishna as a binding precept.

halachic, halakic (ha-lak'ik), *a.* [< *halachah*, *halakah*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of halachoth; based on a study of the law of Moses; legal, as opposed to *homiletic*: as, *halachic* exegesis. See *haggadic*.

halachoth, halakoth, *n.* Plural of *halachah*, *halakah*.

Haladroma (ha-lad'rō-mą), *n.* Same as *Halodroma*.

haladrome (hal'ą-drōm), *n.* Same as *halodrome*.

halakah, halakic. See *halachah*, *halachic*.

halation (hā-lā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *halo* + *-ation*.] In *photog.*, the effect of excess of light, or of adventitious reflected light, on some part of a negative, as when an interior view includes a window the light-rays from which produce a fog which spreads over the neighboring parts of the picture, or when light is reflected from the back of the plate.

Halation, or reflection from the back of the plate, was first disposed of by covering it with asphaltum.
The American, IX. 199.

halberd (hal'bėrd), *n.* [Also *halbard*, *halbert*, *holbard*; < OF. *halebarde*, F. *hallebarde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alabarda* = It. *alabarda*, *labarda* (cf. D. *hellebaard* = Sw. *hallebard* = Dan. *hellebard*), a halberd, < MHG. *helmbarte*, for **halmbarte* (cf. later *halenbarte*, *hallepart*, *hallipart*), G. *hellebarte*, a halberd; generally understood as 'an ax with which to split a helmet' (MHG. G. *helm* = AS. *helm*, E. *helm*[2]), but prop. an ax with a (long) handle, < MHG. *halm*, *helm*, G. *helm*, a helve, handle (= AS. *helma*, E. *helm*[1], a tiller), + MHG. *barte* (OHG. *parta*), G. *barte*, a broad-ax, = OS. *barda* = Icel. *bardha*, a kind of ax, connected with OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = AS. *beard*, E. *beard*, q. v., = Icel. *bardh*, brim, verge, beak of a ship, fin of a fish, etc., = L. *barba*,

beard (whence E. *barb*[1], hook, etc.): see *helm*[2] and *beard*. Cf. Icel. *skeggja*, a kind of halberd, < *skegg*, beard (see *shag*); Gr. *γέννς*, the edge of an ax, also applied to a fishing-hook, fork, etc., lit. chin, = E. *chin*.] **1.** A broad blade with sharp edges ending in a sharp point, mounted on a handle from 5 to 7 feet long: a weapon common in the middle ages and later. It was especially in use during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and was made in extraordinary forms, particularly during the later years of its use, having points in different directions, and various edges, curved or straight. Decorated halberds with the blades richly engraved were used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by palace-guards. Compare *halberdier*.

A, German Halberd, early 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.") *B*, Halberd, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Armed and furnished with *Halberds*, Maces, Battle-axes, Chaines, and these Canes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440.

The King gave him an excellent silver sword and *halbert*. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 391).

With four sergeants about his chair, bearing *halberds*, as a guard of honor. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

2. A projection on the fore part of a horseshoe, designed to relieve the foot in cases of lameness.

halberd-headed (hal'bȅrd-hed″ed), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberdier (hal-bȅr-dēr'), *n.* [Also *halbardier*, *holbardier*; < OF. *halebardier* (F. *hallebardier* = Sp. *alabardero* = Pg. *alabardeiro* = It. *alabardiere*), < *halebarde*, halberd: see *halberd*.] **1.** A soldier armed with a halberd. During the later middle ages the halberd was especially the arm of the foot-soldiers. Compare *guisarme*.

Should the axe-stroke fail, then the skilful *halbardier* repairs his mishap with a prompt thrust of the piked head. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 323.

2. A soldier of the body-guard of a sovereign or a high official, or a member of certain civic guards attending magistrates and keeping order in towns. The halberd was commonly borne by such attendants rather as an official badge than for actual service.

The guard of those Emperours were English *halberdiers*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 17.

It was only on a third attempt I could get there, for twice the Papal *halberdiers* thrust me back. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 4, 1830.

halberdman, halberdsman (hal'bȅrd-, hal'bȅrdz-mạn), *n.*; pl. *halberdmen*, *halberdsmen* (-men). Same as *halberdier*.

Pikemen as well as *halberdsmen* carried rapiers. *Motley*, United Netherlands, III. 96.

halberd-shaped (hal'bȅrd-shāpt), *a.* Same as *hastate*.

halberd-weed (hal'bȅrd-wēd), *n.* A suffrutescent composite herb, *Neurolæna lobata*, of the West Indies, with alternate serrate leaves (the lower three-lobed), and yellow rayless flower-heads in terminal corymbose panicles. See *Neurolæna*.

halbert (hal'bȅrt), *n.* See *halberd*.

halce (hals), *n.* [Appar. an artificial name, and perhaps taken (badly spelled) from Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, brine: see *salt*[1].] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish, pickle, brine, etc. *Crabb*.

halcht, *v. t.* [ME. *halchen*, var. of *halsen*, embrace: see *halse*[1].] To embrace; join.

He hym thonkked throly, & ayther *halched* other. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 939.

Halcyoides (hal-si-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcy*(*on*) + *-oides*.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a division of his *Syndactyli*; a group including the kingfishers, the rollers and bee-eaters, the jacamars and todies, and the motmots or sawbills. These families of birds were arranged in three superfamilies, *Cylindrirostres*, *Angulirostres*, and *Serratirostres*.

halcyon (hal'si-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *halcyon*, prop. *alcyon*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher; also improp. written *ἀλκυόν*, from the false notion that it is compounded of *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κύων*, ppr. of *κύειν*, *κυεῖν*, conceive—a popular etymology that prob. originated the fable mentioned in the first definition. The same base, with different term., appears in L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An old and poetical name of the kingfisher. This bird was fabled to lay its eggs in nests that floated on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of incubation, so that the weather was then calm.

And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for *halcyons*, when they breed at sea.
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 144.

The *halcyones* are of great name and much marked. The very seas, and they that saile therenpon, know well when they sit and breed. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A kingfisher of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ* or *Daccloninæ*, and especially of the genus *Halcyon:* as, the white-headed *halcyon*, *Halcyon semicærulea*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of kingfishers of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.—**3†.** Halcyon days (see below); calm; quietude. *Davies*.

The man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, II. 4.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the halcyon or kingfisher.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

2. Belonging to halcyon days (see below); calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Thy happier Clime is Free, . . .
And Plenty knows, and Days of *Halcyon* Rest.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Halcyon days. (*a*) Anciently, days of fine and calm weather about the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood; especially, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice.

They [halcyons] lay and sit about mid-winter when dales be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon daies:* for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicille. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, x. 32.

Hence —(*b*) Days of peace and tranquillity.

Expect Saint Martin's summer, *halcyon days*,
Since I have entered into these wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Those *halcyon days*, that golden age is gone.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 5.

halcyonarian (hal″si-ọ-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* See *alcyonarian*.

Halcyone (hal-sī'ọ-nē), *n.* Same as *Alcyone*, 2.

Halcyonella (hal″si-ọ-nel'ạ), *n.* Same as *Alcyonella*.

halcyoneum (hal″si-ọ-nē'um), *n.* [< L. *halcyoneum*, *alcyoneum*, sea-foam, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνειον*, a zoöphyte, so called from a fancied likeness to a kingfisher's nest, < *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] The nest of the kingfisher, as the subject of various classic myths.

Halcyoniaceæ (hal″si-on-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcyoniaceæ*.

halcyonian† (hal-si-ọ'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *halcyonius*, *alcyonius*, also *halcyonēus*, *alcyonēus*, < *halcyon*, *alcyon*, the kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] Halcyon; calm.

No *halcyonian* times, wherein a man can hold himself secure. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 171.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years. *J. Mede*, On Churches, p. 52.

halcyonic (hal-si-on'ik), *a.* Same as *alcyonic*.

Halcyonidæ (hal-si-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Alcedinidæ*.

Halcyonidiidæ, Halcyonidium, etc. See *Alcyonidiidæ*, etc.

Halcyoninæ (hal″si-ọ-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, taking name from the genus *Halcyon*, and containing the insectivorous and reptilivorous kingfishers, as distinguished from the *Alcedininæ*, which are piscivorous: synonymous with *Daccloninæ*.

halcyonine (hal'si-ọ-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to that division of kingfishers typified by the genus *Halcyon:* opposed to *alcedinine*.

halcyonite (hal'si-ọ-nīt), *n.* Same as *alcyonite*.

Halcyonium (hal-si-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Alcyonium*.] Same as *Alcyonium*.

halcyonoid (hal'si-ọ-noid), *n.* Same as *alcyonoid*.

Halcyonoida (hal″si-ọ-noi'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halcyon* + *-oida*.] Same as *Alcyonaria*.

hald (hâld), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *hold*[1].

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But [without] house or *hald*.
Burns, To a Mouse.

Haldanite (hâl'dā-nīt), *n.* [< *Haldane* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of the brothers James and Robert Haldane, wealthy laymen, who in the early part of the nineteenth century founded independent religious societies in various parts of Scotland. The Haldanites did not constitute a formal sect, and their churches ultimately became connected with different denominations.

halden†. An obsolete variant of *holden*, past participle of *hold*[1].

hale[1] (hāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [< ME. *halen*, *halien*, rarely *haulen* (whence the now usual form *haul*, q. v.), hale, haul, drag; partly < AS. **halian*, **holian* (found only once, in pp. pl. *geholode*), get, acquire; and partly of OLG. or Scand. origin, perhaps through OF. **haler*, in Roquefort *haller*, drag a boat by a rope, mod. F. *haler*, hale, haul, = Sp. *halar* = Pg. *alar*, hale, haul, < OS. *halian*, bring, fetch, = OFries. *halia*, fetch, = D. *halen*, fetch, draw, pull, = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, MHG. *haln*, *holn*, summon, fetch, G. *holen*, fetch, naut. haul, = Sw. *hala* = Dan. *hale*, haul, = L. *calare*, summon, = Gr. *καλεῖν*, summon, call: see *calends*, *calendar*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drag; draw; pull; move by dragging. [In common use till the eighteenth century, but now obsolescent except in literary use, the form *haul* having taken its place.]

A ship, that is shot on the shire wawes,
Shuld drowne in the depe, & it drye stode,
Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2968.

The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

And many times, vpon occasion of the Kings displeasure, they are *haled* theuce and scourged. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 350.

They *haled* us to the Princess where she sat
High in the hall. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To vex; trouble; worry; "pull and haul." [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To get by solicitation or importunity. [Prov. Eng.]—**To hale the bowline.** See *bowline*.

II.† *intrans.* To go or come by means of drawing, pushing, or pressing; push or press on; move on; proceed.

Here at talaphon he toke leue, & turnyt to ship,
And *halet* to the hegh se lu a hond while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5397.

Hale on apace, I beseech you, and merrily hoist up your sails. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 69.

Who on this Gulf would safely venture fain,
Must not too-boldly *hale* into the Main.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

hale[1] (hāl), *n.* [< *hale*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A violent pull; a haul; the act of dragging forcibly.—**2.** A rake with long teeth for raking pebbles from brooks. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An instrument for hanging a pot over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

hale[2] (hāl), *a.* [Also (esp. in sense 2) *hail*; < ME. *heil*, *heyl*, in good health, sound, < Icel. *heill*, whole, healthy, sound, = Sw. Dan. *hel*, whole, entire, = AS. *hāl*, ME. *hol*, *hool*, *hole*, E. *whole*, of which *hale*[2] is thus only a later (Scand.) form: see *whole*. Deriv. *hail*[3], q. v. Cf. *heal*[1] and *health*, related words of AS. origin.] **1.** Sound; entire; healthy; robust; not impaired in health: as, *hale* of body.

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale;*
But now he's quite another thing.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokea the *hale* grandsire.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 65.

2. Whole; entire; unbroken; without a break or other impairment. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For-thi wheue thou prayes or thynkes one Godd thi desire to Godd es mare *hale*, mare fcruent, and mare gastely than whene thou duse other dedis. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

This clan are here mentioned as not being *hail*, or whole, because they were outlawed or broken men. Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 131, note 3.

hale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *hale*, usually and prop. *hele:* see *heal*[1], *n.*, of which *halc* is a mere variant.] Safety; welfare: same as *heal*[1].

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 103.

hale[3] (hāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *haled*, ppr. *haling*. [A dial. var. of *heel*[2].] To pour out.

hale[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tent; a pavilion; a temporary shelter. *Palsgrave*, 1530; *Elyot*, 1559.

And to aveyde the flixe, and suche daugerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, lykewyse to horses for lack of *hales*. *Letter of I. B.* (1572), in Cens. Lit., VII. 240.

hale[5]†, *n.* A pseudo-archaic form of *hole*[1]. *Spenser*.

halec (hā'lek), *n.* Same as *alec*.

halecine (hal'e-sin), *a.* [< *halec* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the shad.

halecoid (hal'e-koid), *n.* [< NL. *halecoides*, < *halec* + *-oides*, *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*; a clupeid. *L. Agassiz; J. Richardson.*

Halecoides (hal-e-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + *-oides*.] A group of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

Halecomorphi (hal″e-kō-môr'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *halec* + Gr. μορφή, form.] An order of living ganoid fishes, represented by the family *Amiidæ*. Together with the *Ginglymodi*, the *Halecomorphi* correspond to an order *Holostei*. *Cycloganoidei* is a synonym. *E. D. Cope*, 1870.

halecomorphous (hal″e-kō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Halecomorphi* + *-ous*.] Having the characters of the *Halecomorphi*.

halecret, *n.* See *hallecret*.

haleness (hāl'nes), *n.* The state of being hale; healthiness; soundness.

haler† (hā'lėr), *n.* One who pulls or hauls; a hauler.

Halesia (hā-lē'si-ą), *n.* [Named after Stephen *Hales* (1677–1761), a distinguished botanist.] The generic name of the snowdrop- or silverbell-tree of the southern United States, belonging to the natural order *Styraceæ*, distinguished from *Styrax* and *Symplocos* chiefly by its winged fruit. According to Bentham and Hooker, the east Asiatic genus *Pterostyrax* should be united with *Halesia*; but Gray did not accept this view. The plants are handsome shrubs or small trees, with white bell-shaped flowers on slender peduncles, appearing before the leaves, and usually borne on drooping or more or less horizontal branches, forming arches or rows of bells along the under side, and thus giving to the whole plant a beautiful appearance. Two of the three species, *H. diptera* and *H. parviflora*, are natives of the Gulf States and Georgia. The remaining and best-known species, *H. tetraptera*, extends as far north as West Virginia and southern Illinois, doing well in the parks of Washington.

Flowers and Fruit of *Halesia tetraptera*. *a*, flower cut longitudinally.

Halesiaceæ (hā-lē-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-aceæ*.] A name given by Don in 1828 to a natural order of plants, consisting of *Halesia* only, now included in the *Styraceæ*.

Halesieæ (hā-lē-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halesia* + *-eæ*.] The name proposed by Endlicher in 1836 for a division of his order *Ebenaceæ*, embracing the genus *Halesia* only.

halesome (hāl'sum), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *wholesome*.

