

Events that are to come. Obs. present ; - often with reference to prospective state or condition, and with a favorable implication; as, the future shall be as the present; he has a great future.
The present is the time in which we act; the future that for
Whard.
which we prepare. 3. The period or condition following mortal life; the future atate; the life to come.
4. Gram. The future te
4. Gram. The future tense, or a verb form denoting it. 6. One's afflanced husband or wife. Collog.
6. pl. Things bought and sold for delivery at a future time, esp. in speculatur,
fu'ture-less, $a$. Without prospect of future achievement fu'tur-ist (fū'tur-1st), $n$. Theol. One who holds that the ful-fu'tu-ri'tion (fū́tuphrysh'ün), n. [Cf. F. futurition.] a The
state or character of being
 character of being yet to come; future state
2. Future time; time to come; the future; hence, those 3. Will live in the future ; posterity.
3. An event to come; a future event ; esp., a futurity race
futurity race. Racing. A race for futurity stake.
futurity stakes. Racing Stakes to be
ter the sominas. Racing. Stakes to be raced for long af petitors often being nominated, in animal races, before
birth; - also, loosely, a race for such stakes.
ut'wa (fŭt'wä), n. Also fut'wah. [Ar. fatwā.] Hindu
\& Moham. Law. A judicial sentence or opinion. \& Moham. Law. A judicial sentence or opinion; esp., the
written opinion of a court law officer or a law teacher. tugz (fŭz), $n$. [Cf. E. dial. fuzzy spongy, fluffy, confused fozy spongy, D. voos spongy, fungous.] 1. Fine, light par ticles or fibers; loose volatile matter.
2. The giant puffball ; called also fuzzball. Obs.
be, fuzzy, fuzz, n.] 1. Not firm ; spongy. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2 Furnished with, having, or like, fuzz ; as, fuzzy cloth. 3. Having blurred or frayed outlines; indistinct; blurred. 4. Frizzly ; as, fuzzy hair.
fy (-fi). TThrough F. verbs in -fier, L. -ficare, akin to fa-
cere to do, make. See FaCr.] cere to do, make. See Fact.] A sufflx signifying to make, to form into, etc.; as, acetij $y$, amplify, dandijy, Frenchify, etc.
fyke (fik), $n$. [D. juik a bow net.] A long bag net for yke (fik), $n$.
catching fish.
fyl'fot (f11'föt), $n$. [Prob. fill + foot; a device to fill the fyrd (fürd; fērd), fyr'dung (fôr'dŭng; fēr'dớng), n.
[AS.; akin to E. fare, v. i.] O. Eng. İist. The national military array or host prior to the Norman conquest ; also the duty or act of attending it.

G (jä). 1. The seventh letter of the English, as of the nally a differentiated form of $\mathbf{C}$ devised by the Romans nalen the sounds of $g$ "hard "(as in go) and he (as in kings.
both until then represented by $C$, became distinguished. both until then represented by C, became distinguished. hief sounds, French. G has in modern English two The former, a simple soond, as in gave, go, gull, was the original sound; the other, a compound sound $(=j=d z h)$,
as in ,
em, related to $c$ "hard, ${ }^{\prime} k, y$, and $w$; as in corn, graim, kernel kin, L. genus, Gr. үévos; E. garden, yard; drag, draw; also
to $c h$ and $h ; \mathbf{a s}$ in get, prehensile; guest, host (an army) gall, choler; gust, choose. See C, and also Guide to Pron. 2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; sometimes, the nent Fraunhofer line caused by iron.] a [l. c.] Physics. The constant of gravitation (see under constant). d (cap.
or $l . c$.$] Elec. Couductance. e Music. (1) Tbe fifth tone of$ the model major scale (that of $\mathbf{C}$ ), or the seventh tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or gpace. See clerf, Ilust. (3) On a keyboard, any
key giving this tone. See kryboard, Illust.

解 or 40,00 .
4. As an abbreviation : a In the form G. : Various proper Gulf. b In the form g. or G.: gauge ; gelb (G., yellow) ; gelding ; genitive ; (in the log book, in the form $g$ ) gloomy weather, Naut.; gram; grand; green; (in the log book, in the form $G$ ) ground swell, Naut.; guide; guinea or guineas. a clef, Music, the treble or violin clef. See clef.- - $a$ flat (Gb), the tone a half step below G.- a flat major, G major, tively of six flats and one sharp.- G minor, $a$ sharp minor, major, and having the same signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. - Gesharp, Music, the tone (GH) a half
step above $G$.-G string. a Music. A string tuned to $G$, as the lowest string of the violin. © A garment, much worn by savages, consisting of a strip of cloth passed round the waist and between the legs.
 gab (gab), $n$. [OF. gab, gap, mocking, raillery, boasting, or fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. $g a b b$ mockery. See $q A B$ to deceive.]

1. Mocking ; deceit. Obs. 1. Mocking ; deceit. Obs.
2. [Perh. a different word; ef. gab to prate.] Idle prate;
 gab, $v . t$.; GABEED (gXbd); GAB'RING. [ME. gabben to jest,
lie, mock, deceive, fr. OFF, gaber to jest, boast, or fr. Scand.; lie, mock, deceive, fr. OF. gaber to jest, boast, or fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. gabba to moek.] To moek or deceive. Obs.
gab, v. i. 1. To scoff, lie, or boast. Obs. or Archaic.
3. [Perh. a different word, possibly imitative.] To talk
ide idly; to prate; chatter.
gab, $n$, [Of uncertain origin.] Mach. A hook or notch, as



 fuze. Fuzz. Ref. Sp.
fuzz, fuzze (füz). Dial. Eng. vars.
of FURze.
 fyrd' wite' n. . AS. fordwāte.
o. Fng. Hist. fine for not at-
tending the fyrd. terding the fyrd.
fyry + wiery.





 I. V. Abbr. Folio verso (L., on
the back of the page).
fy. For obsolete forme, begin fy-. For obsolete forme, begin-
ning in $f y-$, eee the forms in $\mathrm{FI}-$.



## in

over a rod or lever to make a temporary connection
 out meaning ; to jabber; chatter.
2. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as fowls.

Syn. - See chat.
gab'ble, v. t. 1. To say with incoherent rapidity ; to babble ; jabber.
2. To affect
2. To affect with gabble ; as, to gabble one deaf.
gabrble, $n$. 1. Loud or rapid ta
gablole, $n$. Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud. 2. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls. gab/bro (gab'rō), n. [It.] Petrog. Any of a family of granular, igneous rocks composed eseentially of a plagiomagnesian mineral (augite, hypersthene, or hornblende) and accessory iron ore, apatite, etc. Olivine is present in some varieties. The augite in normal gabbro is commonly the variety called diallage. When the ferromagnesian mineral is hypersthene the rock is termed norite. As the passes into anorthosite (which see); as it increases the rock goes over into peridotite, pyroxenite, etc. A variety consisting of labradorite and olvine is termed troctoize. serpentine. Euphotide is a practically obsolete synonym. ga-belle (gá-bel' $), n$. Also ga-bel (gá-bøl'; gab'el), ga
bell, gable. [F.; cf. LL. gabella, Sp. gabela; perh. fr Ar. qabala, or cf. GAvBL tribute.] A tax; specif., the im post levied in France on salt for several centuries, an z
which This word has been more or less con gab'er-dine' (gab/ẽr-dēn'; gabrêr-dēn ; 277), n. [Sp. ga-
bardina; cf. It. gavardina, OF. gaovardine, calvardine gavardine, galever dine; of uncertain origin.] 1. A coarse loose frock or coat; a smook frock; - chiefly in reference to medieval costume.
2. The Jewish gown or mantle of the Middle Ages.
 y1, - $\left.\overline{00} n^{\top}\right), n$. A wandering beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a beggar's wallet; also, a beadsman. Scot. ga'bl-on (gā $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{br}-\mathrm{un} \mathrm{n}\right), n$. [F., fr. It. gabbione a large cage gabion, fr. gabbia cage, L.
hollow cylinder of wickerwork, strap iron, o the like, like a basket without a bottom. Gabi ons ars filled with earth and used in build ing fieldworks, mining, etc.; as
or as shelter from an enem 2. Hydraul. Engin. A similar contrivance filled with stones and sunk, to assist in forming a bar, dike, etc., as in harbor works.

 esp. a protecting traverse between guns or on their flanks 2. Hydraul. Engin. A structure of gabions sunk in lines as a core for a sand bar in harbor improvements.

gafbi-on-age (gā万r-an- $\overline{\mathrm{a} j}$ ), n. [F. gabionnage.] Mil. The
 b The end wall of a building tive member having the shape of a triangular gable, such

 as, a gabled house; a gabled roof.
gable end. An end wall having a gabie.
gable pole. A pole on a roof at the side of a gahle, securgable roof. A double-sloping roof which forms a gable
at each end. See roor, Ilust. gafblet (gā/blet), n. Arch. A small gable, or gable-shaped canopy, formed over a tabernacle, niche, buttress, etc. gable wall. Arch. A wall surmounted by a gable; hence, Local, S., any side wall.
gab pln. Mach. A pin in a valve rod forming a pivot for . Ga'bri-el (gā/bry-el), n. [Heb. Gabriēl.] 1. Lit., man of
 Gabriel (gä’brè-el). - Dim. Gabe (gäb).
2. An angel described in the Scriptures as charged with the ministration of comfort and sympathy to man. (See Dan. viii, and ix.) In the New Testament (Luke i.) he is the herald of good tidings, declaring the coming of the
predicted Messiah and of his forerunner. In Jewish and Christian tradition he is one of the seven archangels. He
is believed by the Mohammedans to have dictated the Koran to their throphet. Milton posts hime at "the eed tern
gate of paradise," as "chief of the angelic guards." ga'by (gā̀ br ; dial. also gô'br), n.; pl. -вIEs (-brz). [Cf. loel. gapi a
gad (gad), $n$. [ME. gad, Icel. gaddr goad, sting ; akin to Sw. gadd sting, Goth. gazles, G. gerte switch. See Yard a
mesure.] 1. A metal spike. Obs. or Hist.
Shak. measure.] 1. A metal spike. Obs. or Hist.
2. A bar, billet, or ingot of metal. Now Rare
2. A bar, billet, or ingot of metal. Now Rare.
3. Mining \& Quarrying. A chisel or pointed or wedgeshaped bar of iron or steel about 6 inches long for breaking or loosening ore, etc.

4. A spear. Obs. or Hist.
is, suddenly, as if goaded. " "Done upon the gad." Shat, that 6. A rod or stick, as a fishing rod. Dial. Eng.
7. A rod to measure land; hence, a measure of length varying from about 9 to 20 feet. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gad (găd), v. t. \& i.; GAD'DRD; GAD'DING. 1. To supply with a gad or gads
2. To fasten with
2. To fasten with a gad or gadnail.
3. To use a gad, or break or
3. To use a gad, or break or loosen with a gad, as rock.
gad, v. i. [Prob. fr. gud a goad, and orig. meaning it drive about," or fr. gad for gadfly, and meaning prop. to go about ike a gadry, or like an animal bitten by the
gadny. to run wild, to be uncontrolled.
hence about, idy;
Why foddest thou about so much to change thy way? Jer. ii. 36 .
gad'a-bout' (g $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$-bout $/ /$ ), a. Collog. Gadding; roving;
Gad-dan', Gad-dane' (gä-dän'), n. [Prob. fr. a
Gad-dan', Gad-dane' (ga-dan'), n. [Prob. fr. a native
name : cf. Sp. pl., Gaddanes.] A Malay of a dark-skinned people of northern Luzon, mostly wild head-hu
their special Malayan dialect. See laorrote.
gad'der (gad'err), n. [See gad goad.] Quarrying. a trav-
eling drilling machine used to make the line of holes into
gad'der, $n$. One who roves about idly; a gadabo
gad'ding, $p$. pr. \& vb. n. of gad. Specif. : $p$. $a$. Going
about much, needlessly or without purpose.
The good nuns would check her gadding tongue. Tennyson.
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. Milt
gad'dish, a. Disposed to gad.- gad'dish-ness, $n$.
gad'dish, a. Disposed to gad. -gad'dish-ness, $n$.
gad'fly' (gad'fic), $n$.; pl. - FLIEs (-fliz $)$. [gad, n. + fy.] A
fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fy or horsefly.
fy that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze Hy or horsefly.
The name belongs properly to those of the family Tabani-
dæ (horseflies), but is extended to the CEstridæ (botflies or

 belonging to, or designating, that division of the Ceitic
languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. Gee Indo-European.
 large family of soft-finned fishes of the group Anacanhaddock, tomeods, pollacks, etc. ; the cod family. They are chiefly marine, some inhabiting deep water, although rather elongated body, small cycloid scales, a large mouth
 gadus cod.] Chemi. A slightly toxic ptomaine, $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$,
gadud formed in the putrefaction of codfish, haddock, te.
gad'ling (gad'ling), n. $[\mathrm{gad}+1 \mathrm{st}-$ ling. $]$ A small gad, or spike, on a gauntlet.
ga'dold (gā'doid),
ga'dold (gà'doid), a. [NL. gadus cod + -oid.] Like or pert. to the cod family. - $n$. One of the Gadidæ or Gadoidea.
 $\left(\mathrm{Gd}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ of a metallic element, gad'o-lin'l-um ( $\left(-1 n^{\prime} Y \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{u}_{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{m}\right)$ $\left(\mathrm{Gd}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right.$ of a metallic element, gad o-ind ${ }_{\text {with an }}$ assigned atomic weight of 157.3 . Symbol, $G d$. gad $0-\operatorname{lin} / 1 \mathrm{c}(-\mathrm{Ik})$, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or contain-
 silicate of iron, berylium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 4.-4.5. It is a source of rare earths.

ing 45,535 square miles, now partly in New Mexico and party in arizona, purchased by the United States from

size of the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The male is finely barred or variegated with Gack or gray and white, with a chestnut area on the wing
 Deliphian orache; cf. Dembter, Themis.
Demeter is rather the fruitful soil regarded as a person than
the elder Titanic formless earth personified as $G \dot{G} \neq a$.
A. Lang. Gaek'war (gik'wär), n. Also Gaikwar, Guicowar. [Marathi gāekwar, prop., a cowherd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, in Gujarat, India.
Gael (gāl), n. [Gael. Gaidheal, the mame word as Ir.
Gaedheal, Gaoidheal, OIr. Goedel.]
Orig., a Scotci Highlander, esp. one of Celtic speech :- now, a person of any of the races belonging to the Gadhelic branch of the Celts. Gael'/c (gal/Yk; 277, $a$. Of or pertaining to the Gaels,
esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland also, belonging esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland ; also, belonging Gael'fc, $n$. The Celtic speech of thantict
Gael'fc, $n$. The Celtic speech of the Scotch Highlanders Erse; loosely, any language of the Gadhelic branch of
Celtic. SeeIndo-Euzopran Ceftic. See Indo-Edrorean.
gaff (gaf), n. [ME. gaffe, F. gaffe; of uncertain origin
cf. oAFtie.] 1. An iron hook. Obs. or Dial. Eng cf. gafrie. 1. An iron hook. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
2. A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fish 2. A barbed spear or a hook
ermen in securing heayy fish.
3. Naut. The spar upon which the head, or upper edge, of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. See sail, Ilust.
4. A metal spur for a gamecock
 gaff, $n$. A cheap place of amusematy a salmon.
later esp a cheap place or amusemen, originally a fair, gat'fer (gat/êr) prob. fr. gramyer for grandfather. Cf. GAMMER.] i. An or contemptuous, as applied to an aged man in humble life 2. A master: esp., a foreman or overseer of laborers. Eng gatt'-top'sail, n. Naut. A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.
gaff-topanall catiah, a sea catfish ( Fetichthys marinus) of
the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States;- ${ }^{\text {So }}$ called from ans high dorsals fin. The the binner pompano
 something thrust in, and hinder speaking hence to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech.

and reason to be hood winked
2. To pry or hold open by means of a gag. Mouth gagged to such a wideness. Fortescue (Transl.)
3. To obstruct or choke; as, to gag a valve.
3. To obstruct or choke; as, to gag a valve.

gag, v.i. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To heave as with
gag, $n$. [From GAG to stop the mouth.] 1. Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking; hence, any forcible restraint of speech.
2. Surg. An instrument used in various operations for
holding the mouth open. holding the mouth open.
gag of mutton fat. gag of mutton fat.
5. Mech. A fuller, or set hammer, used to straighten rail-
way, $n$. [Orig. uncertain.] Slang. 1. A joke, imposture,
gag, n. like calculated to make tile erubject of it appear
or the
foolish or ridiculous; a piece of ridiculing deception; a hoax. foolish or ridiculous; a piece of ridiculing deception; a hoax.
2. A speech or phrase interpolated offhand by an actor on the stage in his part as written, usually some jocular sea3. A person open to jocular ridicule.
gas, v.t. 1 . To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; to prac
tice imposture upon; to hoax
2. To use gags in; as to gag a part in a play. Slang.
gag, v. i. To introduce gage, or interpolations, in acting.
gag, $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] A grouper (Mycteroperca microlepis) of the coasts of the southern United States, highly esteemed as food. Also applied to allied species.
gage (gaj), n. [F. gage, OF. also guage, wage, LL. wa-

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 Gad'wale. Var. of GADWALL.Gadzookers, Gad' of GADWALL.
Gee Gad, God
dium ; of G. origin; cf. Goth. wadi, OHG. wetti, weti, akin to E. wed. See WEL; cf. WAGE, $n$.] 1. Something dethe performance of some act by the person depositing it or giving it up, and forfeited by nonperformance ; security also, the transaction by which the security is given or taken. Cf. mortgage, pledgr.
2. A pledge of a person's appearance to combat, or do battle, in support of his assertions or claims; esp., a glove, cap, or the inke, cast on the ground to be taken up by the opponent; hence, a challenge ; defiance. "There I throw 3. pl. Wages. Obs. Scot., or used as a French word.
 Nee cace a pletg for some act. to or depe or pawn: to offer as a forfeit. See PLEDGE, $n$. Obs, or Hist.
2. To give a gage or security for; as, to gage battle, or judicial combat. Obs. or Hist.
3. To stake or wager.
3. To stake or wager ; to bet; risk. Archaic.
4. To bind as by a pledge; to engage. Obs. or Archaic.

## Wherein my time, something too prodigal

Hath left me gaged. an English family named Gage
gage, $n$. [So called because an imported the greengage from France, in the 18 th century.] A type of plum including several varietien, of which the

Ga'ge-a (gājèt-a), $n$. [NL,, after Sir Thomas Gage, Eng-
lish botanist.] Boi. A genus of small bulbous liliaceous herbs of southern Furope and western Asia, having linear basal leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of small yellowishflowers. Also [l.c.], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus. gag'ger (gargrer ), n. One that gags; specif. : Founding.
a A lifter. b A piece of iron used in a mold to keep the sand or a core in place.
 LOf imitative origin; cf. D. gaggelen, gagelen, G. gackeln, gackern, MHG. gāgen, E. giggle, cackle.] To make a noise
like a goose ; to cackle ; gabble; babble. - v. $t$. To utter like a goose; to cackle
with gaggling. Obs.
gag law. A law or ruling prohibiting proper or free dein clos expression of opinion, as in a deliberative body, as gag rein. Harness. A rein. for drawing the bit upward in the horse's mouth, - gag'-reined (-rānd'), $a$. gahn'ite (gannit), n. [After Gahn, Swedish cliemist.] minate, $\mathrm{ZnAl}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ (automolite), or the same with partial replacement by manganese and iron (dysluite, kreitlonite).
Gall-lar'di-a (galar'dt-ă) n.
[NL., after Gaillard de
 Marentonneau, French botanist.] Bot. A genus of American asteraceous plants having hairy foliage and long-pe-
duncled heads of flowers with showy yellow, purple, or variegated rays, the receptacle chaffy. They are garden gain (gān), $n$. [Cf. W. gan a mortise, or E. gain advantage.] 1. Building, Carp., etc. a A beveled shoulder above a tenon. b A notch, mortise, or groove in a timber, of a girder, joist, or the itke.
2. Coal Mining. A crosscut.
gain, v. $t$. ; gained (gānd); gain'ing. To make a gain or gains in; to support with, or fit into, gains, or notches; to join or secure by means of a gain or gains (with into, etc.) ; as, to gain stringers intogirders and joists of a foor.
gajn (gān), n. [ME. gain, gein, gain (gān), n. [ME. gain, gein, gazhen, gain, advantage,
Icel. gagn; akin to Sw. gagn, Dan. gavn. Icel. gagn; akin to Sw. gagn, Dan. gavn; cf. Gain, a.
The word was influenced by F. gain gain, OF. gaain. Cf. gain, v. $t$.$] 1. Booty; spoil. Obs.$
2. Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; resources or advantace acquired; profit; ;-opposed to loss.
3. Act Every one sinlli share in the gains. 17 m . vi. 6 .hat. 3. Act of gaining something; esp., the obtaining or amassmulation. "The lust of gain." ; acquisition; accu-
Tennyson. 4. With reference to wealth or property, specif. : a Any increase of value, whether from business transactions or mere advance in value or increase of capital; as, the loss or gain in assets of a company should be discoverable from its books. b Increase in resources or business advantages resulting from business transactions or dealings; as, under

the British Companies Act of 1862 regulating companies formed for gain, the term gain includes mutual indemnity its in the form of sums of money or acquired assets arising from business transactions or dealings; as, it has been held ( 82 U.S. 63) that under an income tax gains does not include mere advance in value resulting in an increase of capital. 5. An increase in amount, magnitude, or degree (without reference to its effect); - opposed to loss or diminution. 6. Fencing, etc. An advance by bringing the left or back heel up to the right or forward.
gain (gān), v. t.; gained (gānd) ; anin'ing. [F. gagner
to earn, gain, OF. gaaignier to cultivate, OHg to earn, gain, OF. gaaignier to cultivate, OHG. queidenen to pasture, hunt, fr. weida pasturage, G. weide, akin to
Icel. veiðr hunting, AS. wäð, cf. L. venari to hunt, E. icenison. There was a ME. geinen, geznen, to be suitable or useful, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. gegna, and E. gain profit.]

1. To get by an exercise of initiative; to acquire; obtain; 1. To get by an exercise of initiative; to acquire ; obtain; procure; secure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as What is a, man profited, if he shall gain the whole worid, and 2. Ironically, to get or incur, as loss, harm, or damage.
Ye should. . not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and Ioss. 3. To get in competition; to win; to come off winner or 4. To draw into any interest or party; to win to one side; to conciliate; - often with over. 5. To reach; to attain to ; to arrive at; as, to gain the 6. To get as by a naturain a good harbor.
2. To get as by a natural development, advance, or increment, or by a normal exercise of function; to receive secure ; to come by; to come to have; as, to gain strength slowly; to gain ten pounds in weight; the storm gains 7 To cause to be orce headway, a court gained jurisdiction. the sympathy of friends.
Syn. - Acquire, get,
achieve. Scquire, gThin. taking; also, to encroachress; to advance in any under to g. the wind, Naut., to reach the windward side (of an other ship) when beating.- to g. thme, to obtain or effect a
delay, as by pretexts or dilatory tactics. sain, v. $i$. To secure advantage or profit
to advance in interest, health, or happiness; to make prog
ress; as, the sick man gains daily.
to gain on or upon. a To encroach on as ars. Ezek. xxii. 12 to gain on or upon. a To encroach on; as, the ocean gain
on the land. To obtain influence with. c To win ground upon; to move faster than, as in a race or contest. $d$ To get the better of; to have the advantage of.
gain-. [Cf. AS. gegn, géan, again, against. See AGAIN,
GAIN, a.] A prefix formerly common, in senses of again, again, a.] A pretix formerly common, in senses of again, against, counter, re-; as, gainbuy, to
to recover. Obs, exc. in gainsay, etc.
gaine (gān), n. [F. gaine, lit., sheath, from its form.] Sculp. \& Areh. The part of a term below the sculptured bust or head, commonly in the form of a quadrangula pillar diminishing toward the base; or the lower part, or body, of a caryatid of similar design. See teru, Illust.
gain'ful (gan'föl), a. Profitable; advantageous; lucragadn'ful (gan'foll), a. Profitable; advantag
tive. - gain'ful-1y, adv. - gain'ful-ness, $n$
gain'ing, p. pr. \& vb.n. of (either) qain, v.- galning machine, a machine for cutting a gain, or groove. - g. twist, Fire arms a twist that is more rapid at the muzzle than at the
breech, thus gradually increasing the rapidity of rotation oreech, thus grad
galnness, a. Not producing gain; unprofitable: unavail-

suitable. Obs or Scot.
3. Having good form or appearance ; shapely; graceful as, a tainly person; gainly action.
 ageinseien. See gain- ; say to utter.] To speak against to oppose; contradict; deny; controvert; dispute; forbid,
I will give you a mouth and wisdom which all your adver
sariea shall not be able to gainsay nor resist.
Luke xxi. 15. gain'say' (gan's $\bar{a}$ '), $n$. 1. A subject of disput
4. Act of gainsaying ; contradiction. Rare.
 near, quick; cf. Tein, gain, goo
serviceable, and ready
gegn, ad v.
grainst, opposite.
 Conenient; suitable; also, use-
ful; handy, e Cheap. dif Of
persons: (1; expert; deft (2) active; nimble; ;
amiabie (4) stingy; elose.
adv. Directly; nearly ; tolera-

 tage or help. to be suitable or
sumficient. ots.
 galn'sa-ble, a. [OF, gaagnable.
Ghat may be cultivated. Obs
gain' $a$-ble, a. [Cf. F. j/agnabie.
 vet. $]$ Agriculture; the imple
menta or produce of agricutture;
 go reall, Obs.
gain'call, $n$.
a counter de mand; opposition. Obs.
gadnehare. + GENCHAR.
gain'clap, $n$. A return blow.
 gaind. Gained. Ref. Sp.
gained (gãnd), pret.
\& $p . p$. of

 bat of a form thought to re-
semble thoos shown in por-
traits painted by Thomas Gains traits painted by Thomas Gains-
borough, the English artist
(1727 borough,
(1727-88). Cf. pictura hat.
gait $($ gãt $)$,
$n$. gait (gat), n. [See oATE a
way.] I. A going; walk; way.
Good gentieman, go your gait, and let poor tolks. pass.
5. Manner of walking 2. Manner of walki. or moving on foot.
I do know him by hi 3. Specif, of horses, foot move ment ingoing;- -the pl. was formerly (and is still rarely) used in the sing. sense. The various
gaits of the horse have been care

fully analyzed by means of instantaneous photography spectively the left fore foot and the left hind foot, and the figures 2 and 4 the right fore foot and right hind foot to the feet that are on the ground at any instant, a ne phase commencing whenever a doot touches or leaves the
ground. Thus, in the walk (see below) at the time when ground. Thus, in the walk (see below), at the time when the observation beging, 3, 1 , and 4 are on the ground.
the next phase the animal is supported only by 1 and 4,3
having been risised, and so on Each haves gives the complete cycle, returning again to the orig inal phase. A zero means that all four feet are in the air. These phases (separated below by comman) do not represen feet strike the ground almost in pairs, so that the thime
during which only one foot is on the ground is very short.

$\underset{ }{\text { Pance (rack, ambie }}$
Trat.........
The above typical orders of motion are capable of certain
variations, as in a very slow walk all four feet may be on variations, as in a very slow walk all four feet may be on
the ground for a short interval, or in a gallop or canter
the order of impact of left and right feet may be reversed, as by changing the alighting foot after thay elghth phase.
6. Perh. a difterent word. Two buckets of water carrie 4. PPerh. a different word.] Two bucket
by a yoke on the shoulders. Dial. Eng.

## by a yoke on the shoulders. Dial. Eng.

gait, v.t.; $\operatorname{cATr}^{\prime} \mathrm{ED}$; gatiting. 1. To train so as to have a regular gait; as, to ogait a horse by a gaiting bar or strap 2. To prepare for work; as, to goit a loom.
galt' $\mathbf{l}$. . Having a gait ; as, slow-gaited.
 ance, as a bar or strap, to regulate the gait of hormes, by inducing proper and preventing improper motion or action. gal'tor (gâtễ), n. [F. guêtre, prob. Ir. the pl. wirsta of Teut. wirst, wrist, ankle, wrist. See whiss, n.] 1. A covleg from the knee to the instep, fitting down upon the shoe.
2. A kind of shoe, covering the ankle, originally with an 2. A kind of shoe, covering the ankle, originally with an
upper entirely or chiefiy of cloth, later either with or with upper entirely or chiefy of cloth, later either with or without clon, hind a

gala. Cf. GALLANT.] 1. a Festive dress or array:- now only in the phrase in gala. b Festivity; qayety. Obs. 2. A festival; a gay and lively celebration; - chiefy attributive, as in gala day, gala dress, etc.
ga-lac'ta-gogue (gí-1æk'tà-ggg), a. [galacto- + agogue.] Med. Galactopoietic. - $n$. Any galactagogue agent. ga-lac'tan (-tan), $n$. Chem. Any of certain gummy carbohydrates yielding galactose on hydrolysis. They are
found in the young shoots of plants, iu seeds found in the young shoots of plants, in seeds, etc.
ga-lac'tase $(-$ täs $), n$. $\quad[$ gulacto- + -ase. $]$ Physiol ga-lac'tase (tas), n. [galacto- - -ase. Physiol. Chem. caseinogen and other proteids and liquefies gelatin.
 erect shrubs (often called milk peas) with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and purple racemose fiowers with a brac teolate calyx, natives of warm and temperate regions.

2. Of or pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.
galactic circle, Astron., the graat circle of the heavens, to


Which the course of the Galaxy most nearly conforms.-

ga-lac'to-cele (-sel), $n$. [galacto- + cele.] Med. A cystic tumor containing milk or a milklike fluid, esp. a tumor of the mammary gland.
 specially defigned for testing milk; a form of lactometer. gal'ac-ton'ic (-ton'Ik), a. [Gr. үá̀a,-aктos, milk.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{O}_{5} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{oc}$
curring in three optically different formms. The dextro varicurring in three optically different forms. The dextro vari-
 -poietic.] Med. Increasing the flow of milk; milk-producing, - $n$. A galactopoietic agen

 white, crystalline sugar, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, occurring in three optically difterent forms. The dextro variety is obtained by the decomposition of milk sugar and also from certain gums. When oxidized it yields mucic acid.
ga-lac'to-side (-tó-sid;-sǐd; 184), $n$. Also -sld. Chem. $\underset{\text { A substance }}{ }$ yielding galactose by hydrolysis. Cf. aluco



 celebrated knight of the Round' Table, surnamed "the
chaste," who achieved the quest of the Holy Grail. He ca-lan'gal ( Lancelo
 galan-gale (gal/an-xal)) gal, garingal, F. galanga (cf. Sp.
galanga), fr. Ar. khalanjañ.] a The pungent aromatic rhizome of various zinziberaceous plants, as Kæmpferia galamga ond certain East Indian or Chinese species of Alpinia (A. galanga and $A$. ofticinarum). It is used medicinally like ginger, also to some extent in the manufacture of perfume. $\mathbf{b}$ GALINGALE, 2 .
 lidaceous plat. A s, the ane gnowdrops, having scapose nodding lidaceous plants, the snowdrops, having scapose nodding
flowers with thres large outer perianth segments and three smaller inner ones with two-lobed tips. G. nivalis and $G$. elwesii are commonly cultivated.
gal'an-tine (ga1`an-tinn;-tèn), $n$. [F. galantine.] A dish tied up, boiled, and served cold.
 lante gailant. Se aALLANT. A kind of pantomime made
by throwing miniature shadows on a wall or screen.

 man-orart he makeria being used for chilaren's sailor suits (Oxf.E.D.).] A kind of striped cotton fabric, usually
of superior quality and striped with blue or red on white. Gal'a-te'a, n. [L., fr. Gr. Гaגáfeta.] Class. Myth. a A sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slens, ete., Immediately precede the Vocabularv.

## GALATIAN

his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side. B An ivory statue of a maiden wade it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life. ca shepherdess mentioned in Vergil's Third Eclogue as fleeing to the willows, but wishing to be seen. She has become the type of a coquette.
Ga-la'tlan (gà-1a'shăn), $a$. Of or pertaining to Galatia or in Asia Minor; esp., pl., a people believed to have been Gauls, or their descendants, who conquered and settled Galatia in the 3d century b. c. b pl. [Gr, oi Pa入át
The Epistle to the Galatians. See New Testanent. The Epistle to the Galatians. See New Testament.
Ga'laz ( $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ Iaks), $n$.
[NL., prob. (in allusion to the Ga'lar ( $\overline{a^{\prime}}$ ICks), $n$. [NL., prob. (in allusion to the white
flowers) fr. Gr. yáda, -aктos, milk.] Bot. A genus of diapensiaceous plants with shining orbicular basal leaves and a siender raceme of small white flowers. The only species, $G$. aphylla, is found in the southeastern United Gal/ax-1'L-dæ (galak-sint-dé), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. yadaFias a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey.] Zooll. A family of
fishes confined to, and widely distributed in, the Southern fishes contined to, and widely distributed in, the Southern Homisphere. They superficially resemble the trouts, are called trout. Some are confined to
some of the

 -astos, milk; akin to L. lac. Cf. Lacteal.] 1. [cap.] Astron. The Milky Way. See under milky
gal'ba-num (-bá-nŭm), n. [L. galbanum, Gr or things. galba-num (-ba-nüm), n. [L. galbanum, Gr. रadßapm,
prob. fr. Heb. khelbenah.] 1. A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin containing umbelliferone, derived from cer-
tain Asiatic plants, mostly species of Ferula. Peucedanum tain Asiatic plants, mosty species or
galbanum of South Africa yields inferior kind. Gal-
banu resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicibanum resembles assafetida, and is used for similarm.
nal purposes also in the arts, os in making varnish. nal purposes, also in the arts, as in makin
il galbe (galb), n. [F.; OF. garbe, fr. It. garbo grace, grace-
fulness. See GARB dress.] Art. The general outward form of any solid object, as of a column or a vase.
Gal ${ }^{\text {butla }}$ (galb $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{la}$ ), $n$. [L. galbula, variant reading for qulgulus, a kind of small bird.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the typical jacamars.
Zoöl. The family containing the jacamare, fr. Galbula.] also the puff birds. The latter, when included, form a sub-Gal/bu-II'nan (gal bthineamars forming the subfamily galbu-Ius (galot-lüs), n.; pl. -LI ( -1 l ). [L., the nut of
the cypress tree.] Bot. A spherical, closed, more or less fleshy cone, made up of thickened or fleshy peltate scales, as in the cypress and juniper.
Gal'cha
gal'chä $), n$. An
 European dialects, and having gray eyes; also, their speech European dialects, and having gray eyes; also,
(see Indo-Europens). -Gal'ohic (-chik), $a$.
gale (gā1), $n$. [Of uncertain origin ; cf. Dan. gal furious,
Icel. galinn, Icel. gala to sing, As. galan to sing, and E yell.] 1. A strong current of air ; a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane, whobe velocity lies between 25 and
75 miles per hour. See Braufort's scale, wind scale. 75 miles per hour. See Braufont's scale, wind scale. 3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.
3. A state of excitement, passion, or hilarity.
The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast getting into what, in
New England, is sometimes called a gale. New England, is sometimes called a gale. Brooke (Eastford).
SYn. - See wivD.
gaie, $n$. [AS. gagel, akin to D. gagel.] The sweet gale (Myrica gale). See under sweet
gale, $n$. [Cf. ofyel tribute.] 1 . A periodical payment,
or the amount paid. Rare, or Local, $U . S$. 2. An amount paid periodically as rent. Eng. by a free miner for a plot of land with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone. b The li
of land or the land granted.

 Any helmet-shaped part of a calyx or co-
rolla, esp. the upper lip of a ringent or larolla, esp. the upper lip of a ringent or labiate corolla, as that of a mint. b Surg. A
kind of bandage for the head. c Med. kind of bandage for the head. c Med.
Headache exterding all over the head.
d cap. 7 Paleon. A gemus of fossil sea urd [cap.] Paleon. A genus of fossil sea ur-
chins, having a vaulted, helmet-shaped shell. © Anat. \& Zool. (1) The outer appendage of the anterior end of the second joint of the maxilla of certain insects.
(2) $=$ casqur. (3) $=$ oaul (of the amnion)

 Helmet-shaped; having or woaring a galea, or helmet.
The image of Rome like a galeated Lady or Virgin in a flowing




Galeate Corolla
of
Aconitum
gal'i-ot, galli-ot (galiriot), n. [ME. qaliote, F. galiote.
See oAllex.] Naut. a A small swift galley, formerly used
in the Mediterranean. It was moved both by sails and See galley. Naut. a A small swift galley, formerly used
in the Mediterranean. It was moved both by sails and
oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twe oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for
rowers. b a long, narrow, light-draft, Dntch merchant

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|  |  | Duriam, Ely, and Lincoln, a chapel or porch at the entrance, variously used as an accessory room. The west

end of the nave was perhaps in some instances marked

 gal'1-me'ta wood (-me'ta). [Orig. uncert.] The wood of a
gal'in-gale (gal’in-gāl), $n$. [See aalanaAl.] 1. $\mathbf{a}=a \mathrm{a}-$ langal, a. b An English sedge (Cyperus longus) whose aromatic root possesses properties similar to galangal also, by extension, any species of Cyperus.
2. Adish seasoned with ralingale. Obs. Ga-léns Hme'stone' TFrom

Ga-le'ga (gáalègai), n. [NL.; cf. Sp. galega.] Bot. A genus of tall perennial fabaceous herbs with racemes of
blue or white flowers. The three species are natives of southern Europe and western Asia. G. officinalis is the goat's-rue.
Ga'len (gānlĕn), n. A famous ancient Greok physician (see galenic); hence, humorously, a physician.
 antidote to poison, stillness of the sea, calm.] 1. Med. An antidote for poison; theriaca.
2. Min. Native lead sulphide,
2. Min. Native lead sulphide, PbS, occurring in cubic or octahedral crystals, or nassive. It is bluish gray with metallic luster, and siows highly perfect cubic cleavage. K., and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore. ga-lon'ic (gá-læn'1k) a. Pertaining to, or containing, ga-len't-cal (-1-k $a l)$ galena, or lead sulphide.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ga-len'tc } \\ \text { Ga-len'l-cal }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}a . \text { Of or pert. to Galen (about A. d. } 130- \\ \text { 200), a fanous physician of Pergamus in }\end{gathered}$ Asia Minor ; relating to his medical principles or method. Galenic pharmacy, preparation of medicines by infusion, de-Ga'len-1sm ( ( $\left.\bar{a} \bar{\prime} / \bar{l} \check{n}-\mathrm{z} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}\right), n$. The Galenic system or prac-

Ga'len-ist (-ǐst), Ga'len-ite (-it), $n$. 1. A follower or disciple of the physician Galen, of the 2d century A. D. 2. Eccl. Hist. A member of a sect (1664-1800) of Arminian Mennonites in the Netherlands; - so called from
 LeNA; BISMUTITR.] Min. A lead-gray or tin-white sul-

ga-le'nold (g $\dot{\alpha}$-lénoid), $n$. Cryst. The trigonal trisoctaGalen's veins (gă'lĕnz). Anat. A pair of veins leaving the brain between the splenium of the corpus callosumand the corpora quadrigemina, and entering the straight sinus.
 prob. fr. yoine $\eta$ weasel - o $\psi<5$ appearance.] Bot. A amall
genus of annual menthaceous herbs, the hemp nettles, nagenus of annual menthaceous herbs, the hemp nettles, na-
tives of the Old World, distinguished by the $5-10$-nerved calyx and the transversely 2-valved anther sacs. G. tetra-
hit and G. ladanum are naturalized in the United States
 of galerum a hat or cap.] Covered as with a hat or cap.
ga-lérum (gã-lérum). ga-l $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\prime}$ rus (-rus), $n$. [L.] Rom. Antiq. 1. A helmet, or helmetlike cap of undressed skin.
 A genus of sharks of the family Carchariidæ, having spiracles, no pit at the root of the tail, and large coarsely ser-

Ga-lictan (ga-1Ish'an), a. [Cf. Sp. Galiciano, Gallego,
L. Gallaecus, Gallaicus, fr. Gallaeci Spain.] Of or pertaining to Galicia, a division of Spain north of Portugal, or its inhabitants; also, designating, or relating to, the dialect of the Galicians. - n. A native of Galicia; also, their speech. See Indo-European.
Ga-lycian, a. Of or pert. to Galicia, the largest of the Aus trian crownlands. It was annexed to Poland in the 14th cen-
 Galli-10 an (gal/i-léan), $\alpha$. Of or pert. to the Italian Galileo
Galilei (1564-1642), founder of experimental physics and astronomy. - Gaillean telescope. See telesscope.
Gal'1-1e'an, a. [L. Galilaeus, fr. Galilaea Galilee, Gr. Yade入aia: cf. F. galileen.] Of or relating to Galilee, the northern province of Palestine under the Romans. Hist. One of a Jewish party who opposed payment of tribute to the Romans; - called also Gaulonite. b A Christian; - contemptuous, after the epithet applied to Jesus.
gal'l-lee (gal $1-\mathrm{le}), n$. [Supposedly so termed in allusion gal'd-lee (galli-lè), $n$. [Supposedly so termed in allusion
to the Scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles:" cf. OF. gato the Scriptural "Galilee of the Gentiles:" cf. OF. ga-
lilée.] Arch. In certain English churches, now notably at
vessel, carrying a mainmast and a jigger, the mainsail hat gal'1-pot, gal'11-pot (gañ-pðt), $n$. [F. galipot; cf. OF. garipot the wild pine or pitch tree.] The crude turpentine resine (Pined as an exudation upon the ber in France It is used in making a kind of Burgundy pitch.
 Bot. A large genus of rubiaceous plants, natives of both hemispheres. They have erect or trailing angled stems, opposite leaves with foliaceous stipules, and small white greonish, yellow, or purple fowers. A purple dye is yielded
by the roots of some species. as 6 . mollugo, called wild madder. The of some species, as commonly called bedstrou, called wild
madeavers etc. See cleavers, wild licoricz.
gall (gôl), $n$. [ME. galle, gal, AS.
G. galle, OS \& O , gealla; akin to D. gal, galde, L fel Gr ong. galla, Icel. gall, Sw. galla, Dan. cf. oHoLRR.] 1. Bile; esp., bile from the gall bladder of animals, as the ox, which is used in the arts and in medicine 2. The gall bladder.
of repentance
He hath... compassed me $w$
4. Bitterness of spirit ; ranco
5. Sensitive and courageouc spint ; hat is, to cow one. Ubs
6. Impudence; effrontery; brazen assurance Slang, $S$ 7. Poison; venom. Obs
gall of the earth. =LION's-FOOT
gall, $n$. [AS. gealla a sore spot. See anll to chafe.] 1. A sore or wound in the skin from rubbing, esp. one on the back of a horse, made by the saddle or harness.
2. A cause, or a state, of irritation; exasperation.
3. A carse of distress or embarrassment. Obs.
4. A bare or weak spot or part, formerly on any surface now in a string, etc.; flaw; blemish
6. A fault, break, or worthless place in a coal seam. Scot 6. A spot of soil where vegetation has failed; hence gall (gôl), v. t.; galled (gôld); GALL'ing. [ME. gallen, as 1st aAll; cf. also L. galla' gallnut (see gall galluut) LL. galla a tumor on a horse, F. galer to scratch, rub gale scurf, scab, G. galle a disease in horses' feet, an excrescence under the tongue of horses.] 1. To fret and rubbing; to chafe; to injure the surface of by attrition. bs ubbidg fall the back of a a sadde galls the back of a horse; to gall a mast or a cable 2. To fret; vex; irritate; as, to be galled by sarcasm.
3. To injure; harass; annoy; as, the troops were galled by the shot of the enemy.
gall, v. i. 1. To become sore or worn by rubbing. Shak
2. To scoff (at). Obs. \& $R$. gall, $n$. [F. galle, noix de galle, fr. L. galla.] A swelling or excrescence of the tissues of plants re-
sulting from the attacks of certain parasites, which cause an abnormal and somethe cells of the host plant. Galls are pro duced both by vegetable organisms (certain fungi, bacteria, and slime molds) and
by various insects and mites and a few
worms. The chief and worms. The chief gall-producing insects
are the hymenoptercus pallfies are the hymenoptergus gallflies (Cyni-
poidea), the dipterous gall gnats (Cecido-
myides, and certain aphids. In most cases the ind certain aphids. In most $\frac{1}{4}$ munctures the bark or
leaf and lays itsegror eggs in the wound. Oak
 produced on certain oaks (esp. Quercus luThese resemble nuts in size and hardness when dry, and are called also nutgaills and gallnuts. They come largely from eastern Europe, Syria, etc. The best
are called blie, black, or Aleppo galls; the so-called white are called bine, black, or Aleppo
galls are inferior. Cf. oAK APPLE.
gall, v. $t$. To inpregnate with a decoction of gallnuts. Gal'la (găl'a), n. [Ultimately fr. Ar. galiz barbaric.] A member of any of a group of Hamitic tribes occupying generally recognize the suzerainty of the Emperor of Abyssinia. The Gallas are tall, well-built, of a light coppery
complexion, with oval face and handsome features. They are divided into a ruling pastoral and a servile agricultural class. See Hamita, Hammic.-Gal'la, a.
Of all Hamitic peoples the Gallas, who call the
 gal-lac'o-to-phe'none (g $\breve{a}$-lăs'e-to -féthōn), $n$. [gallo- + aceto- + phenyl +one.] Chem. A yellow crystaline pow-
der, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, used as a dye (alizarin yellow $C$ ) and also lo




Pharm. An anilide of gallic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~N}$, used locally for skin diseases. It forms colorless, bitter-tasting crystals.
gallant (gal'ant; see senses $5 \& 6$ ), a. [F. galant, prop. gallant (gal'ănt ; see senses $5 \& 6$ ), a. [F. galant, prop.
p. pr, of OF. galer to rejoice, akin to OF. gale amusement, p. pr. of OF. galer to rejoice, akin to OF. gale amusement,
It. gala ornament; prob. fr. Bome G. or D. word beginning
with $w$. Cf. GALA.] 1. Showy; splendid; gay ; esp., gay or smart in dress.
2. Fashionable; polished; of a woman, handsome. Obs.
3. Stately in appearance or action; noble; grand.
4. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited; chiv alrous; as, a gallant officer; a gallant charge.
6. (pron. usually gab-lant') Polite and attentive to ladies;
6. (pron. usually gă-lănt') Amorous; amatory

Syn.-Gallant, chivalous. Gallant, as here compared (see coubage), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; cHYALROUs often adds the im-
pication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes selfplication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self sacrificing, devotion as, If it were admissible to con-
tradict alady, said gallant Mr. Elton" (Jane Austen);
"The 'ladies, as you Southerners so chivalrously continue "The 'ladies,' as you Southerners so chivalrously continue to style them" (Owen Wister); a chivalrou
gal-lant' (gă-lant' or gabl'ănt ; in senses 1 \& 2 formerly usually galant, as always in Shakespeare), $n$. 1. A gay,
fashionable person, ubually a man : a young blood. 2. A man of mettle or spirit. Archaic.
bad sense, a paramour ; hence, a lover; a suitor; in a gal-lant' (gă-lant'), v. t.; gal-LANT'

1. To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady). 2. To act as escort to (a lady); hence, to escort ; conduct. gal-lant', v. i. 1. To be smart or showy, as in dress. Rare 2. To act the gallant; to make love.
 f style. Obs. "All the gallantry of Troy" 2. Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; dieplay hence, something showy; a bit of finery. Archaic.
Guess the gallantry of our church by this. . when the whereon the priest read was inlaid with plates of silver, Fuller 3. Bravery ; intrepidity ; as, the
2. A gallant action or speech.
3. The life or conduct of a gallant.
4. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, at-
tention or courtesy designed to win illicit favors from a tention or courtesy designed to win illicit favors from a female virtue ; intrigue.
Syn. - See couragk.
gall apple. An applelike gall. Cf. oak apple.
gallate (gà'āt), $\quad$ [See gall gallnut.] Ch.
gallate (galat), n. [See GALL gallnut.] Chem. A salt
or ester of gallic acid.
call bladder. Anat. A membranous and more or less musfrom the liver is stored until required. In man it is pearshaped and lodged in a fossa on the under surface of the
right lobe of the liver. Its duct, the gall duct or cystic
duct, joins the hepatic duct, forming the common bileduct Eal/le-ass (gal'è-ăs), n. [F. galéasse, galéace, fr. It. galeazza; cf. LL. galea a galley. See galley.] Naut. A
large galley propelled by both sails and oars and mounting large galley propelled by both sails and oars and mounting southern nations of Europe in the 16th and 17 th centuries. Bee gallezon, and galley.
ture at the stern, a casinsigted of an enormons towering struc galled (gôld), p.a. [From Gall to chafe.] 1. Subjected to galling; having galls.

 [gallo- + phthalein. ${ }^{\text {pound, }} \mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, obtained by heating phthalic anhy comwith gallic acid or pyrogallol. It is used in dyeing violet
and in calico printing, but chiefly for making cerulein. gal'lo-on (gă1/e-ŭn), n. [Sp. galeón, cf. F. galion; fr. LL

esp, a covered space for walking, more or less open at the sides; a roofed promenade; an ambulatory; esp., in the southern United States, a veranda; in English country one side, these probably replacing open arches.
5. A corridorlike platform, passage, or walking way, esp.
one projecting from a wall and open at the outer edge or one projecting there a rail or balustrade; as: a $A$ balcony, $b$ raised platform on a roof. 6 A passage, either within the thickness of a wall, or projecting on corbels, or between the main wall and an arcade, as in the front or flank of a Gothic church, and included in the architectural design a a decorative feature, though also serving useful purposes. These are often filled with statuary, as the Gallery of the Kings (or royal gallery) at Notre Dame of Paris.
6. A room for the exhibition of works of art, because typi-
cally long and narrow, of the nature of a corridor - as, a cally long and narrow, of the nature of a corridor; as, a picture gallery; hence, a large or important collection, a 4. A platformattached to one
7. A plat in a church or theater, or more sides of an auditori audience or part of it, or, when small, for some special use specif., in a theater, the highest of such platforms, commonly having the cheapest seats.
8. The occupants of such a gallery, as in a legislative cham ber ; esp., the part of the audience in the cheapest seats of a theater, and hence the less refined or educated part of the public ; also, any body of spectators at a game, as of golf or e. a place of businese or pleachrer
9. A place of business or pleasure shaped like a gallery or lery; a shooting gallery. 7. Naut. A platform at
common in old-time vessels (the "quarter gallery" and "stern gallery"); - called also balcony.
10. A raised walk, usually railed, as one to facilitate oiling or examining the upper parts of a big engine.
11. Specif. : a Mining. A working drift or
passage made by an animal, as by moles or bel. b A ground Fort Any sunk or cut passage ants under covered overhead as well as at the sides.
12. Courl Tennis. Any of several netted openings below the side penthouse, the one farthest from the dedans bein as winning ; a ball going into any other is counted a chase. 11. An ornamental or protective railing or parapet; as: a A barrier or railing along the edge of a table, shelf, etc.
b A ring to support a lamp shade or globe. C Jewelry. A setting with perforated sides.
 ING. To provide with, or to make, a gallery or galleries. gallery furnace. Chem. An oblong furnace with retorts gal/ ot (gal'ět; - 1 t ; 151), $n$. [F. galet pebble.] A chip of gtone; a spall. fresh mortar joints of (rubble masonry) with gallets.
gal-1e'ta grass (g $\left.\dot{d}-1 \mathrm{Ia}^{\prime} \mathrm{t} \dot{\alpha}\right)$. [Sp. galleta hard-tack.] a A perennial forage grass, (itharia rigiaa) of arid regions in forms the principal sous. See under black
gal'ley (gđ1'1), n. [ME.galeie, fr. OF. galie, galée, LL. galea,

war, trading, ceremonial, and enetian Galley. ical war galley of the Mediterranean was from one hundred to two hundred feet long, often having twenty oars on each masts rigged with lateen sails, carried guns at prow and stern, and a complement of as many as ons thousand to twelve hundred men, and was very efficient in medieval
warfare. Galleons, galliots, galleasses, half galleys, and warfare. Galleons, galliots, galleasses, half galleys, and 2. Class. Antiq. A seagoing vessel propelled chiefiy by oars, though gen-
erally having a erally having a
mast carrying an oblong sail. The
earliest type of
galley was a shopt earliest type of
galley wasa short
crescent-shaped crescent-s haped superseded by the penteconter, char-
aterized bydecks carrying fifty
rowers, and later
by

with two tiers of rowers, the second tier occupying a
raised deck. The trireme supposed to have ben ing duced into Greece about 700 b.c., has been viewed as a ves sel with three tiers of rowers, but is more plausibly regarded as one with three rowers to a bench, each rowing
a separate oar, but all through the same port. The bench a separate oar, but all through the same port. The benc.
is supposed to have been in three steps and to have in is supposed to have been in three steps and to have in-
clined aft, so that the outermost rower, or thalamite, sat
somewhat in advance of and below the second rower, or

zygite, while the third rower, the thranite, was higher and quinquereme are supposed to have been vegsels in which the quinquereme are supposed to have been vessels in which the that is, four and five to the bench respectively. Later yet, galleys are mentioned having from six or seven (hezerts, hepteris) to as many as thirty (triaconter) or forty (tessarabargelike vessels having from six to forty to the oar, or sweep. Galleys of all these types were in use in the Medi-
terranean in medieval times. terranean in medieval times
13. A large, open, rowing boat, such as was formerly used in England by customs officers, press gangs, etc., by capland sailors apply the name to any long open boat using both oars and sails. 4. The cookroom or kitchen and cooking apparatus of a vessel ; - sometimes on merchant
14. [F. galéé; the same word as E. galley a vessel.] Print. a An oblong tray, commonly
of brass upright sides, to hold type which has been set
balgalley proof-
galley hali-
penny. A sil-
ver coin, one of
the various
small Conti-

nental pieces circulated in England at a time when there was a dearth of English small coin;- Baid to be so called
from being introduced by sailors. Its circulation was from being introduced by sailors. Its circulation was
prohibited by a law of Henry IV. prohibited by a law of Henry IV. it is made up in pages.
galloy punt. A clinker-built open boat with dipping lug-
sail using oars sail, using oars when required, used esp, by kngish pilots. galley ; also, a criminal condemned to such work. gall'flow'er' ( $\mathrm{g} 0 \mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ flou $\mathbf{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{er}$ ), $n$. 1 . The degenerate pistillate
flower found in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These flower found in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These
flowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted flowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted
ovaries, and appear to be produced for the benefit of the ovaries, and appear to be produced for the be
fig wasp, which pollinates the fertile fiowers.

## 2. $=$ GALL WERD.

 easits its eggs in plants, and occasions galls; -often used disting. the hymenopterous gall insects (see
gall fungus. Any parasitic fungus causing galls in plants. gall gnat. Any of numerous gall-making dipterous gnats eral name, any meember of that family. gal/li-amble (gal/ I-am mbk), a. [L, galliambus a song uned by the priests of Cybele; Gr. \& Lat. Pros. Consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which lacks the final syllable; - said of a kind of Ionic verse, also regarded as consisting of four Ionic a minore feet, varied by resolution, contraction, etc. $-n$. $=$ galliambus.
 gal'liard (galyäd), a. [F. gaillard.] Archaic. 1. Gay in spirits or appear
galliard, $n$. A galliard man. Archaic.
galliard, $n$ Selden is a galliard by himself. Cleveland. gal/liard, $n$. [F. gaillarde. See galliard, a.] A dance of gay, lively character, or its music, generally in triple time, which in old scores comes after the stately pavan.
gal'llard-ise $\left(-\overline{e z} z^{\prime}\right), n$. [F., gaillardise. See GALLIARD, $a$.] gal'llard-ise ${ }^{\prime}\left(-\bar{e} z^{\prime}\right), n$. [F. gaillardise. Se
Excessive gayety ; merriment. Archaic.
Excessive gayety ; merriment. Archaic.
gal'lic (gal'Tk), a. [From galhum.] Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gallium. gallic (galik), a. [From gall the excrescence.] Chem.
Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, very widely distributed among plants, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, very widely distributed among plants,
being found in the free state in galls, tea, etc. It is also produced artificially. Gallic acid is used in medicine as an astringent and in photography as a reducing agent. It is usually prepared from tannin, and they both give a dark
color with iron salta, forming tannate and gallate of iron, which are the essential ingredients of common black ink, Gal/it (garirik), a. [IL. Gallicus belonging to the Gauls, fr. Galli the Gauls, Gallia Gaul, now France: cf. F. gallique.] Pertaining to Gaul or France ; Gallican.
Gal'li-can (gá'I-kăn), a. [L. Gallicanus: ef, F. gallican.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallic; French; specif., Eccl., pertaining to Gallicanism ; as, the Gallican church or clergy. - $n$. An adherent of Gallicanism.
Gal'll-can-Lsm (-iz'm), $n$. The principles enunciated in the "Declaration of the Clergy of France concerning the ecclesiastical power," adopted March 19, 1682, - chiefly that the church has only spiritual jurisaction and that the ancient rules and customs of the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the consent of the church. Gal'li-cism (gal/̌̌-šz'm), $n$. [F. gallicisme.] A mode of
speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, in speech peculiar to the French; a
general, a French mode or custom.
general, a French mode or custom.
Gal'li-cize (-siz), v. $t$ \& $i$; GaL'Li-cized (-sīzd); GaL'L
 gal-lic' to make or become Gallic, or French; Frenchify. Zoöl. Producing and inhabiting galls.
 -fication.] The formation of galls.


 more or less neary equivalent to Gallinx in a broad sense of that word．galili－form（galry－fôrm），$a$ ．
gal／4－gas＇kin（－gai＇kin），$n$ ．［Prob．fr．OF．garguesque，
greguesque，fr．It．Grechesco Grecian，a name which seems greguesque，fr．It．Grechesco Grecian，a name which seems
to have been given in Venice，and to have been afterwards to have been given in Venice，and to have been afterwards
confused with Gascony，as if they came from Gascony．］ 1．（Chiefly in pl．）Loose hose or breeches；leather le guards．The word is used loosely and often jocosely
2．A gaiter or legging．Dial．Eng． gal＇11－mau＇fry（－mó＇frí）$;$ ，
gallemau＇try（－mofrí），n．；pl．－Frites（－friz）．［F．galima－
frée a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats．］
1．A hash of various kinds of meat scraps；a ragout
2．Any absurd medley ；a hodgepodge of things or persons ； －sometimes used as an epithet for an individual．
The Mahometan retigion，which，heing a gallimaufry made
up of many，partakes much of the Jewish．
 Zool．A group nearly or exactly
gal＇11－na＇cean（－shän），a．\＆n．
gal＇11－na＇ceous（－nā＇shüs），a．［L．gallinaceus，fr．gallina hen，fr．gallus cock．］Zoal．Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants；of or pertaining to the Gallinæ．
Gal－11＇næ（ $\left.\mathrm{g} \bar{a}-1 \overline{1}^{\prime} \mathrm{ne}\right)$ ），$n$ ．pl．［NL．，fr．L．gallina a hen，gal－ lus a cock．$]$ Zö̈l．An order of birds of largely terrestrial They are mostly rather large，heavy－bodied birds，with comparatively short wings，poorly adapted forlong flights，
though many species fly swiftly for a short distance．The legs are adapted for running and scratching the ground， where most of their food（consisting of seeds，worms，etc．）
is found．With few exceptions they nest on the ground，and is found．With few exceptions they nest on the ground，and
lay numerous eggs．They are often polygamous，and the lay numerous eggs．They are often polygamous，and the rhinal，the crop is large，and there is a musse alar gizzard－ This，group includes the pheasants，turkeys，grouse，par－
tridges，quails，etc．，and the megapodes and curassows． tridges，quails，etc．，and the megapodes and curassows． podes and the hoactzin，the sand grouse，etc，have been in－
cluded．Other names of the group，or of a subdivision cluded．Other names of the group or of a subdivision
including most of its members，are Grallinacex，Gallinacei，
Galli， gall＇Ing（golifng），p．pr．\＆vb．$n$ ．of aall．Specif．：p．a．
Such as to gall or chafe；vexing ；irritating．－galling－ly， adv，gallíing－ness，$n$ ．

 nula chicken，dim． of gallina hen．］Any of certain birds of
the rail family，re－ lated to the coots， in having a horny in having a horny their toes arelong and slender，and without lobes．The common
 gallinule of Europe Purple Gellinule（Porphyrio ceeruleus） called also water hen，moor hen，etc．，is one of the most common and familiar aquatic birds，and may often be seen
swimming on the ponds of parks，even in large cities． There is a closely related American species，the Florida miliar．The purple gallinules，as Porphyrio cerruleus of southern Europe and Ionornis martinica of tropical Amer－
ica and the southern United States，have handsome blue and greanish plumag
Galni－0（gaj＇1－ō），n．Bib．The proconsul（A．V．，deputy）of Achaia，who refused to try St．Paul when the Jews of Corinth accused him，and who refrained from interposing When Sosthenes，the chief ruler of the synagogue，was
beaten before the judgment seat．Gallio was a brother of Seneca and an uncle of Lucan．From the statement or comment in Acts xviii．17，＂And Gallio cared for none of those things，＂he has been taken as a type of the in－

Gal－11p＇o－11 oll（gd－1Y p＇t－1Y）．A rancid olive oil，from Gal－ gallif－pot（garrip in T），$n$ ．［Prob．galley
gall
brouged in galleys．］A small earthen pot pr vessel，esp． as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines， etc．；hence，a nickname for a druggist or druggist＇s clerk．
gal＇li－um（gair－üm），$n$ ．［NL．；perh．fr．L．Gallia France．］ Chem．A metallic element occurring widely，e．g．in iron
ores，but in minute amounts．It is white，hard，and malle－ able，resembling aluminium，and remarkable for its low
melting point $86 \circ \mathrm{~F} ., 30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．）．Symbol，$G a$ ；at．wt．， 70.1 ． meling point 86 f．， $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．）．Symbol，Ga；at．wt．， 70.1 ．
Gallium is chiefy trivalent，
dium．It was predicted with most of its properties，under dium．It was predicted with most of its properties，under periodic law．This prediction was verified in its discovery
（in 1875）by its characteristic spectrum（two violet lines）．

gal／LI－vant＇（gal／Y－vănt＇），v．i．；GAL／LI－vaNT＇ed（－văn＇téd）； gal＇li－vantidng．［Cf．gallant．］1．To play the gal－ lant；to go about with members of the other sex． 2．Hence，to travel or roam about for mere pleasure．
galli－vat（galr－vatt），n．［Prob．fr．Pg．galeota；cf．E． galiot，golley．］Naut．An East Indian vessel propelled gy sails and oars，often armed and nsed by pirates．
galli－wasp＇$\left(-\right.$ wosp $\left.^{\prime}\right), n$ ．［Etym．uncertain．］a A lizard （Diploglossus monotropis）of Jamaica and eastern Central America．It is about a foot long and harmern United States fish（Synodus foet
and West Indies．


Galliwasp（Synodus foetens）．（f）
galılze（gal／iz），v．t．；GAL＇Lized（－izd）；oadíliz－ing（－iz－ Ing）．［After Dr．L．Gall，a French chemist，who invented the process．］In wine making，to add water and sugar
 tity of wine produced．－gal／11－za＇tion（gal／ $1-z a^{\prime}$ sh
gall louse．Any aphid that causes galls on plants． gail mite．Any of various minute four－legged mites that form galls on plants．They are now regarded as forming gallfies，have an opening to the exterior．Eriophyes（see BLISTER MITE）is the typical genus．
gall moth．Any of certain moths
gall moth．Any of certain moths of the families Tineidm
and Tortricida which produce galls on the stems of plants．
 certain galls of commerce ；a nutgall．See 5th adLl． gal＇lo－（gallo－）．Chem．A combining form for 2 d gallic． Gal＇lo－．［L．Gallus a Gaul，Gallic．］A combining form for Gallic，meaning ：a Gaulish；relation to，or connection tion to，or connection with，the French；an，Gallo－Briton， tion or， gall oak．An oak（Quercus lisitanica），native of the Le－ vant，which yields the gallnuts of commerce．
gallo－bro＇mol（gal／o－bró＇mōl；－mol），n．$\quad[$ gallo + bro mine +3 d －ol．］Pharm．A crystalline，slightly bitter pow－ der， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{Br}_{2}(\mathrm{OH})_{3} \mathrm{COOH}$ ，used as a sedative．It is a bro－ mi／l abs
 ［gallo－＋favin．A yellow dyestuff obtained as a paste by Cal＇lo－ma＇ni－a（－mã＇nY－$\dot{a}), n$ ．［L．Galli Gauls + mania madness．］A strong prejudice in favor of what is French．
 gallon（gaľŭn），$n$ ．［OF．galon，jalon，LL．galo，galona，
fr．galum a liquid measure；cf．F．jale Large bowl．］1．A measure of capacity，containing four quarts；－used for the most part in liquid measure，but sometimes in dry measure．The standard gallon of the United States con－
tains 231 cubic inches，or 8.3389 pounds avoirdupois of dis－ tilled water at its maximum density，and with the barom－ eter at 30 inches．This is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of seven inches in diameter and six inches in
height，and is the same as the old English wine gailon．It height，and is the same as the old English wine gallon．It
equals 3.7853 liters．The old ale gallon or beer gallon con－ tained 282 cubic inches（4．62 liters）．The English impertal
gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at
$62^{\circ}$ of Fahrenheit，equal to 277.420 cubic inches or 4.5436 liters，which is almost exactly 1.2 United States gallons． 2．A vessel for liquids；a pitcher．Obs．
gal－100n＇（g $\bar{\alpha}$－loon＇$), n$ ．［F．galon，fr．galonner to adorn with galloons． 1 A narrow tapelike binding or trim ming；esp．，a bordering or binding of rich material，as silk or gold lace．－gal－looned＇（－loond ${ }^{\prime}$ ），a．
 ［ME．galopen，F．galoper，OF．also gualoper，waloper；of G．or D．or Scand．origin，the first part being uncertain， and the second prob．akin to E．leap，G．laufen．Cf．
wallor to move quickly．］1．To move or run in the mode called a gallop，as a horse；to go at，or as if at，a gallop． called a gallop，as a horse ；to go at，or as if at，a gallop． 2．To ride at a gallop；to ride at full speed．
gal＇lop，v．t．1．To cause to gallop ；as，to gallop a horse．
2．To chase ；pursue．obs．
3．To ride a galloping horse over ；to go over rapidly．Obs． 4．To transport with the speed of a gallop；as，to gallop a message from one place to another．
［F．galop．See galio
galiop，$n$ ．［F．galop．See GALLOP，v．i．；cf．Galor．］ 1．A springing gait of various quadrupeds，esp．the horse． 2．A ride on a galloping animal．
3．Rapid or hasty progression，as if by springs or leaps．
 LOP，n．］1．Man．A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop．
2．A kind of lively dance also，music for the dance；a galop gal＇lop－ing（gal＇ひup－Yng），p．pr．\＆vb．n．of GALLop．－gal－ loping consumption，Med，a form of pulmonary tubercu

gallop rhythm．Med．A faulty rhythm in cardiac action， resembling the footfall of a galloping horse．
Gal＇lo－way（gal＇o－wa $), n$ ．a One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway，Scotiand．b Hence a large pony or amall horse．
2．One of a breed of medium－sized，hornless，usually
chiefly black beef cattle，native of southwestern Scotland They closely resemble the Angus breed． Galloway tube．Steam Enyin．A form of water tube，
tapering toward the lower end，fixed in a boiler flue to give increased heating surface，and to promote circula tion．They are used in various boilers，as the Cornish，
Lancashire，and Galloway．So called from the name of the inventor．See Lancashire boiler，Illust．，under bollerr．
gallows（gai＇oz；－ひ̌ ；277）n．sing．；pl．GALLowses（ -z ；
 -iz ），or，Archaic，gallows．［ME．galwes，pl．，AS．galga，
gealga，gallows，cross ；akin to D．galg gailows，OS．\＆ OHG．galgo，G．galgen，I Icel．gälgi，Sw．\＆Dan．galge，
Goth．galga a cross．Etymologicaliy and historically con－ Goth．galga a cross．Etymologicaliy and historically con－
sidered，gallows is a noun in the plural number，but it is sidered，gallows is a noun in the plural number，but it is used as a singular，and hence is preceded by a；as，a gal－
lous．］1．A frame，usually consisting（in its simplest form）of two upright posts and a crossbeam，from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging．Cf．arbset．

So they hanged Haman on the gatlows．Esther vii． 10.
o，there were desolation of gaolers and gallowses！Shak． 2．A gallows bird．Obs．Shak． 3．Any frame with uprights and crosspiece．a A gallows bak．Obs．b Naut．Short for gallows bltte，one or two or called also gailows frame．c Print．A rest for the tympan of a hand press when raised．d A horizontal bar for gymnastics．o A timber structure for butchering cattle． Australasia． 1 Coal Mining．A timber prop to support a roof．See mine，Illust．North of Eng．
4．pl．A pair of suspenders，or braces．Colloq．
gallows bird．A person who deserves hanging on the
gallows．Colloq．
 in the gall bladder or biliary passages．See calculus，$n ., 1$ ．
Gal＇lus（gal＇ū5），$n$ ．［L．，cock．］Zoöl．The genus of the
 pheasant family which consists of the barnyard fowl and it
wild allies the jungle fowls（which sees）．It is distinguished Wild allies the jungle fowls（which sees）．It is distinguished
by the vertically folded tail，which in the male has long drooping median feathers
gall＇－wind ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ gol $^{\prime \prime}$ wind $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n$ ．A water gall．
 Math．A field composed of the $p$ classes of residues of an with integral coeffcients not all divisible by $p$ ． with integral coefficients not all divisible oy $p$ ．
Galols group．Math．The group of substitutions among
the $n$ roots of an equation，$f(x)=0$ corresponding to（or the $n$ roots of an equation，$f(x)=0$ ，corresponding to（or
isomorphic with）the group of the Galois＇s domain $\Omega(\rho)$ of Gaat equation． mathematician Evariste Galois（1811－32），or his work． each of its conjugates，$\Omega\left(a_{1}\right), \Omega\left(a_{2}\right), \ldots \Omega\left(a_{n-1}\right) ;$ a nor
mal corpus．See condugate．
Galois imaginarles．Math．Hypercomplex numbers in－
troduced as solutions of congruences，such as $F(x)=0$ （mod．$p$ ）that are satisfied by no integral $x,-F^{\prime}(x)$ being irreducible to the prime $p$ ．That resolvent of an equation
Galols resolvent．Mat．Mh
whose roots are unchanged by any permutation of the whose roots are unchanged by any permutation of the
group of the equation．
 tors of composition of its Galois group must all be primes Galois＇s domain（of an equation $f(x)=0$ ）．Math．The cor pus or domain of rationality obtained by adjoining to any
domain $\Omega$ all the $n$（supposed）distinct roots $\left(r_{1}, r_{2}, \ldots\right.$
 lively dance in time；also，the music to the dance
ga－lore＇（gá－iōr ${ }^{\prime} ; 201$ ），adv．［Gael．gu leòr enough；gu to，also an adverbial prefix＋lèr，ledir，enough；or fr．
Ir．goleor，the same word．］Chiefly Colloq．In abundance； plentifully．－$n$ ．Abundance；plenty． ga－losh＇，ga－loshe＇（gá－10sh＇），n．［F．galoche galosh， perh．altered fr．LL．calopedia，calopodium，wooden shoe or shoe with a wooden sole，Gr．кadomódıov，dim．of кa mov́s foot．］1．A clog；a shoe with a heavy sole；hence， a boot or shoe of any sort．Obs．
2．An overshoe worn in wet weather．Rare in U．S 3．A strip of material，as leather，running around a shoe at and above the sole，as for protection or omament． Gal－to＇ni－a（gol－to＇nl－a），$n$ ．NL．，after Francis Galton，
English anthropologist．］Bot．A genus of South African liliseo aubropologist．Bo．A genus of South African the best known is $G$ ．candicans．See summer hyacnitr Also［1．c．］，a plant or bulb of this genus．
Gal－to＇nd－an（ăn），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the English
scientist Francis Galton（b．1822）or his work．

|  | ga |
| :---: | :---: |
| llows top－Naut．Th |  |
| ece at the top of gallows bitts． | ga－loot（g $\dot{\alpha}$－100t＇），n．A fellow； |
| galls（g81z），n．pl．［D．gai．］A | －usually implying uncouth－ |
|  | ness or aw＇swardess．Slang． |
| nd dial var．of gallows |  |
|  | galoopin，$n$ ．［F．qalopin．See |
|  |  |
| allfy． |  |
| gall＇weed＇，$n$ ．An Ame | on（a 日hoe） |
| blue－flowered gentian（Gen | galoan．foa |
| quinquefolia）．［toad flax． | galowes． |
| gall＇wort（gol＇wirt＇），$n$ ．The， | galp，w．i．［Cf．D．galpen to |
| gal＇ y ． | akin to E．yelp．Cf．gape．］To |
|  | yawn ；to gape ；riso，to yelp． |
| or bare epoth．Obs．or Dial．Eng． | Obs，－n．t．To belc |
|  | gal＇ra－vage，gal＇ra－vitch，r．\＆ |
| As．agalwan to stupefy． 1 | v．Gilravage Sicot \＆Dial． |
| To frighten；worry Dial．Eng． | gal＇ 90 me （g01＇вŭm），$a$ ．Lgall |
| gal＇1y－bag＇ger，gat＇ly－beg＇gar． | bitterness |
|  |  |
| gai＇ly－gaz＇kin．Var．of GALLi－ | to bluster．Obs． |
|  | lt，$n$ ． |
| al＇ly－pot．+c | gait（goit ；got |
| gal＇ly－worm＇．Var．of galley－ | akin to E ． |
|  |  |
|  | Scot．，or Dial．Emg．［TROP．］ |
| Nas．］See cro． | gal－thrope，galtrop．＋cal－l |

Galtonian curve，a curve，resembling the curve of probabil－ ity，representing graphically the deviation of any given
 ents of an individual together contribute on an average 50 per cent of the total inherited characters，the four grand－ Galton w histle．Acous a short pipe Galton whistie．Acous．A short pipe with a buib attach－
ment and scale，used to produce sounds of definite short
wave length，as in determining the highest audible pitch． wave length，as in determining the highest audible pitch．
gal－van＇fc（gai－van＇ik），a．After Luigi Galvani，profes－ Bor of physiology at Bologna，on account of his connection
（about 1780）with the discovery of dynanical or current electricity：cf．F．galvanique．］Of or pert．to，or exhibit－ ing the phenomena of，galvanism；voltaic；hence，fig．，
galvanic battery．$=$ BATTERY，$n ., 8$ a．－g．circuit or circle．
$=$ cIRCuIt， 8 a．
 galvanisme．See aalvanic．$]$
current electricity，esp．as produced by chemical action． current electricity，esp．as produced by chemical action． ical electricity，or the properties and effects of electrical currents．Galuanism and galcanic are now rarely used； 2．Med．The use of the uninterrupted electric current for

 electric current to the human body．In etabile galvaniza－ tion both electrodes are stationary；in lablle galvanization
one electrode is fixed and the other is slid over the parts． gal＇va－nize（gă＇và－niz），v．$\ell . ;$－Nized（－nizd）；－Niz＇Ing
（－niz＇Yng）．［Cf．F．galvaniser．］1．To affect with galva－ －niz／Yng）．［Cf．F．galvaniser．］1．To affect with galva－ to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock．
2．To plate，as with gold，silver，etc．，by means of an
electric current；by extension，to coat（iron）with zinc． gajvandzed iron，iron coated with zinc to protect it from
rust．The iron is sometimes first electroplated with tin， and afterward immersed in melted zinc，but ordinarily it is merely cleaned by friction with the aid of acid to re－ move scale，and then plunged at once into the zinc bath． respect to iron，it acts as long as any zinc remains．
gal＇va－no－（gal＇vánot－gal－van＇$\delta-$ ）．Combining form for
gal＇va－no－caus＇tic（ $-\mathrm{k} \hat{\left.s^{\prime} \mathrm{trk}\right),}$ a．［galvano－＋caustic．］Re－
lating to use of galvanic heat as a caustic，esp．in medicine． lating to use of gaivanic heat as a caustic，esp．in medicine．
gal＇va－no－can＇ter－y（－k $\hat{o}^{\prime}$ terr－ 1 ），$n$ ．Med．Cautery effected
 galvanography ；also，a picture printed from such a plate．
 means of the electrotypic process（without etching）cop－ perpiates which can be printed from in the same manner as engraved plates；called
『a－no－graph＇ic（－graf rik），a．
ral＇va－nom＇e－ter（－nðm＇éter
gal＇va－no－ther－mom＇e－ter（galvivint－thẽr－mðm＇è－tẽr；găl－ van＇ö－），$n$ ．galvano－＋thermometer．］a An instrument for measuring the heat developed by a current passing through a conductor． $\mathrm{b}=$ elbgThic thezmometer． gam（gam），$n$ ．［Orig．uncert．］Naut．a A herd，or school of whales．b A visit between whalers at sea；a holding o or，local U．S．，between persons ashore
gam，v．i．GAMMED（ŏ̆md）：ask／
gather in a gam；－said of whales．b To Naut．a T or，Local，U．S．，in social intercourse anywhere． gam，$v . t$ ．Naul．To have
esp．among whalers at sea．
esp．arnong whalers at sea．
ga＇ma grass（gaimad．A tan，coarse Amer－
ican grass（Tripsacum dactyloides）valuable for Ga－mas
 ic on insects．A few forms as externally parasit－ infest birds．－gam＇a－sid（gam＇ásid），$a$ ．\＆$n$ ． gamb，gambe（gamb），n．Also jamb，jambe．
［OF．gambe，variant of OF．\＆F．jambe．See Jamb，n．］A leg or shank；specif．，Her．，the
 viola da gamba．$b$ An organ stop of quality of ola da gamba．
 Does（－doz）．［Cf．F．gumbade．See gambol．］ 2．A fantastic movement，as in d per；hence，any fantastic action ；an antic gam－ba＇do，v．i．；GAM－BA＇DOED（－dōd）；GAM－B DO－iNg．To execute a gambado；to bound；to gam－ba＇do（găm－bā dō），n．；usually in $p l$ ．－Does or－Dos（－doz）．［It．or Sp．gamba leg．See aambol，n．］ to a saddle instead of stirrups，for protecting the rider＇s legs；also，any long gaiter or legging．
gam－beer＇（－bēr＇），v． l．；－BEERED＇$^{\prime}$（－berd＇）；－BEER＇ing．「Cf． F．gambier a kind of hook．］Fishing．To gaff as mackerel gam ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{be}$－son（gammberson），$n$ ．［OF．gambeson，gambaison，
fr．gambais，wambais，of Ger．origin：cf．OHG，wamba stom fr．gambais，wambais，of Ger．origin：cf．OHG．wamba stom－ ach．See womb．］A medieval garment of cloth or leather，
stuffed and quilted，orig stuffed and quilted，orig．worn under the habergeon to prevent bruises，later as the principal defensive garment．
gam＇bler（－bēr），$n$ ．［Malayan gambir，name of the plant．］ A yellowish catechu derived from a Malayan rubiaceous climbing shrub（Ourouparia gambir）；－called also yel－
low，or cubical，catechu．It is used for chewing with the betel nut，and is exported for tanning and dyeing．
gam＇bit（gam＇bit），$n$ ．［It．gambitto gambit，gambett gambit，a tripping up，fr．gamba leg：cf．F．gambit．See gamboL，$n$ ．］A chess opening in which the first player vol－ untarily gives up a pawn or a piece，or several successive gam ${ }^{\prime}$ ble（ $\mathrm{gam}^{\prime} \mathrm{b}^{\prime} 1$ ），v．i．；GAM ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{BLED}$（－b＇ld）；GAM／BLNG
 to amuse ore＇s self，gamen game，amusement．See anme sport．1．To play or game for money or other stake，as See game，v．\＆n．；gambling．
2．Hence：To stake money or any other thing of value upon an uncertain event；to hazard something upon
chance ；to wager ；as，to gamble in stocks or in wheat． chance；to wager ；as，to gamble in stocks or in wheat
gam＇ble，v．t．1．With away：To lose by gaming．
gamble，v．$t$ ．1．With away：To lose b
$\mathbf{2}$ ．To stake or wager in gaming．Rare．
gam＇ble，$n$ ．A gambling；a transaction involving gambling； hence，anything involving similar uncertainty．Colloq．
gam／bler（blēr），$n$ ．One who gambles：specif．：a For gambler（－blër），$n$ ．One who gambles：specif．：a For－
merly，a sharper or fraudulent gamester．b One who makes a practice of playing or following games of chance for the purpose of winning money or other property． gam＇bling（gam／bling），$n$ ．The action of one who gam－ bles；specif．：a Properly，the act of playing or gam－
ing for stakes．b Loosely，the act of risking or staking ing for stakes．D Loosely，the act of risking or staking
anything on an uncertain event；wagering．In $e$ strict sense of the term gambling implies a a playing or gaming， as at check som， some other sport or contest，as well as a staking or risking
of money to be lost or won on the issue．In this sense it
does not include cases of mere wager or betting on the does not include cases of mere wager or betting on the contest conducted in order that its event may determine and other forms of wagering contracts，etc．Modern leg－
islation makes illegal many forms of pure wagering con－ islation makes illegal many forms of pure wagering con－ tracts，less properly called gambling contracts，as injurious
to the public morals．Sed WAGERING contract．
gambling device．A device used in gambling ；inter gambling device．A device used in gambling；－inter－ the purpose，at others only such as are adopted，designed， and used for the purpose by professional gamblers．
gambling house．A house where gambling is carr
gambling house．A house where gambling is carried on gambling table．A table for gambling purposes；also，

loosely，the gambling resort where it is kept：－sometimes interpreted as meaning any table specially used for gan－ bling，sometimes as only one specially designed for，and
necessary to，the playing of the game，or one kept and ex－ hibited in order to obtain betters．
ram－bog $\theta^{\prime}($ gãm－bōj＇；－bōj＇；277），$n$ ．［From Cambodia．］ An orange－red gum resin becoming bright yellow when powdered．It is derived from various species of Garcinia． the best quality（obtained from G．hanburii）being exported
from Cambodia，Siam，etc．It is used by artists as a yellow rong emeticand cathartic．
 gam＇hol（gam＇ $\mathbf{b} \delta 1), n$ ．［Earlier gambolde，gambalde，F． yam $\mathbf{F}$ ambe OF ，In to F ．jambe， OF ．also gambe，fr．L．gamba hoof，or perh．
joint ：prob．of Celtic origin；cf．W．，Ir．，\＆Gael．cam joint：prob．of Celtic origin；cf．W．，Ir．，\＆Gael．cam
crooked，but also Gr．$\kappa \alpha \mu \pi \eta$ a bending，winding．Cf． Jamb，$n$ ．，gammon ham，3d gambado．］A skipping or leap－ ing about in frolic；a hop；a sportive prank．
gam＇bol，v．i．；－BOLED（－brld）or－BOLLED；－BOL－ING or －bol－LiNg．To bound or spring as in dancing or play；to
 in dial．form fr．F．jambier in same sense；fr．OF．gambe， jambe，leg，F．jambe．Cf．cambiel，chambrel；see gam－ bol，n．］1．The hock of an animal，esp．of a horse． 2．A stick or iron，crooked like a horse＇s hind leg，used by
butchers in suspending slaughtered animals． butchers in suspending slaughtered animals．
3．A ganbrel roof．
gambrel roof．Arch．A curb roof of the same section in one，so that each gable is pentagonal．See roor， 1 llust ． Gam－brínus（gam－brínǔs），$n$ ．A mythical Flemish king gam－broon＇（găm－brōon $\left.n^{\prime}\right)$ ，perh－
gam－broon（gam－bol．GOMBROON．］A twilied cloth，of linem foon，Per－ sia：cf．gombroon．］A twilled cloth，of linen for linings，
of linen and wool，or of wool alone for nien＇s garments． game（gām），n．［ME．game，gamen，AS．gamen，gomen， play，sport；akin to OS．，OHG．，\＆Icel．gaman，Dan．gam－ men mirth，merriment，OSw．gamman joy．Cf．gammon a game，backgammon，gamble，v．i．］1．Sport of any kind； play，frolic，or fun；as，boisterous game；rare game ；play－
ful ridicule；joke or jest；as，to make game of one．Sport， fun，and jest are now the com，to make game of onds in this sense．

Crowned her＇twixt earnest and＇twixt game．Spenser．
We have had pastimes here and pleasant game．Shak．
2．An object of ridicule．Cf．LAUGHINGSTOCE．Rare．
3．An amusement or diversion；any systematic action carried on for sport ；as，make－believe is the commoneat of children＇s games；the game of lovemaking；formerly， specif．，amorous play．＂Daughters of the game．＂Shak． 4．A contest，physical or mental，conducted according to
set rules，and undertaken for amusement or recreation，or set rules，and undertaken for amusement or recreation，or
for winning a stake．Games of charce include all games in for winning a stake．Gamos of chance include all games in mining the outcome，as in dice and in most card games． Most gambling games are of this description．Games of
skill include those in which skill is the sole orchief factor， as in chess，whist，draughts，billiards．Athletic games in－ as in chess，whist，draughts，biliards．Athietic games in－
clude all contests having in view the dovelopment or ex－
ercise of muscular strength and skill，or agility，as base－ ercise of muscular strength and ekill，or agility，as base－ ball，football，tennis，the field and water sports，etc．Cf．
sport．The public contests of the ancients（Gr．$\alpha \gamma \omega \bar{\omega}, \mathrm{L}$ ． ludi，which included dramatic and gladiatorial shows as English．See agones．

But war＇s a game，which，were their aubjects wise，
Kings would not play at． 6．Hence，in the terminology of games：a A single con－
test lasting until a（certain）defnite limit is reached，as a test lasting until a（certain）definte limit is reached，as a
set time，a certain number of innings，a given result，or the like；a a single natch at play；as，a a game at cards．
Talk the game o＇er between the deals．
Lloya： $b$ That which is gained as the result of a game；the num－ ber of points necessary to be scored in order to win a game；as，in short whist five points are game．c A prize
to be gained by contest．Obs．d Card Playing．（1）In to be gained by contest．Obs．d Card Playing．（1）In the score to the player whose cards count up the highest （2）In pedro，cinch，etc．，the ten－spot of trumps，which counts a point to the one securing it in play．e Sports．The state of the contest as shown by the points gained at any tine；as，the baseball players stopped play when the game was four to three．
6．A scheme or art employed in the pursuit of an object or purpose ；method of procedure；projected line of opera－ tions ；plan ；project；－often in the phrase the（his，etc．）
game is up，the（or his）project or scheme has failed． game is up，the（or his）project or scheme has failed．
7．Sport in the hunting field．Obs．
8．An animal or animals under pursuit or taken in hunt－ ing；quarry；in a collective sense，the various animals （chiefly birds and mammals）which are considered worthy
of pursuit by sportsmen．Cf．oAME FISH．The term im．
plies that a certain amount of skill is required in their capture，and usually（in the case of birds nearly always）
that they are of value as food．Among birds the order




gniva－nog ly－phy（gaiva－ng－gaiva－not ro－plam（－if－pizm）


## GAME

Gallinæ, and the duck, plover, snipe, and rail families, con $\theta$. The flesh of any game mammal or game bird considered as an article of food.
10. A group of animals; a fiock; - now only of swans. 11. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal. Short for game fowl.
Syn. - See play.
gameb all. See all, a., 4.
 [ME. gamen, gamenen, to rejoice, AS. gamenian to play.
See Game, n.] 1. To play; sport. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To rejoice to be pleased;-with dative of pronoun. Obs. joice to be pleased;-with dative of prono
God loved he best with all his whole hearte
At alle times, hough him gamed or amarte.
3. To play, as with cards, dice, billiards, etc., for a wager or bet ; to gamble.
game, $v, t$. 1. To amuse; please. Obs.
2. To squander, lose, pass, or otherw
. . squander, lose, pass, or otherwise dispose of, by
game, a.; GAM'ER (gām' ér); GAM'RST (-est). 1. Having a
resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock; ready to fight to the last; plucky.
2. Was or pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game, or pertaining to the act or practice of hunting.
game'ball' (gām'bôl'), n. Court Tennis, Rackets, etc. A score such that one side will win by making the next point.
game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit game ${ }^{\prime}$ 'ock' $^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\prime}\right), n$. A male game fowl.
game fish. A fish which, from its cunning and wariness
or the violence of its strugeles when hooked, affords sport to anglers:- usually restricted to food fishes.
game fowl. One of a breed of domestic poultry so called
because they are bred largely for fighting. There are two
chief classes, pit games, in breeding which little attention
is paid to colo chief classes, pit games, in breeding which ittie attention
is paid to color, but nearly all to activity, muscularity, and
courage, and exhibition games, which are fancy varieties with very long neck and legs, and spare in their tail feathering. The black-breasted red variety (so called from the and approximation to the jungle fowl in color.

game laws. Laws enacted to regulate the killing or takgame $ク \bar{y}\left(g_{\bar{a}} \mathrm{~m}^{\prime} I \mathrm{r}\right)$, adv. 1. Jestingly; merrily. Obs.
game'ness, $n$. Endurance; pluck
game'some (gām'sŭm), a. Gay ; sportive ; playful ; frolic-
some ; merry. "The gamesome crowd." Byron.- game'. some-ly, adv.- game'some-ness,
game'ster ( $-\mathrm{stãr}$ ), $n$. [game
game'ster (-stẽr), $n$. [game + -ster. $]$ 1. A competitor in a game or contest; an athlete. Obs. exc.: Dial. Eng. A player at cudgels or singlestick.
2. A person who plays at games; esp., one who habitually When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest
Samester is the soonest winner. 3. A merry, frolicsome person. Obs.
gam'e-tal (gam'è-tăl ; g $\dot{\alpha}$-mē ${ }^{\prime}$ tăl), a. Biol. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a gamete; generative ; as, a gametal cell.
 which gametes are developed. In general usage the term is restricted to the reproductive bodies of the lower thallois restricted to the reproductive bodies of the lower thallo-
phytes, in which the sex cells are alike. The gametangia
in higher plants are differentiated into antheridia and in higher plants are differentiated into
ooggonia or archegonia. Cf. sporangivm
gam'ete (gam'ēt; gámèt'; ihe latler usually in compounds),
 cell which unites with another of like or unlike character to form a new individual. (See conjugation, 6.) In Bot. gamete designates esp. the similar sex cells of the lower thallophytes which unite by conjugation, forming a zygospore aplanogametes when without cilia. The gametes of higher pnion is called fertilization, and the resulting zygote an oöspore. In Zoöl, gamete is most commonly used of the
sexual cells of certain Protozoa, though also extended to
 ga-me to-phore
ete + -phore. $]$ got. A modified branch bearing sex organs,
or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.
ga-me'to-phyll (-ftl), $n$. [gamete $+-p h y l l$.$] Bot. A spe-$ cialized leaf which bears sex organs. Cf. spo iophyll.
ga-me'to-phyte (fit), $n$. [gamete + -phyte.] Bot. In the phase which bears sex organs. Cf, sporopiyte. In the lower plants, as the algæ, the gametophyte is the conspicuous part of the plant body; in mosses it is the so-called moss plant; in ferns it is reduced to a small, thalloid, early perishing body; and in seed plants it is usually microscopic

-gam'ic (-găm'rik). A suffix from Greek $\gamma \dot{\mu} \mu \mathrm{os}$, marriage.

 a position as to win the crame
unless the jack is driven off the green. game filla. Ace Fili..

grame' less, a. See -Less.
gamelich, $a$ ICf. AS. gamen-
Sace ady,








 producing a gamete by division
or by a process correaponding to
the maturation of the egg of


 GAMETE; GONY.] Zool. A ga-
metocyte.
gaming contract. Law. See gaming contract. Law. See $\begin{aligned} & \text { tno contract. } \\ & \text { gaming honeg. } \\ & \text { Housk. }\end{aligned}=$ gamblino
gam'In (gam'in ; $F$. gá $^{\prime} \mathrm{max}^{\prime} ;$ the Oxf. E. D. gives only
the French pron., now seldom heard in America) $n . \quad[\mathrm{F}$ ] A neglected and untrained city boy; a young street Arab A neglected and untrained city boy; a young street Arab.
In Japan, the gamins run after you, and bay, "look at the gam'ing (gām'ing), p.pr.\& vb. n. of aAME. Esp., vb.n. act or practice of playing
gambling. See gambling.
gam'mag (gam $\left.{ }^{\prime} \dot{d}\right), n$. [Gr. $\gamma \dot{a} \mu \mu a$, of Semitic origin.] The Eng. $g$ (as in $g o$ ). It is often used in nomenclature, as to deg.gnate the third member of a series. Cf. ALPHA, BETA.
gam'ma-cism (gãm ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-$ sIz'm)
n.
[NL. gammacisnus. See
 nouncing the guttural consonants, as $g$ and $k$; guttura stammer'di-

 the figure of a swastika (fig. 1) or in that of a Gammavoided Greek cross (fig. 2). See crose, swastika.
The gamma among early Christians symbolized a corner stone, and hence Christ as the corner stone of the church gamma rays. Physics. Very penetrating rays not ap
preciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted preciably radium and other radioactive substances ing view is that they are nonperiodic ether pulses differing from Röntgen rays only in being more penetrating.
Gam'ma-rus (găm'dárüs), n. [NL.; L. gammarus, cam marus, fr. Gr. кá«رapos lobster.] Zoöl. A genus of swim
 water forms. - gam'ma-rid ( $\mathrm{gam}^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{r} \mathrm{Y}$ ), $a$. \& $n$. - gam' ma-rine (-rin; -rin; 183), a. - gam'ma-roid (-roid), a. \& $n$ gam'mer (gam'ẽr), n. [Possibly contr. fr. godmother,
but prob. fr. grammer for grandmother. Gf. GAFFER. An old wife; an old woman; - correlative of gaffer, an
 gambe leg, F. jambe. See aambol, n.; cf. ham.] 1. A leg; thigh. Obs. or $R$.
2. A ham salted and smoked or dried; also, the lower ete of a side of bacon.
gam'mon, v. $t$. ; gam'moned ( - ŭnd) ; gam'mon-ina. To make bacon of; to salt and dry in smoke.
gam'mon, $n$. [See GAME aport. 1. Backgammon. Obs. or $R$. 2. A victory in the game of backgammon obtained before the opponent has thrown off a man, counting as two hits. gam'mon, $v . t$. To beat in the gaine of backgammon by getting a gammon.
gam'mon, $v . t$. [Of uncertain origin.] Naut. To fasten (a bowsprit) to the stem of a vessel by lashings of rope or
chain, or by a band of iron.
gam'mon, $n$. Talk intended to deceive, mislead, or whee
dle; tricky persuasion ; nonsense; humbug. Colloq. gam'mon, v. i. Colloq. To talk gammon; hence, to pre tend; feign.-v. v. To influence with gammon.
gam'mon-ing, $n$. [From Gammon to fasten.] Naut. The gam'mon-ing, $n$. [From gammon to fasten.] Naut. The
lashing or iron band by which the bowsprit of a vessel is lashing or iron band
secured to the stem.

gamoogen' $\theta$-sis (-jentè-sis), $n$. [famo-- -qenesis.] Biol gam'o-ge-net'1-cal-1y (-1-kăl-1), atd.
Gam oo-pet'a-1ョ (-pét'd́-lē), n.pl. [NL.]
of angiospermous plants practically equiv
alent to the Metachlamydee (which see).
gam'o-pet'al-ous (-prt'ðl-ŭs), a. [gamo

+ petalous.] Bot. Having the corolla com
posed of united petals; of or pertaining to
gam'o-phyl'lous (-ffľ̌̆s), a. [gamophyllous.] Bot. Having the perianth


## gam'o-sep'al-ous (-sep ${ }^{\prime}$ al- $-\mathfrak{u s}$ ), a. [gamo

 + sepalous.] Bot. Ha

Having the calyx comstele formed by union of schizosteles, as in
Lycopodium. gam'o-stelic (*stélĭk), a. Bot. Having a polystelic stem

 gamous. [Gr. - үapos (as in rodiyauos polygamous), fr for propagation; as in mixogamous, monogamous, plan rogamous.
gamp (gămp), $n$. A large umbrella; - said to allude to Gamp, Mrs. Sairey (sā'rı̂ gamp ${ }^{\prime}$ ). A nurse in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit," celebrated for her constant refer-
ence to an imaginary friend Mrs. Harris, whom she is al ence to an imaginary friend Mrs. Harris, whom
ways quoting, and for her fondness for liquor.
gam'ut (gam'üt), $n$. [gamma + ut; cf. F. gamme gamut, the name of a musical note, The name of the Grees letter 1 was used by guido d Arezzo to represent the firs
note of his model scale. See gamma, ut, solmization.

| aming table. omabling [gombah.] | jest. Dial. Eng. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | gam'mock, v.i. To romp; frolic.\| |
| Gam'ma-dim (gxm'á-drm) or | gam'mon, $n$. $=$ оампмо |
| ims (-dimz), m. nl. Bib. | gam'mond $\dagger$ GAM |
| gamma function. See F | gam'mo |
| R1as integra | gam |
| ammamoth. |  |
| ropean noctuid moth (Plusia | terfeit. Sla |
| wa) having a hright, sil- | gam ${ }^{\text {gry }}$, n . J a |
| -shaped mark on each | Slang. [pam |
| of the fore winge, Its larva, | gam'ner, $n$. [See |
| Which is preen with five dorsal | ga- |
| te | [NL. : famo- + Gr. Bios life |
| cabbage and other vegetables. | 20\%. The sexumlly rep |
| gam-ma tion (gri-majeshun) ${ }^{n}$, | generation when bex |
| e. $n$. $\overline{\text { F }}$ See Gamut | asexual generations |
| $\text { mer }\left(\text { gam }^{\prime} \mathrm{x}\right), v, i \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| GAMMER, ni Toille. Dial. E | Bot, Having the ovari |
|  |  |
| h. Ent. vat. of gambrel. | of a pietil. Ra |
|  | gam'ond, $n$. [Cf. |
| gam'mer-stang (-stang'), $\pi$. [Cf. | caperi a gambol. Obs. Scot. |
| Gammer, $n$; stang pole.] A | ga-mosh es |
| tall and awkward person, esp.a |  |
|  |  |
| Dial, Eng. - [Obs. | cl), |
| gam'met. n. Prob. a grommet. | D. |
| mock (gam un), n. |  |

1. Music. a The first or lowest note of Guido's scale. b the seven hexachords (see Illust.), and all notes recognized


Gamut, 1 b. The notes of Guido's ecale are arranged vertically ginning on $G$ are called "hard" (durum) ; those on $C$ ar called "natural;" those on $F$, "soft" (molle). These three letters later became the clefs. Notes having the same name
(as Ela mi, ela mi) are distinguighed as "in bass" or "in alt." in church music of the time. Its notes were named by letters combined with the syllables of the successive hexachords, as Gamma ut, $A$ re, $B$ mi, $G$ ja ut . . . a la mi re, etc. See solmization.

> "(romut", I am, the ground of all accord " A re," to plead Hortersio'spaskion B mi," Bianca, take him for thy lord,

B mi," Biance, take him for thy lord,
D ol re," one clef, two notes havc I:
Hence, later; $\mathbf{c}$ The whole series of recognized musical notes ; sometimes, any recognized scale; specif., the major scale. d The compass of a voice or instrument.
2. Hence, an entire range or series, esp. a carefully graded or modulated series.
 ing in game; as, gamy fields.
2. Sporting. Showing an un
2. Sporting. Showing an unyielding spirit to the last; as,
a gamy trout; hence, showing persistent purct a gamy trout; hence, showing persistent pluck; spirited; 3. Having the flavor of game, asp. of game kept
till near the condition of tainting; high-flavored uncooked gamy. [Gr. -үapia (as in $\mu$ ovo үauia monogamy)
marriage.] A suffix denoting marriage, union for propagation or reproduction; as in polygamy, oogamy.
gan (gan), pret. of ans, begin; formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterits, as did is now employed. Gan regularly denotes the singular; the plural
is usually denoted by gunne or gonne. Later writers use gan both for singular and plural. Archaic, , Chation This man gan fall (i. e., feli) in great suspicion. Chaucer.
ga-nan'olal (gatan'shăl), a. [Sp., pertaining to gain, held in common, fr. ganancia gain.] Law. Designating, pertaining to, or held under, the Spanish system of law (called ganancial aystem) which contring marriage by the husband or wife. Except that the husband and wife cannot modify their rights by agreement (save in case of a judicial separation), the law is almost identical with the French law governing conmunity property (which see).
ganch (gainch ; 140), v. $t$.; GANCHED (gàncht) ; GANCH? ina. [F. ganche, n. fr. It. gancio hook ; cf. Sp. \& Pg. gancho.]

1. To execute by impaling on stakes or hooks. Obs. or Hist. 2. To gash or wound with the tusk;-said of boars. Obs.
ganch, $n$. [See aANCH, $v . t$.] 1. The apparatus used in ganching; also, execution by ganching. Obs. or Hist. in 2. A rent or wound made by a boar's tusk. Archaic. gan'der (gan'dẽr), $n$. [AS. gandra, ganra, akin to D. gan-
der, G. dial. gander, ganter, and prob. to E. goose. See der, G. dial. gander, ganter, and prob. to E. goose. See
goose ; cf. GANNET.] I. The male of any species of goose. 2. A stupid or foo

Gan-dhar'va (gưnd-hŭr'wa), n. [Skr.] Hindu Myth. One in the sky or atmosphere. They gare fond of women, and their consorts are the Apsarases. Also, a Vedic divinity, possibly a personification of the Ga'ne-lon' (ga' ${ }^{\prime}$ '-lôs'), n. [OF.] In the Charlemagne romances,
a count of Mayence, one of the knights of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of
Roncesvalles, in which Roland Roncesvalles, in which Roland
was slain. He is always reprewas slain. He is always repre intrigues to destroy Christ ${ }^{\prime}$ Ga-ne'sa (ga-n̄'s $a ;$-sha), Ga-ne'
sha, $n$. [Skr. Ganéc $a$, lit., lord

of the host.] Hindu Myth. The god of wisdom or prudince and the remo and Parvati; he ig obstaces. He is the son of siva and Parvati; he is represented as a short, fat, yellow or red man, with a large belly and the head of an elephant.
gang (gang), $n$. [AS. gang, akin to D., G., \& Dan. gang a going, Icel. gangr, Goth. gaggs street, way. See gANa to
go.] 1. Act, manner, or means of going; a passage, course, or journey; a road or passageway; gait. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. Hence, Scot. or Dial. Eng.: a A walk for cattle ;
turage. b The burden borne on one trip or carriage. 3. A set or full complement of any articles ; an outfit 3. Aang of oars for a boat.
4. Mech. A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor; as, a gang of saws; -also attributively; as, a gang cuitivator, gang dee, ${ }_{\text {HARROW, }}^{\text {gang dilust }}$
5. A number going in or forming a company; as, a gang of aailors; a gang of elk. a A group of persons associated under the same direction, esp. in doing the same work; as, a gang of pavers ; a gang of slaves; a chain gang. b A company of persons acting together for some purpose, usuof counterfeiters; a political gang; a gang of roughs.
Syn. - See compiny
gang-and -follow systom. See Follow dir.
 To form or hire in a gang or gangs; to act in concert.
gang, v. i. [AS. gangan, akin to OS. \& OHG. gangan, Icel. ganga, Goth, gaggan; cf. Lith. zengti to walk, Skr. jangha leg, perh. akin to E. go.] To go; walk. Obs. or Scol. \&
gang'board (găng ${ }^{\prime}$ bōrd ${ }^{\prime}$; 201), n. 1. Naut. A raised wall along a aliip's waist used by sentinels and for passing bealong a ship's waist used by sentineis and for passing bewaisted vessels. Obs.
2. A gangplank.
 [Of uncertain origin.] 1. To protect (the part of a line next a fighhook, or the hook itself) by winding it with wire.
2. To attach (a fishhook) to a line or snell, as by knotting 2. To attach (a fishhook) to a line or
the line around the shank of the hook.
the line around the shani of the hook.
gang'er (gखng ${ }^{\text {rer }), ~} n$. One who gangs, or goes. Obs., cang'ar (yar
gang'er (gannger), $n$. Foreman over a gang of workmen. Eang ing (gan'jing), $n$. The special or protected part of a
finhline to which the hook is ganged or fastened ; a suell. gan'gil-ate (gan' $\left.\left.\mathrm{g}^{11}-\mathrm{t} \mathrm{t}\right)\right\}$ a. Anat. \& Zoäl. FurniBhed with
 gan'gilitorm (-form), a. [See GANGLION; -FORM.] Anat.
Having the form of a ganglion. anderri] of a spindling
gan'gling (gan'gling), a.
or awkwardy long growth ; ioosely built; lanky. Collog.

 A mas of nerve tissue Gr. yáy indiov.] 1. Anat. \& Zoöl. A mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells; a nerve cen-
ter; as a an aggregation of such cells forming an enlargement upon a nerve or upon two or more nerves at their point of junction or separation. b A mass of gray matter within the brain or spinal cord. See NERYous sxgtem.
2. Med. A small hard tumor, connected either witla
2. Med. A small hard tumor, connected either with a joint or tendon sheath, and commonly formed by elevation of the sheath by effusion of a riscid fluid into it, due to chronic irritation or inflammation, It is commonly situ3. A lymphatic gland. Obs.
 of the two ganglionated cords of the sympathetic nerve.-

 Germen. - gato of Antl, the inferiorior and larger of the two ganglia situated on the ninth nerve where it passes through
the jugular foramen. - g . of Ar'nold [after $G$. Arnold, anatomistl], the otic ganglion. - f . of Scar'pa (skär'pä) [afvestibular or orasterior branch of the audito any nerve in the the
internal auditory meatuon of the er internal auditory meatus of the ear- g . of the cerebellum,
 the spiral canal in the modiolus of the cochlea. It consists of the ganglia of the branches of the cocchlear nerve passing
ot the avical part of the cochlea. - $\|$ s. ve-sti/bu-la re vess-
 ganglion cell. A nerve cell, esp. one of those contained in the ganglia and in certain sense organs. Pertaining to,
gan'gli-on'tc (gan'gli-on' $1 k$ ), a. Anat. Pa containing, or consistiug of, ganglia or ganglion cells. gan'gli-o-plex'us (-б-plěk'sŭs), $n$. [See gavglion; plexus.]
Anat. A diffuse or spreading ganglion in a meshwork of Anat. A diffuse or spreading ganglion in a meshwork of
fibers, as in certain plexuses of the sympathetic system. gang'mas'ter (g㐅̌ng'mas'tẽr), $n$. A naster or employer of a gang of workmen.
gan-go'sa (gän-go $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \dot{\alpha}$ ), n. Med. A disease, prevalent
among natives in $\mathbf{G u a m}$, characterized by progressive ul-

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| an | gan'gle |
| ta) of southern Europe; - also |  |
| plied to other |  |
| gan'gan'. Var. of gangaa | gan'sil-ac(- |
| gang cask. Naut, A small | gan'gl |
| ter cask. [GANG WEEK. | Iating to a genglion; |
| ng days. Rogation daye. | gan'g |
| ddger Mach. Gang saw for |  |
| ming the edges of boards, or | 最 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ g1io-b |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{er}$ (gang'er), $n$. Naut | -blast.] Emb |
| art length of chain cable. |  |
| er (ǧn) ${ }^{\text {g }}$ | gan'gli-o-cyto (-stt'), n. [See |
| Gan-g | derve cell of a gangl |
| Gangeticus.] Of or pertaining | the central |
| es. | gan' gilo-fo |
| gung flower. The | gan'gli-01d |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Callocephalon | tumor of |
| tral | gan' $\mathrm{gli}^{\text {di- }}$ |
| with searlet bead and cresi | r), a. Anat. Ganglionic. $R$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

ceration of the nose and pharynx, producing eventuall gang'plank' ( $\mathrm{gang}^{\prime}$ plant') platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel, as from a wharf; called also gangboard. Archaic, Scot gan'grel (gă'grĕl), $n$. [Cf. ganc to go.]
or Dial. Eng. 1. A vagrant or vagabond
2. A gangling, or lanky, creature; also, a toad.
gan'grene (găn'grēn), n. [L. gangraena, fr. Gr. үáypauva
cf. F. gangrene.] Med. Mortification of a part of the body cf. F. gangrene.] Med. Mortification of a part of the body
caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene
appears in two forms, as dry gangrene, or mummification, and appears in two forms, as dry gangrene, or mummer gangrene. Dry gangrene occurs in superficial parts as moist gangrene. Dry gangrene occurs in superficial parts
of the body which remaindry by evaporation of the fluids in the dead tissues. It is due to defect in the arterial supply while the outfiow of the venous blood is unobstructed,
and is usually dependent on senile changes (sentie gangrene). and is usually dependent on senile changes (senile gangene). evaporation cannot take place, and is caused by interference with both arterial and venous circulation.
gan'grene, v. t. \& i. ; Gan'aresed (-grēnd); Gan'GREN'IN (-grēnlng). [Cf. F. gangrener.] To produce gangrene in to be affected with gangrent.
gan'gre-nes'cont (-grè̀něs'ĕnt), a. Tending to gangrene.
gan'gre-nous (gan' gan'gre-nous (gan gre-nüs), a. [Cf. F. gangre
fected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.
gangs'man (gangz'măn), n. pl. - MEN (-men)
gangeman (gangz anger also, a ganger
gangue (găng), $n$. [F. gangue, fr. G. gang a metallic vein a passage. See gana, n.] Mining. The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.
gang $g^{\prime}$ way' (gang'wá), $n$. [AS. gangweg. Seeanse; way.]

1. A pasage or way into, through, or out of, any inclosed 1. A passage or way into, through, or out of, any inclosed place, esp. a temporary way of planks.
2. Specif.; a In the British House of
isle across the house. ex-ministers with such private members as profess more or le close agreement with the policy of the official leadere of their
respective parties. ( r Napective parties. $(1)=$ angaboard, 1. Obs. or Hist. (2) Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail aud the quarter-deck and forecastle. (3) The opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons enter or leave it. (4) A gangplank. o Mining. A main level. See mane, Illust. d Logging. The incline up which logs are moved from the water into a sawnill.
to bring to the gangway, Nav., to punigh (a seaman) by flog
ging him at the gangway. Obs. or Hist.

can'is-ter (gan'fis-ter), $n$. 1. A siliceous clay rock in for lining furnace hearths, for macadamizing roads, etc 2. A mixture of crushed or ground siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.
gan'ja ( $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathbf{j} \bar{a}$ ), $n$. [Hind. $g \bar{a} n j h \bar{a}$.] A powerful form of hashish, consisting of the dried tops of pistillate hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco.
 the genus Sula. The common gannet on
the North Atlantic ( $S$. bassana $)$ is, when adult, wlite with a yellowish tinge
on the head and with black

Common Gannet (Sula bassana) of Forth, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but is rapidly
diminishing in numbers. Allied species occur in the
Southerm Hemisphere. The so-called booby ganneta are smaller darker-colored species of warm parts of the world.
See вooby 2. In Florida the wood ibis in often called gan gan'old (găn'oid), a. [Gr. yá vos brightness + -oid.] Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei - $n$. One of the Ganoidei. ganotd scale, $Z$ Oöl., a kind of
ganoid fishes, composed of an
inner layer of bone and an outer layer of shining enamel.
They are frequently rhomboi-
dal in outline and instead of dal in outline and, instead of
broadly overlapping, articubroadly overlapping, articu-
late edge to edge by a peglike late edge to edge by a peglike
process of one scale fitting
into a recess or socket in the adjacent one.


Ganoid Scales of Alligator
Garfish.

[NL. See ganoid.] Zö̈l. A subclass of fishes containing numerous extinct and a few living forms; - so named from characteristic of many of its members. The living mem characteristic of many of its members. The living mem-
bers are the sturgeons and paddlefishes; the bichir and
its allies (Polypterus, Erpetotchthys); the gar pikes (LepiZoöl. Having a nervous system
composed of ganglia connected
by nervous commisвures, вs


 Gan
gan
1an gan
$\operatorname{lan}$
gan
$i$.
$i$

gang rider. Coal Mining.
pergon riding on a car to cignal
g to atfach the haulage clip. or to ateach the haulage clip.
gan gral obs. or dial. Eng.var
of GANGREI.,
gang tide, $n$. Gang week.


sosteus); and the bowfin. In the Paleozoic and earlier par-
of the Mesozoic they were abundant and represented by a great variety of forms. The existing kinds, at least, have a conus arteriosus, a spiral valve in the intestine, and an
optic chiasma. As now restricted, the group containsthe optic chiasma. As now restricted, the group contains the
orders Crossopterygii, Chondrostei, and Holostei, but orders Criginally constituted by Agassiz it (then ranking as as originally constituted by Agassiz it meh more inclusive, containing the siluroids, lophobranchs, and some other, teleososts. Many modern zoölogists no longer recognize it, making its several or-
 ing.] Sculpture. A process of toning down the glare of mgrble, esp. on nude parts, as practiced in classical antiquity. Gan'o-wan/1-an (gan/o-wann 1 -ăan), $a$. [Of North American
Indian origin.] Designating, or pertaining to, a modifica Indian origin. Designating, or pertaining to, a modifation of the classificatory system of reckoning kinship in which the recognized degree of kinship depends upon the sex of the kindred pareit. This, a maman's sister's children nearer than her brother's. The system is prevalent dren nearer than her brother's. The systam is preval
gan-ta' (gan-tä) $\}^{n \text {. Also ganton. A varying measure or }}$ gan-tang' (-täng') $\}$ capacity of the Philippines, Borneo, the ( Sellul) See measure.
gant/let (gant ${ }^{\prime}$ ľt ; gänt $t^{\prime}$ let), $n$. A gauntlet, or glove. gant'let (gent'ľt ; gänt/ľt), $n$. [Ganlel is corrupted fr. gantlope; gantlope is for gatelope, Sw. gatlopp, orig., a
running down a lane ; gata street, lane + lopp course, career, akin to löpa to run. See oate a way ; LeAp.] i. A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run stripped to the waist between two files of men facing one snother, who struck him with switches, clubs, cords, etc., as he passed; also, a similar ordeal, as among American Indians, who used any available weapon, as clubs, or knives. Often fig.
They descended the Mississippi running the gantlet between
hostile tribes. 2. A stretch of railroad track, as over a bridge or in a (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so track is within the
 rails of the other.
gant'let, v.
tracks) tranks (
 cantarium, fr. L. canterius trellis, sort of frame.] 1. A frame for supporting barrels in a cellar or elsewhere. 2. Eingin. A frame structure, raised on side supports so aa to span over something, and usually of large dimensions, as : a A bridge or platform carrying a traveling crane or winch and supported by a pair of towers or by trestles or
side frames running on parallel tracks. b a structure side frames running on parallel tracks. supporting a number of railroad signals for several tracks.


## Gantry, 2 b .

Gan'y-mede (ğan/1-med), n. [L. Ganymedes, Gr. Naw$\left.\mu{ }^{\prime} \delta \eta s.\right] 1$. Class. Myith. A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried up to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. Hebe.
2. A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy.
3. A catamite. Obs. 3. A catamite. Obs.
4. Astron. The third
4. Astron. The third satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Galar system, being nearly the size of Mars. Ganz systom (gäns), A haulage system for canal boats, its adhesion materially increased by the pull of the tow rope on a series of inclined gripping wheels.
gaol (jall), $n$. [See Jail.] A place of confinem
-gaol'er, gaol blra, gaol delivery, etc.
In the United States the forms gool.
gaoler, etc., are

 extinct Eocene mammals be- gansel, n. [OF. ganse aillie.






 sa
 Full explanations of Abbrevletiona, Slena, etc., fmmediately precede the Vocabulawr.

## GAREB

obsolete, except for occasional legal use. In Great Britain they are still current, esp. in official use; though the forms jail, jailer, etc., are given the preference iu the Oxford
Kanglish Dictionary. gap (gap), n. ME. gap; cf. Icel. gap an empty space, See gare.] 1. An opening in anything made by breaking
or parting; a vacant space in anything properly or naturally continuous; an opening which implies a breach or defect; as, a gap in a fence.
2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine
3. Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus.
4. Mach. The notch in the bed of a gap lathe, or between. the tool and the supporting post in a punching machine, etc. gap, v. $t$.; GAPPRD (gapt); GAP'Ping. 1. To notch. Rare. 2. To nake an opening in; to breach

Their masses are gapprd with our grape. Tennyson.
gape (gäp ; gap ; colloq. gap; 277), v. i. ; oAPED (gapt or
gapt)
 origin ; cf. Icel. \& Sw. gapa, Dan. gabe; akin to D. gapen,
G. gaffen, and perh. to Skr. jabh to smap at, open the G. gaffen, and perh. to Skr. jabh to snap at, open the
mouth. Cf. aAp. In the pronunciation gäp or găp the word has prob. been influenced by or is the same as E . dial. gaup, gaap (see aAUP, GALP).] 1. To open the mouth wide, as indicating: (1) A desire for food; as, young birds gape. (2) Sleepinees or indifference; to yawn.

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise.
(3) Self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, etc. Swift. With gaping wonderment had stared aghast. Byron. (4) A desire to injure, devour, or overcome.
3. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap or hob xvi. 10. 2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap or hiatus. 3. To gasp ; pant. Obs.
4. To cry ont; to shout. Obs.