> The *halesome* parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.
> *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

halewort (hāl'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., appar. a corruption of *hale* (*hail*) *worth*, the whole value or amount: see *hale*[2], *whole*, and *worth*.] The whole.

> I wish ye be nae the deil's bairns, the *halewort* o' ye.
> *Hogg*, Brownie, II. 25.

hale-yard†, *n.* An erroneous form of *ale-yard*.

half (häf), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf* = OS. *half* = OFries. *half* = D. *half* = MLG. *half* = OHG. *halb*, MHG. *halp*, G. *halb* = Icel. *hálfr* = Sw. *half* = Dan. *halv* = Goth. *halbs*, adj., half; used also, in the numeral sense, as a noun. II. *n.* < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, f., side, part, = OS. *halbha* (cf. D. *helft*) = MLG. *halve*, *half* = OHG. *halba*, G. *halbe* (cf. equiv. *hälfte*), side, part, behalf, = Icel. *hálfa*, f., side, part, region, quarter, = Goth. *halba*, f., side, part. In the numeral sense, < ME. *half*, < AS. *healf*, n., half, being the adj. used alone in neut., or agreeing with a noun expressed or understood.] **I.** *a.* Being one of two equal parts; consisting of a moiety: as, a *half* share in an enterprise; a *half* ticket in a lottery.

> He is the *half* part of a blessed man,
> Left to be finished by such a she.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

At half cock. See *cock*[1].—**Half cadence, half close.** See *cadence*.—**Half calf, fan-training,** etc. See the nouns.—**To go off at half cock.** See *cock*[1].

II. *n.*; pl. *halves* (hävz), formerly also *halfs*. 1. A side; a part. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> Therwith the night-spel seyde he anonrightes
> On the four *halves* of the hous aboute.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 295.

> And he seid to her, what wolt thou? Sche seith to him, sey, that these tweyne my sones sit oon at thi right *half*, and oon at thi lift *half* in thi kyngdome.
> *Wyclif*, Mat. xx. 21 (Oxf.).

2†. Part; behalf; account; sake.

> If to his soor ther may be founden salve,
> It shal nat lakke, certeyn, on myn *halve*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 945.

3. One of two equal parts of anything that is divisible, or that may be regarded as divisible; a moiety: usually not followed by *of* unless preceded by a qualifying word: as, *half* the miseries or pleasures of life; *half* a pound; *half* an orange; the *half*, one *half*, or the other *half* *of* an orange.

> Thei hasted hem so faste oute of the contrey that thei hadde not with hem the *half of* her thinges.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

> And the *halfe*, whiche was the parte of them that went out to warre, was iii. hundred thousande.
> *Bible of* 1551, Num. xxxi. 36.

> Thou hast the one *half of* my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

> *Joseph S.* Sir, I beg you will do me the honour to sit down—I entreat you, sir!—
> *Sir Oliver.* Dear sir, there's no occasion—[aside] too civil by *half!* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

4. Among schoolboys in England, a session; the term between vacations: a contraction of *half-year*. Sometimes there are three "halves" in the year.

> Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the *half*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

> It . . . has completely stopped the boats for this *half*
> *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 3.

5. In *foot-ball*, a half-back. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

> C., '90, will probably play *half* till W. comes out. He runs remarkably fast and dodges well, but is far too light for a strong half-back.
> *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 31, 1887.

Better half, a wife. [Colloq.]

> My deare, my *better halfe* (sayed hee), I find I now must leaue thee. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

By halves, incompletely; imperfectly.

> God's None of these faint idle Artizans
> Who at the best abandon their designes,
> Working *by halfs*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

> In being eloquent it is not sufficient, if I may so express it, to feel *by halves*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Half an eye. See *eye*[1].—**In half,** into halves: as, to break a thing *in half*.—**To cry halves,** to demand half or a share of something found by another.

> And he who sees you stoop to th' ground
> *Cries halves!* to everything you've found
> *Savage*, Horace to Scævs, p. 32.

> You cannot *cry halves* to anything that he finds.
> *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

To go halves. See *go*.—**To have half a mind.** See *mind*.—**To the halves,** to the extent of one half.

> Perturbations, that purge *to the halves*, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. 2.

> *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or to hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind (partibus locare). I mention it because in a note by some English editor, to which I have lost my reference, I have seen it wrongly explained. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

half† (häf), *v. t.* [< *half*, *n.* Usually *halve*, q. v.] To divide into halves; halve; hence, loosely, to separate into parts of any relative size.

> Not tro[u]bled, mangled, and *halfed*, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

> For that cause, and lest the often *halfing* of ages should trouble the faithlesse, saith Master Broughton, they faine Cainan, betwixt Arphaxad and Selah.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

half (häf), *adv.* [< ME. *halfe*; < *half*, *a.*] In an equal part or degree; by half; hence, in part; to some extent: much used in composition, and often indefinite: as, *half*-baked; *half*-dead; *half*-educated; *half*-starved.

> Ful longe lay the sege and lytei wroughte,
> So that they were *halfe* ydel, as hem thoughte.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1697.

> There is neither city nor towne
> That likes them *halfe* so well.
> *Robin Hood and his Huntes-men* (Child's Ballads, V. 435).

> *Half* inwardly, *half* audibly she spoke.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

> The world was only *half* discovered.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 11.

halfa, halfa-grass (hal'fą̈, -gràs), *n.* Same as *alfa*.

> The increasing exportation of *halfa-grass* from the province of Oran. *Science*, VI. 318.

half-and-half (häf'and-häf'), *n.* A mixture of malt liquors; in England, especially, a mixture of porter and ale; in some parts of the United States, old and new ale mixed.

> Various sorts of beer were brewed, and customers who could not afford to drink all old beer now called for a mixture of liquors, using *half-and-half*, or some other proportion of the various sorts of beer sold.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 66.

half-ape (häf'āp), *n.* A lemur, one of the *Prosimiæ*.

half-back (häf'bak), *n.* See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

half-baked (häf'bākt), *a.* Not thoroughly baked; hence, in colloquial use, raw; inexperienced; silly; immature; ill-digested.

> He must scheme forsooth, this *half-baked* Scotch cake!
> *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxi.

> He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*.
> *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

> In this tax lies the science of redistribution, and the true rejection of all spurious or *half-baked* economics, like socialism and communism. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 56.

half-baptize (häf'bap-tīz'), *v. t.* **1.** To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

> "And now about business," said the beadle, taking out a leathern pocket-book: "the child that was *half-baptized* Oliver Twist is nine years old to-day."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, ii.

2. To make partially Christian; convert halfway. [Rare.]

> Irish kernes,
> Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, *half-baptized*.
> *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ii.

halfbeak (häf'bēk), *n.* A fish of the family *Exocœtidæ* and genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw developed into a long ensiform weapon, while the upper jaw is normally short; a hemirhamphine; a halfbill. Numerous species are found in tropical and subtropical seas.

Halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus unifasciatus*).

half-belt (häf'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a small part of a belt, always including the buckle: it is generally blazoned "a half-belt and buckle."

half-bent (häf'bent), *n.* The half-cock of a firelock. *E. H. Knight.*

> There is a *half-bent* in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down on to the exploding-pins. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 259.

halfbill (häf'bil), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the birds of the genus *Hemignathus*: so called because the under mandible is little more than half as long as the upper.—**2.** A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*; a hemirhamphine; a halfbeak. See *Hemirhamphinæ*.

half-binding (häf'bīn″ding), *n.* See *binding*.

half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The relation between persons born of the same father or mother, but not of the same father and mother: as, a brother or sister of the *half-blood*.

> If one brother of the *half blood* die, the administration ought to be committed to the other brother of the *half blood*. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xi.

> Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

2. One of two or more persons so related.—**3.** One born of a male and female of different breeds or races; a half-breed.

II. *a.* **1.** Having descent from one of the same parents as another, but not from both.—**2.** Belonging by blood half to one breed or race, and half to another.

half-blooded (häf'blud″ed), *a.* Of mixed blood or breed; half-bred; specifically, coming from parents of superior and inferior stock: as, a *half-blooded* horse or sheep. See *blooded*.

> *Alb.* The let-alone lies not in your good-will.
> *Edm.* Nor in thine, lord.
> *Alb. Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

half-bloom (häf'blōm), *n.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-board (häf'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, an evolution of a sailing vessel performed without bracing or altering the sails, by which distance to windward is gained without going about on the other tack, the helm being put up before the vessel quite loses her headway, so that the sails are filled again on the same tack as before.

> A ship, by a series of *half-boards*, might work up to a crowded harbor to a position not otherwise attainable.
> *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 523.

half-boarder (häf'bōr″dėr), *n.* A day-boarder at a school, or one who takes dinner only.

half-boot (häf'bōt), *n.* Same as *boot*[2], 2.

half-bound (häf'bound), *a.* Bound in half-binding: as, a *half-bound* book.

half-box (häf'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a box that is open at one side.

The support H is provided with two *half-boxes*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 479.

half-bred (häf′bred), *a.* 1. Of mixed breed; mongrel: as, a *half-bred* dog, horse, etc.—2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed (häf′brēd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. One who is half-blooded; one descended from parents or ancestors of different races: specifically applied to persons descended from certain races of different physical characteristics, as the offspring of American Indians and whites. In this expression persons with any perceptible trace of Indian blood, whether mixed with white or with negro stock, are popularly included. *F. A. Walker.*

2. In *U. S. politics*, a member of a faction in the Republican party in the State of New York, in 1881 and the years immediately following, which opposed the portion of the party in that State which had control of the party organization: so called in derision, as being but *half* Republican, by the members of the opposite faction or "stalwarts."

The *Half-Breed* is a Republican who is dissatisfied with the . . . Machine and acts against it.
The Nation, June 16, 1881, p. 415.

II. *a.* Half-blood.

half-brilliant (häf′bril″yant), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A single-cut brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

II. *a.* Having the shape of a single-cut brilliant.

half-brother (häf′bruᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *half-brother* = G. *halbbruder* = Icel. *half brōdhir* = Dan. *halvbroder* = Sw. *half broder*, *half bror*; < *half* + *brother*.] A brother by one parent only.

half-cap† (häf′kap), *n.* A slight or only half-civil salute with the cap; hence, any imperfect act of civility.

With certain *half-caps*, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

half-caponiere (häf′kap-ō-nēr′), *n.* Same as *demi-caponiere*.

half-caste (häf′kȧst), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. A person of mixed European and Asiatic parentage; especially, in India, a person born of a native mother and a Portuguese or French father. See *Eurasian*.

An invalid sergeant . . . came, attended by his wife, a very pretty young *half-caste*.
Bp. Heber, Journey through Upper Provinces of India, I. 298.

2. By extension, any half-breed; especially, one born of a European parent and a native parent of different race in the country of the latter.

Othello is black; the very tragedy lies there: . . . the whole pathos and extenuation of his doubts of Desdemona, depend on this blackness. Fechter makes him a *half-caste*. *G. H. Lewes*, Actors and the Art of Acting.

Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the *half-caste*. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

II. *a.* Born of mixed European and Asiatic or other native parentage.

They [the Mahratta infantry] are commanded by *half-cast* people, of Portuguese and French extraction.
Dirom, Campaign in India, p. 11.

And there is the *half-caste* child, the lisping chee-chee, or Eurasian. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 340.

half-cent (häf′sent′), *n.* A copper coin of the United States, of the value of $\frac{1}{200}$ of a dollar, and weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857.

half-cheek (häf′chēk), *n.* A face in profile; a side-face. [Rare.]

St. George's *half-cheek* in a brooch. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

half-chess (häf′ches), *n.* In a military bridge, a short chess or platform-board.

half-clammed† (häf′klamd), *a.* Half-starved.

Lions' *half-clammed* entrails roar for food.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida.

half-cock (häf′kok), *n.* The position of the cock or hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch. See *cock*[1].

half-cock (häf′kok′), *v. t.* To cock the hammer of, as a gun, so that it rests at the first notch.

half-communion (häf′kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* The use of but one element in the communion; communion in one kind. The term is applied to the practice of the Roman Catholic Church, in which the celebrant receives the communion in both kinds, but administers only the wafer to the people. The doctrine of that church is that Christ is received whole and entire under either kind—that is, under the form of bread alone or wine alone; and the restriction placed upon the people in communion is for the avoidance of sacrilege.

half-compass†, *adv.* With the body half enveloped.

When you came first, did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, *half-compass*?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

half-crown (häf′kroun′), *n.* 1. An English silver coin of half the value of the crown—that is, 2*s.* 6*d.* It has been current since the time of Edward VI.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Silver Half-crown of Queen Anne, 1704; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I ranged too high: what draws me down
Into the common day?
Is it the weight of that *half-crown*
Which I shall have to pay?
Tennyson, Will Water-[proof.

2. A gold coin worth 2*s.* 6*d.*, formerly current in England, and first issued by Henry VIII.

half-curlew (häf′-kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The whimbrel, or jack-curlew of Europe, *Numenius phæopus*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—2. The European bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. *C. Swainson*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

half-dealt, *n.* [ME. *halfdele* = Dan. *halvdel*; < *half* + *deal*[1]. Cf. *halfendeal*.] A half part; half.

For where was euere ony cristen kynge that ȝe euere knewe,
That helde swiche an household he the *half delle*
As Richard in this rewme? *Richard the Redeless*, iv. 2.

half-deck (häf′dek), *n.* 1. See *deck*, 2.—2. The slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, the shell being likened to a half-decked vessel. [Local, U. S.]

half-dime (häf′dīm′), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 5 cents. In 1866 it was replaced in coinage by a five-cent piece of copper and nickel, popularly called a *nickel*.

half-distance (häf′dis″tans), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, one half the prescribed regular interval or space between the divisions of troops in a column, or between the ranks in a line.

half-dollar (häf′dol′ȧr), *n.* A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 50 cents.

half-eagle (häf′ē′gl), *n.* A gold coin of the United States, of the value of $5, or about £1 0*s.* 6½*d.* English.

halfen† (hä′fn), *a.* [Appar. < *half* + *-en*[3], but due to *halfeu-* in *halfendeal*, q. v.] Half: used by Spenser in the phrase *halfen eye* to mean half-sight (that is, one eye).

So perfect in that art was Paridell,
That he Malbeccoes *halfen eye* did wyle.
His *halfen eye* he wiled wondrous well,
And Hellenors both eyes did eke beguyle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfendeal†, *n.* [< ME. *halfen dele*, *halvendel*, *halfne del*, etc., the half part, being an inflected form (acc. or weak dat., etc.) of *half*, *a.*, with *del*, deal, part: see *half* and *deal*[1], and cf. *half-deal*.] The half part; half.

Therfore maken thei here God of an Ox the on part, and the other *halfondelle* of a Man: becauae that man is the most noble creature in Erthe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 165.

In hony thenne up boile hem lesse & more
Til it be *halvendel* that was before.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

halfendeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *halfendel*, etc.; < *halfendeal*, *n.*] By half; half.

They . . . *halvendel* her holynesse leye aside
As for the time. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 615.

The humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lampes were *halfendeale* ybrent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 53.

halfer (hä′fėr), *n.* 1. One who receives, possesses, or pays a half; one who does, has, etc., only half of something. [Obsolete or rare.]

Sure it would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, . . . for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceale.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 5.

Halfers are they that paye their predial Tythes half to one of the foresaide Church and half to the other every yeare, but resort one yeare to Wath Church and the next yeare following to Mexborough Church personally, and paye personal tythes and do personal Duties one yeare to one church and the next yeare following to the other.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 366.

2. A male fallow-deer gelded.—3. *pl.* An exclamation among children which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion.

If the finder previously says, "No *halfers*, findee keepee, loosee seekee," he is entitled to keep the thing.
Halliwell.

half-face (häf′fās), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Showing only half of the face: as, a *half-face* picture.

II. *n.* 1. In *milit. tactics*, a turning of the face 45° to the right or left, used in making obliquo marches to the right or left.—2. A raised floor or platform. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]

half-faced (häf′fāst), *a.* 1. Thin-faced; hence, meager; thin; imperfect.

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse.

But out upon this *half-fac'd* fellowship!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow, . . . presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2. Showing half the face; also, stamped with a profile, as a coin.

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so? *Puritan*, iii. 6. (*Nares.*)

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chittyface!
Robert Earl of Huntington.

Half-faced camp, among frontiersmen, a camp or shelter left open on the south side. [Southern and western U. S.]

Sleeping in *half-faced camps*, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night, or in the fouler atmosphere of overcrowded cabins, they [Illinois pioneers] were especially subject to miasmatic fevers.
The Century, XXXIII. 379.

half-facet (häf′fas″et), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, one of the eight skill-facets or of the eight cross-facets on a brilliant. See *brilliant*, *n.*, 1.

half-falconet (häf′fal″kọ-net), *n.* A small cannon. See *falconet*, 3.

half-farthing (häf′fär′ᴛʜing), *n.* An English colonial copper coin of half the value of the farthing, issued for circulation in Ceylon during the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. It has not been coined since 1856.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Half-farthing of William IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

half-feather (häf′feᴛʜ″ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

half-fish (häf′fish), *n.* A five-year-old salmon. *Willughby.* [Local, Eng.]

half-floor (häf′flōr), *n.* See *floor*.

half-fou (häf′fō), *n.* [Sc., < *half* + *fou*, a bushel, lit. full, = E. *full*[1].] A half-bushel. [Scotch.]

I brought a *half-fou* o' gude red gould
Out o'er the sea wi' me.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 154).

half-god†, *n.* [ME. *half-god* = D. *halfgod* = G. *halbgott* = Dan. *halvgud* = Sw. *halfgud*.] A demigod.

On satury and fawny more and lesse,
That *halve-goddes* been of wildernesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1545.

half-guinea (häf′gin′i), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 10*s.* 6*d.*, no longer in circulation.

half-hatchet (häf′hach″et), *n.* A hatchet having a bit projecting only on the side toward the hand, the other side being straight; a shingling hatchet.

half-header (häf′hed″ėr), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a brick either cut longitudinally into two equal parts, or so cut and again transversely into four, used to close the work at the end of a course. See *closer*[1].

half-hearted (häf′här″ted), *a.* 1. Having or showing little generosity; illiberal; ungenerous; unkind. *B. Jonson.*—2. Having or showing little eagerness, enthusiasm, or determination; not earnest; lukewarm: as, *half-hearted* partizanship; a *half-hearted* apologist.

half-heartedly (häf′här″ted-li), *adv.* Without enthusiasm or eagerness; indifferently.

Very little consideration sufficed to show that the old rules were only made for men who were expected to carry them out *half-heartedly*.
Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 213.

half-heartedness (häf′här″ted-nes), *n.* The character of being half-hearted; want of earnestness; lukewarmness.

I discover nothing but mean and miserable things, conceit and a pretence of solid work without any real foundation; *half-heartedness* in everything.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 77.

half-hitch (häf'hich), *n.* **1.** A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part and bringing it up through the bight. See *hitch.*—**2.** In *pillow-lace making*, the loop by means of which the thread is tightened upon the bobbin. Also called *rolling-hitch.*

half-holiday (häf'hol'i-dā), *n.* Half of a day given up to recreation; a day on which work is carried on only during half or a part of the usual working-hours.

What a poor *half-holyday* is Methusalem's nine hundred years to eternity! *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

half-hose (häf'hōz), *n. pl.* Short stockings; socks.

half-hour (häf'our'), *n.* A period of thirty minutes.

half-hourly (häf'our'li), *a.* Occurring at intervals of half an hour, or lasting half an hour.

half-kirtle (häf'kèr″tl), *n.* A garment worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [It seems impossible to decide what garment was known as the half-kirtle and what as the full kirtle or kirtle: all definitions are mere conjecture.]

You filthy, famished correctioner: if you be not swinged, I'll forswear *half-kirtles.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

half-length (häf'length), *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper part of the body, as a portrait.

half-line (häf'lin), *n.* **1.** In *entom.*, a line or mark extending half-way across a surface, as of the wing.—**2.** A share of one half the catch of a fishing-line. [A fishermen's term.]—**Basal half-line.** See *basal.*

halfling[1] (häf'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Sc. also *hafling, halflin, haflin, hafflin*; < *half* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A halfpenny; the half of an old silver penny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *hafling*, so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, v.

2. A half-grown person; a stripling.

Wages of a man servant, . . . £10; . . . of a *halflin*, . . . £5. *Statist. Acc. of Scotland*, xii. 304.

3. A half-witted person.

II. *a.* Half-grown; not fully grown.

A man cam' jingling to our door, that night the young Laird was born, and my mother sent me, that was a *hafflin* callant, to shew the stranger the gate to the Place. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xi.

halfling[2], **halflings** (häf'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [Sc. also *halflin, halflins, haflins, hallins*; < ME. *halflinges*; < *half* + *-ling*[2], *-lings.*] Partly; in part; half.

Jenny *hafflins* is afraid to speak. *Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

half-lop (häf'lop), *n.* A fanciers' name for a rabbit with one ear lopped.

In some *half-lops* the ear that hangs down is broader and longer than the upright ear. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 112.

half-mark† (häf'märk'), *n.* An old English money of account, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, or half the value of the mark, which was a sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* The half-mark was never a coin.

half-marrow (häf'mar″ō), *n.* **1.** In *coal-mining*, a butty or partner. *Gresley.* [North. Eng.]—**2.** A husband or a wife. [Scotch.]

half-mask (häf'màsk), *n.* A mask made to cover the upper part of the face, and used for disguise, as at masquerades, and also for protection from the sun's rays, by ladies in the eighteenth century. It may be supposed that the lower part of the face was covered at pleasure by the muffler. Compare *mask* and *loup.*

half-mast (häf'màst'), *n.* The position of a flag lowered half-way down from the head of the staff or from the gaff-end, as a mark of respect for the dead or as a signal of distress: generally used with *at.*

half-mast (häf'màst), *v. t.* [< *half-mast, n.*] To place (a flag) at half-mast.

half-measure (häf'mezh″ūr), *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a measure, plan, effort, etc., inadequate to attain the end desired.

We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that *half-measure* has solved it. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 380.

He is for no *half-measures* in grief. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

half-merlon (häf'mèr″lon), *n.* In *fort.*, one of the merlons at the two extremities of a battlemented parapet.

half-moon (häf'mön'), *n.* [= G. *halbmond* = Dan. *halvmaane* = Sw. *half-måne.*] **1.** The moon at the quarters, when half its disk appears illuminated.—**2.** Something in the shape of a half-moon, or, loosely, of a crescent.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge *half-moon*, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

3. In *fort.*, an outwork composed of two faces forming a salient angle whose gorge is in the form of a crescent or a half-moon.—**4.** In *mining*, a scaffold in a shaft, having a plan of nearly the shape of a half-moon. Such a construction is of a temporary character, and intended to afford a place where the men may stand while making repairs in the shaft. [Eng.]—**Half-moon china**, a name given to Caughley porcelain, in allusion to its mark, a crescent.—**Half-moon knife**, a skin-dressers' tool having a crescent-shaped blade and two handles.

half-mounting (häf'moun″ting), *n.* The underclothing and minor articles of dress belonging to a military outfit of the eighteenth century.

A black stock and roller, which, together with the shirt, shoes and stockings, is called the *half-mounting.* *Grose*, Military Antiq., I. 322.

half-mourning (häf'mōr'ning), *n.* **1.** A mourning-costume less somber than full or deep mourning.—**2.** A butterfly, *Papilio galatea*, having yellowish wings spotted with black and white.

halfness (häf'nes), *n.* [< *half* + *-ness.*] The character of being a half or an incomplete state of something; the state of not being a whole or of being partial; incompleteness; imperfection.

The essence of all jokes, of all comedy, seems to be an honest or well-intended *halfness*; a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 139.

As soon as there is any departure from simplicity, and attempt at *halfness*, or good for me that is not good for him, my neighbour feels the wrong. *Emerson*, Compensation.

half-netted (häf'net″ed), *a.* In *bot.*, having only the outer layers reticulated: said of a plant or any part of it, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*

half-note (häf'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent to one half of a whole note; a minim (as shown in figure).

half-pace (häf'pās), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *footpace*, 3.

Against the wall, in the middle of the *half-pace*, is a chair placed for him. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

half-pay (häf'pā'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; reduced pay (seldom literally half of the full pay); a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in actual service, or after retirement at the end of a prescribed term.

II. *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay: as, a *half-pay* officer.

halfpence, *n.* Plural of *halfpenny.*

halfpenny (häf'pen″i, commonly hā'pe-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *halfpeny, halpeny*, < AS. **healfpenig* (in *healfpenig-wurth*), < *healf*, half, + *penig*, penny.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *halfpence, halfpennies* (häf'pens, -pen″iz, or hā'pens, -pe-niz). **1.**

Obverse. Reverse.
Halfpenny of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

A coin of the value of half a penny, current in the British islands; the value of such coin. The halfpenny was first issued in the reign of Edward I., and was of silver. In the reign of Charles II. copper was used. Since 1860 it has been of bronze.

2. A small fragment. [Only in Shakspere's use.]

She tore the letter into a thousand *halfpence.* *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 3.

To have one's hand on one's halfpenny†, to be attentive to any particular object. *Nares.*

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is *my hand on my halfepeny.*

Half. Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on, I am none of thine. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

II. *a.* Of the price or value of half a penny; hence, cheap; mean; worthless.

half-pike (häf'pīk), *n.* **1.** A spear-headed weapon with a shaft about half the length of that of the ordinary pike. One form of this weapon, also called *spontoon*, was formerly carried by infantry officers; another form, called *boarding-pike*, is used in the navy in repelling boarders.

2. Military exercise with the half-pike.

Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *halfs pike*, and then goe; come, draw thy pike. *H. Chettle*, Hoffman.

half-port (häf'pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the two parts (called *upper* and *lower half-ports*) into which is divided a shutter having a semicircular hole to fit round a gun, and serving to close a port in a ship.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the ordinary price, or half of some established rate; specifically, in England, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.

A man o' th' town dines late, but soon enough . . .
T' ensure a side-box station at *half-price.*
Cowper, Task, ii. 624.

II. *a.* Costing half the usual sum.

They amuse themselves with theatrical converse, arising out of their last *half-price* visit to the Victoria gallery. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, ii.

half-price (häf'prīs'), *adv.* [Abbr. of *at half-price.*] At half the ordinary price.

half-principal (häf'prin″si-pal), *n.* In *carp.*, a roof-member or rafter that does not reach to the ridge-pole, but is supported at the top by a purlin.

half-read (häf'red), *a.* Superficially informed by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief (häf'rē-lēf″), *n.* In *sculp.*, relief midway between high relief and low relief; mezzo-rilievo; demi-relief.

half-rest (häf'rest), *n.* A rest equivalent to a half-note; a minim-rest, 𝄼.

half-round (häf'round'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A hemisphere.

In her forehead's fair *half-round*,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd. *Prior.*

2. In *arch.*, a molding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

II. *a.* Semicircular or semicylindrical: as, a *half-round* file, etc.

The building was a spacious theatre
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high.
Milton, S. A., l. 1606.

Half-round bit, spade, etc. See the nouns.

half-royal (häf'roi″al), *n.* In the paper trade, a kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes: small, 20½ by 13 inches, and large, 21 by 14 inches.

half-saved (häf'sāvd), *a.* Half-witted. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

He [William Dove] was what is called *half-saved.* Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. *Southey*, The Doctor, x.

half-seas-over (häf'sēz-ō'vèr). 1†. Well on the way; pretty far advanced.

I am *half-seas-o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

2. Pretty far gone in drink; half drunk; tipsy.

"Holla, Dick Admiral," cried Neptune, who was pretty far gone in liquor, . . . "I'm going home." "I thought thou wert there all along, being already *half-seas-over*," said Cary. "Ay, right, Upsee-Dutch." *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ii.

half-shell (häf'shel'), *n.* One shell of a bivalve: as, oysters served on the *half-shell* (that is, with the upper shell removed, and the oyster served raw on the lower one).

half-shift (häf'shift), *n.* See *shift.*

half-shot† (häf'shot), *n.* A bullet of smaller caliber than that of the musket or harquebus; hence, a light firearm carrying such a bullet. See *demi-hag.*

half-sighted (häf'sī″ted), *a.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift; they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.* *Bacon.*

half-sister (häf'sis″tèr), *n.* [< ME. *halfsuster* = G. *halbschwester* = Dan. *halvsöster* = Sw. *half-syster*; < *half* + *sister.*] A sister by one parent only.

half-snipe (häf'snīp), *n.* The European jack-snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax* or *Limnocryptes gallinula*, the greater snipe being called *double-snipe.*

half-sole (häf'sōl'), *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank of the sole to the toe.

half-sole (häf'sōl), *v. t.* [< *half-sole, n.*] To repair by putting on a new half-sole: as, to *half-sole* a shoe.

half-sovereign (häf'sov″e-rān), *n.* A British gold coin worth 10 shillings, and weighing about 61.6372 grains troy. See *sovereign.*

half-spade (häf'spād), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a sharp-pointed spade from which one wing of the blade has been cut away. The blazon should state to which side the remaining part of the blade is turned. Thus, if the spade is palewise, it is blazoned "the side of the spade to the sinister or dexter."

half-spear (häf'spēr), *n.* In *her.*, a spear with a short or truncated handle, used as a bearing.

half-step (häf'step), *n.* In *music*, a semitone. See *semitone*, *step*, and *tone*.

half-stitch (häf'stich), *n.* A loose and open mesh used in pillow-lace making, with which a pattern is outlined and also a simple kind of filling is put in.

half-stop (häf'stop), *n.* See *stop*.

half-strained† (häf'strānd), *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

> I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
> But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
> To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

half-stuff (häf'stuf), *n.* Any material half formed in the process of manufacture; specifically, a partly prepared pulp in paper-making.

> The numerous . . . substances used for paper-making are all reduced to the condition of *half-stuff* before they come to undergo the operation of bleaching. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 821.

half-suit (häf'sūt), *n.* The body-armor of the seventeenth century. It consisted exclusively of breastplate, backpiece, articulated épaulières, and articulated tassets, all other iron armor having been abandoned, with the exception of an open helmet.

half-sword (häf'sōrd), *n.* Half a sword's length.—**To be at half-sword,** to be at close quarters in a fight with swords.

> I am a rogue if I *were* not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
>
> I *was* four several times *at half-sword* with him,
> Twice stood his partizan. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 2.

halft, *n.* and *v.* An erroneous form of *haft*[1].

half-tangent (häf'tan″jent), *n.* The tangent of the half-arc. [An improper expression, used in chartography.]

half-terete (häf'tē-rēt″), *a.* In *bot.*, semicylindrical: an epithet applied to a long narrow body, flat on one side and convex on the other.

half-thought (häf'thât'), *n.* A superficial opinion. *Shaftesbury.*

half-throw (häf'thrō), *n.* Half the stroke or movement, as of a valve or a piston. Also called *half-travel*.

half-tide (häf'tīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when it is half-way between ebb and flood.

II. *a.* Half covered by the tide; washed by the waves: as, wet as a *half-tide* rock: also applied to a low-built vessel over which waves are likely to break.—**Half-tide dock, weir,** etc. See the nouns.

half-timber (häf'tim″bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers in the cant-bodies which correspond to the lower futtoeks in the square body.

half-timbered (häf'tim″bėrd), *a.* Having the foundations and principal supports of stout timber, but with all the interstices of the front of the building filled in with plaster: applied to houses built in a decorative style extensively used in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

> Timbers [in Lisieux] are heavy and solid, and not mean and "skimpy," as is unfortunately so often the case with our modern attempts at what is technically known as *half-timbered* work. *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Dec., 1888, p. 199.

half-timer (häf'tī″mėr), *n.* One who works or is engaged in doing something only half the usual or allotted time; specifically, in Great Britain, a pupil in an elementary school who is entitled to partial exemption from attendance while engaged in some proper employment.

> The majority of the scholars from ten to thirteen in the Board schools are *half-timers*.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 563.

half-tint (häf'tint), *n.* An intermediate color; a middle tint; in *painting*, a color that is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture. Also *half-tone*.

half-title (häf'tī″tl), *n.* The short title of a book at the head of the first page of the text; also, the title of any subdivision of a book that immediately precedes that subdivision, when printed on a full page and in one line.

half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* 1. Same as *half-tint*.—2. See *semitone*.

half-tongue (häf'tung), *n.* [In Law L. *jurata de medietate linguæ*, a half-tongue jury.] In *law*, a jury of which one half are aliens, allowed to an alien who is tried on a criminal charge. Such juries have been abolished in England, but are still allowed in some of the United States.

half-trap (häf'trap), *n.* A sinking bend in a sewer-pipe, in the form of half of the letter S.

half-travel (häf'trav″el), *n.* Same as *half-throw*.

half-truth (häf'trōth), *n.* A proposition or statement only partly true, or which conveys only part of the truth. *Mrs. Browning.*

half-virtue (häf'vėr″tū), *n.* A virtue modified by considerations of prudence or conventionality.

> And those *half-virtues* which the world calls best.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

half-way (häf'wā'), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.

> Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
> *Granville*, Imit. of Chorus in Seneca's Thyetus, ii.

To meet half-way. See *meet*.

half-way (häf'wā), *a.* Midway; equidistant from the extremes.—**Half-way covenant, house,** etc. See the nouns.

half-wit (häf'wit'), *n.* A weak-minded or idiotic person; also, a dolt; a blockhead.

> *Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
> We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. *Dryden.*

half-witted (häf'wit″ed), *a.* Weak in intellect; idiotic; silly; foolish.

> Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow; people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

half-word†, *n.* [ME. *halfeword*.] A speech conveying an insinuation rather than a direct assertion; a hint.

> She wolde not fonde
> To holde no wyght in balaunce
> By *halfe-worde*, ne by countenaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1022.

half-yard (häf'yärd'), *n.* Half of a yard; specifically, an old ale-measure, one half of the ale-yard.

half-yarn (häf'yärn), *n.* Slub which is spun into yarn.

half-year (häf'yēr'), *n.* A period of six months; one half of a calendar year; also, half of a school year, whatever its length.

> The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the *half-year*, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship, etc.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 1.

half-yearly (häf'yēr″li), *a.* Happening twice in a year; semi-annual.

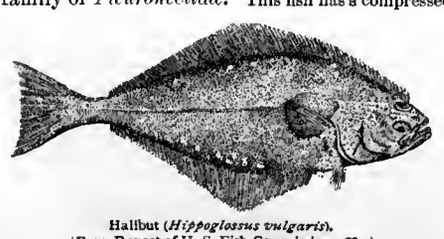
half-yearly (häf'yēr'li), *adv.* Twice in a year; semi-annually.

halit, *a.* A Middle English form of *holy*.

Haliaëtus (hal-i-ā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (L. *haliæetos*), < Gr. *ἁλιάετος*, poet. *ἁλιαίετος*, the 'sea-eagle,' prob. the osprey, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ἀετός*, *αἰετός*, eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles with bare tarsi; the earns, sea-eagles, or fishing-eagles. The best-known species are the white-tailed sea-eagle of Europe, *H. albicilla*, and the white-headed or bald eagle of North America, *H. leucocephalus*. (See cut under *eagle*.) A species of wide distribution in Europe and Asia is *H. leucoryphus*. The largest and handsomest of all is the Kamtchatkan or pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, with 14 tail-feathers instead of the usual 12. (See *Thalassoaëtus*.) The African representative is *H. vocifer*. The Indian, Pondicherry, or brahminy eagle, formerly *H. pondicerianus*, is now called *Haliastur indus*.

haliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

halibut, holibut (hol'i-but), *n.* [The second form is etymologically better (cf. *holiday*); formerly *hallibut*; < ME. **halybutte* (= D. *heilbot* = G. *heiligbutt, heilbutt, heilbutte*), a halibut, lit. 'holy (i. e., holiday) plaice,' < ME. *haly*, E. *holy*, + *butte*, a flounder, plaice: see *holy* and *but*[2]. Cf. Sw. *helgeflundra* = Dan. *helleflynder*, a halibut, lit. 'holy flounder'; so named, it is thought, from being eaten particularly on holidays (holy days). The sense seems to have been lost, and the forms have suffered corruption.] A fish of the genus *Hippoglossus*, *H. vulgaris*, and the largest species of the flatfish family or *Pleuronectidæ*. This fish has a compressed body, one side being colored, the other white, and both eyes on the same side of the head. It grows to a great size, sometimes weighing from 300 to 400 pounds. It forms an article of food, and some parts of the body are fat, tender, and delicious. The name is also given to various other species of *Pleuronectidæ*, such as *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, known as the *Greenland halibut*, and *Paralichthys californicus*, known in California as the *Monterey halibut* and *bastard halibut*.—**Circus halibut,** the common halibut when accidentally variegated with black and white. [Local, New Eng.]—**George's halibut,** the common halibut taken on George's Banks.—**Grand Bank halibut,** the common halibut taken on the Grand Banks.



Halibut (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

halibut-broom (hol'i-but-bröm), *n.* A disgorger for halibut, made of oak, with one end flattened and sharpened.

halibut-slime (hol'i-but-slīm), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone found on halibut: so called by fishermen, who mistake it for a secretion of the fish.

halibutter, holibutter (hol'i-but-ėr), *n.* A vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery on the offshore banks; a halibut-catcher. These vessels are clipper-built and schooner-rigged.

Halichœrus (hal-i-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χοῖρος*, hog.] A genus of seals, of the family *Phocidæ*, the type of which is the gray seal, *H. gryphus*, having the dental formula as in *Phoca*, but the facial region of the skull large in comparison with the cranial. *Nilsson*, 1820.

Halichondria (hal-i-kon'dri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] A genus of monactinelline sponges, containing the forms known as *crumb-of-bread sponge* (*H. panicea*) and *mermaid's-glove* (*H. oculata*).

Halichondriidæ (hal″i-kon-drī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χόνδρος*, gristle, cartilage.] A group of sponges, *Spongidæ* or *Porifera*, exemplified by the genus *Halichondria*, containing many common marine forms which incrust stones, timbers, and seaweeds below the tide-mark, and sometimes shoot up into branching tufts or tubes. They have no commercial value. Also *Halichondriæ*.

halichondroid (hal-i-kon'droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Halichondria* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sponge of the genus *Halichondria*; belonging to the *Halichondriidæ*.

> A very common *Halichondroid* sponge of this group (Pharetrospongia strahani, Soll.). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

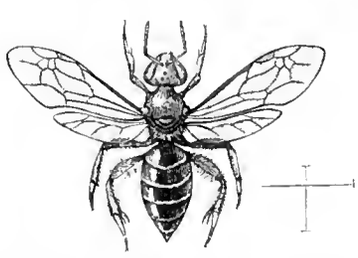
II. *n.* A sponge of the family *Halichondriidæ*.

Halicore (ha-lik'ō-rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *κόρη*, maid.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Halicoridæ*. The male has a pair of large straight tusks in the upper jaw (these being rudimentary and not exserted in the female), directed forward and downward, growing from persistent pulps, enameled, and with beveled ends. There are 5 or 6 molars in each upper and lower half-jaw, which are not all in position at once, the first falling before the last is cut. The skull has a long rostrum bent down at right angles with the cranial axis, and the front of the lower jaw is likewise decurved. There are 7 cervical, 18 or 19 dorsal, and 30 succeeding vertebræ; the tail is emarginate in the middle line, with pointed lateral lobes; there are no nails on the fore limbs; and the cæcum is simple. The genus contains the several species of dugong. *Dugungus* is a synonym. See cuts under *dugong* and *heart*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of *Halicore*; a dugong.

Halicoridæ (hal-i-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halicore* + *-idæ*.] The family of sirenians of which the halicore or dugong is the type. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.

Halictus (ha-lik'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A large, wide-spread, and important genus of small solitary bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, containing numerous species, the pregnant females of which hibernate. *H. parallelus* is a common American species.



Halictus flavipes. (Cross shows natural size.)

halidame†, *n.* An improper form of *halidom*.

> Come, we must not again disagree; but, by my *halidame*, I think one troubadour roundel worth all that Petrarch ever wrote. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, p. 163.

halidom†, **halidome**† (hal'i-dum, -dōm), *n.* [Archaic, pronounced prop., in first element, as in

holiday, holibut or *halibut;* early mod. E. also *hallidome* (and sometimes, erroneously, *holidame*, supposed to refer to the Virgin Mary); < ME. *halidom, halydom, haligdom*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred relic, < AS. *hāligdōm*, holiness, sanctity, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic (= D. *heiligdom* = OHG. *heiligtuom*, MHG. *heilecthuom*, G. *heiligtum*, a sanctuary, sacred thing or relic, = Icel. *helgidōmr*, a sanctuary, holy relic, = Dan. *helligdom* = Sw. *helgedom*, a sanctuary), < *hālig*, holy, + *-dōm*, E. *-dom*.] 1. Holiness; sanctity; sacred honor; also, something regarded as sacred, as a relic: formerly much used in solemn oaths or adjurations.

It was ordeyned ferst be Peres of Weston, and be alle tho that han be sithyn, that alle these Comenanntz a-forsaid sshulle ben holden ferme and stable: and ther-to harn thei sworon on the *halidom*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

"Now sure, and by my *hallidome*" (quoth he),
"Ye a great master are in your degree."
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 545.

Bap. Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina!
Kath. What is your will, sir, that you send for me?
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

2. A sanctuary.—3. Lands held of a religious foundation.

The men of the *Halidome*, as it was called, of St. Mary's.
Scott, Monastery, ii.

halieutics (hal-i-ū′tiks), *n.* [< L. *halieutica* (the title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid), < Gr. *ἁλιευτικά* (the title of a poem by Oppian), neut. pl. (cf. *ἁλιευτική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of fishing, fem. sing.) of *ἁλιευτικός*, of or for fishing (cf. *ἁλιευτής*, and *ἁλιεύς*, a fisher), < *ἁλιεύειν*, fish, be a fisher, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] A treatise on fishes, or on the art of fishing: as, the *Halieutics* of Oppian.

Halifax law or **inquest.** See *law*[1].

Haliidæ (ha-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, generally referred to the order *Toxoglossa*, represented by the genus *Halia*. The shell is so much like that of *Achatina* that it was long regarded as a terrestrial form. A single living species is known, inhabiting deep water about the Spanish coast, especially near Cadiz. It also occurs in the Tertiary formation of Italy.

Halimasst, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hallowmas*.

Halimeda (hal-i-mē′dä), *n.* [NL. (Lamouroux, 1812), appar. irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *μήδιον*, some plant.] A genus of calcareous green-spored marine algæ, of the order *Siphoneæ* of some authors. The fronds are jointed, and resemble cacti. The best-known species is *H. Opuntia*, found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the Mediterranean sea. Lindley made this genus the type of the tribe *Halimedidæ*. Sometimes written *Halymeda*.

Halimedeæ (hal-i-mē′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Decaisne, 1842), < *Halimeda* + *-eæ*.] A group of algæ, of the family *Nematorhizeæ*, consisting of the two genera *Halimeda* and *Udotea*.

Halimedidæ (hal-i-med′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halimeda* + *-idæ*.] In Lindley's system of botanical classification, a tribe of the *Confervaceæ* having the frond polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. Sometimes written *Halymedidæ*. See *Halimeda*.

halimotet, *n.* Same as *hallmote*.

Halimus (hal′i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Wallroth, 1822), < Gr. *ἁλιμος*, of the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] 1. A genus of maritime plants, of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, now reduced to a section of *Atriplex*.—2. [*l. c.*] *Atriplex Halimus*, a well-known plant of the south European coasts.

haliographer (hal-i-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *haliography* + *-er*[1].] One who writes about the sea. *Bailey*, 1727.

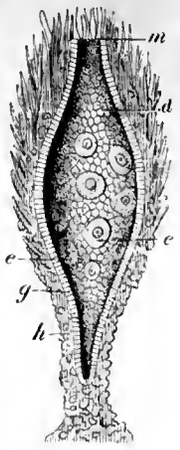
haliography (hal-i-og′ra-fi), *n.* [Better **haligraphy*, < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. usually *ἁλι-*), the sea, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the sea. See *thalassography*. *Bailey*, 1731.

Haliomma (hal-i-om′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] The typical genus of *Haliommatidæ*. It is referred by some to the *Sphæridæ*.

Haliommatidæ (hal″i-o-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliomma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of radiolarians, named from the genus *Haliomma*.

Haliotidæ (hal-i-ot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliotis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Haliotis*, containing the sea-ears, ear-shells, abalones, or ormers. The animal has a short muzzle and subulate tentacles, two branchial plumes, and a margin developing a posterior (oval) fold or siphon which occupies the slit or perforation in the shell. The shell is ear-shaped and flatly spiral, with the aperture almost coextensive with the shell and limited only by the flattened columellar area; the back near the outer margin is perforated by a row of holes. See *abalone*.