Syn.-Stare ; yawn. See gaze
to gape for or after, to long, wait eagerly, or cry aloud for. The hungry grave for her due tri
gape, $v$. $t$. To open wide (the mouth).
gape, $n$. 1. Act of gaping; specif.: a A yawn. b Au 2. $Z o$ öl. a T
when opened. of The line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. Cf. RICTus. c A gap between the edges of the valves of a bivalve shell, where they do 3ot meet when the shell is closed
3. An open space; a gap; a rent.
the gapea. a A flt of yawning. $b$ A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is and frequently leads to death. See qapeworm.
gap'er (gäprèr ; gāper), n. 1. One that gapes.
2. a The cabrilla (Serranus cabrilla). b Any of
2. a The cabrilla (Serranus cabrilla). b Any of several species of clams the valves of whose shell gape at one or the Pacific const. c An East Indian broadbill of the genus
gape'seed (gäp'sēd $d^{\prime} ; g^{\prime} p^{\prime}-$ ), n. Anything that causes gaping looks; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly. Hence, to buy, or a ow, gapeseed, to stare idly or in idle won-
derment, instead of attending to business. derment, instead of attending to business.
gapo $^{\prime} \mathbf{w o r m}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gaj}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{w a r m}^{\prime} ;\right.$ gã $^{\prime}$ ) bur
 bronchi of birds and causing the disease known as gapes; female, and permanently attached to the body of the latter
gap'ing-stock' (gäp/ing-stðk $/$; gãp-), $n$. An object of
open-mouthed wonder or curiosity. A gapingstock and a scorn to the yo
gap lathe. Mach. A lathe with a deep notch in the bed to gap'py (gapri), a. Having gaps; broken; unconnected. gap'y (gäp $; ~ g a p / I), a$ A Affected with the gapes.
gar (gar), v. $t$. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gera
gerva, görva, to make, do, akin to AS. gierwan, gearwian, to make ready, gearo ready. See Yare; cf. oear, $n$.$] To$
cause ; make ; have done; force. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.
 for housing automobiles.
for housing automobiles.
Mo Garage is recent in English, and has as yet acquired
no settled pronunciation; ct. MASSAGR, which has been
longer in use as a borrowed word.
 gar'an-cine (găr ${ }^{\prime 2} \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{sin}$; -sen; ; 184), $n$ Also gar'an-cin.
[F. garance madder, LL. garantia.] A dyestuff prepared




 the presidents of the
Pumbaditha till 1040 .
gaot. $\uparrow G H A U T$.

 gappe. toAr.
gap toothed ${ }^{\prime}$ ) a. Hav-
ing gapa between the teeth.
gar
 gar'bldge. + oarbace.
gar blill $n$, merganser; -
luding to the likeness of its be

 garb'lesb, $a$. See -Less.
gar'boil, $n$. Contusio



 gar-bizsa(g.
gorbuschi.
garce (gärb), $n$. [From native
name: cf. Cinarese garase
 Malay garanggang. ${ }^{\text {gose }}$ A mon. Goose Malayan region. Telugu garise, Tamil harasai.
A large and varying measure of
capacity of the east coast of In-
dia. See MgA sere. Also, a cor-
responding weight.

by treating ground madder wit
consists essentially of alizarin
consists essentially of alizarin.
gar'a-vance (gar ${ }^{\prime} a$-vans), $n$. [Sp. gurbanzo, fr. Basqu garbantzua; grau grain + antzua dry. 1 The chick-pea. garb (garb), n. OF. garbe, jarbe, F. gerbe, fr. OHG. garba of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified). Obs. or Her 2. A bundle. "The bundle or garb of steel contained 30 garb, $n$. [OF. garbe looks, countenance, grace, ornament $\mathrm{F}^{\cdot}$ galbe graceful outline, contour, fr. It. garbo grace, of G origin; cf. OHG. garaw̄̄, garwt, ornament, dress; akin to
E.gear. See gar, v.; gEAR, n.] 1. Grace, as of form. Obs. E. gear. See gar, v.; gear, n.] 1. Grace
2. Personal bearing; carriage. Obs.
3. Custom; method; fashion. Obs
4. Fashion or style of dress, isp that nistive garb. Shak 4. Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distiuctive of rank or the garb of a gentleman of the 16th century. garb, v.t.; GARBED (gärbd) GABBING. To These black dog-Dons
Garb themelves bravely
gar'bage (gär'bàj), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. gar bage tax on sheaves, E. garb sheaf.] Offal, as the entrail of an animal or fish; refuse animal or vegetable matter
from a kitchen, market, or store; often, loosely, waste material from a house, market, or store, consisting of offal mixed with other refuse, as ashes, paper, tin cans, etc. hence, anything worthless or filthy; refuse
gar'bage, v. l. To strip of garbage; to disembowel ; to clean. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
 [OF. grabeler to pick out, sort, for garbeler to examine pre cisely, garble spices; cf. LL. garbellare to sift, Sp. garbillar to sift, garbillo a coarse sieve, It. garbellare to sift, garbello sieve; fr. Ar. gharbāl, gharbil, sieve, itself prob. fr. L.
cribellum, dim. of cribrum sieve, akin to cernere to separate, sift (cf. E. DIscern ).] 1. To select the best or the best parts of ; to sort or pick out ; as, to garble coins. Now Rare, 2. To sift or bolt ; to remove dross or dirt from; as, to garble spices. Obs. or Canl.
3. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, u sually unfair ; to mutilate misleadingly ; to pervert ; as, to garble a quotation; to garble an account.
to garble the colnage, to sort out coins, as by money dealers, for the purpose of exporting or melting the perfect one gar'ble, n. 1. Refuse, esp. of spices ; rubbish; also
gar'ble, n. 1. Refuse, esp. of spices ; rubbish; also, goods 2. A mixture of metals; an alloy
3. Act of garbling, as a work of literature
gar'bling (gär'bling), n. 1. A sifting or selecting.
2. Misrepresentation, as of a play, by omission of parts. Remainders, after the best of the goods have been taken. gar'board (gar'bōrd; 201), n. Shipbuilding. One of the outside planks or plates next the keel on either outside, which together form a garboard strake.
gar'boll (gär'boil), $n$. OF garbouil; cf. Sp. garbullo, It.
garbuglio ; of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. garbuglio ; of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr
L. bullire to boil, E. boil. 7 Tumult ; disturbance ; disor der ; a brawl. Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.
gar/bure' (gar'bür'), $n$. [F.] A soup of bacon and cab
bage or other vegetables, sometimes with cheese added. Gar-cln'1-a (gär-sYn 1 - $a\rangle, n$. [NL., after Laurent Garcin Freach botanist.] Bot. A large and important genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees, having thick coriaceous leaves and baccate fruit with arillate seeds. Gamboge i obtained from various species; some have valuable wood
The thick-rinded fleshy fruit is often edible, that of $G$ mangostana being the mangosteen. Also [l.c.], a tree of this genus. See aAmboge, mangostern, cocum.
 fellow; esp, a serving boy or man ; a waiter.
gar'dant (garid ${ }^{\prime}$ ănt), a. [of., looking. See goardant.] Her. Turning the head (only) toward the spectator; said of a beast. garde'bras' (gard'bra'), $n$. [F., fr. garder
to guard + bras arm.] A piece of armor for the protection of the arm; also, loose-


 of militia formed of a part of the garde nationale or, later supplementary
nance of order.

gar'den (gär ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ 'n), $n$. [ME. gardin, OF. gardin, jardin, $\mathbf{F}$. jardin, of G. origin; cf. OHG. garto, G. garten; akin to
AS. geard. See Yard an inclosure.] 1. A piece of ground AS. geard. See yard an inclosure. 1 1. A piece of ground
appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers,
or vegetables; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. Cf. Yard.
a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract
I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant $g \alpha$ arlen of great Italy.
Garden of Eden. See EDEN. - G. of England, the county of
Kent, or Worcestershire or ail of various other fert counties. - G. of Europe, Italy. - G. of France [a translation of F. Jardin de la France], Touraine, now mostly the department of indre-et-Loire. - G. or Italy, Sicliy, Campania,
or Lombardy. near Colorado Springs, Colorado, noted for the numerous strange, often grotesque, rock formations of red and white
sandstone. - Gardens of Adonls. See A Donis. - the Gardeo. See rhiosophy of the Garden ; cf. Epicurieanism
gar'den (gär'd'n), v. i. ; -DENED (-d'nd); -DEN-ING. To lay gar'den, $v . t$. To cultivate as a garden; usually in $p . p$.
 A citizen soldiery or nationa, militia, existing from 1789 to gar'dened (gär'd'nd), a. Having a garden or gardens; gar'dened (gär'd'nd), a. Having
formed into, or made like, a garden
garden engine. Any small portable force pump used for gar'den-er (gär $r^{\prime} d^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$-ër), n. [OF. gardinier, F. jardinier.] One who makes and tends a garden.
gardener bird. A small plainly colored bower bird (Amblyornivinornata native of New Guinea. It is remarkable makes a garden of moss ornamented with flowers and berries, which are removed and renewed when withered. garden glass. a A bell glass for covering plants. b A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects,
gardens, esp. in Germany.
Gar-de'ni-a (gär-dē'nl-á), n. [NL., after Alexander Garden (1730-91), American botanist.] Bot. A large genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers with a funnelda is the Cape jasmine. The fruits of some species yield a yeliow dye. Also [l.c.], a plant or flower of this genus. cultivating, $n$. The art or occupation of laying out and garden net. A net for covering fruit trees, vines, etc., to groten orach or orache. A chenopodiaceous plant (Atrigarden party, A social party held in a garden.
garden pepper. Cayenne pepper. See perper, CAPsicter, garden pink, a Any, cultivated species of Dianthus or pinh. b The pheasant'seye.
garden snail. Any of several snails, esp. Helix aspersa garden sorrel. A European sorrel (Rumex acetosa) often curden spider. A spider (Epeira diadema) common in
gardens in Europe. It spins a geometrical web and has a gardens in Europe. It spins a geome
cross-shaped yellow mark on the back
garden truck. Vegetables raised for market. U.S. A common Euro-
pean warbler
(Sylvia horten-
sis), noted for its

## marden wob

worm. A widely distribute lis) injurious to many vegeta bles in the southern Megetasippi region of the United
States;-also applied to the

garden white. Any of the white butterflies constituting garde'robe (gärd'röb), $n$. [F. See WARDRose.] Obs. or
Hisl. 1. A wardrobe, or its contents. Hisl. 1. A wardrobe, or its contents.
Gard'ner machine gun (gärd'nêr). [After Caphamber. or. A machine gun with two barrel: side by side which are loaded and fired alternately by
means of a crank. The barrels are inclosed in a sheath of bar'dy- $^{\prime} 0^{\prime}$ ( ${ }^{\prime}$,
gar'dy-loo' (gär'dY-1oo'), $n$. [Cf. F. gare l'eau beware of etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

| gar'den-hood, $n$. S |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| garden house. it a summer |  |
| S. [hyssop. | bottle for wine, |
|  |  |


$\underset{\mathrm{gar}}{\mathrm{gar}}$
gar
gar
gart
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${ }^{\text {gat }}$

## g <br> gar gra gar

## ga ga ga

## ghe gar gar

gar
gpur
gard
$\|$ gar


gar'dez la reine (rân'). [F $]$
Hess. Int.. guard the queen;
warning that the quen
xpoed to immediate centure
exposed to immediate capture.
gard 1 -an. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of ovalinan.
gar'din. + oarden.
garrdin-er. + GARDENE
grd'nap,






Gar＇oth（gar＇／̌th），n．In Arthurian romance，a knight of acted at first as a scullion in the king＇s ritchen but later was champiou of the lady Linet，or Lynette，whose sister Lionès，or Lyonors，he delivered from Castle Perilous．

And he that told the tale in older times
Says that Sir Gareth wedded Lyonors，
Says that Sir Gareth wedded Lyonors，Tennyson．
But he that told it later says Lynette． sar＇tish／（gär＇fish＇），$n$ ．［The first partis fr．As．gär spear． fishes having an elongated pikelike body，and both jaw （in the halfbeaks only the piker jaw）long and narrow They are also ealled gars and gar pikes．The marine gar－ fishes are teleosts of the group Percesoces，esp．of the fam
ily Belonidæ，called also binhes and neediefishes（see

## ，

Garfish of the family Belonidex（Tylosurus $\frac{1}{8}$
 and family Lepisosteidæ．L．osseus and $L$ ．platystomus， fish，respectively，inhabit much of the eastern and central
United States．The much larger alligator gar（L．tristce－ hus）is found in the southern United States，Mexico，and Cuba，and becomes eight or ten feet long．The frexhewater
Chat garfishes are dest
 yI）$n$ fr．［Prob．indirect A European teal（Quer quedula circia）related winged teal，having in the male a broad white stripe over the eye．
Gar－gan＇tu－a（gär


let．］In Rabelais＇s＂Gargantua，＇＂a gigantic king，having elighaordinary apperite，son of Grangousier（whose chie delight was eating and drinking）．Gargantua is educated and has many extravagant adventures．He founds the
Abbey of Theleme（see ThéLEmE）．He is the father of
 garisma．See qargarize．］Med．A gargle
gar＇get（gär＇get），n．［ME．garget，gargat，throat，OF
garate．The etymol．of senses 2， $3, \& 4$ is not certain］ 1．The throat．Obs．
2．A disease in swine and cattle marked by inflammation of the head or throat；also，a distemper in hogs，indicated by ataggering and loss of appetite．
．$A$ diseased condition of the udders of cows，etc．，aris ing from an inflammation of the mammary glands
 （－gling）．
of imitative origin．Cf．Cf GArgoyle，gorgle．］
1．To wash or rinse，as the mouth or throat，particularly the latter，
agitating the liquid（water or a medicinal preparation）by agitating the liquid（water or a medicinal preparation）by min expulsion of air from the lunge．
2．To utter as if while gargling．ob
gar＇gle，v．i．1．To use a gargle．
2．To make a sound as if gargling．
gar＇gle，$n$ ．A liquid，as water or some medicated prepa－ gar＇goyle（gär＇goil） ． ME ．gargulie， gar＇goyle（ ${ }^{\text {gair＇goil），} n \text { ．［M }}$ gargoaille，OF．gar－
F．

upper part，usually from
the roof gutter，of a building．－gar＇goyled（－goild），a．
 shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi 2．A California pomacentroid market fish（Hypsypops ru bicundus）of a deep acarlet color．

 taining to，or supporting，Guseppe Garibald．
porter of Garibaldi． porter of Garibaldi．
tain origin．］1．Showy；dazpling；ostentatious；sttract ing or exciting attention by gaudiness；of color or light harsh and glaring．＂The garish sun．＂＂A garish flag．＂ Shak．＂The garish day．＂J．H．Newman．
2．Gay to extravagance；Highty．
It makes the mind loose and garish．
South
Garish like the laughters of drunkenness．Jer．Taylor．

## Syn．－See gavdy．

gar＇land（garr＇land），$n$ ．［ME．garland，gerlond，OF．gar－ lande， $\mathbf{F}$ ．guirlande；of uncertain origin．］1．A wreath
made of branches，flowers，leaves，etc．，or sometimes of precious stones or ribbons，to be worn on the head like a crown or hung up as an ornament，or the like；a coronal； chaplet ；wreath，specif．that conferred on a victor in the ancient games；hence，fig．，chief prize or ornament；glory．
2．Hence ：a A royal crown．Obs．b Antiq．A woolen headband，or fillet，worn by a priest，as a sign of conse cration．$c$ Her．A wreath of laurel，or oak leaves and acorns；－often used for a chaplet，which is properly of flowers and leaves，or flowers only
3．A book of extracts ；an anthology；esp．，a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs．
They［ballads］began to be collected into little miscellanies
under the name of garlands．
4．Mining．a A spiral groove in the outside of the linin of a shaft to drain off water which has percolated through from the adjacent strata．$b$ An iron hoop or a wooden frame to hold in place coals heaped on a corf，etc．
5．Naut．a A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar
for convenience in hoisting，to prevent chafing，etc．ba for convenience in hoisting，to prevent chafing，etc．b A band of rope，iron，or wood for retaining shot in place． 0 a bort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in．
gar＇land，v．$t$ ．；GAR＇LAND－ED ；GAR＇LAND－ING．To form into，or deck with，a garland．
sarland flower．a Any zinziberaceous plant of the ge nus sedychaum，or its delicate sweet－scented flower．b
Any of certain other ormamental fowering plants，as
Daphne cneorm or Calocephalus brownii of Australia． gar＇lic（gär＇lYk），n．［ME．garlek，AS．gārléac；gār spear lance＋leac leek．See GARFISH salivum）；also，its bulb，which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor，and is com－
posed of a number of smaller
bulbs called clove posed of a number of smaller
bulbs called cloves．Garlic is much used in cooking，esp．in
Europe．In medicine it is used as a digestive stimulant，diuret－ ic，and antispasmodic．Also，any
of various other species of Al－
ium，as crow garlic（A．vineale）． 2．A popular jig or farce of the 17 th century．Obs．
gar Lick－y（－11k－1），Like or rartic mustard． arass mustard．A European
brasicacous plant（Alliaria al
liaria）which liaria）which smells of garlic．
garlic pear，or garlic pear
 tree．A capparidaceous tree of
Jamaica（Cratzva gynandra），bearing a fruit which has strong scent of garlic and a burning taste．
garlic shrub．Any of several plants the bruised foliage of which has the odor of garlic，as．a The bignoniaceous climbing shrub Adenocalymna alliacea．D Any phyto gar＇ment（gă＇ment），n．［ME．garnement，OF．garne Any，grtele of clothing，as a coat，a gown，ete
gar＇ment，v．i．；GAR＇MENT－ED；GAR＇MENT－ING．To clothe with or as if with a garment ；chiefly in the $p . p$ ．
 gar＇ner（gär＇ner），$n$ ．［ME．garner，gerner，oF．gernier， grenier， F．grenier，fr．L．granarium，fr．granum．See 1st Grain；cf．Granary．］A granary；a bnilding or place gar＇ner，v．t．；GAR＇NERED（－nërd）；GAR＇NER－ING．To gather for preservation；to store，as in a granary；to treasure；
as，to garner grain．
gar＇ner，$v . i$ ．To gather ；accumulate．Rare
Gar＇net（gär＇ne九t ；－nIt ；151），n．［ME．gernet，grenat，OF grenat，F．grenat，LL．granatus，fr．L．granatum pome granate，granatus having many grains or seeds，fr．granum shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate．See shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate．See
gratn ；cf．grenade，pomegranate．］1．Min．A silicate of the general formula $\mathrm{R}_{3}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{R}_{2}^{\prime /}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right)$ ，in which $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}$ may be calcium，magnesium，etc．，and $\mathrm{R}^{\prime / /}$ aluminium or some othe trivalent element．There are accordingly several varie－ ties，differing in composition and color，but with the sarme crystalization（isometric）．It is brittle，vitreous in luster
and transparent to subtranslucent．H．，6．5－7．5．Sp．gr． gar＇land－leas，$a$ ．See－Less．${ }_{\text {R }}$ at Ragnarok breaks loose from $\begin{array}{ll}\text { gar＇land－ry，} n \text { ．} & \text { Garlands col } \\ \text { lectively．Rare．} \\ \text { gariand thorn．} & \text { The Christ＇s }\end{array}$ gariand thorn．The Christ＇s
tborn．Obs．
garle（gal），v．t．si．［Cf．F．bigar er， OF ．grre，garre，speckled
treaked．To spot，speckle，
 garitc germander．Water ger－
garlic oll．Se orl，Table ．
Wood germander garlic treaclewort．$=$ oarlic
MUSTARD．Obs．
garlic tree．$=$ garlic pear

mon forms being the dodecahedron and trapezohedron． The mineral also occurs massive and in grains，and is com－ grosalarite， $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{Al}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ ，which is colorless or green，yel－
 tite， $\mathrm{Mn}_{3} \mathrm{MI}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right)$ ，hyacinth red to brownish red，also yellow；andradte， $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{Fe}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right)_{3}$ ，of various colors，avaro－
vite， $\mathrm{Ca}_{3} \mathrm{Cr}_{2}\left(\mathrm{SiO}_{4}\right)_{3}$, emerald green．Essonite is a yellow to brown variety of grossularite；it is also called yellow to stone，esp．when of a cinnamon color．Grossularite is some times applied specially to a pale green variety precious garnet is transparent pyrope or almandite；when cut en cabochon it is called carbuncle．Demantoid，a grass－green
to emerald－green variety of andradite，is also used as a to emerald－green variety of andradite，is also used as a
gem．Common garnet includes the coarser kinds of alman－ gem．Common garnet includes the coarser kinds of alm

## gar＇not（gär＇n㐅tt；－nIt；151）$n$ ．［Of uncerg

Naut．a A tackle，usually rigged on the mainstay for hoisting cargo in or out．of clew garnet．
gar＇net－1f＇or－ous（gär＇nett－Yfferr－üs），a．［1st garnet + －fe－ gar＇nett（gär＇n㐅t）v $t$ ；gannets．
 remove foreign substances from（wool or cotton），by
Garnett teoth．Cotton \＆Woolen Manuf．Pinlike teeth
card clothing，used in certain machines as lickers－in，etc．；
gar＇ni－er－ite（gär＇ňi－ẽr－it），n．［After Jules Garnier， French geologist．］Min．A soft，amorphous，hydrous sili－ cate of nickel and magnesium，of apple－green or pale green
color．Sp．gr．，2．3－2．8．It is an important ore of nickel gar＇nigh（gär＇nYsh），v．$t$ ．；GAR＇NIBHKD（－nIsht）；GAR＇NIBH－$^{\prime}$ ING．［ME．garnisshen，garnissen，OF．garnir，guarnir，to provide，strengthen，prepare，garnish，warn，F．garnir to provide，furnish，garnish，－of German origin；cf．OHG． warnön to provide，equip；akin to G．wahren to watch，E． aware，ware wary，and cf．also E．warn．See wary， 2 d －1sh cf．Garment．］1．To furnish；equip，as for defense．Obs 2．To decorate with ornamental appendages；to set off to adorn；embellish．
3．Specif．：Cookery．To ornament，as a dish，with spenser thing laid about it；as，a dish garnished with parsley． 4．To fit with fetters，Slang．Johnson．
5．Law．a To give notice to（a person）for the purpose 5．Law．a To give notice to（a person）for the purpose
of attaching money or property for which he is liable to another；to warn，or bring into court by garnishment； to garnishee．b Eng．Lav．To notify（a person）of certain payments to be made as a condition of being legally re－ gar＇nish，$n$ ．1．A set of dishes，etc．，for the tab
gar nish，$n$ ．1．A set of dishes，etc．，for the table．Obs．
2．Something added for embellishment；decoration nament ；also，dress；garments，esp．showy ones．

Even in the lovely garnish of a boy． $\begin{gathered}\text { So are beet }\end{gathered}$
3．Cookery．Something set round or upon a dish as Prior 3．Cookery．Something set round or upon a dish as an em 4．A fee；in English jails，an unauthorized fee demanded
by old prisoners of a newcomer．Obs．or Hist．
5．A fee or treat from a new workman．Slang．
6．Fetters．Slang．
6．Fetters．Slang．
gar＇nished（－nlsht），p．a．F＇urnished；adorned；specif．， Her．，having various attachments of specified tincture． gar nish－ee（gar nish－e ），n．Law．One who is garnished； a person served with a notice by way of garnishment．The defendant＇s property in his hands for，the plaintiff＇s benefi gar＇nish－6日＇，v．$t$. ；－NIBH－KRD＇（－ēd ${ }^{\prime}$ ；－NTSH－ER＇ING $L a w$ a To make（a person）a garnishee ；to garnish．b To at－ tach（the fund or property sought to be secured by garnish－ ment）；to trustee．－gar／nish－өe＇ment（－měnt），n．Rare． gar＇nlsh－ment（gär＇nlsh－mĕnt），$n$ ．［Cf．OF．garnissement gar＇nish－ment（gär＇nlsh－mĕnt），n．［Cf．OF．garnissement
protection，guarantee，warning．］1．Ornament；embel－ protection，guarantee，
lishment；decoration
2．Law．Warning，or legal notice，to one to appear in court on some raatter；specif．：a A notice summoning a third party to a ppear in a suit．b Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached，not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant，but to appear in court and answer to the suit of the plaintiff to the extent of his liability to the defendant ；also，the pro－ ceeding so begun by service of this warning．Garnish－ ment in che property in that the propery attached is not seized $c=$ equitable 3．A fee，as
3．a fee，as from a new prisoner or workman．Slang．
1．That which garnishes；ornamental appendage；embel－ lishment；furniture；dress．

2．Specif．，in rockets，the material wre of fields－Beattie．號 gar pilke．A garfish；esp．，in America，one of the family gar＇ran（ $\operatorname{gar}^{\prime} \dot{\partial}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ），$n$ ．［Gael．gearran gelding，work horse， | used to a very small extent as a |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| dye．It is a complex cyanogen of whom are Hinduized， |
| derivative of picric acid． | dye．It is a complex cyanogen

dhe rest animists；also，their
darivative of picric acid．
ganter，n．




saury．Brit
garroo（ga＇rō），n．，or garoo
wood．［Melay nume．］Agaloch．




 make war，F．gueer
motion ；row．Obs．
hack．］One of a breed of small horses used for rough work，esp．in Ireland and Scotiand；hence，an inferior

gar＇rot（găr＇tl ；－It ；151），n．
tower，place of lookout，OF ge．garite，garette，watch－ tower，place of lookout，of garite，also meaning，a place
of refuge，F．guérite a place of refuge，donjon，sentinel of refuge，F．guerite a place of refuge，donjon，sentinel
box，fr．OF．garir，guarir，to preserve，save，defend， F ． guérir．to cure；of G．origin；cf．OHG．werian to defend， hinder，G．wehren，akin to Goth．warjan to hinder，and E． weir．See WEIR；cf．GUERRIE．］1．Turret；watchtower．Obs． 2．That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor，
immediately under or within the roof．Cf．ATTic． 3．The tottering garrets
gar ret－e日r＇（gar＇et－өr ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．One who lives in a garret；a poor author；a literary hack． gar＇ri－son（gar＇i－8＇n），n．［ME．garisoun protection，de－
liverance，equipment，OF．garison，F．guérison cure，fr． OF．garir（see oasrat）；but the word was confused with
F．garnison，ME．garnisoun garrison，in OF．\＆ME．also， provision，munitions，from garnir to garnish．See ask－ Nish．］1．Treasure；store；gift．obs． 2．Means of defending；defense．Obs． 3．Mil．a A fortified place in which troops are quartered for its security．Obs．or $R$ ．b A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town．
in garrison，in the condition of a garrison；doing duty in a gax＇ri－son，$v . t$ ．；gar＇ri－soned（－s＇nd）；gar＇ri－son－ing． Mii．a To place troops in，as a fortification，for its de－
fense ；to furnish with soldiers；as，to garrison a fort．b To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops；as，to garrison a province．© To place on duty in a garrison；
as，a soldier garrisoned in a fort．a To guard，or occupy，as
a garrison；as，the regiment garrisoned the town． garrison flag．Mil．In the United States sery
garrison flag．Mil．In the United States service the on national holidays and special occasions．It is of 36 feet
Iy and 20 feet hoist．Wirl．In the United States army，an en－
garrison prisoner． isted man serving a sentence of confinement for an ofiense gar＇rot（gar＇tt），$n$ ．［F．］The European golden－eye；also，
 garrole．Cf．garrot lever．］1．A Spanish mode of exe－
cution by strangulation，with an iron collar affix cution by strangulation，with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until lite becomes extinct； also，the instrument with which the execution is effect
2．Throttling as if with the garrote，esp．for robbery． gar－roté，gar－rotté，v．t．GAR－ROT＇ED，GAR－ROT＇TED；
 $n$ ．］To strangle with the garrote；hence，to seize around the throat，from behind，in order to throttle and rob．
 tering．${ }^{\text {Zaggies and jays．Aubfamily of Corvide consisting of }}$
gar－ruノ11－ty（gă－rō＇li－tI），$n$ ．［L．garrulitas：cf．F．gar－
rulité．］Talrativeness；loquacity．

gar＇ru－lous（gartoo－lŭs），a．［L．garrulus，fr．garrire to and E．call．］1．Talking much，esp．about trivial things； loquacious ；also，wordy ；diffiuse；as，a garrulous story． 2．Zöll．Of birds，having a loud，harsh note．
Sym．－See talikative．
－gar＇ru－lous－1y，adv．－gar＇ru－lous－ness，$n$ ．
gax－ru＇pa（ğ̌－rō＇p $\dot{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ．［Prob．fr．Pg．garupa crupper． certain groupers，as the garlopa；in California applied certain groupers，as the garlopa；in California applied
to several of the rockfishes．b Zoöl．［cap．］A genus consisting of the black grouper（ $G$ ．nigrita）．
Gar＇ry－a（gar＇ $\mathrm{Y}-\dot{a}$ ），$n$ ．［NL，after Michael Garry，of the Hudson Bay Company．］Bot．A small genus of cornaceous shrubs with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small dicecious flowers borne in spikes．They are natives of the south－
western United States， ornament．Giftes，a fow species being cultivated for gar＇ter（gär＇terr），n．［OF．gartier，F．jarretiere，fr．OF．
garel bend of the knee，F．jarret；akin to Sp．garra claw， garel bend of the knee，F．jarret；akin to Sp．garra claw，
Pr．garra ham；cf．W．\＆Bret．gar ham，shinbone．］1．A band or supporting strap used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg．
2．The distinguishing
2．The distinguishing badge of the Order of the Garter； also，membership in this order or the order itself．See


Insignia of the Order of the Garter．$A$ The Garter，which is the
especial badge；$B$ The Collar ；$C$ The George $D$ The Star．

| $r^{\prime}$ ret，Gar＇rett（gar ${ }^{\prime}$ ct），$n$ ． asc．prop．name． | winding a crossbow．Oxf．E．D． <br> 2．Surg．A tourniqnet． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $r^{\prime}$ ret，v，$t$ ．To gall |  |
| gar＇ret－ed，$a$ ．Having garrets． | gar－rot＇ter（－rot |
| garret master．The master of a |  |
| eatshop；a sweater．Ens | $\mathrm{gar}^{\prime}$ ral－ing，n．Act of chatter－ |
| ret－or，$n$ ．A watchman on |  |
| et，or tower．Obs |  |
| rrison court－martial．Mil | The typical genus of jays，in－ |
|  | cluding the European jay． |
| a．U．S．Hist．Pert．to | gar |
| m．Lioyd Garrison（1804－79）． | gar |
|  |  |
| Gar＇ri－bon－lam（g |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ron．Varion ofrran． |  |
| r＇ron，n．［Cf．OF．jarron |  |
| stick．］A kind |  |
| gar＇roo or gar＇row．Ver．of |  |
|  |  |
|  | garse，n．Incision ；gash． |

3．［cap．］For Garter King－of－Arms．See King－or－Arms． 4．Her．a A bendlet．$b$ A diminutive of the bendlet．
5．A tape held for a performer to leap over in a circus 5．A tape held for a performer to
6．pl．Leg irons；fetters．Slang
6．pl．Leg irons；fetters．Slang．
gar＇ter（gär＇têr），v．t．；GAR＇TERED
1．To bind or support with a garter（－tẽrd）；GAR＇TER－ING． 2．To invest with the Order of the Garter． gar＇tor－ing，$n$ ．1．Act of one who garte
2．Material of which garters are made．
garter snake．Any of numerous harmles andian snakes of the genus Thambophiss，syn．Eutzenia，having
more or less distinct longitudinal yeliow stripes on the back．They are viviparous，and very active and coura geous，and feed on worms，various small animals，small birds＇eggs，etc．$T$ ．sirtalis，of which there are several in many regions is the commonest and most familiar snake．Another common spe－
cies is the ribbon snake．
gartor stitch．The simplest
plain knitting．$\quad$ garth（gärth），n．［Icel．garər yard．See yARD an inclosure．］ 1．A close；yard；croft．Obs． for cloister garth
2．Dam or weir for catching fish．
gas（gass），$n$ ．［Invented by the chemist Van Helmont of Brussels（d．1644）；applied by him to a supposed vapor produced from water by cold．This form was suggested to having neither independent shape nor volume，but tending to expand indefinitely．See kinetic theory of gases，under KINETIC．The term was used at first by chemists as，synon－
ymous with air，but afterwards applied to all fluids that ymous with air，but afterwards applied to all fluids that could not be liquefied by pressure at any attaimable temper－
ature，as oxygen，hydrogen，etc．，in distinction from vapor， as steam，which becomes liquid on a reduction of temper－ ature．But in present usage，since all of the gases formerly called＂permanent＂have been liquefied by cold and pres－ sure，any distinction made between gases and vapors is
recognized to be one of degree only．See Liquid． In many books of recent years，it has been the custom，follow－
ing a suggestion of Andrevs，to restrict the term＂gas＂to tem－ peratures above the critical temperature，and the term＂yapor＂；
to tempratures below．But this it often inconvenient in prac－ o temperatures below．But this is often inconvenient in prac－
ice，as there is no sudden change in the gaseous phase at ordi－ nary pressures on passing the eritical temperature．It is ordi－ convenient to employ the term＂Yapor＂only when discussing the
properties of the gaseous phase in relation to the liquid or solid， properties of the gaseous phase in relation to the liquid or solid，
and to follow the common usage in describing substances like $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ，or even $\mathrm{SO}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ ，as $y$ ases at ordinary temperatures and
presures．
Encyc．Brit．
pressures．
2．In popular usage，any gas，or gaseous mixture，with the exception of atmospheric air ；specif．：a Laughing gas． b Any combustible gaseous mixture used for illuminating or as a fuel；－called，
coal gas，water gas，etc

COMPOSITION OF COMBUSTIBLE GASES．
The following are typical analyses，but composition of auy of
these gases is variable．$B . T . U .=$ British Thermal Unit．
$\substack{\text { constitu } \\ \text { ents．}}$


|  |  |  |  | $=$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 46.0 | 20， | 48.0 |  |
| 42.0 | 40.0 | 35.6 | 2.0 |  |
| 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.4 |  |  |
|  |  | 0 | 38.0 |  |
|  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 |  |
| 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | b． 5 |  |
|  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |  |
| 100 | 100.0 | 200．0 | 100. |  |
| 1000 | 660 | 603 | 295 |  |
| 9.73 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 2.35 |  |


3．Mining．Fire damp mixed with air，so as to become
liable to explosion
4．Empty，boasting，or humbugging talk；bombast．Slang． gas，v．t．；GAssED（găst）；GAs＇sing．To affect or treat with gas；as：a Textiles．To singe，as in a gas flame，so as to remove loose fibers ：as，to gas thread．b To impregnate with gas ；as，to gas lime with chlorine in the manufacture of bleaching powder．© To talk＂gas＂t to；to deceive by
empty talk．Vulgar Slang，U．S．
empty talk．Vulgar slang，
gas，v．i．1．To give off gas，as a storage battery when gas， $\begin{aligned} & \text { nearly charged．}\end{aligned}$
2．To indulge in idle or boastful talk．Slang．
gas bag．l．A bag for holding gas，as one to insert empty 2．A person who＂gasses．＂Slang．
gas battery Elec．A form of voitaic battery，in which
one or both of the active elements are gases． one or both of the active elements are gases．
gas black．A superior kind of lampblack，collected oy
introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame． introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame．
gas buoy Naut．A metal buoy filled with gas and sur－
mounted by a lantern where a light fed by the gas burns mounted by a
night and day．

gas burner．The jot piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escape
more minute orifices．
gas carbon．A compact variety of cas carbon obtained as an inctrustation on
the interior of gas retorts，and used the interior of gas retorts，and used for the manuracture of the carbon and for the plates of voltaic batteries，
gas check．Ordnance．In breech－load－ ing cannon，any device，except a me－
talic cartridge case，for sealing the talic cartridge case，for sealing the
bore against escape of gas to the rear
upon discharge．Several forms are upon discharge．Several forms are disk，or ring which is by the great
force of the gases expanded or tight－ ened in such a position as hermetically to seal any space between the walls of the bore and the breech block or plug．
A metallic cartridge case serves as a gas check when used，but is not gener－ gas check when used but is not gener－ gas coal．Bituminous coal yielding a ally included in the term．
gas coal．Bituminous coal yielding a
high percentage of vopataile matters，of a battery．
and therefore used in making illuminating gas． gas coke．The coke formed in gas retorts，as distin－ Gas＇con（ $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{as}} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{k} \not \mathrm{n}$ ），a．［F．］Of or pert．to Gascony，previ－ ous to 1789 a province of southwestern France，or the Gas cons；also［l．c．］，braggart；swaggering．See ansconadi n．，1）who have a reputation for asurance and bragge $n ., 1$ ，who have a reputation for assurance
docio；hence［l．c．］，a boaster ：swashbuckler
2．［l．c．］A carangoid fish（Trachurus lrachurus），or as
gas＇con－ade＇（gas＇kon－ād＇），n．F．gasconnade，from Gas－ con an inhabitant of Gascony，the people of which were noted for boasting．A boast or boasting；a vaunt；a bravado ；a bragging；braggadocio．
 ing（－adring）．To boast；brag ；bluster．
gas direase．A disease of fish，caused by
gas disease．A disease of fish，caused by an excess of dis－ solved gas in the water and characterized by the forma vessels and about the eyes，causing the eyeballs to bulge and assume the appearance termed popeye．
gas $^{\prime}$ olier＇（gas／e－ler＇），$n$ ．［Formed from
 gas engine．Mach．A kind of intermal－combustion en gine（which see）using fixed gas；also，broadly，any inter－ nal－combustion engine．
gas＇$e$－ous（gas＇t－üs ；277），a．［From aAs．］1．In the form， or of the nature，of gas；pertaining to gases；as，gaseous matter，gaseous laws；also，superheated，as steam．
2．Lacking substance or solidity；tenuous．＂Uncon－ nected，gaseous information．＂
gaseons spectram．See spectrum

Electric Gas Burner． A pull on the chair nens on the gas（by by and ynites it by a grark proa
duced by bringing
$a$ close to $b, a$ \＆$b$ being connected

gas fiold．A tract or district yielding natural gas． $\mathbf{g a s}^{\prime}$－fired ${ }^{\prime}$（gáa＇fīrd＇），a．Heated by the combustion of gaseous fuel as，a gas－fired furnace．－gas＇－fir＇ing，a．
gas fitter．A workman who installs or repairs gas pipes gas fitting．a The trade or occupation of a gas fitter． from the main to the gas fixtures，etc．，for conveying gas
gas． 303 ．
gas fixture．A device for conveying illuminating or com－ gas fixture．A device for conveying illuminating or com－ of an appendage of metar，usually ornamented，with tuben
upon which the burners，keys，etc．，are adjusted．Cf． gas fitting．A furnace using gas for fuel，or one for gas generator．An apparatus for generating gas；as：a heat．b A carburetor．$c$ A machine for the production of carbonic acid gas，for aërating water，bread，etc．
gash（gash），v．t．；GAsHED（găsht）；GASH ${ }^{\text {INGG．}}$［For older gash（găsh），v．l．，gashed（găsht）；aASH ${ }^{\prime}$ ing．［For older
garsh or garse，OF．garser to scarify，F．gercer to chap， of uncertain origin．］To make a long，deep incision in； applied chiefiy to meisions in fle日h．
gash，n．［ME．garce，garse．See GABH，v．］1．A deep and long cut；an incision of considerable length and depth，particularly in flesh．
2．Act of gashing
gash vein．Mining．A vein resulting from the enlarge－
ment of $a$ joint or shrinkage crack and not extending be
 or process of converting into gas．
gas i－form（gas 1 －form），$a$ ．In the form of gas；gaseous．
 means of heat or a chemical process．－v．$i$ ．To become bas
 schetta， Sp ．cajeta caburn，garceta reef point．］1．Naut．A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely．soa gas
ksta are common lines；harbor gaskets are plaited or dec－ orated lines or bands．
2．Mech．Plaited
2．Mech．Plaited hemp or tallowed rope for packing pis－ tons，making pipe joints，etc．；hence，metal packing of gas＇ket，$v . t$ ．；GAS＇KET－ED；GAS＇KET－ING．Naut．To fasten with a gasket or gaskets．

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 King; gaiters. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
2. That part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the stifle and the hock.
gas 1 light $(-\overline{i t} t), n$. The light

## of illuminating gas.


gas lime. Lime that has been used in purifying illiminat-
ing gas, and hence contains large amounts of carbonate sulphide, etc. It is used as a soind dressing.
sas liquor. A liquid obtained in the manufacture of illu-
It is an aqueous solution of ammonia in the form of carbon-
 terry matters. The water comes partly from distiliation
of the conl and partly from the scrubbers or washers. of the coan and partly from the scrubbers or waishers.
gas machine. An apparatus for carbureting air for uвe as
 nected with the manufacture, installation, or distribution of gas; a gas fitter.
2. Coal Mining.
damp in dangerous quantities. U.S. gas meter. An instrument for recording the quantity of
gas consumed at a particular place, See merer, $n$, , 2 . gas consumed at a particuar place. see metre, $n$,
gas'o-e-lec'tric (gras'o-e-liek ${ }^{\prime}$ tryik), a. Mach. Designating, or pertaining to, a system of automobie propulaion in which
both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Cf. automilte system.
gas oll. One of the fractions obtained by distilling pe-
troleum, having a specific gravity of about 0.865 and used troleum, having a specific gravity of about 0.865 and used
in the manufacturre of illuminating gas. gasoline, or gasolene, engine. Mach. A kind of in-
ternal-combution engine;-in Britioh countries called

$[g a s+2 \mathrm{~d}-\mathrm{ol}+-$ ine. $]$ A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., as a carburetant, and to pro-

 a gas burette.
holding gas ; in gas works, a hyly, a tank for collecting and closed at one eld and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall according to the rolume of gas it contains or the pressure required.
sas-0m
 gas'o-scope (gys't-skōp), $n$. [gas +-scope.] An appara-
tus for detecting the presence of dangerous gas escaping into a coal mine or a dwelling house. gasp (gásp), v. i. ; GAsprd (gaspt); GAsp’ing. [ME. gaspen, gaispen, to yawn, gasp, Icel. geispa to yawn, for geipsa,
akin to Sw. gäspa, Dan. gispe to gasp; cf. D. gijpen, As gipung a gaping.] 1 . To catch the breath convulsively, or in laborious respiration, with wide open mouth; to labor for breath ; to respire convulsively; to pant violently She guxps and struggles hard for life.
 gasp, v. $t$. To emit or utter with gasps; - with forth, out away, etc. And asithe ghort sobs he gatp plea for for mercy.
gasp, $n$. Act of opening the month convilsively to catch
the breath; a labored rest the breath; a labored respiration or catching of the breath.
gas plate. $\begin{aligned} & \text { ordance. In the Krupa breech mechanism, a }\end{aligned}$
gteel plate resting in a recess in the face of the breech
 German physician Gasser (L. Gasserius).
Gasearlan ganglon, Anat., a large ganglion on the chief or
senpory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve. gas'slng (gas ng ), $n$. 1. Act or process of subjecting to ing powder, or cotton yarn or cloth to minute gas jets to singe off small protruding fibers ; also, the poisoning of persons exposed to noxious gases or fumes.
2. The fizzing or bubling of the acid in a storage battery.
3. Boasting insincere or empty talk. Slang.
 cons, ascoming thencceqne Gas-
gean. The The goosebery. Dial.
gen





 rotation of a Geissler tube about an axis at right angles to
the axis of the tube. If such a tube be excited by a rapidly interrupted current, when at rest it appears, by persistence
of vision, to be continuously illuminated; when it is rotated the intermittent characterof the discharge becomese vident and the appearanceis that of a wheel with luminous spokes.
gas speotrum. a The spectrum, consisting of bright lines gas spectrum. a The spectrum, consisting of bright lines gas or yaporat. A An absorption spectrum obtained by passIng light througha gas or a vapor.
gas spurts. Geol. Little heaps obs
gas spurts. (eool. Littie heaps observed on the surface of cas'sy (gå'f),

insincer gas; hence, Colloq., inflated; full of boastful or
gas tare Coal tar abtained as a ay ague.
gas'ter-o- (gas'ter- $\overline{-}-)$, gas'tor-. Biol. Combining forms equivalent to gastro, gastr.
-mycetes.] Bot A the spores are borne in a peridium, as in the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc. This name is now often abandoned, the orders
of the group being included with others in the subclass Autobasidiomycetes. - gas tor-o-my-co'tous (-tu8), a.
gas thread. Mech. A special kind of thread, much fner wrought iron tubes for convendard threads, used esp. on alty run from 28 threads per inch in a pipe is inch in diameter to
gas $^{\prime}-\mathrm{tight}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gad}^{\prime} \mathrm{tit}^{\prime}\right)$, $a$. Impervious to gas .
 the stomach.] Biol. A hypothetical animal having the structure of a gastrula of the type formed by invagination. According to a theory of Haeckel, called the gestraa theory such an animal was a connmon ancestor of the Metazoa.
 Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.
gas-tral'gic ( -j Y k ), $a$. Med. Pert. to, or affected with, gas-tral/gic (-jik), a. Med. Pert. to, or affected with,
gastralgia. $-n$. A person subject to attacks of gastralgia. - $n$. A person subject to attacks of gastralgia
gas-troo'to-my (găs-trék'to-m1), n. [gastro- - ectomy.] gas-trooto-my (gas-trexttomin $n$. gastr
Surg. Excision of a portion of the stomach.
gas'tric (gas'trík), a. [Gr. yaotip, yaoтpós, stomach.] Of,
gastric artory. Anat. a A branch of the cceliacartery which passes to the cardiac end of the stomach and aloug the splenic artery distributed to the greater carvature of the stomach.-G. crisis, Med., a suden attack of gastric pain
with vomiting, a frequent symptom of locomotor ataxia. g. digestion, Physiol., the conversion of the albuminous
portion of food in the stomach into soluble and diftusible products by the solvent action of gastric juice. - g. fover,
Med., a fever attended with prom typhoid fever.- E. glands. Anat., the glands in the walls of tomach they occupy the who yastric thickice. In the human of the mucosa
but do not extend bey but do not extend bey ond it, and are of two kinds, cardiac iol., the digestive finid secreted by the glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach. It is a thin watery fluid with an acid reaction, due to the presence of hydrochloric acio to the extent of es or per cent or more, and contain gestive action on proteids and gelatin-forming substances, and curdles milk. -g. mull, Zoöl., a grinding apparatus pieces in the pharym or stomach of certain invertebrates. gas-try'tls (gass-tri'tis), $n$. [NL.; gastro- + ilis.] Med. gas'tro- (gas'trto), gastr-. A combining form from Greek yaaт $\eta$, yactpós, the stomach, or belly. gas'tro-cele (gás'tró-sèl), n. [gastro- + cele.] Med.
 NL., fr. Gr. Yaarpokथmia the calf of the leg. Anal. The It arises by two heads from the lower condyles of the It arises by two heads from the lower condyles of the
the soleus
troc-nén


 See GAstrodeodinal; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the
 elytro- + -tomy.] Surg. The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, throngove a fetus. It is a substitute for the Casarean operation and less dangerous. gas/tro-en-ter'ic (-ĕn-ter'Yk), a. [gastro-+enteric.] Anat. d. Med. Gastrointestinal.
gas'tro-en'ter-i'tls (-en'têtrítis), $n$. [NL. See gastroennof the stomach and the intestines
gas'tro-en'ter-os'to-my (- $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\prime}$ 't ${ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{mI}$ ), $n$. [gastro- + entero+ stomy.] Surg. The formation of an opening between gas'tro-op 1 -plo'ic (-ep ${ }^{\prime}$ 1-plō'rk), $a$. [gastro- +epiploic.] gas'tro-ho-pat'lc (-hèepxt/rk), a. [gustro- + hepatic] gas'tro-ho-pat le (-he-pn to the stomach and liver; hepatogastric; as, the gal (-In-tys'tr-năl), a. [gastro-+intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the Gas'tro-lo'bl-um ( $-1 \overline{0} \boldsymbol{o}^{\prime}$ br-
 pod.] Pot, A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having opposite or whorled
leaves, showy yellow or purleaves, showy yellow or pur-
ple flowers, and 2-seeded pods. They are commonly called potaon brahen, from
their effect on catle. Several are cultivated.

бтทí, yáтро́s, stomach ${ }_{+}$
तo ofos discourse.] Science of the structure and
gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a (gas'tró-

tening, usually post mortem,

gas'tro-nome (găs strònṑm)

тволому. ${ }^{\text {One }}$ one fond of good living; an epicure.

gas'tro-nom' ${ }^{\prime}$ gas
gas-tron'o-mist (găs-tron'ó-myst), $n$. A gastronomer.
 gas'tro-pa-rleetal (-pitite-tal), a. . $[$ gastro- + parietal. $]$
Zoöt. Connecting the tomach and body wall. gas'tro-pod (gas'trot-pðd), a. Also gas'tor-o-pod (-tẽr-tpod). Zoïl. Of or pertaining to the Gastropoda. -n.

## One of the Gastropoda. <br>  (gant

 -pora.] Zoöl. A large and varied class of molluskecomprising most
 of the existing forms having a One of the Gastropoda (Tritia trivittata). and many shell- $P$ Proboscis, exserted ; $S$ Siphon. Nat. size. less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. The shell is not divided into, chambers, and is usually
twisted (generally in a dextral direction) into a more or twisted (generally in a dextral direction) into a more or
less conical spiral. In the ordinary forms the animal has a head with one or two pairs of tentacles and a pair of eyes,
which are often borne on the tentacles. Within the mouth tion to ettablish a communica-
tion between stomach and colon
























 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slans, etc., Immediately precede the Voenbulary.
(which may be at the end of a probosciss is usually a flex-
ible band, the radula, bearing fine teeth. It is moved back ible band, the radula, bearing fine teeth. It is moved back
and forth over a pulleylike odontophore, and serves to and forth orer a palleylike odontophore, and serves to
rasp off and draw in particles of food. The ventral surface
of the body, or a part of it, forms a muscular disk, or foot, of the body, or a part of it forms a muscular dissk, or foot,
on which the animal creps about, carrying its hhell upon
ots bect on which the animal creeps about, carrying its shel upon
its back. Some (see Preropona) have wnglik lobes tothe
foot used in swimming. Most of the terrestrial and many fresh-water forms breathe by a lunglike sac, the marine forms uasually by one or more aills (see creninium). Gastropods are oviparous, rarely ovoviviparous, and the embryo in typical cases passes through trochosphere and
veliger stapes. They are found fossil from the Cambrian olnward. The class is now usually divideed into the sub-
classes Streptoneura and Euthyneura, the Amphineura onward. Trepe clonass is and now usually divided intoura the Amphe suineura
classes
and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made separate and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made
classes. gas-trop'0-dous (gas-trop $\overline{0}$-d $u$ as), $a$.
gas'tro-pore (gas'trit-pōr; 201), $n$. [gastro- + pore.] Zöll.
A pore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral.
It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozooid.
 gas-trortha-phy (gas-tror' $a-11$, $n$. [Gr.
 operation of sewing up wounds of the stomach or abdomen.
gas'tro-scope $\left(\mathrm{ga} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}\right.$ 'to $\left.\overline{0}-\mathrm{sk} \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{p}\right), n$. [gastro- + -scope.] Med. gas'tro-scope (gas'tróskiop), $n$. [gastro- + -scope.] Med.
An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the


gas tro-splen'Ic (gas' trò-splenn'ik), a. [gastro- + splenic.]
Anat. Pertaining to the stomach and spleen sas'tro-stege (gas'trō-stej), $n$. [gastro- +Gr. $\sigma \tau \in \dot{\prime} \eta$ roof.] gas-tros'te-gal (gas-trðs'tè- $\check{a}$ ) 1$), a$.
gas-tros'to-my (gas-trof ${ }^{\prime}$ to-mI), $n$. $[$ gastro- + -stomy. $]$
Surg. The operation of making a permanent opening into Surg. The operation of making, a permanent opening into
the stomach, for the introduction of food.

 abdomen or the stomach.
 group of minute fresh-water cially resembling infusorians, One of the Gastrotricha (Tchciall resembiling infusorians,
having cilia on the ventral
Mouth $; ~$ side. They are generally re- testine; o Eggs.
garded as a class related to the rotifers.
cas'tro-vas'cu-lar (gas'trot-van'kut
 cular. Zoöl. Functioning both as digestive and circula-

 by excessive acidity of the gastric juice.
gas tro-zo'old (gas trô-zōoid), $n$. [qastro- + zooid.] Zoöl. as zooid provided with a mouth and digestive organs
 Gr. yaorip the stomach.] Embryol. A form
consisting typically of a cup or open-muthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells, an outer (epiblast) and an inner (hypoblast). The mouth is calle the blastopore, and the
interior cavity the archenteron.A recogniz-
able thouh often able, though often greatly modified, gastrula
stage ocurs in the earry develoment of at least a very large proportion of the Metazoa,
or multicellular animals. In typical cases it follows the onellayered, hollow blastula
stage from which it is derived by invagination stage from which it is derived by invagination
of art of the wall to form the nypoblast
butift the cells of this part are very large and butif the cells of this partare very large and
greatly distended with yolk, the process is modified so that the other part (epiblast)
grows around and incloses them. This is called eptboly, or aptbolic invagination. A gas-
trula amals be produced by delamination

gas tru-la'tion (-làshl̆n), n. Embryol. gas Washer. Gas Manuf. An apparatus within which gas from the condenser is brought in contact with ralling water, to
precipitate the tar remaining it.
gas woll. A boring from which natural
 n. A manufactory of gas, esp, illumi-
nating gas, with all the machnery and appurtenances; a gas plant.
gat (gat), $n$. [Cf. Icel. \& Dan. gat a
hale ct hale. CC. GATE an opening.] A natural or
artificial channel or passage from a shore artificial channel or passage from a shore
inland, as between sandbanks or cliffs. ga'ta (gä'ti), n. [Cf. Sp. gata, fem. of gato cat.] A shark
(Ginglymostoma cirratum)

gatch (ǧch; gäch), $n$. [Per. gach a white earth yielding lime. Plaster as used in Persian architecture, etc.
gatch ${ }^{\text {worlk }}$ (-wark ${ }^{\prime}$, $n$. Work in which gatch
ployed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively ployed ; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively.
gate (gat), $n$. [ME. $3 e t, 3$ eat, gate, gat, gate, door, AS.

geat, gat, gate, door ; akin to OS., D., \& Icel. gat opening, hole, and perh. to E. gate a way, gait, and get, v.]

1. An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or 1. An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or
barrier, esp. such an opening furnished with a movable barrier, esp. such an openin
frame or door for closing it.
frame or door for closing it.
Have the eqates of death been opened unto thee ? Job xxxviii. 17 . 2. A structure or part of a structure comprising a passageway together with towers, approaches, etc, esp. when
designed for defense; as, the gate of a walled city; a
temple temple gaie. In walled cities open spaces were commonly
left within and without the gates to facilitate traffic and left within and without the gates to facilitate traffic and
defense, which became places of assembly, and, in Oriental countries, of judicial assenibly. Hence gate or gutes is often countries, of judicial assenibly. Hence gate or gates is often
used metaphorically in Biblical language for (1) Justice or judgment; as, to bring one to the gate. (2) The city,
esp, as a place of refuge; as, the gates of Zion. (3) A place egp. as a place of refuge; as, the
of command, vantage, or power.
2. The court or government of Turkey; the Porte. Obs. 4. A pass or defile in mountains as a way of entrance into a country; also, any similar passage.
3. The frame or door which closes a gate (which is legally a part of the wall, fence, or the like); a swinging or sliding barrier used to fill or close a gateway, esp. one made of a grating or open frame, or a heavy or rough structure, and large, as compared with door, which is a smaller, finer, and more delicate structure than is denoted by gate.
4. In technical usage : a A door, valve, or other device,
for stopping the passage of water through a dam for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock,
pipe, etc. b Mech. Any device, as a nozzle, providing an pipe, etc. b Mech. Any device, as a nozzle, providing an
entry or exit for a fluid; as, a blast gate for a forge; a entry or exit for a fluid; as, a blast gate for a forge; a
molasses or oil gate. c Naut. A hinged iron band secured to the topmast trestletrees to hold in place the heel of the topgallant mast. d Firearms. (1) In old-pattern revolvers, a metal part in rear of the cylinder which in loading was turned outward to expose the chambers. (2) In the Krag-Jörgensen system, the cover for the magazine opening. o Lace Manuff. Any of the slits or interstices in the comb of a lace frame. In a lock tumbler, the opening
for the stump of the bolt to pass through or into. $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{A}$ for the stump of the bolt to pass through
stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.
stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.
5. pl. The time for closing the college gates at Oxfo
6. pl. The time for closing the co
7. Sport. Gate money ; also, the number admitted.
8. Short for the place names Billingsgate, Neugate, etc. Slang.
gate of horn, Class. Myth., that gate of the abode of sleep through which true dreams come forth.-G. of Tears, a transing so of Bab et wande $)$
 2. Eng) 1. To supply with a gate
9. Eng. Univ. To punish by confinement to the grounds. gate, $n$. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gata, Sw. gata street lane, Dan. gade; akin to Goth. gatwō, G. gasse, and perh. to E. gate a door. Cf. oast.] 1. A way ; a path ; a road; a street (as in Highgate). Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
10. Mining. = Gateway. Eng.
11. A journey ; course ; trip. Obs.
12. Distance; length of journey. Obs. or Scot. hence, a habit or habitual mode. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng., except in sense of manner of going, for which gait (which see) is now the accepted spelling.
13. Pasture ; pasturage. Dial. Eng.
gate, $n$. [Cf. AS. géotan to pour, cast.] Founding. a A channel or opening through which metal is poured into
the mold; the ingate. b The waste piece of netal cast the mold; the ingate. $b$ The waste pie in the opening; a sprue or sullage piece.
gate, with extra parts so that it will mold theply (a pat gates; also, to supply (a mold) with gates.
gate'age (gat ${ }^{\text {ajj }}$ ), $n$. $[1 \mathrm{lst}$ gate + -age. $]$ Use of gates, or
the gates used, as in controlling flow of water ; area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate
gate'house' (gat'hous'), $n$. Any house connected or associated with a gate, as a keeper's lodge; as : a A houselike
part of the gate of a city wall, a palace, etc., often formerly used as a prison. b An erection, usually the power station, over a dam, from which the gates are controlled. gate'keep'er ( $-\mathrm{kep} \boldsymbol{p}^{\prime} \mathrm{er}$ ), n. A person in charge at a gate.
gate money. Sport. Money paid for admission, as to an athletic contest.
gate pin. Founding. A vertical runner connecting the pouring basin with the gates below.
gate' ${ }^{\prime}$ ost ${ }^{\prime}$ (gat' pōst'), $n$. a A post to which a gate is liung; gate'post' (gāt'pōst'), $n$. a A post to which a gate is hung;

- called also swinging, or hinging, post. b A post against - called also swinging, or hinging, post, b a
gate tower. A tower at a gate, as iu medieval fortification. gate valve. Mech. A valve which opens
the full area of the pipe, on the principle of a gate in a water flume. gate'way' (gāt/wā'), n. 1. A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a or a structure built for ornament or deor a structure
fense at a gate.

2. A means of ingress or egress; a pas3.ge; specif., a channel for navigation. 3. Mining. A gangway or roadway from
the coal workings to the pit; a passage the coal workings to the
throngh the goaf. Eng.
gath'er (găth'ẽr), v. t.; GAth'ered (-ẽrd); GATH/ER-NNG. [ME. gaderen, AS. gade-
rian, gadrian, fr. gador, geador, together, fr. gæd fellowship; akin to $\mathbf{D}$. gaderen to collect, $A$, gatte husband, MHG gate, also
 companion, Goth. gadiliggs a sister's son, and a Gate.
good. See good ; cf. Together.] 1. To bring together; to collect, as separate things, into one ple
gate; to assemble; muster; congregate.
When he had pathered all the chief priests people together. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natt. ii. } 4 \text {. }\end{aligned}$ less value ; to collect, as a harvest; to harvest ; cull ; pick. A rose just gathered from the staik.
Gather us from among the heathen.
3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little

## to amass ; to gain ; to lieap up.

To pay. .. he must gather up money by degrees. Locke. bility or development; to form the center or basis of ; as, a rough surface gathers dust; the mountain peaks gather 5. To summon up or collect a reserve of (strength barms voice, etc.), preparatory to exertion ; also, to draw (one's voice, etc.), preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one'a
limbs or one's self) up or together, lit. or fig.; as, to gather one's self together; the horse gathered his legs for the leap 6. To urge on or encourage (a horse).
7. To gain or win as by gradual increase ; as, to gather head, ground, way, etc.
8. To derive, or deduce, ason her in the chase. Dryden. conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or from ar guments that prove; to infer; conclude.
9. To bring Gather the requel by that went before. Shak contract ; to compress ; to bring together in folds or plaits as a garment; also, to draw together, as a plece of cloth by a thread; to plait; as, to gather a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to atand
10. In technical uses: a Nout. To haul in ; to take up, together, as where the width of a fireplace is rapidly di minished to the width of the flue. $c$ Glassmaking. To collect (melted glass) on the end of a tube for blowing d Bookbinding. To arrange (sheets) in order for binding.
11. To take possession or charge of. Slang or Colloq. Syn. - Accumulate, amass, assemble, muster, congregate cull, garner, glean.-GATHER, collect are frequently in than the act of bringing together, esp. into a single place or into a loose aggregate or congeries ; collicct emphasizes rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, "Let them go rosebuds while ye may"" (Herrick); "with care collect
what in their eyes excels" (Couper); "collecting toys and trifles for choice matters $\quad$ as children gathering pebbles
on the shore " (Milton). See accomulate choose to be gathered to one's people, or to one's fathers, to die. Gen. xo be gathered to one's people, or to one's rathers, to die. Gen
xx v. to gather way, Naut., to begin to move; to move with increasing speed.
gath'er (gata'er), v. i. To come together ; to collect ; to unite; to become assembled; to congregate.

Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes.
Tennyson
2. To grow larger by accretion, to increase. 3. To concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and gen erate pus; as, a boil has gathered.
4. To collect or bring things toget
to acquire; to acquire; to gain.
I have not strewed. 5. Vehicles. To follow the track; - said of a wheel with forward inclined axle journals. See GATHER, $n$., 2
6. Naut. To make progress; approach; with on, near, etc gath'er, $n$. 1. A drawing together ; a fold; contraction hence, specif., a plait or fold in cloth, nuade by drawing it up on a thread run through it ; a pucker.
2. Vhicles. The inclination forward of the axle journals to
keep the wheels from working outward. 3. Arch. The soffit or under surface of
3. $A$ ired in gathering quired in gathering. See gather, $v . t ., 10 \mathrm{~b}$.
4. [Perh. a different word.] The pluck, as
gath'er-er (-ẽr), $n$. One that gathers; specif. : a A col lector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax gatherer. b A miser.
c A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers. d c A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers. d Bookbinding. A person or machine that gathers sheets.
Glassmaking. A workman who gathers glass from the pot gath'er-ing, p. pr. \& vb. n. of aATHER. Specif. : vb. n. a A crowd; assembly; congregation. b A charitable contribu gathering ellection. c A suppurating tumor or boil ; absces a coal left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire Scott. - g. hoop, a hoop used by coopers to draw together
the ends of barrel staves, to allow the hoops to be slipped over them. - g. Iron, Glassmaking, an iron tube on which melted glass is gathered for blowing. - g. pallet. Horol.
$=$ Back hook. - g peat. a peat used as a gathering coal.
b In Scotland, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. FIERY cross. - g. reel composed essentially of horizontal slats turned by a center bar. -g. rod, Glassmaking, a gathering irou, -g. table Bookb nding, a table or board, usually of
on which sheets are laid to be gathered.
Gath'mann gun (gatt'main). An experimental gun desteel shell with thin walls carrying a high explosive, such as wet guncotton, designed to explode upon impact.
gat'Ing (gāt 1 ng), $n$. [From oate, v. $\ell$.$] 1. Compulsory$ confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. Eng.
achool grounds. Eng.
2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

 1 Foralg Word. + Obsolete Variant of + combined with. $=$ equale.

it was the stand-
ard machine gun of
the United States
army. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute ganche (gösh), a. $[\mathrm{FF}$.$] 1. Left-handed ; hence, awkward;$ clumsy. Only as French.
2. Geom. Not plane ; tisted ; skew ;- as, gauche curve ; gauche projection, projection on a curved surface ; gauche surface, a skew surface, a scroll
ganche determinant. Mailh. $=$ skrw driznminant.-- 8 . poly-
gon, Math., a figure bounded by straight lines each meetIng the next, but not in the same plane, as the polygon
arising from the composition of a number of forces in arsing from, the compositio
space, when in equilibrium.

$\|$ gauche'rie' ( gosh $^{\prime} \mathbf{r e x}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [F.] Awkwardness; tactless-
Gau'cho (gou'ch $\bar{o}), n$.; pl. -chos (-chōz).
Gau'cho (gou'chö), n.; pl. -CHos (-chōz). [Sp.] 1. One of
the native inhabitants of the pampas, of mixed Spanish and Indian descent. They are restless cattle breeders and marauders, gradually disappearing before the settlements.
2. A member of an Indian population, somewhat affected by Spanish blood, in the archipelagoes off the Chilean coast. gaud (gôd), n. [ME. gaude jest, trick; cf. ME. gaudy bead of a rosary; both prob. fr. L. gaudium joy, gladness; cf. OF. gaudir to rejoice, to ridicule, L. gaudere to rejoice.
 slso, a deceitful trick; fraud; artifce. Obs. Chaucer.
2. An ornament; a piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

 to rejoice.] The third sundayin Advent;-so called from
 GAUD trick, oaturi a gaud.]
2. Decitful; tricky. Obs.
3. Ostentatiously fine; showy ; now esp., tastelessly fine cious.
 Syn.-Gay, showy ostentatious, pretentious, flaunting; Cheap, flimsy, tinsel; dazzling, glaring; spurious, sham. -
 Aimsiness; , as, "False eloquence, like the prismatic glass, its gaudy colors spreads in every place"" (Pope); "Three
inttle volumes. . .ike violets .. to smell speet and blos



 colors wrought" "(Shelley); "Tom Paine war consingered
for the time as a Tom Fooo' to him [Godwin], Paley an old
 deceitfully attractive ornament or show; asiac" Thers (Hazlitt); "The jewels in the erisped hair, the diadem on vulgar; and nothing contents his fastidious taste beyond a gaud' $\mathbf{Y}, n$. [Prob. fr. L. gaudium joy; cf. also OF. gaudée an inattentive prayer, gaudie a rejouUd, a trick, etc. 2. A feast, festival, or entertainment, as an annual college dinner in an English university. Eng. (gājd) ; ando'ina,
 gauge, measuring rod, F. jauge; of uncertain origin; cf. lon. 1. 1. To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall. 2. To measure or ascertain the amount of
the capacity of, as of a pipe, barrel, or keg.
3. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of ; to
to judge of.
By what wou shall not pauge me
4. To measure or limit by or as by a gauge, esp. so as to conform to a standard; to measure off or set out; as, to gauge a wire, a line, etc.
5 . To render (bric
To render (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting or rubbing.
6. Plastering. To mix (plaster) in certain defnite propor-
ticns, as for quick drying ; also, to mix plaster of Paris


 silk worms, the worm rejecting
foods and vomiting a yelliowi h
fluid in the later ata

 region or district, including two
or more mmakk, inhatited
kindred tribes. In the Midite


with (mortar) to make it set quicker: - so called because the plaster is added in definite and fixed proportions. 7. To draw into equidistant gathers by running a thread through it, as cloth or a garment.
gauge, gage (gaj), $n$. [OF, gau
gauge, gage (gajj), $n$. [OF. gauge. See qavgr, v.] 1. A
measure; a standard measure of dimensions, distance, or capacity; a standard. See wibe oavak.
There is not in our hands any fixed gauge of minds. I. Taylor. 2. Measure ; dimensions ; extent.
3. Any of various instruments or apparatus used for Bayke. ing or measuring ; as: a A gauging rod. Obs for gaug strument for measuring the state of, or recording facts about, a phenomenon ; as, a rain gauge, a wind gauge, etc. c A device for indicating the height of water in a boiler; pressure; as, a steam gauge for a boiler. o Any of various instruments for measuring or templating work to be wrought to a given form or dimensions; as, a button maker's gauge. Gauges for interchangeable mechanical work are made in paira, one gauge being a minute fraction of an inch over the desired size and the other the same
amount under size. The work must be an easy fit with the amount under size. The work must be an easy fit with the gauges are known as inside and outside, or low and high gauges. I A carpenter's tool for scribing a line parallel to the edge of a piece of work; - called in full marking
gauge. Cf. mortige anvas gauge. Cf. mornise anvas.
$\mathbf{g}$ Print. A strip, as of wood or metal, for use in determin

pages or width of margin. In Type Founding. A strip of steel or other metal, or of hard wood, with notches of a checking device fixed to a cutting tool to limit the size A checking device fixed to a cu
of the cut. Cf. boring ander.
4. Naut. a Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vegasel and the wind; as, a vessel has the westher gauge of another when on the windward side of it, and the lee gauge when on the lee side of it. b The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water when fully loaded. 5. a The distance between the rails of a railroad or railway. Standard gavge in most countries is now 4 feet 8 8,
inches; broad or wide gauge is any larger gauge than this, between the wheels of a vehicle
8. Building. That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, exposed 7. Plastering. a The quantityo, one course as laid. 7. Plastering. a The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting. b Gauge stuff. 8. Astron. =star gavge.
gauge, or gage, cock. Steam Boilers. Either of two to ascertain the water level.
gauge, or gage concussion. Railroads. The jar caused by a car-wheel flange striking the edge of the rail.
gauged, gaged (gãjd), p. a. Tested or measured by, or gauge or gage, glass. Steam Boilers. The glass indicating tube of a waterfauge. knife with a gauge to limit the gauge, or gage, lath. Roofing. Any of a number of laths gange, or gage, lathe. Mach. An automatic lathe for turning a round object having an irregular pronile, as a gauge, or gage, notch. Engin. A notch of definite shape gauge, or gage, pin. Print. A pin on the platen of a job press marking the place for the sheets in feeding.
gange, or gage point. A point marked on a gauging rod, to indicate the diameter of a cylinder having an altitude to indicate the diameter of a cyling
of one inch and a given capacity.
gaug'or, gag'er (gaje ${ }^{\prime}$ r), $n$. One that gauges; esp., an
officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks; hence, an exciseman.
gauge, or gage, rod. A cylindrical rod for gauging ingange, or gage, saw. A saw with a gauge to regulate
the depth of cut. gauge, or gage, stick. Founding. A gauge whose full eter of the core is marked by notches. Mortar containing gauge, or gage, stuff. Plastering. Mortar containing also, gauged mortar (see qAUGE, $v, i,{ }^{6}$ ),
gauge, or gago, woir. A weir that may be opened and closed by paddies or shutters.
gauge, or gage, wheel. A front wheel on a plow beam to
determine the depth of the furrow. See plow, llust. gang'ing, gag'ing (gaji'Ing), p. pr. \& vb. n. of gavar. Specif.: vb. $n$. a Coal Mining. A heap of rubbish fencing off a heading, Eng. b Needlework. See gavar, v.t., 7. gauging, or gaging, rod, a graduated rod for measuring the
Gaul (gôl), $n$. [F. Gaule; cf. L. Gallia, fr. Gallus a Gaul.] 1. The Anglicized form of Gallia, which in the time of the Romans included what are now Fra
(Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul)

2. [L. Gallus.] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged. blond, and large-bodied; Cæsar, and after him many historians, identified the Gaulss with the Celts of northern Gaul, but some ethnologists now distinguish the two peoples, at least so far as to make the Belgic Gaul
Cxsarts time only one type or branch of the Celtic-speak-
 Gaulish (golish), $a$. Of or pertaining to Gaul or the
Gaul'lish, $n$. The idiom of Celtic spoken in ancient Gaul, of which there arre few existing monuments. Its alphabbt,
of Greek derivation, is imperfectly known. See InDoof Greek
Gault (gôtt), n. [Cf. Norw. gald hard ground, Icel. gald hard soow:] Geol. A series of Lower Cretaceous beds of clay and marl in southern England. See aroLogY. - Ganit, a. with clay obtained from the subsoil. $-v$ v. $i$. To dig Gault for embankments.
gaul'thar-ase (gôlfthẽr-ās), $n$. [See Gaclutheria; -Ase.]
Chem. An enzyme accompanying gaultherin, which it is Chem. An enzyme accompanying gaultherin, which it is
capable of decomposing into glucose and oil of wintergreen capable of decomposing into glucose and oil of wintergreen Ganl-the'ri-a (gôl-the
Ganl-the'ri-a (gôl-thēr $r$ I- $-\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. ; after M. Gaulthier, Canadian botanist and physician.] a Bot. A large genus evergreen foliage, white bell-shaped flowers, and, often, edible berries. It includes the American wintergreen ( $G$. procumbens), and the larger-fruited salal of northwestern America (G.shallon). See wintrbaregn, salal. b [l.c.] Pharm. Oil of wintergreen.
ganl'ther-In (gô'thẽer-In), $n$. Chem. A glucoside, $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}_{8}$, in the bark of the black birch and probably in wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens) and other plants. See GAULTHERASE.
gamm (gom),
gaum (gôm), v. t.; GAUMED (gômd); aAUM'ING. [Cf. Goms grease, Gorm.] To smear or daub, as with grease or
tar. "Gauming honey on their wings." J. W. Riley. gaunt (gänt; gônt ; 277), a. [Cf. Norw. gand a thin pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] 1. Of slender form ; slim. Obs. 2. Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean ; meager ; pinched; haggard.
thble pertilnce, string yaun and feshless. Nichors. of marbil." Dickens. "G Gaunt stone walls." Lowell. Syn.-See thin
gannt'let (gantilet ; gônt/- ; 277), $n$.
let, dim. of gant glove let, dim. of gant glove, LL. wan \& Dan. vante, Icel. vöttr, for vantr D. want, G. dial. want or wante. 1. A glove of such material that it

defends the hand from wounds. The
gauntlet of the Middle Ages was sometimes of chain mail,
and was then a prolongation of the sleeve of the hauberk a slit in the side of the sleeve allowing the hand to pask times of leather partly covered with metal plates, scalee, etc., sowed to it, and in the 14th century becamea covering of small, minutely articulated steel plates for the whole 2 , 2. Hence : a A long stout glove, covering part of the arm. b The part of a glove that covers the wrist.
3. Surg. A bandage for hand and wrist like a long glove. gaur (gour), $n . \quad$ [Hind.] An East Indian species of wild cattle (Bos gaurus) of large size, with a very broad fore head and short, thick, conical horns. Cf. GAYAL. $\quad$ GNL. fr. Gr. yavoos majestic.] Bot. Gau'ra (g $\hat{o}^{\prime}$ ra $\hat{a}$, $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. yẫos majestic.] Bot.
A genus of onagraceous American herbs containing about A genus of onagraceous American herbs containing abou
18 species, having white, pink, or red fowers in terminal 18 species, having white, pink, or red fowers in terminal
wandlike spikes or racemes. A fow species are found in cultivation. Also [l.c.], any plant of this genus.
gauss (gous), $n$. [After Karl F. Gauss, German
gauss (gous), $n$. [After Karl F. Gauss, German matheflux, equal to a field of one line of force per square centimeter, being thus adopted as an international unit at Paris in 1900 ; sometimes used as a unit of intensity of magnetic field. It was previously suggested as a unit of magneto-
gauss'age (-aj), n. Elec. The intensity of a magnetic field Gause'tan (
Gausf/1-an (-1-an), a. Math. Pert. to or named from Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathernatician (1777-1855). Gausian analogies or equations, Math, four equations in spaf an angle of a spherical triangle and of hand cosine op
site side with the sines and cosines of half the sums and differences of the other angles and of the other sides. From them Napier's analogies may be deduced.- - . curva cipal radii of curvature of a surface at any of its points. -
$G$. function, Math., a hypergeometric function of second cinguction, Math., a hypergeometric function of second
order.-G. logarithms. $=$ GAUSS's LOGARITHMS. - G. nerien, order.- G. logarithms. $=$ Gauss's
Math., the hypergeometric series.
Gauss'1-an, $n$. Optics. An achromatic objective figured Gauss's logarithms (gous Gaune liz). Math. Addition and sub

 heed
side
ga




 gaunch t GANCH.
gaunt giat. Var. of GANT.
Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
 cristatus,
gaunt let,
ganut let-
gauntlet.



 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., fmmediately preeede the Vocabulary.
traction logarithms, used for finding the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers (themselves unk onown) whose logarithms are given. They are largely used in as-
tronomical and other calculations. Gangs's theorem (gous'Yz). Elec. The theorem that the to-
tal fur of force across any closed surface in an electric field equals $4 \pi$ times the quantity of electricity inclosed by it. gauze (gôz), $n$. [F. gaze; perh. so called because it was
first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] 1. A first introduced from Gaza, a city of Palestine.] 1. A
very thin, slight, transparent atuff, generally of silk; also, very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also,

## 2. A baze or mist. <br> 2. A baze or mist. gauze, a. 1. Made of gauze.

gauze, a. 1. Made of gauze.
2. Having the qualities of gauze ; thin ; light.
 taining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze.
Il gavage' $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ga}^{\prime} \mathrm{vazh}^{\prime}\right), n$. F. fr. gaver to gorge.] Forced ll ga'vage' (ga'vazh'), n. [F., fr. gaver to gorge.] Forced
feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.
gav'el (gav'fl), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. kevel a hammer.] U. S. 1. The mallet of the presiding officer in a
legislative body, public assembly, court, masonic body, etc. legislative body, public assem
2. A mason's setting maul.
2. A mason's setting maul.
gav'el (gav'l ; gàv'l), n. [OF. gavelle, F. javelle, perh.
dim. from L. capulus handle, fr. capere to lay hold of dim. from L. capulus handle, fr . capere to lay hold of,
seize. Cf. heave.] 1. A quantity of mowed grain suftiseize. Cf. heave.] A quantity of mowed graila sufficut by one motion of a mowing machine.
2. A bundle of hay, rushes, or the like. Dial. Eng.
gav'el, v. t.; GAv'GLED (-'Id) or GAV'ELLED; GAV'EL-ING or
GAV'rl-LING. To deposit (grain) in gavels, or swaths; $G A V^{\prime}$ RL-LING. To deposit (grain)
said esp. of a mowing machine.
said esp. of a mowing machine.
gav'el (gav'cl), $n$. ME . gavel, As. gafol, prob. fr. gifan
to give. See gIve; cf. GABEL tribute. 1 obs. or Hist. Law.

1. a Tribute. b Periodical payment; rent. The term was
used to designate various early forms of tribute or rents due in bread, corn, swine, plowing (earth or erth), reaping (rep or rip), etc., as, in gavel-bread, ga
or erth, gavel-rep, gavel-swine, ete.
or erth, gavel-rep, gavel-sw.
gav'el, v. $t$. To rent (land). Obs. -v. i. To put out or
gav'el, v. $t$. To subject to
gav'el, v. $t$. To subject to, or distribute according to, the
gav'ol-er, gav'el-ler (gav'r̈̈l-õr), $n$. 1. One who takes usury, that is, interest ; a usurer. Obs.
2. Eng. Mining. In the Forest of Dean : A crown officer Who grants gales to miuers.
3. One who pays gavel, or rent, for land.
gav'el-kind (-kind), $n$.
[ME. gavelkyn
gav'el-kind (-kind), n. [ME. gavelkynde, gavelkende. See onvel tribute; Eind, $n$. ] Law. a A coummon-law tenure of land existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from AngloSaxon times, and marked by various peculiar features,
among which are that: (1) Upon the death of the tenant among which are that: intestate the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on fail-
ure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make ure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make
disposal of his land by feoffment at the age of 15 . (3) There is no escheat upon judgment of death for felony.
(4) The right of free bench vests in the surviving spouse. Kent... has a considerable body of customs. . In the form of land tenure known as gavelkind. The name peems to tell us that the chief characteristic of that tenure is or has been ance of military service on, the one hand and of ngricultural
labor on the other. It only to modern eyes that the inher-
itance partible among sons is the main feature of $g$ avelhind. b The custom of dividing an intestate's Pollock \& \& Mait. among the sons, or other heirs; specif.: (1) A Welsh custom of so dividing intestate estates. (2) An Irish custom of tribal succession in which land of a deceased person
was added to that held by the other members of the sept was added to that held by the other mem
and the whole then divided among them.
gav'o-lock (gav'e-18ks), $n$. [ME. gaveloc a dart, AS. gafe-
luc ; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. gaflach fork, dart, Ir gabhla, pl., but also Icel. gaffok, MHG. gabilöt, OF. gave lot, glavelot, F. javelot, E. gajf. Cf.
Javerin.] 1. A spear or dart; also, Javeinn.] 1. A spear or dart; also, 2. An iron crow or lever. Scot. \& Darvl. Fng.

## ga'vl-al (gä'v̌̆-ăl), $n$. [Hind. gha- riyăl: ef. F. gavial.] A large

riyal: ef. F.
crocodilian
(Gavialis
gangeti-
cus) of In-
dia, inhab-
cus) of n-
dia, inhab-
itine chief-
iting chief-
sins of the
Ganges,
Brahina-
putra, and
Indus rivers.
Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (ex


tinct with one exception). The gavial has long and very slender jaws, especially when old, with teeth of nearly
uniform size, and completely webbed feet. The tip of the nose is soft and swollen and can be inflated. Although attaining a length of 20 feet or more, it is harmless to man living on fish. It is the only existing species of the genus but in Borneo, Sumatra, etc., a smaller gavial of a related genus (Tomistoma schlegeli) is found. A fossil form (Rham-
phosuchus crassideus) from the Siwalik Hills of India reached 50 feet in length.
Ga'vi-a $a^{\prime} 11 \mathrm{~s}\left(\mathrm{~g} \bar{a}^{\prime} \mathrm{v} 1-\bar{a}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{~s}\right), n$. [NL.] Zö̈l. The typical genu of gavials, the type of a fanily, Ga'vi-al'I-dw (-alli-dē).
 ga-votte ${ }^{\prime}\left(g \dot{a}\right.$-v $\left.{ }^{\prime} t^{\prime}\right)$
A dance of Freuch to the Alpine mountaineers] Music. A dance of French peasant ori-
gin in which the feet were
gin in which the feet were
raised in the step instead of
sliding. It was introduced at

as later remodeled, became a popular theatrical dance Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite. Gapwain, Sir (gotwan). 1. In Arthurian legend, a nephev of the king and a famous knight of the Round Table.
2. Anight in "Amadis de Gaul," of great exploits.
gawk (gok ), n. [E. dial. gawk left, left-handed, cf. dial. gal lack, gaulick; orig. unknown.] Simpleton ; booby ; gawky gaw's'y (gok't), a.; GAWE'I-ER (-I-Ẽr); GAWE'I-EST. Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; as, gawky behavior.- $n$
 certain origin.] Large and jolly or handsome in appear ance; lusty; big and braw. Scot. \& Dial. Eng
way (gà, a; GAY'ER (eer); GAY'EBT. [F.gai; cf. OHG ifesting sportiveness or delight; inspiring delight; merry.

Belinda smiled, and all the worid was y
Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed.
2. Bright and lively in appearance; brilliant in color ; gay plumage ; a goy costume ; a park gay with flags; o a person, showily dressed; as, a gay fop.
3. Of rhetoric, reasoning, etc. : Showy; specious. Obs.
4. a Of quality : First-class ; fine. Obs. b Of quantity 4. a Of quality : First-class ; fine. Obs. b Of quantity
Considerable ; tolerable : fair. Scot. or Dial. Eng. © 0 . health : Good; well. Dial. or Slang.
6. Given to social pleasures or indu

Syn.-Merry, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, vivacious
sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, folly, jovial, joyful, joyous, glad; showy, gaudy, fine, splendid. See livkly. gay cat a tramp who works occasionally and briefy for chis.-g. science, poetry, esp. amatory poetry. Obs.
gay'al (gáalal; gáayal'), $n$. [Native name.] A species of ox (Bos frontalis) differing from the gaur in its longer slenderer horns and white legs, which is kept domesticated
in India. It is said not to be found wild, and may be a domesticated variety of the gaur.
gayfoine ${ }^{\prime}\left(g^{\prime} \bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{bin}^{\prime}\right), n$. [gay, a. + bine.] Any of several
ray'e-ty gal'e-ty
See gay, a.] 1. State of being pay.-TiEs (-tIz). [F. gaiete. acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merr delight; - often pl.; as, the gayeties of the season
2. Finery; show; as, gayety of dress.

Syn.- Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blithe someness, sprightiness, jollity.
 purple flowers in tall virgate spikes.
 Melisendra, a reputed daughter of Charlemagne, after she $\mathrm{Gay}^{\prime}-\mathrm{Lus} / \mathbf{s a c}^{\prime}$ ( $\left.\mathrm{ga} / \mathrm{g}^{\mathrm{ai}} / \mathrm{sah}^{\prime}\right)$, $a$. Of or pertaining to th
 or pertaining to, the alcoholometer or the hydrometer in. vented by him; as, $95^{\circ}$ Gay-Lussac.
Gay-Lussac alcoholometor, a glass alcoholometer whose
degrees correspond, at $15^{\circ}$ C., to percentages of alcohol by volume.-G. hydrometer, a hydrometer so graduated that corresponding specific gravity. - $G$. towtar, alarge tower or chamber, used in the chamber process for making sulphuric acid, to absorb (by means of concentrated sulphuric acid) the spent nitrous fumes, the resulting " nitrous vitGiol flowing to
 L. Gay-Lussac, French chemist.] Bol. A rather large genus of American vacciniaceous shrubs, the true huckleberries, having mostly resinous leaves, the fruit being a berrylike drupe containing ten 1-seeded nutlets. See Gay'-Lus'sac's' (-lü/sakss') law. Chem. \& Physics. a The

to form a gaseous compound, the volume of the product in either equal to the sum of the volumes of the factors or also law of volumes. b Charles's law. jucent, hydrous carbonate of calcium and sodium, $\mathrm{CaCO} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3} \cdot 5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. H., 2-3. Sp. gr., 1.93-1.95.
gay $n y, ~ g a i ' l y ~(g a ̈ r), ~ a d v . ~ I n ~ a ~ g a y ~ m a n n e r ; ~ s p e c i f . ~: ~ a ~$ Finely; showily ; as, ladies gayly dressed ; g flower gayly Finely; showily; as, ladies gayly dressed; a Hower gayly
blooming. c Pretty well; fairly. Scot. \&- Dial. Eng. gay'gome (-sŭm), a. Full of gayety; blithe; cheery. gaze (gāz), v. i.; GAzEd (gāzd); GAz'ing (gāz/Yng). [ME. gasen; of uncertain origin; cf. Sw. dial. gasa.] To fiz ness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention. Why stand ye gazing up into heaven?
Only he hath an eye to gaze on beauty.
Syn.-GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, PRER, GLOAT. miration or wonder; as, "And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew" (Goldsmith); "He gazed so long that both his eyes were dazzled '" (Tennyson). Gape implies stupid and open-
mouthed wonder; stare, esp. insolence or vacant fixedness: alars fierceness or anger; alowar scowling or lowering ill temper; as, "the languid fool, who was gap-
ing and grinning by " Tennyson). "Archie saw the cod's. ing and grinning by" (Tennyson). "A rchie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkinlie gape at him for a moment" (Stevenson) ; "the . . frozen stare with which eyes relaxed their solemn stare at yacancy " (Mary Wilkins); "All $\ldots$; "With countenance grim glared on him pass-
ing "(Milton); He ing" (Milton); "He glared at me malignantly" (G. Borrow);
"James had him [Rab] firm, and gave him a glower from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick" ( $D r . J$. Brown) To, PEER is to look narrowly (sometimes as if with
difficulty) or curiously, esp through from behind some difficulty) or curiously, esp. through or from behind something; as " peering through her narrowed eyes for those
few seconds" (M. Hewlett) " Mrs. Cary kept peering uneasily out of the window at her husband "( Mary Wilkins); "over the ball of it, peering and prying" (R. Brouning). To GLoAT is to gaze with profound, often malignant or un-
hallowed, satisfaction; as, "to gaze and gloat with his hallowed, satisfaction; ar, "to gaze and gloat with his
hungry eye on jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's hungry eye on jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's
spark: (Longfellow); "those who.. it at home, and gloaf over their thousands in silent satisfaction" (Gold smith). See wink, SRE, BCAN.
gaze, $\boldsymbol{v}$. To view with atte
, Poetic. gaze, n. 1. An object gazed on. obs. or $R$. Milton. ued look of attention. at gaze. a Her. Depicted with the face turned directly to
the front - said of beasts of chase. b In a position expressing sudden fear or surprise;-used in stag hunting to de-
scribe the manner of a stag when he first
hears the hounds and gazes round in appreliension; hence, standing staring; gazing in wonder, alarm, etc. c By sight;
 -Bos (-bōz). [Prob. humorously formed
from gaze.] 1. A turret on a roof, or a
 summer house commanding an extensive prospect.
2. A projecting balcony closed with windows.
gaze'hound' (gazz'hound'), n. A hound that pursues by ga-zelle' (g $\dot{\alpha}$-zêl $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n$. [F. gazelle, OF. also, gazel; cf. Sp. gacela, Pg. gazella, It.
gazzella; all fr. Ar. gazzella; all fr. Ar. Any of numerous small antelopes constituting the genus Gazella and allied genera. The gazelles are celebrated for pression of their exes pression of their eyes. versely ringed and usually present in both
sexes. Among the bestsexes. Among the bestcommon gazelle of the
northern Africa northern Africa (G.dor-
cas), the Persian (G. subgutturosa, the netion, and the spring-
bok (Antidorcas evring- Gazelle (Gazella dorcas).
ga-zette' (g $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{zet})^{\prime} ;$ orig. accented as at present, but later
also ga'zette, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming also ga'zette, as qiven by Dr. Johnson, again becoming ga-
zette' from the $18 t h$ c.], $n$.
[F. gazetle It. gazzetta zette from the $18 t h$ c.), $n$. [F. gazette, It. gazzetta, perh. fr. gazetia a Venetian coin (see gazzerta), said to have been perh. dim. of gazza magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper ] a newspaper; a printed sheet pub first newspaper. 1 A A newspaper; a printed sheet pub-
lished periodically. Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

 gayne. + GAIN.
gay'ness, $n$. Sec-NESS.
gay'tre. + GAITER, or GAITER Greek kavanti] Bot. A genus of
South A fricen asteraceous
herbs, having heads of fowers
with gay'try, $n$. Gayety. Obs.
gay'twings, $n$. The flowering gay'you' (y $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ you'), n. [Ana-
mese ghe ghe hau tine boat. An
Angmese narrow fat-bottomed Anamese narrow flat-bottomed
boat with an outrigger and two
or three masts with square or lug
gaz.
gaz
gaz.
gaz gaz
gaz.
$\mathrm{ga}^{\prime} \mathrm{z}$
Gaz'
ga'





.
, sofft,
2. An offlcial journal ; specif. [cap.], one of the three offlcial papers of Great Britain publiahed twice a week in Lonon honors names of bankrupts, public notices etc. 3. Something announced in an official gazette. Gt. Brit. ga-zetté (gá-zzt'), v. $\ell$. ; GAZET ${ }^{\prime}$ TED ; GA-ZET ${ }^{\prime}$ TING. To an-
nounce or publish in a gazette; to announce, as an appointment, or a case of bankruptey
gaz'et-teer' (gǎz'(C-tēr'), n. [Cf. F.gazetier.] 1. A writer of news, or an offleer aplointed to
2. A newspaper; a gazette. Obs.
3. A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and gaz'ing-stock' places in alphabetic order. gazed at by many, esp. with curiosity or contempt. gazo-gene (gaz\%-jen), n. [F. gazogene; gaz gas+-gène, ing a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid; specif.: a A portable apparatus for making soda water or aêrated liquids on a small scale. b Metal. A gas producer.
ge-- An Anglo-Saxon prefix, See $\mathbf{y}$ -
ge-(jê-). A combining form from
ge- (jē-). A combining form from Greek $\hat{\eta}, \gamma \alpha i a \quad$ ( $\gamma \epsilon \omega$ - in
comp.), the earth. See gean (gēn), n. [F. guigne the fruit of the gean ; cf. OHG. (Prunus avium); also, its small dark purple and sweet(Pruntes avium); also, its small dark purple and sweetThe gean is commonly used as a stock on which cherry.
the cultivated cherry. Scot. \& Local Eng. séan'ti-cline (jéan'ti-klīn), ge'an-ti-cli'nal (jēan-tǐ-kli'-
nal), $n$. $[$ See ago-; ANTICLINAL.] Geol. A great upward nall), $n$. [See gro-; Antriclinal.] Geol. A great upward
flexure of the earth's crust ; opposed to geosyncline. -gexan-ti-cli'nal, $a$.
gear (gēr), $n$. [ME. gere, ger, prob. of Scand. origin; cf.
Icel. gervi, görvi, akin to AS. gearwe clothing id armor, fr. gearo, gearu, ready, yare, OHG gavawi, garwi, ornament, dress. See YARE; cl. garb dress.] 1. Clothing; garments; vestments. Array thyself in thy most gorgeous gear. Spenser.
2. Warlike accouterments. Archaic
. The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.
5. Tools; implements; appliances.
. Mach. a A composite piece of mechanism or machinery for a specific use; as, an expansion gear, a steering gear. gear, a train of gears. c Working relation or adjustment as, in gear, out of gear (see below). d Cyyles. The numthe same distance in one revolution as the machine in question would in one complete turn of a pedal.
8. Goods; movable property; household stuff; things.
7. Property in general ; wealth. Scol. or Dial. Eng.
8. Matter ; material ; stuff; also, rubbish ; foul or worth
8. Matter ; material ; stuff; also,
less stuff. Archaic or Dial. Eng.

Clad in a vesture of unknown gear. Spenser
9. Business; affair ; concern ; doings. Obs. or Archaic. 8. Business; affair ; concern; doings. Obs. or Archaic.
Thus go they both together to their gear. Spenser.
10. The organs of generation. Obs. or Low. 10. The organs of generation. Obs. or Low. Oxf. E. D.
11. Weaving. A leaf of heddles. Obs. in, or out of, gear, Mach. connected or disconnected with the
motor; in, or out of, working relation; hence, fif., in, or
out of order ; geared (gērd) ; araríing. 1. To drebs equip; harness.
to put into gear.
to gear up, down, or leval, Mach., to gear so that the driven
part goes faster than or slower than, or at the same rate part goes faster than, or slower than, or at the same rate
cear, v.i. Mach. To be in, or com
gear, v. i. Mach. To be in, or come into, gear.

## 

## 




 n. $[$ F. gazon turf. Ir. OHG
waso . wasen. Fort. One of
the pieces of sod used to line or

 honse or treasure hruge: a col-
lection of valuable objects.
 ment, and (in the richer form) fish
giquant preservea, etc.

gaz'za-tum, n.
GAUzE.] A fine silk or linen fab-
 zetfa.] A former Venetian coin,
worth three English farthings (one and a halt cents) or less.
GB. Abbr. Gold bonds;
on the tape of atock tickers. on. the tape of btock tickers.
G. B. Abbr. Great Britain.
and Areland. Abr. Great Britain
and G. a. Abbr. Grand Chaplain, or Conclave.
G.C.B. Abth
[Brand Cros of the
. divioor. E. .1. Abbr. Greatest common
G. ©. $G$ Abbr. Grand Captain General : Grand Captain Guard G. . I. E. Abbr. Grand Com-
a. O. L. H. Abbr. Grand Cro
gear'lng (gēring), p. pr. \& vb. n. of obar. Specif. : vb. $n$
a Harness. Dial. or Collog. b Mach. The parts, colleca Harness. Dival. or Colloq. b Mach. The parts, collecmachinery to another; gear ; as, belt gearing; the valve machinery to another; gear; as, belt gearing; the vaive gearing chain, an endless chain to transmit motion from
one sprocket wheel to another. See CHAIN Grar, Illust. gearless, $a$. Without gear, as a motor whose armature is built on the shaft or axle it drives.
gear wheel, or geor'wheel' (gër'hwel'), n. Maoh. A
 Ge-as'ter (jè-as'tẽr), $n$. [NL. See GEO-; 1st AstRe.] Bot.
A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, of the order Lycoperdales, the earthstars, having a double peridium, the outer, or exoperidium, consiating of layers splitting into stellate hygroscopic segments, which in dry weather spread backwards on the ground. Also [l. c.], a fungus of this genus. Ge'a-tas (yéra-tas), n. pl.; sing. GEAT (yé'ait). [AS. Géaias.] The Swedish tribe or nation to which Beowulf belonged, and of which he eventually became king. Cf. Goth. ge-bang' (ǧ-băng'), n., or gebang palm. [From a native
name.] A Malayan fan palm (Corypha gebunga), the large name. A Malayan fan palm (Corypha gebanga), the large into baskets, etc. The pith of the trunk yields a sago. gock 0 (g $\mathrm{gk}^{\prime} \overline{\text { on }}$ ), koq; ${ }^{\text {bo called }}$
from the sound uttered by the
animal: ef. $F$. gecko.] 1. Any
 family Geck-
onidæ. The typonidæ. The typ- Gecko (Platydactylus muralis). ical geckos are small, more or less nocturnal, aniTheir vertebras are amphiccelous and their toes are generally expanded and furnished with adhesive lisks, by which they can run over walls and ceilings.
They are numerous in most warm countries. A few species are found in southern Europe and one in
Florida. Though often considered poisonous, they are
absolutely harmless and are useful in destroying insects. absolutely harmless and are useful in destroying insects.
2. cap.] Zoöl. The typical genus of the Geckonidas.
 An extensive family of lizards of the Old and New Worlds, superfamily, Geok-o'nes (-ónēz). - geck-on'ld (g夭k-ont (d), $a, d$ n. Gegk' 0 -nold gee (jē), interj. A word of command used in driving wholly guided, by reins (as oxen, or horses in plowing, and usually signifying to turn to the off side, also, sometimes (esp., with
$u p$ ), used to urge on an $u p)$, used to urge
animal. Cf. Haw.
gee (jē), v. i.; qeed (jēd); gin.] To agree; to harmonize; to fit. Colloq. \& Dial.
 Native name.
The plumlike but insipid
fruit of various species of


Geebung (Persoonia linearis). fruit of various species of Australian proteaceous trees of the genus Persoonia; also, any of these trees.
2. In New South Wales, an old settler. Colloq.

geest (gëst), $n$. [LG. geest, geestland, sandy, dry land; cf. D. geest, OFries. gēst, gāst, gēstlond, gāsllond, fr. Fries.
gadst barren.] Geol. a Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. b Loose material, earth or soil, formed by decay of rocks in place. See latraits.
Ge-ez' ( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ - $\mathrm{z}^{\prime}$; geez), $n$. The archaic Semitic dialect introduced into Abyssinia by the Himyaritic invaders. It survives in southern Arabia and as the liturgical language of the Abyssinian Christians. Cf. Ethiopic, Szmitio
geo'zer (gé
A queer old fellow $n$. [Dial. corrupt. of auiser a mummer.] A queer old fellow; an old chap; an old woman Con Ge-hen'na (gè-ȟ̌n'á)
Ge-hen'na (gè-hěn'á), n. [L. Gehenna, Gr. Técvva, Heb, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up to prevent pestilence. In the New Testament the name is transferred, by an easy inetaphor, to hell.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell.
2. A prison; torture chamber, Obs. Milton. gelger tree (gi/ger). [Perh. from a proper name.] A
West Indian boraginaceous tree (Cordia sebestena) having hard, tough wood.
Ge1'ki-a (géki-a), n. [NL., after Sir Archibald Geikie.] Paleon. A genus of rather small, toothless dicynodont reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland.
gei'sha (gà'shä), n.; pl. GEIsRA (-shä), geishas (-shàz). Gap. A Japanese singing and dancing girl.
Geissler pump (gislari). After Heinrich Geissler, German mechanic. Pripsics. A kind of air pump based on the
principle of the Torricellian vacuum. The vacuum is pro-
duced by the flow of mercury back and forth bet duced by the flow of mercury back and forth between a
fixed and a vertically adjustable reservoir. Air from the fixed and a vertically adjustable reservoir. Air from the mercury flows out and is expelled into the open air when the mercury flowa back.
Gelssler tube. Elec. A glass tube
provided with platinum electrodes,
and containing some bigle provided with platinum electrodes,
and containing some highly rarefied
gas, which becomes luminous when
gas, which becomes luminous when
an electrical discharge is passed


bulbous liliaceous plants of South
Africa, distinguished from Ixia by
the green, membranous sp athe A set of Geissler Tubes.
valver. Some species are cultivated for their ixialike
flowers. Also
flowers. Also [l. c.], a plant or hulb of this genus.
gei'to-nog'a-my (gi't $t-n ð g^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{mI}$ ), $n$. [Gr. yeirav neighbo

+ -gamy.] Bot. Pollination of one flower by another growing on the saine plant. - gel'to-nog'a-mous (-mŭs), a. gel'a-da (jel' $\dot{a}$-d $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. An ape (Theropithecus ruppelli)
of Abyssinia, remarkable for the length of the hair on the of Abyssinia, remarkable for the length
 [Ar. Jalāl-ad-dīn.] Of or pertaining to Gelal-ed-Din, or Sultan of the Seljukian Turks (1073-92), who reformed the Persian calendar, 1079.
Gelalean, or Jalalyan, Era. See ErA, $n$
ge-lan'lhum (je-lan'thüm), n. [NL.; prob. gelatin + tragacanth.] Pharm. A preparation consisting of equal parts of tragacanth and gelatin and used as a vehicle for
pastes for the skin. pastes for the skin.
de-la'sian (jè-lā'shð̌n), a. Of or pert. to Pope Gelasius (d.
496). - Gelabian Sacramentary. See Sacramentary, $n$. 1 .

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 geer. ث Gere, Jerr.
geer. Scot. and dial. Eng. var
of Gear. gea'rah (ge'rä), n. [Marathi
girã.] See measure.
[GIRSE.| gease. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
geese (gees), $n$, pl. of Goose.
geest. $T$ GEST, ge'in $(\mathrm{je}$
getn
geoinchar
AGAIN
way
geter to fre
CGraL. Sco
Chem. Hum
In) $n .[2 \mathrm{~g}$ ge
 CHOR [AS. géan
Cape or return r). § cot ver var. of veaz.




 [NL.; Gr. $\gamma \in i \sigma \sigma o v, \gamma \in i \sigma o v$,
eaves, cornice, hem + loma.] eaves, cornice, hem + loma..]
Bot. A genus of low heathlike
shrube containing the single species $G$. marginatum, native
of South Afica, and constitut-
ing the fanily order Myrtaleb)




 American apocynaceous trees
consisting of two peecies, the
bark of one of which ( $G$ Geve) yields a bitter tonic.
gelst. $+G E \operatorname{EsT}$.
geineral.




 ing of the fiddrer crabs.



gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jelíaitin), $n$. [F. gelatine, fr. L. geglutinous material obtained from animal tissues by pro longed boiling; specif., Physiol. Chem., a nitrogenous colloid formed ly the hydrating action of boiling water on the collagen of tendons, bones, ligaments, etc. Its distinguishing character is that of dissolving in hot water, and
forming a jelly on cooling. It is the chief ingredient of
 iond, but it cannot entirely roplace proterids in a diet. It yot YPE, , in dyeing, in bacteriology as a culture medium, in the preparation of sizes, fining, artificia silk, eements, etc.

 the purpose of reducing the violence of the explosion,
gelatino or gelatine emulsion. Aprepartion of siver
bromide or the Iike with gelatin, used in photography for selanitive coatings.


 (-niz/Ing). 1. To convert into gelatin or jelly; to gelatinate
ge-lat'1-nize, v.i. To be converted into gelatio or a jelly.
gelat 1 -no-bro'mide (je-1at' T-nō-), n. Photog. A prepan
ration of gelatin and silver bromide.
ge-lat 1 -no-chlo'ride, $n$. Photog. A preparation of gela-
tin-lat'l-nold (yx)
 generation. $-n$. A gelatinoid substance
 bling jelly; viscous.
2. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.
-gelat'i-nous-1y, adv- ge-lat'l-nous-ness, $n$.

gilath, or gelatine. process. Any of various processes
involving the use of gelatin; esp.: a Photog. A proceess in which gelatin is used as the velicice for the sensitive Any printing process for reproducing pictures, drawings, et. based upon the action of light on a bichromated gela,
tin film. It may be either a washout process in which the flim, after exposure, is brushed with pot water to dissolye away the unexposed parts, or a sollod waletin proceess, in
which the film is soaked in cool water, which causes the exposed parts to sowell. See carbon PRockss, collotype. o A method of producing facsimile copies of a writte
drawn original with a gelatin pad. See HRCTOGRAPH.
 to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.
gel'a-toso (jal'á-tos), n. [gelatin +ose.] Physiol. Chem.
A proteose formed in the digestion of gelatin. [AS. gild,
geld (geld), n. Also, incorrectly, gelt, gheld.
gield, geld, tribute, payment, fr. gield, geld, tribute, payment, fr, gieldan to pay, render.
See yiBLD.] 1. a Eny. Hist. Lit., a payment or tax. See yrbld.] 1. a Eng. Hist. Lit., a payment or tax
specif., the crown. tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and spacif., the crowl. tax paid under the Anglo-Sax
Norman kings. $b$ By confusion with gelt: Money. N. A division of people or territory for taxationy. Rare.

 1. To castrate; to emasculate; not giving milk, $G$. ges. of horses.
2. To spay. Rare. 2. To spay. Rare.
3. To deprive of an

1. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bereft and gelfed of his patrimony. }\end{aligned}$ 4. To mutilate ; to cut short; expurgate ;
2. To prune ; to remove the
take prune; to remove the husks and chaff from; to 6. To level and spread (an ant hill) as fertilizer. Dial. Eng. geld, a. [Icel. geldr. See aELD, v.] Barren; sterile ; dry; impotent; fruitless. Obs., Scot, or Dial. Eng
geld'ing (gelding), n.
dingr wether, eunuch, Sw. gälling gelding, dingr wether, eunuch, Sw. gälling gelding, Dan. gilding
eunuch. See geld, v.t.] A castrated animal ;- specif.,



| f |  |
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| $1 \mathrm{c}$ | Cel-bo'e geld $, x, t$ |
| F. gelasin (Cotgrave).] A | or |
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| chalazias |  |
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| ${ }_{\text {rex }}^{\text {hu}}$ | gelded satyrion. An |
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| egelatinous. Rare. |  |
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|  | Blandishment. Obs. Oxf. E.D. |
| - of certain Cho |  |
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icy. "Gelid founts." Thomson.-ge-lidy-ty (jē-1Ydr-ty),
 Ge-Ld/1-um (je-liddT-ǔm), $n$. [NL., fr. L. gelidus cold,
frozen; - said to be so named because the plants are boiled frozen; - said to be so named because the plants are boiled
down to make a jelly (cf. F. gelé hardened by cooling). See down to make a jelly (cf. F. geté hardened by cooling). See GELID, JELLY.] Bot. A genus of red alge having cartilagthe cystocarps immersed in swollen branchlets. Agar-agar is obtained from certain of the species.
 A gelatin dynamite in which the dope, or absorbent, is largely nitrate of potassium or of sodium.
gel'ose (jel'oss; jélobs'), $n$. [See GELATIN.] Chem. An amorphous gelatinlike carbohydrate ound in agar-agar. gel'se-mine (jěl/sè-minn;-mēn;184), $n$. Also -min. Chem. A very poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $\mathrm{C}_{24} \mathrm{H}_{28} \mathrm{O}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$, from the
root of the yellow jasmine (Gelsemium sempervirens).
 samine.] 1. Bot. A genus of climbing loganiaceous silubs containing two Asiatic species
and one ( $G$. sempervirens) of the southern United States. The latter, known as the Carolina, or yellow, jessamine, has
evergreen leaves and hand some evergreen leaves and handsome
fragrant yellow flowers with a
funnelform rugrant yellow
funnelform corolla.
2. [l.c.] Pharm. The root of the Carolina jessamine, used in apasmodic and neuralgic affections, malarial fevers, etc.
gem (jem), n. [ME. gemme L. gemmaa precionge, fr
 Gelsemium (G. sempervifr. L. gemma.] 1. A precious stone of any kiud, as the when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.
2. A semiprecious stone carved or engraved as for an ornament, signet, talisman, or the like; as, antique gems. 3. Something prized for great beauty, perfection, or pith, esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, a poem, a proverb, etc.
4. A kind of light muffin.
6. Print. A size of type body between brilliant and diamond, not in common use
Syn.-GEM, JB WEL. In modern usage, OEM more frequentprecious stone as set and worn for ornament; as, "the last finish of the gem engraver blowing away the last particle
of invisible dust " ( $W$. Pater): "I would be the jewel that trembles in her ear'; (Tennyson). Fig. (often colloq.) both are used like treasure, as terms of enthusiastic com-
mendation; as, "Do
 tress Sylvia the dog, you bade me.'- 'And what says she
to my little jewel? gem, v. $\boldsymbol{t}$. ; Gemmed (jemd); Grmming. 1. To put forth in the form of buds. $R$. "Gemmed their blossoms." Milton. 2. To embelligh or adorn with or as with gems.
3. To mine in for gems. Rare.

Ge-ma'ra (ģ̌-mä'rà), n. [Aramaic gemārā completion.] Jewish Lit. The commentary of the Talmud. See Talmod. In addition to the discussions of the Amoraim or post-Mishnic doctors which constitute the main body of the Gemara and are Written in Aramaic, the Gemara contains also saying of older
doctors not contained in the Mishna, but written like the Mishna
in Hebrew.