Haliotis (hal-i-ō′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Haliotidæ;* the ear-shells: so called from the excessive width of the aperture and the flatness of the small spire, which give it an ear-like or saucer-shaped figure. They are mostly tropical or subtropical, and have commercial value as ornamenta and as furnishing a mother-of-pearl used in inlaying, etc. The animal is used for food. See *abalone*.



Longitudinal Section of *Haliphysema*, an extant Gastræa-form.

The egg-cells (*e*) are enlarged epithelial cells of the endoderm (*g*), and lie freely in the primitive intestinal cavity (*d*); *m*, mouth-opening; *h*, exoderm, incrusted below with grains of sand, above with sponge-spicules. (From Haeckel's "Evolution of Man.")

haliotoid (hal-i-ō′toid), *a.* [< *Haliotis* + *-oid*.] Like an ear-shell; resembling or pertaining to the *Haliotidæ*.

Haliphysema (hal″i-fi-sē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *φύσημα*, that which is blown up, a bubble, a half-formed shell, etc., < *φυσᾶν*, blow up, inflate.] A genus of so-called sponges of extremely simple structure, resembling a gastrula. The animal is spindle-shaped, and the body consists of two single layers of cells, an endoderm and an ectoderm inclosing a central cavity with a mouth at one end, the other end being fixed to some object. The outer layer of cells is coalescent, and includes foreign substances, as grains of sand. It is one of two genera of chalk-sponges constituting an order *Physemaria* of the class *Calcispongiæ*. It is really a foraminiferous type, and not a sponge at all.

Haliplana (ha-lip′lā-nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλάνος*, wandering: see *planet*.] A genus of sea-swallows, of the subfamily *Sterninæ;* the sooty terns. *H. fuliginosa* is the common sooty tern or egg-bird of the United States. The genus is often merged in *Sterna*. *J. Wagler*, 1832.

haliplid (hal′i-plid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Haliplidæ*.

Haliplidæ (ha-lip′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haliplus* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydradephagous beetles. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ; the antennæ are 10-jointed; the hind coxæ are fixed; and large plates almost entirely conceal the abdomen. They are minute oval and very convex water-beetles, of a yellow color spotted with black. They are often united with the *Dytiscidæ*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Haliplus (hal′i-plus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλίπλους*, contr. of *ἁλίπλοος*, sailing on the sea, also covered with water, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *πλεῖν*, sail.] The typical genus of *Haliplidæ*. *H. fasciatus* is an example. *Latreille*.

Haliscoleina (hal-i-skō-lē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σκώληξ* (*σκωλήκ-*), a worm, esp. the earthworm.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of marine chætopodous worms, represented by such genera as *Polyophthalmus* and *Capitella*: distinguished from the earthworms, or *Scolcina*.

Halistemma (hal-i-stem′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *στέμμα*, a fillet, crown.] The typical genus of *Halistemmatidæ*, having a spirally coiled saccule, a single terminal filament, and no involucre. *Huxley*, 1859.

Halistemmatidæ (hal″i-ste-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halistemma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous hydrozoans, of the class *Siphonophora*, typified by the genus *Halistemma*.

halite (hal′it), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, native rock-salt.

halitheriid (hal-i-thē′ri-id), *n.* A fossil sirenian, one of the *Halitheriidæ*.

Halitheriidæ (hal″i-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halitherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil sirenians from the Miocene and early Pliocene, typified by the genus *Halitherium*, representing a generalized type of sirenians. They had large tusk-like upper incisors, as in *Halicore*, and an ossified femur articulated with the pelvis. Remains of individuals of the family have been found in many places in Europe, and several genera have been separated from *Halitherium*, which formerly included all the extinct sirenians.

Halitherium (hal-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] A genus of extinct *Sirenia* from the Miocene, the type of the family *Halitheriidæ*. It appears to have possessed distinct though small hind limbs, no trace of which has been found in any of the existing sirenians. Also spelled *Halytherium*.

halituous (ha-lit′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *halitus* (*halitu-*), breath: see *halitus*.] 1†. Like breath; vaporous.

Part of it, being cast upon a live coal, did by its blue and *halituous* flame discover itself to be of the nature of that salt. *Boyle*, Works, I. 363.

2. In *pathol.*, moist as if from being breathed upon: said of the skin when covered with a slight moisture.

halitus (hal′i-tus), *n.* [L., < *halare*, breathe: see *inhale, exhale*[1].] In *physiol.*, the breath; also, the vapor exhaled in the cavities of a living and warm body, so long as the blood is warm.—**Halitus of the blood** (*sanguinis*), the odorous vapor exhaled by newly drawn blood.

halkt, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halke, haulke;* < ME. *halke*, a corner, recess, < AS. *healc, healoc*, a hollow. Cf. AS. *heal*, a corner; *holc, holoc*, a hollow: see *holk*. The relations of these forms to one another, and to AS. *holh*, hollow, are not clear: see *hollow*[1].] A nook, corner, recess, or hiding-place.

Inne he com unto a privy *halke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1780.

Read. Where hast thou dwelt, good Geffrey, al this while,
Unknowne to vs, saue only by thy bookes?
Chau. In *haulks*, and herne, God wot, and in exile,
Where none vouchsaft to yeeld me words or lookes.
Speght, The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer (1598).

halket (hal′ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The large gray seal, *Halichærus gryphus*.

hall (hâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *halle;* < ME. *halle, haule*, < AS. *heall, heal* = OS. *halla* = D. MLG. *halle* = OHG. *halla*, MHG. *halle* (G. *halle*, revived after E.) = Icel. *höll* (often spelled *hall*, without umlaut) = Sw. *hall* = Dan. *hal* (cf. OF. *hale*, F. *halle* = It. *alla*, < MHG.), a hall, applied in early use to any large room, with closed or open sides; prob. lit. 'a cover' or place of shelter, from the root of AS. *helan*, ME. *helen*, E. *heal*[2], cover: see *heal*[2], *conceal*.] 1. A building, or a large room or compartment in a building, devoted to some public or common use: in various special applications. See below.

Whan he was at London, a *haule* he did vp wright.
First thouht & founden, for chambre was it right.
Robert of Brunne, p. 88.

Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall* and gathered vnto hym all the companye.
Bible of 1551, Mat. xxvii. 27.

Specifically—(*a*) In medieval palaces and castles, the main room, often the only living-room. Besides the hall, in very early times, even in the greatest houses, there were only a few sleeping-rooms, and not always these. In such a hall the lord and his family, retainers, servants, and visitors were all accommodated, and all public and household affairs were carried on. Later rooms more retired were added, but throughout the feudal period the hall remained the common center of activity. Westminster Hall in London was originally a part of the royal palace, where all the common life of the royal court was conducted and the king dispensed justice. This great room continued to be the principal seat of justice in England till 1820.

Ful sooty was hire bour and eek hire *halle*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

The great [Westminster] *Hall* was built by William Rufus, or possibly rebuilt; a room of that description being too necessary an appendage to a palace ever to have been neglected. *Pennant*, London, p. 114.

Hence—(*b*) In Great Britain: (1) A manor-house; the proprietor's residence on a large landed estate: also to some extent an American use, especially in the South.

Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendom,
Kate of Kate *Hall*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

So pass I hostel, *hall*, and grange,
By bridge and ford, by park and pale.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

(2) The public or common room of a manor-house, serving as a general meeting- and reception-room, and in which justices' courts were formerly held. (3) A mercantile building or room for the sale of particular articles or goods on account of their owners or producers; a place of sale or of business for a trade or gild: as, a hardware *hall;* Goldsmiths' *Hall* or Stationers' *Hall* in London.

To Loriners' [Bit-makers'] *Hall*, by Mooregate, a *hall* I never heard of before. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 443.

As regards silver-plate, the *Hall* in London refuses to stamp any poorer alloy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 71.

(*c*) An edifice in which courts of justice are held or legal archives are preserved: as, Westminster *Hall;* the *Hall* of Records in New York.

1 *Gent.* Whither away so fast?
2 *Gent.* . . . Even to the *hall*, to hear what shall become
Of the great duke of Buckingham.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*d*) A room or building devoted to public business or entertainment, or to meetings of public or corporate bodies: as, a town *hall;* an association *hall;* a music-*hall*. (*e*) The main building of a college, and in some instances, as at Oxford and Cambridge in England, the specific name of a college. The number of colleges called *halls* (a term which, as well as *house*, was originally applied to the residence of the college scholars) in these universities, once considerable, is now small and diminishing.

In colleges and *halls*, in ancient days, . . .
There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline.
Cowper, Task, ii. 699.

Halls, or places of licensed residence for students, also began to be established [in the thirteenth century].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

(*f*) In English colleges: (1) The large room in which the students dine in common. Hence—(2) The students' dinner.

Hall lasts about three quarters of an hour. Two Scholars conclude the performances by reading a long Latin grace. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 37.

Hall is at five o'clock. *Macmillan's Magazine.*

(*g*) In American colleges: (1) A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also, the society itself.

These [Clio and Whig Halls in the College of New Jersey] were the prototypes, and are the most vigorous survivals, of what, for nearly a century, were the most flourishing and numerous of student societies—the twin literary societies, or *halls*, generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land.
The Century, XXXVI. 751.

(2) One of the buildings in which students sleep; a dormitory.

2. An entranceway or passageway in a house leading to or communicating with its different parts.

Anne ran up the path toward the front door, and entered the dark *hall*. *C. F. Woolson*, Anne, i.

A hall! a hall! an exclamation formerly used at masks or other entertainments in order to make room in a crowd for an exhibition or a dance, or to call people together for any ceremony or spectacle, or to summon servants: equivalent to *a ring! a ring!* as now used.

A hall, a hall! whist, still he mum,
For now with silver song they come.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [Enter two or three with cushions.] Come on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? . . . Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears.

The Monarch lightly turned away,
And to his nobles loud did call—
Lords, to the dance—*a hall! a hall!*
Scott, Marmion, v. 17.

Apothecaries' Hall. See *apothecary*.—**Bachelor's** or **bachelor hall,** an establishment presided over by a man (especially an unmarried man) or by men only.

The dishes having been set upon the table by a slipshod old woman, they were left to enjoy it [dinner] after their own manner. "*Bachelor's Hall*, you know, cousin," said Mr. Jonas. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xi.

Divinity hall. See *divinity*.—**Hall of Eblis.** See *Eblis*.—**Liberty hall,** a place where every one can do as he likes.

Gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house; this is *Liberty-Hall*, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

hallabaloo (hal″a-ba-lö′), *n.* Same as *hullabaloo*.

hallage (hâ′lāj), *n.* [= F. *hallage;* < *hall* + *-age.*] In Great Britain, the toll paid for goods or merchandise vended in a mercantile hall.

hallan (hal′an), *n.* [Also *hallen, hallon, halland;* origin uncertain; perhaps orig. applied to the stone at the threshold; cf. Sw. *häll*, a flat stone, Goth. *hallus*, a rock.] A partition between the door of a cottage and the fireplace, serving to shelter the inner part of the house from the cold air when the door is opened. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He lifted the latch without ceremony, and . . . found himself behind the *hallan* or partition.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

hallanshaker (hal′an-shā″kėr), *n.* A beggar who stands shivering at the hallan, waiting for alms; a beggarly knave; a low fellow. [Scotch.]

Tho' I were a laird of tenscore acres,
Nodding to jouks of *hallanshakers*. *Ramsay.*

hall-Bible (hâl′bī′bl), *n.* A large Bible used for family worship, and kept in the hall or principal apartment of the house. [Scotch.]

The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
The big *ha'-bible*, ance his father's pride.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

hall-day†, *n.* A court-day. *Nares.*

An *hall day:* a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c. *Nomenclator* (1585).

hallecret, halecret (hal′e-kret), *n.* [OF. *hallecret, halecret, halcret, alcerct, allecret, alacret, alcret* = Bret. *halacred* (Roquefort); of uncertain origin.] A corselet, or a partial suit of armor, in use toward the end of the sixteenth century. It is defined by Cotgrave as "a corselet." According to Meyrick (approved by Burgess and Cosson, Arch. Jour., XXXVII.), the hallecret was a half-suit of light plate-armor worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassets. According to Demmin, it was a gorget with épaulières attached.

Hall effect. See *effect*.

hälleflinta (hel-e-flin′tä), *n.* [Sw., < *häll*, dial. *hall* (= Dan. *helle*, a boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Norw. *hall*, a boulder, esp. a small boulder, as a cobblestone, = Icel. *hallr*, a stone, boulder, also a slope, declivity, = Goth. *hallus*, a rock), + *flinta*, etc., = E. *flint*.] A very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica: a Swedish term. It is sometimes banded and sometimes porphyritic. It resembles many rocks elsewhere called *eurite* and *felsite*.

The general aspect of this rock recalls to my mind those *hälleflintas* of Treffgarn and Roche Castle.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 228.

hälleflintoid (hel-e-flin′toid), *a.* [< *hälleflinta* + *-oid.*] Of or resembling hälleflinta.

The great *hälleflintoid* mass which . . . forms the western slopes of Brynian Bangor.
Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 279.

hallel (hal′el), *n.* [Heb., praise.] In *Jewish ritual*, the hymn of praise, beginning in the original with the word *hallelujah*, 'Praise ye the Lord,' and consisting of Psalms cxiii. to cxviii. inclusive, chanted in the temple while the Passover lambs were being slain, and also at the Passover supper. This hallel or song of praise, called the *Egyptian hallel* because the slaying of the Passover lambs was first commanded in Egypt, was also chanted at the sacrifice on the first day of the Passover, after the morning sacrifice on the feast of Pentecost, on the eight days of the feast of Tabernacles, and on the eight days of the feast of the Dedication. Another, called the *great hallel*, consisting of Psalm cxxxvi., or according to some of Psalm cxxxv. 4 to the end of Psalm cxxxvi., was chanted by those who wished a fifth cup at the Passover feast, and also on occasions of great joy.

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *interj.* [Also *alleluia;* < LL. *hallelujah, alleluiah*, after Gr. ἀλληλούϊα, repr. Heb. *halelujāh*, praise ye Jehovah, < *halelu*, praise ye (< *halal*, shine, which in one 'voice' (stem) means 'praise'), + *Jāh*, a short form of *Jehovah:* see *Jehovah*. The *j* or *i* represents the consonant *yodh*, equiv. to the E. consonant *y;* so in other words of Heb. origin, as proper names, where, however, *j* has conformed in sound to the assibilated *j* of L. or F. origin, as *Jehovah, Jesus, Joseph, Jordan*, etc.] 1. Praise ye the Lord: a word used in songs of praise or pious rejoicing, or in solemn ascriptions of thanksgiving to God. It is also used as a noun. It occurs in the English Bible only in Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6, and then in the Greek form, as *alleluia*. This is the form employed in liturgical usage. It is found in liturgies and offices from very early times. Its most prominent liturgical use is that after the epistle and before the gospel in both the Eastern and Western churches. (See *gradual* and *jubilation.*) In the Mozarabic rite it follows the gospel. (See *Lauda.*) There are probably traces of an original, perhaps Jewish, use of *halleluiah* before and after psalms. The Greek Church has a triple "Alleluia" at the end of the cherubic hymn. In the day-hours of the same church it is said after the gloria at the end of stases or portions of psalms. In the Western Church it succeeds the gloria after the versicles at the beginning of the several hours. In Western usage *alleluia* is not said from Septuagesima to Easter eve.