## -Ge-ma/ric (-rYk), a.-Ge-ma'rist, $n$

 gèmairyã, ir. Gr. Yew $\mu \in \tau p \iota a$. See geometry. Jewish Lil. have the numerical values of the word taken as the hidden meaning ; also, the cabalistic method of explaining the Hebrew Scriptures by means of the cryptographic significance of the words. Thus the first, word of Genesis in Hebrew, meaning in the beginning, has the numerical value 913, which is the same as that of the Hebrew phrase declare the law to have existed from the beginning, and that the creation was effe
$\mathrm{ge} \theta$-ma'tri-cal $\left(-\operatorname{tr}^{2}-\mathrm{k} \tilde{a}\right), a$.
 jumeau, L. gemellus twin, doubled, dim.
of geminus. See Gemins; cf. Gmmal. of geminus. See Gemini; ef. ammal.] gem'el, $n$. 1. pl. Twins ; pairs. Obs.
2. Her. Either of two barrulets borne in
 pairs, and called bars gemel
3. A ring of two separable hoops. See gmbal, 3. Hist. 4. A hinge. Obs. exc. in GEMEL hinge.
gemel hinge Locksmithing. A hinge consisting of an eye
or Ioop and a hook.
geline
ge-mal'lus (jè-mel'ŭa), $n$. [L., dim. of geminus a twin.] Anat. Either of two small muscles, distinguished as supesory to the tendon of the obturator internus. gem'l-nate (jem'in-nāt), a. [L. geminatus, p. p. of gemi as, geminate flowers. - gem'/nate-ly, adv.

gom't-nat'ed (-nāt ${ }^{\prime}$ d), p.a. 1. Geminate.
2. Phon. Doubled ; spoken with two breath impulses (like $t t$ in cat-tail); - said of a consonant that has become doubled in pronunciation by the beginning of a new breath impulse during its utterance.
gem'l-na'tion (-nā'shŭn), n. [L. geminatio.] A doubling; duplication; repetition; specif.: a Phon. Doubling of a panied by the shortening of a preceding long vowel, as in Lat. littera, earlier lītera. b Gram. Doubling of a conso nant in the spelling of a word. © Rhet. The immediate repetition of a word or a locution expressing similar meaning. Obs. d Act or process of filling out in detail an eristing skeleton framework. e Astron. A seasonal doubling or duplication which a few of the so-called canals of Mars
have been observed to undergo. have been observed to undergo.
Gem'ind (jem'1-ní), n. pl.; gen.
Gem'1-ni (jem'I-nī), n. pl.; gen. Geminorum (-nō'rŭım; 201).

ion of their
ini, 1 a
the opposite side of the Milky Way from Taurus and Orion (3). b The third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about May 20th. See sign, $n$.
2. [l. c.] A pair. Obs.
3. [Perhape a different word ; cf. G. jemini, an exclana tion.] Used as an oath or mild imprecation. Obs., exc. in various corrupt forms, as Jimminy, Jemeny, etc., now dial or vulgar.
Cem'l-nid (jem/Y-nYd), n. [Gemini +1 st $-i d$. Astron
a One of the meteors of showers radiating from the constel lation Gemini in October and early December of each year b A Geminid star. See Geminid, $a$.
Gem'1-nid, a. A stron. Pert, to or resembling the star Zeta ( $\zeta$ ) Geminorum, whose light fluctuates through a regular period, the rise from minimum to maximum being equal
 1. Bot. a A bud or undeveloped shoot, esp. a leaf bud. Rare or Obsoles. $b$ An asexual budine body which becomes detached from the parent piant as a means of propaga fungi, and hepatics those of the fungi being known a chlamydospores. Multicellular, or brood, gemmæ are found in many mosses, hepaties, and some ferns. Cf. bulbil. 2. Zoöl. A bud; an outgrowth which develops into a new organism. See oemmation.
3.
gem'mate (j×m'āt), a. [L. gemmaius p. p. of gemmare to put forth buds,
fr. gemma bud.] Biol mos; reproducing by buds or gemmax. cmmate (-āt), v.i.; -MAT-ED(-āt-ðd); para (-at-ing). To produce, or gem-mate by buds, as certain corals. gemmation] (Jem-a/shün), n. [Cf. F asexual reproduction in which the new
 or protu the body of the bua, of some ding. The buds may remain attached to the parent, in which case com pound animals or colonies are formed

Branch of a Coral (a) Bhowing Gem marmed Bud. as in polyzoans, most corals and compound ascidians, or organisms (see HYDRA, Illust.). In some cases the termple is extended to cover the formation of new individuals by a similar process within the body of the parent. In uni-


ply a form of cell division in which one of the new cells is 2．Bot．a The process or action of budding． $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{b}=\mathrm{ver} \\ & \text { nation．} \\ & \text { a The time or period of budding．}\end{aligned}$ The dispo－ sition of buds on the axis．All Rare
gem＇me－ous（jem＇e－ŭs），a．［L．gemmeus．See GEM．］Per－
taining to gems，or of the nature of gems．
Gem－min＇gl－a（jem－nn＇j1－a），$n$ ．［NL，of un
Cem－min＇gl－a $\left(j e m-\mathrm{Yn}^{\prime} \mathrm{jII}-\dot{a}\right), n$ ．［NL．，of unknown origin．］
Bot．A enus of iridaooous plants including the cies G．chinensis．See blackberry lily
 Tion，1．－gem－mip＇a－roug－ly，adv．
TION， $1 .-$ gem－mip＇a－rous－ly，adv．
gom＇mu－lation（jem＇tia＇shun），$n$ ．［See gemmule．］Biol The formation of，or reproduction by，gemmules．
gem＇mule（jem＇vin），$n$ ．［L．gemmula，dim．of gemma：cf．
F．gemmule．See GRM．］1．Bot．a A small gemma or bud．b The plumule．Obs．Bot．a A small ge
2．Biol．a One of the hy pothetical obs．
2．Biol．a One of the hypothetical supramolecular units 2ssumed in Darwin＇s theory of pangenesis．They corre－ spond in some respects to Weismann＇s biophores．b A
bud produced in gemmation，esp．one of the internal buds bud produced in gemmation，esp．one of the internal b
of certain sponges，as of those of the genus Spongilla． of certain sponges，as of those of the genus Npongilla．
gem＇my（jam＇），a．［From GEM，n．］1．Full of gems bemmy（iem 1 ），a．［From
2．＝лемму．Colloq．，or Dial．，Eng．
ge－mot ${ }^{\prime}\left(g \check{e x}-\mathrm{mō} t^{\prime}\right), ~ g e-m o t e^{\prime}, n$ ．［AS．gemot an assembly
See MEET，v．t．］Anglo－Saxon Hist．A meeting or assem
See MRET，v．t．］Anglo－Saxon Hist．A mee
The most general Anglo－Suxon term for a court or assembly
Pollock $\&$ Mait．
gems＇bols（gemz＇bð＇s＇），$n$ ．［D．；akin to G．gemsbock the
male or buck of the chamois；gemse
chamois，goat of the Alps + bock buck． The largest and most handsomely marked species of oryx（Oryx gazella）formerly
abundant in parts of South Africa，and still occurring in some desert regions．The name is extended to other species of oryx．
gems＇horn＇（－hôrn＇），$n$ ．［G．，prop．，chamois
horn．］Music．An organ stop with conical tin pipes giving soft，hornlike tones．
gon（ $j \ell_{n}$ ．［From Gr．suffix－үevís born，of
a certain kind，akin to E．kin：cf．F．－gene．］ A suffix used in forming nouns，signify－ ading a Chiefly Chem．Producing，gener－ o Biol．Producea，generated；as，exogen，
phellogen． Ge＇na（jē＇ná）n．；pl．－Ne（ $-\mathrm{ne} \mathrm{e})$ ．［LL，the
 of the head；as ：a The feathered side of Head of Gems－ lateral part of the cephalic shield of a trilobite．It is separated into a fixed and movable part by a genal sature，and ends laterally and posteriorly in a
genal angle or spine．© The anterior part of the side of the genal angle or spin
 cheeks or genæ．－genal angle，g．suture．See GenA．
ge－nappo＇（jénap＇），$n$ ．［From Genappe，Belgium．］A ge－nappe＇，v．$t$ ．To convert into genappe
if gen＇darme＇（zhän＇därm＇；jen－därm${ }^{\prime} ;$ ；277），$n$ ．；pl．GEN－ DARMEs or（in sense 1）GRNE D＇ARMEs＇（zhäN＇därm＇；jén－
därmz＇）．［F．］1．Mil．A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop；later，a cavalryman．Obs or Fr．Hist．
2．One of a body of policemen organized，armed，and drilled 3．Moldiers，in France and some other European countries． 3．Mountaineering．A projecting piece of rock on a ridge．
gen－darm＇er－y（jen－där＇mêr－$)$ ，II gen＇dar＇me－rie＇（zhã ${ }^{\prime}+$
 darmes．See arndarmb， $1,2$.
gen＇der（jĕn＇dẽr），n．［OF．genre，gendre（with excrescent kind，gender，fr．the root of genere，bignere to begace， pass．，to be born，akin to E．kin．See kin ；cf．generate genre，gentle，agnes．］1．Kind；sort；genus．Obs．
＂One gender of herbs．＂Shak 2．Sex，male or female．Obs．or Colloq．
3．Gram．Distinction of a word or words
3．Gram．Distinction of a word or words according to the （actual or imputed）sex denoted or referred to，often ex－ pressed，as in Latin，by a difference in its inflected form； distinguished ；as，the masculine gender．Natural gender is that which，as in English，corresponds to actual sex， Some languages，as Latin，distinguish three genders，mas－ culine，feminine，and neuter，corresponding primarily to a
male，female，and sexless class respectively，some，as male，female，and sexless class respectively；some，as
French，distinguish but two masculine and feminine．
Grammatical gender is found almost solely in the Hamitic， Grammatisal gender is found almost solely in the Baminic，
Semitic，and Indo－European tongues．Some languages Semitic，and Indo－European tongues．Some languages
have formal distinctions for other differences than sex，as for animate and inanin called gender．
4．Product ：offspring．O $v s$ ．
Oxf．E．D．

en＇der（jən＇dẽr），v．$t$ ．；arn＇dered（－dêrd）；aen＇der－ing．
［OF．gendrer，fr．L．generare．See aender，$n$ ．］To beget generate ；produce；engender．Oben or Archaic．
gen＇der，v．i．1．To copulate；；breed．Obs．Shak． gene．A suffix used in words analogous to F．words end－ ing in－gène．See－gan．

|  | 2．Var．of Jemminess． gem－mip＇a－ra（jem－Yp |
| :---: | :---: |
| m＇mer－y，Var | gem－mip＇a－res（－rēz），n．$\quad \mathrm{pi}$ ． |
| H8 |  |
|  |  |
|  | reproduce by budding，as $h$ |
| Bot | droids．It is not a natural group． |
| ， |  |
| m－mif＇er－ous－nesa，$n$ ． |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $18$ |
|  | $g$ |
|  |  |


 table；genealogical order．－gen＇e－a－log＇t－cal－1v，adv genealogical tree，a family lineage or genealogy drawn out gnder the form of a tree and its branches；also，a similar table showing the ancestry of a group of organisms． gen＇e－al＇0－glst（－al＇o－jǐst），$n$ ．One who traces genealogies
or studies the descent of or studies the descent of persons or families．

 $(-\mathrm{j} 1 \mathrm{z})$ ．［ME．genealogi，genelogie，OF．genelogie，genea－
［
 yeved birth，race，descent（akin to $\mathbf{E}$ ．lin）f $\lambda$ doyos dis－
course．］1．An account or history of the descent of a per－ course．］1．An account or history of the descent of a per－
son，family，or group from an ancestor or ancestors，or son，family，or group from an ancestor or and
from older forms；enumeration of ancestors and their de scendants in the natural order of succession；a pedigree． 2．Regular descent of a person，family，or group of organ isms from a progenitor or older form；pedigree；lineage． 3．Offspring ；progeny．Obs．
4．The study of family pedigrees and the methods of in－ vestigation of them regarded as a science or an art．
 a最白s a leader．］The head of a family or gens．
 panion；akin to D．genoot companion，G．genosse，and to AS．néolan to enjoy．］Anglo－Saxon Hist．A vassal or ten－
 of being generated or produced．
2．Capable of generating．obs．
gen＇or－al（－ăl），a．［F．qénéral，fr．L．generalis．See ak－ organization，or the like；held throughout a body，zociety， or in every division；not local； general council；the general benefits of an improvement are those that accrue to the community or neighborhood at large；also，taken as a whole；（the）whole；as，the general body of citizens．
2．Pertaining to，affecting suffer in her shame．Pope 2．Pertaining to，affecting，or applicable to，each and all
of the members of a class，kind，or order；universal within of the members of a class，Eind，or order；universal within law of animal or vegetable economy
3．Not reatrained or limited to a precise import or all．Shak． 3．Not restrained or limited to a precise import or applica－ tion；not specific ；not entering into details or minutiz；as， a general expression；a general outline；a general invita－
tion；a general resemblance． 4．Of or pertaining to the
4．Of or pertaining to the typical or generic；belonging
to the common nature of any series of like individuals to the common nature of any series of like individuals generic and abstract ；not concrete ；as，a
5．Pertaining to，affecting，or applicable to，many，or the greatest number of，persons，cases，or occasions；prevalent ； usual；extensive，though not universal；as，a general opinion；a general custom；one＇s general habit；a gen－
eral rule．＂This general applause．＂ eral rule．＂This general applause．＂
6．Of or pertaining to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group；broad ；catholic ；not special or specialized ；as， general store or shop；a general practitioner．
7．Not precise or definite ；approximate ；as，general lim－
its；general comments．
8．Affable ；not exclusive．Obs．Oxf．E．D．
倸 The word general，annexed to a name of office The word general，annexed to a name of office，usu－
ally denotes chief or superior；as，attorney－general；ad－
jutant－general． jutant－general；commissary－géneral；vicar－general，étc． Syn．－Common，gengral，universal are here compared
only in their nontechnical usage；for technical senses，see only in Cheir nontechnicalusage；for technical sensos，see
defs．Common，as here compared（see common）suggests
primarily that in which many share，and hence，that which primarily that in which many share，and hence，that which Is usual or often met with；as，＂Good meat sir，is common；
that every churl affords＂（Shak．）；＂I had litle to say in
return farther than the common＂answer，that different nations had different customs＂（Swift）；of common occur－ nations had different customs（ Weif ；orcommon occur－
rence．GENERAL denotes that which pertains to all，or
almost all，viversal，to all without exception，of the in－ dividuals or elements concerned；as，a general practice， general acceptance，Bills of Exchange，an unqualified accept－
ance．－g．agent．Law．See AGENT．－g．anatomy．See ANAT－ general acceptance，
ance．－g．agent．Law．See agent．－g．anatomy．See ANAT－
omy．－g．appearance，Law，an appearance made in gen－ eral terms giving the court full and absolute jurisdiction in the matter in issue．－g．arrangement，a complete draw－ certain leading dimensions，used as a guide in erecting． －G．Agsembly．See AssEMBLY，1．－g．asgignment，Law，an assignment of all one＇s property not exempt by law for as may be allowed by law．－gith only such preferences
aUmpsit．－g．average．See AVERAGE，n．，4．－G．Bapticts．See Baptist，$n$ ．－g．cargo，Law，a mixed cargo such as that car
ried by ships that take merchandise for ried by ships that take merchandise for transportation －g．circulation，circulation，as of a newspaper，among ests．－g．concept，ides，or notion，Logic a thougl tor con－ which the given characteristics are predicable．
In so far as the connection consista merely in possession of of things，qualities，actions，or relations，an the case may be ins－
 －G．Conference Mennonite Church．See MenNoNite，n．－g．
confesidon，confession of sins made by a number of persons
in commou，as in public prayer．－G．Convention，Prot．



Epis．Ch．，the legislative body of the church as a whole， House of Bishops，comprising all bishops having jurisdic－ tion within the United States，and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies，composed of an equal number（four）of
clerical and lay delegates from each diocese and one cleri－ cal and one lay nonvoting delegatefrom each missionary ju－ risdiction．See Presiding Bishop．－genaral cost．See cost． －g．counci．a A council composed of representatives of the Whole of a certain territory or organization；as：（1）The
British Parliament．（2）［cap ］See counciL，$n$ ， 3 i．b Eccl．
 a The legislature of a State；so called from having had， in the colonial days，judicial power ；as，the General Court
of Massachusetts．Obsoles except and New Hampshire）it is the legal title．$U . S$ ．o The half－
yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of England． g．court－marthal．Mil．See court－martial，－g．creditor，
Law，a creditor not secured by a lien or other security；a Law，a creditor not secured by a lien or other security ；a
creditor not having a preference．－ g ．custom．See cus T0M．－g．damages，$L$ Law，direct damages．See DAMAGE，$n .2$ office to those who call the delivery of mail at a post
box deliver distinguished from a box delivery，or one by carrier at a given address．－g． g．depoalt．See Dhyurrer．－g．denial．Law．See drnial．－ g．depoalt．Banking．See DEPOsit，$n$ ．， 1 a．－g．doputy．See
DEpUTY，$n$ ．，1．－g．election，an election in which every con－ stituency chooses a representative ；－opposed to by－elec－
tion．British．－g．epistlo，a canonical，or catholic －g．equation，Math．，one that disregards initial or other －g．equation，Math．，one that disregards initial or other or charge，Railroads，a charge incurred for the benefit of See cost，$n$ a whole，and not for any special department． g．form，Schol．，a generic form；the form of a genus．－ g．grammar．Soe under Grammar，$n$ ．，1．－g，hoapital．a Mill． ment of sick and woit hospital established for the treat－ any part of the army．b A hospital which is more or less
supported by public funds，and which receives a certain supported by public funds，and which receives a certain above．－g．indorsement，Negotiable Paper，a blank indorse－
ment．－G．Inquest，the Last Judgment．－g．integral（of a partial differential equation），Math．，a relation between the $n$ variables involving $n-1$ independent functions of them g．issae．See issur．－g．joiner，a wood－working machine of general utility，used for a variety of purposes，as sawing， planing，etc．－g．mean，Math．，the arithmetic mean of mag－ morphism．Geol．See mETAMORPHISM．－g．mortallty table Life Insurance，a（mortality）table based upon the general
rate of mortality in the entire body of the insured of all rate of mortality in the entire body of the insured of all ages and dates of entry．In such a table the premiums for
young lives are too low，and those for old lives excessive．－ g．mortgage，a blanket mortgage．－g．name．See NAMME．－
g．offcer，Mil．，any offleer having a rank above that of colo－ nel entitled to command a force comprising more than a or army．In the United States army，staft officers are corps， strictly speaking，general officers．－g．orders，Mil．，orders issued which concern the whole command，or the troops generally，in distinction from special orders．－－g paralysis， brain substance followed by degeneration of the nerve cells．It is marked esp．by delusions of grandeur，attacks
of mania，and in later stages by complete mental deterio－ ration and motor disturbances．－g．partner．See PARTNER． －g．partnexship．See PARTNERSHIP．－g．post office，the main Mil．，in the United States army，an enlisted man serving a
sentence of confinement for an offense entailing a dishon－ orable discharge．－E．proposition，Logic，a proposition in number of individuals．－anmerters Nav of an unlimited number of individuals．－g．quarters，Nav，the stationing engage in battle，－g．retainer．See retanser．－g．rale，
Practice，a standing order of a court governing practice in it．－g．sessions．Law．See session－－g．ship，a ship not
chartered or．let to particular parties，but advertised for chartered or ret to particular parties，but advertised for nately，to be carried on a particular voyage．－g．solution． Math．See solution．－g．staff，Mil，a body of officers
often graduates of a staff or war college，under a Chief of
Staff，who study the organization andequipment of armies， Staff，who study the organization and equipment of armies，
theaters of war mobilization and movement of armies， prepare plans of campaign，etc．，and assist the generals
in command of troops to carry on military operations．In In command of troops to carry on military operations．In the United states the general statf of the army was organ－
ized as the General Stoff Corps in pursunce of an act of
Congress of Feb．14，1903．－g．Btock，Finance，common or ordinary stock．－G．Syıod．Eccl．a The highest ecclesias－ tical court in the Reformed（Dutch）Church in America
and in the Reformed（German）Church in the United States． Chee Lutheran，$n$ ．© The supreme governing body of the and 3 Short for general mortality table．－g．tadl．Law．See fig
tail．－g．term or name，Logic，a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion．
A general name is familiarly defined，a name which is capable
of being truly affirmed，in the same sense，of each of an indefinite number of things． －g．term of a serles，Math．，that function of one or more inte－ germs successively when the integers are each put equal to $0,1,2,3, \ldots$ successively ；as，the general term in the ex ponential series is $\frac{x^{n}}{n_{-}}$．-g ．traverse．Law．See traverse，$n$ ．
－g．verduct．See verdict
gen＇er－al（jén＇êr－ăl），n．［F．général．See aenrral，a．］ lates to all，or the chief part ；a general proposition，fact， principle，etc．；－opposed to particular．Archaic．
In particulars our knowledge begins，and so spreads iteelf by
Locke．
degrees to generals．
2．The general public ；the people；the vulgar．
The play，I remember，pleased not the million ：$t$ ，


 ink；then，thin；nature，verdyre（250）； $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{ch}$ in G．ich，ach（144）；boN；yet； $\mathbf{z h}=$
Full explanations of Abbreviationg，Sleng，etc，fmmedlately precede the Vocabulary．

3．A genus．Obs．
 5．Mil．A signal on drums，trumpets，or the like，which ment； as，to beat the general．
6．Eccl．The chief of an order of monks，or of all the houses or congregations under the same rule．
than that of colonel ；specif．：a In the United State army，the commander of all the military forces（under the President，who is by the Constitution the titular com－ mander in chief of both army and navy）．The office exists only when created by temporary laws，and has been held only by Generale Grant，Sherman，and Sheridan（Washing－
ton held the commission of general from the Continental Congress）．A general＇s in general from the Continenta Congress）．A generab＇s insignia on shoulder straps are States，＂gold embroidered，between them．See shoutder strap，Illust．b In the British and most European armies， the commander of an independent army，comprising corps next above a lieutenant general and below a field marshal o In general usage，any officer of whose title general is a part，as a brigadier general，quartermaster general，sur－ geon general，etc．See brigadier general，lieutenant
8．An admiral．Obs．
9．A servant for general work；esp．，a maid－of－all－work．
Girl ．．．wants situation as light general．Melbourne Argus．
in general．a Without exception ；inclusively；in a body
for the most part；taken as a whole．－In the g．，Generally
meneral tornar with a general appication

 general．See genebal，$a$ ．］The chief commander of an army ；esp．，the commander in chief of an army consist－ ing of two or more grand divisions under separate com－ manders；also，the chief commander of a combined mili－ tary and naval force．
 neralutas：cf．F．genéralite．Cf．oeneralty．］1．State or quality of being general ；quality of including species or
particulars；in derogatory sense，lack of particularity particulars；
2．That which is general ；esp．，that which lacks specific－ ess，practicalness，or application；a general or vague statement or phrase

Let us descend from generalities to particulars．Landor．
Glittering and sounding generalities．
$R$ ．Choate． 3．The main body；the bulk；the greatest part；as，the generality of a nation，or of mankind．
4．a Office or dignity of a general．Obs．b Generals of an army，collectively．Obs．c French Hist．One of the fiscal and con administrative districts of France，controlled by an intendant or＂genéral des fisances．＂
for，in，or under the generality，in general；in a general way
gen＇er－al－1－za＇tion（jén＇âr－ăl－1－zā＇shŭn；－i－zā＇shŭn），$n$ ．［Cf F．généralisations．］1．Act or process of generalizing．
What is e日sential to a genern concept，or a universal judg－
ment，is its indefnite applicability．All generalization impliea
the thought of an unlimited series of particular instances．
The ideal of knowledge，no doubt，is not in this analogical
generalization，but in the second and larger kind of geperaliza－
tion by mere determination，viz．in the progressive reduction of ren by mere determination，viz．in the progresaive reduction of to a single system or to comprehensive single systems．
B．Bosanquet．
2．A general inference
3．The process of becoming general．Rare．Oxf．E．D
 duce to general laws；to give a ceneral form to．
All public facts are to be individualized，all private facts are
to be qeereralizol．Then at once history becomes fluid and true，
and hiogranhy dee and sulime． and biography deep and suhlime．
2．To derive or induce（a general conception，or a gen eral principle）from particulars．
3．To derive or induce a general conception，principle，or $\begin{gathered}\text { Coleridge．}\end{gathered}$ nference from；to use with a more extensive application 4．To bring into general or more general use or knowl－ edge；as，to generalize scientific methods．Rare． 5．Pan ing．To portray，or emphasize，
The haze which．．．．artisticallygeneralizes all it touches．Lowell 6．Med．To convert from a local affection into a general disease ；to extend throughout the system．
gen＇er－al－ize，v．i．To form generalizations；to make in
ductions or general inferences；to take general or com－
prehensive views．
gen＇er－al－ized（－iza
gen＇er－al－ized（－izd），pret．\＆p．p．of agneralize．Specif．，
Biol．，designating a type of structure which unites char－ Biol．，designating a type of structure which unites char－ acteristic features of two or more distinct groups；syn－ which are therefore considered cominon ancestors of the forms whose characters they combine．
generalized coördinates．See coöndinATz，$n$ ．， 2 （12）．－g．dis tance（between two points $A$ and $Q$ ，are the points where
the line，$P Q$ ，$A$ ，$B$ ，where $A$ and the absolute，and the parenthesis（）de－ notes the cross ratio of the four points．
gen＇or－al－ly（jen fér－$\check{l} 1-1$ ），adv．In a general manner；spe－
cif．：a Collectively ；as a whole；without omissions．Obs． b Universally．c For the most part ；commonly；exten－ sively，though not universally；most frequently．d In a

 gon or－al－oss，, ．FNemale gener－
al ；wife of a general．Jocular．



general way，or in a general relation；in the main；upon the whole；comprehensively
gen＇er－al－ship＇（jop eaking，they tive very quietly．Addison． gen＇er－al－ship（jen＇er－al－ship ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ． 1 ．Offlce or tenur
of offce of a general ；exercise of eral；sometimes，with possessive pronoun，the personality of a general．
2．Military skip puts me in mind of Prince Eugene．Goldsmith． 2．Military skill in a general officer or commander
3．Fig．：Leadership；management．
4．The jurigdiction of a gen＇er－ant（jün＇$\tilde{c}$－
gener－ant（jener－ant），a．［L．gencrans，p．pr．of gene gen＇er－ant，$n$ ．A generator or generatrix．
 Er－AT＇ing（－āt／Yng）．［L．generalus，p．p．of generare to generate，fr．genus．See genus，aender．］1．To beget；
procreate ；propagate；to produce（a being similar to the procreate；propagate；to produce（a being similar to the 2．To cause to be；to bring into life．
2． 3．To originate，esp．by a vital or chemical process ；to produce；cause．

Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle，Arbuthnot．
turies of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong
antipathy．To trace out，as a
4．Math．To trace out，as a line，figure，or solid，by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order．The
assemblage of all positions of the generating magnitude assemblage of all positions of the ge
constitutes the generated magnitude．
gen＇er－at＇ing（jĕn＇êr－āt／1ng），p．pr．\＆vb．n．of generate， generating circle，Math．，the circie that is supposed to move
in the description of roulettes．－ g ．fanction of a serte Math．，the finite expression for the limit（for $n=\infty$ ）of the sum of the first $n$ terms of the series，－represented by the
series only for all values of the variable within the circle series only for all values of the variable within the
of convergence．－g．tone．Music．$=$ GENERATOR， 4 ．
gen＇er－a＇tion（jěn＇êr－${ }^{\prime}$＇shŭn），$n$ ．［ME．generacioun， F ．
génération，or L．generatio．］1．Act or process of produc ing offspring ；procreation ；reproduction（which see）．
2．Descent；genealogy．Obs．or $R$
3．Origination by some mathematical，chemical，or other process；production；formation；as，the generalion of sounds，of gases，of curves，etc．，spes ion of ine， solid，by the motion，in accordance with a mathematical law，of some other figure；as，the generation of a line by a point，a surface by a line，a sphere by a semicircle，etc． 4．That which is generated or brought forth ；progeny 5 offspring ；descendants．Obs．or $R$ ．
5．A single step or stage in the succession of natural de－ scent；a rank or remove in genealogy；hence，the body of men，animals，or plants of the same genealogical rank or remove from an ancestor；the mass of beings living at one period ；also，the average lifetime of man，or the or or father is succeeded by child；an age．See antervi tion of aenerations．

A long season，namely，beven generations．Baruch vi． 3. 6．Race；kind；family；breed ；stock．Obs．or $R$ ． 7．Theol．The term by which it is attempted to explain
two mysteries：（1）The relation between the First and Swo mysteries：（1）The relation between the First and Second Persons in the Trinity－the First being said to gen God being said，according to the theory of creationism，to generate each soul coming into the world．
gen＇er－a－tive（jén＇ẽr－直－ťv），a．［Cf．F．génératif．］Hav－ ing the power，or function，of generating，propagating originating，producing，or reproducing ；pertaining to gen－
eration．＂That generative particle．＂Bentley．－gen＇er－ eration．＂That generative particle．＂Ben．
generative coll，Biol．，a sexual reproductive cell or gamete specif．， division of the antheridial cell in the process of from the tion of the pollen grain．It becomes the male pronucleus， which unites with the female pronucleus in the egg．

## gen＇er－a／tor（－$\overline{\mathrm{a}}$／têr），n．［L．］1．One that generates，be－

## 2．An apparatus in which vapor or gas is formed from a

 liquid or solid by heat or chemical process，as a steam boiler gas retort，or vessel for generating carbonic acid gas，etc changed into electrical energy ；a dynamo．4．Music．The fundamental tone or ro

${ }_{s i \bar{e} z) .}^{[\mathrm{L} .]} 1$ A female that generates．Obs 2．Geom．That which generates，as a point，line，or sur face which，by its motion，generates a line，surface，or solid；a describent．

## 3．Elec．＝Generator， 3.

 cf．F．générique．See gender．］1．Biol．Pertaining to or having the rank of，a genus；as，a
2．Pertaining or appropriate to things of the same kind or to classes of related things or their characteristics；char－ acteristic of，or dealing with，natural groups rather than individuals：－opposed to specific．
The simplest rule is to adop
The simplest rule is to adopt as extension the meaning of the plural of the noun；thus virtue becomes a generic conception，
and has its extension in the virtues，$i$ ．e．，the kinds of virtue， courage，temperance，etc．，and its intension in the generic mean，
ing a habit of volition directed to distinctively human ends，
or whatever our definition of virtue may be．
$B$ ．Bosanquet． generic image，Psychol．，a mental image possessing a dis
tinct and salient center or core corregponding to the com mon characters of a class，together with a vague and in－ constant margin corresponding to the variable characters
of the individuals composing the class．Dict．of Phil．－
 gen rhanicianism．
generator gas．Producer gas． generator unit．An electric
generator united with a prime



| Geol．A formation，chiefly of black bituminous shale，of the |
| :---: |
| Senecan series or epoch of the |
| New York Devonian．See ob－ |
| ology．［nesial．］ |
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|  |
| 11），$n$ ．［Gr．$\gamma \in \boldsymbol{V}$ ¢ $\sigma$ is birth + － |
| oct |
| tion or heredity－，［Genesiac． |
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| ath－11／a－ca |

judgment，Logic，a universal judgment；a judgment in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject aspect of a natural kind by attributes or relatione ineident to
that kind．
B．Bosanquet．
 ing to a genns or that which is generic；with the rank of a genus；as，an animal generically distinct from another，

ge－ner＇1－il－ca＇tion（jè－nčr＇Ĭ－f1̆－bā＇shŭın），$n$ ．［L．genus kind，
class + －fication．］Act or process of generalizing
 generositas：cf．F．générosité．］1．＇Nobility；high quality； nobility of birth or breeding．Obs．or Archaic．
2．Liberality in spirit or act；magnanimity ；munificence． 3．An act or instance of magoanimity or munificence；as， his generosities were countless．
Syn．－Magnanimity，liberality．
gen＇er－ous（jěnケer－̆us），a．［F．généreux，fr．L．generosus birth，race．See GENDER．1 Of honorable birth．genus gin ；lighborn ；of good breed．Archaic ，The generous and gravest citizens
2．Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth；noble；honorable ；magnani－ mous；spirited；courageous．＂His generous spouse．＂Pope． ＂A generous pack［of hounds］．＂Addison．
3．Liberal ；open－handed；not close or niggardly ；munif－ cent；as，a generous friend or father．
4．Characterized by generosity ；abundant；ample；fertile； as，a generous table；a generous lawn；generous fields．
5．Full of spirit or strength；stimulating ；rich；as，gener． ous wine；a generous color．
Syn．－Magnanimous；bountiful．See librral．
 Old Testament；Genesitic．
 gen＇$\theta$－sis（jén＇e－sis），$n$ ．［L．，fr．Gr，$\gamma \in \boldsymbol{v e \sigma t s}$ ，fr．the root of $\gamma(\gamma \nu \in \sigma \theta a l$
See gender．］1．［cap．］The first book of the Pirth，race． See gender．1．［cap．］The irst book of the Pentateuch； －so called by the Greek translators，from its containing race．See Old Testament
2．The origination or coming into being of anything；natu－ ral development into being ；process or mode of originat－ ing，esp．by growth or evolution；as，the genesis of the mind or of ideas；the genesis of species；also，a theory or account of the genesis of anything．
The oripin and
The sun ．．imparts to visible things not only their Carlyle． but also their genesis and growth and nurture，without being it
self a genesis． 3．Geom．$=$ generation， 3.
4．Astrol．Horoscope；nativity．Obs
－gen＇e－sis（－jè＇tét－sis）．［See genesis，n．］A suffix used to signify genesis，generation，development，evolution；as，
 Sp．gineta，fr．Ar．
jarneif．］1．Any of
several several species of
small Carnivora of the genus Genetta， allied to the civets， but having the scent glands less devel－ oped，and without a pouch，and with per－
fectly retractile

claws．The common genet（Genetla genetta）of southern Eu－ rope，Asia Minor，and North Africa，is dark gray，spotted
with black．The long tail is banded with black and white． The other species inhabit Africa．
2．The fur of the common genet；also，any skin dressed ge－neth／l1－ac（jt－ritir
 showing position and infuence of stars at one＇s birth． ge neth＇li－ac，$n$ ．1．A birthday ode．
2．One skilled in genethialogy
gen＇eth－li＇a－con（jern＇eth－lī $\neq \ddot{a}-k \not)^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．A birthday ode．
 doyia astrology；$\gamma$（ve $\lambda \lambda \eta$ birth $+\lambda o \gamma o s$ discourse． 1 －Act or （－$\dot{a}-\mathrm{loj}{ }^{\prime} \mathfrak{i k}$ ），geneth $11-\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{log}^{\prime} 1$－cal（－1－kăl），$a$
ge－netic（al $(-\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{k} \breve{1})\}$ ．［See arnesis．］Pert．to，coucerned of anything or its mode of production or development This historicsl，genetical method of viewing prior systems of
Hare．
philosophy．
gonetic affinity or relationship，Biol．，affinity or relationship due to common origin．－g．pit，Bot，the point of commu－
nication between two adjacent cells，consisting of two pita nication between two adjacent cells，consisting of two pits
or depressions apposed to each other．the common wall or depressions apposed to each other．the common wall
between them pierced by thin strands of protoplasm．－ $\mathbf{g}$ ． peychology．See psychoLogY．－g．spiral，Bot．，the spiral of each leaf on a stem，from the lowest to the highest． －ge－net＇lo（－jè－nět＇rk）．A suffix signif ying pertaining to gen－ eration or genesis；as，spermatogenetic，pangenetic，etc．； genetic，padogenetic．b Generated，produced，yielded；as， authipenetic，meristogenetic
ge－net＇les（－iks），$n$ ．The branch of biology which deals ge－ne＇va（jè̀－név $\dot{a}), n$ ．［F．genièure juniper，juniper berry， gin，OF．geneivre juniper，fr．L．juniperns the juniper
tree：cf．D．jenever，fr．F．geniève．See JUNIPER ；cf．Grs



 Zne kenet．
the－netter
gen

a liquor．］A atrongly alcoholic liquor flavored with juni－ cer berries，made in Holland；Holland gin ；Hollands． Goneva award．See ALABAMA clatMs．－G．band．See RAND，
n．， 6 a．G．，or Genevan，Bible，aversion based on a revision
of the Great Bible and Tyndale＇s Bible，and containing marginal notes，made by English refuge，and conevainge
neva， 1560 ；London，1576）．It was the first English Bible printed in Roman type instead of black letter，the first to Apocrypha．In form it was a small quarto，and soon su－ perseded the large folio of the Great Bible，attaining about 160 editions．－G．black，a black obtained by dyeing with
logwood and fustic，with copperas and blue vitriol as mor－ logwood and fustic，with copperas and blue vitriol as mor－
dants．$G$ ．catechsm，either of two catechisms made by by
John Calvin．The Smaller Catechism was published in dants．－alvin．The Sate Smaller Catechism was published in
John Calt
1536，and the Larger Catechism in 1541 or 1542，both being 1536 and the Larger Catechism in 1541 or 1542 ，both baing
in French，－G．cloak．GENEVA GOWN．© G．conventlon，
an agreement made by representatives of the great Euro－ an agreement made by representatives of the great Euro－
pean powers at Geneva in 1864，establishing new and more
humane regulations regarding the treatment of the sick humane regulations regarding the treatment of the sick and wounded in war and the status of those who minister
to them．Ambulances and military hospitals are made nurses，and the ambulance afocts physicians，chaplains，
held at Geneva in 1868 ，drew un a suppleme conference， held at Geneva in 1868 drew up a supplementary agree－ ment，partly interpreting the former one and partly ap－ now received the adherence of all the European powers，
the United States，and many other countries，－G．cross， Mfil．，a red Greek cross on a white ground；－the flag and by hospitals，hospital ships，etc．，and all connected with them and by neutrals succoring the sick and wounded，and a．gown，the loose，large－sleeved，black academic gown
adopted as a vestment for preaching by the Calvinistic clergy of Genesa，and widery used by Protestants．－$G$ ． adopted by the Geneva Congress of of 1892．So the system Nomenclature．－G．print，the print or type used in the
Geneva Bibles．Obs．
．stop，Horol．，a device used in watches other than fusee watches toprevent
overwinding．It consists of two disks，one
（A in Illust．）with a projecting tooth，$P$, （A in Illust．）with a projecting tooth，$P$ ， ing is completed when the convex part of the
disk $A$ meets the convex portion $E$ of the
Ge－ne＇van（jè－nē＇van），a．1，Of or pertain－ ing to Geneva，in Switzerland；Genevese．
2．Of or pertaining to ecelesiastical authori ties in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after；Calvinistic．


Ce－ne＇van，$n$ ．1．A native or inhabitant of Geneva
2．A supporter of Genevan doctrines．
Cen＇e－vieve＇（jen＇$\tilde{\mathrm{e}}$－vē $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．In medieval legend，the wife of the Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld in Brabant， in the time of Charles Martel．Upon false accusations of
infidelity her husband ordered her to be put to death；but meidelity her husband ordered her to be put to death ；but into the forest of Ardennes，where she lived a long time in a cave，until by accident her husband discovered her in treat，her innocence having been meantime established．
$\boldsymbol{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{al}\left(\mathrm{j} \bar{\theta}^{\prime} \mathrm{n} \mathrm{I}-\bar{a} 1\right.$ ；jēn＇yal），a．［L．genialis：cf．OF．genial． See aEnivs．］1．Of or pertaining to marriage or genera－ 2．Favorable to growth or comfort，－said of soil，climate， otc．；hence，contributiug to，and sympathizing with，the enjoyment of life；sympathetically cheerful and cheering； festive ；jovial ；exciting pleasure and sympathy；enliven－ ing ；kindly ；as，a cheerful and genial disposition．

Too much ungladdened by genal sunghine．Hawthorne．
A great broad－shoulder＇d yenial Englighman．Tennyson． 3．Belonging to one＇s genius or natural character；native ； 3．Belonging to one＇s g
natural ；inborn．Obs．
4．Natural incapacity and genial indisposition．Sir T．Browne． Men of genius have often attached the higheat value to their

 pertaining to the chin；mental．－Anat．\＆Zoöl．Of or plates of the chin of reptiles．
gendal taberclos，four small tubercles on the inside of the
symphysis of the lower jaw，for the attachment of the symphysis of the lower jaw，for the attachment of the ge－
niohyoglossi and of the genioh yoid muscles．

 ness；warrath of disposition and manners． genture；naturally．Obs．
Some men ere genially di 2．In a genial manner；cheerfully ；brightly ，Glanvill
 genic，etc．；and，specif．：a Generating，producing，yield－ genic，etc．；and，specif．：a Generating，producing，yield－ ge－nic＇u－late（jè－nTk＇t－1培），$a$ ．［L．geniculatus，fr．geni－ culum． E Bent abruptly at an angle，like the bent knee as，a geniculate twin crystal．－ge－nic＇u－late－ly，adv． geniculate bodies，Anat．，the corpora geniculata．－g．gen－
gHon，Anat．，a small reddish ganglion on the facial nerve
where it bends suddenly backward and arches downward behind the tympanum．


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|  | the juniper（ $F$ aenibue）grows |
| ＇ | A white B |
| inte Genevieve，Miseor | Burgun |
| eol．A Mississippian for | geng，$v$ ． |
|  |  |
| jën ${ }^{(0)-v i z), v . i . ~ T o ~}$ | move． |
| vocate the doctrines of the | geng，genge． |
| Reformed Church of Geneva． | genge a． |
| ．E．D．－G |  |
| n．Both Obs | $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ |
|  | ge－ni ${ }^{8 n}$（ $\left.\mathrm{je}^{2}-\mathrm{nI}^{\prime} \alpha \mathrm{an}\right), a$ ． |
| O |  |
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| per．See ninaliquor．］A kin |  |

2．State of being bent abruptly at an angle．
 2e One of the genii，or jinn．See arnivs， $2 \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{Note}$ ；Jinni．
2．One ge－ni＇o－（jetnitob－）．［Gr．Yévecov the chin．］A combining chin or region of the chin
ge－ni＇o－glos＇sal（－gl $\nabla_{s}$ rall），a．［genio－＋－glossal．］Anat Pertaining to the chin and tongue．
 NL．；genio－+ hyoglosstes．］Anat．Either of a pair of
triangular muscles arising from the upper genial tubercles triangular muscles arising from the upper genial tubercles on the inside of the lower jaw，and inserted along the

－ge－nito－hy＇oid（－hi＇oid），a．
［genio－＋hyoid．］Anat．Per taining to or designating a pair of slender muscles arising from the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw and inserted on th
hyoid muscle．
ge－nío－plas＇ty（je－níoo－plă＇tr），n．［genio－＋－plasty．］
gurg．Plastic surgery of the chin． the genus Genipa．b The West Indian sapindaceous tree Melicocca bijuga，which yields the honeyberry；also，the
 name．］Bot．A genus of tropical American rubiaceous name．bearing large flowers and succulent fruits with thick rinds．A single species（ $G$ ．clusiifolia）occurs in Florida． gen＇l－pap（jen＇I－pap），$n$ ．［Cf．Grnipa．］The edible fruit of
a West Indian tree（Genipa americana），of a pleasant acid a West Indian tree（Genipa americana），of a pleasant acid favor and about the size of an orange．Also，the tree itself．
Ge－nis＇ta（jè－nIs＇táa），n．［L．，broom．］．Bot．A large Old World genus of fabaceous，often spiny shrubs，having simple leaves and yellow flowers，which are showy in
cultivated species．The woadwaxen is G．tinctoria
gen＇l－tal（jen $\Pi$－tăl），a．［L．genitalis，fr．genere，gignere cf．F．génital．See arnder．］Pert．to generation，or re production；pert．to or designating the sexual organs．
other mammals，a cordlike structure formed by the closely connected posterior parts of the Wolffian and Muellerian
ducts．The two Muellerian ducts fus in the cord their united portion giving rise to the uterus and vagina in the
 plates．Zool．See basal plates．－g．ridge，Embryol．，a
projection or ridge upon the ventral mesial side of the
Wolffan body，which develops into the ovary or testis． gen＇l－tals（jen＇ritalz），n．pl．［From aenital，a．：of．L
genitalia．］The organs of reproduction；esp．，the exter genitalia．］The o
gen＇l－ti＇val（－ti’văl），a．Possessing genitive form；pert to，or derived from，the genitive case；as，anyways，needs，
backwards，are genitival adverbs．－gen／i－t＇val－ly，adv． gen＇1－tive（jĕn＇1－tiv），a．［L．genitivus，genetivus，fr．gig－
nere，genitum，to beget：cf．F．génitif．See GENDER．］ nere，gram．Designating，or pertaining to，that case（as the 1．second of Latin and Greek nouns）which expresses pri－ marily the relation of source or possession，in which latter designating，or pertaining to，the relation as so expressed． See arnitivg，$n$

## 2．Pertahing to generation ；genital．

geni－tive，$n$ ．Gram．The genitive case；also，a word in
that case．The genitive denotes the relation of in various constructions，as in：the subjective genitive，denoting，with Coxsar＇s arrival；the objective gentitive；as in，＂for sin＇s re－ buke and my Creator＇s praise ；＂the debcriptive genitive；as noting measure or limit，as in，Thirty Years ${ }^{\prime}$ War；the ap positive genitive，having，the force of simple apposition，as whole with a word designating a part ；as in，Gallorum for－
tissimi，the bravest of the Gauls．The genitive has also vari－ ous idiomatic uses，as after certain verbs and adjectives．
The adverbial genitive has survived in few fossilized words and phrases：must needs，nowadays，go your ways．C．T．Onions． Genitive absolute a a construction in Greek similar to the
Latin ablative absolute（which see）． gen＇1－to－（jen＇I－tt－）．A combining form used to indicate connection with，or relation to，the genital organs．
gend－to－cru＇ral（－krōo＇rall），a．［genito－＋crural．］Anat． nating specifically a nerve formed by the union of branches of the first and second lumbar nerves． gen＇l－tor（jən＇I－tðr），$n$ ．［L．genitor．］One who begets；a gen＇1－ture（jen 1 －tinr），$n . \quad$［L．genitıra：cf．F．géniture．$]$ Obs．a Generation；birth．b Astrol．Nativity．c Some－
thing generated ；offspring．d pl．The genitals． thing generated；offspring．d pl．The genitals．o Clen－
 ［L．genius tutelar deity or genius of a person or place， taste，talent，genius，from genere，gignere，to beget，bring
forth．See oEnder．］1．often cap．］Rom forthant godling or spirit of a person or Rlace ；An at deity．Primarily，the genius is the spirit of the masculine energy or virility of a man with whom it is born and dies， along with the lares and penates．By extension，the genius of
the householder became viewed as all ge＇ni－us do＇mus（jé＇ny－


 which eventully became an independent goddess in Tr－ter 1 an ，
 presiding genius of the state，whose workip was in charge of
the Arval Brothers．Gods，also，had their genii，to which sep－ arate sacrifices were made．
2．Hence：a With a more or less distinct reference to the Roman notion：［often cap．］A spirit presiding over the destiny of a person or place；a familiar spirit or a tutelary； as，each man is said to have a good and an evil genius．
Cf．Demon，1．＂Britannia＇s Genius．＂ Cf．Dвmon， 1 ．＂Be was the very Genius of Famine．Collins． b A nature spirit or an elemental spirit，esp．a spirit of ful nature demons of Arabian and Mohammedan lore be lieved to interfere in human affairs and to be sometimes subject to magic control；a jinni（which see）．

The pyromantic genii
Are mighty，swift，and of far－reaching power．Greene．

It is often difflcult to distinguish the Oriental from use of gental use seems to have originated from the French written jinni in English．In English genie（fromery the （pl．of genius）is ardinarily used for $j$ of $j$ inn（pl of while genii 3．The mental endowment peculiar to an individual ；that disposition or aptitude of mind which qualifies a person for certain kinds of action or special success in a given
pursuit；special taste，inclination，or disposition ；natural pursuit；special taste，inclination，or disposition；nat
bent；as，a genius for history，for poetry，or painting．
4．Poculiar character or inherent nature；esp．，animatin
4．Peculiar character or inherent nature；esp．，animating
spirit，as of a nation，a religion，a language，a period；as， spirit，as of a nation，a religion，a language，a period；as，
the genius of the 18th century；the genius of the French people；the genius of the common law．
people ；the genius of the common law．
6．The associations，history，traditions，and influences（of a place or locality）；as，his character was largely molded by the genius of Edinburgh．
6．Extraordinary inental superiority；uncommon native intellectual power ；esp．，highiy unusual power of inven－ tion or origination of any kind；as，a man of genius．
Talent is that which is in a man＇s power；genius is that in
Lowell． 7hose power a man is． In the senses of defs． 1 and 2 the Latin plural，genii，
is now the only correct plural form．For the other senses geniuses is the correct plural．
SYn．－GENics，TALENT are variously，but in present preme native endowment，in contrast with a high degree working through the imagination，in contradistinction to a faculty for effective dealing with，existent material ；as the
intuitive and spontaneous，in opposition to the merely disciplined and trained；as the inexplicable，unanalyzable， and as it were inspired，over against what works in the
main by rule and line．See aret． main by rule and line．See GIFt．
Enough that we recognize in Keats that undefinable newness
Lowell．
and unexpectedness that we call genius． This difficulty［of original writing］can only be mastered by a
peculiar talent，strenthened and rendered nimble by practice，
and the commerce with original minde
 ge－ni zah（ge－ne za），$n$ ．Heb．，lit．，a hiding，hiding place．］
The storeroom or depository of a synagogue，used as a
depository for worn－out and heretical or disgraced Hebrew depository for worn－out and heretical or disgraced Hebrew
books or papers（cf．Arocrrpha，Note）；esp．［cap．］，the
hoard of such writings at the synagogue of Fostat，near Cairo，from which many valuable manuscripts and frag－ ments have been obtained．

## Gen＇o－a（jen＇ob－a），n．A city of Italy．

Genoa cake，Cookery，a rich glazed cake，with almonds， cake with almonds on the top．－Gs iace，orig rif lace of gold or silver thread made in Genoa about the ith century．
Now，macrame lace or aloe lace ；also，a kind of machine－ Now，macrame lace or aloe lace；also，a kind of mate $m$ made lace with net ground and large open designs．
gen＇o－blast（ǰn＇ó－blast），$n$ ．［Gr．yévos sex＋－blast．］Biol． A matured germ cell，so named on the hypothesis（now abandoned）that by maturation elements pertaining to the opposite sex were expelled，leaving the germ cells purely
male or purely female．－gen＇o－blas＇tic（－biattru） Genie or purely female．－gen＇o－blas＇tic（－blás＇tik），a． Gen＇o－ese＇（jen＇o－ēz＇；jen＇o－es＇），a．Of or pert．to Genoa．
－$n$ ．sing．\＆$p l$ ．One of the people，or the people，of Genoa Genoese lottery．See Iottray．
 armor，the kneepiece，whether separately strapped over the leg covering．See Armor，Illust．
2．Forl．That part of a parapet which lies between the gun platiform and the bottom of an embrasure．In barbette batteries，the height of the parapet above the banquette．$R$ ． －ge－nous（－je－nŭs）．［－gen＋－ous．］A suffix used in farm－ ing adjectives，signifying；a Producing，yielding；as，al－
kaligenous，endogenous．b Generated，produced，yielded； as，nephrogenous，bacrogenous，etc．See－gen
as，nephrogenous，sacrogenous，etc．See－GEN．
gen＇re（zhän＇r＇），$n$ ．［F．See ozNDBR．］I．A kind，sort， or description of anything；a species；category；－applied esp．to works of literature or art as falling into distinctive groups with respect to style，form，purpose，etc． French drama was lisping or still inarticulate；the great
French genre of the fabliau was hardly born．Saintsbury． 2．Fine Arts．A style or subject matter，esp．of painting， tinguished from historic，heroic，romantic，or ideal themes； as，the Dutch school furnishes many painters of genre．
Hence，attributive ；as，a genre painter，style， + urinary the ＋urinary．］Anat．\＆Med．Per
to the genital and urinary gen
gen
Ifer
ILe
henc
plac
lege
Gon
genl
Gen
Gen
Sou
nea
Gon
Ga
Ger
gen
 1．Rem．Hist．A clan or fannily connection，embracing the
sion of the theman curia．The members of the gens comi－ monly bore the same name（callied the gentile nename，comd
were united in worship of their common ancestor，or the were united in worship of their common ancestor，or the
hero considered to be such．Marriage within the geus was not customary． 2．Hence：a The Greek genos（ $\boldsymbol{y}^{\prime}$ vos），closely correspond－ gent（jent），$a$ ．［OF．］1．Of gen
gentie．Obs．
gent，$n$ ．Short shapely；pretty；fine；elegant．Obs．
humorously or derisively as implying a cheap or underbred affectation of gentility

The thing named＂pants＂in certain documents，
A word not made for geatlement but gents．
 sessing or exhibiting the qualities commonly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding ；free from vulgarity or lowness of taste or behavior；adapted to a refined or cultivated taste ；polite；polished；well－bred ；as，a gen－ teel family；genteel company，manners，address．
2．Gracefu in
2．Graceful in mien or form；elegantin appearance，dress， 3．Suited to the position of a lady or a gerson． fashionable ；postion of a lady or a gentleman ；stylish ； ance；a gentel horse；a genteel employment
GT Genteel in all its s senses is now generally regarded as somewhat sarcastic significance．
Syn．－Well－bred，refined，polished．See polire．
genthite $(g$ gnt hit $)$, n．
genth＇lte（gen＇thit），n．［After Dr．F．A．Genth（b．1855）， American geologist．］Min．A soft，amorphous，pale
green or yellowish silicate of nickel and magnesium，2NiO－
 roots of Gentiana lutea，used medici－
 ［L．，gentian．］Bot．A large genus of plants，typifying the mountainous recions，widely distribapose or leaf y－stemme mitter herbs with showy 4 －merous or 5 －merous flowers Also［l．e．］，a plant of this genus
Gon＇ti－a－na＇ce－z $\left(-\dot{a}-n \bar{a}{ }^{\prime}\right.$ sèeè $), n$ ．pl．［NL．］Bot．A large
and widely distributed family of and widely distributed family of smooth opposite－leaved， mostly bitter herbs（order Gentianales）；the gentian iamily
They have regular，often handsome flowers with a l－celled ovary followed by a 2－valved capsule．There are 50 genera
and over 500 species，Gentiona，Sabbatia，and Frasera being the most important．－gen＇ti－a－na＇coous（－shưs），a Gen＇ti－a－na＇les（－nā＇lēz），n．pl．［NL．］Bot．a An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising the families Gentiana－ Аросуnaceæ，and Asclepiadaceæ，all characterized by posite leaves and separate or compound ovaries．Ib In posite leaves and separate or compound ovarification，an alliance including the gentian and their allies．－gen＇tian－al（jen＇shadn－ă1），a．Obs．
gen＇tian－el＇la（jen＇shăn－㐅l＇al），$n$ ．［NL．，dim．of gentian．］ gen＇tlan－el＇la（jern＇shăn－غl＇áa），n．［NL．，dim．of gentian．］
1．A kind of blue color． 2．（pron．jen＇shl－$\dot{a}$－něía） Bot．a［cap．］A subgenus of
Genliana including species with 4－lobed corollas．b Any Genitiana including species with 4－lobed corollas．b Any
of several species belonging to this subgenus，esp．the al－ of several species belonging to this subgen
pine $G$ ．acaulis，having large blue flowers．
pine $G$ ．acaulis，having large blue fowers．
gen＇tian－in（jen＇shăn－In），$n$ ．$[$ gentian + －in．$]$ Org．Chem． A tasteless yellow crystalline substance， $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ，found in gentian root（Genin．
gen＇tile（jen＇til ；277），n．［L．gentilis belonging to the same clan，stock，race，people，or nation；in opposition to Roman，a foreigner：in opposition to Jew or Christian，a
heathen ：cf．F．gentil．See omente，a．］1．With the Jews， heathen ：cf．F．gentil．See GENTLE，a．］1．With the Jews， one of a non－Jewish nation or of non－Jewish faith；with
the Christians，one neither a Jew nor a Christian；a the Christians，one neither a Jew nor a Christian；a
heathen．The Hebrews included in the term goyim，or
nations，all the tribes of men who had not received the nations，all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith，and were not circurucised．The christians in giving the name gentiles to all nations who were nei－路 2．Hence：a In India，a non－Mohammedan．b Among
the Mormons，a non－Mormon．
3．Gram．A part of speech denoting nationality．Rare．
4．In Roman law，a member of the same gens． 4．In Roman law，a member of the same gens．
gen＇tlle，a．1．［Often cap．］Belonging to the nations at large，as distinguished from the Jews；also，belonging or pertaining to non－Mormons or non－Moharmmedans．
2．Heathen；pagan． 2．Heathen ；pagan


3．Pert．to a nation，tribe，or clan ；esp．，of or pert．to the Roman gens，or a social group or organization resembling it 4．Gram．Denoting a race or country；as，a gentile noun gentile name，the name borne by all the members of agens．
gen＇ti－lesse＇$^{\left(j \not n^{\prime} t^{\prime}-\mathrm{lem}^{\prime}\right),} n$ ． OF ．gentilesce，gentelise， F ．
 courtesy；kindness；nobility ；elegance．Archaic．
gen＇til－ism（jen＇til－iz＇m ；－til－iz＇m ；277），n．［Cf．F．gen gen＇tll－ism（jixn＇tilliz＇m；－tilǐiz＇m；277），n．［Cf．F．gen
tilisme．］1．Heathenism ；paganism． tilisme．］1．Heathenism；paganism．
2．Tribal feeling ；devotion to one＇s gen
3．The gentiles collectively．Obs．
gen＇ti－1＇＇tlal（－ť－11／sh＇ăl），a．［L．gentilicius．Seegentile．］ 1．Pertaining，or peculiar，to a people；national
2．Pertaining，or peculiar，to a family；family．
gen＇ti－li＇tan（jen＇tir－lîsh＇ăn），a．Tribal；national．
gen＇ti－I＇tious（－üs），a．1．Of，pertaining to，or charac－
teristic of a gentile；pagan．Obs． teristic of，a gentile；pagan．Obs．
gen－til＇i－ty（jen－tlly－tI），n．$\quad$［L．gentilitas the relationship
of those who belong to the same clan，salso，heathenism： of those who belong to the same clan，also，heathenism：
cf．F．gentilite heathenism．See aEntive．］1．Gentle cf．F．gentilute heath
2．The quality or qualitititity with my education．Shak． 2．The quality or qualities appropriate to those who are polite and easy mien and behavior，etc．；good breeding． 3．Those of gentle birth；the gentry．Obs．or $R$ ．
4．Paganism；heathenism；heatheridom．Obs．
5．The state of belonging to a certain gens or family；re－ gen＇tilize（jłn＇t1l－iz），v．i．［See gENTILE，gENTLE．］1．To live like a gentile or heathen．Obs．or $R$ ．
2．To act the gentleman；－with it（see 17，6）．Obs
gen＇til－tze，v．$t$ ．1．To make gentile．to pa gen＇tll－ize，v．$i$ ．1．To make gentile；to paganize．
2．To render gentle or gentlemanly，Obs or 2．To render gentle or gentlemanly，Obs．or Archaic．
 genti－o－picrin（jen＇shi－ò－pik＇rin），n．［gentian + Gr． ${ }^{\pi t \times \rho o s} \mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{30} \mathrm{O}_{12}$ ，obtained from gentian root． gen－tis＇ t －in（jærn－tis＇e－In），$n$ ．Org．Chem．An artificially prepared crystalline substance， $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ ，of which tri－hydroxy derivative of xanthone．
gen－tig＇lc（－ik），a．［See GENTIAN；－ic．］Chem．Pert．to or designating：a The so－called acid better known as gen－ lianin．b An acid， $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{4}$ ，obtained by fusing gentianin gen＇tle（jen＇t＇l），a．；aEN＇TLER（－tlêr）；GEN＇TLEST（－tlest）． gen＇tle（jen＇t＇），a．；GEN＇TLER（－tlẽr）；GEN＇TLEST（－tlést）．
［ME．gentul，F．genitil noble，pretty，graceful，fr．L．gentilis of the same clan or race，fr．gens，gentis，tribe，clan，race，
orig，that which belongs together by birth，fr，the root of genere，gignere，to beget ；hence gentte，properly，of birth or family，that is，of good or noble birth．See GENDER； cf．aenteel，gentile，Gentoo，Jaunty．］1．Well－borm： of a good family position，though not noble．
British mociety is divided into nobility，gentry，and yeomanry，
and families are either noble，gentle，or simple．Johison＇s Cyc． 2．Excellent；of fine quality；of animals，of flne breed． 2．Excellent；of fine qua
3．Honorable ；of，or appropriate to，good birth or distin guished position；as，a gentle occupation；manifesting the qualities of one of gentle birth；chivalrous；knightly．
4．Hence，refined in mayna ； mild；kind ；amiable；as，a gentle nature，temper，or dis－ position；a gentle manner；a gentle voice．
conciliation ；as，gentle reader．＂Gentle sirs．＂Shak． 6．Tamed；quiet，tractable，and docile ；as，a gentle horse 7．Soft ；not violent or rougl
7．Soft ；not violent or rough；not strong，loud，or dis－ turbing；not stormy；easy；soothing ；as，a gentle touch a g．Moderate；as，a gentle wirmth ；a gentle declivity． Syn．－Kind，tender，soft，quiet，peaceful，calm，tranquil， placid；bland，soothing，indulgent，clement，mollifying ； yielding，submissive，pacific；unassuming，humble，lowly；
spiritless，subdued；tat，insipid，dull，unexhilarating．－－
GENTLE，MILD，MEEK DocLe，TAME．GENTLE as here com－ Gpiritess，subdued；tat，insipid，dul，unexhilarating．－
GENTLE，MILD，MEEK Docile，TAME．GENTLR，as here com－
pared，has more positive connotations（esp．quietness，kind－ pared，has more positive connotations（esp．quietness，kind－ gests little more than the negation of harshness，sever ity，or violence ；one is mek who is patient under provoca－
tion，or whose spirit has been schooled to mildness by disci－ pline or suffering；in modern usage，meek is frequently a and low＂（Shak．）；＂She nurtured him with the gentle care of one who handles a butterfly＂（Hrwethorne）；＂Con－
fused pain looked mildly from them［Coleridge＇s eyes］，as in a kind of mild astonishmont＂（Carlyle）；＂Her forehead was mild and benevolent between the smooth curves of
gray hair；there were meek downward lines about her gray hair；there were meek downward lines about her
nose and mouth ；but her eyes ．．．looked as if the meek－ ness had been the result of her own will，never of the will of another＂（Mary Wilkins）：＂Mr．Glegg［spokel rather
warmly，for，though a kind man，he was not as meek as
Moses warmly，for，though a kind man，he was not as meen as
Moses（G．
and tractionility；Docule pucrue）suggests pliancy and tractabiity；TAME，as here compared，spiritless or
timid docility or meekness as＂The untamable young
creature was docile and genle in Laura＇s presence creature was docile and genlle in Laura＇s presence
（Thackeray）；＂A deceitful concubine，who shore me． like a tame wether，．．．then turned me out ridiculous＂ （Mke a tame wether，a il his vies，without，＂Heirs to his tame
（Mirtues＂（Byron）．Both mild and tame（the stronger term） virtues＂（Byron）．Both mild and tame（the stronger term）
are used in the sense of flat，insipid，unexhilarating；as， are used in the sense of flat，insipid，unexhilarating；as，

mild excitement，＂tame and tiresome uniformity＂（Gil
bon）．See calm， Gentie Shepherd，a nickname，derived from a pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay，fastened upon George Grenville（1712－76） ment．－the g．craft．a The art or trade of shoemaking， ＂George－a－Green，＂because King Edward IV．once drank with a party of traveling cobblers．o Angling，for sport； sex，the female sex；women in general．
gen＇tle（jen＇t＇l），$n$ ．One well born；a gentieman．Archaic 2．＝FALCON－GENTIL． 3．A maggot．
gen＇tie，v．$l$ ； GEN＇TLLED（ $^{\prime}$＇ld）；GEN＇tling（－tlĭng）．1．To raise from the vulgar；to ennoble．Obs．

3．To make tame and docile，as and it a plain．Young
4．To treat oo as to make gentle ；to mollify；to soften．
Mowgi gentled the panther for a few minutes longer lay down like a cat before a fre． gen＇tle－folk＇（－fok＇$)$ ，gen＇tie－folks＇（－fökg＇），n．pl．Persons
of gentle or good fanily and breeding． gen＇tle－hood（－hळd），$n$ ．The state or position of being $\alpha$ gentle birth or nature．
Men in whom gentlehood had grown to hereditary ripeness．
gen＇tle－man（－măn），n．；pl．－man（－mĕn）．［ME．gentil man nobleman；gentil noble＋man man ：cf．F．gentil homme．］1．A man well born；one of good family though any one above the social condition of a yeoman．Obs．or R．exc．Hist．
2．A nan of gentle or reflned manners；a well－bred man of flne feelings，esp．one of good character，raised above the
vulgar by education，habits，and social esteem．
3．A servant ；esp．，a valet of a man of rank．
4．A man，irrespective of condition；－used esp．in plak in addressing men in popular assemblies，etc
5．Law．A respectable man who engages in no occupation or profession regularly for gain．Eng．
6．Sports．An amateur（Obs．or Hist．，except in gentleman jockey）；specif．，in Cricket，any of the eleven amateur chosen to represent the＂Gentlemen＂in either of the two annual matches versus the＂Players，＂in England．
gentleman－at－arms，one of a band of forty gentlemen who
attend the sovereign on state occasions； gentlemen pensioners．Eng．－g．of the chapel royal，a lay
singer in the choral service of the English royal chapel．－ g of the round，a gentleman soldier of low rank who made
the rounds． the rounds．Obs．or Hist
gentleman adventurer．One of more or less good birth ng enterprise out of England；esp．， privateer or explorer in Elizabethan times．
gentleman commoner，One of a privileged class of com
moners paying higher fees at the Universities of Oxford moners paying higher fees at the Universi

## gentleman farmer，a In England，a man of good socia

 tate．D In the United States，a man of independent fortune who conducts a farm largely for pleasure． $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { gen＇tie－man－ly } \\ \text { courteous ；polite．Also，a }\end{array}\right\}$ ing．or $R$ ．，used as ad $\eta$ ．－gen＇t tle－man－like＇ness，gen＇tie－man－11－ncss（－11－nes），$n$ ． gentleman ushor．A gentleman who acts as usher to Govereign or to one of superior rank． gen＇tle－men＇s a－gree＇ment（jen＇t＇l－mënz）．An agreement agreement among the heads of industrial or mercantileenterprises，the terms of which could not be included and enforced in
gen＇tle－ness，$n$ ．Quality or state of being gentle；esp． soss or roughness；mildness．
gen＇tle－wom＇an（jén＇t＇l－wöom／ăn），$n$ ．；pl．－women（－wrm／ en ；－ĭn）．A woman of good family or breeding；also，Now Hist，a woman who attends a lady of rank．－gen＇tle－
Wom＇an－hood，$n$ ．－gen＇tle－wom＇an－ilke＇，a．－gen＇tle Wom＇an－ly（－1i），$a$.
Gen－too＇（jën－tō＇），n．；pl．－тoos（－tōz＇）．［Pg．gentio gen tile，heathen．See gentile．］1．A Hindu；specif．，a Tel ngu ；also，the language of the Gentoos．
2．ll．c．］A penguin（Pugosceles terniata）
gen＇trice（jen＇tris），n．OF．genterise．See alkland Is gen trice（jen＇tris），$n$ ．OF．genterise．See gentry．
1．Gentility of birth；rank；nobility．Archrie or Scot． Did you ever hear that gentrice put money in folks pockets？ 2．pl．a The nobility．Obs．b Fine garments．Obs
 gen＇try（jen＇tri），$n$ ．$\quad$［ME．genterie，gentrie，noble birth
nobility，cf．gentrise， OF ．genterise，gentelise（see GENTLE but also ME．genteleri high－mindedness，i．e．，gentle $+-r y$ ．］ but also ME．genteleri high－mindedness，i．e．，gentle - －ry．
1．Birth ；condition ；rank by birth；esp．，gentle birth 2．People of education and good breeding；in England，in a restricted sense，those between the nobility and the yeo manry
3．The
ourtesy
To show us so much gentry and good will．Shak
4．People；persons of a chass ；－usually with contemptu－
ous or liumorous significance ；as，the light－fingered gentry．
 gentioman pensioner．See GEN
TLEMAN－ATARMS．
Gen＇tie－man＇聭的＇tie－man＇s－cane＇，$n$ ．Bot．

 gen＇tle－shipp，$n$ ．Deportment or
Btatus of a genteman．Obs．or $R$ ．
status or a
gen＇tle－w＇man－11－neas，$n$ ．See
－NESS．
gen＇ti－man．Gentieman．Ref．Sp．
gen＇tly，arv．of GENTLR，$a$.
Fent mim．
Vulgar
Gentur


 pertaining to the knee，or genur．
b Pert．to or designating the
fourth joint of a spider＇s leg．


 \｜Forelgn Word．$\ddagger$ Obsolete Variant of．＋comblned with．＝equals．
 mee .asinurorbip.
 bending, fr. flectere, flexum, to bend. See knex ; flexibending, fr. f bending the knee, particularly in worship.
BLa.
gen $\mathbf{u}$ - tlec'tor (-fek'tẽr), $n$. One who genuflects. - gen' gen'u-flec'tor ( $($ flek'têr), $n$. One who genuflects. - gen'

gentu-tne (fen'tinn), a. [L. genuinus, fr. genere, gignere,
to beget, in pass., to be born. See GENDER.] 1. Native or to beget, in pass., to be born
natural ; not foreign. Obs.
2. Actually belonging to, or proceeding from, the reputed source, origin, or author; having the origin or character
which it appears or is claimed to have ; authentic: which it appears or is claimed to have; authentic; not pure; as, a genuine note or signature is one actually made by the person whose name is on the note; a genuine text
is one of the date, anthorship, etc., which it purports or is claimed to have; a genuine production; genuine materials. 8. Of or pertaining to the original stock or source; as, the genuine breed of nastiffs; the genuine Aztecs. 4. Sincere; frank; iree from hypocrisy or pretense.
Syn. - Real, true, pure, unalloyed, unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.
-gen'u-ne-ly, adv. -gen'u-ine-ness, n. kind, sort; akin to Gr. yévas. See GENDER; cf. benign. 1. Logic. A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; a class more extensive than a species.
2. Biol. A category of classification ranking between the family and the species; a group of structurally or phylogenetically related species, or consisting of an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation (monotypic ge-
nus). Thus the species of oak collectively form the Qus). Thus the species of oak collectively form the genus The genera of older, naturalists, as Linnæus, were largeand comprehensive groups, in many cases coextensive with the
families of modern taxonomy. The present tendency is to families of modern taxonomy. The present tendency is to
restrict genera to much more closely related groups. The genus name is the first word of a binomial scientific name and is capitalized.
3. A class; order; kind; sort.
genus of a curve (of mith order), Math., the greatest number of its intersections (with some other curve) that can be in
duced by other specified intersections (with that other duced by other specified intersections (with that other curve). It cannot exceed (inare induced by 5 intersections with a conic, by
9 with a cubic, etc. geny (-jè-nY).
 r. root of yiyveatac to be born: cf. F.- -génie.] A suffix
denoting generation, production, development; as, chondrogeny, morphogeny, biogeny, dynamogeny.
$\mathrm{ge}^{\prime} \mathbf{0}$ - (jê't-), ge- (je-). [Gr yєw-(as in yewyoadia geogra-
phy), fr. yaia, yn, the earth.] Combining forms signifying earth, ground, soil; as, geography, geophagism, etc. ge'o-car'pic (jé'o-kar'pik), a. [geo- + -carpic.] Bot. Producing, or ripening, the fruit beneath the surface of the ground, as the peanut.
go'o-cen'tric (-sen'trik)
 ured from, the earth's center; having, or relating to, the earth as a center; - sometimes opposed to heliocentric.
2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, geocentricism. evocentric latitude, Astron. the celestial latitude of a body angle included between the plane of the equator and the ra angle included between the plane or the equator and the ra-
dius of the earth through the place; in istinction from
geographic latitute. At latitude $45^{\circ}$ the angle of the vertical geographic latitude. At latitude $45^{\circ}$ the angle of the vertical
reaches a maximum of $11^{\prime} 30^{\prime \prime}$. Geocentric latitude plus reaches a maximum of 11 of the vertical equals geographic latitude. -g. longiangle of the vertical equals geographic atitude.
txde, Astron. the celestial longitude of body as
the earth's center. - g. parallax. See parallax.
ge'0-oen'tri-cism (-sen'tri-siz'm), $n$. Theory or belief that the earth is the center, or central object, of the universe,
of divine plans, or the like. There is also a touch of ling
There is also a touch of lingering geocentricism in this exalta-
Goldwin Smith.
ton man. ge-och'ro-ny (je- ठk'rónr), n. [geo- + Gr. $\chi$ póvos time.] in geology. - ge'o-chron'ic (jé'o-kron'Ik), $a$.
 alchemistic name of lead. $]$ Min. A lead-gray sulphide of

 tion of the earth; as, a geocyelic machine.
ge'ode (jē'od), n. [F. géode, L. geodes, fr. Gr. yéw $\delta \eta$ s


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gonuer. } \ddagger \text { JANUARY, } \\ & \text { Gen'u-flex (jXn'thitis), v. i. } \\ & =\text { GENUFLECT. Rare. } \end{aligned}$ | species which embodies the greatest number of characteristies of a thing. |
| :---: | :---: |
| gen'u-flex'u-ous, a. [L. qenu | ge'nys (jé'n18), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. |
| knee + E. fiexuous. 1 Bent hike a | үe $\nu$, inder jaw.] $\overline{\text { c }}$ |
| knee; geniculate. |  |
| ge-nn'i-ty, $n$. ? Naivete. Obs. | chasm.] A guly ; ereek. Scot. Geo. Abbr. George. |
| gen'u-pec'toral (jen ${ }^{\prime}$ th-pek ${ }^{\prime}$ to- |  |
| raj), a. [L. genu knee | geo. + Gr. Bios life.] Terres- |
| pectorat. 1 Med. Relating to the | trial life. |
| knees and chest: - applied to a | ge'o-blast. n. [geo- + -hlast.] |
| posture assumed by the patient | Bot. A plumule which in ger- |
| in certain operations. | s |
|  | under ground, as in the pea. |
| summum genus. |  |
| $\mathrm{ge}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime 2} \mathrm{mr}^{\prime} \mathrm{T}$ | $\mathrm{ga}^{\prime} \mathrm{o}$-bot's-ny, n . [geo- + bot- |
| ble race of p |  |
| 右 | ge 0 |
| prox'l-mum (je'nús | $\mathrm{ge}^{\prime} \mathrm{o}-\mathrm{cen}$ 'tri-cal-ly, adv. of aEO- |
|  |  |
|  | ), $n$ |

fixed point of a surface equal lengths on all geodesics on point of a surface), Mfuth., the limit of the ratio of the infin itesimal angle between two geodesic tangents to the in finitesimal arc between the points of tangency.-g. eillps (or hyperbola), Math, the locus of a point on a surface, the fixed curves of the surface is constant. The curves may reduce to points, but must not be geodesic parallels. g. Hine of a surface, Math, a line that has for its principa point; a curve such that the intercept on it between two points (sufficiently near) is the shortest curve on the surface between the points. - g. parallels, Math., geodesics drawn perpendicular to an arbitrary curve of a surface - g. parallel system, Math, a system composed of geodesic kystem, Math. a system of geodesics through a point pand
their orthogonal trajectories. their orthogonal trajectories. - g. surface, Math., a penci
of geodesic lines.-g. torsion (of a curve at a point of a
surface), Math. the torsion of surface, Math. the torsion of the geodesic tangent to th
curve at the point.

ge-od'e-sist (jè-dd'e-sIst), $n$. One versed in geodesy;
geodetic surveyor.
 applied mathematics which determines, by observation and messurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface terrestrial takes account of the curvature of the earth, as in the sur veys of States, or of long lines of coast
ge'o-det'tc ( $\mathrm{je}^{\prime} \dot{\prime}$-detryk) a. a Of or pertaining to, or deter-gorodet'l-cal (-1-k $\neq 1$ ) mined by, geodesy; encaged in geodesy ; geodesic; as, geodetic surveying. b Relating to the geometry of geodetic lines.
goodetic line or curve, one on which lies the shortest path geond given by a cord stretched) between two points on the geoid; a curve on any surface such that the osculating a curve each of whose elements is the shortest path, on a given surface, between the ends of the element.
 Geol. Containing geodes.
 Nenus of tropical American fabaceous trees including four species, having ill-scented fiowers and edible fleshy pode $G$. superba yields a fine timber.

or science treating of the origin of the earth. The study 2. That branch of geology treating of the origin or the de-

Ge'0-glos'gum (je $\left.\bar{e}^{\prime} \delta-\mathrm{glD}^{\prime} \check{\prime} \check{u} \mathrm{~m}\right)$ ), $n$. [NL. See aro-; alosso-.]
Bol. A genus of ascomy cetous fungi of the family Helvella
 in geognosy; a geologist
$\mathrm{g}^{\prime} 0 \mathrm{~g}$-nos'ti-cal (-t1-kăl) $\}^{\text {a. }}$. [Cf. F. géognostique.] Of o og-nos'ti-cal-1y, $a d v$
ge-0g'no-gy (jè- $\mathbf{g}^{\prime}$ nō-sir), n. [geo- + Gr. $\gamma \nu \omega \bar{\omega} \sigma t s$ knowing
 That part of geology which treats of the materials of the - sometimes nearly synonymous with geology
ge-og'0-ny (-t-nI), n. [geo- + -gony.] The science, or a
theory, of the formation of the ge'o-gon'ic (jés


 geographical botany. = Phytogbography, - g. coördinater,
the latitude and longitude of a place. The height above sea level constitutes a third coordinate. - g. county. Eng
Ifist. See county, 3. -- g. distribution, Biol., the naturai arrangement and apportionment of the various forms of of the earth. When referring to a single species or grou

 it a mapped appearance - -g. variety, Biol, a variety of any species coincident with a geographical region, and usually ge-og'ra-phize (jè- $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ 'rad-fiz), $v, t$.; -PHized (-fizd); -PHiz ing (-fiz/Ing). To study, or describe, the geography of to treat geographically. - $v . i$. To study geography.
ge-og'ra-phy (-f1), n.; pl. -PHies (-fiz). [F. géographi
 $\gamma \rho a \phi \dot{\eta}$ description, fr. yoap $\frac{1 \nu}{}$ to write, describe. See
aRAPHIC.] 1. The science of the earth and its life; esp., the description of land, sea, and air, the distribution of plant and animal life, including man and his industries, with ref erence to the mutual relations of these diverse elements. 2. A treatise on this science; also, a geographic descrip-
tion. Mathematical geography treats of the figure and motion. Mathematical geography treats of the figure and mo
tions of the earth, of its seasons, tides, etc., of its measure
ment, and of its representation on maps and charts by

| substance composed or |
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various methods of projection. Physical geography treats of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. Biologtcal geography, or btogeography, enviroument, as evidenced in theirdistribution, habits, etc.; that part of it which relates to man has been called anthropogeography; that relating to plants, phytogeography ; to of human governments, and treats of the boundaries of of hates and their subdivisions, the situations of Commerctal geography treats of commodities, their places of origin, paths of transportation, ete.
ge'o-hy-drol'o-gy (je'd-hī-drol'o-j-jॅ), n. $\quad[g e o-+h y d r o l-$ ogy.
as underground waters). - gers $e^{\prime}$-hy-drol'o-gist ( -jIst ), $n$.
 conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid a
 the
 geological hammer a hammer designed for the geoleatist's geological hammer a hammer designed for the geologist
use. It mse. It usuaily has a square face, to facintate the trim-
ming of an area for the purpose of determining the charaction of an area for the purpose of determining the character, relations, and distribution of its rock masses, b [caps.] tions.- geologic time, the long period treated of by historical geology, esp. that previous to human history
ge-ol'o-gist (jt- $/ \delta-\mathrm{jIst}$ ), $n$. [Cf. F. géologiste.] One versed in geology; a geological student or investigator.
 ING (-jiz/Yng). To study geology or mal
vestigations; to discourse as a geologist.

## ge-01\%-gLze, v. $\boldsymbol{t}$. To study or investigate geologically.

 ge-ol'0-gy (-jY), $n$.; pl. -aIEs (-jiz). [geo-+ - logy.] 1. The life, esp. as recorded in the rocks. Geology utilizes the principles of physics, astronomy, chemistry, mineralogy, zoollogy, botany, etc. Three principal branches or phases are usually distinguished: (1) structural, or geotectonia geology, treating of the form, arrangement, and internalstructure of the rocks. (2) Dynamic geology, dealing with the causes and processes of geological change. (3) Historical geology, which, aided by other branches, aims to give a
chronological account of the events in the earth's history. Fir See the Chart on p. 904 .
Further subdivisions, emphasizing special aspects, are: astronomical or cosmical geology, which treats of the earth
as a planet; geognosy (which see), including petrography ; as a planet; geognosy (which see), including petrography; ontologic geology, which deals with the succession and sig-
nificance of past life; stratigraphic geology, dealing with the relations and succession of the reck strata; economic geology, which deals with geological materials of practical
utility. Geology is of comparativel recent development. Its basis as a true science may be sald to have been laid by James Hutton (1726-97). It was advanced by the investiga-
tions of William Smith (1769-1839) and notably by the teachings of Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875).

$\mathbf{g e}^{\prime} \mathbf{0}$-man'cy (-si), $n$. [ME. geomance, geomancie, F. geomance, géomancie, LL. geomantia, fr. Gr. yaia, yñ, the earth ${ }^{\text {figures or lines. }}$
Polydore Vergil defines geomancy [as] a kind of divination
performed by means of clefts or chinks made in the ground, and performed by means of clefts or chinks made in the ground, and
he takes the Persian Magi to heve been the inventors of it.
Howitt (
ge'o-man'tic (jés-man'tik) ) a. Of or pert. to geomancy.

 Gr. yew $\mu$ 'т $\quad$ クs, fr. yaia, $\gamma \eta$, the earth
cf. F. geometre. See meter measure.] 1. One skilled in geometry ; a geometrician; a mathematician.

 principles of geometry ; determined by geometry ; as, a geometrical solution o a problem. Geometric is
often used, as opposed
to algebraic, to include processes or solutions in
which the propositions or principles of geometry are made use of
rather than those of al. gebra. ignating Arhzol. Desto, a style or pertaining tery directly follow that of the Mycenæan period, and dating prob tury to about 700 B. It Is characterized in its
earliest examples by sim ple geometrical designs,
usually rectilinear, such as
bands, meanders, zigzags,
 usually rectilinear, sueh as
bands, meanders, zigzags, chevrons, lozenges, tringles, etc.,

|  Geognoss. Rare |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {n. }}$ leveling.] fiol. The tendency |
|  | of an organimm to be influenced |
| -og'ra-fer, ge | in growth by gravitatio |
| \% ra-fy. Geographer, etc. Ref. | that one side or lateral orga |
|  |  |
| o-graphical-ly, adv. of |  |
| 'o-graph'lca (je' $\delta$-g |  |
| [See-ics.] Geogr | To practice geomancy. Rare. |
| ge'o-i'so-therm, $n$. [geo | n. Geomancy. Obs. |
| ol. Abbr. Geologic ; | ge'o-mant (-man |
| ; peologist | tic, $n$. A geomancer. Ots. |
|  | geomesie. † geomancy. |
|  |  |
| , | [Cf. F qeeometral.] Pert. or |
| o-log't-cally, adv. of ago | according to geometry |
|  | geometrer, \#. A geometer. Obt. |
| g1 | ge'o-met'ri-al, $a$. Geometrical. |
| = OEOL |  |
| metric: geometrical; geometry. | ge on. Obs. |

 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.

## GEOMORPHY

CHART OF GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress.
Paleozoic, to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great eras, the Archæozoic, Proterozoic, Ordovician, Silurian, etc. The subdivisions of the Proterozoic era, however, are not regarded by all as periods, primarily because the history of this era is not yet well worked out. Periods are divided into Rpochs.
The rocks formed during an era constitute a group, as the Paleozoic group; those of a peri as the Cambrian system; those of an epoch, a series, as the Lower Devonian series and a seriod constitute a system, as the Cambrian system; those of an epoch, a series, as the Lower Devonian series; and a series may be divided into
still smaller subdivisions, variously known as formations, stages, etc. The use of the terms group, system, series, formation, etc., as well as of the corresponding time terms, era, period, epoch, etc., is somewhat variable. system, series, for The arrangement of the formations conforms to that of the natural order of the rocks, proceeding from the oldest, two wide columns (headed "North America" and "Europe" respectively) are by far the best known geologically but the larger divisions of the chart hold throughout the world. The smaller subdivisions are not as a rule applicable to wide areas. In many such cases a typical section has been selected for the chart and its locality noted in italics. This does not imply that the names of such subdivisions may not be extended also to other regions. been formed at the same time as the Cambrianological. Thus, the Cambrian rocks of America are believed to have Triassic rocks of the different continents are believed to have been formed at about the same time. The chronology for different regions, as for different continents, is established chiify by means of the fossils in the rocks. The correlation is based on the general assumption that the life of the different parts of the earth at any one period in the chart are often used substantively in the sense either of time division or rock formation; as, the Paleozoic: the Silurian; the Niagaran.
In the Chart Eras (or Gronps) are indicated by bold-face type, as CENOZOIC; Pertods (or Systems) by capitals, as
PLEISTOCENE; Epocha (or Serien, Formations) by capitals and small letters, as Lafayette.


EUROPE (after A. Geikie, 1903)

$\underset{\substack{\text { Dalradian ( } \\ \text { igneous) }}}{\text { metamorphosed and }}$ Dairadian
igneous)
PRE-CAMBRIAN
Torridonian (sandstones, etc.) Lewisian (gneiss)

each other at six points. - geometrical construction, l/ath., one employing only ruler and compasses, or effected by chanical construction, which may employ other means. -g. continuity or principle of continuity, Math., the as sumption, tacit or explicit in higher geometry, that ex treme limiting forms are not dissociated from, but con and treated, and that general relations holding for an indeterminate state hold for all particular states derivable therefrom by continuous variation, even though in
extreme cases the statement involve apparent absurdity : thus, since two lines in a plane meet in general by thi principle they are thought as meeting (at infinity) even

when parallel; - first stated by Kepler, then employed: by Desargues (1636), finally named and vindicated by Poncelet
called because its points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry, - g. Intultion, intui-
tive apprehension or cognition of geometric or spatial relations and properties.- . isomerism, Chem., alloisomerism; stereoisomertes, etc., with complicated patterns of interlacing lines;-called also cyclovidal engine.- g . mean, Maih. the second root of the product of two magni-tudes.-g. pace a length equal to 5 (or sometimes 4.4)
feet;-so named as the average distance passed over by each foot fiom the time it leaves the ground to the time it next reaches it. See 1st pack, 2. - $\mathbf{g}$. pen, an ingtrument for drawing curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length
may be indefinitely varied by changing the toothed wheels that move the arm.-g. plane. Persp. = GRoUND PLANR,
g., or local, probability, Mith., that part of the theory of
probabilities that deals with problems in which the number probabilities that deals with problems in which the number of equaily probable events is infinite, while the relative
probabilities of total classes may yet be measured. - g. probabilities of total chasses may yet be measured. - g .
progresion or geries, one whose terms or elements progress by a constant factor, as $2,6,18,54, \ldots a, a r, a r^{2}, a r^{3}, \ldots$ -g. proportion, Math. See Proporion. g. radias, Gearing, the pitch-circle radius. - g. ratio. See RATio.-g, ghad-
ow, Physics, the theoretical shadow outlined by drawing straight lines from the source through the edges of the opaque body. It differs from the actual shadow owing to diffraction (which see). - g. golution, Math., one effected by geometry or analysis and hence exact;-opposed to hence empirical and inexact.- geometric spider, any of many species of spiders which spin a
circular web, composed chiefty of radiating and spiral threads and allied genelong to E'peira spider. - genera, as the garden portable instrument square, a of a square franie, used fornierly heights by mees distances and quadrat, a line of shadows.- $\mathbf{g}$. stairs, continuous stairs turuing
or winding about a central well or whe which bas rounded cornel or is circular or elliptical, and
having the strings and rails ar-
 ranged upon geometric principles and running contin-
uously from top to bottom. and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures. -g. undts, Math., units of length, area, volume, and angu-

 distributed family of moths. They are chiefly of medium size and slen-
der build, with large wings, though in some the females are wingless. or twigs, usuaily have but two pairs
of prolegs, and progress by a looping movement, bringing the poste- Geometridx. Larva of the anterior end, whence they are called measuring worms, loopers, The group is now often raised to the and cultivated plants.
 ge-om'e-trize (jè- бm'è-trīz), v. i.; -TRIzED (-trīzd); -TRIz ing (-triz/Ing). To investigate or make geometrical constructions; to work by geometrical principles or laws;generally used with some reference to the passage in Plu-
 Plato used to say that God always geometrizes).

Nature geometrizeth, and observeth order in all things.
 ing the smallest possible index of simplicity seo-me-trog/ra-phy (-mè-trøg'ra-fr), $n$. [geometric +
-graphy.] Math. The analysis of geometric constructions into their most elementary operations, to determine the degree of their simplicity and their exactness.
 measure land yaía, $\gamma \tilde{\eta}$. the
 plications was to the measurement of the earth's surface See geometer.] 1. That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of of the properties and relations of spatial magnitudes; the theory of space and of figures in space; as at present conceived, the doctrine of series of two or more dimensions. 2. A treatise on this science.
geometry of forces, Math, the doctrine of complexes and congruences of forces (represented by vectors).- g . of posi-
tion, Math., the study of the change in position of a locus as determined by the change in its equation (Carnot); also,
modern projective geometry, as not dealing with metrical properties.-g. of the compassen, Math., a geometry that
does not admit the straight edge in drawing, but allows only constructions and determinations by means of links
rotating about pivots; the doctrine of linkages. See gTraight-LiNe motion. - g. on an algebraic curve or surfeoe,
the theory of only those properties of a curve or surface the theory of only those properties of a curve or suriace manner to the fundamental curve or surface. ge'o-mor'phic (je $/ \bar{d}-\mathrm{m} \hat{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{ffk}$ ), $a$. [geo- + -morphic.] Of
or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth; geomorphological; as, geomorphic contour.
ge'o-mor-phog'e-ny (-mðr-ffjetenr), $n$. [geo- + morphog-

 phology.] 1. That department of physical geography configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water, etc.
2. Geol. The investigation of the history of geologic
changes through the interpretation of topographic forms. ${ }^{18 j}{ }^{\prime}$ I-kal), a.
 $\|$ Forelg Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + comblned with.
 Zool. A genus of North and Central American burrowing
rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the
type of a family, $\mathrm{Ge}^{\prime} 0-\mathrm{my} \mathbf{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{da} \mathrm{\theta}\left(-\mathrm{mi}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{de}\right)$. - ge-om'y-id
 Bol. A large genus of graceful slender South and Central
American pains having leaves varying greatly in shape American pains having leaves varying greatly in shape of a small dry berry. Also [ $l$. $c$.], any palm of this genus. ge-oph'a-gy (jè- - f' $\dot{a}$-jí), n. [See GEO- ; -phagia.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The practice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the
world. Earth is sometimes eaten as a result of superstition, but orduarily the practice appears in connection
with malnutrition and often develops an appetite or crav. with mainutrition and often develops an appetite or crav. Ge-oph'fla (-1-la), n. pl. [NL.; geo
Zoöl. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land
snails and slugs. It is equivalent snails and slugs.
to Stylommatophora
ge-oph't-10us ( (lüs), a. [geo- +1

- philous.] Biol. a Living on or in the ground; as, geophilous insects $b$ Of or pertaining to the Geophila. $\mathbf{g o}^{\prime} 0-\mathrm{phys} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{cs}\left(\mathrm{je}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{fI} \mathrm{z}^{\prime} \mathrm{Yks}\right), n$. [geo + physics.] Geol. The physice of the earth, or the science treating of earth, including dynamical geology


Geophila. a A Snail
(Aconthinulo harpa).
\& B. A Slug (Pal (Acanthinula harpa).
$\times 8$ b Slug (Pai-
lifera dorsalis). Nat. $\times 8 . \quad b$
liferad
size.
ture of the period of the sour Georges eepecially that of Geor'gl-an (jor $\left.r^{\prime} j \mathfrak{l}-a ̆ n\right)$, af or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians.
Geor'gi-an, n. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A Geor'gi-an, $n$. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U.S. A
Geor'gi-an, $n$. A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their phybical beauty (see Cavcasian a., 2). They speak an agglutinative language not known
to be related to any other. Its alphabet, of 40 letters (originally 28), is traditionally ascribed to Mesrob, about 400 A. D., and is closely re
geor'glo (jôr'j1k), n. [L. georgicum (sc. carmen), and georgica, pl., Gr. $\beta$ í $\beta \lambda \iota о \nu$ үєшр georaic, a.] a rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the Georgics of Vergil.

geor'gi-cal (-j广-kăl) yewpya tillage, agriculture. Se
Grorge. Relating to agriculture and rural a airs.
go'o-8cop'ic (jé
ge'sphere (jé' $\bar{\delta}-\mathrm{sfe} \mathrm{er}$ ), $n$. [geo- + sphere.] Phys. Geog. A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth; specif., the solid earth, as disting. from hydrosphere and atmosphere.
go'o-stat'Ic (-statrik), a. [geo- + static.] Civil Engin Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar sub stance. - geostatic arch, an arch having a form adapted to
sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth. co'o-stat'1cs ( -1 ks ), $n$. [geo- + statics.] Physics. That ge'0-stat'1cs (-iks), $n$. [geo- + statics. $]$ Physics. That
part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deale with balanced forces ; statics as applied to rigid bodies.
ge'o-gyn'cline (-sin'klīn), géo-syn-cll'nal (-sin-kli’năl)
$n$. [See qro-; synclinal.] Geol. A great downward flex ure of the earth's crust; - opposed to geanticline. - ge'o
syn-cli'nal,
ge'o-tar'1s (ttik'sIs), n. [NL. ; geo- + Gr. $\tau \alpha \xi^{\prime} \xi s$ an ar
ranging.] Biol. \& Physiol. The influence of gravity on ranging.] Biol. \& Physiol. The influence of gravity on the movements of organisins. - ger

- cetao'ti-cal-ly (tirl-k $a \mathrm{l}-\mathrm{Y})$, adv
ge'o-tec-ton'lc (-texk-ton'Yk), a. [geo- + tectonic.] Geol. Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and
structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geotectonic geology
$\mathrm{ge}^{\prime} 0$-ther'mal $\left(-\mathrm{th}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathbf{m} \mathrm{mal}_{1}\right)$ ) $a$. [geo- + thermal, thermic. ge'o-ther'mic (-thir'mik) $\}$ Geol. Of or pertaining to the heat of the earth's interior. - geothermic degreo, Geophysics,
the average depth within the crust of the earth correthe average depth within the crust of the earth corre
sponding to an uncrease of one degree of temperature. sponding to an morease of one degree of temperature.
ge'o-ther-mom'o-ter (-thẽr-mom'è-têr), $n$. [geo- ther mometer.] Physics. A thermometer, as a recording thermometer or an electrical-resistance thermometer, specially the surface of the ground.
ge-ot'ro-pism (je ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \boldsymbol{\delta}-\mathrm{pr} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. [geo- + -tropism. $]$ Biol. In a broad sense, the infuence of gravity in determining the direction of growth of a part or the movements of an organism ; specif., Plant Physiol., the tendency of
growing organs to assume a definite position in reaponse growing organs to assume a definite position in response
to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as negative geotropism) the word is understood to refer to or arans growing toward the earth, as roots.
a. ge/o-trop 1 -cal-ly, adv.
Ge-phy're-a

[NL., fr. Gr. Yéфupa a dam, a
bridge.] Zooll. A group, now
usually considered a class, of usually considered a class, of
marine worms, which exhibit marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmenta-
tion when adult, but are included in the Annulata on account of the likeness of thei larval stages to those of Chæ-
lom, separate sexes and usu- Openin ally but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual
ducts. There is an esophageal nerve ring and ventral ducts. There is an esophageal nerve ring and ventral


|  | (m) (Heb gēr 1 Inearly Hebrew |
| :---: | :---: |
| tinct cuttefinhes abundent in | 1aw, a stranger received into a |
| Eurcpe. The contents of the ink | tribe and given some of its privi- |
| bag are often found preserved. | leger. [m |
| Gooth'ly-pis (je-bth' $1 \mathrm{l}-\mathrm{prs}$ ), | Ger.,n\% ger. $A b b r$ - German; Ger- |
| L.; orig. uncert.] zoöl. A | Ge |
| genus of A merican warblers nest- | geraflour. + oilliplo |
| ing on or near the ground and | Ge-raint ${ }^{\text {che }}$ Sir (ge |
| frequenting low bushes. The | knight of the Round Table, |
| Maryland yellowthroat and | whose story is told in the "Ma- |
| mourning warbler are speci | binogion" and elsewhere, and |
| geotic, geotical, geoty. Erron. | in modern form in Tennyson's |
|  | ing." See Emid. |
| under the | ald (jěr ${ }^{\prime}$ dld ${ }^{\text {a }}$, $n$ |
| was a re |  |
|  | origin ; cf. OHG. Gerwald, and |
|  | OHG. $\mathrm{e}^{\text {er }}$ |
|  |  |
| state of an organ an to gravity. | Lit., spear wielder ; masc. |
|  |  |
| ge |  |
| $G_{\theta^{\prime} o-\operatorname{try}}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{gon}\left(\mathrm{j} \overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |
| dove. $]$ Zöll A large genus of |  |
|  | Ger'al-dine (jer $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ al-d |
|  | r Geralin |
| ge |  |
| gep. + arp, |  |
| ge-phy ro-cer cal je-fr ro-sur |  |
|  |  |
| кє́рко¢ tail.] Zöll. Having the | ge-ran'lc (je-ran'Yk), a. Chem. |
| end of the vertebral axis a borted | Designating an acid, $\mathrm{C}_{1 \mathrm{~N}} \mathrm{H}_{16} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, |
| in the edult, and the caudal ele- | zot by the oxidation of citral. |
| nts inserted on the end of this |  |
| Mola and Fiprasfer. - ge-phy'- | mor'fè, n.pl. [NL.; Gr. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| -8 | vos crane + -morph.] Zö̈l. |
|  | Huxley's classification, |
| A Teutonic people of Scandi- | of sehizognathous birds of |
| vian origib, associated with | which the cranes an |
| Goths, and eventualiy ab- | the typical |
| mbards. They | no-morph |
| were converted to Christianity |  |
| ce |  |
| un. |  |
| ear; yeak. | radical, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17}$, the radical of |

Antiq. A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram ; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth $40-47$ cent Ge-ráni-a'ce-a (jè-rā/n1
UM.] Bot. A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are Geranium,
Ge-ra'ni-a'les (-Ē'èz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. a An order of dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniacea is Rutaceæ, Malpichias, with other families, the Oxalidacea, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. b In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and

ge-ra'ni-ine (jè-rā́nĭ-in; -ēn; 184) ${ }^{n}$ n. [See Geranium.] ge-ra'nin (jè-rā'nIn) astringarm. A valuabl
 e-ra'ni-ol (-ni-
A fragrant oil, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}$, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of It is an unsaturated alcohol
Ge-ra'ni-um (jḕrā̊'nĭ-ŭm), n. [L., fr. Gr. yepáviov, fr. Yєpanos crane:cf. F. géranium. See ly distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniacea, having regular flowers, usually pink or pur
ple, and palmately lobed or divided
leaves with a pungentodor. The
zome of $G$. maculatum is used
in medicine as an astringent. Also [l.c.], a plant of this genus. 2. [l. c.] Hort. A plant or
flower of the allied genus Pe largonium. The numerous gar den plants known by this name and are distinguished by the
some owat irregular flowers. The common types of garden geranium are derived from $P$.
zonale and
$P$ nearly all have peltate leares
and double or single flowers in shades of red, pink, purple, and


White see PELARGONIUM, FISH GRRANIUM
varanium oul. a A fragrant essential oil obtained from various species of Pelargonium, as $P$. capitatum, etc. Its
main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr., $89-.896$. It is used extensively in perfumery. b Gingergrass oil, called spocif. Indian geranium oil.
de-rar'di-a (jè-rär'dI- $\dot{\alpha}$ ), n. [NL., after John Gerard
(1545-1612), English herbalist.] Bot. A genus of scrophulariaceous (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers; also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. The
yellow-flowered species formerly included in Gerardia are now separated as he genus Dasystoma.
gerb, gerbe (jRrb), $n$. [F. Cf. gard sheaf.] 1. A sheaf, as of wheat, - sometimes used in heraldry. See 1st anri, 1 . like a sheaf in shape. like a sheaf in shape.
ger'bille (jRr'bIf), $n$. [F. gerbille. Cf. JERBoA.] Any Africa, and southern Russia, Gor-bil'Ius (jẽr-hY/ Agsia, is the best-known genus. They form a subfamily, Ger bil-

ge'rent (jë'rěnt), a. [L. gerens, p. pr. of gerere to bear, manage. Bearing; carrying.
ge'rent (jererennt), $n$. One that rules or manages ; one holding an offlce of power.
germ (jûrm), n. [F. germe, fr. L. germen, germinis, sprout, bud, germ.] 1. A small mass of living substance
capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part ; an embryo in its early stages; a sprout or bud; a seed.
2. Biol. The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the somatic cells, or soma.
3. Hence, in popular usage, any microörganism, esp. any

| $e_{\text {, a }}$ | [ME. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | orig. uncert. 1 An outbu |
|  |  |
| gerarchie. $\dagger$ Hierarch | y( -ran 'vá), $n$. [AS. gerêfa. See |
| gerard, $n$. Villain ; fiend. 0 obs. | REEVE an officer.] AS. Law. |
| Ger'ard (jèr'ord ; je-rärd'), $n$. | An administrative |
|  |  |
| igin |  |
| ger spear. dart, and hart har | ge |
| masc. prop. name. L. Gerardus | so |
| (je-rär ${ }^{\text {dus }}$ ) ; F. Gérard (zh | $g e^{\prime} \mathrm{r}$ - |
| rar') ; It. Gerardo (jä-rär'do), | [ Nat |
| Gherardo (gā-rär ${ }^{\text {d }} \mathbf{j}$ ) ; G. Ge | gazelleli |
| hard (ger'hürt); D. Gerard | us waller |
| (gà rärt). [D. Bib. | ge |
|  |  |
|  | gerraunt, $n$ |
| [Gr. Yioas, yópator, old age.] | $\underset{\text { giratte. }}{\text { ger }}$, |
|  | Changeable |
| powder or spot (a shield), as | Ger |
| ullets or roundels. 0 bs. |  |
| -ly, adv. Her. With or | ${ }_{B i}{ }^{\text {Ger }}$ ge- |
|  | Ger'ge |
|  |  |
| e.] 0 |  |
|  |  |
|  | French chemist 1 Min. |
| qnoaros,old age + | era |
| . Biol. The scientifice study | $\mathrm{Cu}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2} \cdot 3 \mathrm{Cu}(\mathrm{OH}$ |
| of decadence and its phenome- | rhombic crystals. |
| na, esp. as exhibited in groups | ger't-ness, $n$. [From 9 |
| nearing extinction.-gerat | fulness ; changeablen |
| a. | ger'ligh, a. |
| aty Her Gerate | ful. Obs. |
| raty, a. Her. Gerated. obs | $\mathrm{Cer}^{\prime} 1-2 \mathrm{zlm}$ |
| ger-bo'a (jer-bot'd). Var | zim). $B$ it |
| [gorcr | ger'kin. $+G B$ |
|  | gerl. gerle. tarRL [I |
| gerd, gerde. $\ddagger$ GIRI | gerland, gerlond, $n$. + |
| Gerd (ǧrd), $n$. [Icel, Gerすtr.] | ger'ling (gar'ling), |
| Myth. = Gerth. | Er |
|  |  |
|  | germ, $v$. |
| ion gerdonno + auerdon |  |
|  |  |

4．That from which anything springs or may spring or start；a beginning or rudiment；－used with more or lo the primary sense of bud，sprout，embryo， and sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic． Crystalline germs．＂

Rep．Smithson．Inst．
Ger＇man（jifínün），n．；pl．－MANS（ $(-\operatorname{mă} \mathrm{nz})$ ．［L．Germanus， prob．of Celtic origini 1．A native or one of the people of Germany．Ethnically，the Germans are a composite race，the pure Teutonic type of the ancient Germans pre－
ponderating in the north and northwest，the Celtic or AI－
pine in the south，and the Slavic strongly affecting the ponderating in the north and northwest，the ceicic or at
pine in the south，and the Slavic strongly affecting the
populations of eastern Germany．Cf．Bavanias，Hanove－ aian，Prussian，Saxon，Swabian；see Teuto
2．a The Teutonic language of the Germans．It is divided into High and Low German，each comprising a number
of dialects（see Indo－European）．b The literary and offi－ cial langnage of Germany；properly，High German．It is divided into OId High German，from about Ge0 to 1100 A ．D．，
didde High German，from 1100 to 1500 ，and Modern German， Middle HIgh German，from 1100 to 1500 ，and Modern German，
since 1500 ．The older forms are characterized especially by the preservation of the full vowels in inflectional end－ ings．The German language employs a Latin alphabet，
preserving the old Gothic，or black－letter，characters，mod－
ffied and improved（see German text，under German，a．）， ffed and improved（see German text，under German，a．）， now also largely used．German script is derived from the Merovingian script based upon the Roman cursi
3．［l．c．］a A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with waltzes，etc．；a cotillion（which see）．b A social party at which the german is danced．
Cer＇man，a．［L．Germanus．See German，n．］Of pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants．
German aster．＝ChINA ASTER．－G．Baptist Brethren．See DuN－
KER．－G．bit，a wood－boring tool，having a long elliptical pod and a screw point．－G．black．＝FRANKFORT BLACK． common carp（Cyprinus，carpio），introduced from Gurope．U．S．D In England，the crucian carp．－
gress of Vienna，with Austria at the head．It fell
to pieces in 1866 ，and was succeeded by the North head．－G．dued．a The gadwall．With Pral，U．S．b b Point of a
Half a sheep＇s head boiled with onions．Obs．Germau Bit． Slang．Grose．－G．duty，drawback or remis－German Bit．
sion of taxes made by the German government when goods manufactured in Germany in bond are withdrawn for ex－ port；－so called by American importers．The tax remit－ an element of dutiable value of the merchandise imported an element of dutiable value of the merchandise imported equatorial．See Equatorial，$n$ ．－G．Evangelical Protestant They are liberal in belief and independent or congrega－ Christian body in A merica，representing the state church of Prussia，which is a union of the Lutheran and Reformed and practice，and the Augsburg Confession，Luther＇s cate－ terpreting it correctly as far as they are in agreement，and where they are not the Biblical passages cited in support of or Reformed interpretation．－G．flute，Music，the modern
flute．G．gold，Duteh gold．－G．hemming，a kind of hem－ ming like a fell，which makes a fat，covered seam，with the stitches all on the wrong side，used in place of over－
and－over sewing to unite raw edges of material．－G．hone， a soft，smooth，yellow stone used for setting razors．－
G．irls，any of a number of garden irises derived from Iris germanica，having yeloow，brown，purple，or white fowers IRIS．－G．ivy，a creeping asteraceous piant（Senecio mi－
kanioides），with smooth，succulent stems，and ivylike kanioides）with smooth，succulent stems，and ivylike
leaves．It is often cultivated in baskets and window boxes．－G．knitting，a method of kniting in which the
needle is held inside of and under the hand．－G．knot，a needle is held inside of and under the hand．－G．knot，a
figure－of－eight knot．See kNot，1．－G．knotgram．$=$ KNAW－
K． zL．－G．Hlac，valerian．－G．mad wort，aboraginaceous plant
（Asperugo procambens）the root of which has been used as Asperugo procambens）the root of which has been issed as
a substitute for madder．$G$ ．measles．Med．＝RUBELLA．
G．millet，a variety of Italian millet．－ G ．pancaka G．millet，a variety of Italian millet－G．pancake，a pan－ placed in a hot oven，where it becomes light and puffy． －G．pasta，a bird food made of meal，seed，lard，honey，etc． G．pepper，the fruit of the mezereon，sometimes used in Europe to aduterate pepper．－G．process．a Metal．The The
process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace，after process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace，after roasting，if necessary．b Chem．See white lead．－G．
prone，alarge dark purple plum，of oval shape，often one－
sided．It is much used for preserving，either dried or in
 the sand sedge．－G scammony，the hedge bindweed．$-G$ ：
aesame oll．See orl，Table $I$－G．silver，a silver－white alloy
consisting essentially of copper zinc and nickel，the usual proportion for a good quality being $3: 1: 1$ ．It is hard and posure to the air．It was formerly much used for table－ ware，knife handles，frames，cases，bearings of machinery，
etc．，but is now largely superseded by other white alloys．

| nal．Rare． | lated．］Kinship．Obs． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ger＇man（jur＇ | Ger－man＇tity，$n$ ．1．German |
|  | characteriatic |
| Germanus or F．Germain（fr． | 2．Sympathy $w$ |
| L．）．］Lit．，Ger | Ger ${ }^{\text {man}} 12$／er |
| me．L．German | n．One who |
| 8）；F．Germain（zheriman | Ger＇man－ly，ate of Gers |
|  | Ger＇ma－no－ma＇ni |
| man | mono－＋mminia．］A вirongprej－ |
| Pet | ndice in favor of，or extreme |
| －mane ${ }^{\prime}$ ，or ger＇man，$n$ ．One | leaning towards，things Ger－ |
|  |  |
| ger－mané | Ger／me－no－ma |
|  | $n \delta \mathrm{fryInt})$ ，$n$ ．［Germano－＋ |
| Ger＇man |  |
|  | German people and |
|  |  |
| －mas | Ger＇ma－no－pho |
| man |  |
| r－ma | morbid dis |
| ．$]$ In German ；aft | many，its governme |
| rman style or manner． | ties，character |
| To |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Ger＇mantown＇，$n$ ． 1 From Ger－ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

－Gorman rixth．Music．See sixth chord．－G．steel，Metal．，
a kind of steel made in a forge directly from a crude iron by partial decarbonization．－G．stitch，a stitch in worsted Work consisting of alternate tapestry and tent stitches
worked diagonally across the canvas．$G$ system worked diagonally across the canvas．－G．Gystem（of tun－
neling）．ENGLISH SYBTEAL．－G．tamarisk，a European
tamaricaceous shrub thmaricaceous shrub（Myriccria germanica），resembling
the tamarisk．G．text，Print．，the modern German type Fraktur；also，a modification of Fraktur，used in Englisk Thiz line ti German Tert．
－G．tinder．＝ANADCU．－G．umber，Cologne brown．－G

mer＇man（jar＇mañ），a．LME．yerman，germain，F．ger ters who have the same pareuts）］of brothers and sis ters who have the same pareuts）．］ 1 Lit，，uear of kin； now usually specif．：a Of the same parentage；own
（brother or sister）；－now used only in brother－german and sister－german．b Being the child of oue＇s parent＇s own brother or sister；own，or first（cousin）；－now used 2． mly in cousin－german． germane， $2 \& 3$ ．Now Rare．
ger－man＇der（jẽr－măn＇dẽr），n．［ME．germawnder，prob．
［Mrour through OF．fr．L．chamaedrys，fr．Gr．xapaíous；xapai on the earth or ground topus tree：．yermandiée See humble；Tree．I Any menthaceous plant of the genus the United States T．canadense．
germander chickweed．A small scrophulariaceous herb gormander speedwell．An old World speedwell（Ve－ ronicachamadrys
ger－mane ${ }^{\prime}\left(j \hat{r} r-m \bar{a} n^{\prime} ; ~ j u ̂ r^{\prime} m a ̄ n\right), a$ ．［Var．of GERMAN akin．］ Wert thou leopard，thou wert germane to the lion．Shak． 2．Closely allied，appropriate ；relevant
he phrase would be more germane to the matter．Shad．
［An amendment］must be germane．Barclay（Digest）． Ger－man＇le（jêr－man＇Ik），［L．Germanichaic manique，G．germanisch．See German，n．］1．Of or pert to Germany，Germans，or the German language；German 2．Of or pertaining to the Teutons，or designating or be－ longing to the Teutomic languages；Teutonic．
Germanic confederation．＝Gerian Confederation．
ger－man＇ic，a．Chem．Of，pertaining to，or containing germanum，esp．in the quadrivalent state．
or－ma＇ni－ous（－mán1－us），a．Chem．Of，pertaining to Ger＇man－lsm（jar＇măn－iz＇m），n．［Cf．F．germanisme．］ 1．An idiom of the German language． teristic German mode of thought，doctrine，etc．；hence sometimes，rationalism．
3．German population，culture，or infiuence．
Ger＇mantion or imitation of German habits or traits． Ger＇man－ist，n．1．One learned in the German language fiuenced by German life，customs，or modes of thought． 2．Hist．A historian who magnifies the influence of Teu
2． tonic，and esp．Germanic，institutions in the developi
ger－ma＇ni－um（jêrr－nāāni－ŭm），n．［NL．，fr．L．Germani Germany．］Chem．A grayish white rare metallic element， found combined in argyrodite and a few other rare min erals．Symbol，Ge atomic weight， 72.5 ．Germanium was
discovered in 886 by the German chemist Winkler．It is bivalent and quadrivalent，resembles carbon and sifico the
some respects and tin in others，and in general fulfils the
prediction of Mendelyeev，who described it under the
 Act of Germanizing，or state of being Germanized．
Ger＇man－ize（jur＇măn－īz），v．t．GER＇MAN－Ized（izzd）
GER＇MAN－Iz＇INa（－iz＇1ng）．1．To translate into German
2．To make German，or like what is distinctively German
as，to Germanize a province，a language，a society．
Ger＇man－ize，$v . i$ ．To adopt German ways of thought and action；to become German in sympathies，style，or habits． Ger＇ma－no－（iûr＇m $\dot{\alpha}$－n̄̀－）．A combining form for German．
germ cell．Biol．A cell whose function is the perpetuation germ cell．Biol．A cell whose function is the perpetuation opposite sex，into a new individual；an egre or sperm cel or one of their antecedent cells ；－opposed to somatic cell ger＇mi－clde（jûtminsid），$n$ ．［germ + －cide．$]$ Any sub－
stance or agent which destroys microörganisms．See stance or agent which destroys microörganisms．See
STERILIze，
 er＇mi－nal（－nall），a．［See grrm．］Pertaining to a germ in any sense；incipient；esp．，Biol．，pertaining to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo．
germinal apparatue．Bot．＝eqgapparatus．－g．atea．Em－ bryol．－GERMINAL DISK a．－g．corpuscle．Rot．$=$ od－
sphere．g dsk．Embryol．a A disklike or shield．shaped
area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote vertebrates，in which the first indications of the embryo proper appear
$b$ In meroblasticeggs with much yolk，the disklike proto

plasmic part，which undergoes segmentation．－germinas
epithelium，Embryoi \＆Anat．the epithelium covernus the
genital ridges and the glands（ovary and testis）derived from them．In this epithelium the primordial ova are found．See primordial ova．－g．layers．Biol．＝Germ
 a Embryol．The nucleus of the egg befo
of the polar bodies． $\mathbf{b}$ Bot．$=$ oósphere．
ger＇mi－nant（j\｛fr＇mî－nănt），$a$ ．［L．germinans，p．pr．］ having the capacity for sprouting and developing．

## ger＇mi－nate（－nāt），v．i．；GER＇MI－NAT／ED（－nāt＇ed）；GER＇

 mi－NAT＇ING（－nāt＇ing）．［L．germinatus；p．p．of gernuinare to sprout，fr．germen．See Germ．］1．To begin to growor develop；－said esp．of a spore or seed，and，by exten－ sion，of a bud or plant；to sprout
2．To shoot forth like a plant ；effloresce，as salts．Obs． ger＇mi－nate， $\boldsymbol{v .}$ ．To cause to sprout or develop．
ger＇mi－na＇tion（ $-\mathrm{na} \bar{a}^{\prime}$ shăun），$n$ ．［L．germinatio：cf．F．ger－
mination．］1．Process of germinating；beginning of vege mination．］1．Process of germinating ；begiming of vege tation or growth；as：Bot．a Beginning of growthor develop
ment of a spore．b Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed afterplanting；sprouting．c Development of a bud． in a seed after planting；sprouting．
2．Efflorescence；ebullition．Obs．
ger＇mil－na－tive（jutr＇mǐ－nu－tǐ v），a．$\quad$［Cf．F．germinatif．］
Pertaining to germination ；having power to grow or de－ velop．－ger＇mi－na－tive－ly，adv．－germinative spot，g．venl clor＇mi－na＇tor（－nä／tẽr），germinal vesicle．
ger＇mi－na＇tor（－nä／tẽr），$n$ ．1．One that causes to grow．
2．A device for testing the germinating capacity germ layer．Embryol．Any of the layers of cells that are differentiated in the early stages of embryonic de－ embryonic form two layers on a gastrula or equivalent toderm，and an inner，the hypoblast，or endoderm，are formed．They are both epithelial in character．Later a them，being formed from the hypoblast in many cases at
least．In the lower Metazoa the mesoblast（if not want－ ing，its place being taken by a jellylike mesogloa）has en－ tirely the character of mesenchyma，but in the higher
forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the somatopleure and splaychnopleure（see these terms）and bound a cavity，the collom，or body cavity．In the vertebrates the epiblast gives rise to the epidermis the lens，the sensitive epithelia of the eye，ear，and nose，etc．；
the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the ali－ mentary canal and its appendages（the lungs，liver，pan－ creas，etc．）；and the mesoblast to the muscles，bones，den－
tine，cartilage，connective tissues，the vascular system， and most of the urogenital structures．
germ nucleus．a Biol．The nucleus of the egg or sperm
cell．b Bot．The nucleus resulting from the fusion of male cell．female pronuclei．
and ferm plasm，or germ plasma．Biol．The substance
germ germ plasm，or germ plasma，Biol．The substance ters are transmitted；idioplasm（which see）．
germ pore．Bot．A pore or pit in the integument of a germ pore．
spore through which the germ tube makes its exit on ofer－
mination．It is prominent in the microspores（pollen graing）of seed plants．The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the developnient of living germs． Cf．blogenesis，abiogenesis．b Med．The theory which at－ tributes contagious and infectious diseases，suppurative
lesions，etc，to the agency of germs or microparasites．
The science of bacteriology was developed after the truth The science of bacteriology was developed after the truth germ tube．Bot．The slender tubular outgrowth first pro－ ge－ron＇tic（je－ron＇trk），$a . \quad$ GGr．
an old man fr．үéow，－ovtos，an old man pertaining to pertaining to decadence or old age，either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction．
ge－ron＇tine（－tIn；－tēn ；184），$n$ ．Also－tin．
［Gr．yé $\rho \omega \boldsymbol{v}$, －ovzos，an old man，old．］Physiol．Chem．A crystalline base， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ ，from the liver and kidneys，esp．of old dogs．
It is an isomer of cadaverine，which it resembles It is an isomer of cadaverine，which it resembles．
ger＇on－toc＇ra－cy（jer $r^{\prime}$ on－t $\delta \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{sI}$ ），$n . ; p l$ ．
ger＇on－toc＇ra－cy（jer＇ŏn－tok＇r $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{si}$ ），$n$ ．；pl．－cies（ -stz ）． ［Gr．रépv，－ovzos，an old man＋－cracy．］
by old men；a governing body of old men．
 ge－ron＇toge ous（jet－ron
old man $+\gamma \bar{\eta}$ earth + ous．］Pertaining to the old World，
 geropiga．］A mixture，variously composed，for adultera－
tion of wines．It is manufactured in Portugal． gerous（－jẽr－ŭus）．［L．－ger，fr．gerere to bear，carry． See JEsT．I A suffix signifying beaving，producing；as， crystalligerous，producing crystals；dentigerous．It forms
derivatives freely with any Latin stems，always after $i$ as aerivatives freely with any 1
部审 The reference＂See－aErous＂is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in gerous，if its
meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of Homment
 To divide（a State，county，etc．）into eleetion districts or

|  | Fourberies de Scapin．＂ |
| :---: | :---: |
| gernier．tGarnhr． <br> ger＇nitz．Var．of canne | ge－ron＇tes（jॅ̌－rou＇tēz； <br> p7．［NL．．fr．Gr．yepw $\nu$ ， |
| er＇ocosml－a（jer＇t－kō＇mr－á）， |  |
| ［以］＝procouy | tan |
| ge－roc＇o－my（jë－rok＇t－my），n． |  |
|  |  |
| кomeì to take care of． 1 Med－ | man＋logy，$]$ scientitic study |
| science treating of old yeo－ | of the phenomena of senescence． |
|  |  |
|  | ［Gr．$\gamma \epsilon \rho \omega \nu$ ，－ovtos，old man |
| Or |  |
| fyz＇m），$n$ ．［Gr．$\gamma$ njoas old age＋ | ger＇ran（ger ${ }^{\prime}$ ¢ $a \mathrm{n}$ ） |
| $\mu \mathrm{op} \mathrm{\phi} \dot{\eta}$ form．］Mert．The condi－ | var．of gambon． |
| tion of appearing to be much | gerr |
| older than one reully is． | Ger－re ni－ang ${ }^{\text {ate－re }}$ nY |
|  | Ger res ${ }_{\text {cerior }}$ |
|  | ferror sated containing the typical |
|  | mojarras． |
|  | gerreth． |
| old man + －arch + －ical．$]$ | Ger－rhe＇ni－a |
| ert．to，or of the nature of，gov－ | Ger |
| ernment by old men．Rave． | See Gerres．］Zool．See mo－ |
| Ge＇ronte＇（zhä＇rônt＇），$n$ ．［F．］ | TA |
| gullible old men in various | Ger＇rl－dx |
| d |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

other civil divisions in an unnatural and unfair way with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent, or for some other improper purpose. Political Cant,
$U . S$, - ger'ry-mander-er (gerri-man'der-êr, $n$. In 1812, while Gerry was governor of that State, the Repubin-
can correspoding to Democratic in moderu nomenclature] leg.
islature redistributed the districts in such wise that the shapes of the towns forming a single
district a somewhat drafon-
like contor. This wain in-
dicated upor map of Mas-

gnchusetts which Benjamin
Russel, an ardent Federalist
and editor of the "Centrainel."
hung up over the desk in his
ernce. Gilbert Stuart, coming in-
to the office one day and ob-

ngit This division of northeastern Massachusetts was wrongly
ger'ry-man'der (g夭r'I-man'dêr), $n$. The act or method cers'dorff-ite (garz'dorf-it; gars'dotrf-), $n$. [After von
Gersdorf, proprietor of the nickel mine where it was first found.] Min. A silver-white to steel-gray sulpharsenide of nickel, NiAsS, which may also contain some iron and cobalt. It is usually massive. H., 5.5. Sp. gr., 5.6-6.2. carry, perform. See aEST a deed, JFST. f Gran. A kind of verbal noun, originally distinguished in Latin, where it has only the four oblique cases of the singular number, and expresses, in noun form, the uncompleted action of the dando, in quoting your brother. Hence, any of certain dando, in quoting your brother. Hence, any of certain
analogous forms in other languages; as: (1) the dative nalnitive in Old English (see INYINITIVE); as in "I have bread to sell," "they have presents to give," etc.; (2) the modern English verbal noun in -ing in certain uses, as in "he is famous for scaling mountains," "they are prepared for correctly recining this lesson, etc. See-ing, 2 .
ge-run'di-al (jè-run'dI-ăl), $a$. Of, pert. to, or resembling a gerund; as, a gerundial use. - gerun'di-al-ly, adv.
ge-run'di-al, $n$. a The gerundial infinitive. See under
ge-ran'dive (-dYv), a. [L. gerundivus.] Gram. Pertain-
ing to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund ; geruning to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund ; gerun dial. - n. Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a axpressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in, studium agri
colendi, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives other languages.
 rou'-), $n$. [NL. gerousia, L. gerusia, fr. Gr. $\gamma \in \rho$ ovoia, fr.
Yє́pwv old man.] a Gr. Hist. A council of elders, or senate, on the ancient Dorian states; esp., the Spartan senate, which was composed of the two Spartan kings and twenty
eight members of the aristocracy. Its functions were to prepare legislation for the consideration of the assembly prepare legislation mit might set aside in conjunction with the
whose decsions
kings. It also had judicial powers. b The Sanhedrim, or Fhose aecisions it might set aside in ib
kings. It also had judicial powers.
council of state, of ancient Jerusalem.
Co-ryg'one (jerrig Zoöl. A genus of small instctivorous singing birds of Australia, placed in the family Muscicapidm or in the Sylvidæ. Also ll. c.. any of these birds, which are also called
flyeaters. In New Zealand related forms are found, as the
 r. Gr. Thpuw or Гnpvóvis.] Gr. Myth. A monster, the powerful wings. He was slain by Hercules, one of whose powerful wings. He was slain by Hercules, one of
 simple radical canals with corresponding tentacles. It $i$

 Ces-ne'rl-a (jess-nā ril $-\dot{1}$ ), $n$. [NL., after Konrad von Gesner, Swiss naturalist.] Bot. A large genus of tropical
American herbe typifying the family Gesneriacese. They American herbs typifying the family Gesneriacea. They have showy tubular flowers with a more or less ventricose commonly cuitivated. Also [lle.], a plant of this genus.
Ces'ner-1-a'ce-es (jes'nẽr- $\overline{1}-\bar{a}$ 'sè-ē), $n$. pl.
[NL.] Bot. A

family of tropical herbs or rarely woody plants (order Polemoniales) of about 85 genera and nearly 1,000 species zygomorphic flowers with four didynamous stamens and a biearpellary ovary. The family includes many greenhouse plants, as gloxinias (Sinninqia), species of Gesneria
 ges'so (jes' $\overline{\text { I }}$, n. [It., chalk, plaster. Cf. GYPsum.]

1. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, esp. as prepared for use in painting, or in making bas-reliefs and the like ; by extento fit it for painting or gilding, or a surface so prepared.
2. A work of art done in gesso. Obs.
3. A work of art done in gesso.
ges'so du'ro (doo'rō). It., hard plaster.] A variety of
gesso which when dried becomes hard and durable, often used in making bas-relief casts.
gest, geste (jest), $n$. [OF. geste exploit, history. See gest, geste (jest), $n$. [OF. geste exploit, history. See
JEsT.] 1. Something done or achieved; a deed or an literary criticism with some reference to sense 2
Eastern Hindi, through the works of a great genius, became the
medium for celebrating the gestes of Rama. Census of India, 1901 . 2. A tale of achievements or adventures; a romance, esp 3. meter. Cf. chanson de aEste.
4. A lampoon; an idle tale; a jest. Obs.
gest, geste, $n$. [F. geste, L. gestus, fr. gerere to bear catry, geste, $n$. [F. geste, L. gestus, fr. gerere to bear
carry conduct (one's self). See JEST.] Gesture; bear ing; deportment. Archaic

In the least gesoice, grace the dropping how low gest. Spenser
Of the lid, the wrinting
 Ges ta Roma-norum (jesstaromannoum; collection of short tales in Latin, much current in the late Middle Age and often used as a source by later poets and dramatists. ges'tate (jes'tat), v. t.; GEs'TAT-ED (-tat-ed); GES'TAT-LNe
(-tat-Ing). [See oEstation.] To carry in the womb dur ing pregnancy; to carry in the womb during development ces-ta/tion (jess-tå/shŭn), $n$. [L. gestatio a bearing, carry ing, fr. gestare to bear, carry, intens. fr. gerere, gestum,
to bear : cf. F. gestation. See GEst deed, Jest.] 1. A bear ing or carrying. Obs.
2. Exercise in which one is borne or carried, as on horse back or in a carriage. Rare.
3. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. The normal period of gesmonths ; elephant twenty-one or twenty-two months horse, eleven months; cow, nine months; sheep and goat, five months ; sow, four months; dormouse, one month. ges'ta-to-ry (jés'tátotri), a. [L. gestatorius that serves
for carrying.] Of or pertaining to gestation; esp., relatfor carrying.] Of or pertaining to gestation
ges'tic (jesting as a form of exercibe. Rate. Relating to
ges'ti-cal (-tY-kal) $\}_{\text {bodily motion; consisting of gestures }}$

- said especially with reference to dancing.

gesticulation.

2. Full of sudden motion. Emerson
 TIC ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{U}-\mathrm{LAT}$ ING( $-1 \mathrm{at} /$ Ing $)$. LL gesticulatus, p . p. of gesticula
to gesticulate, fr, gesticulus a mimic gesture, gesticulation dim. of gestus gesture. See gesture.] To make gestures or motions of the body or limbe, esp. when speaking gea-tic'u-late, v. $t$. To indicate by gesture or gesticulation ges-tic $\mathbf{u}-1 a^{\prime} \operatorname{tion}\left(-1 \overline{a^{\prime}} \operatorname{sh} \bar{u} n\right), n$. [L. gesticulatio: cf. F. ges ticulation.] 1. Act of gesticulating, or making gestures. 2. A geature; an expressive motion of the body or limbs as in representing action or passion, or enforcing argaments and sentiments.
ges-tic'u-la-tive (jes-trk'tu-là-tyv), a. Inclined to gesticulate; marked by gesticulation. - ges-tic'tu-la-tive-1y, adv. ges-tic'u-la'tor (-1'/têr), n. [L.] One who gesticulates ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (-lía-tt-rI), $a$. Representing by, belong ing to, or resembling, gesticulation
ges'tion (jes'chüu), $n$. [L. gestio a managing, fr. gerere to bear, carry, manage; cf. F.. gestion.] 1. Management operation; conduct. Archaic.
3. Scols Law. The conduct of
4. Scols Law. The conduct of one who acts as heir, esp res'tur-al (jæ̛s $s^{\prime}$ tur
ges'ture (titur), $n$. , it. Pert. to, or consisting of, gesture gerere, gestum to bear behave perform, act. See gesture.] 1. Manner of carrying the body; carriage position of the body or limbs; posture. Obs.
5. A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion ; any action or posture intended to express an



 Pert. to Conrad Gesner, a
scientist of Zurich in
ges ner-wort (jes nerr-wirt
Any
 ent in David's time; filso,
tribe in southern Palestine.
gesine, $n$. [F. gésine, fr. fésir

 ion.] AS. Hist. A member of a
clabs or rank of well-born men,
usually of the landed class, atusually of the landed class, at-
tached to the king by the gen-
oral duty of warlike service, and
apparently, at least in later time
clas
ble
clo
ge
cis
$A$
of
of
me
goi
assertion, or opinion; formerly, any movement of the body or limbs.

Grace was in all reverent gestures. her ey Hooke In every gesture dignity and hove. 3. The use of movements of the limbs or body as a mode of expression
Syn.-Gesture, gesticulation. In modern usage, azs LATION COM strained, or undignified gestures; as, "The right thand of
Niobe] is drawing up her daun Niobel is drawing up her daughter to her; and with that that it can give security" (Shelley); "His Poussin's $]$ hu man figures are sometimes 'o'erinformed ' with ${ }^{\text {i }}$. ' feel
ing. Their actions have too much gesticulation
 Ing). 1. To accompany or illustrate with gesture or action. 2. To dispose (the body). Obs.