I heard a great voice of much people in heaven, saying, *Alleluia;* Salvation, and glory, and honour, and power, unto the Lord our God. Rev. xix. 1.

Angels peep round to view this mystick thing,
And *Halleluiah* round, all *Halleluiah* sing.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And the empyrean rung with *Halleluiahs*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 634.

2. Specifically, a musical composition wholly or principally based upon the word *halleluiah:* as, the *Halleluiah* (chorus) in Handel's "Messiah" or in Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."—**Common halleluiah meter.** Same as *common long meter* (which see, under *common*).

halleluiah, hallelujah (hal-ē-lö′yä), *n.* 1. See *halleluiah, interj.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *alleluia*, 2.

halleluiatic, hallelujatic (hal″ē-lö-yat′ik), *a.* [< LL. *hallelujaticus* (sc. *psalmus*), containing halleluiahs, < *halleluiah, hallelujah*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the halleluiah. Also *alleluiatic.*—**Hallelujatic sequence,** the hymn beginning with the words, "The strain upraise of joy and praise."

hallen (hal′en), *n.* See *hallan*.

Halleria (hā-lē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Albrecht von *Haller* (1708–77), a German botanist and physiologist.] A genus of shrubs, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having opposite leaves, a cup-shaped calyx, short-lobed red corolla, exserted stamens, and an indehiscent berry-like fruit. It embraces 8 species, natives of South Africa, Madagascar, and Abyssinia. One of these, *H. lucida*, of the Cape of Good Hope, is known as the *white olive* or *African fly-honeysuckle*. It is an evergreen shrub, 12 to 14 feet in height and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The wood is fine-grained, hard, and tough, and is used for wagon-tongues, planes, screws, joiners' benches, etc.

Halleriaceæ (ha-lē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Halleria* + *-aceæ.*] A division of the *Scrophulariaceæ* or figwort family of plants, embracing the genus *Halleria* only.

Hallerieæ (hal-ē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1838), < *Halleria* + *-eæ.*] Same as *Halleriaceæ*.

hall-house (hâl′hous), *n.* A manor-house; the habitation of a landed proprietor.

There were mair fules in the laird's *ha'-house* than Davie Gellatley. *Scott*, Waverley, x.

hallian, *n.* See *hallion*.

halliard, *n.* See *halyard*.

hallidome†, *n.* Same as *halidom*. *Spenser.*

hallier[1]†, *n.* [< *hall* + *-ier.*] A university student belonging to a hall.

The students also that remaine in them are called hostelers or *halliers*. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., iii.

hallier[2] (hal′i-ėr), *n.* [For **halier*, < *hale*[1], haul, + *-ier*[1]. Cf. *haler, hauler.*] 1. One who hales or hauls, as for hire. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of net for catching birds.

halling[1]†, (hâ′ling), *n.* [< *hall* + *-ing*[1].] A suit of hangings, tapestry, or the like, for a hall.

Where the sayd thre kynges sat crowned all,
The best *hallynge* hanged as reason was,
Whereon were wrought the ix orders angelical.
Bradshaw, tr. of Life of St. Werburgh.

halling[2] (hâ′ling), *n.* [Norw.] 1. A Norwegian country-dance in triple rhythm.—2. Music for such a dance.

hallion, hallian (hal′yon, -iąn), *n.* [Formerly also *hallynge*. Origin unknown.] 1. A clown; a rogue; a worthless, idle fellow.

They took their departure, shabby *hallions*, by a side passage. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. An overbearing, quarrelsome, and vulgar woman. *Jamieson.*

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *n.* 1. In England, an official stamp put upon articles made of gold and silver as an evidence of genuineness: so called from Goldsmiths' Hall in London, the seat of the Goldsmiths' Company, by whom the stamping is legally regulated. It consists of various marks placed close together, as follows: (1) the mark indicating the standard, as, for silver of the new standard, a figure of Britannia and a lion's head erased; (2) the mark of the assay-town, as a crown for Sheffield or an anchor for Birmingham; (3) a mark denoting that the duty has been paid; (4) the date-mark, consisting of a letter of the alphabet for each year, in series of differing style or design; (5) the maker's mark, usually two or more initial letters; (6) the workman's mark, which is not always present.

Hence—2. Any mark of genuineness, good quality, or respectability.

And this is the *hall-mark* of all true science, that it destroys by fulfilling. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 209.

Landor, however, would not admit into his pages any word or phrase which lacked the *hallmark* of the best writers. *The Literary Era*, II. 165.

hall-mark (hâl′märk), *v. t.* [< *hall-mark*, *n.*] To assay and stamp, as with the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

Inasmuch as all articles of gold and silver made in London have to be assayed and stamped at Goldsmiths' Hall, the assay-marks have come to be called "hall-marks." The term has become so popular that a facetious writer in the Quarterly Review, April, 1888 (p. 281), speaks of the Council of Trent as "*hall-marking*" the Vulgate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 167.

Guaranteeing of quality by inspection has been shown, in the *hall-marking* of silver, to be superfluous, while the silver trade has been decreased by it.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

hallmote†, *n.* [ME. law-term, < *hall* + *mote*, ME. form of AS. *gemōt*, E. *moot*, a meeting.] In England, a court held in a justice's hall; a court-leet: now called a *court-baron*.

The manor of Colne comprises the township of Colne, the forest of Trawden, and the township of Foulridge; and for this tract two *halmote* or leet courts are held on behalf of the lord, the duke of Buccleuch, yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 27.

He was a fellow of infinite humour, and performed his duties to his lord and the *halmot* jury as if to the manner born. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 4.

hallo (ha-lō′), *interj.* [In early mod. E. also written *hallow, halow, alow*, and even *a lo;* ME. *halow;* in mod. E. also *hello, hullo*, and *halloo*, q. v. Such forms, being mere syllables to call attention, are freely varied for sonorous effect; *hallo, hello, halloo*, may be regarded as the mod. representatives of the common AS. *eá lā* or *eálā*, used similarly to call attention, whether loudly from afar, like *hallo, hello, halloo*, or quietly from near by, like *hello* colloquially, or like mod. *ah, oh, well*, and similar preliminary syllables. AS. *eá* represents E. *ah* or *oh*, and *lā* is E. *lo*. These forms, in hunting use, are represented by OF. *halle*, an interjection of cheering or setting on of a dog, mod. F. *haler*, set (dogs upon one), encourage with shouts. So G. *hallo, halloh*, perhaps after the E. The form *hallow*, as a noun or verb, with accent on the first syllable, is a var. of *hollow, hollo, holla*, now scarcely used as an interj., and is in so

far different from *hallo, hello:* see *holla, hollow*[2], etc. Cf. *hallabaloo, hullabaloo*, etc., F. *halali*, a hunting-cry, etc.] An exclamation used to call attention: same as *hello, hullo*, now more common colloquially, and as *halloo*, which differs more in pronunciation and use. See *hello* and *halloo*.

hallo†, *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen;* cf. OF. *halloer*, also *haller*, halloo in pursuit, incite with cries; from the interj.: see *hallo, interj.*, and cf. *halloo, v., hollo, hollow*[2], *v.*] To call or shout to; incite with cries.

halloo (ha-lö′), *interj.* [A sonorous variant of *hallo*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation used to call the attention of a person at a distance, or in hunting to incite the dogs.

> Pillicock sat on pillicock hill;—
> *Halloo, halloo*, loo, loo! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.
>
> Some popular chief,
> More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
> And, in a trice, the hellowing herd come out.
> *Dryden.*
>
> *Halloo*, my fancie, *halloo!*
> Stay, stay at home with me;
> I can thee no longer follow,
> For thou hast betrayed me
> And bewrayed me!
> It is too much for thee.
> *W. Cleland* (?), Halloo, my Fancie.

halloo (ha-lö′), *v.* [< *halloo, interj.* Cf. *hallo, hollo, hollow*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; call with a loud voice; shout; cry, as after dogs.

> Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me. *Sidney.*
>
> I knocked at various doors, and *hallooed* loudly, until a sleepy farmer made his appearance.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To call or shout to; incite or chase with shouts and cries of "Halloo!"

> Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior*, Alma, ii.
>
> If I fly, Marcius,
> *Halloo* me like a hare. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 8.

2. To cry aloud; utter with shouts.

> *Halloo* [var. *holla*] your name to the reverberate hills,
> And make the babbling gossip of the air
> Cry out, Olivia! *Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

halloo (ha-lö′ or hal′ö), *n.* A call, cry, or shout uttered to attract attention, or as a signal, as in hunting to urge on the dogs.

> When as they find their speed avails them nought,
> Upon the toils run headlong without fear,
> With noise of hounds, and *halloos* as distraught.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii.
>
> List, list; I hear
> Some far-off *halloo* break the silent air.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 481.

Hallopoda (ha-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Hallopus* as an adj.: see *Hallopus.*] A primary division or suborder of dinosaurian reptiles, instituted for the family *Hallopodidæ*. *O. C. Marsh*, 1882.

Hallopodidæ (hal-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Hallopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ, the feet digitigrade and unguiculate, the fore limbs very small, the hind feet tridactyl, with greatly elongated metatarsals and the calcaneum much produced backward.

Hallopus (hal′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., for **allopus*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot;* appar. in allusion to the difference in the feet.] The typical genus of the family *Hallopodidæ*.

hallotype (hal′ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *hellenotype*.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *n.* [< ME. *halowe, haloghe, haloc, halewe, halze, halwe*, a saint, < AS. *hāliga, hālga*, a saint, def. form of *hālig*, holy (so *saint*, orig. adj. *sanctus*, holy): similarly in other Teut. tongues: see *holy*. Cf. *hallow*[1], *v.*] A saint; a holy person; an apostle: now hardly used except historically, or as in *Hallowe'en, Hallowmas, All-hallows*, etc.

> Now God, quod he, and alle his *halwes* bryghte,
> So wisly on my soule as have mercy.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 962.
>
> By God and by his *halwes* twelve.
> *Chaucer*, Desth of Blanche, l. 831.
>
> It was as he put his spear in rest, and pricked his steed forward to the charge, that England's knight asked his Saviour's forgiveness, and begged St. Mary and all *hallows* to pray for him. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 226.
>
> Men said openly that Christ slept and His *hallows*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

hallow[1] (hal′ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *halowen, halewen, halwen, halzen, halzien*, < AS. *hālgian* (= OS. *hēlagōn* = D. *heiligen* = OHG. *heilagōn*, MHG. G. *heiligen* = Icel. Sw. *helga* = Dan. *hellige*), make holy, consecrate, < *hālig*, holy: see *holy.*] To mark or set apart as holy; consecrate to holy or religious use; keep sacred; regard or treat as holy; reverence; adore; hold in solemn honor.

> On Saynt Steuen day he did *halow* that kirke.
> *Robert of Brunne*, p. 64.
>
> In ye begynnyng it is ordeynede yat euery brother and sister of this fraternitee shullen *halwen* euermore ye day of seint George. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.
>
> When therefore we sanctify or *hallow* churches, that which we do is only to testify that we make them places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, that we sever them from common uses.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.
>
> Our Father which art in heaven, *Hallowed* be thy name.
> Mat. vi. 9.
>
> Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet,
> And join thy voice unto the angel quire,
> From out his secret altar touch'd with *hallow'd* fire.
> *Milton*, Nativity, l. 28.
>
> Great men *hallow* a whole people, and lift up all who live in their time. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.
>
> The sole men we shall prize in the after-time,
> Your very armour *hallow'd*, and your statues
> Rear'd, sung to. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hallowed bell. See *blessed bell*, under *bell*[1]. =**Syn.** *Dedicate, Consecrate*, etc. See *devote*.

hallow[2]†, *interj., v.*, and *n.* See *hallo* and *hollo*.

Hallow-day† (hal′ō-dā), *n.* All Saints' day.

> This night is Hallowe'en, Janet,
> The morn is *Hallowday*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

Hallowe'en, Hallow-eve (hal-ō-ēn′, -ēv′), *n.* [Also written *Halloween;* short for *Allhallow-e'en*, etc., *All-hallows' even:* see *All-hallows, All-hallown, All-hallon*, etc. Cf. *Hallowmas.*] The evening of October 31st, as the eve or vigil of All-hallows or All Saints' day. Hallowe'en is an occasion of certain popular superstitions and observances in many Christian countries, fairies, witches, and imps of all kinds being supposed to be then especially active. In Scotland, as related in Burns's "Halloween," the evening is frequently celebrated by meetings of young people of both sexes, when various mystical or playful ceremonies are performed with the view of revealing future husbands or wives. The form *Hallow-even* is rare.

> "This night is *hallow-eve*," he said,
> "And to-morrow is hallow-day."
> *Sir Roland* (Child's Ballads, I. 224).
>
> Some merry, friendly country folks
> Together did convene,
> To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
> An' haud their *Hallowe'en*. *Burns*, Halloween.

Hallow-fair (hal′ō-fār), *n.* [< *hallow*[1], *n.* (with ref. to *Hallow-eve, All-hallows*), + *fair*[2].] A market held in November. [Scotch.]

Hallowmas, Hallowmass (hal′ō-mas), *n.* [Short for *All-hallows' mass*, AS. *ealra hālgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day. Cf. *Hallowe'en, All-hallows*, etc.] The feast of All Saints; All Saints' day, namely, the 1st of November.

> I beseech you, look into master Froth here, sir; a man of fourscore pound a-year; whose father died at *Hallowmas*. Was 't not at *Hallowmas*, master Froth?
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

Hallow-tide (hal′ō-tīd), *n.* [Short for *Allhallow-tide*, ME. *alle halowene tid:* see *Allhallowtide.*] Same as *Allhallow-tide*.

halloysite (ha-loi′zīt), *n.* [Named after J. B. J. d'Omalius d'*Halloy* (1783–1875), a Belgian geologist.] A clay-like, earthy mineral with waxy or dull luster, white or slightly colored, and having a conchoidal fracture. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium.

hallucal (hal′ū-kal), *a.* [< *hallux* (*hallue-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the hallux: as, *hallucal* muscles; the *hallucal* or accessory metatarsal of a bird.

halluces, *n.* Plural of *hallux*.

hallucinate (ha-lū′si-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *hallucinated*, ppr. *hallucinating.* [< L. *hallucinatus, allucinatus*, better *alucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari, allucinari*, better *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly, prate.] **I.**† *intrans.* To blunder.

> The very consideration of human infirmity is not sufficient to excuse such teachers of others, who *hallucinate* or prevaricate in this.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 122.
>
> Adorning richly, for the poet's sake,
> Some poor *hallucinating* scribe's mistake.
> *Byron*, Epistle to a Friend.