## ges'ture, v. i. To make gestures; to gesticulate.

The players....gestured not undecently withal. Holland.
gesture language. Expression or communication of gesture language. Expression or communication of
ideas and feelings by means of gestures either naturally
or conventionally significant, as in the sign langlap of or conventionally significant, as in the sign language of
mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. DactyloLocy,
get (get), v. t.; pret. Got (got), Archaic gat (gat); p. p.
 gitan, gietan (in comp.), Goth. bigitan to find, L. prehen dere to seize, Gr. xavoaveiv to hol. Cf. beget, compre HEND, ENTERPRISE, FORGET, IMPREGNABLE, PREHENBILE. 1. To come by; to come into possession of, as property, or arrive at and have; to cause or suffer (something) to fall to one's self (or itself) ; - the most general word in Eng lish for this sense. It is equivalent: a 10 active senses to Obtain, procure, acquire; as, to get money; to get poe session; ascertain, learn, determine, induce; as, to get a lesson; to get knowledge; to get the range of; to get a conclusion or solution; hence, in a somewhat passive sense, to get wisdom or experience; gain, win, achieve; as, to get a victory; get glory; get favor; earn, derive; as, to get
a living; to get a fair profit. b In passive senses, or without the notion of special effort or design, get is equive out the notion of special effort or design, get is equiva-
lent to: Receive; as, to get a rich gift; to get a pardon lent to ; Receive; as, to get a rich gift ; to get a pardon
or a light sentence; meet with, attain, obtain; as, to get a good night's rest; to get an opportunity ; contract, catch, take; as, to get the measles ; suffer ; as, to get a bad fall. 2. Hence, in idiomatic uses: a To obtain the right or privilege of; as, to get speech with some one; to get some one's ear, that is, to get access to, or speech with, him. b To ohtain or reach by some understood process, as agriculture, hunting or flshing, sounding, etc.; as, to get a fine stag, or a big crop; to get bottom. o To obtain in
marriage. "If I could get this foolish Imogen." Shak. d To capture; as, the policeman got the thief. o To re ceive a sentence of ; as, to get three months. Colloq. $i$ To pen in; corner; as, he got me in the argument. Colloq. now to worry about? Chiefly Collog. h To reach; arrive at (a place); as, to get the west shore.
in in possession of ; to have. "Thou hast got the face of man." Herbert. With to, to be obliged to ; as, he has got to do it. Colloq.
4. To procure to be, or to cause to be, in any state, posi-
tion, or condition ; as, to get one's feet wet ; to get the tion, or condition; as, to get one's feet wet ; to get the They will have got spread through all ranks, M. Arnold.
Red deer had been got preserved. 5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade.
6. To betake ; to remove - in a retlexive use 6. To betake; Get thee out from this land. use, Gen. xxxi. 13 . 7. To beget; to procreate; to generate; - now used of I $\quad$ I had rather to adopt a child than get it. $\quad$ Shak.

- Obtain Syn. - Obtain, gain, win, acquire; procure, secure. tory or position of. Obs. - to g. hand, to gain influence. ter. - to g. head. To gain force, power, or ascendancy. Obs.
or $R$. to to g . T . To collect; secure; lay in; store as, to or $R$. - to g. in. a To collect; secure; lay in; store: as,
get in hay, collections, a supply of fuel, etc. $b$ To plant. c To harness. do To include. o To make effective; to land (a blow).
disagreeable; g. to ${ }^{\text {t }}$ " to receive punishment or something
it." Colloq. - to g . off. a To disagreeable; to "catch it." Colloq. to to g. off. a To get oft his merchandise. of To secure the escape, or remis-
sion of the punishment, of as, his lawyers got him off with sion of the punishment, of ; as, his lawyers got him off with
a suspended sentence. © To learn; as, to get off a passage

 Fall explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., Immediately precede the Vocabulary.


## by hea om. a T fucceed

heart. d To take off; to remove. Obs. \& $R$. - to get uncceed in Iaying, as a wager, as, did you get the bet on as angryand obstinate. - to go one's back up, to become or make or adroitness by experience. to g . one's way, or ways, to
go away, to take one's self off.
to be obsessed with
to Tolicit to draw out; reveal. b To give forth with. efftort.
"The lark could scarce get out his notes for jow." Tennyson. © To publish; as, a new edition was got out; a newspaper must be got out on time. - to E . out of, to e elicit, ob-
 win to one's cause or party. - to g. religiton, to be converted. Fulgur, U. S. - to g. square with, to become on even terms
with; to repay for a benefit or an injury. colloq. - to g. the better of, to g. the best of to obtain an advantage over,
whether fairly or unfairly ; to surpass. - to $g$. the drop, to whether fairly or unfairly; to surpass. - to g. the drop, to wave one's firearm aimed at one s opponemt berore ad drop on you. Colloq. or slang. - to g. the hang of, to be-
come familiar with the balance or poise of, as of a tool to come to understand; to acquire the knack of; as, it is tons or mitten, to be refused as a suitor for marriage ; to ward of and so, in sailing close-hauled, to have the advanthge of ; esp., to get to windward of and so close as to take the mastery of ; to overcome; as, the conflagration was
quickly got under. - to g . up. a To cause to be established or to exist; to prepare; arrange; construet; invent; as, hray; to dress; to arrange as to external appearance; as, bee got herself up with great magnificence; this edition is deatrecover; to make up; to recoup. o To acquire a toncy; as, to get up a rolle for a play. I To harvest; stack. Wind of, to become aware of, as deer of a person to the windward. - to g. with child or young, to make pregnant. et ( $p$ 㐅t), v. $i$. 1 . arrive at, or brin
state, condition, or position ; to come to be ; to becone; with a modifying word or phrase; as, to get to New York;
to get to be friends; to get free; to get to sleep; to get well ; to get elected; to get talking together, etc.
2. To make acquisition; to gain; to profit; to recelve accessions; to be increased.
3. To go away quickly ; to take one's self off ; - often pronounced git. Vulgar, U.S.
4. To manage ; contrive; as, I could n't get to go. Dial.U.S. to get about, to move about; go about ; circulate; become pot about. - to g. abroad, to get about. - to g. ahead of. a Colloq.- to g. along. a To manage; fare; to contrive to proshe and she cannot get along with each other; how do you get along now? ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Imperative. Begone. - to g. at. a To
reach; come at; gain access to ; aequire knowledge of: reach; come at; gain access to; aequire knowledge of;
ascertain. b To influence corruptly; tamper with; as, to
get at a legislator or a race horse. Colloq. $\mathbf{c}$ To assail; get at a legislator or a race horse. Colloq. © To assail;
to nake fun of Slang. - to g. away, to escape; to depart;
usually with diffeulty; in racing and hunting, to start. to $g$. awoy wth, to carry off; to capture; hence, to get the
better of; to defeat. Colloq. - to g. back, to arrive at the place from which one departed. - g . bsck, to arrive at the one's self; to be released, as from confinement, oblifgation,
or burden; also, to be freed from danger or ernbarrassment. - to g. from, to escape from. Ots. - to g. home to
 arrive; as, the boat got in on time. - to $g$. into a To effect
an entrance; to enter; as, he got into her good graces. "A andenuage has got into the inflated state." Keary. A To
clothe one's self with; to don as an overcoat. Colloq. c To enter into the knowledge of; as, to get into art.- to g. In as, to get in with influential people. W Naut. To come near
to; to fall in with. to g . left, to be disappointed, discomfited, or outdone. Slang, U.'S. "Eyery time the magic the magic of fol-de-rol gol left," Mark Tupain. - to g. of, g. off. a To depart; escape; to start, as on a journey; also,
to evade the responsibility or consequences of ; as, he got off easily at his trial ; the ship consequences of ; as, he got time, he tried to
get off his bargain. to tismount or alight; as, he got get off his bargain. b To dismount or alight; as, he got
off a car or a horse. - to g. on. a To mount. $\mathbf{~ T o ~ g o ~}$ forward; progress; prosper; fare; make progress (with). on friendly or not unfriendly terms; to harmonize; as, to approach; to come close to; as, it is gerting on for bedtime. Colloq. - to g, on (some one's) nerves, to make nerv-
ously irritable; as, loquacity gefs on one's nerves. c'olloq. - to g. out. a To escape; go away t take one's self off. g. out of. a To get beyond; as, to get out of one's depth; attending school.- to g over. a To surmount, or over-
come, as an obstacle or difficuty. b To recover from, as

tomed to ; to think of without strong feeling; as, he never got over his son's aetion. d To pass over; to cover; as, he got over a great deal of ground.- to get round. a T
circumvent, cajole; whedle; get the advantage of ; as
he was amiable and easy to get round. b To evade ; to es he was amiable and easy to get round. b To evade; to es-
cape the operation of ; as, to get round a rule. c To move cape the operation of; as, to get round a rule. a con movto g. shat of, to get rid of. Dial. or Colloq.- to g. thera, to
 as, he gets through much work in a day. $b$ To succeed in
passing through (anything of the nature of an ordeal); - to g. to, to begin; to arrive at the point of; as, to get to vene as to the price. -to $g$. pp. a a To rise; a arise, as from a bed,
chair, etc. $\mathbf{b}$ To ascend; climb, as a hill, a tree, a flight of stairs, etc. ; mount. $o$ To approach; arrive; come up.
d To begin to exert force; to increase in force; as, the wind and sea got up at dawn. e To break cover; to flush $\rightarrow$ said of game. I Asa command to a horse, go ahead! $\mathbf{B}$ oussy from the pitch. - to g. Within, to get inside the
guard of (an adversary); to get into the confidence of. Obs get (get), $n$. 1. Anything got; as: a Gain; earnings. Obs.
or Dial. Eng. b An offspring (of an animal). c A or Dial. Eng. b An
child; a brat. Low, Eng.
2. Begetting; as, colts of Eclipse's get
3. Mining. A productive vein in, or the output of, a coal
get'-at'-a-ble (get/at' $\dot{a}$-b'l), a. Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a get-at-able place or person. - get-at-a-bil'1-ty (get-at'a

$\mu a v e i$, fr. Aramaic gath shemãnत̈ $(m)$ oil press.] Bib. The inclosure or garden outside of Jerusalem which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus.
get'ting, p. pr. \& vb. $n$. of GET. Spe
get'ting, $p$. pr.
quiring
acquisition.
vi With all thy getting, get under quiring; acquisition. "With all thy getting, get undergain; profit. c Begetting; generation
getting rock. AFining. Clay ironstone found in the roof
of a coal seam and worked at the same time as the coal. get'~up, $n$. General composition or structure; manne style of dress, etc. ; as, an elaborate get-up. Colloq. style of dress, etc. ; as, an elaborate get-up. Colloq.
Coorum (jé $u \mathrm{um}$ ), n. [L., herb bennet.] Bot. A genus of perennial rosaceous herbs, containing about 40 species natives of temperate regions, having white, purple, or
yellow fowers with long plumose styles. The roots of $\theta$,
rivale and $G$. urbanum yield an astringent. See avens and BENNET. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus.
gew'gaw (gúgon
gew'gaw (gúg ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. ME. gugawe, prob. same as ME
givegoue (or givegove p) of uncertain origin) giuegoue (or givegove p), of uncertain origin.] A showy
trifle; a toy; a pretty but worthless bauble. "A heavy geuggw called a crown." Dryden. Hence: a A fute or musical pipe. Obs. b A jew's-harp. Scot. \& Dial. Eng gew'gaw, $a$. Showy ; pretentious with miall worth. gey'ser (gi'sẽr; gifzeẽr; 277: see note below), $n$. [Icennyson. geysir, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. geysa to rusl furiously, fr. gjosa to gush.] 1. A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam; an inthe contact of subterranean water with rock hot enough to generate steam under conditions which prevent its escape except by explosions at intervals. Geysers are known in Ineland Yew Zealand, and the Yellowstone National Park. or more. The eruptions of most are irregular in varying degrees. They are grouped in several areas called geyser basing. The geyserite deposited from the water
orifices often forms geyser cones of great beauty.
2. Mech. An apparatus for heating water rapidly by in jected steam, as for a bath, for washing dishes, etc
This This word has long been Anglicized, and current ciations given above, gé'sêr being no longer recognized. The pronun. gā'ser or gä'ser, little heard, represents ap-
proximately the Icelandic prounciation.
gey'ser-ite (gīsẽr-it ; gízer-s $n$. [Frotn GEYser.] A hydrated form of silica, a variety of opal, deposited in white or grayish concretionary masses, porous, filamentous, or scaly, around some hot springs and geysers.
ghar'ri, ghar'ry (gar ${ }^{\prime}$ )

 2. Fit to make one aghast ; dreadful. Archaic.
ghast'li-ly (gast fili-11), adv. In a ghastly or ghostly man ner; dreadfully; horribly; dismally. $\quad$. Brouning gastlich, pastli, fearful, cansing fear, ir insten to terrify, AS. gāstion. Cf aghast, gast, ghost.] 1. Fearful. Obs. 2. Horrible ; shocking; dreadful ; as, ghastly wounds.
3. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike ; pallid ; dismal; a.s, a ghastly face ; a ghastly light.
4. Terrified; horrified; filled with fear. Obs.
Syn, - Deathly, deathike, pale, pallid, wan

| gewel $\dagger$ JEWEL |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ge-wer' be ge-rich'te ([at-rerr ${ }^{\text {r }}$ - | Ge-ze'ron (extze'ron). D. Dib. |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { Gez'rites }}{ }=$ (gxz'rits), n.pl. Bib. |
| S PRUD'tommes. | G. F. $A b b r$. Gra |
| ew'gawod (gágod), | G. F. S. Albbr. Girls ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Fwiendly |
| icked out with gey | Society. [144 dozen. |
| gew'gaw-ish, a.Gandy. [nces. | g. gr. Abbr. A great gross, or |
| ${ }_{\text {gew }}$ gaw-ry, $n$. Cheap show | stend. Oueensiand. |
| ${ }_{\text {gey }}(\mathrm{ga}), a$ a, [See Galy $\left.a.\right]$ Seot. |  |
|  | Ghal'chah. Var. of Galciin. |
| uantity or amount). - adr . | ghar't-al, ghar'ri-al. Vars. of |
|  |  |
| gey old; gey bonny. scou. |  |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |
|  |  |
| erably. S |  |
|  | and manages the latter's affairs. |
| gey'or-ite (gi'er-it), $n$. [From | II gha-sab' or gha-zab' (g $\alpha$ - |
| A |  |
| st found.] Min. A varjety of | violence.] Moham. Lav. Forci- |
| lölingite containing sulphur. | p- |
| sit. Var. of oeyser. | e- |
| sir-ic. Var. of cryseric. | India. |
| Var. of GUz | of $O_{\text {HAZAL }}$. |

hideous, frightful, horrible, terrible.-Ghastly grisir, GRUEsOME, GRIM, LURID. GhasTLY (cf. haggard, under THIN
suggests the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed, it
is frequently used as a strong intensive for hideous, horrifying as, "smeared with gore, and ghast/y pale" (Gray); image of a hideous of a a ghastly thing of the gallows!" GRUESOME) which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror;
as, "So spake the grisly Terror" (Milion); "See the grisly texturegrow-'t isof human entrailsmade" (Gray); "Look down and see a grisly sight; a vault where the bodies are
buried upright! (Wordsuorth); the gruesome details of a murder. Grim suggests a fierce and forbidding aspect; as,
"So should a murderer look, so dead, so grim" (Shak.), "with countenance grim glared on him passing" (Milton). LURID (see uan, under PaLE) comes into comparison with
ghastly as referring to light or color ; it suggests either wanness or pallor (as, "Death .. . pale as yonder wan and horned moon, with lips of lurid "blue," Shelley) or more frequently, in modern usage, a sinister and murky glow;
as, "He caught the color of what was passing about hime (Hawthorne); "fitfui witls a lurid. lurid and parteams" (M. Hewlett).
See frafrul. ghast'ly (gast/1), $a d v$. In a ghastly manner ; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance.
shast'ness, $n$. Appearance of terror ; fright. Rare ${ }^{\text {Shak. }}$
ghat (got), n. . ghaut place.] 1. A pass through a mountain. India. 2. A name erroneously given by Europeans to a mountain
range, esp., in pl, to two coastal ranges of the peninsula of range, esp., in pl., to two coastal ranges of the peninsula o India, known as the Eastern and Western Ghats.
3. In fudia, 2 landing place, with stairs descending to a river for purposes of bathing, etc., often having at the temple, rest house, or the like. Cf. burning ghat.


Ghat at Benares
ghaz'al (gaz'al), ghaz'el (gaz'el), n. [Ar. ghazal.] A.
kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry, written
 champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. - gha'zism (gáz ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} z^{\prime} m$ ), $n$. Ghe'bre $\}$ Guèr; gáber; 2ri), $n$. fire worshipers remaining in Persia after the Morlem conquest. A few still remain, and they are distinguished by upright conduct and inteligent industry. Cf. Parsi. ghee $(g \bar{e}), n$. [Hind. ghī clarified butter, Skr. ghrta.] But-
ter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. India, etc. gher'kin (gûr kin), n. [D. agurkje,
a dim. akin to G. gurke, Dan. agurke;
cf. Pol. ogbrek, Bohem. okurka, LGr. ajyoúpoov watermelon.] Bot. a The sinall oblong prickly fruit of a speused for pickling and also known the true or West Indian glerkin; also the plant producing it. ob The small cucumber fruit of the common garden
 esp. in mixed pickles ghet'to (gét'ō), n.; pl. It. -TI (-tē), E. -Tos (-ōz). [It.] 1. The quarter of a town or city to which Jews were restricted for residence, esp. in Italy; a Jewry. Obs. or Mist. 2. A quarter of a city where Jews in greatest numbers live. gin.] Hist. A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. See Guelph b. -a. Of or pertaining to this faction. Ghib'el-lin-ism (-iz'in), $n$.
ghil'gal (gil'gī), $n$. [Native name.] A depression forming a natural reservoir for rain water. Local, Austrclia.
ghost (gōst), $n$. [ME. gast, gost, soul, spirit, AS. gāst breath ghost (gōst), $n$. [ME. gast, gost, soul, spirit, AS. gāst breath, spirit, soul: akin to OS. gest spirit, sonl, D. geest, G. geist,
and prob. to E. ghastly; cf. Goth. ustaisjan to terrify Skr, and prob. to $\mathrm{E} . g h a s t l y ;$; cf. Goth. usyaisjan to terrify, Skr.
$h \bar{e} d a s$ anger, had to be angry.] 1. A disembodied soul; the heddas anger, had to be angry.] 1. A disembolied soul; the denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living











 if Forelga Word. tobsolete Varlant of. + comblned with. =equals.
in bodily likeness ; hence, an apparition; specter; spook
The mighty ghostsoff our geat Harrys rose. Shak.
I thought that I had died in aleep,
 2. A spirit or demon; esp., a disembodied human spirit,
usually harniful or malevolent, conceived as a power to be unapitiated or averted by religious or magicas rites; a ghost spiritus), breath or blast; as, the ghost of storms (cf. under sodi, $n$., 1, anima, $\pi \nu e \hat{u} \mu a ;$ ERinys).

Which nightly $\begin{aligned} & \text { That alfiable familiar ghost with intelligence. Shak. }\end{aligned}$ 3. The life principle or vital spark; the soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the
being. Archaic.
4. The Divier grieved ghost thus to lament and mourn. Spenser.
6. A person. Cf. sour, $n$., 6 . Obs.

A corpse. Obs.
Of ashy bemblance, meager, pale, aud bloodies
7. Any faint shadowy, meager, pere, ana lioaless. Shak. 7. Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; a glimmer 8. A a false stellar image or foggy appearance produced in an optical ine
9. One who does work, esp. of an artistic or literary nature, for another person who takes the credit. Cant.
Syn.
GHost, SPRCTRR, PHANTOM, APARITION, SHADE pHANASM, sPIRT, GHOSS for a disembodied spirit; spectre (not necessarily person-
al) connotes inore of the mysterious or terrifying; PHANTom emphasizes the idea of intangibility or ill ision: as "Ghosts, Wandering here and there, troop home to church.
yards" (Shak.); "grisly specters, which the Fiend had yards" (Shak.). "grisly specters, which the Fiend had
raised," (Milton). "gtrange phanloms rising as the mists
arise" (Pope); cf. "Samminiato looms ghostly upon you arise" (Pope); cf. "Samminiato looms ghostly upon you anpiades slowly out" (M. Hewlett; "One eye had lost it tom light o'erspread" (Coleridge); "shadowy valleys,
spectral hollows, phantom slopes of pallid. spectral hollows, phantom slopes of pallid .. Green"
(Lafcadi Hearn). AppARITON, though commoniy refering
to ghosts (esp. as visible), is applicable to preternatural appearances of whatever sort; as, Enter the ghost of Cassar monstrous apparition" (Shak.); "Lovely apparitions.. shall visit us, the progeny immortal of Painting, Sculpture, word commonly with classical reference) agrees with phantom in connoting impalpability; it differs in emphaas, "mighty heroes' more majestic shades " (Dryden); "'How once we loved, remember still till you are dust
like me 'Dear Shade! I will, (Pope). PHANTAsM
(still occasionally poetic for phantom) may denote an illu sion of any sort, esp. (in recent technical usage) the appa sion of any sort, esp. (in recent techmical usage) the appa
rition of an absent person, whether living or dead, as
"Phantasm of Jupiter, arise, appear!" (Shelley); titite "Phantasm of Jupiter, arise, appear !" (Shelley); [title "Phantasms of the Living" (Gurney). Spririt (see soun) is
often synonymous with ghost or specter (as, "I can call
spirits from the vasty deep," shak.); in recent usage it is esp. associated with the doctrine of spiritualism : as,
"What's a 'medium? "He's. . the only means spirits can speak by" ( $\boldsymbol{R}$. Brouning)
the ghost walks, Theat. Slang, it is pay day ; salaries are be-
ing paid. - to give ap, or yleld up, the ghost, to die ; expire. and he gave un the ghost full softly.
ghost (gost), v. i.; ghost ${ }^{\prime}$ ed ; ahosting. 1. To give up the ghost; to die; expire. Obs.
host 2. To frighten by appear to or haunt as a ghost.
of ghosts. Rare.
ghost dance. A religious dance of the North American a rite of invocation the purpose of which is, through trance
and vision, to bring the dancer into communion with the unseen world and the spirits of departed friends. The dance is the chief rite of the ghost-dance or messiah relligion,
Which originated about 1890 in the doctrines of the Piute
Wovoka, the Indian Messiah, who taught that the time Which origmated about Messiah, who taught that the time
wov drawing Indian near when the whole Indian race, the dead
wish with the living, should be reunited to live a life of millen nial happiness upon a regenerated earth, The religion ingood time, without warlike intervention, the oppressive
white rule will be removed by the higher powers. The religion spread through a majority of the western tribes of the United States, only in the case of the Sioux, owing to
local causes, leading to an outbreak. Shost'lke ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ gōst'lik' $\left.^{\prime}\right)$, a. \& adv. Lik istic of, or appropriate for, ghosts.
 lating to the soul ; not carnal or secular ; spiritual; as, a ghostly confessor

Save and defend us from our ghostly enemies. 2. Of or pertaining to a ghost or apparition, like a gho ghost'ship, $n$. 1. The state or quality of being a ghost.
2. The position or personatity of a ghost. Humorous.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| out ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ghos |
|  | ghost lodge. Among the sioux |
| ost demon. A human spirit | Indians, a lodge containing a |
| OST, 2; DEMON, |  |
|  |  |
| ghost'ess, m. A female | Spirituall |
|  |  |
| ost'fig | gh |
| or of thpadyfieg, | , |
| oung of the ladyfishes and | humuli) |
|  | ro |
| t fio | the male, an |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Ghost lore |
| ostl | ghost |
|  | flowne. b The |
|  | Amaranthus albus. |
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ghost word. An accidental word form, never in estabtaken pronunciation, etc, as phantomnation (which see).
ghoul (gool), n. [Ar. ghūl; cf. Per. ghol.] Among Eastern nations, an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses.

They are neither man nor woman,
They are neither brute nor human,
They are Ghouls.
ghoul'ish, $a$. Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul. - ghoul'-ish-ly, adv.
ghur'ry (gǔr'Y), n.; pl. -RIEs (-ǐz). [Hind. ghafī a space of time, instrument for measuring time, fr. Skr. ghatī.] India. 1. A space of time,-among Hindus, twenty-four minutes among Anglo-Indians, an hour.
2. A clepsydra, or water clock; hence: a Any timepiece glal'lota an-t'co (jarlō an-tefours are struck.
It. lit. ancient yel-
low.] A valuable ornamental marble found among Italian ruins and supposed to have come originally from Algeria. gd'ant ( $\mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{j}} \not{\prime} / \mathrm{a} \mathrm{nt}$ ), $n$. [ME. giant, geant, geaunt, OF. jaiant, geant, F. geant, LL. (assumed) gagas, gagantis, L. gigas,
fr. Gr. yi $\gamma a s, ~ \gamma i \gamma a v o s . ~ C f . ~ o r g a n t i c.] ~ 1 . ~ A ~ m y t h i c a l ~$ manlike or monstrous being of huge stature and strength,
mas. and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. In mythology the giants are commonly represented as an early race warring with and overcome by
the gods. Thus, in classic myth the giants are an early savage race, represented as sprung from the blood of Ur nus heaven), when wounded by Cronus, as it fell upon the are overthrown by the Olympians in the Gigantomachy (which see). (Cf. Aloadem, TITAN.) In Teutonic mythology or Jotuns (who join the forces of Hel at Ragnarols), al-
though there are also friendly relations, the Teutonic giants and giantesses personify ${ }^{\text {as }} \mathrm{f}$ kind y and as well as evil natural forces. Cf. EGLR, FaFNIR, Fenkir
Gerth (under Frex), Grendel (under BEowulf), HYMP Loki, Midan bd serpent, Mimir, Wade, Ymir. Celtic myth also has its god-contending giants (cf. Fosors) and they many of their mythical traits are preserved, such as the power of assuming animal forms, anthropophagy, and the variously to designate prehistoric or mythical races or beings, or men or peoples of unusual size and strength.

Behold the giants groan under the water.
2. A man of extraordinary stature; either a person of a race having an unusually great stature and strength, or an iandividual of abno
3. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual ; also, any animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size or power.
4. Mr a large nozzle used in hydraulic mining
gl/ant, a. Like a giant; extraordinary in size, strength,
or power; gigantic ; as, giant strength; a giant son. glant arborvite, the red cedar of northwest America (Thuja plicata) - g. armadill, Zoall., the largest living species of
armadilo (Priodontes gigas). It becomes about three feet long exclusive of the tail. it is exceeded in size by certain extinct members of the armadillo family.- of. cactus, the (Arundinaria macrosperma) forming the extensive canebrakes of that region. See canebrake.-g. cell, Anat. \& Med., any of various kinds of large multinuclear cells both
of normal and of diseased tissues, as myeloplaxes, the med in sarcomas T, gigas, found on the coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific oceans, which sometimes weighs several hundred pound The shells are sometimes used in churches to contain hol coasts of Japan, which, though measuring but about a foot
across the shell, has legs many feet long, It is said to across the shell, has legs many feet long, It is said to
sometimes measure ten feet from tip to tip of the first pair. - g. fennel, a tall apiaceous garden plant (Ferula commu: used to carry fire by Prometheus. - g. flber lily. $=$ GIANT Luy a.- g. fulmar, a fulmar (Ossifraga gigantea) nearly as
large as an albatross, occurring in the southern seas and large
north
est her
est g. heron, an African heron (Ardea goliath). It is the larg
est heron known. - G. Hunter. Astoon. $=$ Orion. -g. hys mop, any menthaceous plant of the genus Agasiache. gy g.
kangaroo. See KANGARoo. -g. kelp, any of several Pacific kelps of large size, esp. Mracrocyst, pyyrifera. See KrLp. -
g. kettle a pothole of very large dimensions as found in connection with glaciers past or present. See pothole. gre kdney worm, the giant strongylo See giANT STRONdaceous plant like ther like those of the agave. It is cultivated in several countries
for its fiber, known as Maurilius hemp, which resembles sisal hemp. The plant is variously called also cabuya, cocrimson fowers.-g. nettlo, a tall Australiain nettle (Urti-
castrum gigas) which yields a strong fiber. -g. parsley, the

 shrub ( 0 a form of dynamite consisting of a mixture of
powder,
introglycerin and kieselguhr. - $g$. puffall, a common puff-
ball (Calvatia bovista), edible when young. - giant reed, a Europe, much cultivated as a garden ornamental; also,
the closely related grass Trichoón phragmites. - g. rye the closely related grass Trichoön phragmites. - g. rye Sraps, a rye grass ( ( $l y m u s$ condensatus) of the western
United States, used as a sand binder on railroad banks and as a garden ornamental. - g. salamander, the largest exist ing salamander (Cryptobranchus or Megalobatrachus maximus), found in mountain streams in Japan and China. It
becomes three to five feet in length, and is eaten by the nabecomes three to five feet in length, and is eaten by the na-
tives. - g. scale, any of several very large Australian scale insects of the genus Monophlebus, found on eucalyptus trees. Some of them are about an inch long. -g. sequola. See sequola.- g. bquid, any of several species of very large squids of Architeuthis (which see) and allied genera. - g .
Btrongyle. A nomatode worm (Dioctophyme renale) the female of which becomes nearly a yard long. It infests the kidneys of mammals, esp. dogs, and those which eat fish and has been found in man. - 8. awoling, Med., a form of angioneurosis marked by a sudden and considerable swellparticular nerve.--g. awing, Gymnastics, a complete swing of the body at full arms ${ }^{\prime}$ length around a horizontal bar. -g. tortoine, any of a number of species of large land tor toises of the genus Tesludo, which were formerly found
abundantly on the islands of the western Indian Ocean esp. the Mascarenes, and on the Galapagos Islands. On these islands there were no large animals to harm them, but since their discovery by man they have been rapidiy exerminated, and most of the species (there being usually but specimens measure three or four feet in length of shell and feed on grass and vegetable substances. They may attain an age of at least 200 years. One of the best-known kinds Aldabra Island, but still existing on the seychelles, where it was introduced. - g. urticaria, Med., a form of urticaria
Glant Despair. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant, Hopeful asleep upon his grounds, takes them prisoners, Giant Grim. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a giant who seeks to stop the march of the pilgr
tial City, but is slain by Mr. Greatheart.
gl'ant-ism (ji'zant-Iz'm), $n$. 1. The condition or quality of being a giant ; peculiarity, or practices, of a giant. v. Med. Development to abnormal size accompanied by tely large extremities or marked facial asymmetry, and usuaily by constitu-
tional weaknesses. Development to unusual size but with Glant Pagan. In Bunyan'sis.
Glant Pagan. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a dead giant whose former dwelling place, a cave at the end of Glant Pope. In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," an old mouth of his cave at the end of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, grinning at pilgrims and biting his nails because gi'ant's stride. Gymnastics. A revolving disk attached
horizontally to the ceiling or to the top of a pole, with pendent ropes, holding to one of which it is possible to bake strides or leaps or thirty feet or more.
1 glaour (jour), n. [Turk. giaur an infidel, Per. gaur, an-fidel:-a term applied by Turks to disbelievers in the Mohammedan religion, esp. Christians.
glb (gIb), $n$. [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. gib a hooked stick, kip ( $p$ ) tilt or hook (of the nose), a jutting point, as metal or up at the point. 1 . Mach. A piece or slip of ture, to hold other parts in place or bind them together, or to afford a bearing surface. It is usually held or adjusted by a wedge, key, or screw. See G1B and cotter, below.
2. The hooked projection which appears on the lower jaw of adult male salmon or trout, during or after the breeding season ; hence, Dial., male salmon

 [Prob, imitarive (-ẽrd); GIB'BRR-ING. necting Rod. and $b$ Key or Cotter, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Prob. imitative; cf. JABBER.] } & \text { To } & \text { for fastening the } \\ \text { speak rapidly and inarticulately; to } & \text { Strap } c \text { and Brasses } \\ \text { talk volubly and foolishly; to chatter. } & d \text { to the Rod End } e \text {. }\end{array}$
Syn - Shey gibber their joy in sleep. Shelley.
gib'ber, $n$. The utterance of one who gibbers; gibbering.
gib'ber-ish (gYber-Ish), $n$. [From GIBBER, v. $i$.$] Rapid$ gib'ber-ish (grber-Ish), $n$. [From GIBBER, v. i.] Rapid ing words; jargon; voluble and foolish talk.
themselves
Hawthorne.
gib'ber-Ish, $a$. Of or pertaining to gibberish; ummeaning; unintelligible; as, gibberish language.

| ination rather than fact. | jauzahr |
| :---: | :---: |
| osttrain. A freight train rum | tail (prop. poison place, fr.Ar.).] |
| secretly for the profit of em- | See star. |
| entered in the reports. Cant. | See -espur. |
| ghost'y (gos tri), a. Of, per- | gíant-ess, $n$ |
|  | gi ant-hood, $n$. |
|  |  |
| 'kha. Ver, of | tiser. 1 To play the giont. $R$. |
| dint. | - $\because$ \% $\boldsymbol{t}$. To make like agiant. $R$. |
| ghyll (gri). Dial. Eng. var. of | Glant Ruler. See Jack the |
|  | Giant kuli |
| Abbr. Gill, gills. | gi'ant-like, $a$. See - LIke. |
| ah ( $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$ a). Bib <br> al. +JA1L. | grant-ly, a. Giantlike. Obs. |
|  | a giant ; gigantically. Obs. |
| ] Any of various yellow | g!'ant-rude', $a^{\text {a }}$. As rude ns a |
| ments, as massicot and Naples | giant. Nonce Word. Shak. |
| yellow. Obs. [jamblau. | g1'ant-ry ( $\mathrm{jI}^{\prime}$ (un-trr) ${ }^{\text {a }} n$. The |
|  | race of giants: tales of giants. |
| of Jamsmid. | formation of |
| annizz | columns on the north coast of |
| Gli-an'sar (jakexn'sar), $n$. [Pcrh. | Ireland. It makes a sort of plat- |
| 1 jauz $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ the conatell | form extending for 700 feet into |
| the Twins, or Ar. al the middle one, or Per. |  |

glb bet (jiv/zt;-Yt; 151), $u$. [ME. gibet, F. gibet, in OF. also club, of uncertain origin. ] 1. A kind of gallows; an
upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on upright post with an arm projecting from the top, on
which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution and their bodies allowed to reroain as a waruing.
2. a The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load; the 2. a The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load
jib. b A chimney crane. Scot. c A cudgel. Obs. gibjbet, v.t.;-BET-ED; -EET-ING. 1 . To execute by havging 2. a To hang on a gibbet (the body of an exacuted person), usually in chains, for purposes of exposure to infany and to public scorn, contempt, or ridicule.
3. To hang as on a gibbet; as, to gibbet a signboard.
giblon (g1b'un), $n$. [Cf. F. gibbon; perh. fr. some native
name. $]$ Any of several apes
constituting the genus Hylobates. They are thenus lowest of
the anthropid smallest and most pend the smalest and most perfectly
arboreal in habits of that
sroup. croup. Their arms are yery Tho tail or cheek pouches. They are found in sonthoast-
ern Asia and the East Indits A number of species or varie-
ties are known mang, wou-wou, and hhol sia-(gl-bōs' $\left.; \mathbf{g l b}^{\prime} \overline{0} \mathrm{~s}\right), a$.
 of besité.] 1. State or quality 2. A protuberance; a swelling.

 gibbus, gibba, a hunch, hump , 1. Swelling by a regular curve or surface ; protuberant; full, when both limbs are convex. The interior planets are gibbous under similar conditions, as is also Mars at 2. Hunched ; humpbacked ; having or rese
2. Hed ; humpb gibbs'ite (gibzit), $n$. [After George $G$
American mineralogist.] Min. Light-colored, translucent hydroxide of aluminium, $\mathrm{Al}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$, occurring as monoclinic crystals, also in forms stalactitic, spheroidal, etc. H., 2.5-3.5. Sp. gr., 2.3-2.4.
 To cast sneering rap, OF giber to treat roughly in sport.] To cast sneering reproaches; to utter taunting, earcastic
words; to flout; fleer; scoff.
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.
Syn. - See scorf.
gibe, jibe, $v . t$. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock. $\quad$ Swift.
gibe, jibe, $n$. An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a acoff; a taunt ; a sneer.

 giblet (j1blet;-11t; 151 ), n. ME. gibelet, OF. gibelel
game: cf. F. gibelotte stewed rabbit. Cf. arbire. 1 . Gar2. [Usually pl.] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart. 3. pl. Odds and ends; trifles. Rare or Dial.
G1-bral'tar (j1-brol'tár), n. 1. A strongly fortifled rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704 ; hence, an impregnable stronghold.
2. A kind of candy sweotmeat, or a piece of it; 2. A kind of candy sweetmeat, or a piece of it ; - called, in full, Gibraltar rock.
albraltar fover. Med. $=$ Mrditerranean fever. - G. of
 hat; - so named from the original maker in Paris.
gid (gId), n. [See aIDDY, a.] Veter. A parasitic disease principally affecting shoep, produced by the presence in the brain of the Ceenurus cerebralis, a larval form of a
tapeworm (Tænia conurus) of the dog, and characterized tapeworm (Tænia cennurus) of the dog, and characterized by cerebral disturbances, haggard appearance of the eyes,
dilated pupil, rapid movements of the animal in a circle
until it falls, emaciation, and usually death. See cosnurus.
 gidi mad, silly, As. gidig, of uncertain origin; perh. fr.
god, and meaning orig. possessed by a god, ef. AS. gyden goddess. Cl. GOD.] 1 . Having in the head a sensation of
whirling or reeling about ; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering

2. a Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a giddy height. b Turning or running round with bewildering celerity; gyratory; whirling.
3. Characterized myotion of the whirling mill. Pope spirits; moved by impulse; not self-possessed ; flighty heedless. "Giddy, foolish hours."
4. Fung heads are giddy and young hearts are Warm.
6. Suffering from the gid; - said of a sheep. Dial. Eng. gid'dy ( $\mathrm{gId}^{\prime}$ ) , v, $t$; GLD'DIED (-id) ; GID'DY-ING. To make gidday, $v$ i. To become giddy; to reel; whirl.
 a hard wood reuch used by turners, esp. for pipe bowls, and formerly by the aborigines for making spears.
2. A long thin spear used by the Australian aborigines.
gle'seci-1te (gések-it ; gézek-), $n$. [After Sir Charles Giesecke.] Dfin. A mineral occurring in greenish gray six-sided prisms, having a greasy luster. It is a pseudomorph after nephelite, and is classed as a pinite.
gdft (gift), $n$. [ME. gift, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. I
gift (g1ft), $n$. [ME. gift, prob. fr. Scand. ; cf. Icel. gift,
gipt, akin to D. \& G. gift, Goth. gifts (in comp.), and AS. gipt, akin to D. \& G. gift, Goth. gifts (in comp.), and AS.
gift amount paid for a wife, whence prob. ME. yift, yeft. 3ift, 3 eft. See gIve, v. t.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or bestowing; as, the offce is not in his gift.
2. Anything given; anything voluntarily transferred by 2. Anything given; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present.
3. Law. a With respect to real estate, formerly, any form of alienation; later, specif., the conveyance of an estate tail, as distinguished from a feoffment or from a demise or and so i
And so in the 13th century every sort and kind of alienation (that word being here used in its very largest sense) is a "gift," rights in the giver. .. . In all these cases there will be a ${ }^{\text {a }}$ gotit," and precisely the same two verbs will be used to describe the
trangaction; the donor will say I have given and granted (seial
tis me dedise et concescises).
Polluck s Mait. tis me dedisse et concessisse).
o A voluntary transfer of real or personal property withb A voluntary transfer of real or personal property with-
out any consideration, or more strictly without a valuable
consideration; - distinguished from sale. The essential elements of a gift are an intention to give, transfer of title elements of a gift are an intention to give, transfer of title
or delivery, and acceptance by the donee. The gift can or perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property by such a delivery of possession as completely divests the
giver of his legal possession and control, as by delivery to giver of his egal possession and control, as by delivery to
the donee in person or to some one for his use. A gift in anticipation of impending death is revocable until gift
death of the giver, and then becomes absolute in anticipation of impending death is revocab
On principle the delivery of possession essential to the validity
of a ${ }^{\text {git should be satisfied by a constructive as well as by an }}$
actual delivery of possession.
Killiams on Personal Property.
4. A bribe; anything given to corrupt. Obs.

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. Deut. xiv. 19.
5. Some quality or endowment given to man by God or a deity ; a preëminent and special talent or aptitude; as, the gift of wit; a gift of faith; gifts of the gods.
6. A white speck on the finger nail, which, according to an
old superstition, portends a present. Colloq. or Dial. Syn.-Ability, capacity ; readiness, address; bent, turn, TALENT, KNACK agree in the idea of ability egp as exercised with ease (see AqQuIREMENT). Gift, as here compared (see PRESENT), connotes a quality conferred by favor of nature or fortune, and is a somewhat less formal term than EN-
DOWMENT Or (more frequently) ENDOWMRNTS; as, "Though the knack of versifying is a gift, the art is an a cquirement" (Southey); "the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will" (Carlyle). In Faculty, bs here compared, the suggestion of something bestowed gives place to the
implication of native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas APTITUDE denotes a bent or turn, na tive or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit;
as the happy faculty of ignoring rebuffs : an aptitude for as, the happy faculty of ignoring rebuffs ; an aptitude for
affairs. TALENT (see GENUS) combines with the implicalarg of specific direction, as in aptitude, the suggestion of talent for music. KNAcK adds to aptitude the implication of dexterous and adroit performance, as if by a certain
trick or sleight ; as, "She has, certainly, something of trick or sleight; as "She has, eertainly, something of a
knack at characters " (Mad. D"Arblay); the knack of putting things. See BENT, TURN, PREDILECTION, VEIN.
Beaumont and Fletcher. . . had, with the adve.
speare's wit, .. great nature of Shake-
Butler Butler was compelled by the endowment of his nature to strive The highest reach of acience is, one may say, an inventive power, a faculty of divination.
The art of expression]. . comes from an organic aptitude
not less special, when possessed with fulness, thin the aptitude
for low for musie and drawing.
plishment, but a talent.
These things are not to be learnt; they depend upon a Lewack
Hawthorne
that comes. . with one's mother's blood.

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gift o gab, the gift of facile expression. Slang.-g. of
tongues, a charismattributed to some of the Christians of New Testament times, the precise nature of which is uncertain, but which was apparently a kind of ecstatic utterance usually unintelligible to the hearers and even to the speakers, therefore requiring interpretation; glossolalia. times been attributed to some of the early Friends, Jan senists, Methodists,
 gift (gift, esp. of some power or faculty, che chiefly in p. p. 2. To mase a gift of; to present gratuitously. Chiefly Scot. gift'ed (gif'tēd; -trd; 151), p.a. Endowed by nature gift enterprise. An enterprise in which, as an induce ment, those who shall become buyers, subscribers, etc.. are promised gifts or bonuses in addition to the thing bought or subscribed for. It has been held that the
gig (gIg), $n$. [Of uncertain origin; the syllable gig re rapid whiling 1 Anything that whirls or is whirled specif. : a A top or whirligig. Thou disputest like an infant: go, whin thy gig. Shad b A bunch of feathers contrived to whirl in the wind as a ure to birds. Ods. © Mach. A rotatory cylinder, covered ing. A portable reasels, for teaseling woolens. dind ound 2. [ME. gigge. Cf. gIGLET.] A giddy or wanton girl. Obs 3. Something odd, grotesque, or laughable ; as: a An odd person or idea; an oddity. b A joke; a whim.
$R$. $\quad$ Fun; hilarity; sport
gig, $n$. [Prob. named from its lightness. Cf. Gla anything drawn by one horse;
a kind of chaise.
2. a Naut. A long, light ship's boat for oars or sail, gener-
ally clinker-built, and fast, usually apcommanding officer as, the captain's gig. b A rowboat, genermodified lines of a
 ship's gig, used chiefly for racing.
3. Mining. A two mine sbaft; also, a kibble. Eng.
$\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{g} \mathrm{g}}^{\mathrm{g}}$ (gIg), v. i. To travel in a gig; - often with it
that whirls.] a A kind of frish spear or harpoon anything GIG $b$. a A kind of ish spear or harpoon. See Fish school of fish when they will not bite, in order to hook them in the bodies.
gig, v. $t$. \& i. To fish with a gig; to spear with a gig gig, v. t. \& i. [Cf. alo anything that whirls.] To move
back wards and forwards. - to gis back, Mech., to move baek (a sawmill carriage) on the return (uonworking) stroke $\mathrm{glg}, n$. An obscure word in Chaucer, variously explained as a squeaking noise or a rapid movement. Obs.
gl'gan-téan (ji'găn-téăan), a. [L. giganteus, fr. gigas
 The a giant. - Also $n$. gi-gan'tic (jī-gan'tyk), $a$. [L. gigas, -anits, giant. See
GIANT.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant. 2. Such as a giant might use, make, or cause ;
tremendous; extraordinary
gi-gan'ti-cldo (-tI-sid), $n$. [L. gigas, antis, giant + -cide.] Act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. - gl-gan'ti-cld ${ }^{\prime-}$ al (-sid ${ }^{\prime}$ al),,
 giant + -logy: cf. F. qigantologie.] An account or de-
scription of, or discussion about, giants. - gl-gan'to-log' g1'gan-tom'a-chy ( $\mathrm{ji}^{\prime}$ găn-tom' ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{kY}$ ), $n$. [L. gigantomachia
 A war of giants; specif. [cap.], Class. Myth., the wa supremacy between Zeus, aided by the gods of the new order, and the descendants of the earlier gods, the first having been the Titanomachy (which see). Cf. GiANT.
G1'gan-tos'tra-ca (-t才a'tr $\dot{a}-\mathrm{k} \dot{a}), n$. pl. [NL.; Gr. yíyas


other group of arthropods consisting, when used in ite broadest sense, of the Eurypterida, king crabs, and trilo
bites. Cf. Merostomata. - gi'gan-tos'tra-can ( $\bar{i} /$ gan $^{\prime}$

 etone.] Bot. A large genus of red alge, mainly of the
Pacific Ocean, having fleshy, cartilaginous, compressed Pacific Ocean, having fleshy, cartilaginous, compressed
fronds. G. mammillosa resembles carrageen (which see), fronds. G. mammillosa resembles carrageen (which see)
and certain species of China and Japan yield agar-agar. Gig'ar-ti-na'oe-æ (-tȟnā'sè-ë), n. [NL.] Bot. A larg family of marine red algæ of various forms, having the
carpogonial branches mostly in pairs. - gig'ar-ti-na' ceoug (-shü̆ $), a$.
$\mathbf{g}_{2} g^{\prime} \mathrm{gish}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gIg} \mathrm{I}_{\text {sh }}\right), a$. 1. Whimsical; wanton; lively; fighty 2. Of or pertaining to a gig (vehicle).
 gaggle.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in an affected or silly manner, or with partial atteinpt at repression.
gig'gle, v. t. To express by, or utter with, a giggle. $_{\text {gig'gle, } n .}$ 1. A giglet. Obs.
2. Act of giggling; a kind of laugh, with short catches of $\mathrm{ggg}^{\prime} \mathrm{gly}$ ( $\mathrm{grg}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{Y}$ ), a. Prone to giggling.
 A giddy, frivolous, frolicsome girl.
The giglet is willful, and is running upon her fate. Scott.
 or veal, ready for the table.
2. A small piece of flesh; a
2. A small piece of flesh; a slice. Obs.
3. Mincemeat; a sausage. Obs.

Obs.
they apit.
3. Mincemeat; a sausage.

Chapman
gigue was on the throne and ladies wore gigots. Thackeray. glgue (zhēg), n. [OF.] Music. a A small high-pitched
violin used in the Middle Ages. b [F. Cf. JIG.] A lively dance in triple rhythm, formerly much in vogue, in two strains which are repeated. It often formed the last movement of the classic suite. Also, the dance itself. Cf. Jig.
Cl'la mon'ster (hé'lá ; 172). [From the Gila River in Ari-

the caltetepon ( $H$. horridum), the poisonglands, unlike those of snakes, being in the lowe gil’bert (g11/bẽrt), $n$. [After Dr. William Gilbert, English physicist.] Elec. The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive fll'bert-age (-bẽr-taj), $n$. The magnetomotive force of a Cill'bert-ine (-tin ; -tin), $n$. Eccl. Hist One
Gill'bert-Ine (-tinn ; -tin), $n$. Eccl. Hist. One of an order
of monks and nuns established by Gilbert of Sempringham of monks and nuns established by Gilbert of Sempringham
Encland, about 1135, and suppressed under Henry VIII. Cil Blas (zhēl bläs). A clever and well-meaning but vain Gil Blas (zhēl blas). A clever and well-meaning but vain
and weak Spaniard, hero of a famous picaresque romance
by Le Sage (1668-1747). He professedly relates the story of his own adventures while engaged in various occupations, some of them of a bad or questionable character.

## 

辟解
 part of the stomach of certain
mammals.
$g^{\prime t} g^{\prime}$ full, $n$. See-rul.


gild (gild), v. $t$.; Gildide or gilt (gYit); gilding. [AS. gyldan, from gold gold. See oold.] 1. To overlay with a to cause to look like gold; as, to gild a frame.
No more the rising sun shall gild the morn. Pope. No more the rising sun shall gild the morn. Let oft good humor, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day.

Trumbull.
3. To give a fair but decepti
embellish; as, to gild a lie.
4. To make flushed, as with drinking. Obs
5. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). Obs.
5. To make ruddy or smear (w,
6. To give the attraction or prestige of wealth to.
Cursed be the gold that gilds the straiten'd forehead o

Poetic.
Byron.
7. Alchemy. To impregnate with gold. Obs
to gild the pill, orig., to coat a disagreeable pill with gold leaf to render it less unpalatable; hence, to accompany something unpleasant with some real or apparent compen-
sation in order to make its acceptance less distasteful. gild'ed (gll'ded; -dYd; 151), p. a. 1. Covered, or tinged, with gold or a golden color.
2. Wealthy, or belonging to a wealthy family; belonging
or pertaining to the fashionable wealthy classes. Collog. or pertaining to the fashionable wealthy classes. Colloq.
gidded chamber, the House of Lords. Colloq., Eng. - g. roos gilded chamber, the House of Lords. Colloq., Eng.-
ter, a person of showy self-importance ;-irom the
gilded ${ }_{U}$ rooster often placed on $U . S,-\mathrm{g}$, spars, spurs worn only by knights, and hence one
of the emblems of knighthood. g . Fouth or youthe, young men of fashion and wealt
gild'er Gilded youths and finicking flne ladies. H. wan Dyke,
gider (gild dẽr), $n$. One who gilds; esp., one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.
and other substances, for imparting a tint to gilding, After the gilded article has been coated with the prepara-
tion the wax is burned off, which causes copper from the verdigris to combine with the gold.
glld/ing, $p . p r . \& v b$. $n$. of GILD. Esp. : vb. n. 1. a Art or practice of overlaying or covering with gold, as by applying the leaf or powder with size, or by electrodeposi-
tion; also, the similar use of some imitation of gold, as Dutch metal. b The material used in gilding.
2. A superficial coating or appearance
3. A rich golden color imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them. Cent. Diet.
gidding metal, a kind of brass rich in copper, from which
articles to be gilded are made. -g. wax.
GILDER's WAy articles to be gilded are made. -g. wax. $=$ GILDER'S wAx
Gil'ga-mesh, or Gll'ga-mes (gli'gámèsh), $n$. Babylon Myth. A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the Gilgamerh Epic. He appears as the triumphant (Which see), rejects Ishtar's offer of marriage, and with Eabani, who dies, is afflicted with foul disease. In search
of cure and life he seeks out Ut-napishtim (which see), who recounts to him the story of the Deluge, cures him, however, a demon snatches from his grasp. Nergal grants
him an interview with the ghost of Eabani, who describes the sad lot of the dead in the underworld,
G11'd-a (jY1'1-a), $n$. $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { NL., after Philip Gil, Spanish bota- }\end{array}\right.$ G11'1-a (j11'I- $\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL., after Philip Gil, Spanish botatives of western North America, frequently cultivated for their handsome tubular fiowers of many colors; also [l.c.],
a plant of this genus, as the scarlet gilia ( $G$. aggregata), a plant of this genus, as the scarlet gil
common in the Rocky Mountain region.
glll (j11), $n$. [OF, gille, gelle, a sort of measure for wine cf. LL. gella, gellus, gillo.] A small liquid measure, long since fixed at one fourth of a pint. See measure.
glll (jY1), n. [Abbr. fr. Gillian.] 1. A girl; a wench; familiar or slightly contemptuous; also [cap.], in Jack and (his, etc.) Gill, a lass; sweetheart. "Each Jack with 2. The ground ivy.
3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. Obs. or $R$.

## ${ }^{6}$

T

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { of full size, complete, stout.] } \\
& \text { Full-growu; of full measure ; } \\
& \text { great. Scot. \& Dival. EMg. } \\
& \text { gild, gildale, ete. } \\
& \text { GILD, GUILDALE, etc. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 gilt'-edged (giltzfid $)$, edged paper; a a gilt-edge book. 2. Of the best quality; as, gill-edged securities. Colloq.
gitt'head ${ }^{\prime}$ (gitilied ${ }^{\prime}$, n. Any of several marine fishes so named from their colors; esp.: a Sparus auratus, a valuable sparoid food fish, common in the Mediterranean. b gim'bal (gIm'băl; jin m'băl ; 277), $n$. [See GIMmAL, $n$.] 1. $=$ anumal. obs. or $R$.
2. Pastry in the shape of a
2. Pastry in the shape of a ring. Obs.
3. $p$. A contrivance for permitting
a body to inclive freely in
a body to incline freely in all direc-
tions, or for suspending anything, as a
barometer, ship's compass, chronombarometer, ship's compass, chronom-
eter, etc., so that it will remain plumb,
or level, when its support is tipped
by the rolling of a ship. It consists
of a ring in which the body can turn
 on an axis through a diameter of the ring, while the ring diameter at right angles to the first.
gimbal joint. Mach. A universal joint embodying the
gimbal ring. A single gimbal, as that by which the cock-

That portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is reffected from Poupart's ligament along
glm'crack' (jilm${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{krak}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [Formerly also a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, perh. fr. gim + crack some kind of inlaid work in wood (Oxf. E. D.), of uncer tain origin, is prob. the same word.] 1. A fantastic idea; a scheme; a design. Obst
2. A mechanical device. Obs. or $R$
3. A fanciful trifle; an unsubstantial, showy ornament
a toy; a gewgaw ; a knickknack.
4. A showily fashionable or affected person; a fop. Obs. 6. One who has a knack for mechanical contrivances ; a Jack-of-all-trades. Obs. or Dial.
glm'crackr, a. Showy, but of little worth ; trumpery.
gim'crack'er-y (-ẽr-I), n.; pl. -ERIRS (-Tz) gim'crack'er-y (-ẽr-I), $n$. ; pl. -ERIRs (-Iz). Showy un
substantiality; gimeracks collectively. substantiality; gimcracks collectively
glm'let (gImIXt; -1It; 151), n. [OF. guimbelet, guibel F. gibelet, of G., D., or Scand. origin. See FIMBLe, $n$. J A small tool with a screw
point, grooved shank, and cross handle, for boring holes.
gim/let, v. i.; aim/let-ed ; Gimilet-ina. To pierce with or as with a gimlet; hence, to move gimlet fashion.
gimpet bit. A kind of pointed bit ending in
 word as gemel. See GEMEL; cf. GIMBAL. other; a pair or series of interlocked rings. 2. pl. = armbal, 3. obs.
3. A piece of mechanism, esp. one transmit-
gtm'mal, a. Also gim'maled (-̆ld). Ma
In their pale dull mouths the gimmal bit
Lies foul with chewed
 of gimmas or interlocked rings or link

In their pale dull mouths the gimmal bit
Lies foul with chewed gras.
[Cf. aimmat.
gn'mar, gim'mor (jĭm'ẽr), n. [Cf. gimmal, n.] 1. A 2. $\Delta$ hinge; a clasp. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gimp (gImp), $n$. [Cf. D. gimp, gijmp, G. gimpe, gimpf,
of unknown origin; cf. OF. guimpeure, guipure, F. pure.] 1. A narrow ornamental fabric of silk, woolen, or cotton, often with a metallic wire, or sometimes a coarse eord, running through it; -used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.
2. A silk fishline strengthened with wire.
3. Lace Making.
gimp, v. $t$.; aMmped (gImpt); GIMP'ING. To trim, or make with gimp. - simped embroidery, an old variety of embroid ery made by laying cords or shaped pieces of vellum on
the material and covering them with silk or gold threads; - called also church embroidery, aud laid embroidery.
gimp (gImp), $n$. [Cf. JImp, a.] Spirit; vim;-applied to animals and men. Colloq.

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gin (g1n), v. i. \& t.; pret. \& p. p. aAN (gan), oon (gðn), or GUN (gŭn) ; p. pr. \& vb. n. GIN'NING. [ME. ginnen, shor ened from beginnen, AS. beginnan. See beams.] To begin See gan. Obs. or Archaic. "He gan to pray." Chaucer gin (jIn), n. [Native name.] Australia. 1. An aboriginal woman, usually one that is married. Cf. Lubra. 2. A female, as the female kangaroo.
gin (jín), $n$. [Contr. from Geneva. See asnbva the liquor.] A strong alcoholic liquor extensively manufactured in Holland by distilling a grain (esp. rye) mash in pot stills
with juniper berries;-Called also Hollands and Holland With juniper berries;- called also Hollands and Holland
gin. The most highly reputed, called Schiedam schnapps, gin. The most highly reputed, called Schiedam schnapps,
is made at Schiedam. Also, a similar liquor made from plain spirit flavored with any of various aromatics, as juniplain spirit favored with any of various aromatics, as juniper berries, aniseed, coriander, fennel, or turpentine. Gin
contains usually about 40 per cent of alcohol by weight. $\operatorname{gin}$ (jĭn), $n$. [A contraction of engine.] 1. Contrivance. tifice; ingenuity; craft ; a device; a trick; a scheme. Obs. 2. Any of various machines, tools, or mechanical devices; specif. : a A snare or trap for game. b An engine of tor ture; a rack. Obs. e An engine of war that hurled missiles. Ous. or Hist. d A window, or door, fastener. Obs. o A gin block. f A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, usually consisting of with a windlass pulleys ropes at the top wing. A hoisting, or pumping, drum, usually vertical ; a whim. $h$ A cotton gin. gin, v.t.; GINNED (jind) ; GIN'Ning. 1. To 2. Tatch in a gin ; to snare.
2. To clear of seeds by a gin, as cotton.
gin block. An iron or steel tackle block, containing one or more pulleys;


Gl-nev'ra (jè-nĕv'rá), n. 1. A lady ịn Ariosto's "Orlando to die unless a champion appears. Her lover condemned fights and kills the false accuser, and weds Ginevra,
2. The title and heroine of a tale in Rogers's poem "Italy." She is an Italian bride, who secrotes herself, from motives of frolic, im a self-locking oaken chest,
of Guinevere.
ging (ging), $n$. [Cf. aANG.] A gang; a company; troop;
retinue ; family ; crew ; rabble. obs. There is a knot, a ging, a pack, a conspiracy against me. Shak
gin'ger (jin'jer $), n$. ME. ginger, gingev.r, gingivere, OF gengior, gengive, gingimbre, r. gingenbre, L. zingiver,
 Per. zenjebãl. fr. Skr. eqngavéra, apparently meaning,
horn-shaped cyiga horn + vēra body.] 1. A plant of horn-shaped ciriga horn + vera body.] 1. A plant of monly cultivated $Z$, zinziber. 2. The hot and pungent aromati rootstock of this species, used in medicine and cookery. The unscraped rootstock is known as black ginger; the scraped and often candied or preserved. The cine as a stimulant and carmiza-
tive and as a counterirritant. tive and as a counterirritan
3. Mettle; spirit. Slang
3. Mettle; spirit. Slang.
gin'ger, v. $t$. 1. To treat or imgreger, v. $t$. 1. To
 or animated ; to make mett ginger ale or beer. A nonalGinger
nale $).$
Zinziber
off nated with ginger. - gin'gor-beer'y, a
gin'ger-bread' (jǐn'jër-brěd'), n. [OF. gingebras, gingemSee GINGER.] 1. A kind of plain sweet calse flavored with ginger, and sometimes made in fanciful shapes and frequently gilded. "Gingerbread that was full fine." Chaucer. 2. Fig.: Something showy but unsubstantial or tasteless; tawdry or superfluous ornament, esp. in architecture. 3. Tansy. Scot.
4. Wealth; money. Slang.
gingerbread tree. a The doom palm. b A West African large edible farinaceous fruit called the gingerbread plum. gin'ger-bread'y (-I), a. Like fancy gingerbread; tawgrily showy ; over-ornamented.

glager grasss a An East Indian grass (Andropogon schce nant coarse grass of Jamaica (Panicum glutinosum).
gin'ger-leat' (jǐn'jẽr-lēf'), $n$, a Wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens). Local, U. S. b A Californian euphorbiacoous herb (Eremocaipus seltyerus) with rough, strong gin'ger-ly (-li), ad. [c. light of touch; of uncertain origin; cf. OF. genchor, genfor, more beantiful, beautiful, prop., comp. of gend beautithe 1. Dain of walkinanting esp.to 2. Vary cautiously , whechg, or otherwise moving. obs 2. Very cautiously, Win extreme care as to the result of ntemplate, or deal with, something. gin'ger-ly, a. 1. Dainty ; elegant. Obs
gin'ger-snap' (-snăp'), $n$. A thin, usually brittle, cak gin'ger- with ginger. . Having the characteristics of ginger flavored with ginger ; sharp; spicy.
ging'ham (grng'am), $n$. [F. guingan; cf. Jav. ginggang.] checks, of two or more colors, the yarn of which is dyes or fore it is woven. - disting from printed cotton dyed be 2. An umbrella, esp. one of cheap material. Collog.
 the gum. J Of or pertaining to the gums; specif., Phon., pronounced with the tip of the tongue brought against the gums; alveolar. - $n$. A gingival letter.


 Pertaining to, or resembling, a ginglymus, or binge joint.
 joint ] Anat A hinga hingelike ioint, a bal-and-socke plane only, as that between the humerus and ulna
gin'house' (jin'hous'), $n$. Building where cotton is ginned.
A ginhouse is . . . not in any senge a torehouse. 40 F'a. 200 .
 genus of peculiar gymnospermous trees consisting of the single species $G$. biloba, of China and Japan. It is a handsome tree with fan-shaped leaves and yellow drupelike
fruit, and is often cultivated, esp. in the United States.
 of gymnospermous plants consisting of the genus Ginkgo remarkable for the fact that fertinization takes place by means of motile antherozoids instead of a pollen tube The family was abundant in early geologic times. Severa are now referred to it. - gink'go-a'ceous (-shuss), $a$. in gin pole. a Any of the three poles of a hoisting gin. b
 plant (Panax ginplant ( Panax gin-
seng), having 5-foliolate leaves and umbels of small succeeded by scar let berries. b The closely related
North American P. quinquefolium. 2. Pharm. The
aromatic root of aromatic root of plants, highly val-
hed as a medicine in China, to which country practically the whole of the American product is exported. It has like that of licorice, but in wheel. 1. for drawing the fiber through the grid, or a wheel for brushing away the lint.
2. Mining. A whim drum.

|  | (-thðn). Bib. |
| :---: | :---: |
| gin'gies. + shinales. |  |
| gin'gle-spur', $n$. Agallant who |  |
|  | gi |
| grn -), a Anat. Ginglymoid. |  |
| gin'giy-mate (-mat), zi. t. [gin- | a |
|  |  |
| Gln'gly-módi (-mo'dr), n. pl. | Myth The |
| [NL.; cf. Gr. $\gamma$ ¢ $\gamma \gamma \lambda \nu \mu \omega \bar{\delta} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ s | the chans, or |
| ginglymoid. See ginaly |  |
|  | ${ }_{8}$ |
| Gin gly-mos to-ma | cra |
| ma), $H_{j}$ [ NL., gingl | gnny (inc), a. |
| oma.] Zoäl. A genus of large | gin'ny car'riage <br> divny road. A |
| lagic sharks of tropical se | minyy road.] A |
| W est Indies.- ging sly-mos'- | ginny rail |
| motd (-moid) | ginny carriag |
| $n$ borse. | ${ }_{- \text {Or }}$ ginour ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | charge of a |
| \%i. [ NL . ] Bot. An order | gin pit. |
| gymnosperms coextensive with | the ha |
| the tanily Ginkgoaces. (0o.] | by means of ag |
| 0) | of the horse tur |
| Ooon. - gin'-mil'or, n. Both | gin saw. The saw |
| \%a, | cotton gin to draw |
|  |  |
| ner, $n$ A A beginner. | $\mathrm{gin}^{\prime \prime}$-8aw file. See F |
| ${ }_{0}^{\operatorname{gln}}$ |  |
| 促, |  |
|  | and other liquor is sols |
|  |  |
|  | $\operatorname{gin}^{\text {in }}$ |
|  | gin |
| Where cotton is ginned. |  |
| ner-y, $n$. A gin mili. |  |
| 'net. + JBnNet. | quor dea |

## GIRT

thot-tesqué (jot-tysik'), a. Resembling the atyle of the painter Giotto (1276-1337), which was broad and simple. Hia figures are animated and full of expression. - $n$. Th
style of Giotto also, a follower or imitator of Giotto. style of Giotto; also, a follower or imitator of Giotto.
clipon' (jl-pon' $), n . \quad[$ SNee Jopon.] A medieval tunic jupon (which see)
 or pame pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the

consisting of the giraffes, - type of a fannily, cal-raftil-de


 giraffa) of Africa, formerly wide ly distributed on that continent,
but now nearly exterminated exbut now nearly exterminated ex
cept in remote districts: the cept in remote districts; the ca
melopard. It is the tallest of quadrupeds, the male sometime hish. The neck is very long and rather stiff, having only the usua
number of vertebre (seven) are remarkably elongated. The
fore legs are also very loug. In both sexes the head bears a pair It alor has a median prominencos,
best developed in South African gaecer the Lirargely on this character the girafites of this region are considered a distinct species
(Gi australis).
In color the piraises are pale fawn or cream, with
numerous large reddish, yellow
ish, or hroun ish, or brown spots. Thot feed on
the leaves and twiss of rees, and
are timid in dispogition and able to rum swiftly Fossil remaing able Giraffe. been found in Europe and Asia.

2. [cap.] Astion. The constellation Camelopard. at the other, for use on inclines.
4. A oort of for upre on inclines. ir'an-dole (jIr'zn-dol), n. [F., It. ${ }^{\text {muTE }}$, A radioting and showy or girnandola. see ay tion, as a cluater of skyrockets flred together, a fountain candelabrum (sense 2). Cf. ANTHBMIos, which is nearly, on a flat surface, what the girandole is in space.
2. Fort. A series of chambers in defensive mines. Rare. 3. A kind of earring, esp. one with small stones grouped about a larger one.
 F. Giraso, fr. L. gyrare the heliotrope. $\quad$ The surn awound obs.
2. Min. An 2. Mir. An cpal of varying color, which gives out frelike

 gorden, As. gyrdan; akin to OB. gurdian, D. gorden OHG. gurten, Gy. gürten, Icel. gyr. $\sigma a$, Sw. , jorda, gorden, giorde, Goth. bigairdan to begird, and prob. to E. yard an inclosure. Cf. airth, n. \&vev, aIRT, v. t.] l. To encircle or bind with any flexible band, as a belt; hence, to make fast or secure, as a aword by a belt or clothing with a cord girdle, bandage, or the like; to girt; girth; engird. Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himeelf as he
that putteth it off. 2. Hence: a To provide or equip, eap. with the sword of knighthood. b To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes.

c To prepare; to make ready; to brace ; as, to gird one's self for a contest; - often with up.
3. To surround ; to encircle or encompass.
4. Mil To gurt with the River Triton
to besiege; to invest. Archaic.
5. To pat a rim or hoop on. Scot. \& Dial. Eng
gird (gâd; Scot. glrd), v. i. [MM. girden, gerden, gurden, gorden, of uncertain origin; perh, the same word as
gird to encircle, and first used of striking with abelt or gird to encircle, and first used of striking with a belt or
whip, the lash circling round the one struck.
Cf. GRIDE, v.] 1. To strike; smite. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. 2. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving pulling, or throwing:-followed by an adverb or a prepo sition; as, to gird about. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. 3. To sneer at ; to mock; gibe. Obs. or $R$.
glrd, v.i. 1. To strike. Obs.
2. To move or act quickly, suddenly, or energetically ; to
start; rush. Obs. or Scot. Dial. start; rush. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.

3. To make a scornful jest; to utter sevare sarcasms; to gibe; aneer; - usually with at.
Jeering and girding at his elder brother. Mrs. Humphry Ward. Syn. - See scorf
gtrd (gurd), $n$. ['ंee aird to strike.] 1. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. a A sharp stroke with a rod or switch. b A trice. d A severe spasm (of pain); a twinge ; a pang. trice.
Gone to visit some poor body in a sick gird. 2. A cut ; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a sneer
3. An uncontrollable for (of laughter). Dial. Eng Shak. gird'er (garider), $n$. [From oIRD to encircle.] 1. One that girds.
2. Arch. a One of the main timbers in a framed floor where the girders support the joists which in turn carry the fiooring boards. Cf, BREASTSOMMER, sOMMER. D Any heavy,
strong, or principal horizontal member on which the weight strong, or prin
of a floor or


4 Section of typical Built-up Girders. af I Sections and Plates;
$b$ Angles and Plates : $c$ Plate and four Z Sections; $d$ Channels
and Plates.
s Exxmpples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place. a 1 or $\mathbf{H}$
Sections; $b$ Z Sections; $c$ Channel Sections; $d$ Latticing.
4. Shipbuilding. A rolled iron or steel beam of I section
worked fore and aft normally to the outer plating to give
longitudinal strength; a longitudinal.
6. Masonry. A bonding stone or course. Obs.
gtrd'er, $n$. [From GIRD to sneer at.] One who girds; a mocker or caviler
gird'er-age (-亩j), $n$. Girders collectively; a sy tem of girders.

girder rail. A track rail for street rainays, more Girder or less resembling a steel girder of I section. girder stay. Steam Boilers. A stay for the top of a firegirder comp cosed of a single or double wrought-iron flat bar resting on the side plates and liaving short vertical
stays suspended from it at stays suspended from it at
intervals, passing through
the firebox crown.

gird'Ing, $n$. 1. Act of one $A A$ Girder Stay ; $B B$ Boltt to that girds.
2. That with which one is girded; as: a A girdle. Obs. b A girth ; also, a narrow band, as a rope, for girding or binding anything. Scot. e A girder. Obs.

girdie (gurdd), n. [ME. gurdel, girdel, AS. gyrdel, fr gyraan; akin to D. gorde, G. gurtel, Icel. gyroull. See GLBD, v. $i$., to encircle.] 1. That which girds, encircles, connnes, or restrains; esp., a belt, sash, or article of dres encircling the body at the waist to fasten or confine gar ments or to furnish a means of carrying things, am keys which are tassels, used to secure the alb.

Within the girdle of these walls. Shak.
the body where the girdle is worn; the waist; the middle. Obs. or $R$.
3. Something surrounding or encircling after the manner of a belt or girth about the waist ; specif., the zodiac or ecliptic; also, the equator or a geographical zone; - in full, girdle of the world or globe. Hence, now Archaic, to put, make. or cast, a gladle round, to make a circuit, or
rounding, as of the earth.

In ll put a girdle
Shak.
4. In technical senses: a A large seaweed (Laminaria saccharina), having a ropelike stalk or stipe. b Zoöl. The clitellum of an earthworm. a Zoöl. A bony arch for the support of a limb. Bot. The overlapping edge of one of the two valves in a diatom. A A belt or ring made by the removal of the bark around the trunk of a tree.
Jewelry. That edge of a gem which is grasped by the set ting. See brilliant, Illusi. g Arch. A band; a cincture. h Mining. A thin bed or stratum of stone. Dial. Eng. gir'dle, v. t.; air'dled (-d'ld) ; ark'ding (-dlyng). 1. To bind or encircle with a belt or asash; to gird.
2. To encircle ; environ; as, Paris is girdled with forts.
3. To make a circular cut around (a tree, etc.) through the 3. To make a circular cut around (a tree, etc.) through the outer bark and cortex, thus killing it
gir'dler (gur'dlĕr), $n$. 1. A maker of girdl
2. One who girdles, or encircles.
3. A small grayish brown longic
3. A small grayish brown longicorn beetle lays its egge on the twigs of the hictrory pear, and other trees, and girdles each twig by gnawing a groove around it, thus killing it. The larve eat the decaying wood. girdle sensation. Med. A sangation as that
produced by a tightly drawn belt, some produced by a tightly drawn belt, sometimes associated with spinal disease.
gir'dle-stead (gard'l-stad), n. [girdle gir'ale-stead (gar'h'l-sted), n. [girdle +
stead place.] 1. That part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist. Archaic.
the body whe
.
 girl (g@̂rl ; 152), n. [ME. girle, gerle, gurle, a girl (in sense 1): cf. LG. gör child, also AS. gyrlgyden the goddess Vesta (gyden goddess).] 1. A young person of either sex; a
child. Obs. 2. A female child; a maiden; also, a young unmarried woman; - in familiar, affectionate, or jocular use applied
to any woman, and often to a mare or filly. to any woman, and often to a mare or filly.
4. A sweetheart; as, he has a girl. Slang or Collog. girl/hood (gurl ${ }^{\prime}$ hбod), $n$. State or time of being a girl ; also, girls collectively.
gtrl'lsh, a. Like, or characteristic of, a girl; of or pert to a girl or girlhood ; artless; immature; as, girlish ways girlish grief. - glrl'sh-ly, adv. - girl'Ish-ness, $n$.
girn (garn; gra), v.i. [See arin to gnarl.] Obs. or Scot \& Dial. Eng. 1. To show the teeth in rage, agony, and the like; to snarl; to be peevish or fretful.
2. To show the teeth when smiling or laughing; to Scot Folk are no obliged to girn and laugh. Scott girn, $v, t$. To show (the teeth) as in rage; to utter with a girn $n$ snarl. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. \& Dial. Eng.
Gli-ron'dlst (jY-ron'dYst), n. [F. Girondiste.] A member of the zoderate republican party formed in the French legislative assembly in 1791 ; - so called because the leaders were deputies from the department of Gironde
girt (g@rt), pret. \& p. p. of GIRD. Esp.: p. a. 1. En girt (gurt), pret. \& p. p. of grrd. Esp. : p. a. 1. En 2. With up: Prepared; lience, eagerly or constantly active; strenuous; striving
3. Naut. Bound by a cahle ; - used of a vessel mioored with such short cables that she strikes against one of the cables when swinging with the current or tide.
girt (gart), $n$. = GIRTH, in various senses; specif.: In tech gical senses: a Measure around or across a curved or broken surface, as a molding, ascertained by following its profile. b Carp. \& Mach. A fillet.
grti, $v . t$.; GIRT'ED; GIRT'ING. [From airt, $n$., cf. GIRTH, gir or fasten by means of a girdle; to invest or besiege

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,
And girt thee with the aword.


[^0]2. To fasten by means of a girth.
3. To surround (with a line or cord) to measure the girth; o measure the girth of; as, to girl a tree
to girt (anything) over, to surround or encircle (anything). girt (girt), $v . i$. To measure in girth or girt ; to girth. grth (gûrth), $n$. [Tcel. gjörd girdle, or gerd girth; akin to Goth. gairal girdle. See GIRD to girt; cf. aIRDLE, $n$.] other animal, to fasten a saddle, pack, blanket, etc., upon its back; a bellyband, as of a harness.
2. Hence, that which surrounds or girdles; a girdle. 3. The measure round the body, as at the waist or belly;
a circumference of anything.
4. A horizontal longitudinal brace or girder ; specif., Min-
ing, sueh a one in square-set timbering.
5. Print. Fither of two thongs of leat
bing used to run in and out the carriage of bands of web6. A hoop, as for a barrel. Obs. or Dial. Eng. encircle; girdle.
2. To bind or fasten with a girth; to put a girth on
3. Mech. To measure the girth of; to find the contour of.
batten.
to gitit round, to surround or encircle, as a surface Holms.
meares
moasired with a string; also, to cause to pass round, as a
grth, $v i$. To have a girth (of guch an extevt). Rare.
girtline (girtlln), $n$. Naut. A line rove through a hlo
gitt a masthead or bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, hang-
at a masthead or bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, hang-
d-sarme' (GI-zärm'), $n$. [OF. gisarme, guisarme.] A medieval weapon mounted on a long staff and carried by foot
soldiera. Its head has been variously repreested as like
that of soldierr. Its head has been variously represented as like
that of apoleax, bill, or halberd ashaving its blade seythe-
Bhapod with a separate lons strailght prong, and as straight with a hooked cutting edge and one or more spikes in the

hant, and side rake, for cutting a with top,
 $\Delta$ light-colored hydrated silicatite of calci-
um and aluminium, occurring in pyrami-
dal crystals.

 i. e., that is que goint le lievre, it is is there that the hare lies, akin to jacěre to throw diffculty; F. gesir is fr. L. jacere, JAcenct, Agrst, RABE, Joist, $n$.] The ground or foundation of a legal action, without which it would not lie; the point on which an action rests; hence, the main point, or ma-
terial part, as of a question or debate; the pith of a matter; as, the gist of a question. gith (gyth), n. [L. L a a Any
plant of the genus Nigella.

 mately from same source as E .
guitar. See ourtar; cf. cit.

guitar. See quxtar; cf. cit- Gittern.
tern.] Music. An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar. "Lutes, and giternes."
Ett'torn, $v . i$ i. To play on a gittern. Obs.
sittith (git ith), $n$. [Heb.] A musical instrument, pos-
sibly a mode or key, of unknown character, supposed by some to have been obtained by David from Gath. Others think it a tune, possibly that of a vintage song. It is mentioned in the, possibly that of a vantage song. It is
 p. pr. \& wh. n. GIv'ing. [ME. given, prob. of Scand. origin;
cf. Icel. gefa, Sw. gifva, Dan. give; akin to AS. gifan, giefan, D. geven, OHG. geban, G. geben, Goth. giban, and perh. to Oİr, gabim I take, Lith. gabénti to bring. ME. siven, zeven, are fr. AS. Cf. G1FT, $n$.] 1. To make over
or bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to make a present or a bequest of ; to grant compensation; to make a present or a bequest of ; to grant or confer, as authority, permission, a favor, an endow-
ment, etc. ; to accord or yield, as trust or love. Shak.
 me liberty, or give me death! Patrick Henry,
2. To make over or yield possession of by way of exchange ; to deliver or hand over, as property, in exchange for something or in discharge of a debt or obligation; to pay, as
money; to sell ; as, we give the value of what we buy. money; to sell; as, we give the value of what we buy.
II thou wilt give it. I will give thee money. Gen. xxii. 13.
What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? Matt. xvi. 26 . What shall a man give in exchange for his sout? Matt. xvi. 26 .
3. To deliver or transfer (to another something that is taken by him); to hand or hand over; variously: to furgive the sacrament; to give a medicine; to commit; intrust; as to give a letter to the postman; to transfer from
one's authority or care ; as, to give a daughter in marriage; one's authority or care ; as, to give a daughter in marriage;
to give a prisoner into proper custody; to execute and deliver; as, to give one's bond as security.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed
4. 4. a To deliver (anything) as a share or portion; to allot; assign; as, to give a guest his chamber; to give an actor his role. b To appoint to be. Obs. Eph. iv. 12 . 5. To deliver to the action of another ; to proffer, expose,
or present; as, to give a person one's hand; to give the or present; as, to give a person one's ha
sails to the wind; to give no sign of life.
I gave my back to the smiters.
6. To deliver or deal by bodily action; as, to give a blow;

| glith. Var. of arith. Obs. or |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| girti web. Webbing for girthe, | $1{ }^{\text {gise'm}}$ |
| c. aliso, a piece | [F.] Pos |
| rth we | $\mathrm{gis}^{\text {che }}$ |
| $\mathbf{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{z}^{\text {aten (gar }}$ | gis |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ( Jesu); - used in the oath or | ity, one of the doorkeepers of |
| clamation by Gis. |  |
| arin |  |
| Hist. |  |
|  | Ar. jazala to cut in two.] See weroir |
|  |  |
| [See agtist] To |  |

to give a caress ; to make, perform, or execute (some bodily motion) ; as, to give a sta
to give a shout or groan
to give a shout or groan.
. To deliver in words, to utter, as an oath; to make or profer, as a reply; to communicate or announce, as advice opinion, a judgment, a sentence, etc.; to award by formal erdict ; as to give a prize ; to give damages to the plaintiff to pledge; as to give one's word; to describe or portray as, to give a circumstance as it really occurred.
8. To do, esp. publicly, the action appropriate to or necessary to the rendering or reproduction of; as, to give, i. e. sing, a song; to give, i. e., read, a selection from a book; to give, i. e., act, perform, or produce, a play.
g. To furnish or supply by way of entert
9. To furnish or supply by way of entertainment; as, to 10. To yield or furnish
10. To yield or furnish as a product, consequence, or effect produce; emit; as, flint and steel give sparks; also, to
yield or exhibit as a product or result of calculation or measurement ; as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.
11. To yield freely or fully ; to devote, surrender, or apply; as, to give one's energies to a cause; to give one's life or one's country ; the soldiers gave themselves to plunder often with up, or over; as, the city was give
plunder; he gave himself up to a life of pleasure. bode ;-said of the mind, heart, etc. Archaic.

To rob poor market women. J. Webster
13. To cause or occasion (an action, state, or quality); to cause to have, receive, or exist, as a sensation or knowledge; as, to give one to understand ; to give pleasure
pain ; to excite ; arouse ; as, to give offense or alarm. pain; to excite; arouse ; as, to give offense or alarm. 14. To cause to have, as something shared or imparted, to the town of Hastings gave the battle its name.
15. To grant; permit; allow; concede.

It is given me once again to behold my friend. Rowe.
I gice not heaven for lost.
16. To attribute; ascribe. Obs. or $R$.
17. Logic \& Math people siving him to me as a lover. Sheridan 17. Logic \& Math. To set forth as a known quantity or a used principally in the passive form given. for; as, to give one for dead. $O b s$.
19. To afford a view of ; as, his window gave the park.
20. Her. To have or show as a bearing; to bear. Obs.
21. To put; to set; - used in various phrases; as, to give an end to; to give fire to. Obs.
Syn. - Furnish, supply, vouchsafe, accord. - Grve, preterm; as, "It is more blessed to oive than to genera, (Acts; XX. 35 . PrEskNT is more formal or ceremonious; as, "Who visits with a gun, presents you birds" (Pope);
"Pray, present my respects to Lady Scott" (Byron); cf.
" Give my Tow my love to your mot as, "Large gifts have it bestowed on leared clerks"
(Shak.); "What nature wants commodious gold bestows " (Shak.) ; "What nature wants commodious gold bestows"
(Pope). To confer is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor petition ; to GRANT (see GRANT) is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way depend-
ent or inferior; as, "It would be a hard task. With a more mraceful air"" (Spectator) "The Queen con-
fers her titles and degrees" (Pope); "Fulfil now OLord, the desires and petitions of thy servants....gtanting usi this world Enowledge of thy truth " (Bk. of Com. Prayer) "Nor yet refused the rose but granted it" (Tennyson). To
AFFord, as here compared, is to give or bestow, esp. as a AFFORD, as here compared, is to give or bestow, esp. as a
natural or legitimate consequence of the character of that which gives as, "This fine day affords us some hope" (Cowper); "The favorable excitement derived from this
(ittle crimson rose afforded Clifford the brightest moment whic to give a good account of, to meet with success in or against
to bear (one's self) with credit; to gain a considerable measure of success for (one's self). - to g. a handle, to furnish an occasion or means. - to g. alm, Archern, to furnish greceding shot. Obs. - to g . the archer the the resu, etc. See the nouns, -to g. (one) a leg, to aid (one) in mounting or climballow (one) more or less liberty until it is convenient to stop or check him, like a hooked fish; to permit (one)
to have considerable scope or latitude. - to g. (a) loose to, to have considerable scope or latitude.
to g. (one) a piece, or a bit, of one's mind, to express to Collog. - to g. a say at, to make an assay (Ots say) or attempt at ; to attempt. obs - to an away. a To deliver or
perform the ceremony of delivering (a bride) to the brideperform the ceremony. of delivering (abriae) to the bride-
groom at a wedding. $b$ To make a sacrifice of. Obs. $\mathbf{c}$ To groom at a wedding. b To make a sacrifice of. Obs. c To
betray, as one's self or another, or diselose, as a secret,
intentionally or, more often, unintentionally, as through carelessness. Colloq. - te g. anide, varely good or clear,
berth, to kees at a considerable, or safe, distance from. carelessness. Colloq. - to g. a wide, rarely good or clear,
berth, to keep at a considerable, or safe, distance from. -
to g. best, to acknowledge the superiority of (a person). to g. best, to acknowledge the superiority of (a person).
Slang, Austrellit. to t . brth to, to bear or bring forth, as
a child ; hence, to originate, as an enterprise, idea.- to g . a child; hence, to originate, as an enterprise, idea.- to g.
brddie to, to give rein or free rein to. to g. chase, to pur-
sue, to g . down, to let (milk) flow;-said of a cow.- to g bride to, to give rein or (milk) flow;--said of a cow c , to g .
sue.- to g. down, to let
ear to to listen to ; to heed, as advie or one advising
" Give ear unto Give ear unto my song." Goldsmith. - to g. (one or it
ftr, to attack violently; to treat or use severely ; to scold vehemently; to berate. Colloq- to g. (one) his carritch, to
give him a catechizing or scolding. Scot. - to g. (ove) his revenge, to give (a defeated opponent) an opportunity to


game or match with him ; to play a return match or game with a player one has beaten.- to give in. a To hand in or
deliver, as to an official appointed to receive. b To declare, make known, or announce formally; as, to give in one's adhesion to a party. a To throw in; to add. - to g . it to,
to attack vigorously to beat or scold severely; to rate; berate. Colloq.-g. me, itit. bestow uponme; grant me; hence, I much prefer; am for; let me have; commend me to. Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace.
B. Jonson-
ve off. Obs.

- to g. off. a To abandon; to relinquish; to leave off. Obs b To emit, as steam, vapor, odor, etc. c To throw off or
send out, as branches. -to g. one's hand, to offer or hold
out one's hand to be orasped as a pledge of friendship or out one's hand to be erasped as a pledge of friendship or
faith; also, with to, to marry; to espouse. - to g. one's self adrs, to put on airs ; to assume or affect a superior man
ner or mien.
to g . out. a To utter publicly ; to publigh ner or mien.- to g. out. a To utter publicly; to publish
to report; to announce or declare.
One that gives out himself Prince Florizel One that gives out himself Prince Florizel. Shak.
b To announce, or read the words of (a hymn or psalm) for
congregational singing; also, Obs, to play (a tune) over congregational singing; also, obs., to play (a tune) over in singing. © To send out; to emit; issue; distribute to g. over. a To leave off; to give up; to desist rause. Obs
quit abandon. b To desert or abandon as a cause
e To pronounce incurable; to give up. Now Rare. a To c To pronounce incurable; to give up. Now Rare, a To
despair of; to give up. Obs. or $R$. to g. place. a To give
or afford room or opportunity. obs. Do give ground or aford room or opportunity. obs. b give ground by giving up one's place ; to yield precedence to to ive
way. "Neither give place to the devil." Eph. iv. i . Te way. "Neither give place to the devil." Eph. iv. 27 d Te session of a place (to one that succeed
to be displaced or succeeded by) summer; this minister gave place to a still more cruel one - to g . points. a In games of skill, to give beforehand ( to an opponent) a certain number of points in order to equaluseful suggestions. Colloq. - to g. rein, free reln, or the reln to, to givelicense to; to leave unrestrained.- to g. Tise to, to originate; produce; occasion. - to g. (one) the bag a To cheat; to leave without notice; to leave in the lurch. Obs
I fear our oars have given us the bag. Dekker 4 Webster b To give the sack; to dismiss. Colloq. or Dial. Eng. to g. the hand of, to bestow in marriage. - to g. (one) the
head, to g . head, or to let (one) have (one's) head, to let go, or to give up, control; to free from restraint; to give free dom or license. "He gave his able horse the head." Shak; South. - to g. (one) the lie in his throat, to accuse one point-
edly of lying. to g. the He to. a To charge with falsehood; as, the man gave him lhe lie. b To roveal or prove to be to give (one) the mitten, or to g . the mitten to, to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of. Colloq.- to g. (one) the sack,
to dismiss or discharge esp. summarily, from service or employment; also to dismiss as a lover. Slang - to g. (one) (one) the tume of day, to salute (one) with the greeting appropriate to the hour, as "good morning," "good even ing," etc.; to greet in a sociable or friend y manser- to hounds, to g. up. a To abandon; surrender; part with over; relinquish; sacrifice. o To devote or addict;-
used esp. reflexively. dTo hand in; to deliver; to give in ; to present. obs. e To send forth ; to emit. Obs., exc pronounce incurable or insoluble; to aband to reveapectation of, or to despair of seeing again; to give over; as, to give up apatient; to give up a conundrum; as he was so long in coming, we gave him $u p$. - to g. way. a To give ground Obs. c To give place; to retire in favor (of). © To allow
free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action to. Obs. Oxf E.D. \& To yield to force or pressure; to break down; as, the scaffolding gave way; to concede. gave way. IT To gelf up; to yield. h To lose control of one's self; to per-
mit one's fortitude to be shaken or overcome. i Naut. To begin to row, or to row with increased energy ; - often in
imperative. $J$ Slock Exchange. To decline in value, esp. imperative. Slock Exchange. To decline in va
give (gYv), v. i. 1. To make gifts or presents; to contribute; as, he gave liberally to charitable institutions
or generous lords had rather give than pay. Young.
Iiver a blow ; to attack; to charge. Obs. or $R$. 2. To deliver a blow ; to attack; to charge. Obs. or $R$.

3. To incline; to be favorably disposed. Obs. or Archaic. 4. To yield to force or pressure; to relax ; to become less rigid ; as, the earth gives under the feet.
or draw back ; to retire or retreat; as or draw back; to retire or retreat; as, he gave to the 6. To become affected by weather condition a. To fade, as a color b To become soft or mois; specif. iquesce; to deteriorate through absorption of moisture c To shrink, as timber. d To grow mild; to thaw ; - said of frosty weather, frozen ground, etc. Dial. Eng. \& Scot.
4. To become moist; to shed tears; to weep. Obs.
Whose eyes do never give

But through lust and Iaveghter.
8. To open ; to lead; to afford a view or passage; to look - with various preps., as upon, into, etc passage; to look - With various preps., as upon, into, etc. A Galucism.
The window gave upon a background of serrated mountain
and olive-shadowed coñon. to give again, to becomen soft through absorption of mois-
ture, etc.; to thaw ; to soften; to relent. obs. or Dial. Eng. - to g. back, to recede; retire; retreat.
Now tack he gives, then rushes on amain. Daniel.

- to g. down, to let milk flow; - said of a cow. - to g. In a To gield. to succumb; to acknowledge one's self beaten The Scots battalion was enforced to give in. b To rush in obs. - to g into, to give adhesion to; to
enter deeply into; to fall into; to yield to $\dot{\text { now }}$ super-
seded by to give in to (cf. give in, above). obs. - to g . off, seded
to cease, to retire. obs. - to goon. a To rush on; to make
an attack. Obs. b London Stock Exchange, to pay con-
$\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { place; a place of shelter, as for } \\ & \text { the night in mountaineering. }\end{aligned} \right\rvert\, \begin{array}{lll}\text { Git'tite (gyt'tit), } \\ \text { Philistine of Gath. }\end{array} \quad$ Bib. A

 itton. J Geto


 suitable time.
Iv. Give. Ref. Sp,
Ive.
tango．－to give ont，to stop；to cease；to cease from exer－ refuse to act，operate，or perform its function；to break down；to fail；to become exhausted or used up；as，my feet begin to give out；the flour has given out；the machinery
gave out．－to g．over．a To cease；discontinue；desist． gave out．－to g．over．a To cease；discontinue；desist．
It would be well for all authors，if they kuew when to pive
over，and to desist fromany further pursuitg after fame．Addison． over，and to desist from any further pursuitt after fame．Addison．
brom give way or abandon one＇s self．－to g．up，to cease
from effort．to stop；to discontinue ；to give over；to from effort；to stop；to discontinue；to give over；to
yield or succumb；as，he wold never give up． give（giv），$n$ ．Act of giving；esp，act or process of yield－ ing to force or strain；a giving way．
give＇－and－talro，a．Characterized by giving and taking， nating a plate（prize）in racing for which the horses carry weights varying according to their heights．
give＇and－tak $\theta^{\prime}, n$ ．A giving and taking by way of com－ promise，equalization，or the like；also，exchange，as of
repartee，ideas，etc．，esp．upon fair terms；as，the give－and－ repartee，ideas，etc．，esp．upon fair terms；as，the give－and－ oive＇－a－way＇$n$ ．A game or a method
give＇－a－way,$n .1$ ．A game，or a method of playing some
game，as in checkers，in which the object is to lose men or tricks，the side that is most successful in doing so being the winner；－called also losing game．Collog．
2．A betrayal or disclosure，esp．one made unintentionally

that has been presented．
2．Disposed；inclined；addicted；－used with $t$ ，now rare－ ly，also with an adverb；as，given to drink；virtuously given． 3．Stated；fixed；specified；as，in a given time．
4．Executed；done；dated；－used in offlial do
2．Executed，done ；dated，used in ofmcial documents ；
as，given under my hand and seal this 1oth day of June． known quantity，relation，or premise．In Euclid a magni－ tude or ratio is given when its equal can be found，a posi－ tion is given when it remains fixed．A magnitude is often treated as given when it is exactly determinable from given
diven name，the Christian name，or name given by one＇s prents or guardians，as distinguished from the surname， which is inherited．Colloq．
gtv＇en，$n$ ．That which is given；esp．，Metaph．，that which is immediately given in experience，as sensation；the un－ differentiated data of experience；that which is distin－ Guished from inference or hypothesis．
We ghall find hereafter that it is vain to attempt to lay down
boundaries between the given and its extension．B．Bosanquet． giv＇er（gYvêer），$n$ ．1．One who gives；a donor；a bestow－ er；a grantor＇；one who imparts or distributes．
giving（giving），p．pr．\＆vb．n．of arve．Specif．：vb．$n$ ． a A bestowing；a conferring；an imparting ；a yielding； a becoming mild，etc．＂Upon the frst giving of the
weather．＂Addison．b That which is given．Obs． weather．＂Addison．b That which is given．Obs．
giz＇zard（gIz＇ard），$n$ ．［OF．quisier，an alteration of giz＇zard（gYíàrd），n．［OF．guisier，an alteration of ge－
sier，F．gesier，prob．influenced by F．gosier throat，gullet ； fr．L．gigeria，pl．，the cooked entrails of poultry．Cf．ar second（posterior）stomach of birds， and a tough horny or occasionally even bony lining；the gigerium．In it the food is ground up by the action of the
muscular walls．Many birds swallow gravel to assist in muscular walls．Many birds swallow gravel to assist in this process．The term is extended to the proventriculus
of insects（but not of birds；see proventriculus），and to muscular parts of the alimentary canal of similar function in other animals．
2．Stomach；interior（of a person）．Humorous \＆Colloq．
glzzard shad．Any of several shadike fishes constituting gdzzard shad．Any of several shadilike fishes constituting the genus Dorosoma，of the coasts，streams，and lakes of sal fin forms a long filament，and the stomach is muscular like a gizzard．The best－known species（D．cepedianum，
called also hickery shad and mud shad，reaches a length
of 15 inches，but is almost worthless for food．
gla－bel＇la（glá－běl＇a），n．；pl．－Lzs（－ē）．［NL．，fr．L．glabel－ nence of the forehead just between the eyebrows．See raniometry，Illust．ib Zoöl．The median convex lobe of the cephalic shield of a trilobite．－gla－bol／lar（－$\dot{\text { r }}$ ），gla－ bel10us（－us），a．
gla＇brate（gla＇bratt），a．［L．glabrare，fr．glaber smooth．］ a Bot．Becoming smooth，or glabrous，from age，as the surface of a lear．b Zool．Glabrous，or nearly so．
gla－bres＇cent（gle－bress＇ĕnt），a．［L．glabrescens，p．pr．of
glabrescere to grow smooth．］Bot．Slightly glabrous glabrescere to grow smooth．］Bot．Slightly glabrous； gla＇brous（glábrüs）a．［L，glaber．Cf
having a surface without hairs or projections；Smooth brous leaf．
 surface；－said of cloth，leather，etc．；hence，smooth and glossy；highly polished ；as，a glace finish．
2．Coated with icing ；iced；glazed ；－s
glaze said of fruits gla＇clal（glă＇shăl；277），a．［L．glacialis，fr．glacies ice

cf．F．glacial．］1．Pertaining to ice or to its action；ful or consisting of ice；frozen ；icy；freezing；esp．，pertain ing to glaciers；as，glacial phenomena． | 2．Chem．Resembling ice；having，or easily assuming，an |
| :--- |
| give，n．Gift．Obs． |
| ［－Able． |


 giv＇n．Given．Ref．Sp．
Gw；Giwerie．T JEw，JEw RY．
 Giz＇rites（gyz ritg），Gez＇rites （grz＇）n．pl．Bib．A pre－
Israeititish tribe of Canan．
glzz（ivz）n．



icelike form；－now said only of certain compounds；as， glacial phosphoric or acetic acids．
as，glacial man． glacial acetic acid．See ACETIC ACID．－g．drift．Geol．
DRIFT，$n ., 4 .-$ g．meal．
$=$ cap．］，Geol．a period just betore the present，or recent，
period during which the climate of middle and northern latitudes Was frigid，and ice covered large portions of Eu－ ope and North America；－called also fogenerally accepted explanation of the unusual cold has been given，but changes in the constitution of the atmosphere now seem to be the most probable ex－
planation．The glaciated regions included Canada，north－ ern and northeastern United States，and northern and northwestern Europe，together with most high mountain regions and some low lands in high latitudes，outside of
North America and Europe．The epochs recognized for North America and Europe．The epochs recognized for
the interior of North America are，in order of age：Jerseyan or Sub－Aftonian（glacial）；Aftonian（interglacial）；Kansan （glacial）；Yarmooth and Buchanan（interglacial）；Illinoian
（glacial）；Sangamon（interglacial）；Iowan（glacial）；Peorlan （Glacial）；Sangamon（interglacial）；Iowan（glacial）；Peorian cial）interval ；Later Wisconsin（glacial）；Champlain glacio－lacustrine epoch）．－g．phenol，chem．，pure erys
tallized phenol，or carbolicacid． g ．phosphoric actd，meta－
phosphoric acid；also，pure normal phosphoric acid．Soe phosphoric acid ；also，pure normal phosphoric acid．Soe PHOSPHORIC ACID．－g．Bulpharic acid．
gla＇cial－ist（gláshăl－1st），n．1．A aupporter of the gla－ cial theory．
2．One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work
 fr．glacies ice．］To turn to ice．Obs．
glacci－ate，v．t．1．To convert into ice；to freeze．
2．Geol．To subject to glacial action；to produce glacial effects upon，as in the scoring of rocks，transportation of 30se material，etc．
4．To cover or fill with ice or glaciers；－only in $p . p$ ．
4ive，as to iron，an appearance of being covered with 4．To give，as to iron，an appearance of being covered with
ice or frost． gla／ci－a＇tion（ $-\bar{a}$＇shăn），$n$ ．Process of glaciating，or state
of being glaciated；also，the production of glacial phe

$1 \theta y$ ，as in The Viesch Glacier，with Medial Moraine．
over an extended area，as in Greenland．The mass of granular snow forming the upper part of a glacier is called ice，formed from snow by pressure，by the freezing of de scending water，etc．The surfaces of glaciers are sometimes
smooth，but they are more commonly crevassed，the cre vasses being due to irregularities of bed，to inequalities of movement，and perhaps to other causes．Ice caps，such as
those of Greenland and Antarctica，are the largest gla those of Greenland and Antarctica，are the largest gla－ ciers known，and cover areas whose topography（beneath
the ice）is unknown；small ice caps occur on plains or pla teaus，esp．in high latitudes．Pledmont glaclera occur at the bases of mountains，and are formed by the union of the deploying ends of valley glaciers．A valley glacier usually
carries rock débris（accumulations of stones and earthy carries rock debris accumulations of stones and earthy DRIFT．Glaciers also carry rock debris in their basal parts，
and this grinds，scors，and polishes the surface over which
the ice moves．Many alpine giaciers move from ten to the ice moves．Many alpine glaciers move from ten to twenty inches per day in summer，and about half as fas in winter；the larger valley glaciers of the polar regions
move several feet per day，but the edge of the ice cap of
Greenland probably moves but few inches per week．If the end of probably moves but，few inches per week．If float away as an iceberg．
fur reser bear．A rather small bear（Ursus emmonsi）with region of southern Alaska．
glacier mill．Water issuing from beneath a glacier and particles of triturated rock． lacier table．Ablock of stone
lat and supported above the sur face of a glacier on a column of of the surrounding glacier ice．
glacler theory．Also glacial
theory．Geol．The theory that theory Geol．The theory that
the drift was deposited by the
arency of glaciers during the glacial period（which see）．


Which treats of glaciers．－glacl－0－log＇cal（gla／shi－b
 gla＇ci－o－na＇tant（－ō－nātant），a．［See GLACEER；NATANT．］ ice，esp．that which has its origin in glaciers．
gla＇cls（gla＇sis ；glass 1 s ；277，$n$ ．LR－glacis；－sonamed from its smoothness；cf．OF．glacier to slip，slide．See alacier．］A gentle slope，or a sinooth，gently sloping de－
clivity；esp．，Fort．，the natural or artificial slope from the top of the counterscarp or covered way toward the open country．See Fortification，Illust．The object of the glacis is to compel an attacking enemy to advance up a slope without cover，exposed to the un
all the works along the front attacked．
glacis plate．Nav．Sloping armor plate on the deck，set glack（glak），n．［Gael．glac．］Scot．a A narrow mountain a defile．b A fork，as of a tree or roads． bright，glad；akin to D．glad smooth，G．glatt，OHG．glat sinooth，shining，Icel．glaず glad，bright，Dan．\＆Sw．glad glad，Lith．glodas smooth，and prob．to L．glaber．Of． glabrous．］1．Bright；Ehining．
2．Characterized by joy or pleasure ；formerly ：mirthful ；
merry ；joyous ；now usually with less force：cheerful merry ；joyous；now usuall eased；happy；gratified．

The Trojan，glad maketh a glad father．Prov．x． 1 ．
Glad am I Ithat your highness is soile armed．Dryden．Shak． 3．Expressive of，or caused by，gladness；as，a glad coun－ tenance；a glad song；also，bringing or exciting gladness ；
as，a glad day ；glad tidings． as，a glad day；glad tidings．

More glad to me than to a miser money is．Sir P．Sidney． 4．Characterized by brightness and beauty；gay ；beautiful．
Glad evening and glad morn crowned the fourth dey．Milton． 5．Operating eanily ；smooth；loose．Dial．Eng．\＆Scot． Syn．－Plaased，gratified，exhilarated，aniniated，de－ rating，pleasing，animating． ［AS．gladian．See glad，v．i．；Glad＇ded ；glad＇ding．［AS．gladian．See glad，$v . t$ To make glad；to cheer；；gladden．Archaic． glad＇den（glad＇n），v．t．；GLAD＇DRNRD（－＇nd）；GLAD＇DRN－ ing．［From GLad，a．］To make glad；to cheer；please rejoice；exhilarate
glad＇den，v．2．To be or become glad to rejoice． lad＇don（gled ${ }^{\prime} n$ ）$n$ ． glad＇don（glad＇n），n．［AS．glxdene；cf．L．gladiolus sword
lily．Cf．aLadole．］a Any iris，e日p．the European Iris foetidissima；－so called in allusion to the sword－shaped leaves．b The cat－tail，or reed mace．
glade（glād），$n$ ．［Perh．akin to gtad，a．，and prop．mean－ ing a light or clear defle．］1．An open passage through a wood；；a grassy open or cleared space in a forest．Pope 2．An everglade．Local，U．S．
3．An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes，or a place left unfrozen；also，smooth ice．Local，U．S．
4．A clear space in the sky ；a bright streak or patch of
glade mallow．A tall malvaceous A merican herb（Napxa
dioica）with paimate leaves and small white dicecious flow－ ers in ample panicles．
glad＇ful（gǐd＇forl），a．Full of gladness；joyful．－glad＇－
ful－iy，adv．glad＇ful－ness，$n$ ．All Archaic ful－1y，adv．－gladful－ness，$n$ ．All Archaic．
gladt＇－ate（gladr－att glády－），a．［L．gladius sword．］ glad 1 －a＇tor shaped；ensiform．
gladi－a＇tor（glad 1 i－$\overline{\text { a }}$＇têr），n．［L．，fr．gladius sword．］ for the amusement of the people，as on the occasion of a funeral or of a festival．It is supposed that gladiatorial combats were derived from the custom of human sacri－
fice at funerals of heroes or of warriors fallen in battle， the victims being captives．Gladiators were chiefly cap－ tives，slaves，or criminals，though later disgraced men and
even persons of position entered the lists．The contests comprised fights between men and beasts，and between men in various equipments，either national as the Samnite Thracian，and Gallic，or of a specialized farm，as that of the andabate，the retiarius，or the secutor
2．One who engages in any fierce combat or controversy．

gladiatore，combatants or, 201 ，a．Of or pertaining to glad＇1－ole（glad＇1－0̄1），n．［L．gladiolus a small sword，the sword lily，dim．of gladius sword．］A gladiolus．

 iridaceous plants，natives chiefly of Africa，a few of Europe and Asia．They have erect sword－shaped leaves and
spikes of brilliantly colored lilylike flowers，springing from flat corms．Various South African species have， through hybridization，given rise to many garden races and strains with flowers of all shades of pink，red，yell
and purple．b A corm，fower，or plant of this genue． 2．Anat．The second and largest of tbe three pieces of which the adult human sternum i
sternum or body of the breastbone．

| sternum or body of the breastbone． |
| :--- |
| The penultimate $o$ in this word is short，and the ac－ | tions；－applied esp．to depos－

ita made in lakes whose borders（of the sun），Sw．dial．
gladas．］Only in to go to glade，


 1．With gladness or joy；joyfully i cheerfully ：eagerly． 2．Fitly；properly；preferably；by choice obsark xii． 37 ． glad＇ness，$n$ ．［AS．gleednes．］state or quality of being ；leasure ；joy ；joynul satisfaction；clleerfulness． Syn．－See pieasurr．
glad＇ship，$n$ ．［AA．gle gledscipe．］Gladness．Obs．
glad＇some（glad＇sünn），a．1．Causing joy，pleasure，or
cheerfulness；expressive of or indicating，gladness ；hav－ ing a glad or pleasant appearance；bright，gay． 2．Pleased；glad ；；oyful；cheerful．
－glad＇some－ly，adv．－glad＇some－ness，$n$ ．
 1．A four－wheeled pleasire carriage with two inside seats， calash top，and seats for driver and footman．
Gladstone bag．After W．E．Gladstone．］A light port－
manteau or traveling bag made of leather，etc．，with flexibles sides on à
rigid central steel frame，and hinged rigid central steel frame，and hinged
elong the bottom so as to open flat
iot elong the bottom so as to op
into two equal compartments．
clad－sto＇n－an（gixd－stō＇nt－a
 O．，pladstone（ $1809-98$ ）；вpecif．，des ignating a party，or section of the
Liberal party，which upheld Glad－


Liberal party，which upheld Glad－Gladstone Bag． stone in his policy of home rule for Ireland．$-n$ ．A fol－
lower of Gladstone．－Glad－sto nitan－lsm
 to or designating the ancient alphabet of the western Slavs，an uncialized cursive still used in some Roman glaik（glak）， ． ［Of uncertain origin；cf．©LLERE a jest．］$]$
Scot．1．Mockery；rallying or derisive deception；－chiefy Scot．1．Mockery；rallying or derisive deception；－chiefly
in pl．and in the phrases to give the glaiks，to cheat，or de－ ceive，and to get the glaiks，to be cheated or deceived． 2．pl．A child＇s puzzle game
glatir（glar），$n$ ．LF，glaire，glaire d’æuf，glair，1，prob．fr．
L．clarus clear，bright，through（assumed LL．cluria．See CLEAR，a．］I．White of egg；also，any preparation of it used as a size or a glaze，as in bookbinding，for pastry，etc． 2．A viscous substance，ressombling white of egg．
glair，v．$t$ ．；alaired（glard）；GLatringe．To smear ；now
glair＇e－ouns（－e－üs），a．［Cf．F．glaireux．］Glairy；cov－ ered with glair
gladr＇y（glarr），a．Like glair，or partaking of its quali－

claive（glav），$n$ ．［F．glaive，in OF．usually lance，prob．fr．
L．gladius sword，perh．influenced by a Celtic word（cf． olaymore）．Cf．aladiton．］1．A spear or lance．Obs．
2．A Arize；－from the custom of setting or
ap
ane winning post and prize in a race．Obs．
3．An obsolete weapon consisting of a large blade
fixed on the end of a pole；a kind of halberd．
fixed on the end of a pole ；a kind of halberd．
4．A sword；esp．，a broadsword．Archaic．
The glaive which he did wield．
slam／ber＇ry（glamberri），n．penser．
 uncertain origin．（Byrsonima lucida）native of the
Whiaceous shrub Byysiand southern Florida；also，the shrub．

glam＇our（glam＇err），n．［Scot．glamour，glamer，
a corrut．of Elamarye，grammar．］1．Mag－Glaive， 3 ． ic ；enchan
the sight．

## It had much of glamour might

The air filled with a stranse，pale glamour．W． $\begin{gathered}\text { Scott } \\ \text { Black }\end{gathered}$
2．Any interest in，or association with，an object or per son，through which the object or person appears delusively magnified or glorified；a deceptive or enticing charm． AEYE）The etty olology of this word（geee above and aram－ erary English has generally kept the spelling－our，even in
America，from folowing the analogy of clamor，honor， America，from following the analog
etc．But cf．GLAMOROUS，GLAMOROUSLY
glam＇our，v．t．；glam＇oured（－ẽrd）；olam＇our－ma．To affect with glanour ；to bewitch；fascinate；enchant
lam＇our－ $\mathbf{y}$ ，glam＇our－is（glam＇err－$)$ n．Glamour． glam＇our－－，glam＇；ur－10（gixmrerer－），$n$ ．Glamour．
glance（glans），v．i．；glanced（glanst）；Glanc＇ing（glant－ bing）．LOf uncertain origin；ef．OF．glacier to slip，slide， perh．fr．L．flacies ice，through（assumed）LL．glaciare，
also E．glint．］1．To strike in an oblique direction and fly off or turn aside；to fly or glide off obliquely．＂Your arrow hath glanced
2．To move quickly，esp．obliquely；to dart aside．Shs． 3．To make an indirect，incidental，or passing reference， esp．of a satirical or con
hint ；hit ；- often with $a$

Cesar＇s ambition ehall be glanced at．

|  glad＇less，a，Without gladness． <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ds |  |
| ATEsHEM，See |  |
| ot．Any of the cheap French |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| red Griad |  |
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| Blad pam．Gladsome．Ref．Sp． | stance |
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| glad．Obs，pret．and p．p． | amae or gra |

4．To produce by rapidity of movement a flash or gleam of light；to \＆hoot or emit a flash of light；to thash．

From art，from nature，from the schools，Tennyson．
Let tandom influences glance．
5．To look with a sudden，rapid cast ；－said of the eye ； To flash；to snatch a momentary or hasty view．
Doth glance from heaven to earth，from earth to heaven．Shak glance（glans），v．t．1．To slioot or dart suddenly or obliquely；to cast for a moment；to send by a glance；to glance at；to cateh a glimpse of；as，to glance the eye； to glance a look of intelingence；to glance a passing bird．
2．To hit or strike obliquely or very lightly in passing ；to graze ；hence，to hint at；to touch lightly or briefly．Obs． 3．To send or cast indirectly，as an insinuation at some one． glance（glans），n．［From oLANCE，v．i．］1．A rapid obliqne movement ；a striking obliquely，or a striking and flying off obliquely
2．An oblique or indirect hit or thrust，as of a satirical or bantering nature ；jest；gibe ；allusion ；hint．obs． 3．A movement causing a flash of light；；a flash thus pro－
duced．＂Swift as the lightning glance．＂
Milton． 4．A quick cast of the eyes；a quick，transitory，or cur－ sory look ；a glimpse．

How scornful glanees from those eyes．Shak 5．Railroads．A huge fence of logs to divert or turn 8nowslips or avalanches from the tracks．Cant．
6．Cricket．A stroke causing the ball to glance off a slant－ ing bat in a direction between wicket and long leg． hasty look at something ；a airspes，a momentary or cas－
 glance，v．t．［Cf．D．glanzen to polish，glans brightness．］ Metal Working．To give a high luster to，as by burnishing or planishing．
 ounst．］Mining \＆Min．Any of several sulphides，occur－
ring as minerals，mostly dark－colored，which have a bril ring as mineras，mostly dallecto which have a bril the metal contained；as，copper plance；antimony glance． glance coal．a Any hard，lustrous coal，esp．antliracite． bl Sometimes，gas carbon．
glance pitch．A pure que
glancoer（glan＇sair）$n$ ．One ty of asphalt．See manjaf． a fender skid．
gland（gland），
gland（glănd），$n$ ．［Cf．E．dial．glaun，glaund，a clamp of ing box wood．which the packing is compressed．See sturrive Box，Illust．b The crosspiece of a bayonet clutch．
2．Founding．A clamp for a flask；a clip plate for the ends of a tightening clevis．
 L．glans，glandis，acorn；akin to Gr．Bädavos．Cf． olanders．］
or substance
to be used in，
or eliminated
from， th
from，the
sebaceous ekin；the sali．
vary glands of the mouth． The essentiai
elements of a


Forms of Glands． 1 Simple Tubu－
lar； 2 Simple Saccular； 3 Race－
epithelial cells，which select many cases build up into new chemical compounds）the constituents of the secretion．In typical glands these
cells are arranged in the form of a membrane lining a pit． discharged and from which it passes out by the mouth is duet of the gland．The cells rest on a more or less dis－ tinct basement membrane external to which is a plexus of
blood capillaries，through whose walls the cells absorb the blood capillaries，through whose walls the cells absorb the
required materials．Glands are classified，according to form，into simple and compound（in the latter the cavity
is branched or subdivided），tubular，saccular，etc．Race－ mose glands are compound＇saccular glands of great com－ plexity．In some glands（see ducruess gland）the biood duct．Certain structures，not true tlands，are still often called glands in conformity with old usage，epp．
phatic glands，pineal gland，and pituitary gland．
phatic glands，pineal gland，and pituitary gland．
2．Bol．a An acorn；also，the nut of any other fagaceous 2．Boi．a An acorn；also，the nut of any other fagaceous
tree or shrub，as the chestnut，beech，etc．Obs． b Any tree or shrub，as the chestnut，beech，etc．Obs．b Any
special secreting organ，as the hairs on the leaves of sun－ special secreting organ，as tio hairs on the leaves of sun－
dew，the extrafloral nectaries of many plants，etc．c Any small protuberance，whether serving as a secreting organ or fulllling any other function．

 Danish physician，two round or oval yellowish racemose glands lying one on each side of the lower part of the
vagina．They correspond to Cowper＇s glands in the nale，

 ring beneath the epithelium in the mucous membrane of


 clutch i rrope．Scot．
glance cobat．Cobatite． glane copper．Chalcocite．
glance fish．The ophh．

 Acon－colored；yeilowish
brown


glands of Cowpor．Anat．$=$ Cowrrr＇s glands．－glands of Lito （Iétr＇）（after Alexis Litre（1658－172 ），French physician］，
Anat．，small racemose glands found in the submucous tis Anat．，small racemose glands found in the submucous tis sue of the urethra．－glands of Moll，small glands near the
free margin of each eyelid，and regarded as modified swe glands．－glands of Pac－chio＇n1（pät－chō＇nē）．Anat＝PAcchio NAN GLANDS．－glands or TY＇Ton（ti＇sün）［after Edward Tyson，English anatomist］，Anat．，small glahds at the base of the glans penis，which secrete a sebaceous substance．
gland coll．Anat．A cell whose function is secretion glan＇dered（glan＇dẽrd），$a$ ．Affected with glanders． glan＇der－ous（ $-\mathrm{dẽ} \mathrm{r}-\bar{u} s$ ），a．Of or pertaining to glanders； glan＇ders（－dẽrz），$n$ ．［OF．glandres，pl．，glands．See gland．］Far．A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses，asses，mules，etc．，caused by the nuicro organism Bacillus mallei．It is characterized by febile symptoms，inflammation of the mucous membranes，
esp．of the nose，with a constant discharge of sticky niat ter，and an enlargement and induration of the glands be
neath and within the lower jaw．It ends fatally after an acute or chronic course．It may be transmitted to dogs， glan＇du－lar（glă＇d dù－$\dot{1} \mathrm{r}$ ），a．［Cf．F．glandulaire．See ands or gland cells glandular epithelium，Anat．，the epithelium which forms th becreting surface of a gland．The cells are of various forms， and often have the protoplasm more or less filled with particles of secretion．－g．fever，Med．，an acute infectious解 dis， 2．Med．A morbid swelling or tumor in the body．Obs． glan＇du－lous（glan＇dõ－lŭs），a．［L．glandulosus：ef．F． glanduleux．］of or pert．to a gland；like a gland；con sisting of glands；glandular．－glan＇du－1ous－ness，$n$ ． glans（glanz），n．；pl．olandes（glan＇dëz）．［L．See aland．］ tremity of the penis and clitoris
2．Bot．A nut inclosed by，or seated in，an involucre，as the acorn，chestnut，etc
3．Med．a Goiter．b A pessary ；a suppository
glare（glâr），v．i．；Glabed（glârd）；GLar＇ing（glârクng） ［ME．glaren；cf．LG．glaren to glow or burn like coals prob．akin to E．glass．］1．To shine with a bright or dazzling light；to shine brightly or dazzlingly，as light． 2．To be bright and intense，as certain colors；to be ostentatiously splendid or gay．
3．To look with fierce，piercing eyes ；to stare earnestly angrily，or fiercely
Syn．－Seeth all it Syn．－See plame，gaze
glate，v．$t$ ．To bligot

Glared lightning，and shot forth Evernicious fire．Milton 2．To send or throw（back）with a glare
glare，$n$ ．1．A bright，dazzling light；splendor that daz zles the eyes；hence，glitter；shine；luster；a confusing The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare
Thing light，also

The frame of burnished steel that cast a glave．Dryden
atatious fineness of appearance；showiness． 2．Ostentatious
3．A fierce or piercing look or stare
glare，$n$ ．［Perh．fr．glare brightness，applied to a sheet of ice．］1．Cold；iciness；frigidity．Obs．
2．A smooth，bright，glassy surface；as，a．
lare，a．［See glary glabe transparent；－used almost exclusively of ice．U．$V$ ．
 ing of the pratincoles．It is usually made the type of a fanily，Glar＇$\theta$－ol＇1－dae（glar is usualy made the type of a ers and otber allied forms are sometimes also included． glar＇lng（glar＇1ng），p．a．1．Having a fierce or piercing look；staring fiercely；－said of eyes．
2．Emitting or reflecting a briglit or dazzling light；daz 3．ing；vivid；brilliant．

glar＇y（－チ），a．Of a dazzling ingter；glaring；shining． Gla－se＇rl－an（glà－zē＇rǐ－̆̌n），a．Anat．Pertaining to J．S． a small slit dividing the glenoid fossa of the tenian Hasaro glass（glass），n．［ME．glas，gles，AS．glas，；akin to D．，G．；
Dan．，\＆Sw．glas，Icel．glas，gler，Dan．glar；cf．AS．glärt Dan．，\＆Sw，glas，Icel．glas，gler，Dan．glar；cf．AS．glär
aniber，L．glaesum，which is of G．origin．Cf．GLARE，v． amber，L．glaesum，which is of G．origin．Cf．GLARE，v．， ent or translucent，consisting ordinarily of a mix ture of sili ates，but in some cases of borates，phosphates，etc．Mos sand，an alkali，as potash or soda，and some other base，as sand，or lead oxide．It is hard and brittle when cold，break
ling with a conchoidal fracture，but on heating it softens ng with a conchoidal fracture，but on heating it softens， becomes plastic，and finally melts．It is in general resist，
ant to acids，excepting hydrofluoric．It is blown，pressed， cast，and cut to a great variety of shapes．Various colore
are imparted to glass by the addition of certain metallic


oxides ; thus, manganese colors it violet; copper (cuprous), red, or cupric, green; etc. By suddenly cooling hot glass molds, a peculiar hardness or temper is imparted to it. much used for vases, etc., among the Greeks and Romans and in the Middle Ages the Venetian glassmakers becal
famous the world over. See crown glass, FLint glass.
2. A substance like glass in appearance; as, arsenic glass.
3. Collectively, articles, as vessels, panes, etc., made of 4. Anys, as, dinner glass; a plant grown under glass.
4. Anything made of glass; as ; a A glass vessel ; specif., a glass drinking vessel; a tumbler; a goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; drink; as, a social
glass. b A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time ; an hourglass or, esp. Naut, a half-hour glass, or in connection with a chip log, a fourteen-second or twenty-eight-second g.ass; hence, usually in pl., the time during which the sand empties from one end of such a vessel ; as, they fought three glasses. $\mathbf{c}$ A pane, plate, case, cover, etc., of glass; as, a glass for a window, a picture, a plant, jewel, ror of steel. $\theta$ A piece of glass, shaped for some particular use, as a watch crystal or a burning glass. if An optical glass ; a lens; hence, a telescope, opera glass, microscope,
etc.; esp., pl. spectacles ; eyeglasses. $g$ A weatherglass ; a barometer; also, a thermometer.
glass of antumony, a vitreous substance consisting of antiglass (glass), v. $t_{\text {. ; GLASSED (glast) ; alass'ing. 1. To fur- }}$ nish or fit with a glass; to glaze. Rare.
2. To cover or protect with glass; to case in glass. Rare. 3. To grow under glass ; as, to glass grapes. Rare.
6. To make glassy. $R$. "Vice glasses his eye." Emerson. 7. To reflect or see reflected as in a mirror ; to mirror. Where the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempests. Byron.
lass blowing. Art of shaping a mass of glass, when heated to a viser.
glass blow cloth. 1. A kind of linen cloth checked ofi in and fine china also for aprons and used for wiping glass broidery. Called also glass toweling.
glass culture. Hort. Culture of fruits, etc., under glass.
glass cutter. One that cuts glass; specif.: a One whose glass cutter. One that cuts glass; specif.: a One whose dow panes, etc. $b$ One who shapes the surface of glass by shing. o A tool,
usually with a dia-
mond at the point
mond at the point,
for cutting glass.- glass cutting.
glass'en (glas' $\mathbf{n}$ ), gla'zen (giáz'n), archaic or Dial. 1. Made of glass.
2. Like glass; glassy ; glazed. "Glassen eyes." B. Jonson
glass eyo. I. An eyeglass ; pl., spectacles. Obs. 2. Lixe glass; glassy; glazed. "qlassen eyes." $B$.
glass ere. I. An eyeglass; pl., , inectacles. Obs.
3. An artificial eye made of glass. Far. A blindness in horses in which the eye is bright
d glassy and the pupil dilated; a sort of amaurosis. 4. The wall-eyed pike (Stizostedion vitreum).
glass'ful (gláa'fool), n. ; pl. GLasspols (-fölz). The con-
tents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold (the ordinary drinking glass holds about half a pint). glass gall. A whitish scum cast up from tise materials
of glass in fusion, and removed by the aid of iron shovels. glass'-glazed' (-glazzd'), a. Ceram. Thickly
glass'house' (glas'hous'), $n$. 1 . A house where glass is made; a commercial house that deals in glassware.
2. Hort. A building constructed chiefly of glass and used for growing plants. See oreenhouse.
3. A photographer's room with a glass roof, walls, or both. glass'le (gläs $\sim$ ), $n$. 1. A glass marble
2. A transparent diamond crystal.

Glass'ite (-it), n. A member of a Scottish sect, founded in the 18 th century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotiand, who taught that justifying faith passively received by the understanding." The English passively received by the understanding." The English
and American adherents are called Sandemanians, after
Robert Sandeman, son-in-law and disciple of Glass.

glagg'man (glàs'măn), n. ; pl. - MEN (-men). 1. One who sells glassware; formerly, specif., a hawker or
glassware ; and hence, a vagabond or beggar.
glassware ; and hence, a vagabond
glass oven. An anealing oven in which newly made glassware can cool off gradually,
glass paper. Paper faced with pulverized glass, used for abrasive or polishing purposes.
glass pet. A pot or crucible in which are fused the mateglass snail. Any of numerous small transparent land snails, of the genus Vitrina.
glass snake. A limbless lizard (Ophisturus ventralis), of
the southern United States, superficially resembling a


| glass chord. havic. A clavier instrument, having cloth-cov- | of another. Rare. <br> glass fish. Thetranspare |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | glass |
|  |  |
|  | MONHCA ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - [0LAssy.] |
| ndowg (as distinguished from |  |
| th curtains or shut | ${ }^{\text {glas }}$ |
| . one let out but |  |
|  |  |
| crab. A transparent cru | glass'mak'er (-maxk |
|  | who |
| Mrs. Hannah (glas) | gla |
| nee famou | glass'mak'er |
|  | gl |
| 7. "The attribution to $M /$ s. | d |
| sse of the proverb 'First | glass'0-pho |
| h your hare' has occasion |  |
|  | glass'-pa'per, v. t. To smooth |
|  | with glas |
| $t$ her words ' Ta | glask'-rope', $n$. See Hyalo- |
| ar hare when it is ca | glass |
| nned]' may have | glass st |
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|  | glans |
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snake;-socalled from its fragility, the tail easily break ing into small pieces; also applied to similar specie
glass soap. Manganese dioxide, used by glassmakers to remove the green color produced in glass by iron salts
also, any other substance used for a similar purpose. glass sponge. Any siliceous sponge, of Hyalonema, Eu plectella, and allied genera; - so called from th
glass' ware' (glàs'wâr ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Ware made of glass.
glass wool. Spun glass resembling wool, used in the fil
glass' work' (-work' $), n$. 1. A glass factory; - usually $p l$ 2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glaziery
3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.
glass'wort' (-wart/), $n$. a A common maritime chenopodiaceous piant (Salicornia herbacea), having succulent brittle, jointed stems; also, any other species of saicornio. olagsty priy plant of the same family (Salsola kali). sembling (-), a.; GLAss/a-ER (-1-er); GLASS'1-EST. 1. Reness, hardness, luster, brittleness, or transparency ; as, glassy stream ; a glassy surface; the glassy deep. diamond 's In hise or fire; lackluster; as, a Byron 3. Made of glass; vitrcous. Obs.
glasgy feldapar. M/in. = sanidine. - g. awelling, Med., am-
yloid degeneration.
glauth-ite (glô'berr-it ; glou'-), n. [After J. R. Glauber,
glau'ber-ite (glóbêr-it ; glou'-), n. [After J. R. Glauber,
Ger. chemist, d. 1668.$]$ Min. Alight-colored, brittle sulphate Ger. chemist, d. 1668.$]$ Min. Alight-colored, brittle sulphate
of sodium and calcium, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$, with vitreous luster of sodium and calcium, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \cdot \mathrm{CaSO}_{4}$, with vitreous luster
and slightly saline taste. $\mathrm{H} ., 2.5-3$.
Sp. gr., 2.7-2.85. and slightly saline taste. H.,
glau-cos'cent (glo-s才s'ent), a. [See GLAUCOUS.] Bot. Having a somewhat glancous appearance ; becoming glau cous. glau-ces'cence (-ens), $n$.
रлaû $\xi$, owl. $]$ Zöll mostly of very small size, having imperfect facial owls, They are called pugmy ouls or gnome owls.
 genus of European papaveraceous plants having yellow genus of European papaveraceous pland an acrid yellow juice. The horn poppy ( $G$.
llowers and
glaucium) is naturalized in parts of the United States. glau'co-(gióntoturalized in parts of the United states.
silvery, gray.
glan'co-dot (glôko-döt), n. [glauco- + Gr. $\delta$ © ©óva, to give.]
Min. A grayish white, metallic-looking sulpharsenide of Min. A grayish white, metallic-looking sulpharsenide of
cobalt and iron, (Co,Fe)A8S, occurring in orthorhombic cobalt and iron, (Co, Fe)ABS, occurring in
crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 5.9-6.0.
 y davkós light gray, blue gray.] Med. A diseased condition
of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, a bluish tinge of the optic disk, and excavation in pairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.
or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature Relating to Glau-co'ni-a (-kō'ň- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$, [NL, perh. fr. Gr quavo gleaming, bluish green or gray.] Zöll. A genus of small
Z burrowing, wormlike snakes of Africa, southwestern Asia, and the warmer parts of America including the West Indies. Their belly is covered with scales, they have only vestige of eyes, and their lower jaw alone, bears teeth. The genus
constitutes a family, Glau'co-ni'liwe (glô/koni $1-\mathrm{de}$ )
 gray. See alaucous.] Min. A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand, of which it sometimes constitutes as muel as 90 per cent. See grrensand. - glau'co-nit'ic (-nYt'Ik), $a$.
glau'co-phane (-fān), $n$. [glauco- - Gr. фaivévat to ap-
pear.] Min. A blue, bluish black, or grayisl silicate of pear.] Min. A blue, bluish black, or grayial silicate of sodium, aluminium, iron, and magnesium, charactaristic of certain crystaline schists. It is monochnic and belong to the amphibole group. H., 6-6.5. Sp. gr., 3.11
glau'cous (glô'kŭs), a. [L. glaucus, Gr. y ${ }^{\text {bav*ós.] }}$ bluish green or greenish blue color ; also, specif., Bot a cast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum. - glaucous gull, the burgomaster, - g. wlllow, the pussy willow.
Glau'cus (-kŭs), $n$. [L., sca green.]
Zoöl. A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, found swimming in the open sea, in the warmer latitudes. They are of a beautiful blue and silvery white.
Glau'cus, $n$. [L., fr. Gr. Гגav̂кos.] 1. Gr. Myth. a A sea divinity, orig-
inally a fisherman, who became immortal by tasting magic grass. He is also said to have been the helmaman of the Argo (see Scylla). b A son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own
mares. $A$ son of Minos and Pasi-
phaë, smothered by falling into a ves- ritaceus). Nat. size. sel of honey, but afterwards restored to life. d A Lycian prince, an ally of the Trojans, who, meeting Diomedes in
battle, as a mark of the ancient friendship of their houses, battle, as a mark of the ancient friendship of their houses,
exchanged his golden armor for the brazen armor of Diomexchanged his golden armor for the brazen armor of
edes, - an act proverbial for an unequal exchange.

2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii" a young
noble of Greek descent residing in Pompeiit. He is a man
of fashion and gay life the protector of the blind fower of fashion and gay life, the protector of the blind fower girl, Nydia, by whom he is secretly loved, and the lover of
the beautiful lone, whom he eventually marries, both bethe beautiful fone, w
coming Christians.
Glaux (glôks), n. [NL., L., a kind of plant, Gr. $\gamma \lambda a v i \xi$, $\gamma \lambda \alpha \xi$, milk vetch.] Bot. A cosmopolitan genus of primulaceous plants including a single species ( G. maritima). It and small whitish flowers.
 ing. [Of uncertain origin; cf. W. glafr flattery.] To
palaver; to flatter; wheedle. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. palaver; to flatter; wheedle. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
gla'ver, $^{\prime}$. Babble; gossip. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. gla'ver, $n$. Babble ; gossip, Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
glaze (glazz), v. t.; Glazrd (glazd); glaz'Ing (glaz'Ing).
 (a window, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass. 2. Two cabinets. . glazed. With crystalline glass. Bacon. sisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to glaze earthenware; hence, to render smooth, glasslike, or glossy ; as, to glaze paper, gunpowder, and the like.
3. Paint. To apply a transparent or semitransparent color to (a painted surface or another color), to modify the effect. glaze, v. i. To become glazed or glassy.
glaze, $n$. l. The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain, esp. one that is transparent, as distinguished from enamel. boiled to a gelatinous paste, and spread thinly over braised dishes. b Paint. A coat of transparent or semitransparent color applied to modify the effect.
3. A smooth glossy slirface or bright polish.
4. A smooth slippery coating (of ice). U.S.
4. A smooth slippery
6. A window. Slang.
6. A window.
Blost oven.
glazed (glāzd), p. a. 1. Furnished or covered with glass. 2. Having a glassy or vitreous coating or film, as of ice; having a surface rendered glassy by a coating or by rub-
bing, etc.; covered with a glaze of another color ; as, bing, etc.; covered with a glaze of another color ; as, glazea rocks; glazed paper; a glazed eye. g glazzerer. ob. [Cf Glazier.] 1. A glazer. 2. One who applies glazing or who gives a glasslike or glossy surface to anything; a polisher or burnisher; a 3. A tool, machine, or other device for glazing, polishing, or smoothing, as an emery wheel or a glaze wheel. glaze wheel. A wooden wheel covered with emery or
witha band of lead and tin alloy, for polishing cutlery, etc. gla'zier (glà'zhērr; -ž̌-êr; 277), n. [For glazer, fr. glaze;
prob. under influence of F . nouns in -ier.] 1. A glass prob. under influence of F . n
2. One whose businessis to set glass in window frames, etc.
3. One who glazes pottery, etc.; a glazer
4. pl. The eyes. Obs. Slang.
5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to
glaz'lng (giaz 1 ng $), p$. pr. \& rb. n. of qlaze. Specif. : vb. n. 1. Act of furnishing or fitting with glass; act, art, or trade of setting glass; act or art of covering with a vitreous or glasslike substance, or of renderiag glossy. 2. The glass set, or to be set, in a sash, frame, etc. 3. The glass or glasslike or glossy substance with which anything, as pottery, paper, etc., is incrusted or overlaid. 4. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze alplied.

## glazing whea. (- $a$ alaze Wheel.

glaz'y (-1), a. 1. Like glass; glassy; vitreous. tured surface of some kinds of pig iron.
3. Glassy ; dull ; as, a glazy eye
gleam (glëm), n. [ME. glem, gleam, AS. gläm, akin to OS. glimo brightness, OHG. glimo, gleimo, glowworm, and E. glimmer.] 1. Formerly, a bright light, as of the sun; now, a moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a
beam; glow. "Unexpected gleams of joy." Addison. beam ; glow. "Unexpected gleams of joy." Addison. 2. Brightness; splendor; radiance. Obs. or $R$. gleam, v. i.; GLEAMED (gleamd); GLEAM'ing. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to send out gleams ; to shine rather faintly; as, at the dawn, light gleams in the east.
Syn.-See Flash.
gleam, v. $t$. To shoot or emit (flashes of lightit, etc.). Shak gleam'y (glem'I), $a$. l. Of or having the nature of a gleam; giving forth gleams; flashing ; coruscating ; gleaning. of rain and sunshine, as weather; fitful and uncertain; marked by gleamis, as sunshine.
glean (glē̃n), v. t.; gleaned (glēnd); alean'ing. [ME. glenen, OF . glener, glaner, F . glaner, fr. LL. flenare.] 1. To gather after a reaper; to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper, or grapes left after the gathering.
2. To gather from (a field
2. To gather from (a fleld or vineyard) what has been left
by the reapers or gatherers.

 Full explanetions of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.
3. To collect with patient and minute labor ; to pick out; to obtain in small portions or by degrees.
Coutent to glewn what we can from .ate experiments. Locke
glean (glen), v. i. 1 . To gather what is left by reapers. ned in the field after the reapers. Ruth ii. 3. . To pick up or gather anything by degrees. Glean on, and gather up the whole estate
glean, $n$. [Cf. OF. glene.] A collection made by gleaning Pope. specif.: a A handiul of grain tied together by a reaper Obs. or Dial. Eng. b A sheaf (of hemp); a bundle (of
glean'Ing, $n$. Act of one who gleans; also, usually $p l$. that which is collected by gleaning.
 alebe.] Bot. The chambered sporogenous tissue forming the central mass of the sporophore in certain basidiomycetous fungi, as the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc.
glebe.] (gleb), Soil; ground; sod.
2. A plot of cultivated ground; a field. Archaic.

Milton.
3. Eccl. Law. The land belonging, ar y itchaic.
a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.
4. Obs. a A clod; a lump of earth, etc. b A speck or
grain. © An earthlike mineral ; an earth.
gleb'y (glēbri), $a$. [See GLEBE.] Aboun
tob'y (glebi), a. [See GLEBE.] Abounding in clods: Gle-co'ma (glè-k $\bar{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{m} \tilde{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. $\gamma \lambda{ }^{\prime}$
ple-coma (gle-kóma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\gamma \lambda \eta \chi \omega \nu, \beta \lambda \eta \eta_{\chi} \omega \nu$,
pennyroyal.] Bot. A small genus of creeping menthaceous
herbs, natives of the Old World, having reniform
bicular leaves and blue flowers in axillary clusters. Gle-
coma hederacea is the ground ivy.
lede (gled), $n$.
[AS. glida, akin
glede (gled), n. [AS. glida, akin to Icel. gleठa, Sw. glada.
Cf. GLIDE, v. i.] The common European kite (Milvus ictiCf. glide, v.i.] The common European kite (Milvus ictinuts); -also applied to other birds of prey, as the com
tle-dit'si-a (glè-dyt'si-a $)$, $n$.
(1714-86), German botanist.] Bot. A Amall genus of thorny cesalpiniaceous trees, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves and spikes of small greenish yellow flowers succeeded by and spikes of smail greenish yellow fowers succeeded by
large fat pods. The North American species are $G$. triacan-
thos, the hone Iocust, and $f$. aquatica, the water locust. glee (glē), n. [ME. gle, gleo, AS. gléo, akin to Icel. glȳ; cf Gr. A Acún jest.] 1. Obs. a Entertainment; sport; rarely, 2. Music. An unaccompanied song of English origin for 2. Music. An unaccompanied song of English origin fo trasted movements. It is not necessarily gleesome.
3. Joy; merriment; mirth ; delight.
4. Elevation; prosperity. Obs.

Oxf. ㅈ․ D. Syn.-See ChEERFCLNESS.

Obs.
obs. glee club. A club or company organized fo
gloed (glēd), n. [AS. glēd, fr. glōwan to glow as a flre; live or glowing coal. Archaic or Dial.
2. Fire ; flame ; also, beam or ray. Obs.
3. pl. Cinders. Dial. Eng.
glee'tul (gle'föl), a. Full of glee; merry ; gay ; joyous. gleernl (glētcol), a. Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.
gleek (glek), $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 1. A jest or scoff ; a trick or deception.
Where 's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his gleets? Shak. 2. An enticing or ogling look or glance.
gleek, A pretty gleek coming from Pallas' eye. Beau. \& Fl
gleek,,$n$. . [OF. glic.] An obsolete game at carde for three players ; also, three aces or three face cards of the same rank in one hand; hence, a trio. Obs.
gleo'man (glé'măn), n.; pl, MEN (-mĕn). $[q l e e+m a n$ AS. gléoman.] An itinerant minstrel or musician. Archaic
glee'some (-sŭm), a. Merry ; joyous; gleeful. - gle日' glee'some (-sŭm), a. Merry; joyous
some-ly, $a d v$. -gleo'some-ness, $n$.
gleet (gleet), n. [ME. glette, glet, glat, mucus, pus, filth, OF. glete, F. glette litharge.
greasy filth. Obs. or Scot.
2. Phlegm, as that in a hawk's stomach. Obs or Scot 3. Med . A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; formerly, any norbid discharge.
4. Veter. A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.
2. To discharge a thin, limpid humor.
gleg (gleg), a. [Icel. glologgr.] Scot. \& Dial. 1. Quick of perception or action; alert; sharp.
2. Lively ; cheerful ; happy ; also, bright; gay.
3. Sharp or keen, as a knife; smooth or slippery, as ice.

 glean er, $n$. One who gleans.
gleare. 4 GLAR.
gleary. + alany. Eng. vir. of glaive.
glebe honge. A parsonage or
mense. obs. or $R$.exc. $I r$.




 gled. Var. of olede.
gled (gled). Obse or dial. Eng gied, $n$. The adult male salmon



glen (gľn), $n$. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. \& Gael. gleann valley, glen, W. glyn.] A secluded and narro
narrow depression between mountains or hills
Glon-gar'ry (glen-gar ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n., or Glengarry bonnet or cap. [Name of a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Hightop sloping to the back, where it is parted and held to gether by ribbons or strings.
 joint + eisos form.] Anat. Having the form of a smooth and shallow depression; specii., pertaining to or designating (1) the cavity of the scapula, in which the head of the with which the lower jaw articulates.
glenotd ligament. Anat. a A fibrocartilaginous rim attached around, and serving to deepen, the glenoid cavity
of the scapula. $b$ The anterior ligament of a finger joint glent (glent), v. i. [See Glint, v.] Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 1. To move suddenly ; to spring; start. Obs.
2. To glance ; to turn or go aside.
3. To look askew ; to equint ; glan
3. To look askew ; to squint; glance.
4. To gleam ; sparkle; flash; shine.
gli'a-cell' (gli'd-sel ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [Gr. $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\lambda i a}$ glue + cell.] Anat. gli'a-din (-din), n. [Gr. via glue: cf. F. gliadine] glia-din (-din), n. [Gr. yरia glue: cf. F. gliadine.] by interaction with glutenin forms the gluten of grains; vegetable glue or gelatin ; glutin.
glib (glyb), a.; GLIB'ber (-ẽr); GLib'aest. [Akin to D. glibberen, glippen, to slide, glibberig, glipperig, glib, slippery.]

1. Smooth; slippery; easy. Now Rare or Dial. 1. Smooth; slippery ; easy. Now Rare or Dial.
2. Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant ra pidity ; fluent; voluble ; as, a glif tongue; a glib speech. To sneak and purpose not.
Syn. - Fluent, voluble, fippant. See talkative.
gilib, adv. 1. Smoothly ; easily. Obs. or R. glit, adv. 1. Smoothly
glib, v. $t$.; alibbed (gil bd) ; alib'bing. To make glib.
bush ${ }^{\text {bl }}$. [Ir. \& Gael. glib a lock of hair.] A thick lock or bush of hair, hanging over the eyes, formerly worn in The Irish have, from the Scpthians, mantles and long glibs,
which is a thick curled hush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously digguising them.
glib'ber-y (glth'er-í), a. [See alis, a.] Slippery; change-
able; unreliable. Archnic or Dial.
lid'der Therocks. .. were broken and glibbery. H. van Dyke.
Slippery. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
glid'dery (-1), a. [Akin to GLide.] Giving no sure foot-
ing ; Bmooth; slippery. Dial. Eng.
ing ; smooth; slippery. Dial. Eng. $\quad$ Shingle, slates, and glidery stones. R. D. Blackmore.
 (glid'Ing). [AS. glīdan; akin to D. glijden, OHG. glīlan, G. gleiten, Sw. glida, Dan. glide.] 1. To move gently
and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or
apparent effort; to pass rapidly and easily, or with a smooth, silent motion, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a skater over ice.
3. To move stealthily or nis own sweet will. Wordsworth. through the bushes.
4. To pass gradually or without break; to shade ; grade ; as, sensations of pleasure glide into sensations of pain.
5. Phon. To pass (from one definite sound to another) with a glide, as of the voice. See Glide, $n ., 3$.
gilide, $v$. $t$. To cause to glide
glide, $n$. 1. Act of gliding ; act of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself, } \\
& \text { And with indented glides dy slip ary }
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Something that glides, as a rapidly and smoothly mok ing part of a river or brook.
3. Phon. a A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a defnite speech sound (such as is represented by a letter of the alphabet). Thus in Eng. gay we have not only the
two definite sounds represented by $g$ and ay (a), but also two definite sounds represented by $g$ and $\alpha y(\bar{a})$, but also
an indeflite sound (the glide), with no fixed configuration of the organs, produced in passing from the back position
of $g$ to the front one of $\bar{a}$. There is also, usually, a glide in beginning or ending a definite speech sound when it is not preceded or followed by another one, as at the beginning disting of a whed, according as they precede or follow a definite speech sound, as on-glidos, or fore-glides, and offgitdes, or after-gldes. They are either voiced (voice gildes)
or voiceless (woiceless gitdes, or breath glides), and they may

| gleg"ne8s, $n$. See-NESS. gleib. + olebe. [alede. gleid (gléd). Scot. var. of |
| :---: |
|  |  |


 necting, the glenoid cavity and
the humerus.
[Glenoid. $R$.
 glent (ginnt) n. Obs. or scot. \&
Iial. Ang. i. A glint,
2. A start: spring ; slip; fall.
3. A sparkle ; gleam ; instant. 3. A sparkle ; gleam; insta
glenten. \& GELNT.
gleo. + oLEE.
gleoman. t GLEEMAN.







be whispered (whiaper glides). See Guide to Pron., § 94. A slide. See SLIDE, $n, 9$ b.
glide'less (glitd'lĕs), $a$. Phon. Having no glide; not joined the two consonant "in "land "is a glideless combination glid'er (glid'ôr), $n$. One that glides, as a gliding boat; that which assists in gliding.
glid'ing (glid'Ing), p. pr.
glid'ing (glid'Ing), p.pr. \& vb. $n$. of alide.
gllding boat, a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed
to glide on the surface of the water ; a hydroplane.- g. mat chlne. A A ronautics. A construc-
tion consisting
essentially of one essentially of one
planes for gliding
path from a
Ground, - g. plane,
tized substance in

which a slipping
of the molecules may take place under pressure. This may
result in separation, or, as in calcite, in a reversal of molecular position, producing what is called secondary twinning. glift (glĭ), $n$. [Cf. ME. gliffen, gliften, to look.] Obs.
or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 1. Atransient glance ; a glimpse ; also, a look or an expression.
3. A Ye
2. A moment; an instant. Bide behind it for a gliff.
glim (gIm), n. [See GLIMMER.] 1. Scot. a A glance; a glimpse. Obs. b A glimmer, or small portion; a bit.
2. a A light, as a lamp. Slang or Dial. b Eye. Slang. glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), v. i.; -mRRED (-ẽrd); -MEB-ing. [Akin to G. glimmer a faint, trembling light, mica, glimmern to glimmer, glimmen to shine faintly, glow, Sw. glimma, Dan. glimre, D. glimmen, glimpen. See gleam a ray; cf. 3. To give feeble or bcattered ; to sparkle; Hash. Obs. faintly to show a faint unsteady light as a lamp shine faintly; to show a faint, unsteady light, as a lamp.
3. To look with half-shut or nearly closed oyes : of an eye
to be half-shut or nearly closed, so as to see indistinctly.
SYn.-Gleam, glitter. See Flash.
glim'mor, $n$. 1. A faint, unsteady light; feeble, scat tered rays of light; a gleam; a shimmer. Tents. Tennson. 2. A slight perception; a bit; a scrap; a glimpse; a glim3. Slang. a Fire b pl. Eye
 A faint, unsteady light ; a glimmer; hence, a faint view or idea; a glimpse; an inkling.
gimpse (gimmps), n. [See GLImPse, v.] 1. A sudden flash; transient luster. Iight as the lightning glimpse they ran. Milton 2. A faint passing appearance; hence, a trace; a tinge.
perception; a quick sight.
4. A faint idea; an inkling; a glimmer.
glimpse, v. i.; GLIMPBED (ghmpst); GLIMPG'ING. [For older glimpse, $v . i . ;$ GLimpsed (ghmpst) ; GLimps'ing. [For older
glimse, akin to glim, glimmer.] 1. To shine faintly or unsteadily; to glimmer.
2. To appear by glimpses ; to dawn. Archaic or Poetic.
3. To take a glimpse; to glance; as, I glimpsed at
glimpse, v.t. 1. To afford a glimpse of. Rare
2. To catch a glimpse of ; to see by glimpses; to have a ghort or hurried view of.
glint (glint), v. i.; aLiNt/kd ; alinting. [ME. glenten to turn aside, glance, gleam; cf. Sw. dial. glinta to slip, side, glanta, glatta, to shine, G. glanzen to shine, glanz
brightness, D. glans. Cf. GLaNCE the mineral.] 1. To brightness, D. glans. Cf. Glance the mineral. 1
make a quick or sudden movement; to dart ; glance
make a quick or sudden movement; to dart; glance.
2. To flash, esp. with a multiplicity of lights, or with re
peated lights; to gleam; glitter.
3. To peep; glance; glimpse.

Syn.- See flash.
2. To glance; to turn; as, to glint the eye.
glint, $n$. [See the v ] ].
glint, $n$. [See the v.] 1. A gleam; a flash ; a momen tary appearance (of something bright); also, brightness
luster; shine. "He saw a glint of light." Ramsay 2. A ghmpe. a rlance. Chisfy Scot \& Dial Eng


| gley (glē; [jf). Scot and dial. | glidhruict, G. gliedkraut.] Th hemp nettle. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | hemp nette. ${ }^{\text {did }}$ d of alidina. |










ber, a.]. A loosc stone that will
rolt, Dial. Fng.
glid der, v. [See GuDDER, a.]

glim mer-ing-ly, adv. of GLim-
glimps. Glimpse. Ref. Sp.
glimps'er, $n$. One who glimpses

phea glue + －oma．］Med．A tumor apringing from the
neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain，spinal cord，or neuroglia or connective tissue of the b
other portions of the nervous system．
 －osss．］Med．a The presence of gliomata in the brain or spinal cord．b Gliosis．

 cesive development of neuroglia．
glisk（glisk），$n$ ．［Cf，AS．glisian to shine．］A transient
 1．A siliding as down a snow slope．
2．A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side． glis－sade＇，$v$ ．$i$ To slide；to glide，as in mountaineering．
 sliding．］Music．A gliding effect made on the violin by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys．
silding the inger tip quickly over the white keys． glis－sotte＇（gli－set＇），n．［F．glisser to slip．］Math．A
curve traced by a point（or enveloped by a curve）that is carried by a curve two of whose points glide on a fixed curve（or two fixed curves）．
 english anatomist．An investment of loose connective tion－ sue entering the liver with the portal vessels and sheath－
ing the larger vessels in their course through the organ．
 gisian，and to E ．glister，and prob，glitter．］To sparikle or shine；esp．，to shine with a mild，fitful luster；to emit a soft，scintillating light；as，the glistening stars．
Syn．－See rlash．
gils＇ten，$n$ ．Act of glistening；a shining brightness．
 and E．glisten．See ausper．］To be bright or brilliant； to sparale；glisten；glitter．

## All that glister

Shak．
glis＇ter，n．Glititer；luster． ［ME．gliteren；Akin to＇sw．glittra，Icel．gitura，glita，AS． glitenian，OS．gī̀tan，OHG．glizzan，G．gleissen，glitzern，
Goth．glitmunjan，and prob．to E．glisten．］1．To sparkle Goth．glitmunjan，and prob．to E．glisten．］ 1 ．To sparkle
with light ；to shine with a brilliant and broken light or with light；to shine with a brilliant and broken
showy luster；to gleam ；as，a glittering sword．

The field yet glitters with the pomp of war．Dryden． 2．To be showy，specious，or striking，and hence attrac－ tive ；as，the glittering scenes of a court．
glare．See flash glt＇ter，$n$ ．A bright，sparkling light，brilliant and showy gloam（glōm），v．i．［See GLoAMINa．］To begin to grow dark；to grow dusky．Chiefty Scot．
gloam，$n$ ．The twilight；gloaming．Rare．Keats．
 twilight．Cf．azow．］Twilight；dusk．
gloat And dreamier the gloaming grows．Sir Samuel Ferguson．$v$.
 or gaze with a aly or side glance ；also，usually with on or upon，to cast amorous or admiring glances．Obs．
2．To look steadfastly or esruserty；sep．，to gaze with malignant satisfaction，paselionate desire，，wiske，or ararice ； nant exultation，or joy ；chiefly with on，upon，or over．
 $\underset{\text { Sloat，} n \text { ．See atyze．}}{\text { Act of }}$ gloat，$n$ ．Act of gloating；ppecif．：a A sly or side glance． isfaction，or the like．
 body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the
center；；ball；a sphere．
2．a The earth；－usually with the．b Hence，any celes－ tial body of a planetary type．
3．A round model or spherical representation of the earth
4．A golden ball carried by sovereign globe．
authority．＂His the scepter，crown，and globe＂emblem of 5．Anything which is nearly spherical or globular in shalley． as，the globe of the sye；the globe of a lamp．
9．A more or less globular hollow glass vessel used as an
7．A body of people drawn up in a circle，as in old Roman military formations．Obs．or $R$ ．Milton． Syn．－Sphere，orb，ball．
Syn．－sphere，orb，compresson，Mill．，a kind of mine producing a wide
crater ；－called also overchargerl mine．Rare．


 Dirl．Eng．
Glt＇res（it＇rēz），n．pl．［L．，dor－
mice．］Zöil．

 Dook．a Resembling the Glires．
 $\left.\begin{array}{c}n . p l . \\ \text { gilise，} \\ \text { v．} \\ i\end{array}\right]$［AS．glisian．］To glisk $($ glysk $)$ ，w．i．To glisten
glitter．Scot．



globe（glob ），v．t．\＆i．；alobed（globd）；aLOB＇zNa（glöb／－
 globe amaranth Alobes itselt in in drop of dew．Emerson． phren a globosa），bearing round heads of variously colored flo
fowers，which retain color after drying．
globe animalcule．An infusorian to the
globe animalcule．An infusorian of the genus Volvox
giobe dais．Any European plant of the genus Globula globe dollar．minute towers are borne in globular heads． globe dollar．A Spanish dollar of the 18 th century，on
which are represented the two hemispheres surmounted globe ${ }^{\prime}$ tish ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{glob}^{\prime} \mathrm{ff}_{\mathrm{sh}}\right.$ ），$n$ ．A plectognath fish of the gen era Diodon，Tetraodon，or allied genera．The globe more or less globular form．Other names，due to thi more or less globuar form．Other names，cue to this pinines in many species（see roncuprine prsis）The ma－
jority inhabit tropical or warm seas．but a few inhabit jority inhawit tropical or warm seas but a few inhabit
freah water．Their fesh is usually poisonous．
globeflow＇ globe＇flow＇er（－flou＇êr），n．Any ranunculaceous plant of yellow flowers．The European globetlower is $T$ ．europæus the American，T．laxus．
globe mallow．Any malvaceous plant of the genus Sphe racea．See SPHARALCRA．
globe sight．A form of front sight for rifles，
etc．，consisting of a small ball，or a disk etch consinting of a small ball，or a disk
whe a hole in it placed on the top of a pin．
The sis often set in a tube open at both ends．thistle．a Ths globe artichoke． b A
globe
plant of the genus $E$ chinops．See Echiors．
 plant of the genus Echinops．See Echinors．
globo＇－trot＇ter，$n$ ．One who travels widely， or in al －globe＇－trot＇ting，$n$
globe tulp．Any of certain western American liliaceous varieg of the genus calochortus，having white，yellow，or variegated
globe valvers．
giobular chamber ball valve．b $A$ valve inclosed in a
 + Gr．$\kappa \in \phi=a \lambda \lambda$ head．$]$ Zoill．A genus of toothed cetaceans larger than the dolphins．The blackfish（G．melus）of the
 Having a round or globular tip．
 small Foraminifera with multilocular perforate calcareous shells，which live abundantly at or near the surface of the sea also，one of these shells．Their dead shells，falling to the bottom，make upa large part of the soft mad which covers vast areas of the bottom at depths of 1,000 to 3,000
fathoms，and is called globtgerina ooze．The genus is the


glo＇bold（glō foid），$a$ ．［globe + －oid．］Approximately globular；globate．－n．A globoid figure；specif．，Bot．，
a globular body often found in aleurone grains，supposedy a globular body often found in aleurone grains，
a double phopphate of magnesium and calcium．
glo＇bose（glö ${ }^{\prime}$ bōs ；git－bō̈s＇），a．［L．globosus．］Having
 sitas．Ilobose quality or state ；rotundity；sphericity also，a globose part．
glob＇u－dar（globstile t$)$ ，a．［Cf．F．globulaire．］1．Globe－
shaped ；having the form of a ball or sphere ；spherical， shaped；having the form of a ba
nearly so ；as，globular atoms．
2．Consisting or made up of globules．
globular chart，a chart constructed on the globular proiec－ Projeetion，a perspective projection of a hemisphere upo a plane parallel to itt base，the point of sight being at the
end of the axis produced beyond the surface of the oppo end of the axis produced beyond the surface of the oppo－
site hemisphere to a distance equal to the radius of the site hemisphere to a distance equal to the radius of the
sphere multiplied by the sine of $45^{\circ}$ ．－g．salling．$=$ spherical sailing，under saming．
 A small genus of European herbs or shrubs，type of the The species are known in cultivation as globe daisies．
 ULARIA．］Bot．A family of herbs or small simubs（order genera，of which Globularia is the largest．They are related to the Acanthacez．－glob＇u－1ar＇1－a＇ceous（－shüs），$a$ glob＇ule（g1ðb＇̄̄1），$n$ ．LL．globulus，dim．of globus globe ct．F．globule．］i．A little globe；a small spherical par－ ticle of matter．＂Globules of snow．＂Sir I．Newton 2．Biol．A blood，lymph，or pus corpuscle．Rave． 3．Bot．The antheridium in characeョ．
 Bearing，or containing，globules．

 of red corpuscles in the blood．
of red corpuscles in the blood．
glob＇u－lin（glob ${ }^{\prime}$－lina），n．［From alobule．］Physiol． Chem．Any of a group of proteids，as fibrinogen，myosin muscula，crystallin，edestin，etc．，which are insoluble in
 Med．The presence of globulin in the urine．
glob＇u－lite（girb＇ti－lit），$n$ ．［See globule．］Min．A very minute droplike body，the simplest kind of crystallite．－ glob＇u－12t＇ic（ $-11 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{I} \mathrm{k}$ ），
glob＇u－1oid（－loid），a．［globule＋－oid．］Shaped like a
globule． One of a group of soluble products（proteoses）formed in
digestion of various globulins by gastric or pancreatic juice glob＇u－lose（－iōs），a．Resembling，or consisting of，globules glob＇u－1ous（－1üs），a．［Cf．F．globuleux．］Globular； spherical ；orbicular．－glob＇u－lous－ness $n$ ．
glo＇bus hys－ter＇－cus（glö＇büs his－ter＇i－k us ）． hystericglobe．Mcl．The choking sensation，as of a lump in the throat，felt by hyster
glo－chid＇l－ate（glot－kid＇1－亩t），a．［Gr． $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\lambda \omega}$
barbs，or glochidia．
glo－chidi－um（ - üm），n．；pl．－1a（ $-\vec{a}$ ）
［NL．，fr．Gr．$\gamma \lambda \omega x$ is the point of an arrow．］
1．Bot．One of the barbed hairs clothing 1．Bot．One of the barbed hairs clothing
the skin of the massula in certain heter osporous pteridophytes，by which attach
ment to the megaspores is effected． 2．Zool．The larva of fresh－water mus sels of the genera Unio and Anodonta， of animals．The egge pass to，and de
vele velop in，the outer gills of the parent，
and the larve when expelled attach themselves，if the opportuntty occurs，to the gills，fins，or other part of a fish，on
which they live for some time as exter－ nal parasites．－glo－chld＇1－al（ $-a l$ ），$a$ ． glock＇en－splel（glðk＇en－spel＇），n．［G．；glocke bell + spiel play．］Music．An inally a series of bells on an iron rod，now a set of
flat metal bars giving a bell－like giving a beli－like
tonewhen played with a mallet；a carillon．Cf．xyio－ PHONE．



Biol．Anadhesive
mucuslike substance secreted by some protozoans and
 Glmo ocapsa
L．capsa case．］Bot．A genus of blue－green alge of the class Schizophyceæ，inhabiting both fresh and salt water． They are unicellular plants，often aggregated into colonies by means of a gelatinous substance which they secrete． lony spes are found constituting the gonidia of lichens． glom＇or－ate（glrm＇ẽr－边），a．［L．glomeratus，p．p．of glo－
merare to glonerate，fr．glomus a ball．］Gathered to－ gether in a compact cluster；conglomerate
 GLOM ${ }^{\prime}$ RR－AT ${ }^{\prime}$ ING（－ăt／Yng）．To gather or wind into a ball； glom＇er－$a^{\prime}$ tion $\left(-\bar{a}^{\prime} \operatorname{sh} \check{u} \check{n}\right)$ ），$n$ ．［L．glomeratio．］
glomer－attion（ $-\bar{a}$ shand $), n$ ．［L．glomeratio．］1．Act of
forming or gathering into a ball or round mass；conglom－ eration；agglomeration．
2．That which is formed into a ball；a ball
 Petrog．Having the phenocrysts aggregated into groups． glo－mer＇u－lar（glo－mèrtō－1 $\dot{\sigma}$ ），a．Of or pertaining to a glomerulus or glomerule．
glo－mer＇u－late（－lāt），a．Bot．\＆Zoöl．Arranged in glom－ erules，glomeruli，or small clusters．
glom＇er－ule（glסm＇err－ool），n．［Dim．fr．L．glomus ball：of． F．glomerule． 1 ．Bot．a An inflorescence consisting of a compacted or sessile cyme，as that of the box tree．It
resembles a head．$b$ a soredium． $\operatorname{c}$ In some of the smut fungi，a cluster of coherent spores．
2．A glomerulus．
 capillaries，esp．that contained in a Malpighian capsule． 2．Bot．A glomerule．


 2. Pharm. A dilute solution of nitroglycerin used esp. in angina pectoris, asthma, and convulsions.
gloom (gloom), n. [Parh. ff. AS. glomm twilight, from the
root of E. glow ; but ef. GLoom to become dark.] 1. A root of E. glow; but of. GLoom to become dark
frown, scowl, or sullen look. Scol. \& Dial. Eng
2. Partial or total darkness; thick shade ; obscurity ; as, the gloom of a forest or of nidnight.
Within the green
glooms of the
3. A shady, gloomy, or dark place or grove
4. Cloudiness or heaviness of nind ; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; low spirits; dullness.
A sullen gloon and furious disorder prevailed by fits, Burke.
Syn.- Darmness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness, dullSyn. - Darkness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness, dull-
 glommen, glowmben, to look sullen, to scowl; ct. Friies. glumen, Norw. dial. glyma to look stern, LG. glum turbid.] mal or melancholy ; to become gloomy or somber in appearance or expression

To become dark, cloudy, dull, or threatening, as the aky
3. Toather; to lower; to come to the evening twilight.
3. To be or appear dark, somber, or gloomy.
gloom, v. the 1. To render gloomy; to obscure ; darken.
 gloom, $n$. Also gloom stove. [Cf. AS. glom twilight, and
E. glow. In gunpowder manufacture the drying oven. sloom'ling, $n$. [Cf. gloaming.] 1. A bcowl; a sullen fit.

 Ci. GLoom,, ., cloom, n.] 1. Imperfectiy illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky ; ${ }^{\text {dim }}$;
clouded.
"Though hid in gloomiest shade." 2. Affected with, or expresing, gloom; melancholy; dejected; as, a gloomy temper or countenance.
3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy ; dismal ; discouraging.
SYn. - Dark, dim, dusky, cloudy; dismal, moody, sullen,
morose melane morose, melancholy, sad, downcast, depressed, dejected. slop'pen (glop'zn), v. $t$. \&e $i$. [ME. glopnen to be fright-
ened, frighten: cf. Icel. gliupna to look downcast.] To ened, Irighten: c. C. Icel. glūpna to look downcast.] To
surprise, alarm, startle, or astonish ; to be distresed, heare (glot: clore $(\mathrm{glor}$; 201), $v i$ i. [C. D. gloren to glow, Icel. glo
to gleam, glare.] 1. To shine; glitter. Oows. or Scot.

The "greater doxology," beginning Gloria in Exceince it is also called the Angelic Hymn. It is sung or recited in the Roman, Greek, Anglican, and other liturgies, esp, in the Communion service. b The "lesser doxology,"
 and to the Holy Ghost; ; asit was in the beginning, is now,
and ever shall be, world without end. Amen." It is also ln use in both Eastern and Western liturgies. O The short doxology, Glorita Tlmi, Do'ml-ne, "Glory be to thee, 0 Lord;", aid or sung in response to the announcement of the liturgical gospel in the Roman Catholic Church and
 in the Eastern C
after the gospel.
2. $[l . c$.$] A nimbus; an aureole ; also, an imitation of one.$ 3. [.. c.] A glossy fabric, consisting of silk and wool mixed,

Qlo'ri-a'na (glö'ri-à'ná; 201), n. In Spenser's "Fä̈rie
Queene," the "greatest glorious queen of Färy land," in whose service the Redcross knight and others undertake thoir adventures. "In that Faery Queene, I mean Glory in my general intention, but in my particular I conceive the most exceliont and glorious person of our sovereipn
the Queen [Elizabeth], and her kingdom in Faery landi?",
slo'rl-a'tion (glörr-ā/shăn), $n$. [L. gloriatio, fr. gloriari to glory, boast, fr. gloria glory. See alorx, n.] Glorying ;
 buildng, a highy ornamented chamber
gloril-f1-ca'tion (-f1-kā'shŭn; 201), n. [LL. glorificatio: cf. F. glorification. See gloripy.] 1. A glorifying, or state of being glorifled; as, the gloriff
2. A festivity ; a jollification.
3. A form for giving praise, as of God ; a doxology.
 YYrNG (-firing). [F. glorifier, L. glorificare; gloria glory

+ -ficare (in comp.) to make. See-FY.] 1. To make glorious by bestowing glory upon; to confer honor and dis rinction upon ; to elevate to celestial glory.
Jesus was not yet glorificd.

John vii. 39.
2. To make glorious by illuminating; to shed radiance or 3plendor on ; also, obs, to adorn or beautify.
3. To make glorious by presentation in a heightened or To moke glorious by ascribing glory to to prom
glory of; to acknowledge the excellence of; to render homage to - to magnify in worship ; to adore ; extol ; exalt. hat we for thee may ghorify the Lord. , enal.
Shak.
6. To boast; vaunt; - used reflexively. Rare.
glo'ri-fy, v. i. To vaunt; boast; glory. Obs.

|  | glor, glore (glor) n. Dial. Eng. mass ;-commonly used in glor fitt, looge fat.- glore'-fat', $\alpha$. glore. <br>  <br>  virtue. Glory (is) the shadow of glo' Hed (glor ryd), a. [S ee GLory.] lilutrious; noble. Obs. <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |

glorri-0le (glóry-81), $n$. [La. gloriola a small glory, dim. of gloria glory: cf. F. gloriole.] An aureole. Mrs. Browning. Glo'ri-o'sa $\left(-0^{\prime} \mathrm{s} \dot{a}\right), n$. [NL., fr. L. glotiosus. See glorious.]
Bot. A genus of East Indian liliaceous plants climbing by means of leaf tendrils. The three species are often cultivated for their showy red or yellow Howers.
glórl-ous (glöry-ŭs ; 201), a. [OF. glorios, glorious, F glorieux, fr. L. gloriosus. See Glory, $n$.] 1 .
glory; haughty; boastful; vainglorious. Ols.
Most miserable
Is the desire that 'g glorious.
2. Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that deserve or receive glory; noble ; praiseworthy ; illustrious; inspiring admiration; as, glorious deeds.
3. Splendid in appearance ; resplendent; radiant ; as, the 4ky was glorious with stars.
4. Extremely pleasant ; delightful ; magnificent. Colloq. T. Ecstatic ; hilarious; elated with drink. Humorous. Syn. - Eminent, noble, excellent, renowned, illustrious,
 glorie, gloire, F. gloire, fr. L. gloria.] I. Pride
2. Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; high reputation; honorable fame; renown.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave. T. Gray.
3. That which secures general praise or honor or which 3. That wive secures gen a thing or feature that gives dis tinction; an object of pride or boast; an occasion for praise Think it no glory, to wwell in tyranny. Sir P. Sidaney.
Young.
Your sex's glory't is to shine unknown. 4. Honor and praise accorded in worship.

Luke ii. 14. 6. Brilliancy; splendor; radiant beauty; resplendence also, $p l$., features of splendor

Jewels lose their glory if neglected. Shak.
The glory that was Greee
And the grandeur that
6. The presence of the Divine Being ; the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the bleased in heaven celestial honor; heaven.

| me to glory. |
| :--- |
| 7. Height proaperity or |
| Ps. lxxiji. 24 | 7. Height of prosperity or splendor; exaltation; as, Spain gratification ; as, to be in one's glory 8. An emanation of light supposed to proceed from beings of peculiar sanctity; also, in art, a representation of such light by rays of gold, a golden

circle, disk, etc., around the circle, disk, etc., around the
head or body. In this sense glory is the general term for but it is preferred by some the nimbus with the aureola. 9. Paining. A represent 10. Any ring of light; a halo; a corons ; specif., an anthelion or halo opposite the
 (-r Id d); GLóry-1NG.
glorien, of glorier, fr. L. glorien, of. glorier, fr. L.
gloriari, fr. gloria glory. See

joy or triumph; to rejoice; also, to be proud, haughty, or
2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory
2. A low sea sunset
glo'ry, v. t. To give glory to; to honor; to glorify; to adorm with glories.
glory hole. I. A place, as a drawer, where odds and ends
are put away without order. Colloq or Dial. are put away without order. Colloq or Dial.
2 . An opening in the wall of a glass furnace, expo 3 ing the 3. Naut. Slang. a A lazaret. b A a room or one of several rooms in the between-decks aft, where the stewards an 4. Ainers have their bunks.
glory pea. Either of two fabaceous ines (Donia speciosa
and $D$. punicea) frequently cultivated for their handsome and D. punicea) frequently cultivated for their handsome
purple and scarlet oddly shaped flowers. D. punicea, of New Zealand, is also called kaka bill, parrot's-bull, parrob'sglory tree. Any of several showy flowering verbenaceous shrubs or trees of the genus Clerodendron.
gloss (glös; 205), $n$. [Cf. Icel. glossi a blaze, Sw. dial. glossa to glow, MHG. glosen to glow.] 1. Brightness or luster the gloss of silk; cloth is calendered to give it polish; as 2. A specious appearance: superficial quality or show 2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.
It is no part to set on the face of this cause any faire
gloss than the naked truth doth afford. gloss than the naked truth doth afford. Syn. - See luster.
gloss, v. $\ell$.; GLOSSED (glőst); aloss'ing. 1. To give a to glaze ; as, to floss silk by tightly twisting it. 2. To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to ; to often with over.
gloss, $v . i$ To take on a gloss; to become glossy or gloss, v. i. To take on a gloss; to
shiny; as, this cloth glosses too easily.

gloss (gl8s; 205), n. [ME. glose, F. glose, L. glossa a difficult
 guage, word needing explanation. Cf. GLOZE, GLOSSABI,
GLorTIs.] 1. An interpretation, consisting of one or more glortis.] 1. An interpretation, consisting of one or more
words, interlinear or marginal, or given in a glossary or words, interlinear or marginal, or given in a glossary or
dictionary; a note of explanation, esp. a rendering of an obdictionary; a note of explanation, esp. a rendering of an ob2. Hence: a A glossary. b An interlinear translation. - Explaining the text in short glosses.
4. A species of poetical composition consisting in an amplification of a stanza of some poem into several stanzas, each ending with a line or couplet of the text stanza.
Syn. - See REMARE.
gloss, v. $t$. To fu
and ovil and evident by comments ; to explain; to annotate
gloss, v. i. 1. To introduce or make glosses or comments ; to comment; to explain.
2. To make adverse comments or remarks.
 the tongue.] Zoöl. The median anterior part of the labium of many insects; the lingua. It may sometimes be divided at the tip, or represented by a paired structure. glos'sal (-al), a. Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual.
glos-8al'gl-a (glo-al'j1-a), n. [NL. ; glosso- + -algia.] Med. Any pain in the tongue, esp. a neuralgic pain. glos-san'thrax (-šn'threxirs), $n$. [glosso- + anthrat.] A
disease of horses and cattle accompanied by carbuncles in the mouth and on the tongue.
 the nature of, a glossary.
glos'ga-rist (glos'd-ryst),
piler of a glossary ; a commentator; a scholiast.
glos'sa-ry (-ri), n.; pl. -RIEs (-rIz). [L. glossarium, fr. glossa: cf. F. glossaire. See aloss a note.] A collection of glosses, or explanations of words and passages of a
work or author; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, work or author; a partial dictionary of a work, an author, a dialect, art, or science, explaining archaic, technical, or
other uncommon words. other uncommon words.
glos'gate (glos'āt), a. Zoöl. a Having a glossa. b Haus-
-glos'sate, glos'sal. [Cf. alortis.] Suffixes from Greek y h $\omega \sigma \sigma a$, tongue; as in trachyglossate, phaneroglossal, etc. writer of glosses or comments; a commentator; esp., a medieval commentator on a classical text or on the texts of the Civil or Canon law.
glossed (gl8st ; 205), p.a. [See 1st aloss.] a Having a
gloss, or brightuess; glazed. Obs. b Having a gloss, or specious appearance; plausibly expressed.
[See 1st Gloss.]
gloss'er (glos'êr), $n$ [See 1st GLoss.] A polisher; one
gloss'er, $n$. [See 4th axoss.] A writer of glosses; a schoglos'sic ( $\mathrm{gl}^{1 \% \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{Tk} \text { ), } n \text {. [Gr. y } \overline{\mathrm{g}} \boldsymbol{\omega} \sigma \sigma a \text { tongue, language. See }}$ and named by A. J. Elisa. Each letter and digraph has invariably the same sound, usually that which it most commonly represents in current English.
Ingglish Glosik konvai'z hwotev'er promunsiai'shon iz in.
A. J. Elis.
Glos'gi-pho'ni-a (glðs'T-fó'nY- $\dot{\alpha}$ ), n. [NL.; Gr. $\gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$
 of the order
Rhynchob-
dellida, with Glossiphonia ( $G$. complanata) a Acetabulum ;
only the pos- 0 Esophagus; $p$ Proboscis ; ss Stomach ; only the pos- of Eophag
terior sucker Intestine.
distinctly marked off from the body. Clepsine is a synonym. glos-si'tis (glס-si'trs), $n$. [NL.; glosso- + -itis.] Med. glos'so- ( $\mathrm{glO}_{8}^{\prime} \bar{\sigma}-$ ). A combining form from Greek $\gamma^{\prime} \omega \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$, tongue. Cf. alotro--
glos'so-graph (glðafo-graf), $n$. [glosso- + -graph.] 1. Physiol. Aninstrument for recording the extent and character of the movements made by the tongue in speaking.
2. A glossographer
 $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma a$ tongue + $\gamma \rho$ ápec $\nu$ to write. See 4th aloss.] A
writer of glosses; commentator ; scholiast. writer of gloses; commentator ; scholiast.
glos-sog'ra-phy (-fI), $n . ;$ pl. -phies $(-f 1 z)$.
glos-sog'ra-phy (-fY), n.; pl. -phigs (-fyz). [See alosboaRAPHER. 1 . The writing of glossaries or glosses.
2. A description or grouping of languages. $R$. Cent. Dict.
glos'so-hy'al (gios' ${ }^{\prime}-\mathrm{h}^{\prime} \not a \mathrm{l}$ ), a. [glosso- + hyoid + -al.] Zool. Pertaining to the hyoid arch and tongue ; specif., designating the median basihyal, or an anterior extension or segment of it, extending into and supporting the
tongue. In fishes the glossohyal bone often bears teeth. tongue. In fishes
glos'sold (glos/oid), a. [glosso- + oid: cf. Gr. y ${ }_{\sigma} \omega \sigma$ -


 glos-sol'0-gist (glo-sot'o-j1st), $n$. One who deflnes and explains terms ; one who is versed in glossology.
glos-sol'o-gy (-jǐ), n.; pl. -aLes (-jiz). [plosso- + -logy.
See 4th aloss.] 1. Linguistic study or learning. Obs.


[^1]2. The science of language ; comparative philology; linguistics; glottology. also, terminology or nomenclature
 a. [glosso- + pharyngeal.] Anat. Pertaining to both the pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the pharynx and tongue. They are mixed nerves, and are the nerves of taste of those parts of the tongue to which they are dis-

pHyTE.] Med. A morbid condition of the tongue caused by abnormal development of the fliform pap
crase of pigment ; - called also blacktongue.
 Glos-sop'ter-1s (glo-sర年ter-Is)
$\pi \tau e p i s$
fern.] Bot. A genus of fossil ferns of especial importance and abundance in many Permian and Triassic beds. The fronds were thick, with entire margins and
anastomosing veins. anastomosing veins.
Glos'so-tho'ri-um (glos't-the'ri- ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{zm}$ ), n. [NL, glosso- + ground sloths related to Mylodon. The nostrils are comground sloths related to Mylodon. The nostrils are com-
pletely separated by the premaxillæ giving the skull a
auperfial likeness to that of a turtle. An animal now pletely separated by the premaxilx giving the skull a
muperficial likeness to that of a turtie. An animal now
referred to this genus, but originally described as Neomyreferred to this genus, but originally described as Neomy-
lodon listai, is believed to have survived till comparatively recent times, and to have bean comporaneous with mkin, having embedded ossicles and long yellowish brown
hair was found nesr Last Hope Inlet, Patagonis Bkin, having embedded ossicles and long yellowis
hair, was found near Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia.
 luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, glossy silk; a glossy surface.
2. Smooth ; specious ; plausible
2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, glossy deceit.
glongy ibla, any of several ibises having dark-colored plum-
age with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the age with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the which occasionally occurs in America, and the white-faced Glosay ibis P. guarauna, widely distributed in tropical
and South America and found in the southwestern United
States. - akin, Afed a form of neurosis markad by aband South America and found in the southwestern
States. g. skin, Med., a form of neurosis marked by ab-
normal smoothiess of the skin, occurring esp. after injury normal smoothness of the skin, occurring esp. after in
of cutaneous nerves. - g . willow, the shining willow.
glost (gl8st), $n$. [See aloss luster.] Ceramics. The lead
glaze used for pottery.
glot'tal (glot'ăl), a. Of in which glazed pottery is flred.
glottal atop or catch, Phon., a percussive effect, analogous to that of $k$ or any other stopped consonant, produced
upon the sudden opening or closing of the glotis with an upon the sudden opening or closing of the glottis with an an example. The glottal stop is an essential element of glot'tic (glot'Ik), a. [Cf. Gr. y a Of or pertaining to the glottis; glottal; as, glottic chink the glottis. b Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language;

glot'tid (-Id), $n$. [Gr. $\gamma \lambda \omega \tau \tau i 5,-i \delta o s$, glottis.] Phon. A
glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a glottal sound such as forms the beg
vowel or other voiced speech sound.
Their [the glot titr's'] action is to start. and end a vowel or other
mound, not to modify it that is, they deal especially with the "attack" and "release " of vowels, znd the encmission of unyo
ealized breath, with its passage to vocalized breath. $A$. $J$. Elis
 $\gamma \lambda \omega \tau \tau a, \gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma a$, the tongue. See GLoss a note.] Anat
$\&$ Zoöl. The opening from the pharynx into the larynx into the trachea. See Larynx, and Guide to Pron., § 17.
glotto. A combining form from Greek yī̃
 eration.] Of or pert. to the origir or genesis of language.
glot-tolo-gy (glo-tð $\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{\delta}-\mathrm{jI}\right), n$. [gloto- +-logy.] The sci-
 glot glot-iolor-gist (giottol't-jist), $n$. Short for Gloucester
Glouces'ter (glos'ter), n. 1. Her. Shor King-of-Arms. See king-of-arms 2. More fully Gloucester cheese. A kind of m
made originally in Gloucestershire, England.

Single and double Gloncestershre, made, the first from a mix-
ture of skimmed and entire milk, and the second from the entir miout (glōt; glout), v. $i$. [Scot. Cf alost.]. Sa (lter glout (gloot; glout), v. $i$. [Scot. Cf. gloat.] To look
sullen; to scowl or frown. - $n$. A sullen look; a scowl or frown. Both Rare or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
glove (glŭv), n. [ME. glove, glofe, AS. glōf; akin to Icel. glove (glŭv), n. [ME. glove, glofe, AS. glöf; akin to Icel.
glōf, cf. Goth. lōfa palm of the hand, Icel. loffe] 1. A
cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist and somecover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist and some-
times forearm, now always with a separate sheath for each Hnger. The sheath distinguishes the glove from the mit-
len. The glove, like the gauntlet, was in medieval times glos'so-la-ryn'ge-al, a. [glosso
+larynyea.] Anat. Pertaining
 Paralyeis of the tongue.
glossomachicall, a. [Gr. $\gamma \lambda \hat{\omega} \sigma$ Ga tongue + - $\mu a a^{\prime}$ os fighting.
Given to wordy warfare. Obs.

 NL. qlossa + Gr. фayeiv to (Isoêtes) leaf in the quilimorts
 have. a long extensile the tongue
with reeurved papille, which with recurved papillo, which
is aparently used to scoop out
the inside of fruits, not, as aup-
posed, in zucking blood.


used as a pledge or as a gage of batt
as to throw down or take up the plove are still of ten used for of ing or accepting a
2 . A boxing glove.
glove (glŭv), v.t.; gloved (glŭvd); GLOV'ING (gluy'Ing) To cover
with or as with a glove; to with or as with
nish with gloves.
glove money or gilver, a A ti
orgratuity to servants, professe ly to buy gloves with. Cf. PoUR-
Borne.
Eng. Law. An boine. D Eng. Law. An extraor-
dinary reward formerly given to offlcers of courts; ; sp., a fee given
by the sheriff of a county to the clerk of assize and judge'so oflcers when there were no executions.
glov'er (gluv'ẽr), $n$. One who glov'or (glăv/ẽr), glov'er's stitch (glüv/ẽrz). A
 the seams of gloves, in which
the thread is drawn alternately
 outward. It is also used in gur-
gery, when it is usually called glover's suture.
Ghover towor, Glover's tower. [After John Glover,
English chemist.] 1. Sulphuric Acid Manuf A to English chemist.] 1. Sulphuric Acid Manuf. A towe to the chambers. It is built of sheet lead, supported by a framework, and is filled with pieces of brick, quartz, or the like down which flows sulphuric acid from the chambers and nitrous vitriol from the Gay-Lussac tower. The gases cool in passing through the to wer, concen
flowing acid, and take up ite nitrous compounds 2. Gas Manuf. A coke tower. See scrubrar. glove sponge. A commercial sponge (Spongia tubulifera) glow (glō), v. $i$. ; GLowed (glod) ; GLow'ing. [AS glōwan glow (glō), v.i.; GLOWRD (glōd); GLow'ing. [AS. glōwan
akin to D. gloeijen, OHG. gluoen, G. gltihen, Icel. gloa Dan. gloende glowing. Cf. GLEED, GLoaming.] 1. To shine with an intense or white heat ; to give forth vivid ligh with an intense or white heat; to give forth vivid
2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, bright, or red, with heat or animation, with blushes, etc. Dryden 3. To feel hot; to have a burning sensation, as of the skin, from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn.
4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by in 4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by in-
tense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the tense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the
heart glows with love, zeal, or patriotiem. Syn. - See flame.
glow, v. $t$. 'To make hot : to heat. obs

Fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. Shak 2. To glow with; to express by glowing.
Glowing full-faced welcome.
glow, $n$. 1. Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity ; incandescence ; as, the glow of an ember or of a piece of red-hot iron; the glow of an incandescent wire; the glow of a flrefly's body; the glow of a sunset sky.
2. Brightness or warmth of color ; redness; a rosy flush; 2. Brightness or warmth of color;
as, the glow of health in the cheeks.
as, the glow of health in the cheeks.
3. Intense excitement or earnestness;
3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence or heat of passion; ardor. "The red glow of scorn." Seat of body ; a sensation of warmth, as that produced
4. blow discharge. Elec. A discharge producing a luminous glow without sparks or stratification.
glow'er (glou'ẽr), v. i.; GLOW'ERED (-êrd) ; GLOW'ER-ING [Cf. LG. gluren, Fries. gluren to look keenly with halfshut eyes, D. gluren to squint, OD. gloeren.] 1. To look 2. To stare or look angrily
2. To stare or look angrily or with a scowl

Syn.- See anze. glow'er (glö'er), $n$. One that glows; specif., the light giving rod in a Nernst lamp. Sce NerNst lamp. 2. An incandescent electric lamp. various luminous insects with the wings rudimentary or wanting ; esp.: a The wingless females and larva of the European lampyrid beetles Lampyris noctiluca and $L$. splendidula, which emit light from
some of the abdominal segments By extension the term is applied
 By extension the which are winged.

Glow worms
luca). $\quad\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { F Female; nocti- } \\ \text { luat. } \\ \text { Nize. }\end{array}\right.$ by the light of the females. I In America, the luminous
larve of certain firetlies and fire beetles. See Like a glowworm in the night,
The which hath fire in darknes, none in light. Shak. Glox-in'1-a (glok-sIñ1- $\dot{\text { a }}$ ), n. [NL., after B. P. Gloxin,




German botanist.] 1. Bot. A genus of tropical American gesneriaceous herbs with leacarcely known in cultivation. 2. [l. c.] Hort. A popular greenhouse plant of the related genus Sinningia, esp. S. speciosa, which has produced many handsome varieties. Gloxinias are scapose plants
with ample leaves and large bell-shaped flowers of many with ample leaves and large bell-shaped fowers of many
shades of white, pink, and purple, often finely spotted. gloze (glōz), v. t.; alozed (glōzd); aloz'ing (glōz'Yng). note.] 1. To make glosses or comments on; to expound explain; interpret. Obs.
2. To smooth over; to palliate; glosa; extenuate.
By glozing the evil that is in the world. I. Taylor By glozing the evil that is in the world. I. Taylor
To render specious, as words. Obs. 4. To deceive by flattery or suave language; to flatter
 to comment ; explain.
a. To fiatter; wheedle; fawn. Now Rare. F. glose. See gloze, $n$. [ME. glose explanation, flattery, F. glose. See GLoss a note. Flattery; adulation ; smooth speech. Rare.
Now to plain dealing ; Jay these glozes by.
3. Specious show ; gloss ; a disguise or presy. Shak. Eloze, v. t. \& $i$. [Cf. alose luster.] To make shine; to light up; to shine; glow; gleam.
Lamps, gloze, v. i. To look intently; to pore ; peer. Rare.
glu'case (gloo'kās; 243), $n$. [Gr. $\gamma \lambda$ vinús sweet.] Chem An enzyme capable of converting maltose into glucose and of decomposing certain glucosides. It is present in blood sorum and other animal fluids, and also in yeast, maize, etc. gln-dina (gloo-sirna), $n$. Formerly also glu'cine (glō sIn; -sën). [Gr. y glu-ci'num ( $-\mathrm{nŭm}$ ), $n$. Sometimes also glu-cin'l-um Chem Berylium - glu-dints (-synmk), a slu-con'ic (-kon'rk), g. Chem Pert to or
acid $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ of three opicily differ an dextro form, d-gluconic acid, is a sirupy liquid obtained by oxidation of dextro-glucose, maltose, cane sugar, etc.
 proteid.] Physiol. Chem. Any of a class of compounds, as the mucins, amyloid, etc., made up of some form of
proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group. proteid matter united to a carbohydrate group.
glu'cos-am'ine (gloo'kos-am ${ }^{\prime}$ nn; -a-men' 184), n. Also -min [glucose + amine. . Physiol. Chem, Au amino de position of chitin, cartilage, etc. Like many sugars, it has a reducing action, and is dextrorotary. glu'cose (gloo $h^{2} \overline{\mathrm{D}}^{\mathrm{s}} ; 243,277$ ), $n$. [F. The proposer of the name mentions Gr. y sweet wine, but does not explain the spelling glucose with
$u$ nor the ending ose. Cf. GLucina.] 1. Chem. a A sugar, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}$, of the class known as aldohexoses, occurring in three optically different forms. Of these only one, dextroglucose, dextrose, grape sugar, or glucose proper, is found organiem, Ind is obtained together with fruit sugar by the inversion of saccharose; but it is chisfly made from starch by the action of heat and acids. It is a white crystalline fermentable substance with about half the sweetness of cane sugar. b Any sugar of the formula $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}^{\prime} ;$ a hexose. c Any simple sugar; a monosaccharide.
2. Com. An uncrystallizable sirup obtained by the imperfect conversion of starch into glucose proper, and containing, in addition to some glucose, maltose, dextrin, etc.; mixing sirup. It is harmless, but less than half as sweet as cane sugar, and is used to adulterate sirups, beers, etc.
glucose slrup or syrup. Glucose, unmixed or mixed Standard glucose sirup. or corn sirup is plucose sirup or corn
sirup containing not nore than 25 per cent of water nor more Standard glucose sirwp or corlt sirup is olucose sirup or corn
sirup containing not nore than 25 per cent of water nor more
than 3 per cent of ash.
 glu'co-side (glookno-sid;-sYd; 184, 243), n. Also glu'co-
sid. [See GLvcose.] Org. Chem. Any compound which by hydrolytic decomposition (as by the action of ferments or on boiling with dilute acids or alkalies) yields sugar (specif., the sugar glucose) and one or more other substances, usually eyclic compounds. The glucosides are in general white or colorless, optically active, usually crystalline, and often bitter. They occur chiefly in plant
as æsculin, amygdalin, salicin, and glycyrrhizic acid. glu'co-sine (-sin ; -sën; 184), $n$. Also -sin. Chem. Any of glu'co-tan'nold (-tan'oid), $n$. [glucose + tumoid.] Org. Chem. A compound of a tannoid with a sugar.
 Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a monobasic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{10} \mathrm{O}_{7}$, derived from glucose, and obtained as a sirup oy the decomposition of euxanthic acid, and in other ways. of camphor, chloral, and other substances.

| glow'fly' (gloffir $), n$. A fireffy. glow'ing-1y, adv. of glowing, glowme + а ооом. <br> glowr. $\ddagger$ GLOWER. <br> glox, $v$, i. [Imitative.] Togurgle, as liquid. Dial. Eng. <br> gloy, n. TF qlui.] Straw. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. <br>  <br> gloseur, in sense 1.$]$ Obs. 1. $\Lambda$ <br> writer of glosses ; commentator. <br> gloz'ing-ly, adv. of glozing, p. <br> gia. ${ }^{\circ}$ alee, glue. <br> G. I. U. Abbr. Navy. Geograph- <br> ical list use ;-a code call. <br> glab. t cLer. <br> n. An drib (globb-d ${ }^{\prime} \mathbf{b}^{\prime}$ dryb), <br> n. An Swift's "Gaginary, island in im <br> peopled by magicians, who evoked, for Gulliver's amusement, the spirits of many great men of antiquity. <br> glu'ctc (gloo'sik; 243), a. [Gr. <br>  <br> Chem. Pertaining to, or obtained <br> from, bugar ; as, glucic neid. <br> gluck (glak), n. A certain | sound;- an onomatoperic word. Hence: gluck'-cluck', $n$. <br> gluck. $r$ i. To make a gluck. <br>  ${ }^{1} 1^{\prime} z^{\prime}$ e). [G.] A prosperous journey; hon voyage; -an expression of farewell. <br> gla'co-gen (gloćk $\sigma$-jen), $n$., <br>  (alycosien, etc. Rare. glu-com'e-ter ( $\mathrm{ml} \overline{\bar{\omega}}-\mathrm{k} \gamma \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{e}$-ter), \#. [Gr. $\gamma^{\lambda e \hat{u} k o s ~ m u s t+-m e t e r .] ~}$ the specific yravity of must and thus estimating the sugar in it. glu co-pro te-ose, Chem. A. Ph proteose formed from a glucoproteid. See proteose. <br>  stance yielding glucose by hydrolyeis. Cf. GLVCoside. <br>  n. [glucose + osazone.] <br>  of gincose. See osonk. <br>  |
| :---: | :---: |

give (glō ; 243, 277), n. [F. glu, L. glus, akin to gluten Cf. clay, alutze.] 1. Birdlime. Obs. 2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling
to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When gently used for uniting substances. Llaputd gine is a fluid prep
aration of glue with acetic acid, nitric acid, or alcohol. 3. Loosely, any of various adhesive or viscous substance glue, v. $t$.; olved (glōd); olu'ing. [F. gluer. See alue, to stick or hold fast, as if with glue; to fix or fasten
That glues my lips, , nd will not let me speak.
2. To daub or smear with glue or the like. Obs. or $R$.
2. To daub or smear with glue or the like. Obs. or $R$.
glue, $v$. To stick; to adhere; to be capable of being
joined by glue ; as, the wood glues well.
Glued (glood, 24 ), p, a. Fastened by g
glue'pot' (gloo'pöt $), n$. 1. A utensil $f$
specif., one with an inner pot for the specif, one with an inner pot 2. A part of a road marked by deop, sticky mud. Colloq., Australia.
glue.-glu'ey-ness, $n$.
glum (glum), a.; GLUM MER (-ẽr); GLUM
MEST. [Cf. GLOOM.] Moody ; frowning
mest. [Cf. aloom.] Moody; frowning
sullen; gloomy ; dismal. "I frighten sullen; gloomy ; dismal., "I frighten
people by my glum face." Thackeray, people by my glum face." Thackeray
glu-ma'ceous (glö-mā'shăs; 243), $a$, Gluepot (Section
[See GLume.] Bot. a Consisting of, or view)
 Glu-ma'les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL. See aldme.] Bot. a In Liu-ma'es (-lez), n. pl. [NL. See GLDME.] Bot. a In sedges, etc. b In modern writings, an order synonymous with Poales (which see).- glu'mal (gloo'mal), a. \& n.
glume (glōm; 243), n. [L. gluma hull, husk, fr. glubere
to bark or peel.] Bot. One of the two-ranked chaffy scales to bark or peel.] Bot. One of the two-ranked chaffy scales
or bracts of the spikelet in grasses and sedges, esp. in the former. The lowermost are usually sterile and are known as empty glumes, while those bearing flowers
are known as flovering glumes. See Poaces.
glu-mif'er-ous (glō-mifferr-ŭs), a. [glume + ferous.]

fowers subtended by glumes. b Glumaceous.
glump (glŭmp), v. i. [Cf. GLUM.] To manifest sullen-
ness; to sulk. Dial.
glump'y (glüin'pI), a. ; QLUMP ${ }^{\prime}$ I-ER (-pl-ẽr); aLUMP ${ }^{\prime}$ I-EST Glamp'y (glŭm'pI), a.; GLUMP
Jamesis ranther glumpy and dumpy, chietly, I believe, because
Scott.
his child is unwell.
 tir, L. gluttire. Cf. alotro
greedily ; to gorge ; gulp.

Though every gulp.
And gape at widest to gluter himear against it,
glut, $n$. A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. Obs. or Dial. Eng. glut, $n$. A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
glut, v. t. [ME. glotten; prob. fr. OF. glotir, gloutir, to
swallow, influenced by the kindred gloul, nom. of glouton swallow, infiuenced by the kindred gloul, nom. of glouton
glutton. See oldtron.] 1. To fill to satiety; to satisfy fully; to satiate; sate; cloy; also, to overload; surfeit. wonder, Iust, ond ferocity of a degraded populace. C. Fingsley.
2. To fill, as a place with light; to saturate. Now Rare. 3. To furnish or stock with an oversupply of any article of trade, or object of supply and demand, so that there is no sale or demand for it at the price at which it is offered; - chiefly in to glut the market. See 5th glut, $n$.

Syn. - See satiate.
glut, v. i. 1. To eat gluttonously or to satiety.
glut, v. i. 1. To eat gluttonously or to satiety.
2. To look, gaze, think, etc., as much as one wills or
glat, $n$. 1. Act of glutting, or state of being clutted; gratification to the full; plenty, to satiety or repletion; a full supply; hence, often, a supply be
loathing; overabundance ; surfeit.
2. A glut of those talents which raise men to eminence. Macaulay 2. A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seller's price ; a supply of a commodity, or some ob-
ject of supply and demand, in excess of the effective de ject of supply and demand, in excebs of the effective
mand for it. Cf. Demand, suppiy, overproduction.
mand for it. Cf. DEMAND, SUPPLY, overproduction.
Ricardo, following J. B. Say and James Mill, denies the possi-
bility of a universal glut $\begin{aligned} & \text { nag alut, that is, of all comnoodities } \\ & \text { taken together simultaneously. }\end{aligned}$ Dict. of Pol. Econ.
3. An excessive amount, quantity, or number, $p$ of 3. An excessive amount,
sons, of water, rain, etc.
4. Something that fills or chokes up an opening; a clog. slut (glŭt), $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. A more or less
wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron; as: a A wooden wedge wedge-shaped pection with iron wedges in splitting blocks. b Mining. A piece of wood for flling up behind cribbing tubbing. c a fulcrum block. d Mach. A false key. A small brick used to fill out a courso.
An arched opening to the ash pit of a Kiln.
Naut. A piece of canvas with a thimble, or pieces of rope with a thimble or becket, sewed orspliced near the cen-
ter of the head of a square sail, to which a buntwhip, jigger, or the like is hooked in hauling up the bunt for furling. glu'ta-con'lc (gloótá-kðn'Yk; 243), a. [glutaric + citraconic. $]$ chem. Pertaining to or designating a white cryb-
talline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{4}\left(\mathrm{CO} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)$, isomeric with citraconic acid. glu-tam'lc (gloo-tam ${ }^{2} \mathrm{IK} ; 243$ ), a. [gluten +amic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline nitrogenous acid, $\left.\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{NH}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$, existing in three optically different
forms. The dextro variety occurs in certain plants and is also obtained by boiling gluten and other albuninoids. glu-tam'ine (-in; -ēn; 184), n. Also -min. Chem. The amide of glutamic acid, crystallizing in fine needles. It is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, and, like as-
paragine, is undoubtedly an intermediate product in the pyaraginesis of proteids by plants.
glu-tar'tc (-tăr'řik), a. [glutamic + tartaric.] Chem. Pert to or designating a crystalline organic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6}\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}\right)_{2}$, variously prepared, - called also normal pyrotartaric acid.
 tós rump, pl., the buttocks.] Anat. Pertaini
gluteal artery, Anat., the largest branch of the internal ili-
ac artery. It passes out of the pelvis above the pyriformis muscle and supplies chiefly the gluteal muscles. nerves arising from the sacral plexus and distributed to the gluteal muscles, etc. The superior leaves the pelvis
above the pyriformis muscle; the inferior, below that above the pyriformis muscle; the inferior, below that
muscle. - g. ridge, Anat., the most external of the upper muscle. - g. ridge, Anal., the most external of the upper
prolongations of the linea aspera of the femur. It gives attachment to a part of the gluteus maximus.
glu'ten (gloo'ten ; 243), n. [L., glue: cf. F. gluten. See
alue.] 1. a Anadhesive, as gum or glue. R. b Fibrin. Obs. glue.] 1. a An adhesive, as gum or glue. $R$. ib Fibrin. Obs. 2. The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough, esp. that made from wheat flour. It is regarded as the product of the interaction, in the presence of water, of gliadin and glutenin, which occur separately It may be separated from flour by washing out the starcl and other soluble matters in a current of water.
and other soluble matters in a current of water.
gluten bread. Bread made of gluten flour, which is a
four containing a high gluten and a low starch content, four containing a high gluten and a low starcli content, prepared expressly for
glu'ten-In (-In), $n$. [From GLutEN.] Physiol. Chem. A glu-téus (glō-tē'üs ; 243), n.; pl. -TEI (-i). See oluten.
[NL.] Anat. Any of certain muscles of the buttocks. In man there are three: the $\|$ gin-te'us max'f-mus, arising from the sacrum coccy $x$, back part of the ilium and adjacent structures, and
inserted into the fascia lata of the thigh and the gluteal

 the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the
femur, the latter of these two being situated deepest. glu'tin (glō'tinn), $n$. [See Guvten.] Chem. a Gliadin.
glu'ti-nate (-tǐ-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt/ed); -NAT ${ }^{\prime}$ ing (-nãt/ing). [L. gluitinatus, p. p. of glutinare to glue, fr. gluten glue.] To unite with
 glu't1-na-tive (glō'ty-nà-tyv; 243), a. [L. glutinativus.] Obs. or $R$. Glutinating. - $n$. A glutinative agent.
glu/ti-nos'i-ty $\left(-n X_{s} \mathcal{T}\right.$-ty), $n$. Quality or state of being glutinous; viscousness.
glu'ti-nous (glō'tY-nŭs; 243), a. [L. glutinosus, fr. gluten glue: of. F. glutineuz. See gluten.] 1. Of the nature of glue; resembling glue ; viscous; adhesive; gluey. glu-t'tion (gloo-trsh'un ; 243), $n$. [L. glutire to swallow.] glu-ti'tion (gloo-tish'ün; 243), $n$.
Act of swallowing ; deglutition.
glut'ton (glat'n), $n$. [ME. glotoun, glotun, F. glouton, fr L. gluto, glutto. See alut to swallow, GLUT to satiate.] 1. One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way.
2. A vile wretch, a rascal ; a scoundrel, or the Granville. general term of opprobrium. Obs.

long shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Eulong shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Eu-
rope and Asia, also in northern North America (chiefl
north of the United States), where it is known as the wolnorth of the United States), where it is known as the wol verene, and is exceedi
Syn. - See Eprcure.
glut'ton (glut'n), a. Gluttonous; greedy; voracious;
grmandizing.
Dryden.

glut'ton-ize (glŭt' $n$-iz), v. i. \& $t$.; -ized (-izd); -iz'INe $(-i z / \mathrm{lng})$. To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize.
glut'ton-ous (-üs), a. Given to gluttony; eating to ex-glut'ton-ous-1y, adv. - glut'ton-ous-ness, $n$.
glut'ton-y (-i), n. ; pi. -TNNIRs ( $(\mathrm{YZ})$. [ME. glotonie, OF. glotonie, gloutonnie. Excess in
dulgence of the appetite for food.
glut Theld. Mech. A weld nade by presenting together two wedge-sbaped pieces of metal and hammering a trian-gly-ca'mi-a, gly-ce'mi-a (gli-sémi- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL. See glu cose ;-Emia.] Med. The presence of glucose in the blood
 gly-cer'ic (glí-ser'rk; glis'errik), a. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, glycerin, ${ }_{2}$ glycerlc acid, an acid,
$\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{CO} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, obtained by partly oxidizing gly cerin, and in other ways. It is a thick liquid having both acic
glyc'er-ide (glis'rẽr-īd;-Id; 184), $n$. Also-id. [See glipo various fats, or artificial. See ester
glyc'er-in, glyc'er-ine (-in), $n$. [F. glycérine, fr. Gr خ
A sweet, sirupy liquid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$, colorless, odorless, and A sweet, sirupy liquid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5}(\mathrm{OH})_{3}$, colorless, odorlese, and
hygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natural hygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natura It is a triatomic alcohol and hence according to strict sci it is a triatomic alcohol, and hence according to strict scientific usage is called glycerol. it is used as an ointment,
as a solvent and vehicle for medicines, as a preservative in
food products, as an adulterant in wine, beer, etc., and in food products, as an adulterant in wine, beer, etc., and in Glycerin is almost for the manufacture of nitrogiycerion with soap and candle mak
2. Pharm. = Glycerite
 Ing). Med. To mix or treat with glycerin.-glyc'er-in

glycerin, or glycerine, cemont. A cement of glycerin glyc ${ }^{\prime}$ or glyc'er-ite (glis'er-it), $n$. Pharm. A medicinal prepara-
tion made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin glyc'er-0-(glis ${ }^{\prime}$ rr-o-). A combining form for glycerin. glye'er-o-phos'phate (-fðs'fat), $n$. Chem. A salt of glyc erophosphoric acid.
 designating a dibasic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{O}_{6} \mathrm{P}$, which is derived from glycerin and phosphoric acid. It occurs in animal fluids
and tissues as a cleavage product of lecithin, and is also and tissues as a
made artificially
glyc'er-0se (glys'ẽr-oss), n. [glycerin + -ose.] Org. Chem A mixture of two isomeric compounds, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{3}$, an aldeCaustic soda condenses it to inactive fructose.
glyc'er-yl (-1̌1), $n$. [glycerin + -yl.] Chem. A trivalen radical, $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{CH} \cdot \mathrm{CH}_{2}$, of which glycerin is the hydroxide.

hydride.] Chem. A colorless liquid, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$. from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regaind tialy dehydrated glycerin ;- called also glycidic alcohol.

 cin (-sin; - In), [Gr, 子גuкús sweet.] Chem. Glycocoll. alyci-ne
sweet; in allusion to the sweet taste of the root.] Bot. A genus of OId W orld trailing or climbing fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate leaves, small hairy racemose flowers, and globose seeds. G. hispidu of China is the soy bean.
gly'ol-nin (gli'sI-nIn; glis'I-), n. [From Glycins.]
Physiol. Chem. The chief proteid constituent of the soy bean (Glycine hispida). It is a typical globulin.

glyco-cholate (glikō-kōlat; ;-kolat), n. [glycocoll +
cholic.] Chem. A salt or ester of glycocholic acid. gly'co-cho-le'lc (-kt-le $\bar{\prime} \mathrm{lk}$ ), a. [glycocoll + choleic.]
Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid in bile, and yielding on hydrolysis glycocoll and choleic acid.
gly'co-chol'1c (-kð1/1k), a. [glycocoll + cholic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, $\mathrm{C}_{26} \mathrm{H}_{43} \mathrm{O}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$, in
human and ox bile. It yields on hydrolysis glycocoll and cholic acid. Also, by extension, any of several related acids.
 glue.] $P h y s i o l . ~ C h e m . ~ a ~ A ~ c r y s t a l l i n e, ~ n i t r o g e n o u s ~ s u b-~$ hippuric acid, gelatin, glycocholic acid, etc., by boiling with acids, and in other ways. Chemically, it is aminoacetic acid. $b$ Hence, any amino acid.
 glycogene.] Physiol. Chem. A white, amorphous, tasteabundantly in the liver of most animals, and in smaller quantity in other organa and tissues, particularly in the em-
bryo. It is also found in fungi. Glycogen forms an opales-

| Pglutin + -ose.] Gelatose. glut piece. See glut weld. | \#. a. Glycerinated. <br> glycerin, or glycerine, soap. See |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | soap. <br> [Glycerinated. |
| Glutto |  |
|  | zin;-zen |
|  |  |
| at'ton, v. t. \& i. To glut ; to t voraciously. Obs. |  |
| glutton bird. The giant fulmar. |  |
| t'ton-er, $n$. A glutton. Obs. |  |
| ton-ebs, $n$. Fema | glycric (glia ${ }^{\text {flk }}$ ). Var. of GLU- |
|  |  |
| nt ton-18m ( $-\mathrm{Y} \mathrm{z}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), $n$. See-iSM. | gly'co-cln (gly'ko-byn), ${ }^{\text {n }}$. |
| gint ton-ly, adv. Greedily Obs. | [glycocoll + -in.] Glycocoll. R. |
| gluttre. foluttery. |  |
| ginwe. †olve. |  |
|  | -din. Chem. A basic com- |
| gly (gil). Scot, and dial. Eng. | pound, $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}$, derived from |
|  | glycocyami |
|  |  |
| L.; glycerin + Gr. EAatov |  |
| hasis for |  |
| ts consisting of : 1 part | $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{~N}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, formed by union of |
| , | glycocoll and cyanami |
| 2 parts gly cerin, 6 parts olive oil. | $\mathrm{gly}^{\prime} \mathbf{c o - g e l}{ }^{\text {am-tin }}$ (gl |
| g |  |
| S, |  |
|  |  |

cent solution with water．See orver．It is quickly changed
into gugar when boiled with dilute acids，and also by the
action of amylolytic enzymes．
 by，glycogen；as，the glycogenic function of the liver．
 glycogen，as in the liver．－gly＇co－ge－net＇ic（－jè－nteryk），a
 Chem．a A thick，sweet，colorless liquid， $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}(\mathrm{OH})_{2,}$ ，pro－
duced artificially from certain ethylene compounds． $197^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．It is a diacid alcohol，intermediate between ordi－ nary ethyl alcohol and glycerin．b Any of the large class gly＇co－1ate（－kt－lat），$n$ ．［glycol + ale．$]$ Chem．A salt gly－col＇ic（gli－k k 1 Y＇ k ），$a$ ．Chem．Pert．to，or derived from，glycol ；as，gly colic ether or acid．
glycolc acld a crystalline substance， $\mathrm{CH}_{2}(\mathrm{OH}) \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, found naturall in unripe grapes and in the leaves of the wild grape（Parthenocissus quinquefolia），and produced artifi－ propertioes both wof an ailohon land an acid，and is a type oi
the hydroxy acids．Called also hydroxyucetic acid．
 obtanydride．Chem．A white amorphous powder， $\mathrm{C}_{4} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{4}$

 from glyoxal and urea，aud also by reduction of allautoin．
 large eseries of related compounds．
gly－col＇y－sis（gil－kdiri－gIs），$n$ ．［NL．See alucosr；－Lysis．］

Gr．Гגvкஸेvecos．］Gr．\＆LAfter its inventor，Glycon：ef of verse，a logaoedic tetrapody，usually catalectic，three feet being trochees，and one－usually the second－a Glyyonic verse． gly＇co－nin（glifk－nYn），n．Pharm．An emulsio
gly＇co－se－cretory（－st－krétō－rI），a．［glycogen＋secre－ cogen；as，glycosecretory nerve fibers，which are thought to influence the formation of glycogen in the liver cells． gly＇co－sine（glijkt－gin；－$-\bar{\theta} \mathrm{n}$ ；184），$n$ ．Also－sin．Chem． An organic base， $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{~N}_{4}$ ，produced artificially as a white，
crystalliue powder，by the action of ammonia on glyoxal．
 ing the amount of sugar in diabetic urine．
 diabete日 mellitus．－gly＇co－sa＇rio（（－sü＇rik），a．
 genus of fabaceous herbs of wide distribution in temperate regions，with odd－pinnate leayes，purple racemose flowers，
and prickly pods．
$G$ lepidota，the wild licorice，is the and prickly pods．$\theta$ lepidota，the
only American species．See Licorice．
2．${ }^{\prime}$ c． $\mathbf{y}$ ． r Pharm．Licorice root．
 the active constituent of licorice root（glyeyrrhiza）It is found also in other plants，as in the rhizomes of some ferns glyc＇yr－rhi＇zin（－ri＇zǐn），$n$ ．［See Guycyrrhiza．］Chem．
 Chem．A white，amorphous，deliquescent sulstance，（CO－ H） 2 ，obtained by the action of nitric acid on alcohol，etc．
It $i$ a a double aldehyde，between glycol and oxalic acid． $\mathrm{gly}^{\prime} \mathbf{0 x}-\mathrm{al} / \mathrm{lc}\left(\mathrm{gli} / \partial \mathrm{k}-\mathrm{skI} / \gamma_{\mathrm{k}}\right)$ ，$a$ ．Chem．Pertaining to or designating an aldehyde acid， $\mathrm{CHO} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$（or
$\mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{OH})_{2} \mathrm{CO}$
and H ），intermediate between glyoxal
 produced by the action of ammonia on glyoxal，Glyoxa－ and isomeric with pyrazole， ，hence，any of a
large class of derivatives of it．Called also imidazole．

 glyph（glif），$n$ ．［Gr．$\gamma^{\lambda} \nu \phi \eta_{n}$ carving，fr．$\gamma^{\lambda} \dot{v} \phi \epsilon \iota \nu$ to carve or groove，usually vertical．Spe triglyph．
2．Archæol．A carved figure or character，incised or in relief；a carved pictograph；hence，a pictograph repre－ senting a form originally adopted for scu
carved or painted；as，the Mayan
glyph＇lo（－Ik），a．，［Gr．yגv申ınós of or for carving．］Fine Av．Or or pertaining to sculpture or carving of any sort，
 raphy，or an impression taken from such a plate．
gly－phog＇ra－phy（gil－fog＇rä－fi），$n$ ．［Gr．$\gamma \lambda \dot{\prime} \phi e c v$ to en－ grave＋－graphy．］A process in which，by electrodeposi－ sign．－gly－phog＇ra－pher（－fêr），$n$ ．－glyph＇ 0 －graph＇lo
 See Guxph．Of or pert．to carving or engraving，esp．gem en－
 graved o obous，odóvoos，tooth．See GLYPH．］Paleon．A
genus of large extinct mammals of the order Edentata， genus of large extinct mammals of the order Edentata，
related to the armadilos．Their remains are numerous in the Pleistocene of South A merica，and occur as far north


Skeleton of Glyptodon（G．clavipes）．（ ${ }_{24}$ ）
rigid carapace composed of small five－sided or six－sided bony plates covered with horny plates．There was a head shie ，and the tail was encircled by rings of bony patees．
The fore feet had four toes，the hind feet ive toes．Anum－ ber of species are known．G．clavipes sometimes attained
a length of over fifteen feet．The genus is the type of a
 glyp＇to－graph（glíp ${ }^{\prime}$ to－graf），$n$ ．［See GLyPtography．］An engraving on a gem
glyp－tog＇ra－phy（glip－t才g＇rà－fǐ），$n$ ．［Gr．$\gamma \lambda \nu \pi \tau o ́ s ~ c a r v e d ~$ －graphy．］Art or process of engraving gems；aliso，the
description or study of engraved gems or other hard and fine stones，etc．－glyp－tog＇ra－pher（－r $\dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{f} \tilde{\mathrm{ex}}), n$ ．－glyp ${ }^{\prime}$
 stones or the like－glyp to－log ${ }^{\prime} 1$－cal（g $1 \mathfrak{p} p^{\prime}$ to

 or room devoted to works of sculpture．
 Gmelin（1744－74），Ger．botanist．］Bot．A snall genus of Asiatic and Australian verbenaceous trees and shrubs，hav－
ing simple leaves and yellow，panicled fiowers with a cup－ shaped， $4-5$－toothed calyx and a tubular，somewhat 2 －lipped gmel＇fn－ite（nell＇T－nit），n． ．After Prof．Ch，Gmelin，Ger－
man mineralogist．］．Min．A colorless or light－colored zeolite of the chabazite group． H ．， 4.5 Sp ． Sp gr．，2－2．2． gna－phail－old（nä－fär IT－oid），a．［Gnaphalium + oid． Bot．Pertaining to or resembling the genus Gnaphalium． Gna－pha＇l1－um $(-\breve{u} \mathrm{~m})$, n．［NL．，fr．Gr．$\gamma$ vaфádiov wool of
the teasel．］Bot．A large genus of hoary or woolly－tomen tose asteraceous herbs of wide distribution，having white or colored persistent involucres．Some species are culti－ vated as everlastings；the herbage is astringent
gnar，gnarr（när），v．i．；aNARRED（närd）；GNAR／bina． ［See GNARL．］To snarl；growl．

gnarl（närl），v．i．；anarled（närld）；anarl＇fng．［From older gnar，prob．imitative；cf．G．knarren，knurren，D． knorren，Sw．knorra，Dan．knurre．］1．To growl；gnarl． 2．To gnaw ；nibble．Dial．Eng．
gnarl（uärl），v．t．［See GNARLED．］To twist or contort； to render knotty or rugged．
gnarl，$n$ ．A knot in wood；a large or hard knot，or a pro－ tuberance with twisted grain，on a tree．
gnarled（närld），a．Var．of
 full of knots or gnarls；twisted；crossgrained；rugged．
 gnash（nåh），v．i．；GNABHED（nasht）；GNASHING．［ME． gnasten，gnaisten，of．Icel．gnastan a giashing，gmista to
gnash，Fries．gnastern；prob．of imitative origin．］To grind or strike the teeth together ；of the teeth，to grind or strike together．
gnash，v．$t$ ．1．To strike or grind（the teeth）together，as in anger or pain．
2．To grind th
2．Mat（nđt）the teeth on ；to bite with grinding teeth． gnat（natt），$n$ ．［AS．gnet．］Any of various small dipterous in England to mosquitoes，in America to smaller formm， in England to mosquitoes，in America to smaller form， gnat eatcher．One of several species of small American
 the jaw．－gnathle indoz，Craniom．，the ratio of the distance
from the nasion to the basion taken as 100）th the distance from the nasion to the basion（taken as 100 ）to the distance
from the baision to the alveolar point．Cf．FACLAL ANGLE． Skulls with the gnuthe andex below 98 are orthognath ous，from
98 to 103 mesognathous，and above 103 are proguathous．Flower．



 erence to the degree of its projection beyond the general
plane of the face，or the classification of skulls according plane of the face，or the classification of skulle according
to such formation．The three degrees of gnathism usually to such formation．The three degrees of gnathism usually
distinguished are orthognathism，mesognathism，and prog－ distinguished are orthognathism，mesog，
nathism．See $G$ NATHC INDEX，Citation．
Of all cranial meagurements none in mone important than that
which determin mes the varying degrecs of grathism．A． H ． Keane．
 $Z o \ddot{6}$ ．Any of the mouth appendages of Arthropoda．They are known as mandibles，maxilla，and maxillipeds，and are gna＇tho－（nā＇thō－；nath＇t－），gnath－．Conbining form from Greek $\gamma$ váBos，jaw
－gnathous．A suffix from Greek yiáfos，jaw
gnaw（nô），v．$t$ ．；pret．GNAWED（nôd）；p．p．GNAWED or AS．gnagan，akin to D．knagen，OHG．gnagan，gnawen， Aagen，Icel．\＆Sw．gnaga，Dan．gnave nage．© tease．］1．To bite so as to wear away or remove a part from，as something liard or tough，which is not readily separated or crushed ；to bite off little by little，with ef fort；to wear or eat away by scraping or biting with the His bones clean picked his upery bones the mustache．
 2．To corrode；to freta away；to waste． A present in whosc reign no gries shall gnaw Bryant．
Troduceart． 3．To produce a pain in
that caused by gnawing．
gnaw，, ．
or severing with To bite with repeated effort，as in eating or severing with the teeth something hard or unwieldy．
me．To have an
2．To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth
 persistent pain（in the stomach or bowels）likened to that caused by gnawing；pl．，pangs ；as，gnawings of hunger．
gnelss（nis），n．［G．］Petrog．A metamorphic rock often gneiss（nis），n．［G．］Petrog．A metamorphic rock，often
corresponding in composition to granite or some other feldspathic plutonic rock，but having its constituents，esp． mica，arranged in planes so that it splits rather easily into
coarse slabs．Gneiss is a useful general term for highly


metamorphic foliated rocks containing feldspar. The dif. arent varieties are named from some conspicuous mineral, bave been formed, as syenitic gneiss, conglomerate gneiss. gneiss'Ic (nis'ik), $a$. Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.
gnelss'oid (-oid), a. [gneiss f-oid.] Resemb
having some characteristics of gneiss; - applied to rocks having, more or less, the laminated structure of gueiss. gnelss'ose (-ōs), a. Gneissic.
 A family of gymnospermous shrubs and trees, the joint-fir branches, and small diocious flowers. It consists of three genera, the peculiar African Tumboa (which see), the and America.-gne-ta'ceous (-shüs), a
Gno-ta'les ( $-1 \bar{e} z$ ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of gymno-
apermous plants coextensive with the family Gnetacea. Gne'tum (né'tŭm), n. [NL., said to be fr. gnemon, anative of tropical shrubs or amall trees, type of the family Gnetacea, having climbing jointed stems and terminal spikes of flowers, the fruit being usually drupaceous. Some species, as G. gnemon of India, yield valuable bast fiber,
gnome (nom), $n$. [F. gnome, fr. NL. gnomus, in
sus.] One of a fabled race of diminutive beings supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, etc. The name gnome was given by Paraceisus to beings having earth as their element, so what they can move through it as freely as a fish through
wher, ; sALAMANDER, 2 , UNDINE). In later use
the conception has been largely infuenced by popular ideas the conception has been largely infuenced by popular ideas
about dwarts, elves, and faries, probably in particular by
the Teutonic belief in "dark elves." See DWAR, ELF.
 gnome owl. Any of various small
owls of the genus Glaucidium. $G$.
gnoma is a well-known species of gnoma is a well-known species of
western North A merica.
 [Gr. $\gamma \nu \omega \mu \kappa \kappa o ́ s$, fr. $\gamma \nu \omega ́ \mu \eta$ : cf. F. gno-
mique. See GNome maxim.] Utteringor containing maxims, orstriking detached thoughts; aphoristic; also, pert. to the gnomic poets. - gnomic


Sth centuries B.c., whose writingsare of a gnomic character
gnom'Ish (nom'Tsh), $n$. Resembling a gnome.
 gno-mol'o-gy (no-mð1'ó
 or writing ; also, a collection of, or a treatise on, gnomes.
 gnomon. See anome a maxim.] 1. Any object which by the position or length of its shadow serves as an indicator, esp. of the hour of the day ; specif. : a The style, pin, or vertical plate of an ordinary sundial. It is usually set parsule to the earth's axis. b A column or the like erected
perpendicularly to the horizon, formerly used to find the perpendicularly to the horiz
2. Arith. An odd integer; a term of an arithmetical progression yielding polyg3. Geom. What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as,


The parallelograms bf and $d f$ are complementary. More generally, the increment (to any figure) that changes the gure into a similar flgure.
The nose. Obs. Humuorows.
gno-mon'Ic (nō-mðn'ik), a. [L. gnomonicus, Gr. yvamo-
víós: cf. F. nomonique. See anomon.] 1. Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing.
2. Bot. = gnomonical. Obs
3. = qnomic. Rave.
gnomonic chart, Navig., a chart on the gnomonic projection. point surface of a sphere on a plane tangent to a given point on the sphere. Great circles project as straight lines.
gno-mon'lcs $(-\overline{\mathrm{ks}})$, rarely gno-mon'ic, $n$. The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials. Obs. or Hist.
 edge + -logy.] The theory of the origin, nature, and va-
lidity of knowledge ; epistemology. - gno'si-0-log'i-cal
 ommonly conceived to pertain to faith alone, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.
gnos'tic (nos'trk), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, knowledge, or gnosis; - sometimes used in contrast with agnostic
. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics. . Knowing; wise: shrewd. Humorous or Slang.


## Gnoissic. Rawe.

gnet. FONAT.
gnew. Obs. pret. of onaw.
gnlb (nYb). a. Ready ; Bharp

Gnt'dus (nY'düs). D. Bib.
gnip, $t$. To nip; champ. Obs.
gnit (nYt), n. [Cf. LG.

wisdom ; fr. $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \omega \sigma \kappa \in t r$ to know : cf. F. gnostique. See nNow.] One of a school of heretical Christian philoso phers of the 2d century, of whom Saturni
Basilides, and Valentinus were the foremost
Gnos'ti-cism (nðs'tI-siz'm), $n$. Philos. One of the two systems of thought that attempt to explain nature and man
by emanation, a process of creation conceived as a series by emanation, a process of creation conceived as a serie
of effluxes flowing forth from the godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings. The other system of emmultiplicity of created beings. The other system of em-
anation is Neoplatonism (which see). Gnosticism begins ear-
lier than Neoplatonism (hefore the end of the lst century but lier than Neoplatonism (hefore the end of the lst century , but
continues down to the fith century. Neoplatonism begins a century later and continuce also to the 6 eop century; and In the work of the chyrch for another gix hundred years. The writing
ence the Gnostics are known chiefy through the anther of the Gnostics are known chiefly through the anti-heretical
treatises of the early Christian Fathers, but nany of the writ-
ings of the Neopatonists have come down to us. The infuence
of the Parsis is found in nearly all of the Gno treatises of the eariy Christian Fathers, but nany of the writ-
ings of the Neoplatonists have come down to us. The infuence
of the Parsis is found in nearly mall of the Gnostics: but in the
most elaborate systems there is much borrowing from Greek most elaborate systems there is much borrowing from Greek
philosophy , ,uch as the idenof Logos and of Nous. The sy-
tems of Basilides and Valentinus appear to be an interpretation
of Christian ideas by Greek ideas. phems of Basilidees and Valentinus appear to be an interpretation
of Christian ideas by Greek ideas. (See Valentinian Gnosti-
cIsm).
W. Tharris.


Warge ox-
like head Gnu (Connochetes gnu). ( $\mathrm{J}_{6}$ )
and long mane, while the horns, which are present in both boses in old individuals form a frontal shield. The tail is long and flowing, and there is long hair on the throat. The
white-tailed gnu, or black wildebeest (C. gnu), was for-White-tailed gnu, or blaek wildebeest (C. gnu), was for
merly abundant on the plains of South Africa, but is now blue wildebeest (C. taurinus), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while
occurs in British East Africa.
 p. pr. a vb. n. Go'ing. Went comes from the AN. wendan G. gehn, gehen, OHG. gēn, gān, Sw. gă, Dan. gaae; cf. Gr кcxával to reach, overtake, Skr. $h \bar{a}$ to go, AS. gangan, and кcxaval to reach, overtake, skr. ha to go, As. gangan, and
E.gango. I. To move on a course; to pass, or be passing,
from point to point or station to station; to move onward; from point to point or station to station; to move onward; to proceed; as, to go slowly; to go at one's ease ; also, with
a definite course specifled or implied : as, to go along the a definite ccurse specifled or implied: as, to go along the
road; to go up stairs. (1) In contrast with the more road; to go up stairs. (1) In contrast with the mor originated movement; as, to oo prost haste, to go full speed (2) But in a sense almost identical with move, oo is fre
quently used of motion externally initiated, compelled, or controlled; as, the wheel goes round; the balloon goes
freely. (3) Go is also used in what is practically the passive
sense, to be conveyed; as to go on a train or an elevatot also, with an indeyed (4) Frequently go is used with a cognate object; as, to go a journey; to go ane's feet at an ordinary pace; to walk;
2. To move on one
contrasted with run, creep, fly, swim, ride, etc. Obs. contrasted with run, creep, fly, swim, ride, etc. Obs.
He fell from running to goung, and from goang to clambering
upon his hands and his knees. 3. To move hence or away; to leave; to depart; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which hall was filled with people coming and going. Go may be used either alone or with an accessory adverb with theem phasis on the idea of departure or going away; as in "Let me go :" or the emphasis may be on the place of departure one who goes, as expressed by other words; as in "Th see." Often as a word of command or in a somewhat im personal sense go is used with especial reference to the inauguration of a movement away, as for the starting of
a race, and hence of the inauguration of any of various a race, and hence of th
actions as, Here goes!
I will let you go, that ye
 4. To pass or be conveyed or transferred by a process or to an end conceived as analogous to journeying; as, the mes sage goes by wire; to go to the bottom of a mystery; the argument went home; the estate goes to the heirs.
6. To pass about or abroad (in a certain state); to be ha bitually; as, to $g o$ armed; to go without comforts; to $g o$ unpunished, - sometmes with mixture of sense 3 : as to go scot free; to go through the battle unhur
6. To pass away from scene, function, control, condition or the like ; variously : to be rejected, relinquished, dis placed, or abolished; as, inadequate laws must go; to be lost ; as, hope is gone; to be spent; as, money goes easily powers, consciousness, atc., to cease to operate or be ef ficient; as, his mind is going; hence, of a person, to faint of physical powers or condition, to deteriorate; to fail
as, strength is going ; to leave life ; to die. as, strength is going; to leave life; to die.

That spear wound hath our master sped.

7. To give way ; to be carried away; to break; as, the sails went in the gale.
8. To pass current
8. To pass current or have currency ; to pass from hand to hand, mouth to mouth, or the like; as, sound money goes generally known (by) ; as, to go under an assumed name. 9. To be expressed or plirased; to run ; read; as, the second clause goes thus; to glide or rum along; as, the verses go smoothly; to be suited, as a song to a tune.
10. Of time, to pass or be passed; to elapse - Scott. 11. To be pregnant; to be (with ; young); - usually with an adverb of period; as, the elephant goes witb young
nearly two years. "The fruit she goes with." Shak. 12. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare ; to 12. To proceed or happen in a given manner; to fare; to
move on or be carried on ; to have course; hence, to turn out; esp. in phrases such as, as things, the times, etc., go, according to the usual conditions or prevailing standard; to be as the result of a contest ; as, the election, decision, verdict, etc., went against him ; Ohio went Republican; specif., to proceed or be performed or executed in a speci-
fied way with regard to success; as, the play went well ; to fied way with regard to success; as,
succeed ; as, his plan would not go.
 13. To continue in a specified state or maintain or perform a specified action; to run; as, the note has several days to $g o$; the seas went higls ; specif. : a To be kept in motion or
action; to operate; to run; of a timepiece, to keep time -said of a machine or something likened to one; as, the car goes by electricity; his pulse goes very rapidly.