II. *trans.* To affect with hallucination.

> But my subject C, although he could easily be *hallucinated* in any desired way, seemed always very drowsy and slow of response during his trance.
> *Amer. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 248, note.
>
> The *hallucinated* person not only imagined such and such a thing, but imagined that he saw such and such a thing. *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 155.

hallucination (ha-lū-si-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *hallucination* = Sp. *alucinacion* = Pg. *allucinação* = It. *allucinazione*, < L. *hallucinatio(n-), allucinatio(n-)*, better *alucinatio(n-)*, < *alucinari*, wander in mind, dream, talk idly: see *hallucinate.*]

1. An unfounded notion; belief in an unreality; a baseless or distorted conception.

> This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T. *Addison.*

2. In *pathol.* and *psychol.*, the apparent perception of some external thing to which no real object corresponds. The mistaking of a bush for a bear in the dark is not hallucination, but only illusion; but the hearing of a voice when no sensible acoustic vibrations strike the ear is a very common hallucination. Hallucination may be of sight only, or of hearing only, or of both together. It may be consistent with perfect sanity and the absence of any false belief, and may even become an object of observation and study to the person affected.

> For if vision be abolished, it is called cæcitas, or blindness; if depraved, and receive its objects erroneously, *hallucination.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.
>
> Illusion and *hallucination* shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them. *J. Sully*, Illusions, p. 111.
>
> *Hallucinations* of the senses are first distinguished from other *hallucinations* by the fact that they do not necessarily imply any false belief.
> *E. Gurney*, Eng. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 151.
>
> During the operation my chamber was filled with human figures of all kinds. This *hallucination* continued uninterruptedly till half after four, at which time digestion commenced. *Nicolai*, tr., in Nicholson's Journal.

=**Syn.** *Delusion, Illusion* (see *delusion*); phantasm.

hallucinator (ha-lū′si-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *hallucinator, alucinator*, < *alucinari:* see *hallucinate.*] One who acts under hallucination; a blunderer. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

hallucinatory (ha-lū′si-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *hallucinate* + *-ory.*] Partaking of or producing hallucination.

> *Hallucinatory* portraits are seen on blank cards, or on cards already photographed with entirely different faces.
> *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 498.
>
> A prism placed before the more normal eye doubles the *hallucinatory* image, and makes one of the images undergo a deviation in conformity to the laws of optics.
> *Mind*, IX. 414.

halluf (hal′uf), *n.* [Abyssinian.] Ælian's wart-hog, *Phacochœrus æliani*. Also called *Abyssinian phacochœre, Ethiopian wild boar*, and *haraja*. See *wart-hog*.

hallux (hal′uks), *n.*; pl. *halluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL., altered from LL. *hallex*, or rather *allex*, the great toe, found earlier in fig. sense, L. *allex*, 'thumbling,' a term of contempt for a little man.] The innermost of the five digits which normally compose the hind foot of air-breathing vertebrates; in man, the great toe. See cut under *foot*. It is the correlative of *pollex*, the corresponding digit of the hand. In ornithology it is the digit of the fewest joints, when there are four digits: in birds with three toes in front and one behind it is the hind one; in birds with four digits, all in front, it is the inner one; in birds with four digits, two behind and two before, it is the inner hind one, except in the trogons, where it is the outer hind one; in nearly all birds with three or two digits it is wanting. See cut under *bird*[1].

> But the hind toe, or *hallux*, . . . requires special notice, as it is important in classification. The insertion of this digit varies, from the very bottom of the tarsus (metatarsus) . . . to some distance up the bone.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 128.

hallway (hâl′wā), *n.* An entrance-hall or a passage between rooms in a dwelling or other building.

halm, haulm[1] (hâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *haum, hawme;* < ME. *halm*, < AS. *healm*, the stem or stalk of grass, grain, etc., straw (cf. *healm-strēaw*, straw, stubble), = OS. *halm* = D. MLG. *halm* = OHG. *halm*, MHG. *halm, halme*, G. *halm* = Icel. *hālmr*, stem, stalk, straw, = Sw. Dan. *halm*, straw, = L. *culmus*, a stalk (> E. *culm*[2], q. v.), = Gr. κάλαμος (> L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*), καλάμη, a stalk of corn, = Skt. *kalamas*, a reed, = OBulg. *slama*, a stalk; allied to L. *culmen*, the highest point (> ult. E. *culminate*, etc.), *columen*, top, summit, *columna*, a pillar (> E. *column, colonnade, colonel*, etc.), from the root of *cellere*, raise, pp. *celsus*, high, in comp. *excellere*, raise, be eminent, > E. *excel*, q. v.] 1. The stem or stalk of grain of any kind, and of peas, beans, hops, etc.

> A fog . . . of rushes, and flood-wood, and wild-celery *haulm*, and dead crow's-foot.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. Straw; the dry stalks of corn, etc., in general.—3. In England, especially, a kind of grass, *Ammophila littoralis* or *Psamma arenaria*. Also called *maram, matweed*, and *stare*. See *Ammophila*.

halmalille (hal′ma-lil), *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable tree, *Berrya amomilla*, abundant in Ceylon, and also widely dispersed throughout tropical Asia and Australia. It is the only species of the genus, and belongs to the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, being allied to the linden-tree. The wood is much used in boat-building, as it is believed to resist the attack of

marine worms, and also, by a certain oleaginous property, to preserve the iron from corrosion. It is exported from Ceylon to Madras, and used in building the Masula boats adapted to the heavy surf of that coast. Its light wood is there known as *Trincomali-wood*. It is also used in Ceylon in house-building, etc.

Halmaturidæ (hal-ma-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halmaturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of kangaroos, taking name from the genus *Halmaturus*. See *Macropodidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

halmaturous (hal-ma-tū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *Halmaturus*, q. v.] Leaping with the assistance of the tail: an epithet of the kangaroos.

Halmaturus (hal-ma-tū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλμα(τ-)*, a spring, leap (< *ἁλλεσθαι*, spring, leap), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of kangaroos, of the family *Macropodidæ*, comprising the ordi-

Brush-kangaroo, or Black Whallabee (*Halmaturus ualabatus*).

nary brush-kangaroos, whallabees, or pademelons, which have a naked muffle. Most of the species of the family belong to this genus, and are of moderate or small size. Such are *H. antilopinus*, *H. bennetti*, *H. thetidis*, and others. The range of the genus includes Tasmania and New Guinea as well as Australia. It was founded by Illiger in 1811.

halmote†, *n.* See *hallmote*.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* [In ME. *hale;* = F. *halo* = Sp. *halo*, *halon* = Pg. *halão* = It. *alone*, < L. *halos*, gen. and acc. *halo* (= Ar. *hēlah* = Hind. *hālah*, a halo), < Gr. *ἅλως*, gen. and acc. *ἅλω*, Epic *ἅλωή*, a threshing-floor (on which the oxen trod out a circular path), hence the round disk of the sun or moon, later a halo around them, < *ἀλεῖν*, grind.] **1.** A luminous circle, either white or colored, seen round the sun or moon, and commonly of 22° or of 46° radius, the definite radii depending on the definite angles of ice-crystals. Sometimes one of these only is seen, and sometimes both appear at the same time. Halos are due to the refraction of light as it passes through minute ice-needles in the atmosphere. They are frequently accompanied by supernumerary circles, parhelia or mock suns, paraselenæ or mock moons, and variously arranged white bands, crosses, or arcs. All of these phenomena are the result of the refraction, reflection, and diffraction of light when it falls upon crystals of ice suspended in the atmosphere. Halos and their attendant phenomena are more frequent in winter than in summer, and are more commonly observed in the arctic regions than in warmer climates.

Halos must not be confounded with coronæ — those concentric rings which encircle the sun or moon when seen through a mist or cloud. *Halos*, as we have seen, are red inside, coronæ are red outside. The size of the coronæ depends on the size of the drops of water in a mist or cloud, being smaller as the drops are larger. They are due to diffraction, and can only be explained by the help of the undulatory theory. *Tait*, Light, p. 133.

2. A circle of light, as the nimbus surrounding the head of a saint. See *nimbus*.—**3.** A brownish circle round the nipple; an areola.—**4.** [NL.] Pl. *halones* (hal'ō-nēz). In *ornith.*, certain chiefly concentric rings of color in the yolk of an egg: an optical appearance due to the depesition of the yolk in successive layers or strata.—**5.** Figuratively, an ideal glow or glory investing an object as viewed through the medium of feeling or sentiment.

The past always comes to us with a *halo*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 423.

halo (hā'lō), *v.* [< *halo*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form a halo. [Rare.]

His gray hairs
Curled life-like to the fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow.
Southey, Thalaba, ix.

II. *trans.* To surround with a halo.

The fact that a man is not yet *haloed* with the light that comes only when, in death or in hoary age, he recalls to us the past, need not debar him from full recognition. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 410.

Halobates (ha-lō-bā'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς* (in comp. *ἁλι-* and *ἁλο-*), the sea, + *βάτης*, one that treads, < *βαίνειν*, go, walk, tread.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Nepidæ:* so called because the species are found on the surface of the sea. These bugs are truly pelagic. They are properly tropical and subtropical, but occur in great numbers on the tracts of sargassum, by which they are carried far north and south. Straggling specimens have been found as far north as North Carolina. *Eschscholtz*.

Halochloa (ha-lok'lō-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *χλόη*, verdure.] A genus of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, the type of his family *Halochloæ*. It is characterized by fronds articulated at the base and provided with distinct leaves, solitary petioled conceptacles, the angiocarps located in the peripheral portion, and distinct petioled aërocysts crowned with leaflets. Lindley reduced this genus to a section of *Sargassum*.

Halochloæ (ha-lok'lō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Halochloa*.] A family of algæ established by Kützing in 1843, coming under his tribe *Angiospermeæ*, of the class *Isocarpeæ*, and having the genus *Halochloa* as the type. It is now embraced in the *Fucaceæ*.

Halodroma (ha-lod'rō-mä), *n.* [NL., equiv. to **Halidromus*, < Gr. *ἁλίδρομος*, running over the sea, < *ἅλς*, the sea, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] The typical genus of petrels of the subfamily *Halodrominæ*. *Pelecanoides* is a synonym of prior date. *Illiger*, 1811. Also written *Haladroma*.

halodrome (hal'ō-drōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Halodroma*. Also written *haladrome*.

Halodrominæ (ha-lod-rō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halodroma* + *-inæ*.] An aberrant subfamily of *Procellariidæ*, having short wings and tail as in diving birds, tridactyl feet, the nasal tubes vertical instead of horizontal, and a rudimentary gular pouch. *Halodroma* is the typical and only genus. The species are found in southern seas, and resemble auks rather than petrels. The subfamily is also known as the family *Pelecanoididæ*.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* [= F. *halogène*, < Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *chem.*, an element that forms a compound of a saline nature by its direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorin, iodine, bromine, and fluorin, to which cyanogen may be added as a compound halogen.

halogenia (hal-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *halogen*.] Same as *halogen*.

halogenous (ha-loj'e-nus), *a.* [As *halogen* + *-ous*.] Having the nature of halogens; generating saline compounds.

halography (ha-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of salts. *Thomas*.

haloid (hā'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* In *chem.*, like sea-salt: applied to all those compounds which consist of a metal directly united to chlorin, bromine, iodine, cyanogen, or fluorin. They are distinguished by the name of *haloid salts* because in constitution they are all similar to sea-salt.

There is a class of bodies, the *haloid* ethers, which stand in nearly the same relation to the corresponding hydrogen compounds as benzoënitrite to hydrocyanic acid. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 36.

II. *n.* A haloid salt.
Also spelled *haloide*.

halomancy (hal'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *mantis*.] Divination in some manner by means of salt. Also written, less properly, *alomancy*.

halones, *n.* Plural of *halo*, 4.

Halonia (ha-lō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλωνία*, a threshing-floor, < *ἅλως*. See *halo*.] A name given by Lindley and Hutton to a fossil found in the coal-measures, in regard to the nature and affinities of which there has been much discussion. It is now known to be a fruiting branch of *Lepidophloios* (which see).

halophilous (ha-lof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φίλος*, loving.] In *bot.*, preferring or habitually growing in soil impregnated with salt, or various salts, as maritime plants.

halophyte (hal'ō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The saltwort, a plant, such as those of the genera *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, and *Suæda*, inhabiting salt marshes and sea-coasts. The ash after burning contains barilla and other salts.

Haloragaceæ (hal/ō-rā-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-aceæ*.] An order of plants established by Lindley in 1846, including the *Halorageæ* as now defined and also the genus *Trapa*.

Haloragеæ (hal-ō-rā'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haloragis* + *-eæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, characterized by small, often incomplete 2- to 4-merous flowers, inferior 1- to 4-celled ovary, with as many distinct styles, solitary pendulous ovules, and fleshy albumen. They consist largely of aquatic herbs, the genera *Hippuris*, *Myriophyllum*, *Proserpinaca*, and *Callitriche* being represented in North America. The order was originally established by Robert Brown, in 1814, as a series of the *Onagrariaceæ*. The term is also written by different authors *Haloragaceæ*, *Haloragiaceæ*, and *Haloragideæ*.

Haloragis (hal-ō-rā'jis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *ῥάξ*, a berry.] The typical genus of the natural order *Halorageæ*, founded by John and George Forster in 1776, consisting of about 40 species of plants, chiefly Australasian, a few occurring in India and China, and one on the island of Juan Fernandez. The genus is botanically characterized by the possession of 4 petals, 8 stamens, a 1- to 4-celled ovary with from 2 to 4 ovules in each cell, and plumose stigmas. The plants are chiefly low terrestrial herbs with small leaves, and bear inconspicuous axillary flowers which are sometimes unisexual, the pistillate (female) flowers in such cases being generally apetalous. Two Australian species, *H. alata* and *H. tetragyna*, are cultivated under the name of *seaberry*.

halosaurian (hal-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [As *Halosaurus* + *-ian*.] An extinct marine saurian, as an ichthyosaur or a plesiosaur.

The *Halosaurians*, with their best known genera, Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 177.

Halosauridæ (hal-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes having the body entirely covered by cycloid scales, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the opercular apparatus incomplete, the gill-openings wide, and the ovaries closed. They are of an elongated form, with a tapering pointed tail, no caudal fin, no adipose fin, a small short dorsal fin, a very long anal fin, and a scaly head without barbels.