Go just alike, yet eaeh believes his own. none Pope. b To sound, as a bell or organ; to strike, as a clock 14. To have recourse or resort; to carry an action or interest (to a source, judgment, remedy, extent, or the like,
before a judge, bar, or the like) ; to turn, take, or venture $t o$; as, to $g o$ to the country with a political issue; to go before a court; to go to war or to blows.
16. a To apply one's self; to set one's self. Obs Confronted by so many, Iike a resolute orator, he weent not to
denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood. b To put one's self, as to trouble or expense.
18. To extend from point to point or along a denoted space ; to lead ; reach; rim ; as, this road goes to London; gate goes into the pasture. Cf. come, 6 .
gate goes into the pasture. Cf. Come, 6 .
17. To operate so as to apply, conduce, tend, or contribute ( $t o$ some end or result) ; as, qualities which go to make a hero; a hundred cents go to the dollar; the facts go to show guilt; these losses go to the general deficit.
18. To attain a given limit or condition; to reach. Dryden. 18. To attain a given limit or condition; to reach; arrive (at); as, he is all gone to nothing; to go to seed; to go to
pieces; of prices, bids, etc., to make an offer ; as, I can go no higher; to be changed or reduced ; as, to go mad. niger; to be changed or reduced ; as, to go mad.
They [the crowd] go wild over the catch words and formules
that happen to be popular fetishes.
S. Giddings. 19. To follow ane trees go sere and bare. Hainlin (rarland. 19. To follow a given course or procedure; of persons or
other agents, to be guided, governed, or regulated; as, to other agents, to be guided, governed, or regulated; as, to
go according to or with the times; to have meager infor mation to $g o$ on; a good rule to go by; of thingg, etc., to be determined; as, dreams go by contraries.
20. With adverbs of quantity, to reach or follow a given proportion; as, to go slares, halves, etc
21. To enter a given relation or undertake a task or obligation ; as, to go apprentice ; to go bail (see GO Bail, below).
22. To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation or position ; to admit of passing or being contained or put ; $\mathrm{as}^{2}$, the book will not $g o$ into $m y$ pocket : five will not $g o$ into four ; hence, to have its usual or proper place ; to be made or adapted for or capable of being put or inserted; to belong; as, that rod goes into a small hole near the bottom; that book goes on the second shelf.
$\sqrt{[J i n} G o$ is used, in combination with many prepositions and adyerbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the
preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies
the principal force of the expression; as, to go against, to go mio, to go out, to go aside, to go astray, etc.
Wif The present participle gotng is specially used: a
With in and of, or occasionally without a preposition, in the sense: about to attain, or approaching (a given age).
(Cf. To GO on $\mathbf{c}$, below.) Obs. or $R$. Eng. b With an infinitive, to express a future of intention or to denote design to be going to being thus equivalent to to be about to; as, 1
was going to say; 1 am going to begin harvest was going to say; I am going to begin harvest. senses: a sent beyond the mark, as an arrow. b Very, or
dead, drunk;-also, gone in drink. obs. cInfatuated; with on or upon, enamored of; violently in love with. Collog. an expression denoting a an expression denoting a space of time, ago: since; as, we yesterday. Cf. come, ist note. g With astatement of age,
more than; above; as, he is gone twenty-one and is of age more than; above; ab, he is gone twent y-one and is of age.
Ths The auxiliary be is often used with gone in perfect tenses, to give the participle an adjectival force, as expressive of a condition, rather than the verbal force, em-
phasizing the action, which is normal with have; as, he is phasizing the action, which is normai with have; as, he is
long gone; he has gone long ago. Cf. come, 2 d note.
ITS For various other phrases in which go is used with nouns, see the nouns.
to go a-begging. a To go about begging. b To be not in set about to undertake. pices swi
 go abroad. a To go to a foreign country. b To go out of doors or away from home. obs, or Dial. G To becomepub-
lic; to be published or disclosed; to be current; to circulate.
Then went this seying abroad amone the brethren. fohe xxi. 23

|  | d |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cnostic character or pretension. Rare. | used on stock tickers. |
| Rare. <br> gnos'ti-ci |  |
| See -1zE. - gnos'ti-ciz'er (-8sz', | Gri. of Nuliannulia. |
|  |  |
| -08-t | go. Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. o <br> go (ḡ̄), $n$. [Jap.] SеемеAS |
| ou-ton'). [Gr. $\gamma \nu \omega \theta_{\iota}$ | Abbr. Gothic. |
|  |  |
| on the ancient temple |  |
|  |  |

－to go againgt．a To go to meet or encounter；to march against；to attack．bTo come out or terminate to to marsely
to o To be in oposition to to militate against．do To be
 imprative and equivaient to be onf．O With with，to go
or travel in company with；hence，to follow intelligently to comprehend．＂The best of his disciples went along with
him but imperfectly．＂M．Arnold．－to go aelde．a To withdraw；to retire．
He $\ldots$ went aside privately into a desert place．Luke ix． 10 ．
b To go from what is right；to err．Numn．v． 29 ．－to go at b To go from what is right；to err．Num．v． 29. ．to go at，
to attack；to whdertake energetically．to to oback on．a To
retrace（one＇s path or footsteps）．B To abandon；to with－ retrace one＇s path or rootsteps，idint；to betray；as d go back on one＇s promise．Colloq．－to go bani．g To act as
bail or surety． b To vouch；to be sure or certain．Colloq． the elements which have produced（some ressult）；to in in quire into what does not appear on the face of ；to examine validity，or the like；as，to go behind the returns of an elec－ tion．－to go below，Naut，，to go from the deck down into
the cabin or hold．The words stairs and down stairs are never used at sea．－to go between，to interpose or mediate
between；to be a secret agent between．Obs．－to go be－唯的．a To go farther than or outside of ；ass，to go beyone the limits of an inclosure；to go beyond a contract to evidence．o To deceive or circumvent．Obs．
to go bung．Slang or Colloq．，Ausiralia．a To die．b To fail；to go to smash；collapse．，to go by，to go or pass un－ chiefly in to let go by，to disregard，or overlook．－to go by dofault，to result or turn out as it may witbout a contest as，the election went by default．－to go by the board．See be defeated；to lose ；to be worsted．obs．－to go down．a moon，etc．，to go below the horizon；to set．o To sink
founder；said of ships，etc．d To be swallowed；－used iterally or figuratively
Nothing so ridiculous．．．but it goes down whole with him $\underset{L}{\text { wit }}$ Estrange a To be overthrown ；to fall． 4 To decline or fall in price ；
as，he thought wheat was going down，but it did not go as，he thought wheat was going down，but it did not go
aown． $\mathbf{g}$ To fail or become bankrupt．－to go down on one＇a
knees to，to kneel to ；hence，to beg；implore．to nave weight，force or application；as，his account is true as far as it goes；also，to have puch weight or influence； to tend strongly；as，such reasons go far toward convine ing．－to go for．a To represent；to pass for；to count for The man went among men for an old man．PSam．xivi． 12.
b To attack；to assault．Colloq．to To aim at；to try to
secure esp．With every effort；to＂go in for．＂－to go n．a To engage in ；to enter as a competitor；to take part．b In cricket，etc to go to bat．－to go in and out．
a To do the business of life ；to live．Ib To have free access．
John x．9．－to go in at，to attack vigorously．Colloq．－to o in for．Colloq．a To＇go for ；to favorous od．Colloq．－to
didate，a measure，etc．）．b to seek to acquire or at can o（wealth，honor，preferment，etc．）．o To compete for（a reward，election，ete．）．d To make the obj
As ready to go in for statistics as for any thing else．Dickens， e To indulge in．to go in to or unto．Soript．a To enter
the presence of．Esther iv． 16 ． b To have sexual inter－
course with．－to go into．a To enter ；to take part or a course with．－to go into．a To enter；to take part or a
place in ；esp．，to enter as a profession or business ；to ap pear frequently or habitually in；as，to go bunto politics，the Obs．$c$ To pass intor or let one，＇s self be given up to or af－
fected with；as，to go into hysterics． 0 of dress，to adopt ； to wear，as mourning．$\theta$ To speak of，investigate or dis－ cuss in detail，as a subject．－to go into liquidation，of a busi－ of assets for final distribution；specif．，of a corporation，to
be wound up．to go in with．a To agree with．Obs．Do unite or act with．－to go it，to behave in a wid manner；
to be uproarious；to carry on；also，to proceed or make
progress very rapidly or furiously．Slang or Colloq．
She is rather going it just now．Harper＇s Mag． －to goit alone，Card Playing，to play a hand without the as－ to go it blind，to act in a rash，reckless，or headlong ance －to go it blind，to act in a rash，reckless，or headlong man－ oer．Slang．－to go arge．See Largr，adv．－to go off．a To
oxplode or be discharged；said of gunpowder，of a gun，a
mine，etc．$b$ To find a purchaser；to be sold or disposed of．© To pass off；to progress to the end． d To become unconscious；to give one＇s self up；with in asleep；to go off in a fit，etc．© To come to nothing；to fall To fail to keep，as a bargain．－to go off at score．a Pe
estrianism，etc．To go briskly from the score or scratch hence，to start off briskly；to proceed without hesitancy
or break． b To lose command or control of one＇s self
to go off one＇s head，to go crazy or insane．Collog．－to －to go off one＇s head，to go crazy or insane．Colloq．－to
go off the hooks，to die；also，to go crazy．Slang．to go
on．To deport one＇s self；to act．b To keep talking on．a To deport one＇s self；to act．b To keep talking；
to seold；to storm．Colloq． $\mathbf{c}$ Cricket．To bowl or begin
bowling．d Theat．To appear．o To care about；used bowling．d Theat．To appear．o To care about；－used
in the negative．Colloq．J．S．To become a charge upon
To attack；assail．Obs．－to go on the road．a To be come a high；aysaman．obs．b To on the roed．a To be
traveler．o To travel about in the line of a a commercial theatrical company．－to goon the stine of one＇s work，as a or actress．－to go out．a To go forth or abroad．
b To make an excursion or expedition；specif．，to take the There are other men fitter to go out than I．Shak
to an end；to spe ext abroad；to be published．© comene Eng．Univerritities．（1）To take the degree of．Obs．Addison Cambridge，to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts．$f$ To
ebb；said of the tide．\＆To give up office；to resign．
Short for to go out of fastion，date，use，etc． 1 To end，as
 rrom home，to do work at；as，to go out washing． 1 To par－
ticipate in social affairs；to appear in society．m To
strike；as，the boiler makers wentout． $\mathbf{m}$ Baseball，Cricket， etc．To be put out． 0 With to，to be emotionally drawn：
to issue forth；as，his heart went out to his friend．－to go

over．a To traverse；to cross；also，to change sides．of To
read or tell over；to review；rehearse ；repeat；as，to read or tell over；to review；rehearse ；repeat；as，to go
over one＇s accounts，lesson，part，etc． c To inspect carefully and treat if needed：to revise；to retouch；as，to go over a piece of work，d To transcend；
to surpass．e To be postponed；as，the bill went over for
the session． the se pass or be transferred；as，monoclinic sulphur goes over
into orthorhombic，by standing．to go round．a To pass
entirely round ；hence，to supply all or be sufficient to do entirely round；hence，to supply all or be sumfcient to do
so．b Card Playing．To be played or admit of being
played by all the players ；－said of a suit led．－to played by all the players；－said of a suit led．－to go
snack．See under sNAck．－to go the pace，to go or proceed
very rapidly；fig．，to live fast；to dissipate，－to go throngh． very rapidly；fig．，to live fast；to dissipate．－to go through．a
To persist to the end；to persevere．obs．o To treat ex
amine，or discuss thoroughly；to scrutinize．© To suffer amine，or discuss thoroughly；to scrutinize．© To suffer；
undergo ；experience；as，lo go through a surgical opera－
tion or a tedious illness． undergo；experience；as，to go through a surgical opera－
tion or a tedious illness．d To perform or execute in the
prescribed manner（a part，role，recitation，etc．）．© To spend completely；to exhaust，as a fortune．I To strip or
despoil（one）of his property；to search and rob．Slang． sale of ；as，the novel went through sixty editions． 1 To be saie of；as，the novel went hrough sixty editions． 1 To be
carried，as，his bill failed to go ihrough． j To go to one＇s
destination or travel without stopping over destination or travel without stopping over．Railroad
Cant
or trial．S．to go through Are，to undergo a severe ordeal counter the greatest perils or severest chances，－alluding to the old ordeal by fire and by water．－to go through with． a To complete；finish．b To endure to the end；to stand
Obs．－to go tick，to get trusted；to run in debt．Slang denoting exhortation，remonstrance，derision，or the like They said，Go to，let us build a city and a tower．Gen．xi． 4 －to go together，to be compatible；to suit one another；to harmonize，－to go to glory，to die；also，to go to smash ；to
be demolished．Colloq．or Slang．－to go to grass．See under Grass．－to go to ground．a To escape into or take to a
hole，said of a hunted fox． b To fall，as in battle；to be
overthrown；to perish－to overthrown；to perish．－to go to market．a To try；to
make an attempt．Colloq． b To make a bargain． to go
to plecen ne pieces，to break up completely， down．－to go to pot，to go to destruction；to come to an
end of usefulness；to become refuse．Colloq．－to go to end of usefulness；to become refuse．Colloq．－to go to
press，to begin to be printed；as，the work is now ready to
go io prom go to press．- to go to sea．a To go on a voyage by sea．b To
adopt or follow the occupation of a sailor．－to go to smagt to go to utter destruction or ruin．－to go to the bar，to become a barrister．Eng．－to go to the conntry，to appeal
to the country．See under APPRAL，v．i．Eng．to go to the
wall，to be hard pressed or driven．to be pushed to ex tremes；to give way to competitors or the force of circum－ stances；hence，to become bankrupt；fail．
－to go to the world，to get married．Obs．
Thus goes every one to the world but I 1. ；I may sit in a
corner and cry heigh－ho for a husband ！ corner and cry heigh－ho for a husband ！．．；i may sit in
－to go under．a To set；said of the sun．b To be known
or recognized by（a name，title，etc．）．c To be overwhelmed or recognized y
submerged，or defeated，to go to ruin ；to succumb．d To
die ；to perish．Slang，$U$ ．$S$ ．o To undergo obs or Dial
 or dead；to fail．Colloq．$b$ To increase in price，number， exclamation of contempt or mockery．Cf．Go To．＂Go up，
thou bald bead．＂ 2 Kings ii，23．－to go upon．a To act upon，as a foundation or hypothesis．bTo advance against d To take up；to begin on ；to undertake．－to go up the apout，to be pawned；hence，to come to grief or naught
to collapse；to fail．Colloq．- to go whistle，to go without
satisfaction．Colloq．

Let the law go whistle．
or its edible seed．The four－winged pods are often pickled， in India．－Goa butter．See oil，Table I．－G．potato，the roba）found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian fabaceous tree（Vonacapoua araroba）．It is the chief source goad（gōd），$n$ ．［AS gãd perh．akin to AS．gär a dart． Cf．GARFISH．］1．A pointed rod used to urge on a beast 2．Sometbing that produces the effect of a goad，a Some－ ds or pricks ；esting；a din a 3．A linear measure for clotl，etc．，usually 4，feet．Obs．
4．Perh．different word．］Cant．a A straw bidder or 4．［Perh．different word．］cant．a A straw bidder or decoy at an auction．b $p l$ ．False dice．
goad，v．$t . ;$ GOAD＇ED ；GOAD＇ine．To prick；to drive with a
goad；hence，to urge，instigate，drive or to rouse by and goad；hence，to urge，instigate，drive，or to rouse by any－
thing pungent，severe，irritating，or inflaming． thing pungent，severe，irritating，or inflaming．
Syn．－Urge，excite，arouse，irritate，incite，instigate Shak． goaf（gōf），n．；pl．GOAFs（gōfs）or Goaves（gōvz）．［Of un－ has been removed．$b$ The waste left in old workings． goaf，$n$ ．［ME．golf heap，prop．the amount in a bay，or space between two posts，of Scand．origin；ef．Icel．golf Dial．Eng a A mow or rick of grain or hay，laid up in barn．b A bay of a barn． gora．a－head,$a$ ．1．＇Characterized by a disposition to ad－ 2．Moving forward；advancing；straightforward．Rare． goal（gōl），$n$ ．［ME．gol，of uncertain origin ；cf．AS．ḡ̄̄lam to impede，hinder．］ 1 ．The mark set to bound a race， and to or around which the contestants run，or from which or a journey is to end

With rapid ir fiery steeds，or shun the goal filton
2．Astron．That point of the celestial sphere toward which a body is moving；as，the eartb＇s goal．
3．The final purpose or aim；the end to which a design tends，or which a individual seeks a several or attain．

Oach individual seeks a several goal．Pope． Will be the final goal of ill．
Tennyson． 4．In various games，or bounds towards which the players strive to advance the ball，etc．，and through or into which it must go in order to score points．In football，the goal consists of two upright posts（goal posts）set a certain dis－
tance apart and joined by a horizontal crosshar at a certain height above the ground．In the American and Rugby
games，the ball must be kicked over the crossbar and be－ tween the upright posts；in the association game，it must be kicked between the upright posts and under the cross－
bar．In polo，the goal consists of two upright posts set a certain distance apart，between which the ball must be driven．In hockey and lacrosse，a similar erection is used， usually with a crossbar and a net spread behind．A cage
into which the ball is driven or kicked is often used for a goal in some of these games．
5．Act of causing the ball，etc．，to go through or into a goal；the winning or making of a goal，or the point or score thus made．
goal from the field，in American football，a goal made by a in g．Rugby Football，in one of the two portions of the ground immediately at the ends of the field of play and
The goal lines are in goal．
goal Keeper．The player who especially defends the goal．
goal Line．a Football．Either of the lines at the endsof the held at right angles to its length，at the center of wbich $\mathbf{g o}^{\prime}$－as－you－please＇，Polo．The line between the goal posts． tion at any rate one chooses；unrestricted by rule or law． They were bewildered by the old go－as－you－please liberty of
alliterative rhythm． goat（gōt），n．［ME．goot，gat，AS．gāt；akin to D．geit， gaits，L．haedus a young goat，sw．get，Dan．ged，Goth． hollow－horned ruminant mammals closely allied to the sheep，but differing considerably in external characters and habits，being of lighter build，with backwardly arching but not spirally curved horns，which are present in both
sexes．The tail is short and the hair is in most varieties sexes．The tail is short and the hair is in most varieties beard．They are more agile and less timid than sheep， frequent rocky and mountainous places，and can subsist on the coarsest of food．The true goats constitute the genus capra of the family Bovide，and are native of the mals of other genera，as the Rocky Mountain goat（cf．
 and markhoor．The domestic goat（ $C$ ．hircus）is probably
cliefly derived from the bezoar goat（ $C$ agagrus）of Persia chiefy derived from the bezoar goat（ C．agagrus）of Persia
and adjacent countries．It is kept for its milk，skin，and
flesh，and some varieties（as the Angora and Cashmere goats）for their hair or wool．
3．Fig．：In medieval bestiary lore，the animal type of lechery ；hence，a libidinous man．
goat antelope．Any of certain ruminants intermediate． between the goats and antelopes in many points of struc－
 goat＇bush＇（göt＇boosh＇），$n$ ．A simaroubaceous shrub of
Mexico and the southwestern United States（Castela erecta） having spinescent branches and bitter bark
goat＇ $\mathrm{e日}^{\prime}$（ $\mathrm{g}^{\prime}$＇té＇），$n$ ．A part of a man＇s beard on the chin which is trimmed in a tuft like the beard of a he－goat． goat＇tish（got＇f1sh＇），$n$ ．Any of certain mullets of the family Mullidæ having long barbels on the chin，esp．the red goatfish（Pseudupeneus maculatus）and the yellow
goatfish（ $P$ ．martinicus），food fishes of the West Indien， goatfish（ $P$ ．Martinicus），food fishes of the West Indien， Florida，etc．Sometimes extended to any red mullet．
goat＇Ish，a． goat＇Ish，a．Characteristic of a goat；goatlike ；hence， －goat＇lsh goatish Latin they wive an in the $h$

## 



## GOAT-KNEED

## 926

## GODFATHERSHIP

coat moth. A large European moth (Cossus ligniperda)
of the family Cossidæ, the larva of which burrows in oak and willow trees, and requires three years to mature. It exhales an odor like that of the he-goat.
often extended to the whole family Cossidæ.
goats'beard' (gōts'bërd'), $n$. a Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus Tragopogon; salsify; - so called from the long cultivated for its panicles of small white flowers. c Any fungus of the genus Clavaria.
goats'foot' (-fcot ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. 'A South African plant (Oxalis caprina), often cultivated in greenhouses.
goat's $\mathbf{g}^{\prime}$-halr $\left(\right.$ gōts $\left.^{\prime} \mathrm{han}^{\prime}\right), n$. A bundle of short white hairy goat's'-horn said to portend rain.
goat s'horn', $n$. A fabaceous plant (Astragalus \&giceras)
of southern Europe ; - so called from the peculiar shape of the pod.
goat'skin' (got'skYn'), $n$. The skin of a goat, or leather
made from it.
goat' $\boldsymbol{g}^{\prime}$-rue', $n$. Either of two similar fabaceous plants:
a In Europe, Galega oficinalis. b In the United States a In Europe, Galega officinalis. b In the United States, Cracca virginiana; the catgut.
goat's'-thorn', $n$. Any one of several thorny fabsceous and the Levant, as A. tragacanthus and A. poterium. soat'suck'er (gōt'sak'ẽr), n. Any of numerousnonpasserstitute the families Caprimulgidw and Podargi-
dw. The name das. The name
originally
wasen to the comgiven to the com-
mon Eur opean
pecies, Caprispecies, Capri-
mulaus europzus

called alsonigh Goatsucker (Caprimulgus europmezs). jar), under the mistaken notion that it sucks the milk of winged, me goatsuckers are mostly mediurnal or crepuscular bird, onga short bill but very wide mouth, short legs, and soft mottled plumage. They feed on insects, which they catch fiying. Theirnotes are commony loud and characteristic.
Most species lay their eggs (one or two on the bare
ground or rocks. Among American species are the whipground or rocks. Among American species are
goat's' $\boldsymbol{g}^{\prime}$ Wheat', $\boldsymbol{n}$. Any of several Asiatic polygonaceous plants of the genus Alraphazis.
goat weed (got wēd $), n$. $\quad$ a $=$ GovTwerd. b Either of
two West Indian scrophulariaceous plants (Capraria bifo a and Stemodia durantifolia). c In Australia, the introduced asteraceous plant Ageratum conyzoides.
duced asteraceous plant a geraium conyzoides.
goat willow. The great sallow (Salix caprea) of Europe.
gob, $n$. [Cf. F. gobe, gobbe, a poisoned morsel, poison ball, goat $n$. [Cf. F. Tobe, gobbe, a poisoned morsel, poison ball,
gob gobet a piece swallowed, gober to swallow greedily and without tasting; orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. \& Ir. gob mouth, onout, W. gwp a bird's head and neck. Cf. Gobsle. A mass
or lump, as of mud or meat; a large or good-sized mouth-so-bang' (gö-bฐng'), $n$. Also go'ban' ( $\bar{o}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{bän} \mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ ). [Jap. go-bang' (got-bang'), n. Also go'ban' (go'bän'). JJap.
goban checkerboard. A Japanese game, played on a board marked in squares like a checkerboard, the object being to be first in placing five pieces, or men, in a row.
 dust, board with sand for writing 1234567890 on. 1 Symbols modified by the west- Gobar Numerals.
ernA rabs fromindu number sym-
bols (8th century), whence are derived the modern Arabic gobbe (g $\delta \mathrm{b}$ )
gobbe (g gb ), $n$. [Prob. fr. a native name in Surinam.] A
creeping fabaceous herb (Voandzeia subterranea) which creeping fabaceous herb (Voandzeia subterranea) which
ripens its fruit beneath the ground. It is much cultivated in the tropics for its esculent pods and seeds.
gob'bet (g $\mathrm{g} \mathrm{b}^{\prime} \mathrm{tt}$; -It; 151), $n$. [F. gobet. See gob, a mas

1. A piece, portion, or fragnent; - now only of flesh.
[He] bud broken the stocks to small gobbets. Wuchul 2. A lump, as of metal, clotted blood, mud, or fat; a mass. 3. A lump or mouthful (of food); a portion that is to be or has been swallowed. Obs. or Archaic.

Fed by digestion, not raw food itself,
No gonbets but amooth comfortatie chyme. $R$. Browning.
et, v. $t$. Obs. 1. To swallow in gobbets. gob'bet, v. $t$. Obs. 1. To
2. To divide into pieces.
gob'bing (g $\delta \mathrm{b}$ Tng), $n$. [See 1 st aob.] Mining. a The
gefuse refuse thrown back into the excavation after removing the
coal. $b$ The process of packing with waste rock; stowing.
 tive ; cf. dial. gobble to talk rapidly and indistinctly, and E. gobble to utter sounds like a turkey cock.] 1. To swallow or eat greedily or hastily; to gulp. Supper gobbled up in haste.
2. To lay hold of or capture greedily or hastily; to catch; to take eagerly; -usually with up or down. Slang, U.S.
gobble (g $\delta^{n} 1$ ), v. $i$. To eat greedily.
gob'ble, $n$. [Cf. 1st gobble, v.] Golf. A successful putt played so fast that it would have considerably overshot the mark if it had missed the hole.
gob'ble, v. $t$. [Imitative.] To utter like a turkey cock.
He. . gobrble, $v . i$. To make its characteristic guttural noise - said of a turkey cock ; also, to make a
 (son of the sand-blind Old Goblbo, in Shakespeare's "Mer-
chant of Venice," who leaves Shylock's service for Bas-
 taining to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works
in Paris. Originaliy founded as a dyehouse by the Gobelin in Parls. Originaly founded as a dyehouse by the Gobelin family, it was early established as a tapestry works, was
made a royal manufactory under Louis XIV. in 1662, and Gobelln blue, a greenish blue mixed with gray.- $G$. stitch, a short upright stitch used in tapestry work and in embroid ery --called also lapestry stitch.
go-be-tween', $n$. One that goes between; specif. : a An
intermediate agent; a broker; an internuncio; in a bad sense, a procurer. b A thing intermediate or connecting an intervening thing or form ; a connecting link.
Go-b/IJ-des (gt-bili-de $), n, p l$. [NL., fr. L. gobius a goby.] $Z$ öll. The family of fishes consisting of the gobies. It
constitutes, either alone or with a few related forms, a su perfamily or suborder, Gobiiformes or Gobioidea. - $\mathbf{g} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \mathbf{b j}$ -

gomi-old (gobri-oid), a. [Gobius + oid.] Zö̈l. Of or per
taining to the Gobidae or Gobioidea. - $n$. A gobioid fish taining to the Gobiida or Gobioidea. - $n$. A gobioid fish.
Go $^{\prime}$ bl-us ( $-\widetilde{u} \mathrm{~s}$ ), $n$. [L., a goby, a gudgeon.] The genus consisting of the typical gobies
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { gob'let (goblet), } n \text {. [F. gobelel, dim. of OF. gobel cup; } \\ \text { of uncertain origin.] } & \text { 1. A kind of cup or drinking vessel }\end{array}$ without a handle ; loosely, any wine cup. A $r$ chaic.
We love not loaded boards and goblets crowned. Denham 2. A drinking glass with a foot and stem. Cf. Tumbler. 3. A conjurer's cup or thimble. Obs.
4. A kind of large saucepan. Scot
4. A kind of large saucepan. Scot.
goblet cell. Anat. In columnar epit
goblet cell. Anat. In columnar epithelium, as that of the
stomach and intestines, an epithelial cell distended at the stomach and intestines, an epithelial cell distended at the gob'lln (g $\mathrm{b} / \mathrm{IIn}$ ), $n$. [ME. gobelin, $\mathrm{F}_{\text {, gobelin, LL. gobe }}$ linus, of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. кóBaAos knave, a mis-
chievous goblin, G. kobold, E. kobold. A sprite usually chievous goblin, G. kobold, E. kobold.] A sprite usually
conceived as ugly or grotesque and either as evil and malicious or as merely playful and mischievous. The concep tion of goblin is indefinite, but in general falls in a class
with gnomes, brownies, and elves, though, esp. in old writ ers, often used with a more dignified and sinister import.
To whom the goblin, full of wrath, replied. goblin fish. A smail Australian scorpænoid fish (Glyp-gob'lin-ry (-ry), n. Acts of goblins ; a collection of goblins.

2. A apoon. Dial. Eng. or Slang.
got'y (góbi), n.; pl. Gobies (-bIz). [L. gobius, gobio, a
go'by (góbI), n.; pl. GOBEs (-bIz). [L. gobius, gobio, a
kind of fish, Gr.
$\kappa \omega \beta$ ós: cf. F. gobie.
Cf.' GUD OEON.]
Any of numerous
acanthopterygian
fishes constituting
the family Gobiidæ.
$\xrightarrow[4]{4}$
They usually have Goby (Ieriophthalmus schlossert).
a broad depressed and large mouth, the pelvic fins being thoracic and
head and head and large mouth, the pelvic fins being thoracic and
often united to form asucking disk. The scates may be cy-
cloid, ctenoid, or wanting, and there is no lateralline. The gobies form a large and very widely distributed family, of size, some of them very minute, as Mraichinys luzonensia of the Philippines, which is only 12 or 14 millimeters long
and is believed to be the sniallest known vertebrate. $g^{\prime} \mathbf{D}^{\prime}-\mathrm{by}^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{bi}^{\prime}\right), n$. 1. Act of going by ; a passing.
go Specif., Coursing \& Racing, a passing of another hound or horse which has started ahead.
3. Something that surpasses; a superior thing. Rare.
to glve the go-by (to). Slang. a To pass, as in running; to without notice ; to neglect intentionally ; to cut ; to evade. designed to support children while learning to walk.
2. A baby carriage, esp. one with smaller front wheels, in which the child sits or reclines.
3. A litter, jinrikisha, or the like; also, a handcart.
4. A kind of light carriage.
god (gðd; see note below), $n$. [AS. god; akin to OS. \& D.
god, OHG. got, G. goll)


| nor. | $\mathrm{Go}^{\prime} \mathrm{bl}-\mathrm{ol}^{\prime} \mathrm{de}-\mathrm{a}\left(-\mathrm{ol}^{\prime} \mathrm{de}-\hat{u}\right), ~ n . ~ p l$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hgoober-nador-c 11/lo (thtr- | [NI, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Zooll See Gobine. |
| thel' yot 13\%; 195), n. [Sp.] In the Philippine Islands, formerly, a | gobl. Gobble. Ref. Spy |
| local otticer, or petty governor, | gob'Iet, $n$ |
| of the Spanish government; the | gob'let-ed, $a$. In goblet form. |
| head man of a pueblo. | gob' let-ful, $n$. See -FuL. gob'lin, v. . To goblinize. |
|  |  |
| overnment; govern- |  |
|  | dolphi |
|  | gob'lin-1sh |
| dē), ${ }^{\text {a }}$, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. [NL. ; fr. NL. Gobi- |  |
| esox, L. Gohius, gohio, a goby ${ }_{\text {esox }}+$ | See -1 sim. |
| family of small marine teleost | goblin mhark. See Mitsukurina. |
| fishes with soft dorsal and anal | gob'lot. + 0 |
| fins and large sucker formed | gobr-mouthod a. Open- |
| in part by the pelvic fins, which |  |
| are jugular in position. Go-bto | gob'o-nat'ed (grb'o-nāt/̌d), $a$. |
| sox (go-br ${ }^{\text {'t-eroks}}$ ) is the typical |  |
| genus. They are called cring. | gobone, gobosin. |
| fishes, and are sometimes re- | gobo'ny (gt-bo'nr), go-bo'ná |
| garded an forming a suborder, | (go-bo'na), a. [Cf. 2 d gob, |
| Xenopteri or Xenopterygii. -gobl-o-socid ( -Bos (Id), a. \& $n$. | GOBBET, COMPONY.] Her. pony. |
|  | go-bor'ro ( p o-bor'd) $n$. [Native |
| - | name in weatern New South |
| , | Wales.l The dwarf box. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| a gudgeon.] Zoüi. 4 | KOOKABURRA.] The laughing |
| nus of frefh-water cyprinoid | jacka |

Goth. gup, perh. orig. a p. p. from a root appearing in SkrGoth. gup, perh. orig. a p. p. irom a root appearing in Skr-
$h \bar{u}$, p. p. $h \bar{u} t a, ~ t o ~ c a l l ~ u p o n, ~ i n v o k e, ~ i m p l o r e, ~ o r ~ c f . ~ S k r . ~$ $h u$ to sacrifice, huta worshiped with sacrifices. Cf. GooD-
BY, gospel, gossir.] 1. A being of more than human atBY, gospel, gossir.] 1. A being of more than human at-
tributes and powers; esp., a superhuman person conceived tributes and powers; esp., a superhuman person conceived
as dominating nature or some province of nature and to as dominating nature or some proviace of nature and deity (cf. GoDDEss). Not all gods, even of the higher orders, are thought of by their believers as objects of wor-
ship (cf. FAINEANT DEITY); but of the beings worshiped by pagans and savages, ordinarily only the higher orders are called gods, the lower being termed demigods, demons (
DEMON, 1), godlings, heroes, etc. Cf. Æsir, OLyMPIAN.
2. Any object (whether artificial as a carved idol or ima 2. Any object (whether artificial, as a carved idol or image;
or natural, as a meteor, an animal, or a tree) which is or nought to be the seat of divine powers, the expression of a divine personality, or itself a supernatural or divine agency. Cf. IDOL, FETISH. "Bestial gods." Milion. 3. [cap.] The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite. Spirit, in spirit and in truth. 4. 4. The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, at-
tribute, or department of reality; as, the god of love, of tribute, or department of reality ; as, the god of love, of
juatice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as the justice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as as a world soul ; as, the pantheistic god. Cf. Deism, monotheworld soul ; as, the pan
ISM, PANTHEISM, THEISM.
What these objects are that conatitute the scene around him, may be expressed in two words- Nature and God; - undermay be expresbed in two the totality of percentible phenomena;
atand by by the former
and by latter, the eternal ground and cause whose easence 6. A person or thing deified and honored as a Ma
6. Fig., one who wields great or despotic power. Shil. iii.
7. 7. One of the occupants of the gallery of a theater. Shak. One young god between the acte favored the public with a说 "From a desire to utter the name of God more denunciation is often (gød) or even (gôd)." god of love, or love god. a Rom. My/h. Cupid (Amor). b obs. expression, apparently of indifference. - God's forbode, , God's forbot, God forbid. Obs. - Gods speed you, them, etc. may God gpeed you; or, may you
have good speed. -God wot, God knows. -G. you (him, or mo, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; god (god), v. $t$. To treat as a god; to deify; idolize. Shak. to god ti, to act the god.
god'child (-child $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$,
sponsor at baptism, and whe for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and whom he promises to see educated
as a Christian; a godson or goddaughter. See godfatHer god'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), n. [AS. goddohtor.] A female for whom one is or has been sponsor at baptism
god'dess (g d $^{\prime \prime}$ 's $s$ ), $n$. 1. A female god; a divinity, or deity, of the female sex
2. A woman of great charms, or one whom one adores. Goddess of occupant of the gallery of a theater.
Goddess of Reason, an abstraction set up by the French revo-
lutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place lutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place
of the Christian God. She was personated by the wife of Momoro, a printer, or, according to Lamartine, by an acand wearing a liberty cap, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, Which was converted in to the "remple of Reason."
Go-de'ti-a (got-déshri- $), n$. [NL. ; after Charies H. Godet, Go-de'ti-a (goter'shri-a), n. [NL. ; after Charles H. Godet,
Swiss botanist.] Bot. A genus of western American ousgraceous plants, having showy pink or purple flowers and graceous plants, having showy pink or purple fowers and
often cultivated. Also [l.c.], any plant of this genus. $\mathbf{g o}^{\prime}-\mathrm{dev}$ 'll, $n$. Mach. a A weight which is dropped into a bore, as of an oil well, to explode a cartridge previously lowered. b A device, as a loosely fitted plug, which is driven through a pipe by the pressure of the contents be-
hind to clear away obstructions. c A rough sled or dray hind to clear away obstructions. © A rough sled or dray god'fa'ther (god'fä'thẽr), $n$. [AS. godffader. Cf. aossip.] 1. A man who becomes sponsor for a child at daptism, and makes himself a surety for its Christian training.
There shall be for every Mnle child to be baptized. When they
can be had, two Goof/cilherand one Godmother; and for every
Female, one Godfather and two Godmothers. Femule, one Godfather and two Godmothers. Episc. Ch., U.S.). 2. A male sponsor at the confirmation of a person or at the consecration of a bell
3. One having a relation to some one or something else
analogous to that of a male sponsor to his godchild; a person who gives a name to something.
4. pl. Jurymen; so called humorously. Obs. or Slang. god'fa'ther, v. $t$. To act as godfather to ; to take under one's fostering care; to give a name to.

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God＇lear＇Ing（god $\mathrm{d}^{\prime} \mathrm{f} \overline{\mathrm{r}} / \mathrm{Yng}$ ），a．Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God；devoutly religious． god／head（gठd＇h㐅㐅d），n．［ME．godhed．See－HEAD；cf．
godHood．］1．Godship；deity；divinity；divine nature 2．［cap．］The Deity
2．［cap．］The Deity；God；the Supreme Being．
3．A god or goddess；a divinity．Rare．Milton． 4．［cap．］Theol．The nature of God conceived as the Trinity；the threefold divinity of God． god＇hood（－hood），$n$ ．［god + hood．Cf．godhead．］1．Di－
vine nature or essence；deity ；godhead；also，state or position of being a god．
2．A deity．Obs．or $R$
Go－di＇va（ $\left.\bar{\delta} \bar{\delta}-\mathrm{di}^{\prime} \mathbf{v} \dot{a}\right), n$ ．A Saxon lady who rode naked through the streets of her town，and thus removed an op－
pressie tax laid upon the people．According to the legend pressive tax laid upon the people．According to the legend
（which may possibly be partly true）she was the wife of （which may possibly be partly true）she was the wife of on Coventry，and her ride was taken in fulfillment of a town of the tan．See Peeping tom．
godless（god＇Ieb），Without
godless（god＇les），a．Without a god ；having，or acknowl－ edging，no God；without reverence for God；ungodly；
impious ；wicked．－god＇Iess－ly，adv．－god／less－negs

 neatly good；as，godlike virtue．－god＇like＇ness，$n$ ．
god＇li－ness（god＇li－nes），n．From GodLy．］Careful god／in－ness（god＇li－nes），n．［From god ir．］Careful ob－
servance of，or conformity to，the laws of God ；state or servance of，or conformity to，
quality of being godly ；piety．
Godliness is proftabl
god／ling（－lIng），$n$ ．An inferior or pull ing．Tim．iv． 8. rally one a multitude of deitior purely local deity，gen－ limited power，a supernatural being midway between a god and a fetish；also，the image of a godling． pertaining to，or emanating from，God；divine． 2．Pious；reverencing God and his character obedient to the commands of God from love for，and rev－ terence of，his character；con
god $/ \mathbf{y}$ ，adv．Piously；devoutly；righteously． 2 Cor．vii． 10 ． tod＇－man＇，$n$ ．Theol．One in whom deity and humanity are united；－applied to Jesus Christ．－God＇man＇hood，$n$ ．
 godown＇（g $\delta$－down＇），$n$ ．［Corruption of Malay gädong ware－ go down＇（gorton Asia，the Philippines，etc．，a warehouse． go down（gordon＇，$n$ ． doa＋al sown．$]$ A swallow；a
drink，as of liquor ；a draft ；also，appetite．Obs．or $S$ cot 2．A spell of sleep．Obs． $\qquad$
A drinking bout ；a spree．Scot．
4．A cutting made in the hilly bank of a stream so that animals may reach it or cross it．Western $U . S$ ．
god＇par＇ent（gðd＇par ${ }^{\prime}$（int），$n . \quad[g o d+$ parent．$]$ A
 godroon＇（godroon＇），$n$ ．［F．godroon a round plait，go－ aron．$]$ a Arch．An ornament produced by notching or or reeding，usually short in proportion to its width and often approaching an oval form or almond shape，used in silverware and the like，and also in needlework where small parts of the stuff are puffed or raised by means of stitching．－go－drooned＇（－dromond $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), a$ ．
ore（godz）．A churchyard，a burying ground．
Ilike that ancient Saxon phrase，which calls
The burial ground God＇s acre．

## Longfellow

 God＇s advocate．［ut Advocates Lei．］R．C．Ch．In the gregation of Rites to ad vocate the cause of the candidate advocate（which see）；－popularly so called．god＇send＇（godsend＇），n．［For God＇s send，ME．sande， sonde，a sending，message，AS．sand，fr．the verb．See
send，v．］1．Some desirable or needed thing which comes unexpectedly as if sent by God；an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune；a happy event．
2．Specif，：Dial．Eng．\＆Scot．a A w
2．Specif，：Dial．Eng．\＆Scot．a A wreck；wreckage god＇ship，$n$ ．［god + －ship．］The rank，character，or godship，$n$ ．god－ship．］The rank，character，or per
sonality of a god；deity；divinity． godson＇（－sunn＇），$n$ ．［AS．godsunu．］
has stood sponsor．See godFather．
God＇speed＇（－speed＇），$n$ ．Also hyphened or written as two words．1．Success；prosperous journeying；a cont
ton of，＂God speed you；＂as，to bid one Godspeed． 2．A wish for success given to one at parting．
the Godspeed，the conclusion，－the nick of time．obs． the Godspeed，the conclusion，－the nick of time．Obs．
God＇ward（－weird），a．Directed toward God ；relating to




God＇ward（g $\mathrm{gd}^{\prime}$ wer̃rd）adv．Toward God；－originally to God＇wards（－wêrdz）Godward．$\quad 2$ Cor．iii．4．
god wit（godwIt），$n$ ．［Of uncertain origin．］Any of gev－ godwit（gðd＇wit），$n$ ．
 mated．Another Amer－Bar－tailed Godwit（Limos lapp
incan species is the Hud－
mica）．（g）
$\mathrm{gol}^{\prime} \mathrm{el}\left(\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{o}}^{\prime} \neq 1\right), n$ ．［Heb．gōel．］Heb．Antiq．Lit．，a reclaim－ naca）．（ ${ }^{(1)}$ kin，upon whom by ancient custom devolved：（1）The right and duty of redeeming any family property that a man was compelled to sell．Along with this appears to have gone property before it was offered for sale in the openarket． （2）The right and duty of redeeming the person of a man a stranger or a sojourner．（3）The right of receiving con－
science money due to his dead kinsman．（4）The duty of acting as avenger of blood of his kinsman，that is，enforcing the claim for satisfaction for shedding his blood
gofer（ $\overline{0} \bar{\sigma} \tilde{\theta}$ ），$n$ ．［From co．］One that goes；a runner or out，etc．：a A foot．Obs．b A horse，dog，vehicle，clock out，etc．：a A foot．Obs．considered in reference to its gait or speed ；as，a good
etc．， goer；a safe goer．A A departing traveler or guest；as，the inn was filled with comers and goers．
Goe＇tht－an（gutti－ăn），Goe＇the－an（－te－ăn），a．Of，pertain－ ing to，or characteristic of，Goethe（1749－1832）or his works． －n．A fer（oxford）or admirer of Goethe
 FERED（－Ard）；GOF＇FRR－ING，GAUF／FER－ING．［F，gauffer to figure cloth，velvet，and other stuffs，fr．gauffre honeycomb an animal］To plait，crimp，or flute，as lace，paper，etc golfer，$n$ ．1．A goffering tool．
gof＇fored（gðfferrd），gaut＇fered（gôfrerd），p．p．of coffer， gatyrbr．Specif．，Bookbinding \＆Print．，having an em bossed or indented decorative design；as，offered edges． gotfer－ing，gauf＇for－ing，$p$ ．pr．\＆vb．n．of GOFFER，GAUF－
FER．Specif．：vb．$n$ ．A mode of plaiting or fitting ；also FER．Specif．：vb．$n$ ．A mode of plaiting or fluting；also，
work so produced ；a piece of goffered material ；goffered things，collectively．offering，or ganfering，iron or tongs，
a kind of fluting iron for fabrics．－ a kind of fluting iron for fabrics．－g．press，Flower Manuf
a press for crimping the leaves and petals into shape． Gog and Magog（gog，mā gog）Popular names for two were constructed in 1708 to replace older effigies burned in the Great Fire（1666）．Connection has been suggested with
Corineus and Goêmagot in Geoffrey of Monmouth． professed to use a very old book，＂Britannici sermonis，＂but he is not to be trusted．The Welsh translation of Geoffrey， the Brut Tysilio，says
gog＇gle（ $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{l}$ ），v．i．；gog＇oled（－＇Id）；goggling（－MIng）．
［Cf．Ir．\＆Gael．gog a nod，slight motion．］1．To look obliquely；to squint ；to roll the eyes；to stare 2．To turn to one side；to take an oblique position；to squint ；to roll ；－said of the eyes．
3．To roll ；to shake；to stagger．Obs．or Dial．Eng． gog＇gle，v．$t$ ．To turn（the eyes）to one side or from side to side；to roll
goggle，$n$ ．［See goggle， $\boldsymbol{v .}$ i．］1．A person who goggles．
2．An affected rolling of the eye；a squint；stare．Obs． 2．An affected rolling of the eye；a squint；stare．© The eyes．Slang．b A kind of spectacles with
short，projecting eye tubes，in the front end of which are short，projecting eye tubes，in the front end of which are etc．c Colored glasses for relief from intense light．dust， disk with a small aperture，to direct the sight forward，and cure squinting．$\theta$ Any screen or cover for the eyes，with
or without a slit for seeing through．
goggle，a．Protruding ；full and rolling，or staring；－said
of the eyes．＂Goggle eyes．＂
gog＇gle－eye＇，$n$ ．I．A squinter；also，squinting．Obs． gog＇gle－eyed $^{\prime}\left(-\mathrm{id}^{\prime}\right), a$ ．Having bulging or rolling eyes． goggle－eyed jack，the goggler．－g．perch，the crappie．


gog＇gler（g $\mathrm{gg}^{\prime} /$ Ier），$n$ ．An oceanic carangoid fish（Trachu－ rocs crumenophthalma），having very large and prominent
eyes．It is an important food fish of the Hawaiian Islands， and is known there as akule． gog＇let（－lEt），$n$ ．［Pg．gorgoleta．］A long－necked water
vessel，usually made of porous earthenware，for cooling the water by evaporation．Anglo－Ind．
Gog＇ma－gog＇（gơg＇mä－g欠g＇），n．［LL．Goemagot，influx－ enced by Gog and Magog．］In British legend，a king of the giants，slain by Corineus，a follower of Brut；hence，
Obs．，a giant．Cf．Gog and Magog．－－Gog＇ma－got＇1－cal

 His eyes are upon the waysorma，and he seethe all his go mos．
d Gait．Obs．e Access；passageway ；path；rad．Obs．$\dot{\text { O }}$ ．
Arch．（1）Of a step，the horizontal distance between any f Arch．（1）Of a step，the horizontal distance between any
two successive risers．（2）Of a stair，the horizontal dis－ two successive risers．（2）Of a stair，the horizontal dis－
dance between the first and last risers．$g$ Condition of the ground for purposes of traveling，crossing，or racing； going forth，Bio outgoing：as，the going is very bad． hence，boundary．＂Every going forth of the sanctuary．＂ Ezek．xiv．5．＂The going going forth of the sanctuary，＂
south to Kadeshbarnea．＂Fum． south to Kadeshbarnea．＂Mum．xxxiv．4．－goings on，ac－
ions；conduct；－usually in a bad sense．－going！ostia
Bib goings out of it shall be goings ow of it shall be at the salt sea．＂Sum．xxxiv． 12.
G Goings forth；settings out on stages of a journey；de－ partures from places of encampment．c Outgoings；ex－
penditures．Obs． golfing，$p$ ．pr．of go．Specif．：a That goes；in existence able；also，moving；working；in operation；departing as，he is one of the brightest men going；going prices or rate．b Carrying on its ordinary business；conducting business，or carried on，with an indefinite prospect of con－ tinuance；－chiefly used in the phrases a going businem， a going concern，etc．c Of or pertaining to a going busi－ ness or concern， going barrel．horol．a A barrel containing the mainspring， maintaining power．－g．tube．Horol．See fuse，$n$ ． 2. ． g．light．$\overline{=}$ asthenia b．Colloq．，U．$S$ ．－g．train，Horol．， spring going barrel in a watch．－g．wheal，Horol．，a main－ training power for a clock．
$\underset{\text { goitre }}{\text { gold }}$（goi＇tẽr），n．［F．goitre，fr．a derivative of L．gut－ goitered．See guttural．］Med．An enlargement of the thyroid gland，on the anterior part of the neck；bronchocele； －often associated with cretinism and myxoedema，and commonest in inhabitants of mountainous regions，esp．in gol＇tered，gol＇tred（－tẽrd），a．Affected with goiter．
goiter，or goitre，stick．The stem of any of several olive－
green seaweed，as species of Sargassum and Laminaria green seaweeds，as species of Sargassum and Luminaria， goitrous（goi＇trŭs），a．［F．gô̂treux．See gorier．］Per－ training to the goiter，affected with the goiter；of the gold（gōId），$n$ ．［AS．gold；akin
gold（gōld），$n$ ．［AS．gold；akin to D．good，OS．\＆G．gold， Icel．gull，Sw．\＆Dan．gull，Goth．gulp，Russ．zoloto，
Slav．zlato；prob．akin to E．yellow．See yellow ；cf． GILD，v．t．］1．A metallic element of characteristic yellow color，the most precious metal used as a common comer－ cial medium of exchange．It is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals，and one of the heaviest substances known（sp．gr．， 19.27 when cast，increased somewhat by hammering．It is quite unalterable by heat moisture， and most corrosive agents，and therefore well suited for （see GoLd LEAF），in photography（as the chloride），etc．
Melting point， $1064^{\circ}$ C． $1947^{\circ}$ F．）．Symbol，Au（aurum）．At． wt，，197．2．Gold is found combined with tellurium，as in contains usually eight to ten per cent of silver，but of ten much more．See ELECTRUM．Gold is very widely dissem－ inated，but in very small quantity．It usually occurs in quartz veins（gold quartz），in slate and metamorphic rocks， in sheeted zones in igneous rocks，and disseminated in vial soil，resulting from the disintegration of such rocks． It also occurs associated with other metallic substances， as in auriferous pyrites．Alluvial gold is usually separated
by washing ；auriferous rock is usually ground and treated by amalgamation，chlorination，or cyaniding（see cYanide
frocks）．Pure gold is too soft for ordinary use，and is
hardened by alloying with silver or copper，the latter iv－ hardened by alloying with silver or copper，the latter git－ ing a characteristic reddish tinge（see cARAT，FINENESS）． The fixed value of pure or 24 －carat gold is $\$ 20.67$ ，or 84 ．
11．4d．，per troy ounce from which the commercial price
varies very slightly．Market quotations are for metal of varies very slightly．Market quotations are for metal of standard fineness， $1 . e ., 900$ in New York and Paris，and 916.6
in London．Chemically，gold is comparatively inactive．


It is not attacked by the common acids singly, but it combines with chlorine and hence is dissolved by aqua regia.
2. The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence
riches; wealth; fig, anything of great value.
3. Gilding gor me, the gold of France did not seduce. Shak
3. Gilding, gold thread, gold leaf, etc.; also, fabric em broidered with, or having in it, gold or gold thread. Obs
4. The yellow color of the metal; gold color. 5. Archery. The gilded or golden b
gold (gold), golde, goolde (goold), $n$. [AS. golde. See goLD, the metal. I a The pot marigold (Calendula offici-- often distinguished respectively as yellow gold and white gold. From the application by medieval authors of the terms heliotropium, solsequium, etc., to gold (the plant), the trope occurs in some dictionaries. These terms refer not
to Heliotropium, but to Calendula. See helotrope. gold, $a$. Made or consisting of gold; having the color of gold; golden. -gold key the symbol of the offce, and hence
the offce, of groom of the stole.- on a g. bails, with prices
adjusted to the gold standard.
Juld bank. A bank organized under the national act of notes redeemable only in gold. U. S.
gold bar. A bar of pure gold ;-called an assay, assay of-
fice, or government, bar when made by the government ; fice, or government, $b a r$ when made by the gover
commercial bar when made by private concerns.
cold'beat'er (gold'bēt/er), n. One who beats gold into
gold leaf. - gold'beat'er's fin (-êrz) the prepared outside gold leaf. - gold'beat/ar's akin (-ẽrz), the prepared outside
membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separatmembrane of the large intestine of the 0
ing the leaves of metal in goldbeating.
cold beating, $n$. Art or process of hammering pieces of
sold bond. A bond made payable in gold.
cold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one be almost or quite palueled as valuable which proves to gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing

2. An advocate of the gold standard. Political Slang.
gold certificate. In the United States, a certificate, is
sued by the Secretary of the Treasury, that pold coin or bued by the secretairy of the Treasury, that gold coin or posited in the Treasury and is payable on demand to the bearer, or, in the case of certificates for $\$ 10,000$, to order Such certificates are not legal tender, but are receivable by any national bank as a part of its lawful reserve.
gold chloride. Either auric chloride or aurous chloride, rous. gold'crest' (gold'krést'), $n$. A golden-crested kinglet
esp. applied to the European species. See kinalet. esp. apphed to the European species. See Kingler. ard; esp. (cap.), one of a party of such Democrats who
rejected the platform and nominees of the regular organization in 1896 and nominated a separate ticket. U. $S$. gold dust, or, esp. in sense 2 , gold'-dust', $n$. 1 . Fine An impure dust is sometimes commercial dust.
2. a $A$ perennial yellow-flowered alyssum
tilis Gol'de-mar, King (goldêe-mär). Ger. Folklore. A famous ho played gold'en (golld'n), a. [ME. golden; cf. ME. gulden, AS gylden, from gold. See gold; cf. Gullerr.] 1. Made of gold ; consisting of, or pertaining to, gold.
2. Containing, bearing, or abounding in, gold ; auriferous. 3. Having the color of gold ; as, the golden grain.
4. Very precious; highly valuable ; excellent ; em 4. Very precious; highly valuable ; excellent ; eminently auspicious; as, golden opinions.
5. Marked by great prosperity
ing; as the golden days of The days of some form of activity golden age, a period of great prosperity and progress or of
the flowering of civilization or art; as, the Elizabethan
has been called the golden age of English literature. See ages in mythology, under age; Latin, $n$. 1. - g. aloe, the
 tomato. $\mathbf{c}=$ HOa PLUM a. Obs.-g. aster, any American - so called from the yellow rays.
fower. of ball. a a . The globegilt balls used as a sign of a pawnbroker's office or shop - originally taken from the coat of arms of Lombardy, -g. beewe. $=$ Forsythio nus Forsythia. See ForsyThiA. - G. Book, the official ragbough. a The European mistlettoe. b Me Mepublic. See DiANA

- g. buek, Cookery, a Welsh rabbit with a poached eg upon it.- g. bug, a ladybird. Rochal, Eng. - $G$. Bned. Egg
called from the golden seal, or the case iu which the son called from the golden seal, or the case iu which the soad
was inclosed.] a A royal edict or constitution issued in
1222 by Andrew II. of Hungary, which, while strengthen1222 by Andrew II. of Hungary, which, while strengthenvidual liberty and periodical meetings of the diet, and
preserved the power of the nobles. $b$ An imperial edict or constitution issued in 1356 by the Emperor Charles IV.,
which fixed the form and places of the imperial election and coronation and the electors and their duties and priv ileges, etc. This electoral constitution was maintained caif, wealth; riches; mammon;-alluding to the calf made calf, wealth; riches; mammon;-- alluding to
by Aaron for the Israelites (Exodus xxii.). righteousness.
g. calla, any of several cultivated calla lilies (Aroides) distinguished from the common species by their yelles spathes. - g. carp, the goldfish. - g. chain, the laburnum
so called
from its long clusters of yellow blossoms. clover. called from its long clusters of yellow blossoms.aquatic plant (Orontium aquaticum), bearing a thick spa dix composed of minute yellow flowers. - g. cordial, a cor-
dial made by distilling spirit with a number of aromatics,
 horeling along the Amar, and
known for their uptitude for or-


including caraway, coriander, cinnamon, and cloves, and colored with caramel or saftron. Obs. - golden crown, any weed, either of two asteraceous plants, Helichrysum orientale and Chænolobus virgatus, cultivated as garden everlastings for their flower heads, which have golden-yellow involucres. - g. cap, the gold-cup; buttercup.-g. currant. plumieri. See Duranta.-- dock, a European dock (Rumer maritimus) with yellowish green foliage.-g. drips, a kind
of molasses. - g. dust. =GOLD DUST, 2 . - g. eaglo. a A large of molasses. - g. duat.
and powerfu eagle
(Aquila chry a èta) (Aquila chrysaëtos)
widely distributed in
the Northern Hemi sphere, though rare in


## called from the brown-

ish yellow tips of the
and neck. $b$ In India
the lammergeier. obs. -g. feather, an astera-
coous plant (Chrysan themum prealdum arb
reum) cultivated for its yellow foliage. -g.
Ar, the red fir a. G.
Fleace. a Gr. Muth. The ir, the red fir a. Th.
Flece. a Gr. Muth. The
fleace of gold taken irom the ram that bore
Phrixus through the
air to Colchis. It was air to Colchis. It was
placed by Aetes, king
of Colchis, in a sacred
 grove, where it was guarded by a sleepless dragon, until
it was stealthily won by the Argonaut Jason (which sea). b See ORDERR, n., 1. - g. flower, any species of Chrysanthemum, esp. the corn marigold (C. segetum).-g. मower of Peru, the sunfiower.--g.garlic, a European wild onion (Allium
moly) often cultivated for its umbel of bright yellow moly often cultivated for its umbel of bright yellow
flowers. - G. Gate, a varion of yellow or salmon-yellow flowers. - g. suineas, the pilewort. -g. Harvey, an English variety of winter apple with small roundish rough fruit, of a russety orange color and rich subacid flavor. - 8. hawlweed, the king devil. - g. herb,
the orach. $\mathbf{G}$ Horde. See, Krpchak. - G. Horseshoe,
Knights of the, the members of the gay exploring erpediKnights of the, the members of the gay exploring expedi-
tion across the Blue Ridge in 1716 under Governor Spotawood, of Virginia; - so called afterwards in allusion to the phoe, their horses having been shod, contrary to custome-

But aye the "Golden Horseshoe" knights
Their old Dominion keep. Ficknor.
F. g. knob, $=$ GOLDEN CUP.- $\mathbf{g} . \mathrm{knops}$, any of several common.
crowfoots, as Ranunculus repens, , acris, and R. bulbosus. -g. larch, a Chinese pinaceous tree ( $P_{\text {seudolarix }} \times$ mpferi) "Lith golden-yellow foliage - G. Legend, a hagiology (the "Legenda Aurea") written by Jacobus de Voragine (James of Vraggio, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13 th century, and
translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1483. g. lungwort, the wall hawkweed. Obs. - g. maid, the European cunner (Crenilabrus melops), - g. maddenhadr. a The
common polypody. b The haircap moss. - g. meadow parcommon polypody. b The haircap moss. - g. meadow par-
sip, an American apiaceous plant (Z izia aurea) with yelmediocritas (which see)], the way of wisdom and safety bemeden extremes; sufficiency without excess ; moderation. -g. millet. = ITALIAN MILLET. - g. mole, any mole of the
genus Chrysochloris(which see).- g. moss. a The haircap moss. Obs. b The stonecrop Sedum acre- - monaircap the European asteraceous plant Gnaphaluium sylvaticum, as a diaphoretic. - g. mothwort. = GOLDEN cUDWEED.-g. mugeus numerus], the number oruciata. - g . number [L. lunar cycle of 19 years; - so named as important in fixing
the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the
golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19 , the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder foxylove (Dasystoma virginica) with oaklike leaves.- g. oat, the yellow oat grass
(Trisetum favescens) - g. oriois. Se日 oriole. - g. osier. a (Trisetum flavescens) - g. orfole. See oriole. - g. osier. a
owoLDEN wrLLow. b The sweet gale. g. perch, the yel-
lowbelly (fish).-g. pheasant, a brilliantly colored phsasant

(Chrysolophus pictus) of China and western Tibet. The
crest is amber-colored, the rump is gold crest is amber-colored, the rump is golden yellow, and the
 summer plumage the adults have the upper parts speckled With golden yellow and white, and the lower parts black. dominicus; the vari-
ety of the Pacific ety of the Pacific etc. is C. dominicus
fulv us. They are
noted for
riour noted for their grega-
rious habits and very extensive migrations,
breeding ohiefly in
the Arctic regions and often wintering
far south of the equa-
 tor. They are highly
ds. The apricarius). ing rare.-g. ragwort, the ragwort Senecio aureus. See RAG
Baltimore bird. rectangle. See golden section. - g. robe, $R$. C. Ch. a, gold or gilded rose
blessed by the Pope on the four blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and
gent to some church, person, city, or state, in recognition of special services rendered to the papal see. - g. rosemary, of special services rendered to the papal see - E . Tosemary,
an Australian fabaceous shrub (Oxylobium elliplicrm) with corymbose yellow flowers, common in greenhouse cultiva-
tion. -g. ruie. a The rule of doing to others as we would

 acres and R.
cowsin or marh marigold
gove cure. Me. A mode of
treatmentof inebriates, in which
mome preparation of gold is said
to be used.
gold diggor. One who digs gold,
epp. in aluvial depositit.
gold digging. 2 Placer mining
have them do to us. (Matt. vii. 12; Luke vi. 31.) b Aruth The rule of proportion, or rule of three.- golden ruat, a which bears its uredospores in bright yellow sori. - g asmphire, a European asteraceous maritime plant (Inuida crith moides).-g. gaxifrage, a low saxifragaceous herb with yellow fowers (Chrysosplenium oppositifolium) ; also any
of several other species of this genus.-g. section. a Math Division of a hine segment in extreme and mean ratio (Euclid, II. 11). b Asthetics. That division of a line or proportion of a geometrical figure in which the smaller dimension is to the greater as the greater is to the whole.
Thus, the golden rectangle is one in which the width is to the length as the length to the sum of the two. The gold en section is assthetically, satisfying, though it does not in
all fgures yield the maximum satisfaction.-g. ahower. GOLDAN CHAIN. - g. alrup or gyrup, a yellow sirup from re-
finer's molasses. g. spider uly, a Chinese buibous amaryllidaceous plant (Lycoris aurea) cultivated for its yellow or orange flowers. - g. pur, a variety of daffodil.- g. star.
a The golden aster.
papal Mass on Easter day. - of monstrance used at the its gold mines. - g . sulphide, or zulphuret, of antimony, g.
culphur, Old Chem., the pentasulphide of antimony, $\mathrm{Sb}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{5}$, sulphnr,
a golden or orange-yellow powder, sometimes used in med
icine -10 icine.-g. thistle, any European asteraceous plant of the
genus Scolymus, esp. S. hispanicus, naturalized in California. They have thistlelike foliage and yellow-rayed heads.- g. trefoll, the hepatica.- g. trogon, the quesal.
g. trout. a A small but beautifully colored trout (Salmo agua-bonua, native of the streams on the slopes of Mt.
Whitney, Cal. b The sunape trout. -g. tuft. $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{GoLD}$ DusT, 2 a. bar The golden cudweed,- - g. Warbler, the sum
mer warbler (Dendroica extiva) or other closely allied spe mer warbler
cies; so called because chiefly yellow in color.-g. wase
$=$ ccecoo FIY $\mathbf{b}$. - g . wattle, any of various yellow-flowered = cceckoofly b.
species of Aca-
ca, esp. A. pycna, esp. A. pyc-
nantha and A.
longifolia. Australasia. Aus-
wedding. See
Es
E.
low
linu
low
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ner

loosestrife -
withy
the
git
thing, the sweot
the chanco. wolt,



three stars in Golden Wattle (Acacta pycnantha). b Pod an ;-called also Yardarm, Yard and Ell, etc. - g. yellow. DYk. $G$ A pigment consisting of antimony trisulphide. gold'en (gol'd'n), v.t. \& i. To make golden in color; to gold'en-band'ed, a. Banded with gold color. Rare. banded 以ly a Japanese lily (Lilium auratum) with conspic
uous central stripes on the perianth segments. gold'en-crest'ed, $a$. Having a yellow crest or crown; applied specif. to certain kinglets. See kinglet.
gold'en-crowned' (-kround'; 87), a. Having the top of the head yellow; as, the golden-crowned thrusb, or ovenbird (Sciurus aurocapulus), and the golden-crowned sparrow(Zo notrichia corona) of western North America. Cf. kinolet gold'en-cup oak. The California live oak (euercus chry solepis); -so called from its yellow foliage.
gold'en-eye', $n$ 1. A duck (Clangula cla
golden-eye, n. 1. A duck (Clangula clangula), found in Europe
and Asia, and represented
in North America by closely related variety
(americana). Barrow's
golden-eye golden-e ye
(C. islandica) is a less
common but widely dis-


North American Golden-eyc. Male. ( $\frac{1}{10}$ )
can species. The golden-eyes are expert divers and are noted for their swift whistling fight, whence tbe occa2. A golden-eyed fly. See Chrysora. gold'on-eyed (gōld'n-id'; 87), $a$. Having the eye or iris yellow or golden. - golden-eyed duck. = GOLDEN-EyE,--
g. fy. See Chrysopa. - g. grass, $a$ yellow-flowered iridaceous plant of California (Sisyrinchium californicum). gold'en-hair', $n$. A South African asteraceous shrub gold'en-mouthed' (-moutbd'; -moutht ; 87), a. Uttering golden speech; eloquent; -used esp. of John Chrysostom translating his surname.
gold'en-pert' (gōl'd'n-pirt'), $n$. A small, yellow-flowered gold'elariaceous herb (Gratiola aurea)
gold'en-rod (-rod $), n$. Any asteraceous plant of the genus Brachyc, or of any of several small related genera, as plants with wandike stems variously shaped leaves, and plants with wandiike stems, variously shaped leaves, and
heads of small yellow-rayed flowers often clustered in panicles. The species are numerous in the United States only one (S. virgaurea) is found in Europe
goldenrod tree. An amaranthaceous shrub (Bosea yerva

 $\|$ Foreign Word. $\ddagger$ Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equala.
gold'en-seal' (gol'd'n-ā1/), n. A perennial American ra-
nunculaceous herb (Hydrastis canadensis), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves. gold'on-spoon',n. A yellow-flowered West Indian malpighiaceous shrub ( Byrsonima cinerea)
gold fern. Any fern having the lower surface of the of Notholzna and Gymnopteris, esp. G. triangularis of the
southwestern United States and various cultivated West Indian species of the latter genus.
gold field. A region in which are deposits of gold,
gold - filled ${ }^{\prime}(-$ flld $; ~ 87), a$. Jewelry. Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (which see).
gold'tnch' (gold ${ }^{\prime}$ fluch ${ }^{\prime} ; 140$ ) $n$. AS. goldfinc. See gold; pinch. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a small brightly colored European finch (Carduelis elegans) often kept as a cage bird. The name refers to the large patcb of yellow on the wings. The front of the head and throat are bright red; the nape, with part of the wings and tail, black. plied to the European yellow-hapmer b In America, any of various amall finches of the genera Astra-
 small finches of the genera Astra- European Goldench a widely distributed and familiar bird noted for its undulating flight and characteristic song. In with black wings, becomes bright, and crown. gald'tin'ny (-fin' 1 ), $n$.; pl. -Nms $(-Y z)$. A
small brightly colored European small brightly colored European labroid Mediterranean; also, any of several other related European labroids, as the cunner gold'tsh( (-fish'), n. i. a A small cyprinoid
Amorican (Carassius auratus), closely related to
Goldinch
(Astragalinus the true carp, native of China, but now tristis). ( ( 3 ) kept in aquariums and ponds in most parts of the world. In the native state its color is olivaceous, but most of the cultivated varieties are chiefly golden yellow or orange domestication. Cf. TELIBScopH FI
2. [cap.] Astron. = Dorado, 2.
gold flowor. aceous plant (Helichrysum stochas) cultivated as a garden everlasting for its
fower heads, which have yellow in volucral scales. of $A$
showy yellow-flowered shrub showy yellow-flowered shrub (Hypericum moserianum).
$\mathbf{c}$ Any South African plant of the genus Gorteria. $\mathbf{d}=$ GoLDEN CUDWRED
gold foil. Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif.,
as used by dentists and others, gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf.
gold glass. Archasol. Glassware figured with designs
produced by engraving upon gold foil, attached to the produced by engraving upon gold foil, attached to the gold'le, gold'y (gooldr), $n$. [From aoLo.] A local British name of various birds, fishes, etc., having yellow or golden
colors, markings, etc.; esp., the goldfinch and yellow-hammer, the golden-eye, the dragonet, etc.
gold'liocks' (gol'd I'lok ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. $n$. Golden hair. Obs.
2. A person with golden hair. James Whitcomb Riley. 3. a A European asteraceous plant (Linosyris linosyris) with heads of flowers resembling those of goldenrod.
b Any species of the related South African genus Chrysocoma. © A European buttercup (Ranunculus aurvicomus). d The haircap moss. Obs. o The globeflower.
gold lace, or silver lace, lace or braid, formerly made
of gold and silver wire, but now made with warp threads of of gold and silver wire, but now made with warp threads of with gold or silver, or with gilt.
gold loaf. Gold foil, or a leaf of
used for gilding, etc. It varies ordinarily from thoto to
\$5pod of an inch in thickness,
gold mine. A place where gold is obtained by mining
operations; hence, any source from which one obtains operations; hence, any source from which one obtains gold'-of-pleas'ure, $n$. Any brassicaceous plant of the genus Camelina, esp. the wild flax, $C$. sativa.
gold orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the
gold orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the tropæolins.
gold plate. Vessels or tableware of gold, collectively gold plate. Vessele or tableware of gold, collectively.
gold point. Finance. In foreign exchange, the rate gold point. Finance. In foreign exchange, the rate of
exchange at which it is as cheap to settle accounts by the shipment of gold as it is to do so by buying exchange. amount of the rate is determined by the difference between the cost of exchange and the cost of delivering the gold
where the payment is to be made.

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| :---: | :---: |
|  | gola |
| e |  |
| ed with yellow.-gold | gold phea |
| rican warbler (Helmin |  |
| pter | gold |
| ad, usually |  |
| on the | Gold'schmidt's process ( 2 бld ${ }^{\prime}$ - |
|  |  |
|  | of welding. See thenmite. |
|  | Al |
| d'-field | mix |
| of the |  |
|  | gold seed, $n$. Dog's-tatil grass |
| ld finder. One who fund | gold ${ }^{-1}$ |
| d : esp. | ceo |
| \% is sea |  |
| e who empties privies. | go |
| 12. |  |
| dr -ham'mer, $n$. [See gold |  |
| men, bird. JThe Eur | gold amith'ry (-smyth'ry), $n$. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| les forn or gold 1est |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| nna |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| din, gold ing, $n$ | Gold'steln rays |
| r.] a The corn marigold. | Physics. = canal |
| or Dial. Eng. b An English | gold'tail': $n$. An |
|  | 8p |
|  | ing yellow anal tufts. |
|  |  |
|  | gold wanh. A gold |
| '-laced ${ }^{\prime}$--1ast'), a. Adorned | gold wob. Obs. a Cloth of |
| less, $a$. See -less. [lily.] |  |
| DER |  |
|  |  |
| ass.] Braes; latten. Obs. |  |

gold reserve. The reserve fund of gold coin and bullion held in the United States Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. It mustiat no ing below $\$ 100,400,600$ is to
sum by borrowing money.
gold sholl. a a shell spread with powdered gold or, gold
leaf mixed or ground up with gum water, for artists' use beaf mixed or ground up with gum water, for artists' use. esp. the jingle shell (A. qlabra) of the Atlantic coast;
so called from its golden luster. so called from its golden luster.
gold size. An adhesive compo
surface before applying gold leaf. It is usually composed gold'smith' (gōld'smith ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [AS. goldsmit See Gold smirt.] An artisan who manufactures vessels and orna-
ments, etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bank ments etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bank
ers as late as the 18 th century. ers as late as the 18th century.
goldsmith beetle. A large,
bright yellow. American scarbright yellow, American scar--
abæid beetle (Colalpa lanigera)
which feeds on the foliage of
 to the captain
the Gentlemen-
at-arms, on his receiving his commission, and carried on state occasions also, one who carries this rod. Eng.
cold'stone' (gōld'stōn ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. Aventurin
spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of
a natural jewel. See Aventunina, 1 .
gold thread. Thread formed by twisting thin gold filament gold throad. Thread formed by twisting thin gold flament
over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold'thread' (gōld'thred $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$, n. Bot. A mall ranuncule ceous plant (Coptis trifolia) with white flowers and trifol
olate leaves ; - so called from its fibrous yellow roots.
gold tissue. A tissue interwoven with gold thread. 2. Mining. One who recovers gold by washing awfay. $D$. dirt from auriferous gravel in a pan, cradle, or the like; gold washing. Act or process of washing auriferous soil for gold; also, chiefly pl., a place where this is carried on. gold ; also, work done in gold, as by a smith.
2. pl. A place where gold is mined, washed, or worked. sold work or (-war'kêr), n. A person whose occupation
is the obtaining or working of gold. goll (g>lf.
Solt (gðlf ; sometimes gðf, an approximate imitation of the Scot. pron.; 277), $n$. [Cf. Scot. gouf a blow, stroke.] A game
which consists in striking a smali, resilient ball with clubs (called golf clubs) having heads (wooden or metal), into


Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs.
1 Driver: 2 Brasey; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Nib-
lick; 7 Putter
a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) situated at varying distances on a course, or links, with natural or artificial obstacles, or hazards, irregularly interposed. The object
is to put the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. See MATCH PLAY, MEDAL PLAY. Clock golf is a pasio
which consists in putting the bail, in as few stroke as possible, into a hole in the interior - not necessarily the center - of a circle from twelve respective points placed
at regular intervals circumferentially and numbered like at regular intervals circumferentially and numbered like
the hours on the dial of a clock. A set of golf clubs necthe hours on the dial of a clock. A set of golf clubs nec-
essary for the proper playing of the game of golf usually
consists of a driver brassy (or brassie), cleek, mid-iron essary for the proper playing of the game of golf usually
consists of a driver, brassy (or brassie, cleek, mid-iron,
mashie, niblick, and putter. The driver is usually employed for the tee shot; the brassy through the green for long shots, and so on in a descending scale with the cleek,
mid-iron, and mashie. The distance capable of being se-

cured is determined by the degree of loft, or angle of the face of the club with the shaft, and by the length of shaft. for putting the ball into the hole on the purting green. To
golf (golf ; see GOLF, $n$ ), v. i.; GOLPED (gðft); GOLF'ING. To play golf.
Gol'go-tha (g81'got-thá), n. [L. golgotha, Gr. yodyotá, of
Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. gulgōleth skull.] 1. Calvary. Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. gulgōleth skull.] 1. Calvary.
See Calvary, 1. Soe Calvary,
2. [l. $c$.] A burial place; cemetery ; charnel hous
3. The place where heads of 3. The place where heads of a university college deal
with discipline or other affairs. Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang. gol'iard (gōl'yard), $n$. [LL. goliardus or OF. goliart. prob. fr. golyord), n. [LL. goliardus or OF. goliart; prob. Ir. a proper name; cf. the Philistine giant Goifath. and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. - gol-lar'der-y The Latin rimes of the golzards. even before the days of the chivalrous Minnesong of a large clabs
of roving singers, given over to wine, women, and merimenent. Goll-as (gōクY-ăв; gōl’yăs), n. [LL. See goLiARd.] A mythical person, often said to be a bishop, from whom
goliards were supposed to take their name and who figures goliards were supposed to take their name and who figures as the author and hero of nuany goliardic poems.
Go-1H'ath (g $\delta-l^{\prime}$ ath), $n$. [Heb. Golyath.] 1. Bib. The Philistine giant killed
rvi.). Hence, a giant.
goliath beetle. [From Goliaih, the Philistine giant.] Any of several very large African cetonian beetles, esp. Golia-
thus giganteus, which becomes about four inches long and thus giganteus, which becomes about four inches long and
is usually of a chalky white color with black markings. goliath orane. Mach. A powerful traveling crane mounted on a movable gantry or large span.
go-mash'ta (go-mäsh'tá), n. Also go-mash'tah. [Hind.
$\&$ Per. gumáshta, fr. Per. gumăshtan to native agent or factor, as of a business house ; specif., an assistant or clerk of a native official. India
gom-been' (gðin-bēn'), n. [Ir. gaimbin.] Usury ;-chiefly used adjectively in gombe日n man or woman, a male or female money lender or usurer. Ireland \& Isle of Man. gom-broon' (grm-brōn'), n., or gombroon ware. [Perh.
fr. Gombroon, Gambroon, now Benderabbas, in Persia.] A fr. Gombroon, Gambroon, now Benderabbas, in Persia.]
 Go-mor'te-o ( o -mortt tega (1730-1810), Spanish botanist.] Bot. A genus of plants consisting of the single species $G$. nitida, a Chilean tree with aromatic astringent bark and edible fruit. It constitutes a distinct family, Go-mor'te-ga'ce-m (-gàse- -e$)$, of the order Ranunculales (hence, go-mor'te-ga'ceous (-shüss), a.).
 Med. A disease of the teeth, which causes them to loosen Mom
Gom'pho-car'pus (gom/fo-kär'pŭs), n. [NL.; Gr. ponфos bolt, nail + capros fruit.] Bot. A large genus of South
African asclepiadaceous herbs and shrubs, distinguished from Asclepias by having the hoods of the corolla without appendages. The flowers are variously colored, usually Gom'pho-lo'bl-um ( $-1 \sigma^{\prime} \mathrm{bI}-\ddot{u} \mathrm{~m}$ ), n. . [NL.; Gr. $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{6} \mu \phi$ os bolt - גopos lobe. Bol. A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs with handsome reunt of their effect on stock. Seyas poison bushes on account of their effect on stock. Sev-gom-pho'sis (gðm-fō'sIs), n. [NL., fr.
 A form of unionor immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws. Gom-phre'na (gom-frē'nä), n. [NL., fr. L. gromphaenca a ranthaceous herbs or low shrubs having flowers borne in close heads, the scarious bracts of which retain their color and texture when dried. G. globosa is the globe amaranth. go-mu'td (gt-mō'té), $n$. [Malayan gumufi.] 1. A Ma-
layan feather palm (Saguerus pinvaius). layan feather palm (Saguerus pinnaius), having large
leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. It yields a sweet sap from which jaggery, or sugar, and palm wine are made; the pith furnishes a kind of sago; the young fruits are preserved. Called also gomutipalm. 2. The black, wiry fiber obtained from this palm. The
strands, which are of great strength and durability, are strands, which are of great strength and durability, are
used for cordage and cables, esp. of ships.

| Gom (grm ; gilm). Corrupt. of GOD ; - used in oathe. | ferred to in the inscriptions of Assyrian kings, and represents |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | a promiscuous group of peoples |
| mar-tat (gór már-Yat), Go'mar- | who, torced across the Black Sea |
| (-it), $n$. Eccl. Hist. A follow- | by Scythian hordes pressing up- |
| er of Francis Gomar or Goma- | on them,settled in Cappadocia." |
| rus, a Dutch disciple of Calvin |  |
| who etrong- | 2. |
| opposed the Arminians. | gom'-gom'. Var of qum-gum. |
| go'mart (gómairt), , . [F. gom- | gom'lah (gum ${ }^{\text {läa }}$ ) $n$. Hind. |
| art, gomart.] The gumbo | gamlà an earthen versel.] A |
| mbe | water jug. Anglo-Ind. |
| gomatu | gomme. $\dagger$ ou |
| gomb. + | gom'me-1ln (gXm't-lYn), $n$. Also |
| gom-been'tsm (gðm-bēn ${ }^{\prime}$ Yz'm), | -lino (-1 Mn :-lèn). [F. gommeline, |
|  |  |
| gom'ble + JUMbIE. | Go-mor'rah, or Go-mor'rha (got |
| gom'bo. Var. of gumbo. | m $\mathrm{rr}^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. Bub. See Sodom. |
| gome + GAME, GUM, of the jaw. | Go-mor'rhe-sn, Go-mor're-an |
| gome, n. [Cf E. dial. gaum a | (-e-an), a. Of or pert. to Gomor- |
| aticky mans. $] \mathrm{S}=$ COOM, 2 b . Obs. | rah. Obs. -n. One of the in- |
| gome, n. [AS. guma; akin | habitants of Gomorrah, or one |
| Oth. guma, L. homo. obee | of similar condu |
| ridegroom. ${ }^{\text {a man. Obs. }}$ |  |
| gome, $n$. [Of Seand. origin ; cf | D. gomgum + pauw peacock.f |
| lcel. ganmr.] Heed; care; no- | The South African kori bustard |
| Ohs. | (Eupodotis kori), which feeds |
|  | largely on mimosa gum. |
| Ar. al gumaic $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ the water dog | gom'pho-dont (gom'fo-dont) |
| riub). 2 See star. |  |
| men + game. | Zoiol Having the teeth implaut- |
| gomenly. GAMELY. <br> ${ }^{\mathrm{g} 0^{\prime} \text { mer ( } \mathrm{g} 0}$ 'mer), n. [L. gomor, | ed in mockets. |
| Gr. youóp, fr. Meb. 'ome'r. Cf. | gom'pho-1tte (-1it), $n$. [Gr. yó $\mu$ - |
| OMER.] = НомпR, the measure. | ¢os a boit + -ite.] Geo |
|  |  |
| $t$ | gom-roon'. Var of combrours |
|  | gomato. Var. of gomuti. |
| - named |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| he Gimirrai frequently |  |

gon＇ad（gðn＇ǎd），n．［Gr．yoví that which generates．］ Zool．A reproductive gland，or group of such glands；an
ovary，testis，or hermaphrodite gland．－go－na＇di－al（got－ nādĭ＇ăl），a．－go－nad＇lc（－nad ${ }^{\prime}$ lk），$a$ ．
gon＇a－poph＇Y－sis（gon＇di－pđffi－sIs），n．；pl．－ses（－sēz）．［NL gono－＋apophysis．］Zooll．An organ or process of the anal region of an insect serving in copulation，oviposition（in the latter case forming part of the ovipositor），or stinging；－
sometimes limited to such structures when paired and sometimes limited to such structures when paired and
regarded as modified appendages．－gon＇a－poph＇y－sal regarded as modified appendages．－gon＇a－poph＇y－sal

gon arthritis（Gon ar－thritis），n．Ned．；Gr．yove people，mainly of the Central Provinces of India， noted for their human sacrifices and bloody savagery．A portion of them have been Hinduized，but many are still jungle dwellers in the lowest stage of culture．
$2 .=$ Gondr．
Gon＇di（gonn＇d
Gon＇di（g $g n^{\prime}$ dee ），$n$ ．The language of the Gonds，whether Cf．Dravido－Munda．
gon＇do－la $\left(\mathrm{g} 0 n^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \overline{\mathrm{o}}-1 \mathrm{a}\right), n$ ．［It．，dim．of gonda a gondola；
of uncertain origin．］1．A long， of uncertan origin．flat－bottomed boat with a
 the prow，by
rowng or by
Gondole．
poling or A by
gondola for passengers has a small shelter
2midships，for their protection． 2．a A ship＇s boat；also，a small naval vessel of some
kind．Obs．b A heavy flat－bottomed barge or boat，used esp．in parts of New England．In the Revolutionary war
these boats were often used as river gunboats．
$U . S$ ． these boats were of ten us
gondola car．A long platform railroad car，either having

dolier．］A man who rows a gondola．
Gond－wa＇na land（gond－wai／ná）．［From the district of
Gondwana，prop．forest of the Gonds．］Geol．A hypotheti－ cal land area which is believed at one time to have con－ nected South Africa with India and，on subsidiv
left Madagascar and other islands as remnants．
Gondwana system．Geol．An important series of con－
glomerates（some of which are of glacial origin），sand－ glomerates
stones，and shame of which are
found in India．
The great Gondwana sustem of mainly fluviatile strata prob－
ably represents the Upper Paleozoic and the Older and Middle
Mesozoic formations of other countries． Mesozoic formations of other countries．
gone（gðn ；205），p．p．，\＆p．a．\＆obs．inf．\＆pres．ind．pl． of ao．As $p . a .$. a Lost；ruined；hopeless；undone ；a gone foeling or case．b Departed，as because of death． gone feeling or sensation，a feeling or fanger．
as from ${ }^{\prime}$ ness，$n$ ．A state of exhaustion；faintness，esp．as resulting from hunger．
Gon＇er－LI（ $\left(\mathrm{g}^{\chi \prime \prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \mathrm{er} r-11\right)$ ），$n$ ．The masculine，unnatural eldest
daughter of King Lear．She dies by her own hand after poisoning her sitger Regan．See Lear．
gon＇ta－lon（gon＇f $\dot{\alpha}$－lon），$n$ ．［F，gonfalon
gon＇fa－lon（gon＇f $\dot{\alpha}-10 n$ ），n．［F．gonfalon
or It．gonfalone．See or It．gonjalone．See gonfanon．］1．The
ensign or standard in use by certain
princes or states，such as the medieval princes or states，such as the medieval
republics of Italy，and in more recent tirnes by the Pope．
2．A name popularly given to any flag
which hangs from a crosspiece or frame which hangs from a crosspiece or frame
instead of from the staff or the mast． instead of from the staff or the mast．
gon＇fa－lon－ier＇（－$\overline{\text { er }}$ ），
cf．It．gonfaloniere． gonfalon；a standard bearer；as：a An A Eccicsiastical
offcer at Rome who bears the standard of
Gonfalon．
 the Church．b The chief magistrate or some other official offlcer of any of the sixteen corporations of arta，or guilds， officer of any of the sixteen corporations of arta，or guilds，
in medieval Florence；also，short for Gonfalonier of Justice． d A Turkish general and standard keeper．
a A Turkish general and standard keeper．
gon＇fa－non，gon＇fan－non（gon＇fá－nঠn），n．［ME．gonfa－

noun，OF．gonfanon，F．gonfalon，the same word as F． confalon，name of a religious brotherhood，fr．OHG．gund－ fano war flag；gund war（used in comp．，and akin to AS． $g \bar{u} \partial)+$ fano cloth，flag；akin to E．vane．See VANE；cf． CoNFAlon．］A gonfalon，esp．the smal one suspended
from beneath the head of a knight＇s lance．Obs．or Hist． gong（gong），$n$ ．1．［Malayan（Jav．）gōng．］An instru－ ment，hrst used in the East，made of an aloy of copper and tin，shaped like a disk with upturned rim，and producing when struck，a harsh and

## 2．A flat saucerlike bell

2．Ammer which is conn，rung by striking it with a small by various mechanical devices it stationary bell，used to sound calls or alarms；－called also gong bell． gong motal．An alloy from which Oriental gongs are made，as one
78 parts copper and 22 parts tin． gon－gon＇ha（gŏn－gठn＇yä），n．［Braz． congonha，gongonha．］An icacina－
ceous Brazilian tree（Villaresia
 gongonha）having valuable wood．
Its leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for tea．
 Gongora，viceroy of Colombia（New Granada）．］Bot．A
genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids with ample plaited leaves and racemes of curiously shaped flowers． Also［l．c．］，a plant or flower of this genus．
Gon＇go－rism（g $\mathrm{g}^{\prime} \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{g}-\mathrm{rIz} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}$ ），$n$ ．An affected elegance or euphuism of style，for which the Spanish poet Luis de Gongora y Argote（1561－1627）and others of his time were
noted；－called also cultism．－Gon＇go－rist（－rist），$n$ ．－ Gon＇go－resque（ $-\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{s} k} \mathrm{~m}^{\prime}$ ），
 A genus of ammonites having a discoidal coiled shell with
angular－lobed sutures．It angular－lobed sutures．It genera，and is made the type
of a family Goni－a－tit＇l－d （－tftis－dê），most of whose rep resentatives are found in the
go＇ni－a－tit＇${ }^{\prime}$ co－tite
 See gonidum ；ANGIO－．］Bot．A sporangium which con－ tains or produces gonidia．
go－nid ${ }^{\prime} 1-a l\left(g^{\delta}-n \check{l}{ }^{1} / \mathfrak{1}-\breve{a} 1\right)$ ）a．Bot．Pert．to，or containing， gonidia or a gonidium．－gontdial layer，in lichenology，the go－niai－um（－ŭm），n．；pl．gonidia（－à）．［NL．；gono－＋ arising arising on the gametophyte，usually in special organis asexual spores of algæ，but by some authors is made syn－ onymous with conidium，thus including the similar repro－
ductive bodies of certain fungi．b One of the green chloro－ ductive bodies of certain fungi，of one of the green chioro－ Bometimes constituting a definite layer（the gonidial layer），
but often scattered．The gonidia are now known to be uni－ but often scattered．The gonidia are now known to be uni－ cellular algæ，with which a fungus exists in symbiosis and
from wbich it derives food．They were originally supposed from wbich it derives food．They were originally supposed
to be spores borne by the tips of the hyphæ．See Lichen． gon＇l－mo－blast＇（gonf－mó－blăst／），n．［Gr．yóv Mos pro－ ductive（fr．yoví that which generates）＋－blast．］Bot．In
the red algæ，one of the sporogenous branching filaments which grow out from the sides of the ventral portion of the carpogonium，after its fertilization．
 corner，angle；specif．，Craniol．，equivalent to conion．
go＇ni－om＇e－ter（－ठm＇è－tẽr），$n$ ．［gonio－＋－meter：cf．F． goniometre．An instrument for measuring（solid）angles；
specif．；a Min．An instrument for measuring the angles specif．：a Min．An instrument for measuring the angles of crystals，such as the contact goniometer and the refect－ ment for measuring cranial angles．
 a．Of or pert to goniometry；pert to or determined with a goniometer．－gond－o－met＇ri－cal－1y，$a d v$ ．
goniometric functions，the six ratios of the sides of any（esp．
oblique）triangle，regarded as functions of（two of）tho

angles．－gondometric une，the line segment representing a
trigonometric function，the unit length being taken as
 Mont Measurement of（solid）angles；trigonometry． go＇ni－on（gotnY－zn），n．；pl．gonia（ $-\vec{a}$ ）．［NL．，fr．Gr．
yoviaangle．］Craniol．The point at the angle of the lower
 Med．Inflammation of the knee
gon＇o－（gon＇曾－），gon－．［Gr．yóvos，yov＇，procreation，off spring，semen，fr．the root of yivyeaधai to be born．］A combining form used to signify sexual，generative，etc． as，gonochorism，gonoduct，gonopoietic，gonotome．
 gonorrhea（Micrococcus gonorthe：2）；also［cap．］，the genus which it was formerly referred
gon＇o－phore（gðu＇t－fōr；201），$n$ ．［gono－十－phore．］1．Zoöl A reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony．It represente the free－swimming medusa stage，but differs from a me
dusa in remaining attached to the hydroid stock．Gono phores exhibit varying degrees of simplification or degen eration in different members of the group，sometimes be
ing reduced to ovoid pouchlike bodies called sporosacs． 2．Bot．Any sporophyll－bearing prolongation of the axis the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers －gon＇o－phor＇ic（－f才r＇Ik），go－noph＇o－rous（－nðf＇o－rŭs），$a$ ． gon＇or－rhe＇a ］（gðn＇$\gamma$－rē＇$\dot{\prime})$, n．［L．gonorrhoea，Gr．yo oóp－ gon＇or－rhco＇a pola；yovi＇that wluch begets，semen＋
féel to How．］Med．A contagious inflammatory disease pect to foni．］Mar．A contagious inflammatory diseabe ganism，the gonococcus，and affecting esp．the urethra and vagina；clap．It is characterized by a mucopurulent dis gon＇or－rhe＇al（ $-\mathrm{re}^{\prime}$ ăion，and chordee．
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { gon＇or－rhe＇al } \\ \text { gon＇or－rhce＇al }\end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered}\text {（－réăal），a．Med．Of or pertaining to gon } \\ \text { orrhea；as，}\end{gathered}$
 gono－+ Gr．$\theta$ ñk box． Zoöl．The theca inclosing the
blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophores blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophore
 gon＇o－zo＇oid（－zō＇oid），$n$ ．［gono－+ zooid．］Zoöl．a A
sexual zooid，or medusoid bud，of a hydroid ；a gonophore． b A sexual zooid of a tunicate．
go＇ny（gō＇n1），n．；pl．GoNws（－nlz）．［Of uncertain origin．］
1．A booby ；dunce．Obs．or Dial． 2．Any of several large sea birds，esp．the black－footed albatross，and the young of the short－tailed albatross． －gony（－gō－nI）．［L．－gonia，Gr．－－ovia，fr，root of yifveodai
to be born．See kin relationship．］Aufix used to ion．predion development as，monogony，psy chogony，sporogony，theogony，etc．Cf．－GENY
go＇nys（gónYs），$n$ ．［Cf．aENYS．］Zoöl．The lower outline of a bircs bil，so far as the mandibular rami are united．
 A small genus of stituting the family Gonystylaces．They yield a fragrant embling eaglewood
goo＇ber（gō＇bếr），$n$ ．［Prob．fr．Kongo or Angolese nguba．The peanut．Southern U．S
Gooch crucible（gooch），［After Frank A．Gooch（b．1852），
American chemist．］Anal．Chem．A small crucible with perforated bottom，in which precipitates can be collected （by the use of
 gut，Icel．gб̄夭$r$, Sw．\＆Dan．god，Goth．göds；prob．orig gut，leel．god $r$ ， SW. \＆Dan．god，Goth göds；prob．orig． aATEER．］1．Adapted to the end designed or proposed； quate from the point of view taken；as，a good light for reading；a good stock farm；a good fire．
2．Adapted to a useful or salutary end；favorable；bene ficial ；fortunate；as，good advice；good luck；years o peace are good years；a good medicine；also，relating 3．conveying what is favorable or fortunate；as，good new． ant；as，good company ；a good dinner ；also，evincing or characterized by pleasure or jollity；as，goodspirits．
4．Of comparative excellence in its kind ；approaching the standard ；commendable；as，good drawing ；good features；


 a gonophore．
gon＇ 0 －cho ${ }^{\prime}$ Ism（
k $\delta^{\prime} \mathrm{ryz}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ），$n$ ［gono－＋Gr．Xwpi弓eiv to sepa
rate．］Drol．a Sepnration of sex －The deved to hermaphroditism of sexual distinction in the in－
dividual or race．－gono－cho
rig＇mal（－k


 gono－+ Gr．orkia house．］Zoil
One of the reproductive zooid

 or yovy knee＋dobós pod，in
ghlision to the angled pod
Bot．Syn．of Vincetoxicum．
 pocket or thief．Slang，Eng．
2．Bumpkin ：simpleton．Slang． gon＇oph，gon＇of，wi．To pick
pockett．Slang，Eng，
gon＇oplam，n．Iqo o－+
plasm． Bot．In peronospora－ gon o－plasm， $\begin{aligned} & \text { n．La no } \\ & \text { plasm．} \\ & \text { ceous fungi，the peronoppora－} \\ & \text { conjugating }\end{aligned}$ ceous fungi，the conjugating
portion of the protoplasm．
gon＇opoteticc，a．［ono－poi
efic． Produc ．
 gon＇o－tome，$n$ ．［yono－－tome．
Zonl．A part，segment or somite
containing reproductive organs．



 ［NL．；Gr．yovv knee + on $\boldsymbol{y}^{2} \%$ ．


 end of the tibia．
goo（gov），$n$ ．$i$ iscid or stick
substance．Slang or Cant，$U$ ．$S$ ．
 The cona．Australia．
Gooch＇s Hink motion（g $0 \mathrm{ch} / \mathrm{Iz}$ ）
See LINK MOTION．
of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, a good scholar a good workman; also, marked by approval or conveying good report, of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable ; excellent ; admirable; as, a good plan ; a good story.
And God asw overything that he had made, and behold, it was And God aaw overything that he had made, and behold, it wae
very good. 6. Commendableasindicating or leading to social or mora well-being; specif. : a Proper ; fit; becoming
b Characterized by moral goodsess ; virtuous ; also, pious or devout ; as, a good mani; a good prayer.
6. Possessing desirable or attractive qualities; specif.: a Kind; benevolent; gracious; friendly
b Well-hehaved; decorous ; as, a good child; good man ners. c Stout-hearted; courageous; as, good men and true. 7. Socially in good repute; fair; honorable ; untainted as, to come of a good family
8. Af a sound or retiable character, or in sound or right 8. Of a sound or reliable character, or in sound or right adequate; as, a good excuse ; a good claim; sound; right; without derangement; as, good health; to retreat in good order; genuine; having real or full value; not depre-
ciated, counterfeit, or the like; as, good money; hence, sctual ; honest ; sincere ; as, good faith; in good earnest. My meaning in saying he is a yood man is . . . that he is suffl-
cient.... Ithink 1 may take his bond.
8. Law. Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the 9. Law. Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the
creation or vesting of rights; as, a good deed; a good tender ; a good delivery. Cf. Bad, $a ., 5$.
10. In excess rather than lacking
10. In excess rather than lacking or deffient; ample;
full; thorough; as, a good thrashing; a good day's work.
Good measure, pressed down and shake together, and runGood measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and run-
Luke vi. 38.
11. Considerable; not small, insignificant, or of no ac degree, a good share or part, a good while, etc.
12. As a conventional epithet, specif.: a In forms of address to persons of high rank; as, good lord ; good your
ladyship. Obs. or Archaic. b In courteous address and in respectful reference ; as, my good friend; often in a condescending or jocular sense. o Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
To denote relationship by marriage ; as, good aunt, an To denote relationship by marriage ; as, good aunt, an aunt by marriage; good brother, a brother-in-law; good
daughter, a daughter-in-law ; good father, a father-in-law, daughter, a daughter-in-law : good father, a father-in-law, Obs., stepmother ; good sister, a sister-in-law; good son, a word, good'aunt' (gőd'änt'), good/broth'er (-bräthe'err),
etc. din the phrases the good ship (so-and-so), the good town of (80-and-so).
by good rights. See by right, under RiGHT, $n$. for g. or for
g. and all, completely and finally ; fully; truly ; finaliy. g . g. and all, completely and finaly ; fully; truly ; finally.-g. manners; conformity to the conventions of society. See
BRERDING, $n, 4 .-$ g. cheap, agood bargain ; a good state of
the market (see ccrear, $n ., 4$; ; also used adjectively and the market (see ccresp, $n ., 4$ ); - also used adjectively and
adverbially. Obs.
The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me
lights as good cheap ut the dearest chundler's in Europe. Shak. The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me
lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in Europe. Shak
-g. consideration. Law. a A consideration of blood or of
naturallove and affection. b Now, usually a valuable con -g. consideration. Law. a A consideration of blood or of
naturallove and affection. b Now, usually, a valuable con-
sideration, or one which will sustain a contract. -g. dame, a grandmother. Obs. Scot. \& Dial. Eng.- g. day. a Shot
for God give you a good day, or May you hue gond day, or
the like; used as a greeting or farewell. b The greeting thus expressed. greeting or farewell. b The greet
ing one good day. $G$. Duke
Hum'phrey (hüm'fri), Humphrey Plantagenet ( $1391-1447$ ) Duke of Gloucester, Youngest on of Henry IV.: - so called
 son of companionable qualities; a pleasant or jovial com-
rade; a reveler. "Good fellows' of large, hrewd, humor-
ous views of life." W. C. Brownell. b A thief; a robber. Obs.-g. fellowshlp, companionableness; the disposition conside rable number. Dial.or Collog.-g. fow, a, a fair or
the, fairies, brownies, pixies, etc. Colloq., Eng. geople, Scol.the, fairies,
g. form. See Form, $n$, 7 b . - g. for nothing or naught, of no
value. useless; worthless; hence, substantively an idle worthless person.- ${ }^{2}$. Fridar, the Friday of Holy Week,
kept as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Cbrist and kept as the anniversary of the Crucifixion of Cbrist, and in some churches observed with fasting in memory of the
Sayior's passion or suffering. - graces, favor; friend-
ghip; formery also in the sing. G. Gray Poet, Walt Whit-
man (1819-92). g. hand, a marked advantage. Obs.-G. man (1819-92). - G. hand, a marked advantage. Obs.- - G.
Hony. Good KiNG HENAY, g. humor, g. humour. See in
Focyb. G. King Honry, a European plant (Chenopodium
bonus-henricus) naturalized as a weed in the United States
 [transl. of F. Le Bon Roi René], Rene of Anjou (1409-80). lation of F. Le Bon Chevalier, sans qeur et sans reprochel
Pierre du Terrail de Bayard (1476-1524), a French knigb
celebrated for his valor and loyalty.- lack. See LAck celebrated for his valor and loyalty.- g. lack. See Lack,
inier. Obs. - g. Hiver, a person who lives well; a bon vivant. -g. mark, one having a high reputation for business honor
or solvency; hence, one having a substantial social standing. Brit. Colonies, one morng a short for God give youd a
good morning, or the like; -used as agreeting or farewell. Also the greeting so made.-Gg. morrow. a Good morning; a form of greeting, Archaic. D Something as empty
as a mere civil greeting; an empty, trivial, or worthless
utterance or matter. obs. - satir. See in Worab utterance or matter. Obs. - g. nature. See in Vorab.- ${ }^{\text {g. }}$
night. a Short for God give you a qood nigh, or the like;
hence, any farewell expression or phrase uttered at night hence, any farewell expression or phrase uttered at night Like the coronach, and yet the reverse of it, is the good night
strictly taken, this should be the \&upposed last words of a crim
inal before execution, written by some humble pen and sold inal before execution, written by some humble pen and sold
under the gallows. In balladry, however, a goor night tills the
bero's story.
F. B. Gummere. -g. offce, a kind or benevolent service or attention ; specif.,

pl., in Diplomacy, services intended to bring about mediation between parties at variance. Good offices, properly apeaking, are a mild form of mediation
or tentative mediation, i. e., mediation before it has been accepted
by the parties.
 Good Parliament, the English Parliament of 1376 , noted for its reforms and for its use of impeachment for the frst time Markii, Phy, Christ, doubtiess in allusion to the passage in Hars ii. 17.-G. Queen Anne, Anne of Bohemia (1366-94), wife
of King Richard II. of England. - G. Queen Begs, Elizabeth Queen (1558-1603) of England.- G. Regent, the, James Stuart;
Earl of Moray (1531-70, who was Regent of Scotland 1567Earl of Moray (ts31.-70, who was Regent of Scotland 1560
70.- Samaritan, the principal character in a well-known
parable, Luke x. $30-37$; hence, a person who compassion parable, Luke x. 30 , 37 ; hence, a a person who compassion-
ately renders personal assistance to the unfortunate. g. sense. native good judgment.-G. Shepherd, Christ;-often
so called. See John $\mathbf{x}$. 11, 14 .- g. speed, good luck; good so called. See John x. 11, 14.-g. speed, good luck; good
success; Godspeed ; - an old form of wishing sucess. See speed.-g. temper, cheerful or equable temper; a temper benevolent society, on the model of Freemasonry, for the promotion of temperance, organized in 1851 in the Unite lodges throughout the civilized world.-g. tide. Obs. a
Christmas. b Shrove Tuesday. - g . time. a An enjoyable or pleasant period. W A deduction for good behavior, made kindness; a favor. - in g. part. See under Part. - in g. kinde. a Promptly; punctually; opportunely ; not too soon
nor nor too late. - to be, stand, or be put, on or upon one's g. be-
haylor, to be or be placed in a state of trial, in which somehavior, to be or be placed in a state of trial, in which some-
thing important depends on propriety of conduct ; hence, to behave well. - with as g. grace, in a fit and proper mangood' (graced), $n$. i. That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fi excellent, sound, reliable, etc.; opposed to ill, evil.
There be many that say, Whowil show us any good Ps
There be many that agy, who will show us any good? Ps. iv. 6.
2. Specif., Ethics, that which satisfies or approves itself to the ethical consciousness or is conceived as fitting in the moral order of the universe. See ETHics
Thus the jdeal good 18 seen to be a composite thing. It is not vir tue only, or pleasure only, not integrity only, or seif-realization
only; it is the synthesis of all these things. The ideal good is the rational happiness that is compounded of virtue and pleasure, or
integrity and the continuing expansion of life. F.
H.Giddengs. 3. Advancement of interest or happiness; welfare; pros perity ; advantage ; benefit; - opposed to harm, etc.
The good of the whole community can be promoted on advancing the the whole of each of the members composing it. Jay.
4. In a collective sense (with the), good persons; 4. In a collective sense (with
posed to the wicked, the bad.
bosed to the wicked, the bad. in the broadest sense, an object of desire or endeavor ; as an economic or a social good.
6. pl. Wares; commodities
6. pl. Wares; commodities; chattels;-formerly used in the singular in a collective sense. In law, a comprehensive name for almost all personal property as distinGuisbed from land or real property. As defined by the
English Sale of Goods Act ( 56
S 57 Vict. c. $71 ; 1893$ ), goods include all chattels personal other than things in action and money, and in Scotland all corporeal movables except money. The term includes emblements, industrial grow ing crops, and things attached to, or forming part of, the
land which are agreed to be severed before sale or under the contract of sale.
7. A good-for, or like form of note. British Colonies. to the good, on the credit or right side ; as profit or ad van
tage; ahead; as, a balance to the good at one's banker's. tage; ahead; as, a balance to the good at one's banker's.
strengthened with very.
good, $v . t$. Obs. 1. To make good, as land by manuring
it ; to improve; to turn to good; to make appear good. it ; to improve; to turn to good; to make appear good.
2. To do good to. cood, adv. Well; - esp. in as good, with a following as ex pressed or implied; equally well. Rare in literary English. As good almost kill a man as kill a good
as good as, in effect virtually; the same as.
They who counsel ye to such a suppresing, do
 good ${ }^{\prime}$-bye' God be with ye (God be wx ye, God bw' ye,
God bwye).] Farewell ;-a form of address used at parting
 enough (1743-1827), English bishop and botanist.] Bot. A ily Goodeniacex, having basal or alternate leaves and showy yellow or blue flowers in axillary or terminal clusters.
 [NL.] Bot. A family of mainly Australian herbs or shrubs
(order Campanulales), having fiowers with irregular bilabi (order Campanulales), having fiowers with irregular bilabi-
ate corollas, five distinct stamens and a $1-2$-celled ovary becoming a capoule or an edible drupe a socelled ovary used as pot herbs. - good' $\theta-\mathrm{nl}$-a'ceons ( $(-\mathrm{sh} \breve{u} \mathrm{~s}), a$.
good fellow. A companionable fellow; a boon companion -good'iel'low-hood, good'-fol'how-ship, $n$.-good'
food' $\mathrm{fow}-\mathrm{for}$, $n$, $a$. writing which states that it is " good for a certain (specified) sum of money, and is signed by the value received, is implied, and the giving of such a writing creates a liquid deht. South Africa.
good hnmor or humour. A cheerful or pleasant temper
or state of mind. See numor, or state of mind. See humor, $n ., 2$.
SYn. - See GOOD Nature.
SYn. - See good NatURE.
good indicating good humor; haved, a. Characterized by or meanor; good-tempered. Seo good-Natured.
good'Ing, $n$. 1. Act of making a thing good; bettering. Obs. 2. Specif.: Act of manuring ; also, manure. Obs. or Scot. a practice formerly general at Christmas time, esp. on
St. Thomas's Day. Eng.
 Hality or state ; specif.: a Beauty ; grace; comeliness.
Gordiness was full of harmony to his eves. Sir P. Sidnes




 iog appearance, character, or quality ; comely; handsome; excellent; as, a goodly person; goodly raiment; goodly
houses. "We have many goodly days to see." Shak. houses. 2. Large; considerable; portly; as, a goodly number. 3. Gracious ; kind. Obs
good'ly, adv. In a goodly manner; handsomely; gra ciously; readily; properly ; excellently. Obs. or $R$. gra good'man (gббd'măn), n. ; pl. -MEN (-mĕn). [good + man.]

1. A man who is good. Obs. 1. A man who is good. Obs.
2. The naster (of the house) 2. The master (of the house); the head of a family, house-
hold, or other establishment; a householder; a husband hold, or other establishment; a
Archaic or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
Say ye to the goodman of the house, . . . Where is the guest
chamber ? 3. An appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mister," or the like, prefixed to the names of persons, as yeomen, under the rank of gentlemen, and to designations of occupation; - sometimes ironical. Obs. or Scoi. \& Dial. Eng. Shat 4. A man of property who is of lower rank than that of gentleman; a yeoman; a laird; also, a farmer as distingentleman; a yeoman, a laird, also, a
good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature; a cheerful, sunny
nature; - often implying ready compliance with the nature ; - often implying ready compliance with the
wishes of others. Also, goodness of nature ;-virtuousness. Wishes of others. Also, goodness of nature; -virtuousness.
The young counts good nature and easy perauadability were Syn. -GOOD NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER. GOOD NATURE implies a disposition (sometimes unduly compliant) to please and be pleased; aOOQ HUMOR, a spirit of ease
and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; GOoD TEMPER, a habit of mind not easily ruffled or provoked. See disporition, mood, wit. I grant you that he is rather too good-matured, that he's too
much every man's man ; that he laugh this minute with one,
and cries the next with' another and cries the next with another. . His good nature arisee
rather from his fears of oftending the importunate, than his desire of making the deserving happy. Groldsmith. That solid imperturbable ease and good humor. which is in-
fectious. and, like great grassy hills in the sunghine, quiets even an irritated egoism. good ${ }^{\prime}-n a^{\prime}$ tured ( $g$ got ${ }^{\prime} / \overline{n a}^{\prime}$ t道rd), a. Characterized by good
nature ; naturally mild in temper ; not easily provoked. nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked. good/-na'tured-ly, adv.- good'-na'tured-ness, $n$.
good'ness, $n$. [AS. gödnes.] 1. Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue ; kindness; henevolence; beneflcence; generosity; as, the goodness of timber of a soil, of food: goodness of character, of disposition, of conduct, etc. The word is used colloquially as an excla-
mation orin various exclamatory phrases, as for goodness mation or in various exclamatory phrases, as, for goodness'
sake! goodness gracious! - the reference belng originally sake! goodness gracious.
to the goodness of God.
3. That which is good; a good deed or action. Obs. Syn.-Goodness, virtue agree in the idea of ex cellence. In their nonmoral senses, GooDNEss is of general applica-
tion, virtue connotes efficacy or potency; as, "the goodness of his land" (Hos. x. 1) "the virtue of the ring"
(Shak.). In their common ethical nses (for technical dis(Shak.). In their common ethical nses (for technical distinctions, see defs., goodness (opposed to evil) is apt to sug. attributes; virtue (opposed to vice) is rather goodness in its (sometimes coldily) formal aspects; as "There is some soul of goodness in things evil" (Shak.) "As for her kindness, who ever ${ }^{\text {n }}$ would look for aught else from one who
was an angel of was an angel of goodness and pity? (Thackeray), "Viralone is happiness below" (Pope). Goodness (not virtue) is
an attribute of God ; as, "The Lord God, merciful and graan attribute of God; as, "The Lord God, merciful and gra;
cious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth"
 for chastity; as, "Her virtue is her dowry" (Shelley). (see
goods (goodz), n. pl. Wares; chattels; merchandise (see GOOD, $n ., 6$; ; often used attributively in relation to transportation; as, goods engine, goods shed, goodg train, goods
wagon or waggon (car), goods yard This attributive use is
chiefly British, the common word in the U. S. being freight. en consumers' Goods. good'-tem'pered (-tem'pẽrd), a. Having a good temper
(see good Nature, Syn.); not easily vexed. - good ${ }^{\prime}$ -tem'pered-ly, adv. good ${ }^{\prime}$ wite (good'wif), $n$. The mistress of a house or other equivalent to "Mrs" Archaic or Scol \& Dial. Eraity, good will, or, esp. in sense 4, good'wil', n. 1. Good intention or inclination. obs.
4. Benevolence; well wishing; kindly feeling.
5. Cheerful consent; heartiness; readiness.
6. Law. The custom of any trade or business; the favor or advantage in the way of custom which a business has ac-
quired beyond the mere value of what it sells, whether due to the personality of those conducting it, the nature of its location, its reputation for skill, promptitude, etc. or any
other circumstance incidental to the business and tending to make it permanent. It is now generally held that one who sells his bare legal good will does not forfeit the right to continue in the same business in the same neighborhood and to deal with old customers, but that he must not
use his formerly acquired knowledge to steal old customers away from his vendee, nor represent that he is carrying on the business as successor to the former concern; that is, he may do what any stranger to the former concern maydo. Syn. - See FAvor.
of, by, or with one's
$\operatorname{good}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{y}\left(\mathrm{g}_{0} \mathrm{~d}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}\right), n$. pl wiw, willingly ; voluntarily. Obs. as especially good to eat, as a bonbon, cake, or the like ; 一 usually $p l$. Colloq.
7. The spot (Leiostomus xanthurus)
good'y, $a$. Weakly, eentimentally, or affectedly good; -
often in the reduplicated form goody-goody. Colloq.
good'y, $n$. One who is goody. Colloq., $U$.
soon a ried one, of lowly station; hence, such a woman. a mar2. A woman who takes care of students' rooms. Harvard 2. A woman
Univ., $U . S$.


Good'y Two'-shoew (göodry too'shōzz'). A well-known nursery character, a poor child whose pleasure at the pos-
session of two shoes, when before she had only one, is so
great that she cannot help telling every one she meets. great that she cannot help telling every one she meett.
Her "History" was first published by Newberry, and is Her "History" was first published by New
thought to have been written by Goldsmith.
go'-off', n. Colloq. 1. Act or time of going off; begin-go'-04f, $n$. Colloq. 1. Act
ning; commencement; start.
2. Banking. The amount going off the books because of loans falling due; the amount of loans falling due in a
 sander, of uncertain origin, perh. fr. goose + gander, in
imitation of NL. merganser. Cf. bergander, merganser.] imitation of NL. merganser. Cf. bergander, merganser.]
The common European merganser (Merganser merganser) The common European merganser (Mergansermer
or the related American species (M. americanus).
goose (gō̃s), $n . ; p l$. gerse (gēs), $n$. [ME. gos, AS. gōs,
pI. gés; akin to D. \& G. gans, Icel. gās, Dan. gaas, Sw. päs, Russ. gus' L. anser, for hanser, Gr. , Dun, Skr haas, Sw. oIr. geis swan. Cf. GANDER, GANNET, GANZA, GOBLING.] 1. Any of various lamellirostral birds in many respects intermediate between the wwans and ducks, which consti-
tute the subfamily Anserine of the family Anatidæ. They tute the subfamily Anserinae of the family Anatidæ. They are usually larger and longer-necked than the ducks, a high, somewhat compressed bill, legs of moderate length
completely feathered lores, and reticulate tarsi. Most of them are largely herbivorous and many are noted for their extensive migrations. The commonest wild species in America is the Canada goose (Branta canadensis), which and white or whitish cheek patches. The domestic geese of Europe and America chiefly from the graylag. They are extensivel y kept for their flesh and feathers, and in former BEHNICLE GOOSE, BRANT, BNO W GOOSE, etc.
2. A silly creature; a simpleton
3. A game played with counters on a board. Obs. 4. One of the pieces in the game of fox and geese (b)
6. [pl. Gooses.] A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles th
6. A keno goose. See keno.
 1. To iron or smooth with a goose. ; Theatrical Slang.
2. To hiss, as a play or an actor. The 3. To repair (boots or shoes) by putting on new front

 F. groseille, G. krausbeere, kräuselbeere (fr. kraus crisp), D . kruisbes, $k$ kruisbezie (as if crossberry), Sw. krusbär (fr.
krus, krusig, crisp).] 1. a The acid, usually hairy berry of krus, krusig, crisp).] 1. a The acid, usually hairy berry of
any of several species of Ribes of the subgens Grossularia, esp. R. grossularia, commonly cultivated; also, any shrub producing this preparation of jam or preserves, tarts, pies, etc. The fruit of the various wild species is scarcely edible. b A currant. Obs. © Any of various shrubs more or less re-
sembling the gooseberry, usually with an attributive; as, sembling the gooseberry, usually with an attrib
A merican gooseberry, Barbados gooseberry, etc.
2. Short for gooseberry wine.
3. A chaperon, esp. one who is indulgently unobservant; as, to play gooseberry. berry, to play havoc. Slang or Dial. Eng.
gooseberry frult worm. The larva of a small moth

caused by a para,
sitic fungus (Micro- Gooseberry Frutt Worm and Adult Motb
(Dakruma convolutella). Nat. nize. sphxragrossularix),
bIn the United States, a disease of imported English goose-
berries, cansing browit leaves and dwarfed or aborted fruit It is caused by the parasitic fungus $S p h x r o t h e c a ~ m o r s-u v æ$. 2. Either of the fungi causing the disease.
gooseberry rust. A disease of the gooseberry caused by
the parasitic fungus Septoria ribis; also, the fungus itself. It is manifested by spotted and withered foliage.
cURAANT WORM.
gooseberry stone. A pale or yellowish green variety of
garnet, included under the term grossularite. See GARNET. goose corn. a A coarse rush (Jv
kind of chess (Bromus hordeaceus)
goose egg. In games, a zero. a score or record of naught;
$-\mathbf{s o}$ named in allusion to the egglike outline of the zero
sign 0. Called also luck egg. Slong. goose flesh. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced
by cold or fear;-called also goose skin. Cf. ARRECTORES
pilorum.-goose'-flesh'y, a. Rare.

goose flower. A tropical American greenhouse ciimber
(Aristolochia grandifora) or its curious large flower,
shaped like a goose ; also, any of several other species or shaped like a goose ;
their similar flowers.
goose'foot (gōs'foَt ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. a Any plant of the genus Chenopodium; - so called from the shape of the leaves in some species. b Hence, by extension, any plant of the fannily
Chenopodiaceæ. c A South African fabaceous shrub palathus chenopoda).
goose grass. a
several spear grasses. Cleavers. $U$. S . C The softrass. chess (Bromus
goose'herd $^{\prime}\left(\right.$ goos $^{\prime}$ hard' ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. One who tends geese.
goose'house (hous'), $n$. 1. A shelter for geese.
2. A place of detention for petty offenders. Dial.
goose'neck' (-něk'), $n$. Anything curved like the neck of
a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, or a kind of golf putter; specif. : a Naut. An iron hook connecting a spar with a mast. b A flexible iron pipe joint formed by two elbows working one over the other. © A secure kind of
knot used by Cornish miners.--goose'necked' (-nĕkt/), a. knot used by Cornish miners.--goose'necked (-nĕkt/), a.
goose plum. An American wild plum (Prunus americana). goose plum. An American wild plum (Prunus amer
the croup and the tail set on low;-said of horse goos'er-y (goós'êr- 1 ), $n$. ; pl. - eries (-Iz). 1. The characteristics or actions of a goose; silliness.
, hilton.

## goose gliln. 1. The skin of a goose.

2. A Goosk flesh.
3. The peculiar pitted surface exhibited by some fossil copal. It has been supposed to be the result of contact the result of a change on exposure to the air.
goose stop.
soldier stands alternately on each foot in which the soluer stands alternately on each foot and swings or straight-legged, stiff-kneed, parade step of German infangoose' wheat' (goos'hwèt'), $n$. a An inferio
goose' wheat' (goos'hwet'), $n$. a An inferior grade of mac-
aroni wheat fed to poultry. gooso'wing' (-wing'), n. Naut. The weather lower cor ner of a course or topsail when the middle and lee parts of the sail are hauled up.
goose'winged ( (-wing ${ }^{\prime}$ '), a. Naul. a Having the lee clew and middle of the sail hauled up and the weather part oxtended by the tack and drawing ; - said of square sails. b Said of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with foresail set on one side and mainsail on the other; wing and wing. childish diminutive used of persons.
goos/lsh, a. Like a goose; foolish; stupid.
goos'y (gois I), a. 1. Like a goose; foolish; stupid.
go'pher (gō'fẽr), $n$. [F. gaufre waffle, honeycomb; ~from their honey-
combing the
earth. See
GorFer.]
GOFFER.]
4. Anyof

## rowing ro- dentiothe

dize of
size of a Pocket Gopher (Geomys bursarius). (d)
large rat or strong claws on the fore limbs, and very large cheek pouches opening beside (not into) the mouth;-whence they are also called pocket gophers or pouched rats. They constitute the genera Geomys, Thomomys, and allied genera of the family Geomyidæ, and are confined to western North America, Central America, and certain of the southern United States, east to Georgia. In the latter region they are called salamanders. They make very extensive 2. Any of numerous small, mostly longitu
2. Any of numerous small, mostly longitudinally striped, ground squirrels of the prairie region of North America,
belonging to the genus Citellus, syn. Spermophilus, closely allied to the chipmunks. See spremophile.
3. A burrowing land tortoise (Xerobates polyphemus) o the coast region of the southern United States. It meas-
ures a foot or more in length of shell, and both the eggs and flesh are used as food.
4. The gopher snake.
6. A burglar who blows open safes. Thieves' Slang 6. [cap.] An inhabitant of Minnesota. Colloq.
go'pher, $v$ i. $t$. To mine in irregular holes go'pher, $v i$ it $t$. To mine in irregular holes comparable gopher drift. Mining. An irregular prospecting drift.
gopher plum. a A kind of sour gum (Nyssa ogeche) gopher pium. a A kind of sour gum (Nyssa ogeche) of Florida, the related plant Chrysobalanus oblongijolius. gopher snake. A large harmless burrowing snake (Comp-
sosoma corais, var. couperii), black in color with reddish
markings, markings, found in the southern United States.

go'pher wood (gōfèr). [Heb. gopher.] a The unidesti-
fied wood used in the construction of Noah's ark vi. 14. b $=$ YeLLowwood.
go'pu-ra (gō'pö̃-rã), $n$. [Skr. gōpura city gate.] East Indian Arch. The gateway of a temple,
including its someincluding its sometimes very elaborate
architectural decoarchitectural deco-
ration; often, the massive pyramidlike massive pyramidlike
tower above the gateway.

## gorral (gor $^{\text {gonat }}$ ), $n$. A

goat antelope ( Ke mas goral), of the Himalayas. Related
species have been species have been
described from Tidescribed from Ti-
bet and Mongolia. Gor'bo-duc (gôr'bo cal ting A mythiwho gives the name
to the first English tragedy, written in blank verse by Sackville and Norton,
acted in 1561, an d

printed in 1065. Gor-
bingdom between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex. They quarrel, the younger, Porrex, kills the elder and is killed by their mother
in revenge. The people rise in anger, kill both the mother and Gorboduc, and are most of them then killed by the nobles, who gor-bu'scha (gôr-bō'shá), n. Also gor-bu'sa. [Russ. gorbusha, fr. gorb hunchback. 1 The humpback salmon. Gor-Gor'di-an (gor'dr-ăn), a. [L. Gordius.] Of or pert. to Gortied by him ; hence, intricate; complicated; inextricable. Gordian knot; Class. Myth., an intricate knot tied by Gordius the yoke. An oracle having declared that he who should untie it should be master of Asia, Alexander the Great averted the ill omen of his inability to loosen it by cutting it with his sword. Hence, a Gordian knot is: a An extrene or inextricable difficulty. b A very tight or indis-
soluble bond. To cut the Gordian knot, or to cut the knot, is soluble bond. To cut the Gordian knot, or to cut the knot is
to dispose of a diffculty by bold measures or summarily. Gor'di-an, n. 1. A Gordian knot. R. Browning.
2. An inhabitant of Gordium, Gordius's capital ; one who ties intricate knots.
 A genus of worms generally included among the nema-
todes, whose members are
parasitic in insects when Male Gordius (G. varius). ceedingly long and slender, almost resembling horsehairs, whence the name hairworm. They are often seen in
ditches and puddles wound into a tangled knot. The adults do not feed, the alimentary canal becoming Nectonema, a marine form, and in older classifications wecth a few othergenera, constitites the family Gor-di'dso
(gor-di' 1 -d $\bar{e}$ ) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidea, (gðr-dir 1 -dé) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidea,
which usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though difWhich usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though dif-
fering greatiy from typical nematodes in having the cefering greatly from typical nematodes in having the co-
lom lined with epithelium, and in the structure of the nervous and reproductive systems. See Namiomoral Gor-do'nl-a (gor-d $\sigma^{\prime}$ nI- $-\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL., after James Gordon,
London nurseryman.] Bot. A genus of theaceous shrubs London nurseryman.] Bot. A genus of theaceons shrubs North A merican species. Many species are highly ornawith pentadelphous stamens, each fascicle attached to the base of a petal. $G$. lasianthus is the loblolly bay. Also cl.c.], a tree of this genus.

Cor'don 1$]^{\prime}$ g (gôr duln). Any Australian liliaceous plant
of the genus Blandfordia. Gor'don's for'mu-la (gôr'dŭnz). [After Lewis Gordon, duced by Gordon and modified by Rankine, relating to the strength of struts. It agrees fairly well with Euler's formula for long struts, gives good values for medium kinson's experiments. It is $P=f A /\left(1+c \frac{l^{2}}{1 \cdot 2}\right)$,where $P=$ axial load in pounds; $f=$ induced stress ; $A=$ cross-sectional area of strut; $l=$ length of strut; $k=$ radius of gyration of its section; $c=$ a constant denending upon the form of
the section and the manner of fixing the ends of the strut. gore (gör ; 201), n. [AS. gor dirt, dung; akin to Icel. gor, Sw. gore (gor ; 201), n. [AS. gor dirt, dung; akin to Icel. gor, sw. caked rheum from the eyes. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. caked rheum from the eyes. thally and esp., thick or clotted blood.
2. Blood in a or one, gore of blood, covered with blood. obs.


$\xrightarrow{\text { gor }}$ 8 $\substack{\text { gerb } \\ \text { sor } \\ \text { ght } \\ \text { bill } \\ \text { bel }}$


 gorce (gôrs), n. [OF, gort, nom.



gore（gōr；201），v．t．To cover or stain with or as with
gore． sore，$n$ ．［ME．gore，gare，AS．gāra angular point of land， fr．gär spear；akin to D．geer gore，G．gehre gore，ger spear，Icel．geiri gore，geir spear．Cf．GAr，$n$ ．，garlic，
goad gore to pierce．1．A amall triangular piece of land goad，gore to pierce．1．A small triangular piece of land；
specif．，in Maine and Vermont，a minor unorganized territo－ specif．，in Maine and Vermont，a minor unorganized territo－ rial division，consisting of an irregular，usually small，tract of land，as one between the coruers of neighboring counties． lap of a dress or apron；hence，a gown ；petticoat；dress ； clothes．Obs
3．Any tapering or triangular piece of cloth，canvas，etc． used in a garment，sail，etc．，to give a varying width，as a tapering breadth in a skirt，or a smaller triangular piece at the bottom of a skirt or in a sail．
4．Her．A bearing consisting of two
curved lines，one drawn from the sin－ ister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest point of the shield，meeting in the fess point．A gore sinis
6．One of the triangular pients
ering of a dome，umbrella，balloon，cov－ 6．An angular piece of planking used to fill up a vessel＇s planking where needed
gore，v．$t$ ．；GORED（görd）；GOR＇ING（göri＇Ing）．［Perh．fr： sore，$g \bar{a} r$ spear，dart．See 3d gore．］1．To pierce or pen－
etrate with a pointed instrument，as a spear ；to stab． etrate with a pointed instrument，as a spear；to stab．
Obsoles．，exc．，specif．，of horned or tusked animals，to pierce Obsoles．，exc．，specif．，of horned or
or wound with the horns or tusk．


2．To dig or hollow．Obs
gore，$v, i$ ．To pierce with the horns or tusk．
gore，v．$t$ ．［See 3d qore．］To cut into a tapering or trian－
gular form；to piece or provide with a gore，as an apron． gore，v．i．To plow a gore．Scot．\＆Dial．Eng．
gore strake．Shipbuilding．A triangular strat
gore strake．Shipbuilding．A triangular strake or piate by the narrowing of the extremities of the vessel
gorge（g6rj），n．［F．gorge，of uncertain origin．Cf．gorget． 1．The throat，external or internal．Archaic or Poetic．
Wherewith he gripped her gorge with so great pain．Spenser Wherewith he gripped her gorge with so great pain．Spenser．
Now，how abhorred！．my gorge rises at it．Shat． 2．A hawk＇s crop；hence，stomach；appetite ；capacity 3．A hawk＇s meal；hence，a meal，esp．a full meal．Archaic． From all of his pack he may claim
4．That which is gorged，or swallowed．
He spewed up his gorge，that all did him detest．Spenser
6．A narrow passage or entrance；as ：a A defile between mountains．b A ravine having steep rocky walls，esp．one into a bastion or other outwork of a fort．See bastion Mlust．（2）The rear part of any fortification．
6．Arch．a In some orders of columnar architecture，a band or fillet round the shaft just under the capital at the top． $\mathrm{b} A$ concave nolding ；cavetto． c Throat of a chim ney．d A small groove under a coping，to keep the drip 7．The groove of a pulle
7．The groove of a pulley．
8．Aling．A primitive device used instead of a fishhook， consisting of an object easy to be swallowed but diffcult to be ejected or loosened，as a piece of bone or stone pointed at each ond and attached in the middle to a line．
9．A mass or aggregation of matter that fills or chokes up a passage or channel：as，an ice gorge in a river． gorge，v．i．；GORGED（gôrjd）；GORG＇ING（gôr＇jIng）．［F gorger．See gorgz，$n$ ．］To fill the gorge or crop；to eat greedily and to satiety
gorge，$v . t$ ．1．To fill
gorge，v．t．1．To fill the gorge or crop of ；to glut．${ }_{\text {Ad dason．}}$ 2．Io swallhfuls or quantities．
large mout feh has gor
3．To fill，as a vein with blood；to choke up．
gorge，$n$ ．Act of gorging，or eating greedily or to satiety gorge bait．Bait attached to a gorge hook．
gorged（gorj），a．Her．Having the neck encircled（with gorged，p．a．Glutted．－gorg＇ed－ly（gor $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{j}$ 并d－IY），ad
gorge fishing．Trolling with a dead bait on a doubl hook which the fish is given time to swallow，or gorge．
gorge hook．Angling．$a=$ Gorge， 8 ．$b$ Aook having
 and F．gorge throat，and se rengorger to assume airs．Cf 1st gorae，$n$ ．］Imposing through splendid or various col－ ors；sbowy；fine；marnificent；dazzling．

space between two neck moldings；－ca
and hypotrachelium．See order，Illust．
2．＝corabt， 1 （piece of armor）．
gor＇get（gor＇jet），$n$ ．［OF．gorgete，dim．of gorge throat See 1st gorge，n．］1．A piece of armor，whether of chain mail or of plate，defending the throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast．See armor，Illust．

Unfx the gorget＇s iron clasp．Scott． 2．Hence：a A collar．b A kind of covering for the neck as a necklace，or a chain of beads，shells，or the like． $\mathbb{d}$ Mil． A small ornamental plate，usually crescent－ shaped，worn on a chain about the neck by officers in full uniform，in some armies． 3．Zoöl．A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat．
4．Surg．A grooved instrument used in vari－ ous operations，esp．Ithotomy． Gor＇gon（gor＇gón），n．［L．Gorgo，－onis，Gr．
「opy ${ }^{\prime}$ fr．yopyós terrible．］1．Gr．Myth．「op ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\prime}$, fr．Yopyós terrible．］1．Gr．Myth．
One of three fabled sisters，Stheno，Eury－ ale，and Medusa，with snaky hair and of ter－
rific aspect，which turned the beholder to rific aspect，which turned the beholder to Neckplate， 2 d
stone．The name Gorgon is particularly given to Medusa stone．The name
2．［l．c．］Short for
Gorgon＇s head．＝ Gorgon＇s hencum．
3．［l．c．］Any person，
esp．a woman，very
ugly or terrible．
Gor＇gon，a．Of， taining to，or like，a Gorgon；very ugly or
terrific；petrifying； terrific；petrifyie．
 －NEA $(-a)$ ．，［Gr．lop－
Yóvecov．］A repre
sentation sentation of a Gor
gon＇s head；esp．

gon＇s head ；esp．，

## as appearing on Athens ægis．See $\quad$ egis

for－go＇ni－a（－nl－a），$n$ ．［LL，a coral which hardens in the of Gorgoniaceæ，in old classifica－ of Gorgonaceæ，in old classifica－
tions very extensive，but now re－ tions very extensive，but now re－
stricted to certain species having a flexible，horny axis．
 Gor－go＇ni－a＇ce－a（ $-\bar{a} \prime$ sè $-\overline{-})$
Se日 Gorgonis．］Zö̈l．An order of Alcyonaria，including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis，covered with coenen chym，in which the polyps are em
bedded．The axis is commonly
 horny，but it may be solid and horny，（comt it may be solid and
carbonate）．The fealy of calcium and sea See coral；Gorgonia，Must．－gor－go＇ni－a＇cean（shates．

## or－an（sor

gor－gornl－an（gor－go nlian $), n$ ．One of the Gorgoniacea． resembling，a Gorgon；petrifying ；terrific；of the ægis， etc．，bearing the Gorgon＇s head．

Bound with Gorgomian rigor not to move．Milton． 2．［l．c．］Zoäl．Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniacea．
 stone；to petrify；to stare at with a Gorgon look． Gor＇gon＇s head（gôr＇g $\partial \mathrm{nz}$ ）． 1 ．The head of a Gorgon，esp． 2．$=$ BASKET FISH
 ［It．］A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort；－from a vilage near Milan．
go－rilla（（goे－rí＇$\dot{\alpha}$ ），$n$ ．［An African word；found in the Greek Periplus of Hanno，a Carthaginian．］The largest
known anthropoid ape（Go－ known anthropoid ape（Go－
rilla gorilla，syn．G．sava－ gei），an inlabitant of a small area of the forest region of is closely related to the chimpanzee，but much larger，the males being much more powerful than a man， stand）not so tall，with mas－
sive bones，broad shoulders， sive bones，broad shoulders，
very long arms，and strong
jaws with tusklike caning siderably smaller．There are thirteen pairs of ribs，the nose has a prominent medi－
an ridge，the ears are smalt，
and the face is covered with

black
godult
gorila of untamable，

groups．They are less arboreal than the chimpanzee and
do not usually walk erect． gor＇Ing（gor ing；201），$n$ ．，or goring cloth．A triangular piece of cloth，used as a gore；specif．，Naul．，a
canvas cut obliquely，as to widen a sail at the foot．
gor＇mand－ize（gôr $r^{\prime}$ măn－diz），v．i．；－Ized（－dīd）；－IZ／ING （－diz／Ing）．［ $\mathbf{F}$ ．gourmandise gluttony．See govemakd．］ gor＇mand－ize，$\quad$ To eat greedily；to swallow voraciou ly；hence，Obs．，to glut；surfeit．
gor＇mand－lze，$n$ ．1．Gluttony．Obs．
2．Experience，taste，or indulgence in the pleasures of the table：connoisseurship in eating and drinking．
gor＇mand－ $\mathbf{z}^{\prime}$ er（ $\left(-\mathrm{d} z^{\prime} / \mathrm{er}\right), n$ ．A gourniand；glutton．
gor＇mand－iz＇er（－diz／er），n．A gourniand；glutton．
gorse（gors），$n$ ．［ME．\＆AS．gorst；cf．Skr，harsh to bristle．Cf．Horron．Eng．a Furze．b Juniper． Gor－to＇nl－an（gor－t－di－an），n．Eccl．Has．One of a short lived sect composed of followers of one Samuel Gorton（d．
1677）．He was driven out of Massachusetts on account of his re－ ligi，He was driven out of Massachusetts on account of his re－
ligious views，and founded a colony，which he called Warwick， in Rhode Island．The Gortonians rejected all outward forms
and a clergy，and held that Christ was both human and divine
and that heaven and hell exist only in the mind． gor＇${ }^{\prime}$（gōr＇I ；201），a．［From aore．］1．Clotted（blood），Obs．
2．Covered with gore，or clotted blood；blood－stained． Thou canst not say I did it ：never shake
Thy gory locks at me．
3．Bloody ；murderous．＂Gory emulation．＂
4．Like gore in color ；blood－red．Rare．
Shak．
gory dew，a gelatinous blood－red patch often seen on stonee gos＇hawl＇（ $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{h} \hat{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{k}^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［AS． ḡ̄shafue，lit．，goose hawk；or
Icel．gäshaukr．See cooss ；Hawk the bird．］Any of certain rather large short－winged hawks consti－ tuting the genus or subgenus $A s$－
tur（see HAwK）．The European tur（see hawk）．The European
（Astur palumbarius）and the （Astur palumbarius）and the
American（A．atricapillus）are the best－known species．They are
noted for their powerful flight， activity，and courage．An Aus－ tralian goshawk（A．novx－hol－
landix）is pure white．This may landix）is pure white．This may
be a white form of a dark－colored species（A．cinereus）．
gos＇lar－ite（gos 1 är－it）$), n$ ．［From Goslar，in the Harz．］Min．Na－ tive white vitriol，or zinc sulphate，
$\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4} \cdot 7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, usually massive， $\mathrm{ZnSO}_{4} \cdot 7 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，usually massive，
formed by oxidation of sphalerite． gos＇ling（gðz＇ling），$n$ ．［AS．$g \bar{o} s$ $\underset{\substack{\text { goose }+ \\ \text { goose．}}}{1 \text { st ling．］1．A youn }}$
goose．
2．A foolish or callow pe
3．An ament or catkin．


4．The pasque flower．
gos＇pel（g $\mathrm{Z}^{\prime}$ pell），$n$ ．［ME．gospel，godsplt plumage． god God（prob．an alteration of an original göd godspell； spell story，tale．See GOD，GOOD；SPELL，v．］1．Glad tid－ ings；esp．，the good news concerning Christ，the Kingdom the apostles as a body or aystem；the Christian faith reve lation，or dispensation．Cf．LAW， 3 ． And Jesus went a boutall Galilee，teac
And preaching the about al of the kingeaching in their gynagogues， 2．a The story or record of Christ＇s life and doctrines， contained in the first four books of the New Testament．
The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ．Marki．I． b［cap．］A narrative of the life and death of Jesus Christ ； esp．，one of the four New Testament books（the canonical Gospels）containing such narratives，ascribed respectively to Matthew，Mark，Luke，and John．See New Testambnt， Table，\＆Apocrypha，2，Table．
3．［Usnally cap．I Eccl．A selection from one of the four Gospels，appointed to be read or sung in sequence to the epistle in the communion service in liturgical charches． The Goppel，the Holy Gospel，or the Goopel for the Day，as it is
called more fully，which in the Western churches has been selected as appropriate to the day or season，is，in the Anglican churches，read as a part of the morning service
whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not． whether the Eucharist is subsequently celebrated or not is sung at High Mass by the deacon after the celebrating
priest has read it in a low voice．Cf．EPIstle， 3 ． 4．Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true ；as， they took his words for gospel．
6．Any system of doctrine；any guiding principle for，or
mainspring of，action ；often，any doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached；as， this political gospel；the gospel of plain living or of cleanli－ ness．Burke．＂The agnostic gospel．＂James Ward． Gospel according to the Hebrews，of Nicodeman，of Peter，of
Thomas．See A Pocrypha，Table． gos＇pel，a．Accordant with，or relating to，the gospel ；
 GOS ${ }^{\prime}$ PEL－ING or GOS＇PEL－LING．To instruct in，or convert to，
the gospel ；to evangelize．Obs． the gospel ；to evangelize．Obs．
gos＇pel，v．$i$ ．To preach the gospel．Rare．
gos＇pel，v．i．To preach the gospel．Rare．
gos＇pel－er，gos＇pel－ler（－êr），$n$ ．［AS．godspellere．］1．One of the $f$
2．One who preaches the gospel．Rare．

3. Eccl. One who reads or sings the Gospel.
5. A book containing the liturgical Goapels. Obs. , arof or who Obs., usually derisively alone has the true gospel; hence,
 PLL-1z/ING (-iz/Ing). 1. To form or modify according to
the gospel. Obs. the gospel. Obs.
2. To inatruct in the gospel ; to evangelize.

Gospel side. Eccl. Of an altar, the side from which the
Gospel is read ; the north side, or left side to a person lookGospel is read, the north side, or left side to a person look-
ing from the nave toward the chance. Cf. EpisTlas side.
Gospel tree. A tree, as an oak, set as a mark to distinguish Gospel tree. A tree, as an oak, set as a mark to distinguish
a parish or township boundary - so called from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near it by the laid on him who moves the landmarks. Eng.
gos'pel-true
As
gos'pel-true', $a$. As true as the gospel ; infalibly tru
gospel truth. a The truth or a truth in the gospel.
A return to eomething nore like the original gosuel truih than
Wmen had ever known in England.
b Something infallibly or absolutely true
gos'sa-mer (gos'ärer), $n$. ${ }^{\text {ME. gossom }}$
I. gossomer, gossummer, summerlike season in November (Indian. referring to the tin's summer) when geese were eaten; cf. G. Mädchensommer, Altweibersonimer, both meaning this season and alio, gossamer, fiegender Sommer gossamer.] 1. A fine, fimy substance, consisting of cobwebs, floating in the air, or low bushes, and is formed by small spiders.
2. Any very thin gauzelike fabric.
3. In England, orig., an advertising tradesman's name for a make of silk hat recommended as extremely light ; hence, used jocularly for a hat generally
ight ; hence,
$O x f . E . D$.
4. A thin waterproof stuff, or an outer garment of it. $U . S$.
gos'ga-mer, $a$. Light and flimsy; frivolous; fickle
gos'sa-mered (-mẽrd), a. Like gossamer; gosea
gos'sa-merod (-mërd), a. Like gossamer; gossamery ;
goduced to gossamer. (-mẽr-1), a. Like gossamer ; flimsy ; gosgos'san (gXs'an ; grz' ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [Cornish.] Mining. Decomposed rock of reddish or ferruginous color (owing to oxi-
Cos'sen's law of ga-t'e-ty (gos' Eng ). Econ. The law
or fact that the satisfaction derived from added wealth decreases with each additional increment;-Bo named from His the basis of a theory of value.
 AS. godsibb, fr. god God + sib related, a relation; akin to G. sippe kin, family, Goth. sibja, and also to Skr. sabhā assembly.] 1. A person spiritually related to another through being a sponsor at a baptism; specif. : a To the baptized person, a godfather or a godmother; a sponsor. Archaic or Dial. Eng. o To a parent of a baptized per-
son, the godfather or godmother of the child. Obs. son, the godfather or godmother of the child. Obs. Shat. c To a sponsor at a baptism, a fellow sponsor. Obs.
2. A friend or comrade; a companion; a familiar and customary acquaintance. Obs. or A rchaic, now of wonen only. My goseip, dwelling in our town,
God save her soul! Her name wes
3. One who runs from house to house or goes. Chaucer 3. One who runs from house to house or goes about tat-
tling and telling news; an idle tattler; a newsanonger. 4. The tattle or conversation of a gossip; idle talk; groundless rumor; also, chat or light familiar writing, as about a literary subject or political matter
Bubbles o'er like a eity with gossip, scandal, and
Bubbles o'er like a eity with gossip, scandal, and spite. Tennyson. Syn.-Gossip, TATTLE. Gossip is idle personal talk; TarTLE, trifling or petty gossip or scandal is "fearing the
lazy gossip of the port" (Tennyson); "I ive in a place
where even the ordinary tattle of the town arrives not till where even the ordinary tattle
it is stale" (Gray). See chat.
 2. To run about and tattle; to tell idle, esp. personal, tales. And only hear the magpie gossip
Garrulous under a roof of pine. Tennysen.
3. To write in a light familiar way.
gos'sip, $v$. $t$. 1. To stand sponsor
gos'sip, vet. 1. To stand sponsor to ; to name. Obs.
2. To tell as gossip.
gos'sip-er (-er), $n$. One who gossips or is given to gossip. gos'gip-ing (-ing), p.pr. \& vi.n. of aosesp. Specif.: vb. n.
a A christening or christening feast. Obs. or Dial. Eng. b A meeting of gossips or friends, as at a lying-in; also, a merrymaking; a carouse. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gos'sip-red (gor'p-red), $n$. [Cf. kindrad.] 1. The reLationship between a person and his sponsors; sponsor-
ship; spiritual affinity. Cf. compaterncty. Obs. or Hist. ship; spiritual affinity.
2. Affnity. Obs. \& $R$. 3. Gossiping ; chat; gossip. Rare.
osfslp-ry (-ri), n. 1. Spiritual re
gos'sip-ry (-ri), $n$. 1. Spiritual relationship or affnity ;
gossipred; special intimacy. Archaic or Hist gossipred; special intimacy. Arch
2. Gossip; slso, a body of gossips.

 aospeler, s. Rare.
goanpollor,
goif palike oosperer.

 pol-ly, ady. In accordanc
th gospel principles or do
nes; hence,
npel oant. See Gospret TRE
 - Sospel xinner.
thtio. An incontestable
Shag.
[hospodar. itile.
gos'po-
goind
oorse.


gossipion.] Bot. A genus of malvaceous herbs or shrubs mately lobed leaves and showy flowers. The species are much confused through artificial hybridization; the mos important are $G$. hirsutum, upland cottou; $G$. barbadense,
sea-island cotton; $G$. peruviaum, Peruvian cotton; $G$ herraceum and $G_{\text {, religosum, Indian cotton). See corron }}$
Goth (gxth), $n$. [L. Gothi, pl. ; cf. Gr. TóOo, Goth. Gut Goth (gðth), $n$. [L. Gothi, pl.; cf. Gr. Tó $\theta$ ot, Goth. Gut
piuda the Gothic people.] 1 . One of an ancient Teutoni piuda the Gothic people.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race, who originaly to some records, in northern Germany
tula, or, according to tula, or, according to some records, in northern Germany Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman em pire, of which, under Theodoric the Great they man vir tual masters. They had early taken possession of Daci (modern Transylvania and adjoining regions), and, dividing into two groups, came to be known as Ostrogoths and Visi-
goths, or East Goths and West Goths. The former inhabited goths, or East Goths and West Goths. The former inhabited
countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube ; some of them took on the bsession of sea up the province of Manube; ; Bome of them called Mresogoths. The Wrost Goths, after wandering
were
to and fro over Europe, founded the Visigothic kingdom to and fro over Europe, founded the Visigothic kingdom
in Spain and southern france, forming the foundation of in Spain and southern France,

## 2. One who is rude or uncivilized

Got'ham (gðt'ăm, often improperly gō'thăm, Oxf. E. D. he second pron. (or goth am) is usual in America, as in sense 2 b ), $n$. 1. A village in England whose inluabitants were proverbial for their follies, as testified by a wellknown nursery rime and by "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," compiled about 1568. It is not certain 2. Hence: a Newtinghamshire is the place alluded to. . Hence: a Newcastle, England. b (usually go'tham first given to it in "Salmagundi" (a humorous work by frst given to it in "Saimagundi" (a humorous work by
Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding), because the inlabitants were such wiseacres. 3. A wiseacre ; a simpleton. Obs

Go'tham-ite (gōthăm-īt; gðtlı'am-; see Gotham), $n$

1. A wiseacre; a simpleton.

Goth'en-burg sys'tem (gðt'ęn-burg). A system of regn(orig. at Gothenburg intoxicating liquors used in Sweden and Finland, in which, among other things, the control of the sale is given to a corporation which makes no profit beyond a certain per cent ( 6 in Sweden, 5 in Norway) from
the sale, all other profits being required to be paid over to
 othal government or to charitable institutions.
Goth/ic (gбth/1k), a. [L. Gothicus: cf. F. gothique.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Goths or their language.
2. Teutonic ; Germanic. Obs.
3. [often l.c.] Of
3. [often l.c.] Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; medieval ; romantic, as opposed to classical; deroga hence, rude ; barbarous ; rough; fierce. Ses the dark ages Whatever was old was absurd ; fierce. See Gothlicism, 2
plied to all medieval art, philosophy, or social order $\bar{L}$ became a
simple terin of contempt.
We have seen that, during the classical period
lems, ind literary
4. Arch. Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of building and ornanient. See Gotric architecrure. The term was orig inally applied derogatorily to any style not classical Greek an architectural system owing nothing to the Goths.
5. Paleography. Pertaining to or designating a style of writing which appeared in the 12th century, and which is the French minuscule with the curved parts replaced by angles. It is the origin of the modern black letter
8. Designating, or pert. to, a style of type. See Gothic, n., 3
7. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of beautifully 7. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of beautifulily
designed and well-made plate armor of the 15 th century Gotbic arch, the pointed arch, esp. one with a join instead of a keystone at its apex. See ArCH, Illust. (6 \& 7). - G. architecture, the architectural style developed in from about 1160 to the 15th century. The need of roof the with mastonry large interiors for public meetings, with
verging of weights of light and strains at isolated to the converging of weights and strains at isolated points upon slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses, un-
til the Gothic building became fundamentally a stone skeleton of pillars, props, and ribs, upon which rest shells of vaulting. Inclosing walls were consequently made thin, or in the best examples almost wholly replaced by large
windows of colored glass, stiffened with metal work and windows of colored glass, stiffened with metal work and
stone tracery. Pointed arches and vaulting replaced the round of the Romanesque, having the advantage of preround of the Romanesque, having the advantage of pre-
senting less lateral thrust and simpler lines at the groins
of intersection. See Architccture, Table. - G. btitch, chain

 known from the Mresogothic translation of the Bible, by based on the Greek, but included several Latin characters and a few runic signs already used by the Goths. It consisted of 24 letters, to which were added two charac-
ters having only numerical values, and one used only in tors having ony numerical vaiues, and one used
foreign proper names. See InDo-EURPRAN.
2. Gothic style or decoration. See Gothicism, 2.

3. Print. a In England, black Ietter. b [ofien l. c.] In called in England grotesque or, sometimes, Doric.
This toth'l-cism (g $\quad$ th ${ }^{\prime} 1-8 z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), n. 1. Rudeness; barbarous-
ness; inelegance, or an inelegance. formity to, or practice of, the Gothic style. As a critical term Gothicism denotes the principles, qualities, or iuforming spirit of medieval art. During the Renaissance, and typically uncouth and extravagant, with unity of conception lotst sight of in florid and fanciful or grotesque details. With fuller appreciation of Gothicarchitecture " he Goth-
ic "has taken the favorable signification of rugged granpeal to the mysterious and infinite. Gothicism has thus been akin to romanticism, in later critical thought, as opposed to classicism.
Goth'l-cist (-sist), $n$. A person who is familiar with or who is devoted to Gothic style, as in architecture.
 (-siz/Yng). To make Gothic; to give a medieval aspect or character to ; to transform to the Gothic style, as of architecture. - v. i. To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture. - Goth'1-ctz/er (-siz/êr), $n$,
gothite, or goe'thite (g $\left.0^{\prime \prime t i t}\right), n$. [After the poet Goethe.] Min. A hydrous oxide of iron, $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, occurring in prismatic crystals, also massive, with a ibrous, reniform, or stalactitic structure. The color varies from yellowish to blackish brown. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.0-4.4 inclosure or curtilage within which the cattle Orig., the are sheltered; hence, a stock or family descended from common ancestor by an uninterrupted line of males.
gouache (gwaish), n. [F., It. guazzo.] A method of painting with opaque colors which have been ground in
water and mingled with a preparation of gum; also, a picture thus painted, or the pigment itself.
gou-a-ree' (göo-ä-ref ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [From native name in the Dekkan. 1 A fabaceous annual herb (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds. gouge (gouj; göj; 277), n. [F. gouge, LL. gubia, guvia,
guibia, gulvia, gulvium.] 1. a A kind of chisel with a


Gouges, 1a. 1, 2, 3 Straight ; 4 Curped; 5 Front Bent; 6 Back concavo-convex crose section, used in its various forms for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood, for removing portions of bone in surgery, or the like. b An incising tool which cuts forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, etc., from leather, paper, etc. c A bookbinder's a curve; also, the impression made by it
2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge ; a groove or cavity scooped out, as with a gouge. Collog., $U$. $S$.
3. An imposition; a cheat; fraud; also, an inpostor; a cheater ; a trickish person. Slang, U. S. 4. Mining. Soft material lying between the wall of a vein gouge $v$. Gound
gouge, v. $t$. govaed (goujd ; gōjd); Govg'ing (goujring ;
gooj'-). i. To cut grooves, channels, or holes in with as with a gouge; to scoop out with or as with a gouge. as with a gouge, to scoop out with or as with a gouge.
2. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb nail; to force out the eye of (a person) with the thumb.
3. To cheat; to defraud. Colloq., $U$. $S$.
golige bit. Mech. A boring bit, shaped like a gouge,
which cuts out a solid core.
goug'er (gouj'êr ; gooj'-), $n$. One that gouges ; specif.,
Railroads, a snow plow consisting of a kind of hox a prow made like a large flat scraper set sufficiently low to enable it to run into the snow like a wedge, and having ou-lard s' er'tract Thomas Goulara (d. cir. 17900 ), French surgeon] Med. An aqueous solution of a basic acetate of lead, used as a lotion
for inflammation. Goulard water is a much weaker solution Goulard's cerate is a cerate containing the extract. lonyipes) of Japan and
China, cultivated
for its yellow-
grant flowers,
and scarlet,
well-favored
truit.




menno goramy) of China and the Malay A rchipelago, exten-
sively reared in tropical countries, and highly valued as a lood fish. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into southern Europe
gourd (gōrd ; gōrd; 277), $n$.
gourd (gōrd; goord; 277), $n$.
gougourde, cougourde, gou-
hourde, fr. L. cucurbita
gourd (cf. NPr. cougourdo). gourd (cf. NPr. cougourdo).
Cf. cucurbir.] 1. a The
fruit of any cucurbitaceous plant. Obs. b The fruit of any species of Cucurbita, or that of the bottle gourd (Lagenaria lagenaria); also,
any plant producing such any plant producing such the term is generally re-
stricted to the various forms of Lagenaria vulgaris, Cucurbita variety ovifera of shells of gourds are utilized
for many kinds of utensils. for many kinds of utensils.
2. The cleaned and dried shell of the fruit, used as

dipper or other vessel.
3. Obs. a Drinking vessel; Gourds of several kinds, much
gourde (goord), n. [Sp. gordo large : cf. F. gourde.] a A nit of Haiti, equival 1 in Cuba, etc. of 965 cents; also a Haitian silver coin of this value.
gourd'y (gov $r^{\prime} \mathrm{dI}$; goor $\left.r^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}\right), n$. . Either fr. gound, or fr. F. gourdi swollen, benumbed, p. p. of gourdir; cf. F. gourd genumbed.] ( $\overline{\text { gor }}$. Swollen in the legg.
greedy or ravenous eater ; goor maN', n. [F.] 1. A A That great gourmand, fat A picius.
2. A luxurious eater
gour'mand, arcurr. $a$. Gluttonous ; fond of eating.
il gour'mat' (gōor $\left.r^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\prime}\right)$ ), $n$. [F.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.
SYn. - See Rpicure.
gout (gout) $n$. [F.
gout (gout), $n$. [F. goutte a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. L. gutta drop. Cf. GUTTER.] 1. A drop; a elot or coagulation.
2. A splash of color.
3. Med. A disease occurring in paroxysms and marked by a painfur inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and the blood. It usually attacks first the great toe, after which other joints, esp. the smaller ones of the extremities, may become involved. It involves more or less severe constitutional symptoms, and may attack certain intern
organs of the body, as the stomach, the intestines, etc.
4. A disease of wheat, caused by a fly which produces
swellings at the nodes or joints of the stem. See aout fix. 5. A disease marked by a hard swelling, affecting hawks and other birds. Obs.
gout tly. A small dipterous fly, which in the larval atate injures grain, living in the stalk, and causing the disease of mon European species is Chlorops taniopus.
gout'weed ${ }^{\prime}$ (gout'wēd') $n$. [So called from its former
 A coarse European apiaceous plant (Agopodium podagraria).
gout'y (g
gout'y (gout/r), a.; govt't-ER (-1-ẽr) ; gout'I-EST. 1. Diseased with, or subject to, the gout; as, a gouty person.
2. Swollen as if from gout ; specif., Far. (Obs.), having 2. Swollen as if fro
swellings ; gourdy.

3Wellinge ; gourdy. tending to cause, gout ; used by a gouty person ; as, gouty
Blackmore shoes. "Gouty matter."
5. Boggy ; as, gouty land. Obs.
goaty bronchitis, bronchitis arising as a secondary disease
during the progress of gout. - g. concretions, calculi (urate of sodium) formed in the joints, kidneys, etc., in gout. -



 | Bisting of the crowned pigeons | gourd melon. The wax gourd. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (which see) It is the type of a |  |
| gourd'mouth', |  | subfamily, Gou-ri'na (-rí'nē). geed guck'er. The black horse



 ar. Gourdy; swollen. Obs.
ourd'er, $n$. The the tormy petrel.
ocal. Eng.
gourd'er, $n$. [Cf, oovrD a whirl-
pool. Torrent, downpour. Obs gourd 'ful, $n$. See -ruL..
gourd' head ${ }^{\prime}$, n., or gourdhead
buffalo. The buffalo fish Ictio-


 [OF, governer, F. gowverner, ir. L. gubernare to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. кußepvàv. Cf. qubernatorial.] 1. To
direct and control the actions or conduct of, either by established laws or by arbitrary will ; to direct and control, rule, or regulate, by authority. "Fit to govern and rol, rule, or reg,
2. Hence, to control or direct the action, conduct, or Shak. ation of ; to regulate; influence; restrain; manage; ad minister; as, to govern the life; to govern a horse. Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, and it wil 3. To take care of ; to tend; to treat. Obs
4. To be a rule, precedent, law, or deciding principle for to apply to in a determining or deciding way. 6. Gram. To require to be (in a particular case or mood) as, a transitive verb governs a noun in the objective case or to require (a particular case or mood); as, a transitive verb goverrns the objective case. Formerly, also, to require
(a verb) to be (in a particular person and number); - said (a verb) to be
of the subject.
of the subject. supervise. Regulate, influence, manage, direct, conduct, term, implies direction, control, or restraint; RULE frequently suggests more immediate, commanding or (someDivine of kings to govern wrong" (Pope) ; "resolved to ruin or to rule the state "(Dryden) "Il have no tongue,
sir. And for mine sir, I will govern it "(Shak.); "He that ruieth his spirit [is better] than he that taketh a city" (Prov. xvi. 322; " His wife... ruled her husband's opinions
better than she could govern his conduct" (Thackeray). See COMMAND, CONDUCT, CHIEF.
gov'ern, $v, i$. To exercise authority or the governing func tion; to administer the laws; to have control; to rule. gov'ern-all, $n$. [F. gouvernail helm, rudder, L. gubernaculuni.] Obs. 1. A rudder; also, steering.
2. Government; management; treatment ; behavior. 3. Period of government; ruler; community ruled. gov'ern-ance (gŭver-năns), $n$. [F. gouvernance.] 1. Act,
manner, office, or power of governing ; exercise of author man. control; povernment gway. ity ; control; government; sway
2. State of being governed. Obs.
3. Method or system of government or regulation
4. Conduct, management, or behavior ; manner of life ; also, good conduct; self-control. Obs.
gov'ern-egs (guv'er-nð̊), $n$. [Cf. OF. governeresse. Se GOVERNOR.] 1. A female governor. Obs. or $R$.
2. A woman intrusted with the care and management of a person, esp. of a child.
3. A woman teacher, esp. in a private household.
4. The wife of a governor. Now only Jocular.
gov'ern-ment (gưvern-mĕnt), $n$. [F. gouvernement. See govern-ment 1. Act or fact of governing ; exercise of authority in regulating the action of something; control direction; rule; regulation; as, gove of affairs of state; th ruling and administration of a political body.
At one time the mere administrative basis of government was
gentile relationship; the mere administrative basis of govern gentile relationship; the mere administrative bais. Giddings
ment now is territory. 2. The mode or system of governing; spech., cal rule and administration. Governments have been classified as monarchic, aristocratic, or democratic, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; the consolidation or distribution of governmental power; as consolidated or coördinate, according to whether the departments or bodies; as hereditary or elective, according tial or parliamentary, a.ccording as the executive is inde pendent of the legislature, or as the legislature is given
complete control of the administration of the law. (See complete control of
the italicized terms.
3. Management of the limbs of the body; hence, demeanor ; habits ; conduct. Obs.
4. The function, office, right, or power of governing. 6. A territory or country governed; as: a $A$ division or province of a state; specif., one of the territorial subdivisions of Russia (called in Russian a guberniya); formerly, 6 also, one of France. b The whole territory of a state. 6. The person or perans authorized to administer the laws; the governing body, whethe colividuals in an ab any given time; the administration. Cf administration and administrative, executive, legislative judicial When we, in England, speak of the government, we generally
understand the ministers of the crown.
Mozleys $W$. The term goverrminent is sometimes specially used to denote th executive authority of a political state. Strictly speaking, how
ever, it comprehends all the organic agencies engaged in the legislative, administrative, and judicial regulation of public af-
Quick \& Garran.
fairs. 7. Specif. : The governing board (Regierung) of professional officers of a division of a Prussian province, hav ing control of
8. The body politic; a state. See state.
9. Gram. The influence of a word in regard to construction, requiring another word to be in a particular case or mood; the effect of this influence; syntactical re
10. pl. Government securities. Brokers' Cant.
government by injunction.

|  |
| :---: |
| u'rou-nu |
| native name.] |
| gons' trous (gous |
|  |
| cry out.] Bl |
| us'ty, gous'tie (gos |
|  |
| rnatural. Scot. \& D |
| goat (gout), $n$. ${ }_{\text {artificial }}$ |
|  |
|  |
| If goat (g\%), n. [F., fr. Leg |
| taste. See gusto. 1 Taste. |
| goat'l-fy (gout'Y-1 1), v. $t$. |
|  |
| dv. of cout |
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gov'ern-men'tal (gŭv'ẽrn-měn'tăl), $a$, Of or pert. to government; made by government. - governmental theory (of gov'ern-men'tal-ism (gŭv'êrn-mðn'tal-Yz'm), $n$. The theory that the sphere and action of government should be extended or made general ; the tendency to put this into practice. - gov'ern-men'tal-ist, $n$.
governmont depository. A national bank in which by law the Treasury may deposit natio al funds. $U$. S.
government man. 1. A government official
government note. convict, esp, an assigned servant. Hist. ernment, as distinguished from note issued by the govgovernment paper. Evidences of debt, as bonds, exchequer bills, notes, etc., issued by a government.
gov'er-nor (gŭv'ẽr-nẽr), $n$. [ME. governor, governour,
OF. governeor, F. gouverneur, fr. L. gubernator steersman ruler, governor. See govern.] 1. A pilot or captain. Obs. 2. One who governs; a chief ruler or magistrate ; specif.: a The Deity, or a deity. b A person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc.; esp.: (1) The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency.
The governor of a colony constitutes the only political link
connecting the colony with the mother country. So far as reconnecting the colony with the mother country. So far as rea constitutional sovereign aeting through his advisers; interfer-
ing with their policy or their patronage, if at all, only as a friend
and impartial counselor. But whenever any queation is and impartial counselor. But whenever any question is agitated
touching the interests of the mother country, such, or in-
stance, es the imposition of stance, as the imposition of customs dunties, or the public de-
fense, - his functions as an independent officer are called at once into play. He must see that the mother country receives once into play. He must see that the mother country receives
no detriment. Merivale.
Colonial gevernors invariably hold office during the pleasure Colonial governors invariably hold office during the pleagure
of the crown; but their period of service in a colony is usually
aldheus Tod (2) The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United Stateb. In some States, as Massachusette, he is assisted by an elected advisory body called the governor's councll. (3) The agent, in a Prussian province, of lin, having very large powers of supervision over subordi nate offcials and large poriatration;-called in German Oberpräsident. a The captain or commander of a company, esp. an armed body. Obs. occupations; a tutor. Obs. 4. One looked upon as governing, as
C. Mach. An automatic attachment to an engine for controlling its speed, usually by regulating the supply of the working fluid. Governors usually work by the centrif-
ugal action of two or more balls or weights which fly away from or towards their axis of revolution according away from or towards their axis of revolution according linkwork or other connections this motion is used to actuate a throttle valve or to vary the point of cut-off in an
expansion gear, etc. Among the most important types

are the following: (1) The aimple, or Watt's, governor (flg. pair of links to a sliding sloeve whose travel controls a pair of links vo a sive in the steam pipe. Governors having the balls attached as in Watt's governor are commonly called
pendulum governors. (2) The loaded governor, as Porter's
(fig. 2) and Proll's (fig. 4) governors, with a heavy sliding weight above the sleeve. governors, with a heavy sping governor, similar to
this, but having the weight replaced by weight above the sleeve.
this, but having the weight repriaced by a spring, as in
Hartnell's governor (fig. 7), in which the balls are fixed to sleeve against th sleeve against the pressure of a spring, or the Pickering
governor (fig. 8 , in which the balls or weights are fixed to
the centers of spring links connected with the spindle the centers of spring links connected with the spindle sleeve. Isochronism is variously attained, as in the para-
bolic governor (fig. 5) by constraining the balls to move in a parabolic curve, or in other governors by approximating to this movement by crossing the rods, as in Head's, or Farcot's, governor (fig. 3), which may be either loaded or of the
spring variety. Of a different action is the disen spring variety. Of a different action is the disengagement

governor, which has an elongated sleeve, between the upper governor, which has an elongated sleeve, between the upper certain point engages with one of the flanges to operate a regulating mechanism. This governor is usually supplementary to a largerand more sensitive governor. Another class is the difercontial, or dynamometric, governor, a common through a differential gear. The wheel governor, a com| mon variety of shaft governor (that is, a governor revolving |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| govele. + gavel. tribute. | wheeled carriage with side geats |

govel
govel
go
gev

GRACILENT

on and with the engine crank shaft, is arranged inside
the rim of a wheel, and in a typical form acts directy the rim of a wheel, and in a typical form actse directly
upon the eccentric to vary the cut-otf, as in fig. 6 . In the
 ways by a centrifugal device so as to miss the spinde-
when the speed of the engine is too great, and the valve is when the speed of the engine is to great, and the valve is thus not opened until the speed becomes normal. The
term governor is also used of any of various devices similar in construction or action to the above, for controlling uo-
tors in general, machinery, the fow of gases and liquids, or the like ; as, an electric governor;
6. Angling. A kind of artificial fy.
governor in conncl. See under governor-general.
who has lieutenant or deputy governors under himernor Canada, India (cf. vicerox), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands. - gov'er-nor-gen'er-al-ship', $n$.
governor-genoral, or governor, in comell, British Colonial with the advico of his council gov'ex-nor's coun'cil (guyrrir-nẽrz). In some States of
the United States, a body elected to advise the governor on matters of offlcial duty, as in Massachusetts.
gov'er-nor-ship',$n$. . 1. The offlce of a governor.
2. The function, jurisdiction, or term of a governor 2. The function, jurisdiction, or term 3. The territory under a governor.
gow'an (guoran), n.
dScot. ; ct. Gael. gugan bud, flower, daisy. $]$ 1. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. a The daisy.
b Any of various white or yellow field flowers; - in this sense generally with attributive, as ewe gowan, horse gowan, witch gowan, etc.
2. Decomposed gran
gow'an-Y (-r), a. Having, abounding in, or decked with, gowang, oretais than, goway.glens or new-mown hay, Ramsay,
Gow'ers's tract (gou'er-ziz). [After Sir William R. Gow'ors's tract (gou'er-ziz). [After Sir William R.
Gowers (b. 1845), English neurologist.] Anat. A crescent-
shaped tract of fibers in the anterior lateral part of the shaped tract of fibers in the anterior lateral part of the
spinal cord. Its fibers mostly arise from cells at the base of the posterior horn of the cord, and pass through the meand pons Varolii to the cerebellum.
gowk (gōk; gouk), $n$. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gaukr cuckoo, simpleton.] 1. A cuckoo. Dial. Eng. G. gauch 2. A simpleton; a fool; a gawk or gawky, W. Black. gowl (goul; ; gool), v. i. [ME. gaulen, goulen. Cf. yawl,
v.i.] To howl ; yell ; whine. Obs. or Soot. i Dial. Eng. gown (goun), n. [ME. goune, oF. gone, LL. gunna, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. gwn gown, loose robe, but also a The ordinary outer dress of a woman; as, a calico or silk goven. b a garment of this kind worn by the anciente, as the toga; hence, Poetic, after Roman usage, the dress of peace.
He Mars depo
c A dressing gown; a nightgown. d The offcial or distinctive robe of certain officers, professional men, or scholars, as aldermen, judges, barristers, clergymen, univer-
sity or college students or offcers, etc.; hence, fig., the office, pursuit, or status denoted by the wearing of a special kraduates wear plain long-sleeved black worsted gowns, when any; for graduates a uniform system has been adopted, providing for three types of gowns, bachelor's, master's, and doctor's. The bachelor's gown is of worsted of silk, has full, round, open sleeves, is faced with velve and has three velvet bars on the sleeves. These distinc tions copy closely British usage
2. Collectively, the students of a university or college; as, a town and goun row.
gown, v. $t$; gowned (gound); aOWN'ing. To clothe in, or
invest with, a gown. - v. $i$.
Gowned in pure white, that fitted to the shape. Tennyson
gown boy. A boy of a foundation school, as the Charter-
house - so called from the gown worn by such scholars. house ;- so called from the gown worn by such scholars. gowns'man (gounz'măn), n. ; pl. -men (-nẹ̆n). I. An
adult Roman; a Roman citizen; - so called as being a adult Roman; a Roman citizen
wearer of the toga virilis. Obs.
2. One who wears the gown, or dress of peace; hence, a civilian, in distinction from a soldier. Now Rare.
3. One whose distinctive professional, official, or scholastic habit is a gown, as a lawyer, a divine, a member of a
university, or (Obs.) a member of the corporation of an university, or (Obs.) a
English municipality.
4. A bluegown, or beadsman. Scot.
gow'pen (gou'pên; gō'pĕn), n. Also gow'pin. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gaupn, Sw. göpen; akin to OHG. coufana.]

1. The hollow of the hand or, esp., of the two hands to gether; a handful or double handful. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 2. Scots Law. The perquisite of meal al
ant in a rill, from tenants by thirlage.
goyle (goil), goy'al (goi'zl), $n$. A ravine or gully ; a
steep narrow valley; a hollow. Dial. Eng. Graaf'l-an (gräf 1 I-ăn), a. Anct. Pertaining
ered by, Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.
Graaflan tollicle or vesicle, Anat. one of the small sacs or
follicles, esp. of mammals, in which the eggs are inclosed follicles, esp. of mammals, in which the eggs are inclosed
in the ovary. In the human ovary the Graafian follicles,
when well developed, are small vesicles containing a serous

fuid, the liquor follicali. Their walls consist of an outer hedral cells which constitute the membrana grannlosa. This presentsat one point a thickening or inward projection, the dincus proligerus, containing the egg. The egg is discharged by the bursting of the follifle. Cf. corpus lurrum.
grab (grab), $n$. [Ar. \& Hind. ghurab crow, raven, a kind grab (grab), n. [Ar. \& Hind. ghurab crow, raven, a kind
of Arab ship.] Naut. A coasting vessel of light draft and of Arab ship.] Naut. A coasting vessel of light draft and
broad beam, with square, raking stern, and sharp broad beam, with square, raking stern, and sharp
bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has grab sails and, usually, two masts.
grab, v.l.; GRABBED (grăbd) ; arabibing. [Akin to GRASP.] 1. To take, or take hold of, by a sudden motion or grasp; to seize; clutch.
2. Hence: a To appropriate to one's self unscrupulously; as, to grab a franchise; to grab public
lands. © To nab; capture; esp., to arrest. Colloq.
grab, v. i. 1. To grasp suddenly; to snatch.
3. Far. Of a horse, to overreach.
grab, $n$. 1. A sudden grasp or sei
to grasp.
4. Act or practice of appropriating unscrupulously as in politics; also, Scot., that which is grabbed.
5. One who grabs, as a body snatcher, or a bailiff. Obs, or $R$.
6. Mech. An instrument or device for clutch
ing objects, as for hauling or hoisting clutch- Grab 4 a for specif. : a Any of various implements or ap- Hole $1, i n-$ pliances for gripping and withdrawing drills
broken cables, etc., from bore holes or wells. b A kind of bucket or dredge that more or less automatically closes o ver grain,
gravel, sand, mud, or the like for gravel, sand, mud, or the like for
the purpose of removing it Logging. $=$ siridding tongs.
7. A children's card game, in the player who first grabs the cards when two of the same value appear together adds them to his hand. 6. pl. A kind of spectacles worn with others. Cant.
grab'-all ${ }^{\prime}, n$ S ${ }^{\text {S }}$. Slang or Colloq. a A person who grabs everything; a grasping or avaricious person.
b A bag for carrying miscellaneous
 articles. e A kind of net used for

## grab ba

grab bag. A bag or box holding small articles which are small sum. The use of a grab bag when payment is made for the privilege of drawing from it has been held to be a
 (-IIng). [Freq. of grab; cf. D. grabbelen.] 1. To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; to grope.
He puts his hands into his pocketa, and keeps a grabbling and
2. To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl; to grovel.
2. To lie prostrate on the belly;
3. To grapple. Rare.
4. To grab; to snatch (at), Rare.
4. Tograb; to snatch (at). Rare.
grab'ble, v. t. 1. To feel (one's way); to grope. Oxf. E.D. 2. To treat or handle roughly, as a woman. Obs. 3. To seize; to grab; to appropriate
4. Agric. To secure (potatoes) by grabbling
grabrbing (grab/Ing), n. Ayfic. In potato culture, the removal of full-grown tubers without disturbing the plant, the soil being replaced to allow other tubers to develop. It is practiced when very early potatoes are desired.
grabhook (grab hook', $n$. A hook for grabbing, as a grab. rope. Nuut. A rope extending from a lowe
along a vessel's side for boats to hold to.
grab skipper. Logging. A short iron pry or hammer for removing the skidding tongs from a log.
grace (grās), $n$. [F. grâce, L. gratia, fr. gratus beloved, dear, agreeable; cf. Skr. gūrta welcome, pleasing, dear.
Cf. Graterul, Gratis.] 1. Bib. \& Theol. a The divine unmerited favor toward man ; the mercy of God, as distinguished from His justice; also, any benefits His mercy imparts; divine love or pardon.

And if by grace, then is it no more of works. Rom. xi. 6 . b A state of acceptance with God; enjoynent of the divine favor; - called more fully state of grace. a A virtue or moral excellence regarded as coming from God; a Christian virtue ; as, the graces of self-denial
temperance, peace, faith, love, etc.
2. A petition for grace; a blessing asked, or thanks rendered, before or after a meal ; hence, Obs. ( $p l$. ), thanks. Yielding graces and thankings to their lord Meliheus. Chaucer.
3. Favor or kiadness, or its exhibition: good will, esp. as the basis of granting something; hence, the disposition to show mercy, clemency, or the like, or the evidence of this; also, the condition of being favored or in favor; as, to be in one's good graces.
4. An act of kindness or good will ; a favor ; specif.: a A special favor from a person in power; a privilege; a dis-
pensation. Obs. or II ist. b Favor manifested by permit-


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| :---: | :---: |
| oule, throat.] 1. Throut. Obs. | poshercte. See |
| Gapidefle |  |
| w'land, gow |  |
| ars. of gollas. | in |
| gown. | in |
|  | va |
| Wn'sat. |  |
| gown let, $n$. | G. |
|  |  |
| gowp. Scot. and dial. Eng | mple |
|  | in Peotiand Abhr. Freemas |
|  |  |
| Brazil.] Min. A gr |  |
| pha | G. P. 8. Abbr. Freemas |
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ting an action to be postponed, by granting temporary exemption from a penalty, a reprieve, or the like; as, a day 5. Permigsion; leave Obs a day s grace.
3. Permission; leave. Obs.
6. Eng. Universities. a Orig., an exemption of a candifor it. Obs. b Hence, the permission of the congregstion to take a degree a die permit or vote of the grevernment of the institution. The permission to take a degree which a candidate must obtain from his college or hall. 7. Law. a The prerogative of mercy exercised by the ex cutive, as pardon. b The same prerogative when exercised in the form of equitable relief through chancery. 8. A title given to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop, and formerly to the king or queen of England; - usually cap.
9. The favor shown by fartune or Providence; lot; fate; 9. The favor shown by fortune or Providence;
luck ; used often with hard, evil, or sorry. Obs
10. Yirtue ; efficacy;- now only of persons: virtue or 10. Firtue; efticacy ; - now only of persons: virtue or
virtue ; sense of right; as, he had the grace to return. Nhen once our grace we have forgot, Shak.
Nothing goes right. 21. Any endowment, characteristic, or feature fitted to win favor or confer pleasure or benefit; a manner of acting appearing, etc., adopted or affected to win favor.
For to no other pass my verses tend
han of your graces and your gitts to tell.
12. Attractiveness; charm; esp., the eesthetic value shown in suppleness and ease, spontaneity, and tactful harmony the charm of congruity, harmony, and pliancy in beauty as distinguished from sublimity or force; beauty as dis played in free flowing curves, easy and natural contours to persons, oranna weakened sense, propriety ; seemliness ; comeliness Grace in women proprins the affections sooner, and secure
arace in women gains the affections sooner, and secures then
Hazlitt.
Har, than any hing else.
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.
Shak. 13. Music. An embellishment consisting of notes not.es sential to the melody or harmony, as the trill, turn, ap poggiatura, etc., indicated by special symbols or writtem
small. In old music, as for viol and harpsichord, its place and form were often left to the singer or player. ns, sister goddesses, represented as intimate with th Muses and as attendants oftenest of Eros, Aphrodite, and Dionysus. They were commonly mentioned as three, Agand were regarded as the inspirers of the qualities whic give charm to nature, wisdom, love, social intercourse, etc. 15. pl., with the. A play in which two or more players throw to each other and catch a small hoop by means of one or or hoops. Soe each an grace hoop or hoops. See arace hoop, ell a bad, or an ill, grace, an unfavorable or unbecoming aspect
See also WITH A BAD or AN ILL GEACE. - In g. of. a In honor of. Obs. "In giace whereof in . the great cannon to the of. Obs - to do. thak. b In favor of; to the advantag of light ; to do credit or honor to. Obs. Thourning doth thee grace." Shak. - with a bad or an ill g., with a reluctance that is plain or not effectually concealed; ungraciously. With a good g., with evident willingness; graciously.
grace (grās), v. $t . ;$ GRACED (grāst); GRAcina (gräs $1 n g$ )
 3. To supply with heavenly grace.
4. To endow with grace or graces; to adorn; embellish Great Jove and Pho hus graced his noble line. embellish
We are graced with wreaths of victory.
6. Music. To add grace notes, cadenzas, etc., to.
7. He night ...grace or disgrace whom he would. Knolles 7. To call by way of honor. Obs.

Knolles.
Milton.
8. To afford gratification or delight to ; to pleasure. Obs. grace cup. A cup or vessel used in drinking a final healt
after the grace at the end of a meal, or a health drunk from God grace'ful (grās'fŏbl), a. 1. Full of the grace of God. Obs also, conferring grace. Obs.
3. Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; happily timed or performed; tactful; as, a graceHigh 0'er the rest in arms the qrace, act Turnus rode. Dryden -grace'ful- $y$, adv. - grace'ful-ness, $n$.
grace hoop. A hoop used in

## the graces. See Grace, $n ., 15$. grace'less, $a$. W. Wanting in

grace or excellence; departed
from, or deprived of, divine

grace; hence, depraved; cor- Grace Hoop and Sticks.
grace; hence, depraved; cor-
rupt ; impious. "In a graceless age."
2. Wanting in favor ; unfortunate. Obs. Milton.
3. Whaucer. . Merciless; cruel. Obs.
4. Larking in grace, or charm or elegance; ugly.

Grac/i-la'ri-a (gras/T-lárǐ- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. L. gracilis
slender.] Bot. A genus of gelatinous red algæ, one slender. Bol. A genus of gelatinous red algæ, one species grac'lle (grxs 1 fl), a. [L. gracilis.] Slender; thin ; hence, in recent use, gracefully slender or slight.

 supericial muscle of the inside of the thigh. It arises from
the lower part of the symphysis and the anterior half of the lower part of the symphysis and the anterior half of
the pubic arch, and its tendon is inserted into the inner the pubic arch, and its tendon is inserted into the inner
surface of the shaft of the tibia below the tuberosity. gra-cilli-ty (grí-sili'-tI), $n$. [L. gracilitas: cf. F. graci
lité.] Quality or state of being gracile ; slenderness ; thin-
 tiositas.] Graciousness; esp., an assumed graciousness.
 See araciovs.] 1. A favorite ; a person in favor.
2. A clown character of Spanish comedy.
ra'clous (gràshüs), $a$. ${ }^{(O F}$ gracios, F .
gra'clous (grā'shüs), a. [OF. gracios, F . gracieux, L gra-
tiusus. See grAck.] 1. Finding grace or favor; pleasing.
Obs. sut is he gracious in the people's sye? Shak
There was not such a gracious creature borr. Shat
3. Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace,
kindness, or courtesy ; kindly;
beneficent; disposed to kindness, or courtesy; kindly; beneficent; disposed to
chow kindness, favor, courtesy, mercy, or compassion ; chow kindness, favor, courtesy, mercy, or compassi
merciful; benignant; ass, His Most Gracious Majesty. A God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful. Neh. ix. 17
So hallowed and so gracious is the time 4. Marked by, or having, divine grace ; influenced or con trolled by the divine influence ; godly ; regenerate. Obs.
5. Lucky; fortunate ; happy. Obs. 5. Lucky; fortunate ; happy. Obs.

Syn. - Favere is but one ethamed that never was gračous find, benevolent, friendly, beneficent. benig gant, merciful. See criLi.
gra'clous-ly, adv. gra clous-ness, $n$
 certain birds of the starling family (Sturnidx) of the Old World (as the mynas) and of the genera Quiscalus, Megaquiscalus, and Euphagus of the family Icteridz of America.
 common migrant and winter resident of the eastern Unite
States, and Brewer's blackbird ( $E$. . cyrnocephalus), a re lated peecies of westorn North A Ame
2. Angling. A kind of artificial fy.
grad (grad), grade (grad; $F$. grid), ${ }^{\text {ge }}$ [F. grade] Math.
In the centesimal system, the lundredth of a right angle.
 me (-datt-lig). [See arade.] To shade insensibly into another or each other, as colors or a color ; to blend; to cause a color or colors to do this.
gra'date, v. t. 1. To grade or arrange (parts in a whole, colors in painting, etc.), esp. so that they shall harmonize to make (colors) benks
2. -
 regular steps ore evenly ; gradual advance. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Now Rare.
 2. A series of events, conditions, otc., forming successive stages in some course or process.
3. pl. Steps ; degrees; stages.
3. $p$. Steps; degrees; stages. 4. Act or process of grading, or state of being graded, or
arranged in ranks, degrees, etc. ; also, a series of degrees formed ; as, the gradation of castes.
5. Any degree or relative position in an order or series; one of a series of intermediate varieties, differing consecutively in form, character, composition, etc.; - usually in the pl.; as, slate and
ceptible gradations. 8. A gradual passing from one tint to another or from darker to lighter slades, as in painting or drawing.
7. Music. A diatonic ascedding or descending succession of chords.
8. Phys. Geog. A bringing to a uniform or nearly uniform low grade or slope. The gradation of the land by atreams,
resulting in the formation of plains, is a two fold procresulting in the formation of plains, is a twofold procthe flnal grade; ( 2 a aggradation of tracts originaly below
t. If, after gradation, a change in level is produced by crustal movements, regradation may occur.
10. a Rhet. Climax. Obs. b Alchem. Exaltation. Obs gra-da'tion-al (-al), a. By regular steps or gradations

 2. Zoöl. Adapted for walking.
grad'a-to-ry, $n$. [Cf. LL. gradatarium.] Arch. A serie
of steps, esp. from a cloister into a church. of stepa, esp. from a cloister into a church.
akin to gradi to step, go. Cf. conapess, ATE, GRADUS.] 1. Trig. a A degree in the sexamesimal system of measuring angles. Obs. $\mathbf{b}=$ anad. Rare. 2. A step, stage, or degree in any series, rank, quality, or
2 order; relative position or standing; a elass constituted by things having the same relative position on standing, or the same quality or value; as, grades of military rank; crimes
of every
grade: grades, of flour. Specif. $U . S$., in eleof every grade; grades of flour. Specif., U. S., in elementary schools, one of the divisions or sections of the
school course, commonly eight in number and ench representing a year's work; also, the scholars working in any particular division.
3. Of animalis, a hybrid; specif., Stocl Breeding, the result of crossing a native stocks with some better breed. If
the crossbreed have more than three fourthe of the better the crosbreed have more that
blood, it it is called $h i{ }^{2}$ gh $g r$ rde.
4. Philol. a Any one of the phases of a root which ap-
pear in an ablaut series. Each series has three crades, pear in an ablaut series. Each series has three grades,
of which two, called strong grades, have a fuller vocalism of which two, called strong grades, have a neller vocalism





of a consonant as "tenuis" or "media"" a usage arising
from Grimm's use of German "Grad." Rare. Oxf.E.D. 6. Degree of height ; level. Rare.
6. In a railroad or highway: a The rate of ascent or descent; gradient ; deviation from a level surface to an inclined plane; - stated: (1) as so many feet per mile, (2) as one foot rise or fall in so nuany of horizontal distance,
(3) as so much in a hundred feet, or (4) (3) as so much in a hundred feet, or (4) as a percentage of feet per mile or of 1 in 2 (44; a ten per cent grade (that feet per mile, or of 1 in 264 ; a ten per cent grade (that is,
of 10 feet to 100 ). U. $S$. b A graded ascending, descend ing, or level portion of a road ; a gradient. a Railroad Cant. The upper surface of the roadbed foundation.
at grade, on the same level;-- said of the crossing of a
railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. $U . S$. car will of itself begin to move.
 isg (grad'ing). 1. To admit to a (specified) degree at a
Onf.
university. Obs. 2. To arrange in.
ses, accord-
2. To arrange in order, steps, degrees, or class
ing to size, quality, rank, etc.; to class or sort.
3. To unite by evenly modulated or slight gradations ; to blend, as light or colors.
4. To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road.
improve the blood of ;- often with so
6. Philol. To alt
tion;-chietly in the passive
grade, v. i. To be graded ; to be of a grade; to form a
gradation, or a series having only slight differences; as,
these colors grade into one another
grade. [L. gradi to step, to wall.] A suffix used, chiefly as diogy, to signify walking, going (in a certain manner) as, digitigrade, plantigrade
grade crossing. A crossing at grade;-called in Eng.
 ing; arranged in grades, steps, sorts, or degrees of roads, etc., reduced to a level or to an evenly progressive ascent.
2. StockBreeding. Improved by crossing with a better breed. 2. Stock Breeding. Improved by crossing
3. Her. Degraded ;-said of a cross.
graded school, a school divided into
graded chool, a school divided into successive grades
departments, through which the pupils pass in course
grad/er (-ér), $n$. One that grades, as : a A device for sort-
ing out sizes of broken stuff, as coal. b A machine o

## wheels for grading railroads.

Grad'grind ${ }^{\text {d }}$, Thomas (grad'grīnd). An intensely prac-
tical, matter-of-fact, utilitarian hardware merchant in
Dickens's "Hard Times." Disgraced by his eldest son, he
gra'dl-ent (grádr-ent) step, to go. See GRADR.] 1. Moving by steps; walking as, gradient automata.
2. Her. Depicted as walking ; - said of a tortoise.
3. Adapted for walking as
3. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.
4. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination ra'di- gradient line of a railroad. Rare
gra'di-ent, $n$. 1. The rate of regular or graded ascent or 2. A part of a road which slopes upward
2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a 3. The of a way not level; a grade.
tude, or the curve that represents it. tion of a number of quantics of asesigned weight
gradient of a function, Math., a vector function whose rec tangular components are the derivatives (as to $x, y, z$ of the
function $;-$ so called as determining the rate at which function ;-so called as determining the rate at
the function changes in value from point to point.
gra'di-ent-er (grā̃di-en-tẽr), $n$. Surv. a An instrument small telescope, a graduated vertical arc, and a spirit level, the whole mounted on a tripod. b An attachment for a transit, consisting of a tangent screw ( $A$ in illust.) having a microm-
eter head $(B)$ with. eter head ${ }^{(B)} \begin{aligned} & \text { with a } \\ & \text { ccale } \\ & (C)\end{aligned}{ }^{\text {for indicating }}$ scale (C) for indicating
the number of complete the number of complete
revolutions. When applied to the vertical limb of the transit it is used in establishing grades. gradient post. AA post
or stake indicating by its height or by marks on
it the erade of a railroad,
highay or highway, or embank-
hithen ment, etc., at that spot.
 fr. It. gradino dim. of


Gradienter b. The Leg is attached
$(\operatorname{at} D)$ to a Standard supporting Gradenter b . The Leg is attached
(nt $D$ ) to standard upporting
the horizontul axis of the tele-
scope. the hor
scope.
fr. It. gradino, dim. of grado, L. gradus. See arade. othere "The gradines of the amphitheater." ${ }^{\text {the }}$ Layard.
Lat 2. Eccl. A slelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of
the the altar, on which candle-
sticks, fiowers, etc., are sticks,
placed.
 [F. gradine. $]$ A toothed
chisel used by sculptors. cra/di-om'e-ter (grā/dî${ }^{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathrm{e}$-tẽr), $n$. A gradometer for civil engineering
work.- gra'di-o-met'ric






grad-om'e-ter (grād-øm'è-tẽr), n. [grade + -meter.] Any of various instruments for measuring grades in civil engiried in a vehicle
 GRADUAL, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to degree; as, gradual 2. Arranged in
2. Arranged in grades or degrees, or admitting of such
arrangenent. Obs. 3. Proceeding by
3. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by
step, as in ascent or descent or from one state to another: regularly progressive; also moring or changing by fine, slight, or insensible gradations or modulations ; as, a gradual slope or curve ; a gradual increase of knowledge.

Of eatures animate with graicual life
Of grow th, sense, reason, all summed up in man. Milton.
Phon. Pronounced with gradual narrowing of the 4. Phon. Pronounced with gradual narrowing of the The gradual beginning is the usual one in English speech,
H. Sweet.
and in most other linguares. gradual psalm. Bii. See song of Agcents.- g. tone. Ausic. $=$ degrke. Obs
gradu-al, $n$. [LLL. graduale a gradual (in sense 1), fr. L. gradus step: cf. F. graduel. See grade.] 1. Eccl. a An
antiphon or responsory after the Epistle, in the eucharistic service, - formerly sung on the steps of the altar, or while the deacon ascended the ambo. b $A$ service book containing the musical portion of the Mass sung by the choir.
2. Altar steps.
2. ${ }^{\text {grad }} \mathbf{1}$-al-17, adv. 1. In degree. Obs.
2. By a series of regularly progressing changes in condition, rank, etc.; by gradations. Obs.
3. In a gradual manner ; by degree
slight modifications, changes, progress; or the by slow or grad'u-ate (gredon, changes, progress, or the lin
 are to admit to a degree, fr. L. gradus grade. See GRadE,
n. 1. One who has received an academical or profeal nional degree; in the United States, one who has completed the prescribed course of study in a school or institution of learning.
2. Hence, one who has completed a course of training in some particular line and who has therefore acquired proficiency in it; a proflient or adept. Now Rare.
grad' gate (grad cup, tube, or fiak , See graduatro, 5.
 GRADE] 1 To admit to a certain grade or degres; esp, inade. 1 . To admit to a certain grade or degree; esp., of a course, to an honorable standing defined by a diploma; as, he was graduated at Yale College.
2. To flt or qualify for a degree or for the status of a preficient (in something). Ous.
3. To mark with degrees; to divide into regular stepm, grades, or intervals, as the scale of a thermometer, a scheme of punishment or rewards, etc., to arrange in 4. To temper or modify to a certain degree; to improve 4. To temper or modify to a certain degree; t .
the grade of; specif., Alchem., to exalt. Obs.
5. To concentrate by graduation. See oraduation 3
grad'u-ate, $v$ i. $\mathbf{1}$. To receive from a school, college, or of the course leading or certificate denoling cote 2. To become accommodated to some scale ; to fall into
3. To pass by degrees ; to change gradually ; to shade off ;
 gradia-ate, a.
admitted to, a (college or university) degree; being
ares graduate; of or pertaining to graduates; as, a graduate student; a graduate school.
2. Arranged by degrees; graduated. Now Rare.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the oraduate
 ceived, a (college or university) degree ; qualified by having taken a degree, as a physician. Now Rare. 2. Having completed a course of training in oome line,
and hence having acquired proffiency; qualified. Rare. 3. Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into, or arranged in, grades; progressive; as, a graduated tax.
4. Zoöl. Tapered; - Baid of a bird's tail when the outer feathers are shortest, and the others successively longer. 5. Designating a vessel, as a cup or flask, usually of glass, cate the amount of the contents at the sigheres to in cate the amount of the contents at the several evels. $\underset{r}{\text { rubbber springs }}$ $\mathrm{grad}^{\prime} \mathbf{u}-\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ tion (grad'ti-à ${ }^{\prime}$ sh̆̆n), $n$. [LL graduatio promotion to a degree: ct. F. graduation division into degrees.]

1. Act of graduating, or state of being graduated ; ais, 1. Act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, graduation of a scale; graduation at
in color; graduation by evaporation.
2. Any of the marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degreen or quantity; also, these marks collectively.
as to hasten its evaporation. grad'u-a'tor (grad'ti- $\overline{\mathrm{a}}{ }^{\prime}$ tẽr), $n$. One that graduates ; specif. : a One who determines or indicates graduation; as, a graduator of instruments. $\mathbf{b}$ A dividing engine. $\mathbf{c}$ An apparatus for diffusing a solution, as brine or vinegar, over a large surface, for exposure to the air. d Elec. A device
used in simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic systems to used in simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic systems to
prevent the telegraphic impulses from affecting the teleprevent the telegraphic inipulses from affecting the tele-
phone receivers. Gra'dus (grádüs), $n$. [L. See arade, $n$.] Short for Gradus ad Parnassum, a step to Parnassus; ;-title of a dic-
tionary of prosody formerly used in English schools as an aid in Latin versification; lence [l.c.], a dictionary of prosaid in Latin versification; hence $[$. c. $]$, a dictionary of pros-
ody, desigmed to nid in writing Latin or Greek pnetry, etc.

 of a sea deity. Their namess are Deino, Enyo, and Pephre-
do. They were borr with gray hair,
dond they have but one eye and one tooth among them. See PEREEUS.
Graeme, Roland (gram). In Scott's. The Graome, Roland (gram). In Scott's." The Abbot," the
Lady of Avenel's "pettish, spoiled, and presuming page," who sobers down into a " 'modestand and unasuming young
man." His grandmother involves him in the fortunes of Mary Queen of scota, whom lie nids to escape from Lochleven Castle graf-fi'to (gràf-fē'tō), 2 , $p l$-TI (-tē) [rt fr
 ing, etc., found on the walls of ancient sepulchers or ruins. 2. Art. Production of decorative designs by scratching them through a surface layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a different-colored ground; also, pottery or ware so decorated;-chiefly used attributively
graft (graft), $n$. [ME. graffi, F. greffe,
graft (graift), $n$. [ME. graff; F. greffe, originally the same
word as OF. grafe pencil, L. graphium, Gr word as OF. grafe pencil, L. graphium, Gr. $\gamma p a \phi i o v, \gamma p a-$
 abcion or shoot to apointed pencil. See cabve; cf.graph-
ic, grammar.] 1. Hort. a a scion. b The growth or inc, grammar.
dividual resulting from the union of scion and stock; a grafted plant or tree. The graft obtains its food elements ground. It generally retains the characters, as of fower, iruit, or foliage, of the plant from which it was taken as a
bud or scion; but there are exceptions. See GRAFT HYBRID. c The point of insertion of a scion upon a stock. 2. Act of grafting, or joining one thing to another as if by grafting ; that which is grafted.
Where cotumes and peculiarities are accidental or factitious
grafts from other races.
3. Surg. A portion of living tissue used in grafting
4. [Prob. orig. so called because illegitimate or improper profit was looked upon as a graft, or sort of excrescence, on natural or proper development.] a Acquisition of money position, etc., by diahonest or unjust means, as by actual theft or by taking advantage of a public office or any position of trust or employment to obtain fees, perquisites, profits on contracts, or legislation, pay for work not done or service not performed, etc. ; illegal or unfair practice
for profit or personal advantage; also, anything thus gained. for profit or personal advantage; also, anything thusgained; Colioq. b A "soft thing" or "easy thing;" a "snap."
graft, v. t.; graft'ed ; graft'ing. 1 To insert (a bud or scion) in a branch or stem of another tree; to propagate by 2. To join (one thing) to another as if by grafting, so as to bring about a close union.

And graft my love immortal on thy fame: Pope
3. To plant ; instill; fix. Rare.
4. Naut. To cover, as a rope, with a weaving of small cord
or the like, as a fishing line or $\log$ line.
6. Surg. To implant (a portion of living tissue, as flesh, skin, or bone) in a lesion so as to form an organic union. The tissue may be taken from another part of the patient's
own body (antoplastic graft) or from the body of another individual (heteroplastic graft).
8. To repair (boots or shoes) by means of giving new soles and foxed uppers. Local, U.S.
7. To join closely; to unite as broken loops from weaving.
8. To get by graft; as, to graft a fortune. Colloq.
to graft by approach, to inarch.
graft, v. $i$.
2. To insert buds or scions taken from one plant within 2. To insert buds or scions taken from one plant within rare plant not easily propagated by seed or to improve the vigor of weak-rooted fruits or fowers.
3. To practice graft; to get money, etc., by graft. Colloq. graft'age (graf'taj), $n$.
Hort. The science of graft-

## ing, including the various

 details of operation. graft'ed (gráf'tend; -tYd; 151), p. p. of graft. Specif., Her., inserted into an
other piece; enté.
graft'er (-tẽr), $n$. One
who grafts.
who grafts.
2. The original plant from
which a scion thas been which a scion has been
taken for grafting upon another plant.
3. An instrument by which grafting is facilitated 4. One who practices graft or
gets money in that way. See graft, n., 4. Colloq. $\underset{\text { which hybrid. Mont. A graft }}{\text { grats characters de- }}$ Which exhibits characters de-
rived apparently from the stock
in addition to those naturally in addition to those naturally
belonging to it, or one in which belonging to it, or one in which
the characters are intermediate
between those of scion and stock. Authentic instances of Graftage, $a$ Cleft ; Splat


| Her: Cut | frame placed wh |
| :---: | :---: |
| into steps; degr | meet or where a dit |
| - ${ }^{\text {cianm, }}$, Gráczze, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | roaffer, $n$. [See GREFFIER.] A |
| Vars. of Grectsm, e | notary or scrivener. $O$ |
| grap. torave. | graff er. n. A grafter. |
| af. Graff. Ref. Sp. |  |
| af (graif), M.; pl. oras inen |  |
| (graritn), ${ }_{\text {A }}$ German, Austrian, and Swed. | graft (graft) $n$. [Cf. Dan. gr |
| tle of nobility, equiv. to ear? | and F. Grave, $r$.] Ditch; mo |
| English, or count in French. | canal; trench. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ee marl. | graft, n. [Ct. Icel. groftr a dig- |
| aff, $n .80$ | ging, and E.grave, of 1. Dia |
| п). | Eng. a The depth of a spade or |
| aff, $n$ \& \% $\%$ oraft, spade, | the amount turned |
|  | bat narrow |
| place of burial ; obs. var. | 2. Work; labor ; toil. Dia |
| Rave, a gt | Eng.or Slang. [tion. Slang. |
| aff (gráf), | 3. A trade ; occupatio |
|  | To dig. |
| ditch; fosse: canal. Obs. or $H$ | gr |
|  | $n .=0 \mathrm{raFt}, \mathrm{a}$ kind |
| railed fence or woo |  |

graft'ing (graftting), n. 1. Hort. a Act or process of insert ing grafts or performing graftage. See gbaftage, Illusl. 2. Hence: a Naut. Act or method of weaving a cover for a rope, etc. b Surg. The transplanting of a portion of living tissue to a denuded surface. $c$ Carp. A scarfing or joining together of two timbers end to end. d Knilting
or Darning. A joining or uniting of two pieces, as of a broken stitch.
grafting by approach. Hort. = inarchina
grafting wax. A composition of rosin, beeswax, tallow
etc., used on the wounds of newly grafted or pruned trees Gra'ham flour (grā'ăm) [After Sylvester Graham (1794 lisal), a physician, vegetarian, and writer on dietetics. Unbolted wheat flour. See FLour.
gra/ham-ite (-it), $n$. [After J. A. and J. L. Graham, owners of the mine where it was first obtained.] $\overline{\text { pitch-black mineral resembling asphaltum. }}$
pitch-black mineral resembling asphaltum.
grail (grāl), $n$. [OF. graal, greal, greel, $\mathbf{F}$. graal, gréal, of uncertain ${ }^{2}$. [OF. graal, greal, greel, F. graal, gréal, of meant a vessel divided into compartments for different kinds of food, and perh. was formed fr. L. gradus step; or cf. LL. garalis a vessel for liquids. 1 A platter; a cup a chalice; -used only [cap.] of the Holy Grail. The Holy Grail, according to some legends of the Middle Ages, was the platter from which Christ ate at the Last Supper and in which Joseph of Arimathen later collected blood from it was identified with the wine cup used by Christ at the Last Supper. The Grail was brought to England and there
preserved for generations. If approached by any but a preserved for generations. If approached by any but a peared, and thereafter was an object of search to numerous knights. The quest was to be undertaken only by one who was perfectly chaste in thought, word, and act. Percivale, Galanad, and Bors only, of Kin
the quest and saw the Grail.
grail, $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] Gravel. Poetic. Spenser. grail, graille (grāl), $n$. [Cf. F. grêle a sort of file.] A half-
round single-cut file or tloat, having one curved face and one straight face, used by comb makers.
grain (grān), n. [F. grain, L. granum, grain, seed, smal kernel, small particle ; in sense 10 fr . OF. graine crimson dye, kermes (formerly supposed to be seeds), prop. seed, F. graine, fr. L. grana, pl. of granum. See conn; cf garner, $n$., garnet, gram the chick-pea, granule, krrnel.]

1. a a single small hard seed. Obs. b In modern usig the a A single smali hard seed. Obs. maize, oats, rice, millet, etc. See cerabs, caryopsis
2. Collectively: a The unhusked or the threshed seed or fruits of various food plants, now usually, specif., the cereal grasses, but in commercial and statutory usage (as in insurance policies, trade lista, etc.) also flax, pess, su-
gar-cane seed, etc. In British usage all kinds of grain are popularly known as corn. See corn. b The plants them selves, whether as a growing crop or reaped for threshing. For the purposes of this Act [the British Merchant Shipping
Act, 1894$]$ ' the expression strain', means any corn rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels."
3. sing. $\&$ pl. $=$ GRAINS or paradise. Obs.
4. pl. Remains of grain after brewing or distilling. Chaucer. . Bot. a A rounded prominence on the back of a sepal as in the common dock (Rumex). Obs. Duck d One of the individual drupelets of a mul-
tiple fruit, as the raspberry.
5. A bead, as of a rosary. Obs.
6. A bead, as of a rosary. Obs.
7. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, etc. ; hence, any minute portion or par ticle ; the least possible amount; as, a grain
of pollen, of starch, of sense, of wit, etc. "A of pollen, of starch, of sense, of wit, etc. "A
grain of manlood well resolved." Milton. 8. Specif., of gunpowder, one of the parti-
cles, which usually vary in size and shape with the kind of powder. 0. A unit of weight, derived from the weight ing Grains. of a grain of wheat or the like. Specif.: a The unit of the English system of weights, considered equal to the average of grains taken from the middle of the ears of wheat.
7,000 grains constitute the pound avoirdupois, and 5,760 grains the pound troy. A grain is equal to .0648 gram. See GRAM. b A unit of weight for pearls, etc. - one fourth of a cavat: called specif. carrat graln, pearl grain. See carat. 10. Kermes or, sometimes, cochineal; also, a reddish dye or hue, as crimson, scarlet, etc.; also, any dye; color, esp. a fast one. Obs. exc. Hist. or Poetic
8. A superficial roughness, imparting an appearance of
being covered with grains or small particles; a granulated surface or appearance, as in a photographic negative.
9. The hair side of a piece of leather, or the marking on that side ; also, a similar surface artificially produced. 13. The composite particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness or lardness; texture ; as, marble, sugar, sandstone, skin, metal, etce, of fine grain.
10. a The fiber which forms the substance of wood or of any fibrous material. b The direction, arrangement, o
appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc.
 graft'-hy'
Hort, $=$ (it
graat
tree. $O b s$, tree.
Gra'ham bread (grāram). [See
GRABAM FLOUR.] See Brown Mreada.

11. Quarrying. A direction of cleavage, at right angles to, 16. Temper ; natural dift.
12. Temper; natural disposition ; inclination.
13. pl. Grainer, or bate.
againgt the grain. See under against. - ag. of allowance, $s$
slight indulgence or latitude; a small allowan of paradise, the pungent seeds of a small allowance.-graina ceous plant (Amomum melegueta), used in veterinary medicine. - grain of rice, porcelain having translucent decora-collectors.- in g., dyed in grain; - so carled or crimson; of a fast color ; hence, deeply seated; fixed; innate; genuine; thorough in essence or character. "Anguish in grain.
Herbert. A rogue in gram." Tennyson. - with a g. of ait Herbert. "A rogue in gran." Tennyson.- with a g. of ablt
[L cum grano salis], with some reservation or allowance; with caution.
grain (grän), v.i.; Grained (grānd); Grain'ing. [F. grainer, grener. See gRAIN, $n$.] 1. To yield grain or fruit. Obs.
14. To form grains or into grains ; to 2. To form grains or into grains; to assume a granular
form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate.
15. 
16. To pratn, v. 1 To form or the grain or woo, marble, etc. prain, v.t. 1. To form, or cause to separate, in grains, as sometimes with off

## 2. Brewing. To rem <br> 3. To dye in grain; to inge grain from.

4. To impart a granulatrain.
for drawing or lithographic surface to, as paper or stone
5. To take the hair off (skins);
grain of (leather, etc.). 6. To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, mar-
ble, etc. The surface is painted in the ordinary way and ble, etc. The surface is painted in the ordinary way and
when dry a coat of graining color is put on. This is partly when dry a coat of graining color is put on. This is partly
removed by combs, rags, etc., until the desired effect is produced.
graln,
graln, $n$. [Of Scand, origin ; cf. Icel. grein distinc-
tion, division, branch, Sw. gren branch
tion, division, branch, Sw. gren branch, space be-
tween the legs, Dan. green branch.] 1. pl. The
crotch of the body; groin. Obs.
crote of the body ; groin. Obs.
6. A branch of a tree; also, a fork, as where two
branches meet. Obs. Or Scot \& Dial
branches meet. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
of a river. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
7. A blade of a sword, knife, etc. Ong.
8. A tine or prong. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eing.
9. pl. An iron fish spear or harpoon, having four
or more barbed points; - often used as a singular.
7rain beetle. Any of several small beetles
whose larva feed on and destroy stored

whose larver feed on and destroy stored grain; Grains, 6.
esp.: a The saw-necked grain beetle (Silianus surinamen-

##  <br> (a)

Grain Beetles. $a$ Cadelle (Tenebroides mauri-
tanicus) $b$ Its Larva; $c$ Saw-necked Grain

sis). b The square-necked, or red, grain beetle (Cathartus gemellatus). The cadell
grain bill. Com. A bill of exchange or draft drawn against
a shipment of grain and accompanied by the bill of lading. a shipment of grain and accompanied by the bill of lading.
grained (grānd), p.a. 1. Dyed in grain; ingrained. Persons lightly dipped, not grained, in generous honesty, are
but pale in goodness T. Browne.
2. Having a grain; divided into small particles or grains; having or showing a grain or granulated structure or sur face; hence, rough
3. Painted or stained to imitate the grain of
4. Liot. Having grainlike prominences, as the sepals of dock. See grain, Illust.
grain'er (grān饣r), $n$. One that grains; specif.:
a A brush or tool used in graining wood, etc. b Leather Manuf. (1) A bate. (2) A vat in
which skins are bated. (3) An instrument for which skins are bated. (3) An instrument for
graining or unhairing skins, c Salt Manuf. An
graining or unhairing skins. c Salt Manuf. An
evaporating vat in which salt grains from brine. Grainers, a

grain'ing, p. pr. \& vo.n. of grain. Specif. : vb. $n$. a Coining. (1) A ring of little grains in relief near the edge of the face of a coin. Obs. (2) Milling. b Painting in imitation of wood, marble, etc.
graln'Ing, $n$. A European fresl-water cyprinoid (Leucis-
cus lancastriensis). cus lancastrien

grain side of a skin;
nsually, specif., such a
leather somewhat heav-
ier than buffing and, in
case of cow lide leather,
split from a hide already tanned and dried and colored or
finished afterwards as desired.


$\|$ Foreiga Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. =equals.
grain moth. Any of several small tineid moths, whose larve devour grain in storehouses; esp., Tinea granella grain screen. Photogravure. A fine network screen groung which photographs are taken to impart a grain.
 grain traveler or traveller. Ring Spinning. Any of a get of travelers advancing a grain in weight for each size.
grain woevil. A term popularly applied to various smali weevil and rice weevil (gee these terms) are true weevils grain'y (grān'I), a.; GRAIN'I-ER (-1-ẽr); GRAN'I-EST. 1. Re sembling, or consisting of, grains; granular.
2. Full of grain.
3. Resembling the grain of wood as it is at the surface.
gralth (gräth), $v$. . [Of Scand. origin ;
 1. To make ready ; to prepare; to order ; - also formerly used reflexively. Obs, or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 2. To furnish; equip ; adorn. Obs. or Scot. \& Dial. Eng. 3. To make; compose; build; constitute. Obs.
graith, $n$. [Cf. Icel. greiठi.] 1. Prepared state ; readiness; order. Obs.
2. Furniture; apparel; dress; apparatus or accouterments for work, traveling, war, etc.; implements; gear armor; harness. Obs, or Scot.
3. Possessions; substance; wealth. Obs. Scot.
4. Stuff; also, a thick liquid, esp. soapy water; lather. Scot.
 An order of birds which formerly included all the waders In later classifications it has been often used to designate
aroup more or less exactly equivalent to Limicola, or
Gruiformes, or to these combined. Gruiformes, or to these combined.
one who runs on stilts.] Zoöl. The wading birds; - equiv to Grallx in its old and broad sense.

 used. The adsuki bean is a variety of this.
n. [F. gramme, fr. Gi n. [F. gramme, fr. Gr. yoáuma that which is written, a The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equal to the weight in a
vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at maximum density. It is equal to 15.432 grains. See GRAIN, $n$. 9 . density. It is equal to 15.432 grains, See grain, $n$., ${ }^{\text {g. }}$
 indicating something drawn or written, a drawing, writing; вs, monogram, telegram, chronogram.
cra'ma (grä'má), n., or grama grass. [Sp. grama a sort
of grase.] a Any pasture grass of the western United States of grass.] a Any pasture grass of the western United States
belonging to the genus Bouteloua, esp. B. oligostachya, bleo grama, or $B$. eriopoda, black grama. b Any of several
other pasture grasses of the same region, as Hilaria mutica and species of Muhlenbergia and Festuca.
 grammaire. See orammar.] 1. Grammar ; learning. Obs.
2. Necromancy ; magic ; enchantment. Archaic. Scott. 2. Necromancy; magic; enchantment. Archaic. Scott.
The evil wiah was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one
knew his gramarye. gram, or gramme, atom. Chem. The quantity of an ele-
ment which hasa weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the atomic weight of the element as, sixteen grams is the gram atom of oxygen.
gram, or gramme, degree. Physics. The si
gram, or gramme, degree. Physics. The small calorie.
See calore.
gram, or gramme, equivalent. Electrolysis. That quan-
tity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen. gra-mer'cy (grai-mar'si), interj. [F. grand-merci. See
GRAND ; MERCY.] A word used to express thankfulnes. GRAND ; MBRCY.] A word used to express thankfulnes
thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion ; mercy."
gra-min' $\theta-0 u s\left(g r \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{mIn}{ }^{\prime} \hat{e}-\right.$-us), a. [L. gramineus, fr. gra-
men, -minis, grass.] a Grasslike ; resembling, or pertainmen, -mines, grass.] a Grasslike; resembling, or pertain-
ing to, a grass. b Belonging to the grass family (Poacea). gra-min'e-ous-ness, $n$.



 grams'ma-logue Froeding on grass and like food gram'ma-logue (grăm'a-lög), n. $\quad$ [Gr. ypá $\mu \mu a$ letter +
dóyos word. Cf. logogram.] Phonography. Aoyos word. Cf. Logogram.] Phonography. A word gram'mar (-ẽr), n. [ME.gramer, gramere, OF. gramaire, F. grammaire, prob. fr. L. grammatica, Gr. ypaupaтıки́,
 See graphic ; cf. GRAMMATICAL, GLAMOUR, GRAMARYR.] 1. That branch of linguistic science which treats of the classes of words, their inflections or other means of in-
dicating relation to each other, and their functions and relations in the sentence, as employed according to estab lished usage; the study of forms of speech, and their reuations to one another, the art concerned with the righ or writing. Treatises or books on grammar often include information on related subjects, as phonology, prosody or the history of the language. The grammar of the classical languages (of which the term was first used) is usu(or Inflection), Syntax, and Prosody, to which a fifth head Orthoeipy, is sometimes added. English grammar was at
one times similarly divided, but its treatment is now usuone time, similarly divided, but its treatment is now usually grouped under Phonology, Accidence, and SyntaxHistorical grammar is concerned with the study of the his-
torical development of the sounds, infections, and syntax of a language. Comparative srammar examines the phenom ena of two or more kindred languages, to determine by comparison the character and extent of their relationship. General, philosophical, or univeraal, grammar is concerned
with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.
2. A treatise or book in which grammar is treated. 3. Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing con sidered with regard to such rules.
4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax ; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish 5. The Latin language; Latin; learning in general 8. The elements or principles of any science or art. Ob - The elements or principles of any science or art; also gram-ma'ri-an (gră-ma'ry-ăn; 115), $n$. [F. grammairien. 1. One versed in grammar or languages; a p
2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar.
3. A grammar-school pupil. Obs
4. One who writes on the elements or fundamental princi ples of any science or art. "The innovation was stigma
tized by musical prammarians." Macfarren ( nncyc Brit grammar school. A Orig., a school for the teaching o Latin now, esp. in England, a school, usually endowed colleges or universities are taught; as, the Bedford Gram mar School. I In the American system of graded comschool and the high school, in which, besides other studies, English grammar is taught.
 grammaticalis, Gr. үpaцдатıкós skilled in grammar, know-
ing one's letters, fr. үpá $\mu \mu a$ letter: cf. F. grammatical. ing one's letters, fr. $\gamma \rho a ́ \mu \mu a$
See letter: cf. F. grammanatical.

1. Of or pertaining to grammar ; of the See grammar.] 1. Of or pertaining to gram
nature of granmar; as, a grammatical rule.
Grammatical propriety is nothing more than the established
ueage of a particular body of speakera at a particular time. Sayce 2. According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar ; literal ; as, grammatical sense or interpretation.
2. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically cor4. Of as, the construction is not grammaical.
3. Of, pertaining to, or in strict accordance with, the grammatical accent. See acciknt, n., 2b, $6 \mathbf{a}$. - g. gender. See flon. gram -mat'1-cal-1y, adv. - gram-mat'1-cal-ness, $n$

marian ; a grammatical pedant or pretender.
My noble neophyte ; my little granmaticaster. B. Jonson. My noble neophyte ; my hittle grammaticaster. B. Jonson
gram-mat'cize (-siz), v.t; ;-CIzED (-sizd); -ciz/ing (-siz' cal; to reduce to rules of grammar points of grammar.
 $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a \tau \iota \sigma \tau \eta$, fr. $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a \tau i \zeta є \iota$ to
teach the letters, to be a scribe:
cf. F. prammatiste. See Grammat
 esp. a pedantic one. b A teacher
of letters. - gram/ma-tig'ti-cal of letters. - gram'ma-tis'ti-cal

Gramme Ring ${ }^{N, S \text { Pole }}$
Pieces $; G$ Laminated
Iron Ring $; W$ Armature Gramme ring (graxm). [Also l.c.]
Elec. An armature for a dynamo $\begin{aligned} & \text { Winding; } C \text { Commuta- } \\ & \text { tor } ; B, B \text { Brushes. }\end{aligned}$

or motor, consisting essentially of a ring or hollow cylinder of iron, now usually laminated, wound with a number of coins connected continuousily in a closed circuit, the number of commutator segments. It was invented by Dr. A. Pacinotti of Florence, in 1860, and independently in-
troduced by the Belgian inventor, $T$ Gren troduced by the Belgian inventor, Z. T. Gramme, in 1870. gram, or gramme, meter. Mech. A unit of work, equal
to the work done in raising one gram against the force of gravity the height of one meter. Cf. FOOT POUND
gram, or gramme, molecule. Chem. The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically pound; as, eighteen grams is the gram molecule of water. - called also gram, or gramme, molecular weight.
 phonograph. See phonograph.
 pois, grapois, cras-
pois, apparently meaning whale,
prop. fat fish, fr.
L. crassus fat ( F

gras $)+p i s c i s$ fish
influenced by
grand great. Oxf. E.D. See crass, fish.] (Grain (cetacean (Grampus griseus) allied to the blackfish, but having teeth in the lower jaw only. It becomes 15 feet long or more, and is widely distributed in the seas of the Northern Hem-
isphere, but is not very common. The name is often isphere, but is not very common. The name is
$2 . A$.
gra'na (grä'ná), n. pl. [L. granum grain, seed.] Bet. the chloroplasts in plants, and holding in solution the various chlorophyll pigments. See orLorophyll. 105 ) gran'a-dil'la (grän ${ }^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{dI} l^{\prime} \dot{a} ; \quad S p$. grä'nä-dēl'yä; 195), $n$. NRT, a The fruit of pomegranate. Bee GRENADR, GARPassifora quadrangularis) species of paeston West Indies; also, the vine. The fruit is as large as a child's head, and is a good dessert fruit. The fruit of $P$. edulis is used for flavoring ices. $b$ Granadilla wood.
granadilla tree. A West Indian fabaceous tree (Brya
ebenus) which furnishes a fine grade of green ebony. granadilla wood. a The wood of the granadilla tree. b A handsome dark red hard wood from northern South Amer.
ica, much used for flutes, etc. Its source is uncertain.
 fr. granum grain. See garner.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked; a corn-
house; also, flg., a region fertile in grain.
granary weevil. A small brown snout beetle (Calanana Granarla) which lays its eggs in the
kernels of stored wheat, barley, maize, etc., the larva developing in
and undergoing its transformations
within within the huls.
 the pomegranate stem and. root, used as a vermifuge and tæniacide. grand (grand), a. ; GRAND'ER (grant-
dęr); GRANDEET.
[ME. grant, graunt, OF. grant, F. grand, fr. L. grandis. used with the as an epithet. Obs; 2. Having higher rank or more dig-
nity than other persons bearing the same general designation; also, con- Granary wevil. Nat.
ventionally, having high rank or importance ; - used in titles indicating office or rank; as, a grand duke; a grand master, etc.; also, having the highest or supreme rank of all of the Turk, the sultan of Turkey.
3. Having more importance than all others; preëminent ; foremost ; chief; as, the grand mystery of death; in a weaker sense, great; eminent; prominent. Ailon. 4. Of large size, Our grand foe, Satan. $\quad$ Milton. as, a grand mountain; a grand army ; a grand mistake. 6. Main; principal ; as, the grand staircase.
6. Music. Complete in all its parts; of full dimensions, or for full orchestra; - of a composition in classic form; as, a grand sonata ; a grand chorus.
7. Marked by great magnificence, display, ceremoniousness, or formality ; splendid; sumptuous; gorgeous; showy;
also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social also, indicating the possession of wealth or high social
standing; admitted to be characteristic of, or to belong to, the highest circles of society ; as, a grand entertainment; a grand lady or dame ; a grand villa; grand manners.
8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impres-

 written characters. Rare. Gr
gram'ma-tite, $n$. [From Gr.
ypa $\mu \mu a$ a letter, line; alluding
 to the lines on its crystals.] Min.
TREMOLTE.
gram'ma-tol ${ }^{\prime}$ antry (-tøl' $\dot{a}$-try),

|  letter + -ratry. letters or words ; devotion to the letter, as of Scripture. - gram' ma-tol' ${ }^{\mathbf{a}-\text {-tor }(~} \dot{\alpha}$-tēr), $n$. <br> gramme. Var. of GRAM, weight. gram'me (grä'mē), n. (Gr. ура $\mu \mu \dot{\eta}$ line, in modern use a gramme.] See mzasure. gram'mo-pet'al-ous, a. [Gr. үoaumи́ line + Detalous.] Bot. Having linear petals. Obs. or $R$. gramory. $\stackrel{\dagger}{\dagger}$ Gramarye. <br> grampel, $n$. [F. grampelle (Cotgrave). A kind of crab. Obs. gran. Dial. Eng. pret. of GRiN. <br>  |
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aive because of physical, moral, or intellectual greatness ; illustrious, stately, dignified, or noble (said of persons)
majestic, splendid, magnificent, lofty, or sublime (said majestic, spiendid, magnifcent, lofty, or sublime (said eral; a grand view; a grand conception.
They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached
manters of the grand style.
9. Deserving of great admiration; fine; splendid. Colloq ancestry or descent;-generally used in composition; as grandfather, grandson, grandchild, etc.
Syn. - Grand, arandiose, magnificent, gorgrous, splenby virtue of its magnitude, majesty, or nobility; arandi see Turgad), in a good sense, adds to grand the implication of stateliness or becoming pomp; in a bad sense, it implies an affectation or mere outward appearance of grandeur; ltalian air, requiring severity of tone and power" (G, Italian air, requiring severity of tone and power (G.
Meredith); The grand style arises in poetry, when a noble
nature, poetically gifted, treats with simplicity or with nature, poetically gifted, treats with simplicity or with severity a serious subject" (M. Arnold); "Milan always
affected my imagination as representing, the noble, grandiose splendor and wealth lof the middie agel a a Ant-
werp represents the bourgeois splendor and wealth" (id.) Werp represents the bourgeois splendor and wealth" (id.); "W ooden verse, occasionally grandiose but never grand, implies imposing beauty, amplitude, or power; GORGROUS, sumptuousness, sometimes showiness, esp. of color; sPLEN-
Did, brilliancy or luster (lit. or flg.) ; superb, commanding Did, briliancy or luster (hit. Or fig. ; supers, commanding
stateliness or opulence ; that is subrime (the strongest
term) which awakens, esp. through the impression of loftiness, whether physical or moral, mingled admiration and
awe; as, "Its [the pine's] magnificent erectness. Magnificent! - Nay, sometimes, almost terrible", (Ruskin), Waric pearl and gold " (Milion): "Gowers on her kings bargeous curtains
the tulip's crimson drapery" (J. R. Drake); "In each face he saw a gleam of light, but splendider in Saturn's, whose hoar locks shone like the bubbing foam about a keel "
(Keals); "By the vision splendia is on his way attended " (Weardsworth); "In spite of the sensitive delicacy of this face, there was a something accipitrine about it - some
thing sinister and superb, that made me think of a falcon" (Lafcadio Hearn): "O'er the breast"s superb abuadance where a man might base his head" ( $R$. Browning); "A
sense sublime, of something far more deeply interfused whose dwelling is the light of setting suns" (Wordsworth) whose dwe greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime
(Tennyson). See avavst (Tennyson). See august.
grand action, a pianoforte action, used in grand pianos.-
g. alr, a noble or distinguished air, appearance, or manner. by Anllance. a An alliance which was formed in 1689 Spain, and Savoy against France. b An alliance formed sin 1701 by England, the Netherlands, and the Holy
Roman Empire, to which Savoy, Portugat, and most of the
German states soon acceded, against France and Spain Qerman states soon acceded, against France and Spain.
Itfought the $W$ ar of the Spanish Succession against Louis
XIV.-g. Amati (a-ma'tê), Music., a model of violin develXIV. g. Amati (ä-mä'tē), Music., a model of violin devel
oped from changes introduced after 1650 by Niccolo Amati
Its body is fourteen inches long and streng out. See Amati- - G. Army a a
Fist. The army organized brande Armée. $]$ Fapoleon in 1804 and commanded by him until 1814 , more esp, the army of 3000000 to 400,009 veterans with which he invaded Russia in 1812 , for Grand Army of the Republic.- G. Army of the Republic, served in the Union army or or naved during the Civil War in the United States. Its principal objects are to maintain ry and history of those who have died, and to assist those in need or the widows and orphans of deceased members. The society has chapters, called posts, throughout the country. Abbr. G. A. R.- g. assize, Early Eng. Law, an assize of twe defendant might demand (instead of trial by battle) to make recognition as to the right of a claimant
under a writ of right.-G. Canal [It. Il Gran Canale], the chief canal, or water thoroughiare, of venice, Italy.Canion serieg, Geol., the series of Proterozoic rocks in the
Grand Cañon of the Colorado. g. circuit, See circurt, $n$.,
6c.- g. commander, in certain orders of knighthood, a mem 6c.- g. commander, in certain orders of knighthood, a member of one of the divisions of the highest grade; also some-
times, as in the Knights Hospitalers, the chief fiscal officer. - g. ocmmittoe. Eng. Paspiament, a Hist. Any of four
committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of juscommittees for religion, for grievances, for courts of jus
tice, and for trade) annualy appointed by the House of
Commons until 1832 though they had long before that dat Commons until l832 (though they had long before that date ceased committee of the whole house" b Now, the ordinary,
for "fficial designation of the two "standing committees unoffcial designation of the two "standing committees, sion for the consideration of bills relating severally to mat-
ters of law and trade. Orf. E. D.-g. company, Hist., in the 14th century and about that time, any of certain bands fought in the pay of princes in time of war and lived by robbery and pillage in time of peace.-g. conjunction, Asthe cordon, or broad ribbon, identified with the highest grade in certain honorary orders; hence, a person holding notorious as a political corruptionist. - g. coup, Whist, the advantageous lead, as by undertrumping a trick already

trumped, trumping a trick already won, etc.- grand crossa A decoration, consisting of a cross, indicating the high-
est rank in many orders of knighthood. $b$ A person wearest rank in many orders or knighthood. b A person wearLaw, certain days (Candlemas, Ascension. St. John Bap. days in the Inns of Court and Chancerys. They are dies non juridici.-g. duchess. a The wife or widow of a arand duke. own right. c In Russia, a daughter of the czar. - g. duchy,
a territory of whicha grand duke or grand duchess is sov a territory of which a grand duke or grand duchess is sov-
ereign. - $\boldsymbol{g}$. duke. a A sovereign duke of certain countries, ereign. - g. duke. a A sovereign duke of certam countries,
one degre inferior in rank to a king; as, the Grandl Duthe
of Tuscany. b In Russia, a son of a czar. c The European eagle owl.-g. dukedom, a grand duchy; also, the posses-
sions and dignities of a grand duke. - g. eagle, a size of pa-
 g. gaiago. Great galago. see galago. - g. guerd. a A
piece of plate armor used in tournaments as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. o Mil. One of the main bodies on outpost duty from which the pickets, etc., were furnished; - usually in pl. Obs, or Hist. - G. Gulf for-
mation [from Grand Gul, Misisippi], Geol; an Oligocene formation of the Gulf region in North America. g . inquest, grand jury. Hist. -G. Inquifitor, the chief of a ber of a grand jury. - g. Jury, Law, in England, the body of not less than twelve, and not more than twenty-three, good to every session of the peace and of the assizes, whose duty
it is, in private session, to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against ther, to be preters as may be brought before them, such as inquiries into misfeasance in office, prevalence of crime, public nuisances, etc. The grand and petty jury became established during
the 14th century, by what process is not certainiy known; the 14th century, by what process is not certainly known;
but the grand jury is now generally supposed to represent, to some extent, the inquest of Frankish origin. In the United States the grand jury is guaranteed by the Constitution (Amendment V., but the number of ita nembers va-
ries under statutory law in the various States from 12 to ries under statutory law in the various States summoned in England (till abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. si) to inquire whether the verdict of a petty jury had been given falsely
or corruptly. The grand jury does not exist in Scotland. or corruptly. The grand jury does Lama. See Lamaism. g. Iarceny. See larceny.-g. lodge, the chief lodge, or
governing body, among Freemasons and other secret or-
ders. -g. mantor: a The head officer of a royal household. Obs. b The head of one of the millitary orders of knight-
hood, as the Templars, Hospitalers, etc. hood, as the Templars, Hospitalers, etc. c The head of the
order of Freemasons or of Good Templars, etc. d One of the members of the highest grade in a craft guild. Obs.

- g . master key, a master key for the whole of a series of - g. mater key, a master key for the whole of a sers each of which has its own master key (called a sub masler key) Wbich will not operate any lock in the other groups. -
Mogri. See Great Mogul. g. murth, a chief expounder of
Mohammedan law. See Sheik vi IsLAM; cf. ULEmA. - G . Ol Mohammedan law. See sheis UL IsLAM, cf. ULEMA, - G. Old
Man, W. F. Gladstone f18uy-98). F. opera, Music, opera
in which the plot is elaborated as in serious drama, and
the entire text is set to musie. G. Pensionary or Pensioner,
the titie of the prime minister, or president of the Council, the entire text is set to musie. - G. Pensionary or Pensioner,
the titie of the prime minister, or president of the Council,
of Holland when a republic of Holland when a republic. - perlod, Plant physiol., the any cen, plant member, or structure.-g. plano. See plano. shield which is divided quarterly, esp., a quarter that is itself quartored. - g quartering, Her. in marshaling, strance, Eng. Hist, a remonstrance against the tyrannical strance, Kig. Charles I, passed by the House of commons
acts of King
in November, 1641. - Geignior or Signor. a The sultan in November, 1641 . $\mathbf{G}$. Selguior or Signor. a The sultan
of Turkey. $b$ [l. c.] A great noble: a person of great distinction or dignity.- G. sergeanty or serjeanty. See SERtricks, as in bridge.- g. stand, the principal stand, or erection for spectators, at a race course, athletic field, etc., for
a seat in which a charge additional to that for general admission is usually made.- g.-日tand play, Baveball, etc., a play made more showily than necessary to draw the ap-
plause of those in the grand stand; hence, fig., an act done to draw applause. Colloq - g. tactics. Mil. See TAC-
TICs, 1, cit. - g tour, an extended tour on the continent formerly commonly takenas a part of their education by youth
of the British aristocracy. - $g$. vicar, Eccl., a principal vicar; a bishop's representative in the administrative work of a diocese in France;-called vicar general in English-
speaking countries.-g. vizer, the chief officer of state of $y$ speaking countries.-g, vizier, the chief otticer of state of va-
rious Mohammedan countries, esp. of the Turkish empire. grand (grand), n. 1. A grandee. Obs.

2. a Among Freemasons, Odd Fellows, ete., any officer, as the Grand Master or the Noble Grand, whose title contains the adjective grand. b The title of the presiding officer of some social or convivial clubs.

## 3. A grand piano.

4. Sugar Making. The largest evaporating pan of a battery. 6. Card Playing. a In some games, as bridge, the play-
ing of a hand, or single round, without a trump suit. b in ing of a hand, or single round, without a trump suit. b in
skat, one of the games that may be played, in which the four jacks are the only trumps. A grayd played without four jacks are the only trumps. A grand played without
the skat cards is a solo grand; played with the skat cards, a
grekt grand; played by a player who has bid on a tournce guckt grand; playet by a player who has bid on a tournee
and turned a jack in the skat, a tourne grand A solo grand
played with the player's hand on the tadele to toke every trick played with the player's hand on the table,
(i. e., sch warz announced), is an open grand
gran'dam (grăn'dăm), n. [F. grande, fem. of grand +

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| randeur: greatness ; also, an |  |
| tance of it $;$ a diatinctio |  |
| nor, or privilege. Ons. |  |
| nd'fáther, $v$ ct $t$. To ascribe | 8r |
| impute (to) an being the | - |
| andather;-with on. $R$ |  |
| dfather |  |
| air 'fa'ther-hood, ${ }^{\text {n/ }}$ - Soel |  |
| and'fa'ther-less, a. Having | gra |
| randfather; hence | Qu |
|  | graz |
| ndfather longlegs. = DADDY, |  |
| ef | and grand style. |
| ge | gran-dts'o-nant |
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dame. See GRasd ; dame.] 1. Also grandame. An old 2. Also gronddam. A dam's dam ; - used of animals. grand'aunt' (grănd'ant'), $n$. [Cf. F. grazid'tunte.] The grand/chlld ( chitd) $n$ ason'g or danght
grand'child ( - child $l$ ), $n$. A son's or danghter's child ; $\mathbf{z}$ grand'daugh'ter (-dô'tẽr), $n$. The da gran-dee' (gran-dé), n. [Sp. grande, fr. L. grandis. See man of elevated rank or station, or of emi Gran'det', Pere (par grän ${ }^{\prime}$ dés). In Balzac's "Eugenie ter, Eugénie, to his avarice. gran'deur (gran'dir)
grantaur (gran or quality of being grand, fr. grand. See Grand. degree or extent; also, highness; loftiness; tallues. Obs. \& $R$. b Greatness of power, position, character, ap pearance, style, etc.; eminence; magnificence ; stateliness sublimity ; dignity; elevation of thought or expression nobility of actions; also, an instance of such greatness.

> Nor doth this grandeur and majestic shor Of luxury. allure mine eye.

Of luxury alton. allure mine eye.
The orandeurs possible to the soul. Emerson. Syn. - Sublimity, majesty, stateliness, augustness. grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä/thễr ; 277), $n$. $\mathbf{1}$. A father's or father fath, an ancestor in the next degree above the 2. A kind of 2. A kind of country dance, in which each couple in turn
passes along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others have to jump.
grandfather clause. In some of the Southern States of restrictive of the suffrage, which have been made since 1890, exempting from the property and literacy restrictions all descendants of
popularly so called
grand'fa/ther-ly, $a$. Of, like, or proper to, a grandfathe
in age or manner; kind; benignant; indulgent. He was a grandfatherly sort of personuge. Hawtorne
grand'fa'ther's clock (-therz). A type of large pendulum by dealers with allusion to a once popular song. gran-dil'o-quence (grän-dil't-kwens), $n$. Quality of being
grandiloquent ; use of lofty words or phrases ; bombast. grandiloquent ; use of lofty worde or tall talking. 7hacheray gran-dil'o-quent (-kwěnt), a. [L. grandis grand + loqui
to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pom

## pous; bombastic. <br> Syn. - See Turai <br> gran-dil'o-quous (-kwŭs), a. [L. grandiloquus; grandis

 gran'di-ose (gran'dI-0̊), a. [F. grandiose, It grandioso. See grand ] 1. Impressive or elevating in effect; impos ing; splendid; striking.not to impair the parts wase to be perpetually kept down, in order 2. Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor flaunting; turgid; bombastic
Gran'di-son, Sir Charles (gran'dy-š̌n), The hero of son," designed to represent the jdeal of a perfect hero-a sonion of the good Christian and the perfect English gen-
uneman -butin fact a ${ }^{\text {faultiess monster that the world }}$
Gran'di-son Crom'well (krom'wel). Lafayette; - so man who wished to appear before men as a Grandison. Gran'dl-sónd-an (gran'dI-soin ${ }^{\prime} 1-a ̆ n$ ), $a$. Of, pertaining to like, or characteristic of, Sir Charles Grandison (see above) as in his stately manners, chivalrous magnanimity, or ex

 loss of conscioushess; haut mal; - opposed to petit mal. grand'moth'er (grand'mŭth/er ; 277), $n$. The motber of one's father or mother ; also, any foremother.
grand'moth er-ly, a. Of, pertaining to, like, or charac teristic of, a grandmother; kind; indulgent ; also, marked by attention to trivial detaile of regulation, suggestive o helpless children; as, grandmotherly government.
helpless children
grand'neph'ew
grand'niece' (-nëer), $n$. A granddaughter of one's brother

grand pa-pa' (-pa-pä, , páp $\left.\left.\dot{a}^{\prime}\right)\right\}^{\prime}$ miliar.
grand'par'ent (grand'pâr'ent), $n$. A parent's parent. Cf GRAND, a., 10 . - grand'par'ent-age ( $\left.-\frac{\hbar}{a} \mathrm{j}\right)$, n. - grand

grand'sire' (grand ${ }^{\prime}$ sir'; ${ }^{\prime}$ 277), n. [See Grand; stre.]

1. A grandfather. Archaic or Dial. Eng. 1. A grandfather. Archaic or Dial. Eng
2. An ancestor; a forefather. Archaic.
3. ARe chanaz riv
grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'; 277), $n$. A yon's or daughter's son.
 Grand Mo narque', le (ix griá
monark' [F. the Great Mon
arch. 1 Lous XIV. of France


 grand'ness, $n$. See-xess.
gran'do, $\mu$,
riseudo-Sp.] A
 grand'pa-ter'nal, a. GrandfaIgrand'parer (grain'pâr'), $n$. [Fi;
grandfather.


Three-yenr-old runming horses,
thrablifhed in and run
eannually in Jume at 1 ong.
and champ, near Paris, over acourse rancs ( $\$ 19,3(6)$ ). A prize awarded by the French giving a winner four yearant the
Grench Academy of Fine Arts at Rome with an annual allowne emption from military eervice.
The prize wns founded in 1666
by Louin XIV, to educate painters and sculptorate young the competition was thrown
open to architects and in 1803 to musicians and engraver musicians and
grand
ran'ship. $n$. See
 1 Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. + comblned with. =equals.
grand'un'cle (grand'ün'k'l), $n$. [Cf. F. grand-onale.] A grange (grānj), n. [F. grange barn, LL. granea, fr. L .
granum grain. See crain a kernel.] 1. A building for storing grain; a granary. Archaic. 2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse or country house 3. An outlying farmhouse, with its barns and other build ings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. Cf. beremice. Obs. ot Hist.
4. A country house or seat. Obs.
5. U.S. a One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers
aud consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct aud consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct or traders. The national grange was organized in 1867 . br [cap.] Also, popularly, the association itself
grang'er (grán'jër), $n$. [Cf. F. granger.] A farm stew
ard. Hence: U.S. a A member of a grange. b A farmer; a countryman. Often Humorous or Drange. b A farmer; Granger stocks or shares. U.S.
grang'er-ism ( -Iz 'm), $n$. The po

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 [After the Rev. James Granger, whosi "Biographical
History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illus tration in this manner.] To illustrate (a book) by insert ing engravings, etc., collected from other sources, esp.
from other books. - grang'er-1-za'tion ( $-\overline{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{za} \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime} \mathrm{sh} \breve{u} \mathrm{n}$; -ifrom other books. - grang'өr-i-za'tion
zà'shŭn), $n$. grang'er-iz'or (-iz'er), $n$.
granger railroadm, or granger roads.
granger railroadt, or granger roads, Finance. Cer-
tain rail roads whose trathe largely consists in carrying the produce of farmers or grangers; - specifically applied to the Chicago \&Alton; Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy;
Chicago, Rock Island \& Pacific; Chicago, Milwakee \&
St. Paul; and Chicago \& Northwestern, railroads. U. S. St. Paul; and Chicago \& Northwestern, railroads. U. S.
granger stocles or shares. Stocks or shares of the
granger railroads. $U$. $S$.
 ing of the dried bodies of small or half-grown insects. gran'Ite (gran'Yt), $n$. [1t. granito granite, adj, grainy, $p$.
p. of granire to make grainy, fr. L. granum grain: cf. F . p. of granire to make grainy, fr. L. granum grain : cf. F.
granit. See grain.] 1. Peirog. A crystalline granular rock, mainly of plutonic origin, consisting essentially of quartz and feldspar, but usually containing also mica or hornblende, etc., and minute amounts of certain othe red, or gray, caused by the mingling of small black and very coarse. Some varisties are named from the principal accessory mineral; as, muscovite granite, biotite granite typical granite contains wholly or mainly alkali feld ${ }^{\text {spars }}$
such as orthoclase ; if the feldspar is mostly plagioclase such as orthoclase; if the feldopar is mostly plagioclase
the rock is diorite. Granite is very hard and durable, the rock is diorite. Granite is very hard and durable, polish. See aplite, pegmatitr, araphic granite. of ice are present.
3. Granite ware.
granite porphyry. Petrog. Porphyritic fine-grained
granite, that is, granite in which large crystals of quartz granite, that is, granite in which large crystals of quartz etc, may be present. It is commonly found in dikes, intruded sheets, laccoliths, etc.
granite ware.
granite ware. a Pottery with a speckled appearance ive of granite. gra-nit'lc (grä-nit'ik), a. [Cf. F. granüique.] 1. Of or pertaining to granite; like granite in composition, color, etc. ; having the nature of granite ; consisting of granite; consisting of crystalline grains of nearly uniform size; as, granitic structure; granitic mountains.
2. Hard or unimpressionable as granite;

Hard or unimpressionable as granite; austere; inflexible.
The granitic conventions of an old New England village.
gra-nlt'l-form (-i-form), a. [granite + -form.] Roberts.
Resembling granite in structure or shape.
gran'lt-ite (gran $\boldsymbol{r}_{1-\mathrm{tit}), n \text {. Petrog. A variety of granite }}$ containing biotite (and soruetirues also hornblende), but gran'It-1ze (-tiz), v. $t$.;-1zED (-tizd); -IZ/ING (-tiz'Ing),

 in granular appearance; granitic; as, granitoid gneias.
gran'ny, gran'nie (gran' ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. pl. -NIEs (-iz). i. A
 what disrespectfully; also, loosely, au old woman.
2. A nurse. Local, U. S. 2. A nurse. Local, U. S
times ; an "old woman." Dial. or Sling.
gran'ny knot, gran'ny's bend, gran'ny's knot (grxn'
 $\underset{\text { Petrog. A granular, intrusive, igneous rock, intermediate }}{\text { granter }}$ between granite and quartz diorite.

gran'o-lith (gran'tolith), n. [L. granum a grain (or E. granite) + -lith.] An artificial stone of crushed granit

 granite $)$-phyre.
rock, chiety composed of alkalic feldspar and quartz, and having a granular ground mass. b A similar rock having the quartz and feldspar of the ground mass arranged in mi-
 grant (grant), v. t.; GRANT'ED ; GRANT/ING. [ME. graunten
granten, OF. graanter, craanter, creanter, to promise granten, OF. graanter, craanter, creanter, to promise,
yield, assumed LL.) credenlare to make believe, fr. L. credens, p. pr. of credere to believe. See orbed, credit.]

1. To agree or assent to ; to allow to be fulfilled; to give 1. To agree or assent
by consent; to accord
wherefore did
2. To bestow or confer, with or without compensation particularly in answer to prayer or request ; to give. Grant us thy peace all the days of our life. Bh. of Com. Prayer 3. To give or bestow formally, usually in answer to a petition, as a privilege; to make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of, esp. by a deed or formal writing to convey. Formerly at common law the word grant used
in a deed was held by some to impart a covenant for quie enjoyment; this effect is expressly removed by statute ( 8
\& 9 int. c. 106 , sec. 4) in England. \& 9 Vict. c. 106, sec. 4) in England
3. To yield or relinquish; to give over. Obs.
4. Formerly, to admit, allow, or acknowledge ; now, to ad-
mit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); to allow mit as true (what is not yet satisiactorily proved); to allo Grant that the Fates have firmed by their decree Dryden. Syn.-GRANT, concrDe agree in the idea of bestowal
or acknowledgment (esp. of a right or privilege) in re-
sponse to a petition or a claim. Of the two, sponse to a petition or a claim. Of the two, GRANT often
implies the more voluntary, concene, the more forced or reluctant, yielding. See ACK cownedrex, Allow, Gryk.
grant, $v, i$. To assent ; consent. Obs. grant, v. i. To assent ; consent. Obs. ALS Whaucer.
grant, $n$. [ME. grant, graunt, OF. graant, creant, prom grant, $n$. [ME. grant, graun, OF. graant, creant, prom
ise, assurance. See GEANT, v. $t$.] 1. Act of granting specif.: a Consent, permission, promise, or acknowledg ment. Obs. b A bestowing or conferring, concession, o gift or bestowal by one having control or authority over it, as of land, money, or a privilege by the government 2. Thing or property granted; gift; boon ; specif., a tract of land, a monopoly, or the like, granted by the government
5. Law. A transfer of property, real or personal, by dee or writing ; - in case of personal property often used a equivalent to assignment and distinguished from a gift Formerly: Eng. Law. A conveyance of an incorporeal her editament, which could pass only by de
from property transferable by livery
from property transferable by lwery
of minor territorial division; - usually incorporated, consisting of land which originally was laid off by the State authorities and granted to some individual or individuals, or to some educational institution for it
support (the land having been in many cases later sold) grant in add. See AID, n., 4. - in g., Law, transferable only by grant; as, to lie, or be, in grant.
gran-te日' (gran-t $\left.\bar{\theta}^{\prime}\right)$, $n$. Law. The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

## grant'or (gran'tẽr), $n$. One who grants.

Gran'tha al'pha-bet (grannt/h $\dot{\alpha}$ ). TSkr. grantha a fastening gether.] A literary script alphabet of the southern Dra gether. A literary script alphabet of the southern Dra-
vidian type, used by the Tamil Brahmans for the Sanskrit
transcriptions of their sacred ber transcriptions of their sacred books.
grant'or (gran'tör ; gran-tor'), $n$. Law. The person by gran'u-lar (gran'ti-lär) ace [Se are.
gran'u-lar (gran'ti-lar), a. [See granule] 1. Having a structure or texture coneisting
grains or granules ; granulated
grains or granules; granked by granulations; granulated.
2. Med. Having or mark 3. Of the nature of granules
granular degoneration Med., a form of degeneration in which
the affected tissues become swollen and assume a granular, cloudy appearance ; - called also cloudy sweelling. - F .
kidney, Med., a diseased condition of the kidney in which it becomes atrophied, hard, and granular.- g . layer, Anat..
the deeper layer of the cortex of the cerebelnan. It is of a reddish color and contains numerous small cells.
 (-lat ing). [See granule.] 1. To form or crystallize into grains, granules, or small raasses; as, to granulate sugar. gran'u-late, v. i. 1. To collect or be formed into grains as, cane juice granulates into sugar.
gran'u-lat'ed (-lāt/とd), p.a. 1. Consisting of, or resem bling, granules or grains ; crystallized in grains; granular as, granulated sligar.
shagreen; roughened by, or raised in, granular or small elevations; granular ; also, appearing thus roughened. 3.
granulated steel, steel made by embedding granulated pig
iron in powdered hematite, and lleating in a furnace gran'u-la'tion ( $\left.-1 \bar{a}^{\prime} / \mathrm{sh} u \check{u} \mathbf{n}\right), n$. 1. Act or process of forming or crystallizing into grains; as, the granulation of gunpowder or sugar.
2. State of being granulated.
3. One of the small elevati
3. One of the small elevations of a granulated surface; 4. Med something resembling such a formation,
which form on a raw surface (that of wourds orminences

and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. gran'u-la'tor (gran' a rotating steam-heated cylinder in which sugar is dried and granulated.
gran'ule (grăn'ī1), $n$. [L. granulum, dim. of granum a small particle; a pellet Grain a kernel.] A little grain; particle, as a pollen grain, a granule of protoplasm, etc.; in certain thallophytes, a sporule.
granule cell. Anat. A variety of cell, occurring in connective tissue, in which the cytoplasm co
granules staining deeply with aniline colors.