Halosaurus (hal-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἅλς*, the sea, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus

Halosaurus macrochir.

of *Halosauridæ*. *H. macrochir* is a deep-sea Atlantic species about 2 feet long. *Johnson*, 1863.

haloscope (hal'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλως*, a halo, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument invented by M. Beauvais which exhibits the phenomena connected with halos, parhelia, and the like.

halotrichite (ha-lot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*2.] **1.** An iron alum found in silky fibrous aggregations.—**2.** Same as *alunogen*.

haloxylin (ha-lok'si-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἅλς*, salt, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-in*2.] A mixture of yellow prussiate of potassa, niter, and charcoal, used as an explosive.

halpt, halpet. Obsolete preterits of *help*.

halpace†, *n.* See *hautepace*.

halse[1]† (hâls), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *hawse;* < ME. *hals*, < AS. *heals* = OS. *hals* = OFries. *hals* = D. *hals* = OHG. MHG. G. *hals* = Icel. *hāls* = Sw. Dan. *hals* = Goth. *hals*, the neck, = L. *collum* (orig. **colsum*), the neck (> ult. E. *collar*, *accoll*, *accolade*, etc.); perhaps ult. connected with L. *celsus*, p. a., high, prominent, *excellere*, be eminent, etc.: see *excel*, *culm*[2], *halm*, etc. Cf. *halse*[2].] The neck; the throat.

Thy litel children hanging by the *hals*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 73.

Scho bare a horne abowte hir *halse;*
And vnder hir belte full many a flone.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

Hyt stekyth in my *hals*, I may not gete hyt done.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1474.

halse[1]† (hâls), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *haulse*, dial. (Sc.) *hawse*, *hose;* < ME. *halsen*, also *halchen* (cf. E. dial. *halsh*), < AS. **halsian*, **healsian* (not found) (= OS. *helsjan* = OHG. *halsōn*, MHG. G. *halsen* = Icel. *hālsa*), embrace, < *heals*, the neck: see *halse*[1], *n.* Partly confused with *halse*[3], q. v.] To fall upon the neck of; embrace.

The kynge . . . ran hym a-geín with armes spred a-brode, and hym *halsed* and seide he was the man in all the worlde that was moste to hym welcome.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 49.

While thee, my derling childe, myne onely ioye, my parting blis,
Thus *haulsing* here I hold, or tidings myne eares may wound. *Phaer*, Æneid, viii.

halse[2]† (hâls), *n.* [Now usually written *hawse;* a particular use of *halse*[1], the neck, but in this use of Scand. origin; < Icel. *hāls*, the neck, part of the forecastle or bow of a ship or boat, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc., = Sw. Dan. *hals*, the neck, tack, etc.: see *halse*[1], and cf. *halse*[4] and *halser*, *hawser*.] An obsolete form of *hawse*[1].

halse[3]† (hâls), *v. t.* [In another form *hailse*, of Scand. origin (see *hailse*); < ME. *halsen*, *halsien*, beseech, adjure, < AS. *hālsian*, beseech,

adjure, exorcise, = OHG. *heilisōn*, MHG. *heilsen*, predict (by omens), < Icel. *heilsa* = Sw. *helsa* = Dan. *hilse*, greet, hail; with verb-formative *-s* (as in AS. *blētsian*, ONorth. *bloedsia*, E. *bless*, q. v., likewise of religious origin), < AS. *hāl* (= OHG. *heil* = Icel. *heill*, etc.), whole, hale, safe: see *hail*², *hale*², *whole*. Hence *halsen*, *halseny*, *hazeney*, *hazon*, etc.] 1. To greet; salute; hail.—2. To beseech; adjure.

This youge child to conjure he bigan,
And seyde, O dere child, I *halse* thee,
In vertu of the holy Trinitee,
Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 193.

He *halsed* hit thorow goddes mygte
That the fende he putte to flyzte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 85.

halse⁴†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also written *hawse:* see *hawse*².] Same as *hawse*².

halse-bone† (hâls'bōn), *n.* [Sc. *halsbane;* < *halse*¹ + *bone*¹.] The neck-bone.

She pu'd the broom flower on Hive-hill,
And strew'd on'a white *hals bane.*
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 132).

halseman†, *n.* An executioner. *Halliwell.*

The *halsman's* sword. *Cleaveland Revived* (1660), p. 75.

halsen (hâl'sen), *v.* [Also *halson, halzen;* also *hazon;* a dial. var. or more orig. form of *halse*³, q. v.] I. *trans.* To predict; promise. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To promise; bode; bid (fair or ill). [Prov. Eng.]

This ill *halsening* horny name [Cornwall] hath (as Cornuto in Italy) opened a gap to the scoffes of many.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 1 b.

halseny (hâl'sen-i), *n.*; pl. *halsenies* (-iz). [Also *hazeney, v.*; < *halsen, v.*] 1. A prediction (of evil).—2. Guess; conjecture. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

halsert, *n.* See *hawser.*

halsier†, *n.* [< *halse*⁴ + *-ier*¹.] Same as *halster.*

An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into the ship. *Nomenclator* (1585).

halster (hâl'stėr), *n.* [Cf. *halsier.*] One who draws a bargo along a river by a rope. [Prov. Eng.]

halt¹ (hâlt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *hault;* < ME. *halt*, rarely *holt*, < AS. *healt*, ONorth. *halt* = OS. OFries. LG. *halt* = OHG. MHG. *halz* = Icel. *haltr*, also *halltr* = Sw. Dan. *halt* = Goth. *halts*, lame. Connection with L. *claudus*, lame, is not probable.] Lame; not able to walk without limping.

Whom I made blynde, *halt*, or mesele,
With his word he 3af hem hele.
Cursor Mundi, l. 17989.

Bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the *halt*, and the blind. Luke xiv. 21.

Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
Though *halt*, and weary of the path they tread.
Cowper, Task, i. 471.

halt¹ (hâlt), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *hault;* < ME. *halten*, < AS. *healtian* (= North Fries. *halte* = MD. D. *houtten* = OLG. *haltōn*, MHG. *halzen* = Icel. *haltra* (for **halta*), also refl. *heltask* = Sw. *halta* = Dan. *halte*, limp, halt; cf. OHG. *gihelzan*, make lame), < *healt*, halt, lame: see *halt*¹, *a.*] 1. To limp; move with a limping gait.

The king would have given unto him Judith, the widowe of Earle Waltheofus, but shee refused him because that he *halted* on the one legge. *Stow.*

Scarce half made up,
And that so lamely and unfashionable,
That dogs bark at me as I *halt* by them.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

The traveler now, stooping, felt his foot and leg, as if trying whether they were sound; apparently something ailed them, for he *halted* to the stile whence I had just risen, and sat down. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xii.

2. To stand in doubt; hesitate; linger; delay.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions? 1 Ki. xviii. 21.

Their religion *halteth* betwixt diuers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians of the Iacobite and Nestorian Sects. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 343.

Haue you perceiued my liberalitie or goodnesse, towardes you, to *halt*, to faynt, or to be slacke, at any tyme, or in any thyng?
Udall, Flowers for Latin Speaking, fol. 24.

3. To be lame, faulty, or defective, as in connection of ideas, or in measure or versification: as, a *halting* metaphor; a *halting* sonnet.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the blank verse shall *halt* for 't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 98.

halt¹ (hâlt), *n.* [< *halt*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of limping; lameness; a defect in gait.—2. A disease in sheep.

In cold stiff soils the bleaters oft complain
Of gouty ails, by shepherds term'd the *halt.*
Dyer, Fleece, i.

halt² (hâlt), *n.* [First in 17th century, also *alt* (Milton), < OF. *halte* or *halt*, stop, stay, = It. *alto*, stop, stay, in the phrase *fare alto* = F. *faire halte*, stop, stay, make a stand; cf. D. *halte* or *halt*, *houden*, lit. hold, halt, < G. *halt*, halt, lit. hold, impv. of *halten* = E. *hold*¹: see *hold*¹, *v.*] A stop; a suspension of progress in walking, riding, or going in any manner, and especially in marching.

To descry the distant foe,
Where lodged, or whither fled; or if for fight,
In motion or in *halt.* *Milton*, P. L., vi. 532.

Among them rose a cry
As if to greet the king; they made a *halt.*
Tennyson, Princess, v.

A *halt* was called at Oxford, with the advance seventeen miles south of there.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 432.

halt² (hâlt), *v.* [= F. *halter*, halt; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To stop in walking or going; cease to advance; stop for a longer or shorter time on a march, as a body of troops.

At length prudence and reason cry *Halt!*
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 54.

When we *halted* at that other well,
And I was faint to swooning.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To bring to a stand; cause to cease marching: as, the general *halted* his troops.

halt³†. A Middle English contraction of *haldeth*, equivalent to *holdeth*, third person singular of the present indicative of *hold*¹.

halter¹ (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter;* < *halt*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who halts or limps; hence, one who hesitates as in doubt.

Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false.
D. Stokes, Twelve Minor Prophets (1659), p. 412.

halter² (hâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *halter, helter, helfter,* < AS. *hælfter, healfter, hælftre* (= MD. *halfter, halchter*, D. *halfter, halster* = MLG. *halter*, LG. *halfter, helchter, halter* = OHG. *halftra*, MHG. *helfter*, G. *halfter*, a halter), < **half-*, a base appearing also, with umlaut, in AS. *hielf, helf*, E. *helve*, a handle, and in AS. *helma* (for orig. **helfma, *helbma*), E. *helm*¹, a handle, tiller (see *helve* and *helm*¹), + suffix *-ter.*] 1. A rope, cord, or strap having at one end a noose or a headstall, for leading or confining a horse or other animal.

He took a cowt [colt] *halter* frae his hose . . .
And tied it to his gray mare's tale.
Lochmaben Harper (Child's Ballads, VI. 8).

2. A rope specially intended for hanging malefactors; a hangman's noose.

Pitte is that he priseth a *halter* so deare, else would he rid the world of a burthen, and himselfe of his worthlesse life. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

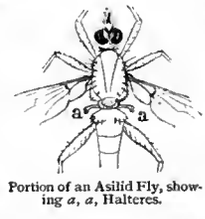
Thou musty justice,
Buy an honourable *halter*, and hang thyself!
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 3.

halter² (hâl'tėr), *v. t.* [< *halter*², *n.*] To put a halter on; catch, hold, or make fast with or as if with a halter: as, to *halter* a horse.

I have savage cause;
And to proclaim it civilly, were like
A *halter'd* neck, which does the hangman thank
For being yare about him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

What pretty gins thou hast to *halter* woodcocks!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 2.

halter³ (hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *halteres* (hal-tē'rēz). [< L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, usually in pl. *ἁλτῆρες*, weights held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping, leaping-weights, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap, = L. *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] In *entom.*, one of the poisers or balancers of insects: usually in the plural.



Portion of an Asilid Fly, showing *a*, *a*, Halteres.

Flies may be easily recognized by their having but a single pair of wings, the hinder pair being aborted, and existing in a rudimentary state under the name of *halter.*
A. S. Packard, Study of Insects, p. 358.

Halterata† (hal-tē-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *halteratus:* see *halterate.*] The order of insects now called *Diptera. Scopoli*, 1763.

halterate (hal'tē-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *halteratus*, < L. *halter*, a halter: see *halter*³.] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halterata.*

halter-break (hâl'tėr-brāk), *v. t.* To accustom to the use of a halter; break or train by means of a halter, as a colt.

Always *halterbreak* colts to go beside their mothers.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

halteres, *n.* Plural of *halter*³.

Halteria (hal-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *halter*, < Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, a leaping-weight: see *halter*³.] The typical genus of *Halteriidæ*, having the peristome spirally involute, the mouth eccentric, and a girdle of supplementary springing-hairs. They are very minute, but may be recognized by their globose form and slow rocking or lagging motions, interrupted at times by quick skipping. They are found only in fresh water. *H. grandinella* is an example.

Halteriidæ (hal-tē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-idæ.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, typified by the genus *Halteria.*

Halterina (hal-tē-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halteria* + *-ina*².] A family of ciliate infusorians, represented by the genera *Halteria* and *Strombidium. Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

Halteriptera† (hal-tē-rip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *halter*, Gr. *ἁλτήρ*, a leaping-weight, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The order of insects now called *Diptera. Clairville*, 1798.

halteripterous†, *a.* [See *Halteriptera.*] Having halteres, as a dipterous insect; specifically, pertaining to the *Halteriptera.*

halterman† (hâl'tėr-man), *n.* A hangman.

It is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *hattermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day. *Bundle of New Wit* (1638).

haltersack† (hâl'tėr-sak), *n.* One who is fit for the gallows; a hangdog; a gallows-bird.

A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersack.* *Florio*, p. 81.

I would hang him up by the heels, and flay him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

Haltica (hal'ti-kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, < *ἅλλεσθαι*, leap: see *halter*³.] A genus of flea-beetles, referred to the *Chrysomelidæ* or *Galerucidæ*, or made type of a family *Halticidæ.* The turnip-flea or turnip-fly, *H. nemorum*, destructive at times to turnip-crops, is an example. Another species, *H. consobrina*, attacks cabbage. The cucumber flea-beetle, *H. cucumeris*, is one of the commonest in the United States. Also written *Altica.* See also cut under *flea-beetle.*


Cucumber Flea-beetle (*Haltica cucumeris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Halticidæ (hal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Haltica* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltatorial coleopters or jumping beetles, typified by the genus *Haltica;* the flea-beetles. They have thickened hind femora, fitted for leaping, are of small size and often bright-colored, and are especially injurious to cruciferous plants. Also written *Halticides, Halticites.*

Halticoptera¹ (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of chaleid hymenopters, of the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of which the European *H. aterrima* is the sole species. *Spinola*, 1811.

Halticoptera² (hal-ti-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Halticoptera*¹.] A series of genera in *Chalcididæ* proposed by Haliday in 1840. [Not in use.]

Halticoridæ (hal-ti-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Halticoris* + *-idæ.*] A family of jumping bugs, or saltatorial heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Halticoris*, and belonging to the superfamily *Capsina. Douglass and Scott*, 1865.

Halticoris (hal-tik'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Douglass and Scott, 1865), contr. of **Halticocoris*, < Gr. *ἁλτικός*, leaping (see *Haltica*), + *κόρις*, bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Halticoridæ*, comprising a few European species, as *H. pallicornis.*

haltingly (hâl'ting-li), *adv.* In a halting manner; with limping; hesitatingly; slowly.

halvaner, halvanner (hal'van-ėr), *n.* [North. E., < *halvan-s* + *-er*¹.] A miner who dresses or washes halvan-ore. See *halvans.*

halvan-ore (hal'van-ōr), *n.* See *halvans.*

halvans (hal'vanz), *n. pl.* [North. E., perhaps for **halfens* (cf. *halfendeal*), < *half*, q. v.] In *mining*, the refuse ore, or that from which the best part has been selected. Halvans may be subjected to further culling; and, when this is done, the ore thus obtained is called *halvan-ore.* In general, the word is a synonym of *attle*¹. [Not much used in the United States.]

halve (häv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *halved*, ppr. *halving.* [< ME. *halven, halfen* (= MHG. *halben, helben*, G. *halben*); < *half, a.*] 1. To divide into two parts, especially two equal parts or halves.

But *halve* your men in equal parts.
Battle of Philiphaugh (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

We can no more *halve* things, and get the sensual good by itself, than we can get an inside that shall have no outside, or a light without a shadow.
Emerson, Compensation.

PE
1625
C4
1889a
pt.9

The Century dictionary

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
é as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ó as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. lix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
ol as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of hut, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
a̤ as in Persia, peninsula.
e̤ as in *the* book.
ṳ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


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