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 -form.] Having a granular structure ; granular.
gran'u-lite (gran'tu-lit), $n$. [From aranves.] Petrog. a A whitish, granular rock, consisting ofalkalic feldspar, quartz, and smanl red garnets intimately mixed, occurring with quartz aud alkasic feldopar-gralited grante composed of quartz and alkanc feldspar; aplite. c any rock which, by recrystanization after intense crushing, has acquired
 + -oma.] Med. A morbid growth resembling granulation
 gran'u-lose (-los), $n$. That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See starch cellolose. gran'za (gran'zä), $n$. [Sp., pl. granzas siftings, dross.]
Ore Dressing. Picked nercury ore in pieces over an inch in diameter. From it are screened the smaller pieces grape (grāp), n. [OF. grape, crape, bunch or cluster of grapes, F. grappe, akin to F. grappin grapnel, hook ; of G. origin ; cf. OHG. chrāpfo hook, G. krapfen, akin to E. cramp. The sense perh. came from the idea of clutching. gkinned, juicy berry, the fruit of vines of the genus Viits. Through long cul-
tivation, the grape exhibits more variation in charac-
ters than any other fruit In color it ranges from pearly white to deep red,
purple, or black; in shape
from globose to narrowly oblong gobose in narrowly
that of the felaware to that of the Black Hamburg.
2. The plant which bears 2. The plant which bears this fruit; a grapevine.
European grapes are de-
rived from Vitis vinifera, rived from Vitis vinifera, and are cultivated chiefiy
for making wine or for
raisins, though they also include hothouse grapes
as the muscat, black Ham burg, etc. The grapes of
the eastern United State the eastern United States, are from wild native spe
cies, as, V labrusca, V. $i$ i-
paria, and V. rotundifolia.

paria, and V. rotundifolia. Most Callfornia varieties are
3. The berrylike fruit or seed of certain other plants.
4. Mil. Grapeshot; - formerly also used in pl.
5. pl. Veter. a A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow
of the fetlock of horses; an advanced grease. b Tuberculous ; an advanced or chronic form of called also grape disease. Colloq.
grape of a cannon, the cascabel or knob at the breech of an old-time muzzle-loading gun.
grape berry moth. A snall slate-colored moth (Polychrosis grape cane borer. The apple-twig borer (Amphiceras bi-
caudatus), which also bores into young grapevine shoots. grape curculio. A minute black wevil (Craponius inxgrape whe any fern of the genus Botrver of grapes. grape forn. a Any fern of the genus Botryehium, - so
called from the sporophylls, which resemble clusters of cained from the sporophylis, which of the genus Todea. grapétlow'er (grāp'flou'êr), $n$. The grape hyacinth. grape'fruit (-frôt), $n$. A common globose citrous fruitextensively raised in tropical countries, with a very bitter rind and ioner skin, bulp; called also pomelo It is a variety of shaddock acid pulp; - called also pomelo. It is a variety of shaddock.
grape hyacinth. Any liliaceous plant of the genus Afusgrape hyacinth. Any liliaceous plant of the genus Musdense racemes of small oblong or globose blue flowers.
grape leaf foldor. A hlack moth (Desmia maculalis) havgrape leaf folder. Ahlack moth (Desmia maculalis) havlarva eats the leaf form a habitation. ing it with silk to form a habitation.
grape leaf hoppor, or grape hopper. A
small yelowish leaf hopper, marked with red
or brown bands, which sucks the juices of the
leaves of the grapevine, often causing them to
wither and fall off, and greatly damaging the
vine. Different individuals vary much in color,
and a number of species as Typhlocyba vitifex and a number of species, as Typhlocyba vitifex Grape Leaf
and $T$. comes, have been described. They are Gopper. $\times 5$.
commonly called thrips by vine growers. grape mlldew. Any of several diseases of the grape caused ing such a disease. In the United States the most destruc tive is the downy mildew (Picsmopara iticola), in Eu-

|  | grape, $v, t$. Tograpple. Obs. grape borer. Any of various in- |
| :---: | :---: |
| gran'u-lar-ly, adv. of granu- | sects which bore in the grape- |
| Lak. | vine, as the grape ca |
| gran $\mathbf{u}$-1a-ry ( $\mathrm{gran}^{\prime}$ (t-la-ry), a. | grape cake. The mare of grapes. |
| gran'u-late (-lat), $\alpha$ - $\rightarrow$ dranu- | grape care. Med. Treatment of |
| Lated, 2.1 [granulator. | disease, esp. tuberculosis, by the |
|  | tree use of grapes as food. |
| gran'r-la-tive (-la-tiv), a Of | graped (grāpt), p.a. Veter. Hav- |
| or pertaining to granulation. | ing the grapes (bee grape |
| gran'a-let. $n$. See -lft. | grape disease = grape, 5. |
|  | grape eater, An Australian |
| [NL. ${ }^{\text {gromule }}+$-its.] Mili- | white-eye (Zos |
| ary tuberculosis. Granular | also applied to reiated species. |
|  | grape'ful, a. See-FUL. Obs. grape fungus. Grape mildew. |
|  | grape hop. A variety of hop |
| grap. tor | having the strobiles in dense |
| grape. Scot. and dial. Eng. var. | grapefike clusters. |
| GRAIP, GROIE | grapélest, $a$. See -Lzss. |
| grape, $n$. [Cf. Gripe a vulture.] | grape'let, $n$. |

rope the powdery mildew (Uncinula spiralvis). See also

Graperoot (grap root/, $n$. The bitter tonic root of the Oregon grape erberis aquifols.
grape rot. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by
parasitic fungi which induce decay of the fruit. They belong chiefly to the Fungi Imperfecti.
 grapes; a grape house; a vinery.
grape'shot ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ grāp $^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ sh $\left.\gamma t\right)$ ), $n$. Mil. A cluster, usually nine, of small iron bills, put together by means of cast-iron circular plates
at top and bottom, with two rings, and a at top and bottom, with two rings, and a
central connecting rod, to he used as a
charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot
were inclosed in canvas bags.
grape ${ }^{\prime}$ stone ${ }^{\prime}\left(\right.$ stōn $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right), n$. A seed of the grape.
grape sugar. Dextro-glucose; so called because found in ripe grapes. See so called Grapeshot. mercial article, forming a compact, waxy mass, is made
from starch like the sirup called glucese from starch like the sirup called glucose, but the conversion
 grape vine' (grap vin'), n. 1. A vine whic
any plant of the genus Vitis. See grape.
2. A fabricated report; a canard; - a sense originated during the American Civil War, such reports being said to come " by grapevine telegraph."
Items of the "grapevene telegraph,"
called in those days.
3. Wrestling. A chip in which an mere rumor used to be
C. Craddock. 3. Wrestling. A chip in which an arm or leg is twined about an opponent's arm or leg.
grapevine fida. A small yellowish
brown chrysomelid beetle (Fitia viticida) whysh in the adult state at tacks the leaves, and in the larval
state the roots, of the grapevine. state the roots, of the grapevine.
graph (graf), $n$. [See -GRAPH.] Math. 1. A curve or surface, the locus of a ables in the equation of the locus. 2. A diagram symbolizing a system
of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable from one another and some
 connected by lines of the same kind.

tude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines, and unknown quantities are found b
chanical measurement. -graphic tellurlum, sylvanite. chanical measurement. - graphic tellirium, sylvanite.
graph'ics (grátriks), $n$. Art or science of drawing, esp according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresse engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions. phaphe. See graphic.] Min. Native carbon in hexagonal crystals, also foliated or granular massive, of black color and metallic luster, and so soft as to leave a trace on paper. It conducts electricity, It is used for pencils (lead pentor, etc. Graphite is now made artificially by passing an tor, etc.ting current through granular anthractite. H., 1-2.
Sp. gr. 2.09-2.23. Often called plumbago, or blact lead. Sp. gr., 2.09-2.23. Often called plumbago, or black leal.
gra-phit'ic (grá-fft'Ik), a. Pert. to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite. - graphitic acid. See MELLiTIC. - 8. carbon, in iron or steel, that portion of the car-
 Ing). To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the elec-
tric furnace.-graphitized flament. - METAELIZED FILAMENT. tric furnace.-graphitized filament. = Metailized Filament.
graph'toid (graf' 1 -toid) $a$. Resembling graphite, or $\underset{\text { graph'i-toldal (-toi'dăl) }}{ }\}^{\text {graph'tumbago }}$
grapho-. A combining form from Greek ypáфetv, to write. graph'o-lite (graffol-lit), n. [grapho- + -lite.] Any spe-graph-ol'0-gy (graff-ol'o -j1), n. [grapho- + logy: cf. F graphologie.] 1. The study of handwriting; esp., the art of judging of a person's character, disposition, and aptitudes from his handwriting.
2. Math. The system or notation used in dealing with
graphs (see Graph, 2).
graph'o-ma'ni-a (graf/t-mā'nT-a), n. [NL.; grapho. +
Gr. mavia madness.] A morbid desire or mania for writ-
ing. - graph o-ma'ni-ac (-nI- ak), $n$.
graph-om'e-ter (graf-ŏm'è-tẽr), n. [grapho- + -meter
 graph'o-met'ri-cal (-met/ri-k $\breve{a})\}$ to a graphometer. unaffected by projection or linear transformation;-so called by Clifford. - graph'o-met'ric, $n$.
graph/o-mot/rics (-rǐks), n. Math. The doctrine of graph-
ometric functions.
graph'o-mo'tor (-mottẽr), a. [grapho- + motor.] Med. graph'o-phone (graf ${ }^{\prime}$-fōn), $n$. A kind of phonograph.

## rapho-scope ( $-\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{sk} 0 \mathrm{p}$ ) $n$. [rapho-1.

grapho-scope (-t-8kōp), $n$. [grapho-+-scope.] An op-
tical device for showng (or photographing) an image when -stat/ic (-stăt/Yk) $a$. [or
pert. to solution of statical problems by graphic methods.graph o-stat'i-cal (-1-k $a l), a .-\operatorname{graph}{ }^{\prime} 0$-stat'ics (-Yks $), n$.
 -graphy. [Gr. -ypaфia, fr. ypá申ety to write: cf. F. -graphie. See oraphic. A A sumx denoting the art of itself; a treatise; as, calligraphy, biography, geography. grap'nel (grap'nël), $n$. ME. grapenel, dim. fr. F. grappin grapple of a ship, OF. grapin a
kind of hook; of Ger. origin. See GRAPE.] A small anchor
with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grappling iron; a grab grap'ple (grap'l), $n$. [OF. grap-
pil the grapple of a ship, fr. graper to pluck, prop., to seize,


GRAPE, $]$ 1. A grapnel ; a See Grapnel.
GRAPE. 1. A grapnel ; a grappling iron; a grab.
2. Act of grappling, or state of being grappled; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; a graj'ple, v. t.; aRAP ${ }^{\prime}$ PLED (-1d); GRAP ${ }^{\prime}$ PLING (-1ing). [See GRAPPLE, n.] 1. To seize or hold with some implement used for the purpose, as a grapnel; to lay fast hold of; to
get a tight grip on; hence, to be at close quarters with; as, to grapple an antagonist.
2. To fasten as with a grapple; to fix; to join fast.
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel
grap'ple, v. i. 1. To use a grapple ; to contend in close fight ; to attach one's self by or as if by a grapple, as in 2 To make grasping motions; to grope. Obs. or $R$. to grapple with. a To seize or hold with or as with grap-
nels; to grip tightly; to fight or struggle with at close nels; to grip tightly; to fight or struggle with at clos
quarters or hand-to-hand ; to enter into contest with. And in my gitandard bear the arms of York, with.
To
Trompe with the houne of Lancater b To endeavor to achieve, treat, or solve; to deal (with). grapple plant. A South African pedaliaceous herb (Haror barbed thorns by which they adhere to objects.
grapple shot. Lifc-Saving Service. A projectile to which are attached hinged claws to catch in a ship's rigging or to hold in the ground; ; called also anchor shol. Specif.:
grap'pling (grappling), p.pr.\& vb. n. of Grarple. Sper vb.n. a A place wherea vessel may begrappled or anchored; also, a state of being grappled. Obs. O That by which anything is seized and held ; a grapnel ; grappling iron.
grappling hook or tron, a hooked iron for grappling a vessel or other object tunder water, etc.; a grapnel.
Grap'ta (grap'tá), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. रpartós marked, writ-
 many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their

| - | Yk), $a$. Of or pertaining to a |
| :---: | :---: |
| r, $1 . \mathrm{b}$ Science, art. or min- | graphophone. |
| er of graphie represent | graph ${ }^{\text {o }}$-spasm(graf $/ t-\mathrm{spa} \mathrm{z}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), |
| Graph o-lith' 1 -dæ ( $\mathrm{craf}^{\prime}$ 't-1rt | W. [grapho- + spasm.] Med. |
| dès,n.pl. [NL, ; Gr. ypátery | Writer's cram |
| to write + - 1 Hh + -idz. $]$ Zoin? | grapien. + arope. |
| A family of tortricid moths dis- | grap ing (grapring), n. Gathering of grapes. |
| tinguished by a ringe of long |  |
| hairs on the basal part of the cubitus of each hind wing. | Corrupt. of GRAPPLING, a grap- |
| codling moth is an cxample.- | pling iron. |
| graph o-1fth'id ( (rd) a. St $n$. | grap nel, vit. To catch, seize, or |
|  | grap'nel plant. $=$ orapple |
| trining tographology. | grapp |
| raph-ol'o-gigt (graf-b/ 0 -jyst), | Grope.] To grasp ; to handle: |
| $n$. One versed in gra | to crope. Obs. |
|  | grap'per, $n$. A grappling hook. |

wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the under side with grays grap'to-lite (grap/to-lit), $n$. [NL. Graptoli
grap'to-lite (grap/tō-1it), n. [NL. Graptolithus, fr. Gr write) + Ai ioos stone.] 1. Poleon. Any
Write) + Aisos stone.] 1. Poleon. An
of numerous fossils of a group Grap'to of numerous fossils of a group Grap'to-
lith'i-da (-lith'i-d $a \dot{a})$, sym. Grap'to-li-tol'de-a ( $-1 \overline{1}-$ toi $/$ dè $-\dot{a}$ ), sound from the Upper Cambrian through the Silurian, in some places in great abundance. They are generally regarded as constituting an extinct order of Hydrozoa, and form
small, elongated, linear and tapering small, elongated, linear and tapering
(sometimes branched, curved, or spiral) colonies, having one, two, or four rows
of obliquely placed cells for the polyps. The colony commonly has a solid axis, were mostly free-swimming or pelagic.
2. Any stone having natural marking suggestive of a drawing, as ruin marble,
moss agate, etc.
grap'to-lit'lc (-lit/ik), a. Of or pertain-
ing to graptoites; containing grapto-
ing to graptoiltes; containing grapto
grap'y (grapri), a. 1 . Of or pert. to
grapes or the vine; resembling grapes.
2. Veter. Affected with grapes
grasp (gràsp), v. i. ; Grasped (gráspt); graspen to grope, graspen, E. grope, and perh. to E.grab. Cf. arope.] 1. To make the motion of seizing or trying to evize ; to clutch; to grope. Obs. exc. with at (8ee below).
2. To embrace; grapple; with with or about. Obs.
to grasp at, to catch or clutch at; to try to seize; to seize eagerly ; as, Alexander grasped at universal empire.
grasp, v.t. 1. To clutch at ; to take or seize eagerly.
2. To seize 2. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the ingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of. Shak. 3. To lay hold of with the mind ; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.
grasp, $n$. 1. Something intended for grasping or to be grasped, as a handle or a fluke of an anchor. Obs.
2. Apeci. . 3 , hand grip;
3. A grasping; hand grip; also, a seizure by embrace;
4. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and
holding ; as, it was beyond or within his grasp.
6. The whole space that 's in the tyrant's grasp. Shak. 6. Mental hold, or comprehension, esp. when broad. The foremost minds of the next .... era were not, in power of grasp'ing, $p . p r . \& v b . n$. of GRAsp ; esp.: p. a. Avaricious; greedy ; covetous; as, a grasping usurer.-grasp'1ng-ly, adv. grass'tng-ness, $n$.
grasp/ess, $a$. 1. Without
grasp/1ess, a. 1. Without a grasp or grip; relaxed.
2. That cannot be grasped; incomprehensible.
grass (grås), $n$. [ME. gras, gres, gers, AS. gres, gers akin to OFries. gres, gers, OS., D., G., Icel., \& Goth. gras Dan. græss, Sw. gräs, and prob. to E. green, grow; cf. L. gramen grass, Gr. Xópros. Cf. Graze to feed on grass.]

1. In the widest sense, green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals, esp. that of plants belong ing to the families Poaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Juncaceæ, in which the leaves have narrow and spear-shaped blades. 2. Any monocotyledonous plant of the grass family (Poa-
cea). The true grasses are distinguished by their jointed stems (culms), sheathing leaves, flowers borne in spikelets composed of bracts (glumes), and ruit consisting of a
seedike grain (caryopsis). See the Table. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc, of similiar aspect.
2. A ny small herb, esp. one used medicinally. Obs. or Dial. 3. Any smull herb, esp. one used medicinally. Obs. or Dial.
3. Witl attributive, any of various plants laving grasslike 4. With attributive, any of various plants
foliage, as curly grass, blue-eyed grass, etc.
foliage, as curly grass, blue-eyed grass, etc.
4. The vegetative condition of a cereal, before the ear of grain is developed. Obs.
Wheat falls sometimes whilst ' t is in grass J. Tull. 6. A blade or leaf of gith is yet in the grass ; - now only in $p$
5. a Pasture land; ground on which grass is grown for hay or pasture. b A specified area of land for grazing. 8. The annual growth of grass; hence, the spring season 9. Metaphorically, what is transitory. Latham. 10. The turf, or grass-covered earth; hence, specif., Min ing, the surface of the ground
6. Short for sparrougrass, asparagus. person doing it. British.
The The following tables include most grasses having vernacular names. In Table I. are grasses of American, lia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The more inportant names are defined in the main Vocabulary.

> FXPLANATORY NOTE.
 cultivated; E., Europe; NA, North America; SA., South Ameri, ical (regions) The givern distribution includes regione where
the grass is naturalized or much cult vated the grass is naturalized or much cultivated.
Economic usps are indicated as follows: 1 , pasturage, forage,
or hay; 2 , grain used for food ; 3, all other economic uses, as ornamentar wrassee (including lawn orasses) those used for
oraper, basketry, etc. Grasses with no numeral designation have no particular econ value.


 $\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. $=$ equala.
 Aftcan cane, pearl milet.
 Alkal trasc, eant, ghass sobolus av





 A.osta, . pratire e, rescueg. Lutrinane brome graas, awneess
awned whoat g . bearded wheat





 pyron coninum. E. NA.
beard grasa. a Andropogon.
Polypogon monspeliensis. NA. bear grase, Stipa setigera. NA. 1. Bene, vetivert. Italian millet.
Bengal grass,
bent, or bent grass, Agrostis Bermada graske, Capriola dur
tyon. C.tr. 1 , 3 . blg blue stem, blue stem a.
black bant swith g. - banch
g., Hilaria mutica. NA. l.g., Brama. a Bouteloua erio-
podn. NA.1. b Black bunch $g$.
 badygrass, mperata arnimi-
bluo bant, blue stem a-b.grama.
Bouteloua oligostachyc. NA. 1.-b. g., Pou.- b. Joint. a Cu
lamagrostis canalensis. NA. 1
b Blue stem b.-b. stem. a dropogon provincialis. NA. 1 . bonnet grasb, redtod a.
Borden graga, reditopa.
bottle-brubh g., Hystrix: $h$ ystr bottle grase, green foxtail. branch grase, cretk sedge.
branching foxtall. windmill g.
bristle-pointed ost, Avence sirigosa. E .
brigtly
b che fortail. a Ginnt millet.
verticillata. E. brome grase, Arornus.
brook grase, Androp
 broom sedge, broom grass.
brown bent, Rhode Island bent.
brown millet, broom-corn mil-
 brill grass a Cord g. b Gamag. buirush millet, penri millet.
bunchg. See Vocab. bedtop,
Port buckleyana. NA. 1.-b.
 bent. b Redtop a.
bur grass, sand bur.
bazzard gen bazzard grabs, African millet.
calfkill. velvet grass. Callfornia blue g, muttong.
Canada blue grash, wire grass b.
Canada lyme grass, wild rye a. Canada iue grass, wire grans
Canada ]yme gras, wild rye a.
Canadlan bmall reed, blue joint
a.
[ensis. E. 2, 3. Canary grams, Phalaris canari-1
cane, Arunitharia macrosper-
ma. NA. 3 .
 cat-tail g ., Timothy.-c. millet. chandler's grass, couch grass.
cheat, chess. cheas, Bromus secalinus and
otller species of Bromus.
chtcken corn Andropason sorchicken corn, Andropogon sor-
fhum sativus. Cu. tr. 2 .
citronelia g., Andropogon nar-
 cockafoot. a Orchard grass. B
Shama millet.
cockspur, Cenchrus echnatus. cockspur grass, barn grass.
Colorado grass, Pancum texa$\underset{\text { comb-fringed grses, yard grass. }}{\text { coed }}$ concho-grass, Colorsdo grass.
cord grass,
Spartina cynosuron corat bead. Job; tears. cora beads, Job's tears.
cotton grass, Panicum Ianatum. C. tr. 1. See also Vocab.
couch brome, awnless brome. couch brome, awnless brome.
conch grans, Agropyron repens
E. AS. NA. I. crab grams. a Synthersma san-
guinalis. C . 1 . b Yardgrass.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| creaping beard g., Oplismenus setarius C.tr.-c. bent, Agros- |  |
|  |  |
| c. foscrae, red feacue. - c. mea- |  |
|  |  |
| g., Holcus molic. E. E.c. |  |
|  |  |
| g., couch g . <br> crasted dogstail, Cynosurus cris- |  |
| tatus. E. NA. 1, 3. crop grass, yardgrass. crowfoot grams, blue grama. crowfoot grass, Dactyloctenium |  |
|  |  |
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| curly mesquit, Hilaria cenchroides. NA 1. cuscus, vetivert. |  |
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| dagasea, African millet. <br> Dakota millet. a Italian millet. b Broom-corn millet. |  |
|  |  |
| darnol. a Lolium temulentum. E. <br> b Rye grass a. <br> [NA. 1. |  |
|  |  |
| devil' 1 -darning-needlen, -knit-ting-needles, esparto a. devil's grass, couch grass. ditch millet. Paspalum scrobr- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| culatum. Tr. E. As. 2. <br> doab, Bermuda grass. <br> dog grass. couch grass. <br> dog's bent Rhode Islend bent |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| dog's bent, Rhode Island bent. d. tail g. aCynosurus. b Yardg. - dog's-tooth g. a Bearded |  |
|  |  |
| doorba, Bermuda grass. <br> downy oat g., Avena pubescens. <br> E. Ag. NA. 1. <br> lenbergia. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| dropseed. a sporobotus. b \$uh-1 duck grass, false red top. durfa g., durgee g., couch g. durra, Antropogon sorghum |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Dutch g. a Couch g. b Yardg. dwari meadow g., Poa annua.C. |  |
| early meadow g. dwarf meaearly mesquit, buffalo grass a. |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |
| Egyptian corn. chicken corn. E g. a Johnson g. b Crowfoot g. - E. millet. a Johnson |  |
|  |  |
| grass. b Pearl millet. <br> English bent, redtop a. - E. blue |  |
| g. a Meadow fescue. b Wire grass a. - E. g. a Redtop a. b Kentucky blueg. - E. rye g., perential ryeg. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| esparto. a Stipa tenacissima. E. 3. b Ligyeum spartum. E.Af. 3 . overgreen grass, tall oat grass. evergreen millet, Johnson grass. overlasting g., Eriochloa punctata. C. tr. 1. [des. NA. |  |
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| feather bunch g., Stipa viridula. NA.1.-1. g. a Stipa. b Velvet g . f . sedge g. Androyo gon saccharoides. NA. SA. 1, 3. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| fescru, Festuca. <br> finebent, redtop a. [b Redtop a. |  |
|  |  |
| finetop. a Rhode Island bent. finger-comb g.: Dactyloctenium. finger g. a Chloris. b Craby a |  |
|  |  |
| in serge gras, couch g. [bent. fiorin. a Redtop a. b Creeping |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| fyaway grase, rough bent. fool hay. a Rough bent. b Old witel grass. |  |
|  |  |
| fowl meadow grass. a Poa serotint. E. NA. b Panzcularia |  |
|  |  |
| fox grase. See Vocab. foxtail, Alopecurus. |  |
|  |  |
| French rye grasa, tall oat grass. iringed brome, swamp chess. |  |
|  |  |
| furzetop. a Rhode Island bent. b Redtopa. [mutica. NA. 1. galleta. Hilarra rigilla and $H$. |  |
| gama grass, Trijsacum dactyloides. NA. 1,3 . |  |
|  |  |
| German millet, Italian millet. giant millet, (hwtochlua maguc. NA. [tus, NA. 1 . |  |
|  |  |
| giant rye g., Elymus condensagolden millet, Italian millet. |  |
|  |  |
| golden oat grass, yehow oat g. golden-top grars Lamarekla aurea. E. As. NA. 3. |  |
|  |  |
| goose grabs. a Yardgrabs. b Colorado grass. c Dwarf meadow |  |
|  |  |
| grass. a Sea spear grass. grama grass, Bonteloua. |  |
| grapevine grass, or grapevine mesqaite, vine mesquite. |  |
|  |  |
| grase of the Andes, tall oat $g$. <br> great bunch grans, Festuca scabrella. NA. 1. |  |
|  |  |
| green foxtail, green pigeon g., Chætochloa viriths. C. te. |  |
|  |  |
| green valloy grass, johnoong. Guatemala grass, teosinte. |  |
| gunes corn. a Durra. b Pearl millet. <br> guines grass. a Panicum max- |  |
|  |  |
| guines grass a Pantcum maxznum. C.tr. I, b Johnson grass. |  |
| guir grass, rongh bent. <br> hairy finger grasa, crab grass a. hairy mesquit, side onts. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| hard fescue, Festuca duriuscula. E.NA. 1.-h. G., St. Augustine g. hare's-tail grase, Lagurus ovatus. E. Af. hariali grass. Bermuda grass. hassock g., Deschampsia cespr- <br> tosa. E.NA. 3. bens. E. 1.\| hoath grabs, Sieglingia decumhedgehog grass, sand bur. herd'r g. a Timothy.b Redtop a. hirse, or hirse grass, broomcorn millet. <br> hog millet, broom-corn millet. holy grass, vanilla grass. hooded grase, soft chess. horse millet, pearl millet. hose grass, velvet grass. |  |
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 Colenas's poo. g, Poa colensoi
couch g. andian doubg. Dis
tichlis maritima.
 culatum.
dogothoth star grabivaricata.
dwarf dwarf poa grass, Poa pygmea.
dwarf mountadn bent grana, Agyptian finger grass, Dactyloc-
tentim zoytium.
 cimsiralis. $\quad$ [do fulvida.]
erect-plumed tussock g., Arun-] fescue grass,
few-flowered out gras
fibrous g., Stija semibarbata.
field poa g., Poa anceps foliosa. filnders grass, Barcoo grass.
grass of Tonga, $O_{p}$ lismenus comhaldy brome, Bromus asper.
halry g., cockstoot finger $g$.
hard fercue $g$. fevtuca dur cula.-h. oat g. Danthonia
pilasa.
Indacylan doub grass, Capriola
kangaroo Kangaroo grass. a Androiogon
refractus. b Anthistiria aveMacea. c Ant/astiria ciliata.
kneespolnted foxtall grabsii. Alo knocuranteniculatus. Landsborough g; Barcoo g.
lebser star g. Chorinaciculari long-hair piume grabs, Diche-
 b A.tritiocoides. b A, elumoides.
monse g., long-har plume g. monaeg, long-hair pameg. mulga gi a Danthonia racema
sa., j Newrachne mithellinana
naked oat g., Danthonia nuda. naked oat g., Danthonia nuda.
narrow-leaved oat grays, Dan-
thonia raouli New Zagland oat grags, Dantho-
nia semiannularas.-N.Z. wind grasb, Apera aruntimacea.
oat grass, Anthistiria, ep.
giguntea
[avenotes oatilke bent grass, Deyeux
paper grass, Poa cxspitosa.
pllowe bent g., Deyeuxia pilos plumed tussock grass, Arundo
consinicua. porcupine grasm, Triodia porcupine grass,
prucpleawned ost g, hard oatg.
racemed oat grass, hard oat g. rat-tall grags, a INehzemum
laxum. bCileen grase
reddiah panic grass, cocksfoot finger grass.
reed g a Phagmites phrag-
mit. b Deyeuxia quadizeta.
rice grabs, Homalocenchrus hex-rolly-poly grase, Panucunt max
cractinum.
peyon oratus. rough-bearded grass, Echins-
sacred,
sand scented g. a Chrysopogon parvi-
florus. b Sacred g . [narius.
not seaside brome g., Bromus are--
geastde glumeiess graes, Gym-
nosit geaside millet, silt grass.
gheep fescue g. Festuca ovina.
sheep oat g. New Zealand oat sheep fescue g, Festuca ovina.
shepenotg., New Zealind oat
shining oat g., Trisetun! antarc. ticum. icum multiflorum
short-awned wheat \& Friti-
short-hair plume gras, Dichesilt grass, Paspalum distichum. siver g. Danthona pallicha.
glender bent g ., Agrostis scabra.
slender panic rrabs, Oplismenus
 smail tussock poa g., l'ua intermetra. grass. a Paper grass. b
Barrow-leaved oat grass.
 as.
gplder grass, $P$ Panicum divari-
splked bont grabs, , eed gras b.
spiked oat grass, Trivetum subspincatum,
gpiny rolling, grasa, Sivutus.
gugar gifex gugar grase gock cotoo finger g .
sumap millet, Isuchne australis.日weet g. A
sweet-scented grakis , , oacred g.
Thompson's naked gan-, turfy hairg., Jeschampsia cees-1 tussock grass, paper grass.
umbrella grame, Panicum de-
comyovitum. Vandyke g., Panicum favidum.
walaby grase, Danthonia pe-




 Parnassia. See Pabnassia.teg. of the Andea, the tall oat
 in the country, or the tike betire, rusticate, of to fora holiday
To por falit the ground;
to knocked down. Siany. In the imperative to be knocked down. Slany. ' In the imperative, a eu
phemism for "go to the Devil 'and the like. to pat or zond to g ., to put, or turn, out tog. to put out to pasture or
to graze, as cattle; hence, to dismiss; rusticate; retire. grass (gras), v. l.; GRAssEd (gràst) ; GRAss'ing. 1. To plunge or lose in grass. Rave
. To cover with grass or with ; to furf
4. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc.
5. To bring to the grass or ground ; as, to grass a Alsh
Siang, Colloq., or Mining.
grass, $v . i$.
2. To graze
2. To graze,
3. Printers' Slang. To do casual or jobbing work. Brit.
grags cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable Aber, as a thick graps cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable 日ber, as a thick
cloth made in the Canary Islands; esp., a cloth wover from the tough flbers of the ramie, or grass-cloth plant. grassod (gràst), p.a. 1. Furnished or covered with grass. 2. Golf. Designating a club
$\|$ gras'se-ris $\left.{ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gra}^{\prime} / \mathrm{s}^{\prime}-\mathrm{re}^{\prime}\right)^{\prime}\right)$, n. [F.] A noncontagious and nonhereditary disease of silkworms, causing them to have a thin stretched skin, through which a soiling liquid exudes. grass fern. A polypodiaceous farn (Vittaria lineata) of
Florida and the West Indies. Its narrow grasslike fronds grow in pendent tufts upon palmetto trees. Also, any of sev eral other species of Vittaria.
grass tinoh. a A common
American sparrow (Pocceles
 evening) vesper aparrow. D Any of
various weaver brds, as the several
Australian species of the genus Pol
Australian species of the
gramíngreen', a. Grisen with Grass Fincha
grass; of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.
grass hand. a A compositor on casual or jobwork. Brit.
Printers' Slang.
Printers' slang. b [Chin. $t s^{*}$ ao ${ }^{3}$ shou ${ }^{3}$. A A style of Chinese
and Japanese writing for business and private use, consisting of irregular cursive characters (grass charactera). grass'hop per (gras'hðp/or), $n$. 1. Any of numerous leapcustids. They feed on plants, and the abundance and considerable size of many species make them very destructive. The males (sometimes also the females) usually possess stridulating organs. (See stridulation.). The ordi-
nary grasshoppers belong to the family Acridide, which
is distinguished by the short antenne, three-jointed tarsi and short ovipositor composed of four pieces. They are

 crops over large areas; and the lubber grasshoppers (which
see). The Locustidæ have long slender antennæ, fourjointed tarsi, and a long ovi-
positor of six pieces. The spepositor of six pieces. The spe-
cies are mostly of slender and
delicate build. Th ey are called meadow grasshoppers, or, from the color of many
species, green grasshoppers.
The katydids also belong to this family.
2. Angling. A kind of artificial bait formed of lead cast
 covered with rings of colored 3. Mach. A kin

## grass'hop'per, a. Suggesting in operation or appearance

 fo grasshopper or its action; as, a grasshopper elevator hopper shim (used between rails); the grasshopper march (on parallel bars).graphopper engine, a steam engine having a
walking beam pivoted to a swinging link at walking beam pivoted to a swinging link at the connecting rod at an intermediate point. He gage, a carpenter s marking gauge with a
ong fence, flat on one side and round on the

Grasahopper
Gange.

other, used for riding over projections or marking in hollows. - grasghopper lobstor, a young lobster. Local, $U$. S. -g. eparrow, any of several small American sparrows of called also yellow-winge sparrow, from a small yellow
patch on the front edge of the wing. Their song resembles the stridulation of grasshoppers. - g. warblor, a small

grass honge. a A grassman's, or cottier's, cottage. Obs o A habitation constructed mainly or largely of grass, as the dome-shaped structure of poles thatched w
built by A merican Indians of the Caddoan stock
grass'ing, $p, p r$. \& vb. $n$. of GRAss. Specif. : vb. n. a Ex posure of flax, fabrics, etc., on the grass to bleach. ib Place
prase for cutting grass or for grazing; pasturage; a pasture also, the right of pasturage. Scot. \& Dial. Eng.
grass'land ${ }^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gras}^{\prime} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{In}}{ }^{\prime}\right.$ ), $n$. 1. Agric. Land which is kept in grass; permanent pasture or meadowland. 2. Phytogeog. An area in which the prevailing or char acteristic vegetation consists of grasses and allied plants. grass lawn; Fine linenlike grass cloth.
law (gras'manz) [After Hermann G Grassmann, German linguist.] The law for Sanskrit and ginning of successive syllables one of them, usually the first, lost its aspiration, giving a media in Sanskrit and a
tenuis in Greek. Grassmann was not the author of this law. He tenusin itreek. Grassmann was not the aluthor of thin law. He restated it in somewhat different language, as a thing already
known, in a paper published in 1863, in which he showed that
primitive Indo-European had roots beginning and ending with primitive Indo-European had roots beginning and ending with
an aspirate to which this law applied, and he explained in this way certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law.
grass milldew. A mildew (Erysibe gramin
grass milldew. A mildew (Erysibe graminis) which fre quently attacks cereals and other grasses. grass owl. An owl (Strix candida) of India, China, north ern Australia, ete., living in tall grass. Australian parrakeets, of the genus Neophema; - also applied to the zebra parrakeet.
grass pea. An Old World pe
grass pea. An old world pea (Lathyrus sativus), or its
seed, used as food for man in India and for stock in other countries. It has been wrongly reputed to be poisonous. countis. pink. A European pink (Dianthus plumarius) with
narrow, grasslike leaves and single fragrant fowers of va-
grass'plot' (grás'plðt'), grass'plat (-plǎt'), n. A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn. (Calamus arctifrons) of
grass porgy. A small sparoid fish (Cal grass quit. Any; of several very small tropical American males have most of the head and chest black, and often marked with yellow
grass snake. a The common European ringed snake
(Natrix natrix). b The green snake Liopeltis vernalis). c A garter snake, esp. a variety of Thamnophis sirtalis with the stripes indistinct or wanting.
 erassifolium of New Zealand, and species of Richea in Tasmania. Grass
lena
larged.
grass nisobworm. The larva of any of numerous moth
of the family Crambidæ. The of the family Crambidæ. The larve spin webs around th bases and roots of grass on which they feed.
strohs Fiddow. [Cf. E. dial., an unmarried mother, G. strohwitlwe a mock widow, Sw. piasenka a grass widow.
1 A woman who has had an illegitimate child ; also, a
discarded mistress. Now Rare. Eng.
Hotten. 2. A woman divorced or legally or otherwise separated
from her husband; also, a woman whose husband is tem porarily away from her.
grass whower. A man who been divorced; also, marsied man living apart from his wif. Collos.
grass'work' (gras wotk), $n$. A lawn. Obs.
grass'work' (gras'wirk'), $n$. 1. A lawn. obs. grass' work'er (wQr'ker), n.
grass worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (Laphygma frugiperda) which is destructive of grass and growing grain in the southern United States.
grass'y (gras ${ }^{\prime}$ ), a.; GRAss'I-ER (-íeer); Grass'I-ESt. 1. Cov
 2. Resembling grass ; green.
grate (grāt), a. [L. gratus agreeable, grateful. See Gracs ; cf. AGRBE.] Serving to gratify; also, agreeable. Obs. grate, v. t.; GRAT'ED (grāt'ed; -id; 151); GRAT'ING (grāt'-
Ing). [OF, grater to scrape, scratch, F. gratter, LL, gra Ing). [OF, grater to scrape, scratch, F. gratter, LL. gra-
tare, cratare; of German origin; cf. OHG. chrazzön, G. tare, cratare, of German origin; cf. OHG. chrazzōn, G.
kratzen, Sw. kratta; prob. akin to E. scratch.] 1. To scrape kratzen, Sw. kratta; prob. akin to E. seratch.] 1. To scrape
or rub roughly or harshly ; to abrade ; - sometimes with or rub roughly or harshly

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything 3. 3. To produce (a harsh or jarring sound) as by grinding, or to grind (the teeth) so as to produce such a sound; hence, fig., to utter in a harsh voice

The infernal doors. .. on their hinges
Grate harsh thunder.
4. To fret; irritate; offend.

Milton.
6. Tom $\ldots$ grates me. Shak. 6. To get by importunity or by extortion, obs. I had rather hear a brazen canstick turned, Shat 2. To produce the effect of rubbing with a hard rough material; to cause wearing, tearing, or bruising; hence, to produce exasperation, soreness, or grief ; to give offense by oppression or importunity.

South grato (grāt), $n$. [LL. grata, fr. L. crates hurdle: cf. It grata. See crate, hurdle. 1. A taining parallel or crossed bars, with interstices; a kind of latticework, such as that used in the windows of prisons 2 and cloisters. "A secret grate of iron bars." Shak. ing fuel while ing fuel w burning. Metal. A sieve for use with stamp mortars for
grading ore $\underset{\text { according }}{ }$ grading or
4. A grated cage; hence a pris
grate,

1. To
 2. To furnish with a grate or grates; to protect with a grating or crossbars ; as, to grate a window.

gratéful (grāt'føбl), a. [grale, a. + full; cf. F. gré tbanks, good will, fr. L. gratum, neut. of gratus agreeable, grateful. See Grate, a.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits received; willing or glad to acknowledge and repay, or
give thanks for, benefits; as, a grateful heart. give thanks for, benefts; as, a grateful heart.
a. Affording pleasure ; pleasing; gratifying.
2. Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. 3. Expressing gratitude; as, grateful acknowledgments. Sym. - Grateful. Thankful are bometimes used with employed to express a proper sense of favors received to one's acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential; as, "the Queen herself; grateful to Prince Geraint for service done" (Tennyson); happy in it, and their hearts were thankful" (Landor); we were thankful to have escaped with our lives.
-grateftul-ly, adv. Grate'ful-mess, $n$.
grat'er (grat'er), $n$. [From arate, v.: c
scratcher. 1 1. One that grates; esp., an 1.F. gralteur utensil with small particles of any substance; as, a nutmeg grater. 2. Her. A glazier's nippers; - one of the charges in the
grate room. A fire chamber separate from the rest of the grate surface. Steam Boilers. The area of the surface
of the grate upon which the fuel lies in the furgace Gra/tí-afno (grá $\left./ \mathbf{t e t}-a^{\prime} \mathbf{n} \bar{o}\right), n$. 1. In Italian popular comedy,
 "Merchant of Venice," a loquacious friend of Bassanio. He marries Portia's maid, Nerissa.
 craticulation, fr. graticuler, craticuler, to square, fr. gra-
ticule, craticule, graticule, L. craticula, dim. of crates wickticule, craticule, graticule, L. craticula, dim. of crates wick-
erwork. See 4th arate. Tle division of a design or draft erwork. See 4th orate.] The division of a design or draft
into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it in into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it
larger or smaller dimensions. larger or smaller dimensions.


$\underset{\text { gratification.] }}{\text { grati- A gratifying, or state of beatio: cf. F. }} \mathbf{F}$. 2. A source of gratiflcation; something that pleases. 3. Expression of gratification, as in congratulation. Obs. 4. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity.
3. Mil. a A voluntary subscription for the relief of oftcers' widows, or the amount subscribed. Obs. or $R$. Eng.
b An allowance to prisoners of war. Obs or R Eng

 (-fi Ing). [F. gratifier, L. gratificari; gratus pleasing +
-ficare (in comp.) to make. See arace ; -FY.] 1. To show -ficare (in comp.) to make. See Grace; -ry.] li. To show
gratitude to (a person) or for (service or the like) ; to requite; hence, to renumerate; fee. Obs. or $R$. Shak. 2. To receive or greet with pleasure; to welcome. Shak. 3. To give or be a source of pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty gratifies the eye; hence, to oblige; favor; as, to gratify a friend; to indulge; as, to graify an appetite; to wine paid for the use of grase

$\begin{aligned} & \text { grass } \\ & \text { grase } \\ & \text { wrack. }\end{aligned}=$ GRASS WRACE.
gras
grat
wee
grat
grat
, Feudal Law. A
graté legs, a. Ungrateful. Obs.
grath. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of
(RASTH.

 gra ti-a De't (grä shy-a dé').
[1., , race of God. a Any of
geveral herbe, as dhe lesser cen-
taury, the field geranium, etc.



 $\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Varlant of. + combined with. = equals.
4. To grace ; adorn. Obs. Syn.-Satigfy, favor, please, delight, requite.-Gratipy,
INDULGE, PAMPER, Humor. To GRATIF, the general term, is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; indulas implies a concession, sometimes through complaisance or even
weakuess, to wishes or desires, esp, to those which have no claim to fulfillment; to PAMPER is to overindulge or to gratify inordinately; Humor suggests adaptation to the they gratijy their scaptices and tesp.) of others; " as, "At once
dulge her every whim" (T. Hardy); "Fair she [Nature] is yet unwise; pampering us, after the fashion of mothers, with weak indulgences" (C. Kingsley); "When all is done, wo keep it puiet, till it falls asleep, and then the a little
 formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the proces of preparing it.
grat'-nate (gratin-nat),

GRATII-NAT'ING (-nãt/Ing). [F. gratiner, v. i., to form a
crust.] Cookery. To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, Cookery. To cook, as with a coverin
crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms
rat'ing (grät/ing), $n$. [See 4th GRATE.]
grat'ing (grat/ing), $n$. [See 4th Grate.] 1. A partition,
covering, or frame of parallel or crose bars; a latticework resembling a window grate ; a grate.
resembing a window grate ; a grate.
5. Optics. A systeru of close equidistant and parallel lines producing spectra by diffraction. Gratings have been made with over 40,000 such lines to the inch, but those with a
somewhat smaller number give the best definition. The somewhat smaller number give the best definition. They
are of great assistance in spectroscopic work. 3. Naut. A strong lattice, usually of wood used in fair weather to cover a hatch, admitting light and air; also, a
movable lattice used for the flooring of boats; -usually pl. Gra-tlo-la (grá-tiro-lar), n. [NL., dim. fr. L. gratia grace; Bot. A genus of small scrophulariaceous opposite-leaved herbs of wide distribution, having axillary, mostly solitary, white or yellow fiowers, with a 5 -parted calyx, bilabiate corolla, and two perfect stamens. fee hedae hyssop.
gra'tis (grā'tis), adv. [L., contr. fr. gratiis out of favor or or. Seearscr.] Focompense, for nothing, fr. gratia favor. See arack. For nothing; without f
freely; gratuitously,
grat'l-tude (gratty-tūd), $n$. [F. gratitude, LL. gratitudo, fr.
gratus agreeable, grateful. See grace.] 1. State of being grateful; warm and friendly feeling toward a benefactor kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness. 2. A favor; a gift; a gratuity. Obs. Oratitude.

Marlowe.
gra-tai-tous (gra-tuinteras), a. [L. gratuilus, fr. gratus ense ; granted without pay, or without claim or merit not required by justice.
2. Specif. : a Law. Not involving a return, compensation, or consideration; as, a gratuitous contract, or one which is solely for the benefit of one of the parties; a gratuitous one for the sole benefit of the bailor- opposed to onerous. b Economics. Designating goods, or utilities, which are the free gifts of nature, such as the "indestructible powers of the soil ; " opposed to onerous, or acquired.
3. Not called for by the circumstances; without reason
3. Not called for by the circumstances; without reason,
cause, or proof ; adopted or asserted without any good cause, or proof; adopted or asserted
ground ; as, a graluitous assumption.
Acts of gratuitous self-humiliation. De Quincey-
Syn. - Groundless, baseless, unwaranted ; needless, , , eck-
less, inconsiderate. Gratuitous , ess, inconsiderate. - Gratuitous, uncalled-Fok, wantor That is Graturious, as here compared, which is unwarfrequently adds the implication of impertinence; WANTON, as here compared, suggests reckless or willful, sometimes
malicious, disregard for rights or restraints; as, "Among malicious, disregard for rights or restraints; as, Among
all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuilous" (G)
Eliot); "It is a gratuitous impertinence to quarrel with the proofs of a conclusion which it is so desirable that all
should receive" (Froude); his interference was entirely should receive" (Froude); his interference was entirely
uncalled-for, "indignation
folly" (De Quainst an act of wanton play" (Shelley).
gra-tu'l-tous-1y, adv. - gra-tu'i-tous-ness, $n$.
gra-tu'l-ty (-tT), n.; pl. -тies (-tYz). [F.gratuité, or LK
 tuitas.] 1. Graciousness; grace, or an act of grace. Obs.
2. Something given freely or without recompense; a gift.
3. Something voluntarily given in service; hence, a bounty; a tip.
4. Gratefulness ; gratitude. Obs.
4. Gratefulness ; gratitude
5. Gratuitousness. Rare.

 (-lät/Yng). [L. gratulatus, p. p. of gratulari to congratulate, fr . gralus pleasing, agreeable. See grace.] 1. To sa-
lute with declarations of joy; to congratulate. Now Rare. 2. To gratify ; to show thankfulness for or to ; to repay; to recompense ; to give pleasure to. Obs
gratalate

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 n Chem. Glucosides found in
ne hedge hy soop (Gratiola).








 graaniad
grange.
grawntemoder. TORAND
MOTHRR
grannt. graunt-mercl. GRAMERCY.
gran'pel (group pell, n.
graupeln to sleet, hail.] Soft
 grayament, n. [L. gravare to
hurden.] A Gravamen. Obs.
gra-vamp 1 -nous, a. [L. grara
nen, -inis, burden.] Oppresaive
grat'a-la'tion (grat'tha'shŭn), n. [L. gratulatio.] 1. Gratgratification; rejoicing. Now Rave.
2. Cougratulation; specif., a congratulatory address. grat'u-la-to Expression of gratitude ; thanks. b Reward. Expressing (grat iti-lá-to-ri),
The usual groundwork of such gratulatory odes. Bp. Horsley
 gravis heavy, weighty. See grave, a.] A grievance; hence ance laid in convocation by the Lower House before the Upper House; also, the writing embodying it. c The material part of a grievance, charge, etc.; the substantial ground of an action, proceeding, charge, etc.
grave (grāv), v. t.; graved (grāvd); grav'ing (grāv'Ing). [Of uncertain origin.] Naut. To clean (a vessel's bottom pay it over with pitch.
pay it over with pitch.
$0 \overline{\mathrm{~F}}$ The term is not used for the process of cleaning the
bottom of a metal-sheathed ship, but the term graving
dock is still applied to a dry dock. grave, a.; GRAv'ER (grāv'er) ; GRAV'Est (-̌ st). [F., fr. L. gravis heavy ; cf. It. \& Sp, grave heavy, grave. See Grier.

1. Deserving serious consideration or thought; important weighty; formerly, specif., of men, books, or the like : inweighty; formerly, specif., of men, books, or the like: in
fluential; authoritative; now esp., deserving serious sideration as involving difflculties, serious consequences etc.; as, a grave situation ; grave symptoms.
A grave and prudent law, full of moral equity. Milton
2. Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified as pect or demeanor.
3. Not light or gay; sober and reverend ョeigniors. Shak.
4. Not light or gay ; sober ; somber; as, grave colors
5. Music. a Not acute or sharp ; low; deep; Chapma
sound; as, a grave note or key.
The thicker the cord or string, th
The thicker the cord or string, the more grave is the note or
Moore (Encyc. of Music). b Slow; solemn;
dered. Also adv
6. a Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the grave accent (see Accint) ; marked with this accent; as,
grave e (e). b Entirely unaccented; as, a grave syllable Syn. - Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, grave accent. See accent, $n ., 2 .-\mathrm{g}$. harmonic. See combina
grave, $n$. A grave accent.

 D. graven, G. graben, OHG. \& Goth. graban, Dan. grave Sw. gräf fa, Icel. gra fa. Cf. Gzave, n., aroove.] 1. To
dig. Obs., Archaic, or Dial. "He hath graven and digged dig. Obs., Archaic, or Dial. "He hath graven and digged
up a pit." 2. To bury. "Graved in the hollow ground." Shak 3. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard sub 4. To ta to engrave.
7. To carve out, or give shape to, by cutting with a cbisel; to sculpture; as, to grave an image.
O! may they graven in thy heart remain.
grave, $v$. $i$. To write or delineate ou hard substances by
means of incised lines; to practice engraving.
grave, $n$. [AS. græf, akin to grafan to dig, D. \& OS. graf grave, G. grab, Icel. gröf, Russ. grob grave, coffln. See grave to carve.] 1. An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; loosely, any place of interment; a tomb;
sepulcher. Hence: Death; destruction.
sepulcher Hence lain in the grave four day
8. An excavation; a pit, ditch, or trench. Obs. or $R$.
grave (-grāv). [D. graaf, OD. grave; cf. G. graf.] A gravo'clothes' ( $\mathrm{gra} \mathrm{y}^{\prime} \mathrm{k}$, asth in landgrave. See mararave. grave'clothes ${ }^{\prime}$ (grāv/klōthz'),
in which the dead are interred
 2. a = burying bretle. b The ratel. India. c A dig
ger wasp. Jamaica. grav'el (grav'el), n. [OF. gravele, F. gravelle, dim. of F greve sandy shore, Ftrand; of Celt. orig.; cf. Armor. grouan gravel, W. gro coarse gravel, pebbles.] 1. Sand. Obs. 2. Small more or less rounded stones and pebbles, often intermixed with sand; a stratum of such material.
9. Med. A deposit of emall calculous concretions in the
kidneys and the urinary bladder; also, the disease of kidneys and the urinary b
which they are a symptom.
grav'el, v. $t$.;-ELRD (-eld) or -rlLed ; -kl-INa or -EL-LINa. 1. To cover with gravel; to spread gravel on, as a walk. 2. To bury in gravel. Obs.
10. To run (as a ship) upon the gravel or beach; to run aground; to cause to stick fast in gravel or sand.
They graveled the ship. Acts xxvii. 41 (Rhemish Version).
William the Conqueror. chanced at his arrival to be graveled; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand that he fell to

11. To check or stop; to embarrass ; perplex. Collog. The physician was so graveled and amazed withal, that he
had not a word more to say. 6. To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the shoe and foot.
grav'el-ly (grar'zl-1), a. 1. Abounding with gravel ; con-
sistiug of, or containing, gravel ; as a gravelly soil sistiug of, or containing, gravel; as, a gravelly soil.
12. Of the nature of, or due to, the disease gravel.
grav'el-root' (-rōt $\overline{00}$ ), $n$. The joe-pye weed,or the horse balm;

- so called from their popular use as remedies for gravel. grav'el-stone ${ }^{\left(-s t \bar{o} n^{\prime}\right)}$, n. A pebble; a calculus.
grav'el-weed ( (wēd'), $n$, a An American asteraceous plant (Verbesina helianthoides) popularly reputed to be a remedy for gravel. $\mathbf{b}$ The bush honeysuckle.
grav'en (grāv'n), p. p. of gatve. -graven image, an idol; an object of worship carved from wood, stone, etc. "Thou
shalt not make unto thee any graven image." Ex XX grav'er (grāv'ẽr), $n$. Orie that graves; specif. : a An engraver or a sculptor. D Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as an engraver's burin, or a metal turner's diamond point. grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), $n$. A stone laid over, or erected near, a grave, usually with an inscription, to preserve the
memory of the dead; a tombstone.
grave'yard $\left(-y a d^{\prime}\right), n$. A yard or inclosure for the in-
ternent of the dead; a cemetery. grav'ld (gravild) ; a cemetery
grav'1d (gravidd), a. [L. gravidus, fr. gravis heavy, loaded. pregnant; fruitful; as, a gravid uterus.- gra-vidi-ty
 gravi-metric (grav
weight ; measured by weight. -
grav'i-met'ri-cal-1y, adv gravimetric analysis, Chem, analysis in which the amounts
of the constituents are determined by weighing;-in digtinction from volumetric analysis. - g . dengity. a $P$ hy sics. The mean density of the total contents, including the air ular substance, as gunpowder. b Ballistics. The specific
gravity of the products of combustion of a sample of explosive at a given pressure of so many tons to the square
inch. - g. volume, the ratio of the volume of a gas to that inch. - g. voiume, to ran watio of the volume or a gas to that gra-vim' $\theta$-try (grá-vim'ée-trì)
-metry.] The measurement of weight or density.
graving dock. A dock for holding a ship for graving or cleave
 GRav/r-tating (-tat/Ing). [Cf. F. graviler. See graviry.]
To obey the law of gravitation ; to exert a force or pres sure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation; to tend in any direction or toward any object.
Why does this apple fall to the ground? Beause all bodion
oravitate toward each other. Sir W. Hamilton.
gravitate toward each other.
Politicians who naturally gravitate towards the stronger party.
Macaulay
grav'd-tate, $v . t$. To move by gravitation; hence, specif.,
to agitate, as gravel in diamond mining, so that the to agitate, as gravel in diamond mining, so that the
Weighty parts settle to the bottom.
grav/i-ta'tion (-tā'sh $\mathfrak{\imath n}$ ), $n$. [Cf. F. gravitation. See
GRAVITY.] 1. Act or process of gravitating. gravity.] 1. Act or process of gravitating.

2. Physics. That species of attraction by which all bodies or particles of matter tend toward each other. It is the
force which causes bodies to fall to the earth, and holds the planets in their orbits about the sun. Its nature is un-
known, but Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) established the law that its force as exerted between two bodies is proportional to the product of the masses of the bodies, and
inversely proportional to the square of their distance apart. grav'1-ta'tion-al (-al), a. Physics. Of or pert. to gravite-gravi-taion; as, gravitational units.- grav'1-ta'tion-al-ly, adv. gravitational constant. $=$ constant of gravitation.
gravitatate tending to a center
 heavy: cf. F. gravilé. See arave, a., Grirp.] 1. State or
quality of being grave; specif.: a Sobriety quality of being grave; specif. : a Sobriety or seriousness Shak. b Importance, significance, dignity, etc.; hence Shai. ousness ; enormity; ; as, the gravity of an offense. c
seriounes
Influence; authoritativeness. Obs. d A title of respect or honor. Obs.
3. Something grave or serious ; a matter of importance. 2. Nomething grave or serious; a matter of importance 4. Physics. a Terrestrial gravitation; specif., the gravitational acceleration of terrestrial bodies toward the center of the earth as modified by the shape of the earth, by centrifugal force, etc. Its symbol is $g$, and its value, which varies from place to place, is about 980 cm ., or 32.16 ft , gravity battery. Elec. A battery of gravity cells gravity cell. Elec. A modification of Daniell's cell; - 80 the greater specific gravity of the copper sulphate solution. It gives a low but constant current.
gravity radiroad or railvap. A rairoad on which the
cars run by gravity down slopes after having been hauled up shorter but steeper inclines by stationary engines. gravity gystem. Mech. Any system, as of vehicles. lu-
brication, or the like, in which movement or flow occura brication, or the like, in which movement or fow
by reason of unbalanced weight causing descent.

gravity pard. Railroading. A switch yard constructed gra'vy (grā'vI), n.; pl. -vies (-viz). [ME. grave, perh. grained, as containing grains of some sort. Orf. E. D.] 1. A liquid dressing or sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc. 2. The juice or other liquid matter that drips from flesh in

 graauw, OHG. grāo, G. grau, Dan. graa, Sw. grà, Icel. $g r \bar{a} r$.] 1. Of the color gray; of a color formed by
ing of white and black; hence, dull; not bright.
4. Gray-haired; gray-headed; hoary ; hence, elderly or mature; as, gray experience
5. Clothed or liabited in gray; wearing a gray costume ; as, the gray monks (the Cistercians); the gray sisters or the gray friars (of the Franciscan orders).
Syn.- Gray, orex are etymologically and in general usage
one and the same word, and no valid distinction in meanone and the same word, and no valid distinction in mean-
ing can be drawn between them. A difference in connotation is ne vertheless felt, apparently, by many persons, GRAY seeming to suggest a darker or colder shade than
GREY, which is thought of as a lighter tint, more delicate GREY, which is thought of as a lighter tipt, more delicate
or in some way more impalpable. But this distinction has or in some way more impalpable
not established itself in usage.
gray, or grey, African goose, one of a variety of domes-
tic geese having a large head with a knot on the forehead and dewlap under the throat. The plumage is gray, darker above, with a dark stripe down the neek. Gi. antimony,
Min. stibnite. g. blrch. a The yellow birch. $b$ The WIW., stibnite.-gi blrch. a The yellow birch. b The
western birch Betualioccidenalis. U.S. g. box, any one
of several gray-barked Australian eucalypts, as Eucalypof several gray-barked Australian eucalypts, as Eucalyp-
tus hemiphloia, E.bicolor, etc. - g. brent, the white-fronted
goose. Local, U. S. - buhh, any of several chenopodiagoose. Local, $U$. S. - g. bush, any of several chenopodia-
ceous shrubs of the genus Kochia, as $K$. americana of the United States or K. eriantha of Australia.-g. cloth, unUnited States or K. eriantha of Australia.-g. cloth, un-
bleached cotton cloth. g. cobalt, Min., smaltite, g.
comma. See comma butterfly.-g. copper, Min., tetrahe-
 and Asia. -g. crow, the hooded crow (Corvus cornia). -g.
drake, the common May fly (Ephemert valgata). Eng. drake, the common May ny (EPhemera vulgata). Eng. -
g. drake fly, Angling, an artifcial fy with gray wings, legs,
and tail, and a white body wound with black silk.-g. dnck, and tail, and a white body wound with black silk. - g. duck,
the gadwall also, the female mallard.-g. falcon. a The the gadwall i also, the female mallard.- g. falcon. a The
peregrine falcon, $\mathbf{b}$ The European hen harrier.- g . fox.
See fox.- G . Friar, a friar of the Franciscan order. - g . goose, the graylag goose. Hence, gray-goose, or grey-goose, ghaft or wing, an arrow, so called from its gray-goose
feathers.-g. grant. See GRUNT, 3.-g. gum, either of two Australian gums gran eucalypts, (Eucalypum, punct of two
E. propinqua).-g. gurnard, a small European gurnard (ti propinqua). -g. gunard, a small European gurnard
(trigha gurnardus) of hittle value. g. hen, the female of
grouse. g. iron, cast iron containing much
 E.-lear pine. GRAY PINE a.-g. linnet, the common
contropan linnet. See LiNEET, g. mare, a woman who
cosband;-alluding to an old proverb, controls her husband; alluding to an old proverb, husband.-g. matter. Anat. a Nerve tissue (esp. of the as fibers, and in consequence has a brownish gray color; Collotinguished from while matler. of Brains: intellect. Colloq- - mold or mond, a mold produced by the fungus.
Botingtis cinerea. also, the fungus itself. - g. mulleln, the common mullein. Australia.- g . mullet, any mullet of the
family Mugilidæ, as distinguished from the red mullets (Mullidx); esp., a mullet of the typical genus, Mugil. See MULLET. - g. myrtle. See LANCEWOOD.-g. nerve fiber or
fbre, Anat, a nonmedulated nerve fiber. - g . nans, $R$. $C$. Hbre, Anat, a nonmedulated nerve fiber. - g, nans, R. C in 1755 , whence branches wers introduced into the United States in $1853 ;-$ - so called from the color of their robe,
and known in religion as Sisters of Charity of Montreal and known in religion as Sisters of Charity of Montreal.
Hence: g. nunnery.-g. ore, Mining, chalcocite. - g . owl Hence: g. nunnery. - g. oro, Nowng, chalcocite. -g. Owl,
the European tawny or brown owl (Syrnum aluco). The
great gray owl (Scotiaptex nebuloso) is a very large Arctic great gray owl (Scotiaptex nebulosa) is a very large Arctic
species, occurring south to the northern United States in winter. See own, Illust. - gi, parrot, a parrot (Psittacus erithacus) of equatorial Africa
with gray plumage, red tail, blac
primaries, and whitish face. It i
very commonly domesticated very commonly domesticated, and
noted for its aptness in learning to noted for its aptness in learning to
talk. -g. partridse, the common Ealk.- -g. partridgs, the common
European partridge. - g. perch, the
fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMPISH European partridge. - g. perch, the
fresh-water drumfish. See DrumpIIf
Local, $U$. S. - g. pike. a The sauger
b The walleyed pike. mon pickerel. Local, $U$. S. - g. plne
any of several American pines with
grayish green foliage; specif. any of several American pines with
grayish green foliage; specif.: a $P$ Pi
nus sabiniana. b $\beta$ monophylla nus sabiniana. b $P$ monophylla.
$P$ P divaricata.-g. plover, bellied plover.- g. plum. a An Aus-
tralian date plum (Diospyros pentamera). b An Australian shrub (Capparis nobilis) or its edible fruit. o
$=$ Guinra plum. - g. polypody, an Amerinka PLum. - g. polypody, an
dioides) having fronds with the lower surfaces ashy gray. It grows on rocks or tree trunks.- g. sassatras,
 shark. -g. snapper, a snapper (Lutianus oriseus), a valuable food fish on the Fiorida coast and in the Rahamas, straying winter plumage.-g. zour, Bleaching, treatment with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, following the wime boil.- g . squilrel, a rather large squirrel (Sciurus caroli-
nensis), usually chiefy light gray, widely distributed in nensis, usually chieny light gray, widely distributed in by several varieties in diferent parts of its range.- g.
Tonlouse gooso, one of a
compact build, extensively raised in southers France and compact build, extensively raised in southern France and - g. warbler, a small rather plainly colored warbler (Pseu-

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dogerygone igata) of New Zealand. - gray, or grey. wash,
Bleaching, a preliminary washing with water, to remove sizing and dirt. - g . whale, a rather large whalebone whale (Rachianectes glaucus) of the northern Pacific, formerly
abundant in autumn off the California coast. It is of

fierce, active disposition, and difficult to capture.- g.
widgeon. a The gadwall. b The pintail. - g . wllow, the silky willow. - g. withy, the great alallow (salix caprec). -g. woll, the common or timber wolf of North A
gray, grey (grā), n. 1. Any color formed by blending of white and black; any shade of the series, formed purely by degrees of white light, between white and black; hence, a tint or shade closely approaching a pure or neutral gray as, the grays of a cloudy sky; a blue gray. See colon. 2. An animal or thing of gray color, as a horse, a gray gar ment, gray cloth, etc., or a gray spot.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day,
3. Gray fur (probably tike badger's) ; also, a badger. Scott. Obs. 4. Anay fld or (prayableaded person. Obs.
5. An old or gray-headed person. obs. gray, grey, v. $t$.; GRAYED, GREYED (g rād) ; GRAY'ING,
GREY'ING. To make or cause to become or appear GEEY'ing. To make or cause to become or appear gray or
grayish, as glass by grinding it. $-v . i$. To become gray.
 (ar Scotch ballad written (1771) by Lady Anne Lindsay a poor girl who, while her Jamie is gone to sea, marries Auld Robin to save her parents from misery. In a sequel,
Auld Robin dies and Jamie and Jeanie are married. gray'back', grey ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{backs}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gra}^{\prime} \mathrm{bak}^{\prime}\right), n$. 1. [cap.] A Con-
federate soldier (in $1861-65) ;-$ so called by the Federals from their gray uniforms. Colloq., U.S.
2. Any of various animals; as : a The gray whale. I The red-breasted sandpiper or knot. © The dowitcher. A A scaup duck. e The cisco (Argy
hooded crow. g The body louse
3. A disease of peaches caused by one of the Fungi Imperfecti (Cladosporium carpophilum) which attacks the fru gray'beard', grey'beard (-berd'), $n$. 1. An old man. 2. A stoneware jug; a bellarmine.
 gray coat; as: a A yeoman in Cumberland, England bray soldier in a gray uniforin, as a Confederate in the American Civil War.
Gray column. Arch. \& Ergin. A (patented)
built-up steel column composed of four chan-built-up steel column composed of four chan-
nel irons riveted together through two angle nel irons riveted toget
irons at each junction.
gray'head', greythead' (grā'aged person.
gray'lag', grey'lag' (g ra's
rag lag'), n. [Prob. gray + lag
(goose), from its lagging or late migrating.] The common gray wild goose (Anser cine-
reus) of Europe, believed to be the chief wild ancestor of

gray'ling, grey'ling (-ling),
gray'ling, grey'ling (-ling), $n . \quad$ [gray, a. +1 st ling.] allied to the trouts, but having a broad, high dorsal fin.

garis. In America three lo-
cally distributed species or


Michigan Grayling
Thymallus tricolor). grayling (T. sionifer) in Alaska and British America; the
Montana grayling (T. Monianis) in certain tributaries of
the Missouri; and the Michigan grayling (T. tricolor) in Michigan. The last is nearly exterminated.
2. In Australia, Prototroctes murrena, and in New Zeaand, P. oxyrhynchus, fishes resemhling the true graylings.
3. Any of various satyr butterfiies of gray and brown 3. Any of various satyr butterfiies of gray and brown
colors, esp., the European Kipparchia semele, and the American Satyrus alope and S. alope nephele.
 grauwacke; grau gray + wacke wacke. See aray ; wacke; of. arauwacke.] Petrog. A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of subangular to rounded fragments of quartz, feldspars, and bits of other dark-colored minerals, firmly cemented. [ME. grasen, AS. grasian, fr. grazes grass. See arass.] 1. To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass or pasture. 2. To feed on ; to eat (growing herbage); to eat Srasif. from (a pasture); to browse. 3. The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdent mead. Pope.
(cattle, etc.) while grazing. graze, v. i. 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle graze on the meadows.

2. To yield grass for grazing.
3. To The ground. . . will never graze to purpose. Bacon 3. To take on fat, as cattle. Dial. Eng. graze (graz), $n$. An act of
other vegetation. Colloq.
Turning him out for a. graze on the common. T. Hughes,
graze, $v . t$. Of uncertain origin.] 1. To rub or the graze, v. $t$. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to touch and glance off; ass, the bulle grazed the wall; to graze an opponent in fencing
2. To scratch or abrade by rubbing on a rough surface as, to graze one's arm.
graze, v. i. To touch or rub against something in passing along a surface, or an abrasion made by such scraping also, Gun., the place where a shot strikes and glances.
gra'żer (grà'zhềr), $n$. [See grass. Forined like alazier.]

1. One who grazes cattle, 1. One who grazes cattle, as for market.
2. In Australia, a pastoralist occupying crown or other land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. souatter grease (grēs), n. [ME. grese, grece, F. graisse; akin to gras fat, greasy, fr. LL grassus thick, fat, gross, L. cras sus. Cf. crass.] 1. Fat, or fatness, in an animal's body. Obs., except as a hunting term in phrases in grease, etc. 2. Animal fat, as tallow or lard, esp. when in a soft state hence, oily matter or an oily preparation; specif., a lubri cant thicker than ordinary oi; as, axle grease
3. Wool as shorn, before cleansing
4. Far. An inflammation of the skin in the hollow of the fetlock of horses, marked by a secretion of oily matter, followed by the formation of tran
5. Fawning ; flattery ; also, bribe money. Slang
grease (grēz ; grēs; 277), v. t.; GREASED (grëzd; grēst); greas'ina (gréz'Ing ; grès'-). i. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to grease an axle.
6. To bribe; to influence by presents.

The greased advocate that grinds the poor. Dryden.
3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. Obs. Beau.
4. Far. To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease
4. Far. To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease.
to grease the hand or palm, to bribe or tip. - to g . the wheale to grease the hand or palm, to bribe or tip. - to $g$. the wheal
of, to cause to run smoothly. Colloq. grease box (grês). A box containing fat or grease to lu-
bricate a car axle, used esp. on railroad rolling stock. grease cock or cup. Mas in railroad rolling stock. grease jolnt. Mach. A joint made by grinding with oil or grease jolnt. Mach. A joint made by grindin
grease and emery. See GROUND JoINT. Eng.
greas'or (grēz'ër ; grēs'ēr; 277), n. 1. One that greases specif., a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.
2. A Mexican or Spanish American.
2. A Mexican or Spanish American. Slang, U.S.
grease trap (grēs). Plumbing. A trap in a drain or waste
pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system
grease'wood (grēs'w厄్రd ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$ a A low stiff chenopodi grease'wood' (grēs'word'), n. a A low stiff chenopodi
aceous shrub (Sarcobalus vermiculaius) common in alka line soils in the western United States; also, any other species of Sarcobatus. b Any of various similar and re lated shrubs of the genera Atriplex, Grayia, or Allenrolfea
 GREAS'I-EST. 1. Smeared or defiled with grease 2. Containing 'mugh prease oily, as, greasy food Shak 3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone; hence, slippery.
4. Fat of body ; bulky. Rare. Shak. 6. Far. Affected with the disease called grease as th heels of a horse. See grease, $n ., 4$.
7. Naut. Threatening ; thick; dirty; - said of the weather, day, sky, etc.
reat (grāt)
great (grāt), a.; GRear'Rr (-ẽr); areat'est. [ME. gret
great, AS. gréai; akin to OS. \& LG. grōt, D. groot, OHG great, AS. gréal; akin to OS. \& LG. grōt, D. groot, OHG grōz, G. gross. Cf. groat the coin.] 1. Large in spatial little; as, a great house, plain, distance. "The great as opposed to fine. Obs. or $S_{\text {cot }}$. b Thick, as opposed to slender. Obs. or Scol. a Big (with young); pregnant d Hence, full or charged with feeling, as with courage
 \%. Hunting. Full grown; - of animals. Obs.
multitude, series, etc.
3. Many ; much; as, great blood was shed. Obs.
4. Long continued ; lengthened in duration ; as, a great while; a greal interval. while; a greal interval.
as, to use great caution. to qualities, feelings, etc. 6. Eminent; elevated ; important ; specif.: : a Importan as weighty or distinguished ; as ; specif. : a imporath act. b Eminent or distinguished by rank, power, or mora character; extraordinary in genins or accomplishment lofty; noble; as, great as a poet, but greater as a man.
He doth object I em too great of birth. Shak o Remarkable in knowledge of, skill in, or as addicted to something ; - used esp. predicatively and with at or in before the specifying word; as, he is great at checkers Chinese are great on decorum. With a noun denoting the sense of much given to (the action) ; assiduous; as, she is a great talker. Colloq. d With an agent noun denoting one who owns, employs, etc. : Being guch on a large scale 7. Intimate ; united in friendship. Cf. THIC
7. Intimate; united in friendship. Cf. THICE, 11. Now Dial 8. Genealogy. Older, younger, or wore remote, by a single


grease' horn' $n$. A horn to hold
grease for lubrication ; hence, flatterer. Dial. Eng.
grease moth. A pyralid moth
(Aglossa (Aglossa ente greasy cloth, et

gree more remote in the direct line of descent; as greatSyn. - Griat, large, big. As applied to material ob(Colloq.) big. Where great is used to denote physical magnitude, it now regularly connotes some impression (as of Wonder, surprise, amusement, annoyance) associated with
the size; as, a large (or big) dog. of. a great dog (i. e., a dog whose size, is imposing terrifying, disconcerting, etc.); a weighted down with thought and study "(The Nation) ; "their classical profles, "[She on the trembling man with great eyes gazed" W. Morris); "He's as bigagain as he used to be, with eyes
like saucers" (Dy
(Dden); a big boy, a great boy. Great alone expresses degree; as, great hindness, haste, great
heat. Fig., great suggests importance, eminence, distincheat. Fig., great suggests importance, eminence, distinccarries over the implication of mere extent or bulk; as, a ance, discretion' " that large utterance of the early gods" (Keats); "There is something in Webster that reminds me big with what is great" (Lowell); "We 're no longer a
smanll people living and dying for a great idea ; we're
a big people living and dying for money " (Owen Wister) amaig people living and dying for money" (Owen wister).
a bee broad,
ENORMOUS, MONSTROUS, CAPACIOUS.
craat albacore, the tunny.- Smerican aile. See file, n.,
 Plautus impennis), measuring two or two and a half feet able to fly. It was formerly found on the coasts of the northern parts of the North Atlantic (on the American side man. The last living individualsare believed to have been a widespread religious revival in the American colonies, barracada. See barracuda.-G. Bear, Astron., the constellation Ursa Major. - g. bed of Ware. See BED. - G. Bible, erdale based on Matthew's Bible, of which seven editions
were issued in the years $1539-1541$, all but the first with a
preface by preface by Archbishop Cranmer; - so called from its g. bluo heron. See heron. -g. bulrush, a tall cyperaceous plant (Scirpus lacusiris) found throughout the north tembunch grass. See orass, Table I. I g. bur or burr, the burPhysics. Sea calorir b.-G. Canon, East. Ch., the penitential canon of odes that is sung at lauds on the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent. It is the longest canon.- $G$. his soldiers and afterward familiarly throughout Europe. b Manuel I., Emperor (1238-63) of Trebizond. - g. carsino.
See cassino.-g. cattle, Law, all manner of cattle, except sheep and yearlings. -g. chair, an armohair.-G. Cham of him by Smollett in a letter to John Wilkes. - G. Charter,
 in the British House of Commons. The title has also been applied to other statesmen, as William Ewart Gladstone Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868).-8. counct1. a Eng. Hist. The central counchor of the sovereign's tenants in chief. See
lings, composed of
cURIA, 2 (1). b Formerly, in some Italian towns and citSes, the municipal legislative body.--g. cry and Hittio wool See under CRy. - g. custom, the custom, or duty, levied on
imports and exports. Obs. - g. dalsy. $=$ DAISY, $2 .-$ g. Dane,
one of a breed of
very large smoothmuscular build,
combining great combining great speed and activity. They are taller though lighter
than the mastiff
and are of various and are of various
colors, often
spotted or brin-ded.- c. Darphin,



## Great Dane.

Eccl. A very important fast or feast day, as Christmas. -
. denth, the black death. -g. dog. a Eng. Forestry Lav. A g. denth, the black death - g. dog. a Eng. Forestry Law. A g. drapor, the cuckoo pint.-G. duckweed. See DUCKWEED.-
G. Duke, the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852). G. Eastern, a steam vessel, completed in 1859 , the largest built up to 1901 . lantic and otherc cables. She was sold in 1887 to be broken lap.-G. Elector, Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg (1620-88)- Eg. entrance, East. Ch. the procession for
bringing the Eucharistic elements into the bema.-
fast, Eccl., esp. East. Ch., the Lenten fast or season. Yast, Eccl., esp. Nast. Ch., the Lenten fast or season.- $\mathbf{G}$.
Pather, the President of the United States; so called by
Indians. - g . fee Feudal Law, a fee or estate, held in capite. Indians.- G. fee, Feudal Law, a fee or estate, held in capite. name, or having the same number of times or syllables as mal length.- g. forty daya. a The days between the resurrection and the ascension of Christ. $b$ Eccl. The time be-
tween Faster and Ascension Day.- G. Frday, East. Ch.,
Good Friday. - g. furze, the common furze. Good Friday. - 8. furze, the common furze.-g. galago. Soe
oalaco. g go, the final examination for a degree in an
English university; called also greats. Slang.-g. gray, or grey, owl. See GRAY owl. - g. gross, twelve gross.-g.
sun. a piece of heavy ordnance. b A person of impor
tance, superiority, or distinction. o pl. Cant. In to blow

great guns. See under blow, v. i.-great hablt, Easl. Ch., the
costume of monks of the highest grade, or the grade itself, in which the members are almost continuously engaged in

d States. See RHODODENdron. - G. Learning. See Four Books. - g. line. See Linz,
1 e. - G. Magiclan, Sir Walter Scott. "The Magic Mirror," published in 1812.-g. maple, the sy camore maple.-G. Marquia. a James Graham, Marquis
of Montrose (1612-50). $\mathbf{b}$ The Marquis de Pombal (1699-1782).-g. master. GRAND MABTER. Obs. - g. mean, Music
the third string of a bass viol or a violin ( D string of the latter), Obs. Playford.-G. Meg. MoNs Meg. M- G. Min-
strel, Sir W. Scott;-so called by the Edinburgh Review in 1815.- G. Mogul. a The soverelgn of the empire founded
in Hindustan by the Mongols under Baber in the 16 th cen--sometimes only moqul. Dryden. b A celebrated Gol onda diamond found in 1650 or earlier It belonged to the Great Mogul till the capture of Delhi in 1739 , since
which time it has not been traced. It was greatly reduced which time it has not been traced. It was greatly reduced of the original crystal. - G. Moralist, Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-84)--g. morel, the deadly nightshade. - G. Mother, the
great nature goddess of ancient Anatolia, whose chief name great nature goddess of ancient Anatolia, whose chief name
is Cybele. She is alsolnown as the Earth Mother, the Moun-
tain Mother, the Idxan Mother; at her reputed iy original shrine at Pessinus she was known as Agdit from the rock Agdus on Mount Dind ymus, and as Dindym-
ene, from the mountain itself. Here she was worshiped ene, from the mountain itself. Here she was worshiped one of the botuli, perhaps meteorites, characteristically worship was inaugurated there. Traces of an analogous worship, esp. in Crete and Thrace, have led to the opinion that the Great Mother was a chief deity of Mycenæan times.
The Cretan goddesses Rhea, Britomartis, Dietynna, Semele, possibly also Ariadne and Europa, and the Thracian Bendis, Cotys, and Hecate, are all probably related forms of the goddess, and are all largely amalgamated with the
similar Hellenic goddesses, Artemis and Demeter. Semitic infuar Hellenic goddesses, Artemis and Demeter. Semitic group including Astarte, Atargatis, Derceto (cf.ApHRODITE,
IsHTAR), in connection with whose worship Adonis or TamIshitar), in connection with whose worship Adonis or Tam-
muz takes the place held by Attis in the Phrygian cult and muz takes the place held by Attis in the Phrygian cult and
(though the parallel is less obvious) by Kore, or Persephthough the parallel is less obvious) by Kore, or Perseph
one, or by Dionysus, in the Hellenic. Diana of Ephesus
was a form of the Anatolian goddess influenced first by Semitic and later by Hellenic conceptions. See esp. Cyb hle, Magna Matrr, Rhea; cf. Adonis, Artrmis, Attis,
Corybant, Dionysus, Demeter. - S . muilein, the common mulein. - g. nettle a European and Asiatic, nettle (Urtica and diuretic; its fiber is used in making coarse cloth. - $g$ northern shrike. See buTcher bred. - g. oath, an oath es.
pecially solemn. -g. octave, Music, the octave from C to B peclusive. See PrTCH, Illust. -g. omentum. Anat. See
Incluntum. - organ. Music. See orgAN, 1 c .- G. Pactifator Henry Clay (777i-1852), from his skill in compromising. -G. Paschal Cycle $=$ Dionysian Period. -g. pompano, the
permit Trachinotus goodei. - g. powers, the (of Europe), in modern diplomacy, Great Britan, France, Germany, AusSee TYF - G. Pyramid, one of the three great pyramidai (which av Gizeh, near Cairo, esp. the pyramid of Cheop nax (Arundo donax).-g. rhododendron. = GREAT LaUREL. -
 John -wort the large-fiowered Hpericum ascyron.- g.san
icle, the lad's-mantle Alchemilla vulgaris.-G. Satarday GAMUT b., Obs. b The whole Eserier. - g. scale. musical sounds from lowest to highest.-g. achism. a The Greek schism. b A schism in the Roman Church, late in the 14th century, be tween adherents of rival clamants to the papal throne. -
G. Bea, the Mediterranean Sea. In Chaucer both the Black Sea and the Mediterranean sea are so called. - Se seal. a The principal seal of a kingdom or state. b (cap.) In Grea his offtce. - g. silver fir. their chief or principal deity. - G. Sunday, East. Ch., Easter Sunday.-G. Survey. See domesday.-G. Synagogue, Soe Eng. - g. tithes. See TiTHE. - G. Tom. = Big Tom. - G. Tom of Lincoln. See Tom or Lincoln.- F. trefoll, lucern or alfalfa. Which began in 1836, and resulted in the founding of the South African Republic and Orange Free State, -g. tro-
chanter. Anat. See trochanter.-g. tunny. See TUNNY.-
 mouthed; loud-mouthed.

 ly, with ending -um after AS.
michum gratly, orig. dat. AL . of
micel mickle + - ly. oxf. E. D,

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Great Unknown, a name given to the author of the "Waver washed, the " which first appeared anonymously. - ig. Wh plied to the artisan class by Edmund Burke. - g. Water itly, pean apiaceous plant ( $\mathcal{S}$. wam latifolium). - $\mathbf{G}$. Teek $E \mathrm{Cc}$ Holy Week;-so called in the early church and esp. in the Eastern Church to-day. Monday Tuesday, etc., of Great
Week are Great Monday, Great Tuesday, etc. Horol., the first wheel of a watch or clock train. - $\mathbf{g}$. whllowherb. See willow-hers.-g. year. = PLATONC Yean.
precession of the equinoxes, under precession. great (grät), n. 1. The whole; the gross ; as, a contract 2. That of chief import ; the gist. Obs
3. $p l$. In an English university, a great go. Slang.
great'-bel/lied, a. Big-bellied; pregnant; teeming. great'-bel/lied, a. Big-bellied; pregnant; teeming.
great'-cir'cle, a. Of or pertaining to the great circle of a sphere. See under GrRat, $a$.
great-circle chart, Navig., a chart constructed on the gno great-circle chart, Navice a chart construct the process of
monic projich seen
conducting a vessel on a great circle of the globe, which is the shortest path between two places.--g. track, Navig; the track of a vessel following a great ing or the hen fol a ship's course constantly changes. See salling, RHUmb. great'coat' (grāt/kot'), n. An overcoat.
great'on (grät'n), v. $t$. \& i i. 1. To make, or to become, greater; to enlarge; magnify; increase.
. Every man doth greaten with the
Geo. E. Woodberry. great'er (-er), a. ', compar. of areat;
names, used to indicate extensions of territory; as, Greater Britain is a name for the whole British empire; Greater York city, Brooklyn the Bronx and Queens and Richmond counties. Sometimes such a name is used for a city and suburbs naturally, but not governmentally, connected. Greater Abclepiadean. See Asclepiadean b.-G. Bull. See Gusculta Fill. - g. celandine. = CELANDINE a. - G. Litany, St. Mark's Day (April 25). - g. orders. See Order, in - ghere whitethroat, g. yellowlegs, and other animal names smaller similar species. See the nouns.

## great'est, a., superc. of areat

greatest common divisor, the assemblage of all the elements factor, and in algebra the factor of the highest deg mon to two or more numbers or expressions. In algebra Greatheart', Mr. (gräthärt/). In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's their journey to the Celestial City.
2. Generous; magnanimous; noble.
groave (grevv), n. [OF. greves; cf. Sp. grevas.] Armor for the leg below the knee; usually pl. - greaved (grēvd), a.
greaves (grēvz), n. pl. [Cf. Sw. dial. grevar greaves, LG. greaves (grāvz), n. pl. [Cf. Sw. dial. grevar greaves, Lat
greven, G. griebe, also AS. greofa pot.] The sediment of melted tallow. It is made into cakes for dogs' food.
Greaves, SIr Laun'ce-lot (lan'se-1ठt grevz). The hero of
Smollett's novel "The History of Sir Launcelot Greaves," a sort of travesty of Cervantes's "Don Quixote." He is a well-born young English squire of the time of George 11 ., grebe (grēb), $n$. [F. grèbe.] Any of certain swimming birds constituting the family Podicipedidæ, closelobate instead of webbed. The tail is rudimentary and the tarsi are narrow and and able to swim long distances under is built of reeds,
etc., close to or even floating on, $t h \theta$ water.
Amongthe larger species grebe (EAchmo-

ica; the red
necked grebes (Colymbus grisegena of Europe and C. hol-
bollii of America); and the crested grebe (C. cristatus) of Europe. The horned grebe (Crested guritus) is a common small species of the Northern Hemisphere. The last two are
named from their peculiar crests. See also DABCHICK. Gre'cian (grē'sh ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$ ), $a$. [L. Graecia Greece. Cf. Greex.] Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek
Grecian bond, among women, an affected carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward. Colloq-- $\mathbf{G}$. under ERA. - G. fro. $=$ Grkek fire.
Gre'clan, $n$. 1. A native of Greece ; a Greek.
2. A Hellenized Jew. Acts vi. 1 (Authorized Version, rendered Grecian Jew in the Revised Version).
3. One versed in the Greek language and literature.
4. One who belongs to the Greek Church. Obs. A first-class student in Christ's Hospital, London. 6. An Irishman. Slang, Eng,

Gre'cism, Gras'cism (grē ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} z^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), n. [Cf. F. grécisme. See 2. The spirit of Greek art or culture ; also, imitation of Greek characteristics or adoption of Greek style.

 form or character to ; to Hellenize.
Gre'clze, Gra'tolze, v. i. To conform to the Greek custom

Gre'co-Ro'man, Grew co-Ro'man, a. Having character-
 Which is downy on one side.
Gre bo (gratobe, $n$. N Negro of
a tribe of the Liberian coast, West Africa, akintothe Krumen.
grecarle (grt-kä́lain). Var of
 Grecian; Grek. Ohs. [Obe.
Gre'can-ize, ".t. To Grecize.
grece (greas). Obe pl. of $\operatorname{OREE}$.




istice that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif. Art, having the character of Roman work doue under strong Greek influence. The term is often applied to the
Roman Imperial art from about 50 B . c. to 400 A. D., but Roman Imperial art from about 50 B. C. to 400 A. D, but carelessly, as ignoring the po
groe (grē), $n$. [F. gré, L. gratus. See Gkatrful ; cf. Agrere] Good will; favor ; pleasure ; satisfaction ; as, to take or accept in gree, to take favorably. obs. or Archaic.
gree (grē), n.; pl. Grees (grēz $)$; Obs. or Scot ple

 Rank; degree; position. Obs. or Scot.
bear the gree, i. e., to carry off the prize. honors; as, to bear the gree, i. e., to carry otf the prize. Obs. or Scot.
greo, v. i. \&e $t$. $[$ From agree.] To agree, or to cause to greo, v. i. \&e $t$. From agree.] To agree, or to
greed (grēd), $n$. [See greedy.] An eager desire or longing ; greediness; as, a greed of gain
Syn. - See cupidity.
SYn.-See cupidity.
grood'l-ness ( $-1 . n e s$ ), $n$. [AS. grādignes.] The quality of being greedy ; vehement and selfish desire.
Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness.

 graadig, OSw. gradig, grådig, Icel. grāŋugr, Goth. grē-
dags greedy, grêdēn to be hungry, grêdus hunger ; f. Skr. aldh greedy, greden be greedy.] 1 . Having a keen appetite for food
or drink ; ravenous. voracious sery hungry; followed or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hung
by of; as, a lion that is greedy of his prey.
2. Having, or characterized by, eager or keen desire ; specif. eager for wealth; avaricious; as, greedy of gain
3. Sought or pursued greedily. Obs. \& $R$.
3. Sought or pursued greedily. Obs. \& $R$.
 raving for food or (fig.) gain; voracious suggests rather excess or gluttony in the act of eating, or (fig.) acquiring;
 gredy of it, as much as I should an underbred fellow, who fter eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate"
 ike so many novels; and I swallowed with the same vora cious appetite the descriptions of India and China, of Mexgrasping voracity (often due to excessive hunger), as of a he sat down to his meals, he [Dr. Johnson] contracted a
habit of eating with ravenous greediness.... The sight of
food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey" (Macaulay): "Allegra is prettier, I think, but as obRapacious suggests a violent tendency to seize or appropriure of food; "the Indians, who, though often rapacious are devoid of avarice "( ${ }^{(a r k m o n a n)}$. "A fond mother... in
pursuit of praise for her children [is] the most rapacious are devoid of avarice her children [is] the most rapacious
pursuit of praise for ho
of human beings (Jane Austen). See coverous, cupidity. of human beings" (Jane Austen). See covetous, cupidity.
gree'gree', gri'gri' $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{grex}^{\prime} g \mathrm{gra}^{\prime}\right), n$. [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. gris-gris.] An African talisman, charm, or fetish. See Ferish. - greegree, or grigri, man, an African magician
or fetigh priest.
Greek (grêk), $n$. [AS. Grēcas, Crēcas, pl., L. Graecus, sing., Greek (grek), $n$. [AS. Grècas, Crēcas, pl., L. Graecus, sing.,
Gr. Гpaucós.] 1. A native or citizen of Greece ; one of the Greek people; often, specif., a person of one of the races
of ancient Greece. The earliest-known civilizations of Greece, the Minoan and the Mycenæan (see these terms), ans, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In times anteans, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In times anteable theory) under the partial domination of the invading
Achæans, who were ascendant in the era described in the Achæans, who were ascendant in the era described in the $1104-3$ в. c.) came immigrations of conquering tribes from
the north (the Dorlan migration) who occupied chiefly the Peloponnesus, and Crete, Rhodes, Melos, and other islands, and whose inroads were followed by the Eollan and Ionian migrations, originating from and the shores of Asia Minor.
Thending to the islands
The rowth of a sense of solidarity among the Greek states, is enerally dated from the first Olympiad, $776-5$ s. c., and
lasts until the era of conquest of Alexander (d. 323 в. c.) lasts until the era of conquest of Alexander (d. 323 s. c.),
which mark the beginning of the Hellenistic perlod, characterized by the spread of Greek civilization and the lapse 2. A person using the Graek language as his native tongue, or one belonging to the Greek Church.
Greek is devoid of any raeial significance. It merely denotes a man who ppeaks Greek, or ellee one who is a Greek Cathonic, con-
W. Z. Ripley.
verted from Mohammedanism. 3. One whose character, feelings, and sympathies are

I, the joy of life unquestioned - I, the Greek - the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth! Kipling 4. [l. c.] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, 5. [Fisterer; a boon companion.
6. [From Grexx, a.] The language of the Greeks, primarily
of the classical Greeks; broadly, the whole family of Hellenic idioms (see Indo-Europsan). The Hellenic family is compact body of dialects comparatively isolated among Italic tongues), charanterized by retention of many inflectional forms, complexity and expressiveness of the verbal conjugations, and marvelons facility for word formation. gave the language euphony without loss of consonantal
vigor. of the numerous ocal dialects of the classical

period, four stand preerminent: a The Ionic, spoken on the Asiatic coast and many of the islands of the e fgean. This
is characterized by care for melody and the freedom and
richness of the vowel system or opic, the language of Homer, possibly always a some what artificial tongue, and New Ionce, the language of Herodotus, Hippocrates, and others, spoken in the Ionian cities
of Asia and the isles. $b$ Attic, originally the dialect of At of Asia ana che of lonic, taken as the standard form of clas
tical aranch
sicaek. From the other forms of Tonic it differs chiefly in its contraction of yowels, giving it greater vig loss of grace. It is the language of Eschylus, Sophocles,
Euripides, Plato, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Thucydides; and from it sprang the later Hellenic (or Hellenistic) tongue were composed the works of Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch
the New Testament, etc. $c$ Eolic, comprising the dialect spoken chiefly in Folis, Thessaly, and Bootia, Arcadian Elean, and oyprian being sometimes included. An avoidance of oxytones and rough breathings and instability of vowel
sounds distinguish ATolic, in which were written the poems sounds distinguish Eolic, in which were written the poems
of Alcæus and Sapphoand three of the idyls of Theocritus. a Doric, used by Pindar and Theocritus, and spoken in the Peloponnesus, northern Greece, and Crete, as also in colo-
nies in Asia Minor, Sicily, and Italy. Slowness, delibera nies in Asia Minor, Sicily, and Italy. Slowness, delibera-
tion, and emphasis, rather than polish, are its salient traits Modern Greek has lost, besides pitch accent and vowel variguage, but is still not far removed from it. It is divided into Romaic, the common speech, and Neo-Hellenic, which geeks to preserve ancient forms and idioms. The Greek
alphabet, received by the Greeks from the Phonicians at an early unknown date (previous to 650 B. C.), is the paren of all modern European alphabets. At first consisting of twenty-two symbols, it was variously modified, the Ionic
form with twenty-four letters finally prevailing. Capital form with twenty-four letters finally prevailing. Capita
letters only were used at first. 6. [From Greek, a.] Somet intelligible speech; gitberishl.
7. pl. Greek types or character

When Greek meets Greek, an expression derived from," When Greeks joined Greeks, then Was the tug of war," in the A2), which refers to the resistan Areek (grēk), a. [See Greek, n.; cf. F. grec, E. Grecian.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Greece, the Greeks, Greek ir language.
Greek calendar. a Any of various calendars used by the ancient Greek states. The Attic calendur divided

| t.). 9. Elaphebolion |
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A flxed relation to the seasons was maintained by intr ducing an intercalary month, "the second Poseideon," at and 19 of the Metonic cycle. Dates were reckoned in OlymGreek Church. See calendar. - G. calenda or kalends, time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends. commonly so called in distinction from the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Church. b The established church of the kingdom of Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church, - G.
cross. See choss, Ilust., 6 .- -G . embroddery, applique work to a foundation by fancy stitches. - G. Empirs. See Roma Empris.-G. era. See ERA, $n$.-G. fire, a combustible com position which burns under water, the constituents of
which are supposed to be asphalt, niter, and sulphur. which are supposed to be asphalt, niter, and sulphur. - $G$.
fret. See Fret. - G. gift something given with a treacher iret. See FRET. - G. gift, something given with a treacher
ous purpose. See TIMEO DANAOSET DONA FERENTES. - G. key
GREEK FRET. - G. modes. See MODE $=$ GREEK FRET. -G. modes. See MODR I. - G. partridgee a
partridge (Caccabis saxalilis) having the plumage hand partridge (Caccabis saxatilis) having the plumage hand-
somely marked with gray, back, and chestnut, found in the mountains of southern Europe.- - G. pitch, rosin. Obs. G. point, one of the earliest needle-made laces. It wa worked over drawn threads, and ornamented with picots cella lace. - $G$. rose, the campion or its flower. - $G$. schism Eccl., the separation of the Greek and Roman churches. G. tortoise the common land tortoise (Testudo grexea) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, etc. - Ge valerrian any of sev
eral plants of the genus Polemonium, esp. the European $P$ czruleum. They have blue or white flowers, and pinnate
leaves resembling those of the officmal valerian.- $G$. version
 and schools, a society designated by creek letters. Usnally
such societies are secret and have local chapters. greon (grēn), a.; GREEN'ER (-ẽr); areen'est. [ME. grene,
AS. grēne; akin to D. groen, OS. grōni, OHG. grwoni, grïn, Dan. \& Sw. grön, Icel. grænn; fr. the root of E grow. See grow.] 1. Of the color green (see green, $n$.,
1); of a color like or near that of grass when fresh and 1); of a color like or near
2. Having abundant verdure; characterized by green growth; verdant; as, green fields; hence, of climate or growth or of young plants or vegetables; as, green feed. growth or of young plants or vegetables; as, green feed.
3. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; as, a green old age ; areen memories
4. Not ripened or matured; immature ; not fully grown; as, oreen fruit, corn, vegetables, etc.
6. Immature in age or experience; young; raw; not
trained; as, preen in years or judgment; hence, ignorant trained; as, green in years or judgment; hence, ignorant;
gullibly simple or uninformed. gullibly simple or uninformed.
its green conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. 6. Specif., of a horse, that las never been raced for pre miums or money or speeded against time.
7. Not seasoned ; raw; of liquors, not

lowed by keeping; of wood, not dried of sap; of sand (in founding), clay (in ceramics), starch, sugar, etc., not dried; moist; of pelts, etc. (in tanning), fresh from the animal; not salted or dried
8. Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, green
meat; hence, unfred; as, green bricks; green pottery meat; hence, unfred; as, green bricks ; green pottery
$\boldsymbol{\theta}$. Fresh; recent; new ; as, a green wound.
10. Recently delivered of young. Obs.
11. Having a sickly color; having a complexion indicative of fear, jealousy, illness, or the like.
To look sog green and pale.
階 The phrases beginning with green, a., are, for facilgreen (grēn), $n .1$. The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue, typically of a wave length of about 505 micromillimeters. See color.
2. Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the green.
3. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with. herbage or turf; specif.: a a common; as, the village green. wi Gol, What wor See fair arern. © A bowling green. 4. Green vegn. 6 a bowling green.
of trees In that soft peason ; when descending showers
b pl. Leaves and stems of young plants, as towers. Pope. etc., which in their green state are boiled for food. etc., which in their green state are boiled fo
6. Any pigment or dye which colors green.
6. pl. Sugar Mand 6. pl. Sugar Manut Green sirup.
the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of
the Irish nationalists green, $v . t$.; greened (grēnd); arren'ing. 1. To make green. 2. To place on a green, as in bowling ; as, to green a bowl 3. To cause to appear green, or simple; to hoax. Slang
reen, v. i. [AS. grēnian.] To beconie or grow green green, v.i. [AS. grënian.] To become or grow green. green alder. An alder (Alnus alnobelula) of the northern parts of both hemispheres, distinguished by the light green algm. Bol. A group of alga constituting the nutass. green amaranth. Any of several
(as A amarant green ash. An American ash ( $F_{\text {raxinus lancoolala) having }}$
 non-interest-bearing notes of the United States having the devices on the back printed with green ink. First issued as a war-revenue measure in 1862 , under R. S. 3588 , the y deprepayments in 1879 , in accordance with R. S. 9575 act Jan. 14 , $1875]$, they have been redeemable in gold and have uni-
formly circulated at par. formy circulated at par.
: a The European garfish. b A green frog. © The golden plover. d A cisco-
Green'back'er (-err), $n$. U. $S$. Polit. Wist. A member or ad-
herent of the so-called Greenback party.
Greenback party. U. S. Polit. Hist. A party officially
known as the Independent party, opposed to the retire. known as the lndependent party, opposed to the retirecurrency except government paper "based on the faith
and resources of the nation." It held its first convention on Nov. 25, 1874 , and in 1876 nominated Peter Convention President. In 1877 it was absorbed in, or fused with, the
National party, which adopted its currency ideas and was thereafter popularly known as the Greenback-Labor party. thereafter popularly known as the Greenback-Labor party.
The united party practically disappeared from politics
in 1884 , its members largely affliating with the Populists. groen'bone' (grēn'bō̄n') becanse the bones are green when boiled. a Any garfish graen book. An ofticial report of government affairs bound green'bríer (grēn'bríẽr), n. An plant of the genus Smilax; esp., thorny climbing shrub of the eastern United States, Smilax rotundifolia with a yellowish green stem, thick leaves, and umbels of small greenish Gre日nbrier limestone. [From

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& \text { Greenbrier County, West Virginia. } \\
& \text { Geol. A formation of the Mississip }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Geol. A formation of the Mississip- } \\
& \text { pian (Lower Carboniferous) system } \\
& \text { inWest Vireinia and adiacent States. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { inWest Virginia and adjacent States. } \\
& \text { In West Virginia it overlies the } \\
& \text { Pocono sandstone (Big Injun oil }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Pocono sandstone (Big Injun oil } \\
& \text { sand) and is known to the drillers as } \\
& \text { the Big Lime. }
\end{aligned}
$$

the Big Lime.
greon charge. A mixture of ingre-
dients for gunpowder before the in-


Pistillate Flower. (3)
timate mixing in the incorporating mill.
grean choese. a Cheese not dried by standing ; new
cheese. b Sage cheese. cheese of whey or skim milk.
cheese. b Sage cheese. © Cheese of whey or skim milk.
green cinnabar. a A green pigment consisting of fired
oxides of cobalt and zinc. $b=$ Brunswick orken b Green Cloth, Green'cloth'(Grēn $k k i 8 t h \prime), n$. 1. A board or
court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the British sovereign's household, composed of the Lord Stewjustice in the household with power to correct offenders, justice in the household, with power to correct offenders,
and keep the peace within the verge of the palace. The
board originally sat at a table covered with green cloth.
2. [l.c.] A table for gambling; - from the common use of 2. [l. c. . A table for gambling; - from the common use of groen comma. An anglewing butterfly (Grapta founus)
of the northern United States, whose larva feeds on wilgreen corn. a The immature ears of Indian corn, esp. greet corn. A. S. b = SEA corN. (carcinides maenas) of
Europe and America. green archangel. See

| green archangel. See All CHangel, 2 b. |
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| green arrow, Yarrow |
| green'-back ${ }^{\text {d }}$ her 'ring T |
| Co (Argyrosomus |
| Yz'mi), $n$. See-rsM. |
| Green'back-La'bor par'ty. See |
| reendack party. |
| gresn-back trout. A sma |
| spotted trout (Salm |
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| green blight. Any greenaphic. |
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| green'-bot'tle fly. A bluebottle shows greenigh reflections. <br> green box. One of the topmost grexes in a theater. Obs. <br> green brask. Verdigris. Obs. green'-breast'ed pheas'ant. = green pheasant. green broom. a The woadwaxen. b The common broom. green'coat ${ }^{\prime} n$. One who wears a green coat, as the scholars in certain English charity sehools. green cod. a The coalfish. |
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 Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + comblned with. = equals.
green crop. A crop while in a growing or unripe state. green dragon. a Pn Europ, a common aroid (Deracancu-
lus dracunculus) resembing the cuckoopint. See DrAcuN-
 the-pulpit, by its digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix.
about nine weeks of age, before the pinfeathers grow at green earth. a Glauconite, found in cavities in amyydaartists. b Celadonite, similarly used.
green. ebony a Any variety of
green ebony. a Any variety of ebony of a greenish
color ; also, any of the species of Diospyros yielding this
wood as color; also, any or the species of Diospyros yielding this
wood, as $D$. melanoxylon. b A South American bignonia wood, as D. melanoxylon. b A South American bignonia-
ceous tree (Jacaranda ovalifolia) or its wood used for
turned and inlaid work and in dyeing. $\boldsymbol{c}$ Either of the teorsed and inlaid work and in dyeing. $\sigma$ Either of the
turne
West Indian trees Brya ebenus and Excocaria glandulosa, or their similar wood. $\quad$ green'er-y (greñ'er-i), $n$. pl. -Eries (-ĭz). 1. Green plants; verdure.
2. A place for rais
 [after Shakespeare, who speaks of "green-eyed jeolousy" (Othello, III. iii.) and of jealousy as the "green-eyed monster" (Merchant of Venice, III. ii.)], seeing with jealous
eyes; biased by jealousy. Cf. GREEN, $a$., 11. eyes; biased by jealousy, Cf. GREEN, a., 11 .
green tallow. Fepll grow- on which some crop is kept 8reen'finch' (gren'finch' ${ }^{\prime} 140$ )
European finch (Ligurinus' chloris) having olive-green and yellow plumage. b The Texas sparrow
green fire. Pyrotech. A composition that burns with a
bright green light. In a common composition the color bright green light. In a common composition the color
is due to barium nitrate. green'tish' (grēn'fish'), $n$. a The coalfish. b The bluefish (Girella nigricans) of the family Kyphosidæ. d A greenling (Hexagrammus octogrammus) of Alaska.
green figh. Fish, esp. cod, not yet salted, or salted but greon ily. Any green species of plant lice or aphids, esp.
those that infest greenhouse plants. green trog. A common frog plants. Ranaclamata) of the eastern and central United States and parts of Canada, which is dark olive above, becoming green toward the head.
green'gage'(grēn'gāj'), $n$. [green + gage a plum.] A kind of
plum of mediumsize,greenish flesh, and fine fiavor. Seectas. green'gill (-gYl'), n. An oyster with gills or other parts ing on with a green pigment. This condition is due to feeding on green vegetable organisms, and does not, as often dition is artificially produced.-green'-gilled ( (gyld $)$ ), a-
green gland. Zool. One of a pair of large green glands in crawfishes and related crustaceans, supposed to act as kid-
neys. Their outlets are at the bases of the larger antennæ. green glass. Common glass, as for bottles, etc., whether green or not in color.
green goods. Count
green goose. A young goose ; esp., a well-fattened young
goose
green'gro cer (grēn'grō'sêr), $n$. A retailer of fresh vege-green'gro'cer-y (-i) , n.; pl. -ceries (-xz). The wares, or the shop, of a greengrocer. viridis) of the southern United States. striped bass. compound eyes green. Tabanus lineola and T. costalis are abundant and widely distributed North A merican forms very troublesome to horses and cattle.
green'heart' (-härt'), $\dot{n}$. a The wood of the bebeeru, used for shipbuilding or turnery; also, the tree. b In Martinique, a rhamnaceous tree (Colubrina ferruginosa) or its wood. green'horn' (grēn'hôrn'), n. A raw, inexperienced person ; one easily imposed upon. - green'horn'ism (-iz'm), $n$. protection or cultivation of tender plants. In America the word is used for any glasshouse irrespective of its temperature; in England, however, the term greenhouse is restricted to a house containing plants that require little or 2. Pottery. A place for drying ware before firing.

Groen'1-an (grên'1-ăn), a. Relating to George Green, Eng-
lish mathematician (1793-1841). $n$, A Green's function. lish mathematician (1793-1841). - $n$, A Green's function.
green indigo. A green dye from either of two European species of Rhamnus (R. tinctoria and R. dahurica).
greenlig, n. 1. a A variety of pear. Obs. b Any of several varieties of green-skinned apple; apecif., the
Rhode Island greening, well known for its flne-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping qualities.
2. A peculiar green appearance of oysters, due to their feeding upon minute green marine algæ.
3. A cedar swamp. Local, U.S.
greenish, $\alpha$. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a greenish yellow. - green'lsh-mess, $n$.
Green'land (grēn' 1 Øand), $n$. An ishand of the Arctic region. Greenland hallbat, a flatfish (Reinhardizus hippoglossoides) weng flat fishes in boing colored on both sides. - - . poppy. among tatishes in being colored on both sides. -G. poppy.
= ICgIAND popry. -G. shark, a large shark
microcephalus) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak

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jaws, small teeth, very small fins, and the skin covered
uniformly with minute tubercles. It reaches a length of


Greenland Shark.
25 feet, and is an enemy to the whales, biting out large
masses of flesh.-Greenland spar, cryolite.- - a. whale, the Arctic right whale (Ballxna mysticetus). See right whale
Greon'land-er (gren'lan-dẽr), n. A native of Greenland. green laver. Any of several edible green seaweeds of the
green'let (grēn'lèt), $n$. Any bird of the family Vireonidæ
a vireo. See virbo.
green'ling (-ling), $n$. [green +1 st -ling.] a Any of certain rather large carnivorous acanthopterygian food fishes of the group Pareioplitæ, of the rocky coasts of the North stelleri, which is found from San Francise They are also called rock trouts (which see). In a broader sense these names are extended to the family Hexagrammidæ, composed of the above and certain related genera Cf. cultus cod, ATKA FISH. b The pollack.
green linnet. The European greenfinch
green liznet. A common lizard (Lacerta viridis) of the warmer parts of Europe and southwest Asia. It becomes green manure.
vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. $b$ Fresh or undecayed stable manure groen monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (Ceris very commonly tamed, and trained. It was introduced into certain of the West Indies early in the 18th century.
green oak. Oak wood colored green by the growth of the mycelam of certain fung
groen'ock-ite (grēn' $\breve{u} \mathbf{k}$-it), n. [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord Greenock (1783-1859)] Min. Native cadmium sulphide, CdS, occurring in yellow, translucent, hexagonal crystals
and as an earthy incrustation.
H., 3-3.5. Sp. gr.,
$4.9-5.0$ and as an earthy incrustation. H., 3-3.5. Sp.
green osier. A dogwood (Cornus, alternifolia) of the east
orn United States, having green twigs and umbels of small white flowers; also, the related C. circinata.
green'o-vite (grēn ${ }^{\prime}$ o-vit), $n$. [After G. B. Greenough ite, colored red or rose by manganese. A variety of titan green pheasant. A Japanese pheasant (Phasianus versicolor) having the breast of the male green. It green pigeon. Any of various old World fruit pigeons of more or less ex tensively green or greenish.
green plke. a The common pickerel (Esox reticulatus) green plike. a The common pickerel (Esox reticulatus). green plover. The lapwing.
green'room' (gren'rōom'), $n$. 1. The general retiring ever, provided in the more modern theaters. 2. A room for articles that are green, or fresh or unfinished, as one in a warehouse for cloth as received from the weavers, one for unfired pottery, etc.
green salt of Mag'nus. Chem. A dark green crystalline ammonia on an acid solution of platinous chloride, and in platinum containing ammonia.
green'salt'ed, a. Salted while green, as hides
 consisting, when pure, of grains of glauconite, which have a dark, greenish color. The grains are often mingled with is often little or not at all cemented. It is often called marl, because thought to be useful as a fertilizer.
2. [cap.] geol. A minor subtivision of the English Cre
taceous. See grology, Chart.
green sand, Founding. Highly siliceous sand containing
a little magnesia and alumina, mixed with about one a little magnesia and alumina, mixed with about one
twelfth of its bulk of powdered coal or charcoal, used when dampened for making molds;-dist. from dry sand.
green sandplper. A common old World sand piper (Helogreen sandpiper. A common old world sandpiper (HeloAmerica. It nests in the deserted nests of crows, jays, etc
green'sauce $\left(\mathrm{grē}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}^{\prime} \hat{\mathrm{s}} \mathbf{s}^{\prime}\right), n$. The common field sorrel ; so called from its acid taste.
green sance. A sauce made with finely cut or pounded uncooked green herbs, as parsley, garden cress, or sorrel.
Grean's func'tion (grēnz). [See GreEninn.] Any of a number of functions introduced by Green, analogous to over an ellipsoid.
green'shank' (gren'shăt $k^{\prime}$ ), $n$. An Old World sandpiper (Totanus nebularius) related to the yellowlegs of America greon gnake. Either of two bright green harmless North American snakes, Liopeltis vernalis and Cyclophis æstivus
the latter having keeled scales.
green soap. Pharm. Soap made of potash and linseed oil
with alcohol and water, used esp. in diseases of the skin. Gren's theorems. [See Greminns.] Math. A number of theorems due to Green, relating to waves, electricity,
and magnetism. The best known declares analytically
that the accumulation of that the accumulation of any agent in any region is the excess of what passes inward thencugh the boundary over
what passes outward. As a pure mathematical form it con-

verts certain volume integrals into surface integrals, and in the plane certain surface integrals into line integrals.
green'stick
frae ture (gren'stris). Surg. A fracture esp of limb bones in chidiren, in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent.
green'stone' (grēn'stōn' green'stone $e^{\prime}$ (grën'stō̄n'), $n$. [So called from a tinge of
green in the color : cf. $G$. green in the color: cf. G. griunstein.] 1. Geol. Any of ing diorite, diabase, etc.;-formerly a class name, but now ing diorite, diavase, etc.;- fallen into disuse, except a field name fallen into d
green'sward (-swôrd'), n. Turf green with grass
green tea. Any tea which is roasted and rolled immedi-
ately after being gathered, thus preserving its green color.
See TEA. (gränth), n. [Cf. GrowTh.] Green growth; ver-
greenth

warm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other magreo'nuk (gré'nŭic), $n$. [From native name in Somaliland garanug-ti, prop. the female antelope.] An Abyssinian long-necked gazellelike antelope (Litocronius walleri). green ultramarine. A green pigment obtained as a first green violet. A violaceous plant of the eastern United states green axillary flowers greon wattle. An Australian wattle (Acacia decurrens) green wax. O. Eng. Law, a Green sealing wax; hence b [Also written greenwax.] A seal of green wax, such as sheriffs were attested: also, the document so attested, Green'wich (grin ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Y} \mathrm{j}$ ), $n$. A southeast horough of London in which is situated the Royal Observatory of Greenwich of nearly all nations count their longitude
Greenwich gtars, Navig., those stars who
Greenwich stars, Nawig., those stars whose angular disintervals in the nautical almanac.-G. time, mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich, used by most naviga-
tors, and adopted as the prime basis of standard time tors, and adopted as
throughout the world.
green'wing ${ }^{\prime}$ (grēn'wing'), n., or green'-winged teal (-wIngd'). Either of two small river ducks in which the male has a chestmut head w'ih a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing speculum. Nettion crecca is
the Old World species : $N$. carolinensis, the American form. green'wood' (-wơd'), n. 1. A forest when in foliage.
reen
green woodpecker. A common large European wood yellow rump and being red on the head.
greet (grēt), v. t.; GREET'ED ; GREETING. [ME. greten, AS. greet (grēt), v. t.; GREET'ED; GREET'ING. [ME. greten, AS.
grêtan to address, approach; akin to OS. grōtion, LG. grëtan to address, approach; akin to OS. grōtion, LG
gröten, D. groeten, OHG. gruozen, G. grüssen.] 1. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute or accost in a friendly or courteous manner ; to hail personally or throug respother or by writing or token eithe My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you. Shak
2. To offer felicitations on. Obs.
Spenser 3. To meet or receive with a salutation, demonstration or the like; as, the candidate was greeted with cheers;also ironically; as, jeers greeted the speaker.
4. To appear or present itself to ; to be perc
4. To appear or present itself to ; to be perceived by ; as,
offensive odors greet the nose.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { oftenalve odors gree the enring } \\
\text { In vain then }
\end{gathered}
$$

Syn. - Address, accost, welcome.-Greets, salote, Hail Syn, - Ad
In modern usage, to GREET is to address or accost, esp with friendliness, good will, or cordiality; to salute (see SALUTATION) is more commonly to greet formally or cere
moniously, whether by word or action; as "From distan corners of, thether street they ran to greet his hearty wel come heartily" (Tennyson), "Then I salute you with this kingly title: Long live Richard, England's royal king!
(Shak.) \& soldier salutes by presenting arms, etc.; cf. a (Shak.) ; a soldier salutes by presenting arms, etc.; cf. a
salute of twenty-one guns. To HAlL frequent in nautical
usage) is to accost, esp with a call or shout ; as, "Ere he usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout; as, "Ere he
came, like one that hails a ship, he] cried out with a big
voice" (Tennucon) See and groet, v. i. 1. To meet and give malutations.
2. There greet in silence, as the dead are wont. Shat.
greet, v. i. [ME. greien, AS. grētan, grētan; akin to Icel. gràta, Sw. grata, Dan. græde, Goth. grētan; cf. 8kr.
hràd to sound, roar, also As. gréotan to weep.] 1. To weep; cry; lament. Archaic or Scot.
2. To cry; - with after, on, to, etc. Obs.
greet, $v . t$. To weep for; to lament. Obs.

|  | green'weed', $n .=$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| een morrel. The sour dock | $\begin{aligned} & \text { en } \\ & m b \end{aligned}$ |
| een sturgeon. A rather small |  |
| on (Acipense |  |
| Pacific coas | in |
| een Eunfish. A smal | t |
|  | green'y (grēn' |
| leghenies. | green'y, $n$; ; pl. -1Es (-yz). |
|  |  |
| se common |  |
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|  |  |
| - | stray animals, etc. Eng |
| 俋, Bar hados tar. |  |
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| ck basp. Local | grea - ${ }^{\text {choch }}$ (g |
| en verdigris. Verdigris. |  |
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## GREET

greet'ing (grēt'ing), $n$. [AS. grēting.] Expression of kind-
ness or joy; salutation at meeting ; a compliment from one absent. Write to him . . . gentle adieus and greetings. Shak. gre'gal (grē'găl), a. [L. gregaits, fr. grex, gregis, herd.]

1. Pertaining to, or like, a flock. 1. Pertaining to, or like, a flock.
2. Gregarious. Obs.
 rina the typical genus, fr . L. gregarius. See aregarious.] Zool. An order or subclass of sporozoa consisting of taceans, insects, etc. In the typical genus, Greg'a-ri'na taceans, insects, etc. In is segnented into an anterior and
(-rína), the protoplasm in
a posterior division, called respectively protomerite and a posterior division, called respectively protomerite and
deutomerite, the latter containing the nucleus. A third deutomerite, the latter containing the nucleus. A third
division, the epimerite, may be present anterior to the prospore formation. -greg'a-rine (greg'á-rin ;-rin), a. \& $n$.
 grega'r-ous (gre-gàrintur; h15), a. [L. gregarius, fr. grex, ally living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone.
3. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community.
4. Bot. Growing in clusters or colonies.

Sp. Griego, or Pg. Grego.] A short jacket or cloak, of
thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Le-
Gre-go'rl-an (grè-gṓrī-an; 201), a.
regorius Gregory, Gr. Гp $\quad$ бópios: cf. F. grégorien.] Pr. aining to, or originated hy, some person named Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name.
Gregorian calendar. See calendar, 1 . - G. chant, Music, the
ritual plain song, or canto jermo, a kind of unisonous music, in the eight church modes, comprised in a great collection of which the arrangement and editing is attributed vately about 300 A.D. by one, Gregorianus (or, according to Mommaen, by Gregorius), of which only fragments are known.-G. modes. See MODE, 7 . - G. Sacramentary. See LITcleffor Gregorian music. - G. telescope. See
TELESCOPE., G. yoar, the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. Gre-gort-an, $n$. 1. A wig worn in the 16 th
and 17 th centuries, said to have been deand 17 th centuries, said to have
vised by a barber named Gregory.
ised by a barber named Gregory. 2. A member of an English society, resembling Free-
masons, early in the 18 th century. 3. a One versed in the Gregorian chant. b Gregorian chant. 4. A Gregorian telescope.
grel'sen (gri'z'n), $n$. [G.] Petrog. A crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions
of Cornvall aud Saxony, and held to be granite altered by of Cornvall aud Saxony, and held to be granite altered by
gréml-al (grē'mı̂-ăl), a. [L. gremium lap, bosom.] 1. Of
grent or pertaining to the lap or bosom; speci
ing, or relating to, an episcopal gremial. 2. Intimate: "bosom;" hence, having active or reside gre'ml-al, $n$. 1. A bosom friend. Obs.
gre'mi-al, $n$. 1. A bosom friend. obs.
5. A full or resident member of a society or umiversity. Obs. or $M$ orst.
6. Eccl. A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celcbrating Mass,
or in ordaining priests; also, a breast cloth worn by nuns. gre-nade' $\left(\mathrm{gr} \mathrm{r}-\mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}\right), n^{\prime}$. [F. grenade a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. granada; orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a poinegranate.
See ganNet, grain a kernel; cf. pomegranate.] 1. A See garnet, qrain
pomegranate. Obs.
7. Mil. A hollow ball or shell filled with powder or other explosive, which is designed to be thrown by hand among the enemy and is arranged to explode on impact.
the enemy and is arranged to explode on inpact.
8. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chemicals,
to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire. 3. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chen
to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.
gren'a-dier' (grěn'ä-dēr'), n. [F. grenadier. See gre
NADE.] 1. Mil. Originally, a soldier who carried and threw grenades; afterward, one of a company attached to each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line, and wearing a peculiar uniform. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps; as, a grenadier of the guard of Napoconi.; one of the regiment of Grenadie
guards of the Bicish army, etc.
the family Macrouride. Thaminine fishes constituting

9. A bright-colored South African grosbeak (Pyromelæna rep, having the back red and the lower parts black. gren'a-din, or gren'a-dine (gren'di-din), $n$. [F. grenudin.
Hort. A type of carnation recognized by French horticul turists, including all varieties having strongly perfumed flowers of medium size.
gren'a-dine (-dēn), $n$. [F.] 1. A thin gauzelike dress
fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured abric of silk or wool, plain or figured.
10. Dyeing. An impure fuchsine
Gre-net' bat'ter-vor cell (grễe.n's. Elec. A form of bichromate cell in which the zinc alone is raised and lowered.
Gresh'am's law, $v r$, sometimes, Gresh'am's the'o-rem (grêsh'ämz). Economics. The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but un-
equal in utility in other than monetary respects for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest. Gresham's stateruent of the law was, "When two sorts of coin are cur-
rent in the same nation, of like value by denomination. but rent in the same nation, of like value by denomination, but
not intrinsically, that which has the least value will be current and the other as much as possible will be hoarded." Gresham's law... Or theorem, which derives its name from
Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exehange of London, is, as commonly stated, that bad money invariably drives out good money. Thus expressed, the theorem is incor-
rect. Bad mony will only drive out good money when the sum
of the two is in excess of the wants of trade. Dict. of Pol. Econ.
 gres-sori-ous (-rY-ŭs; 201) step, go-] Zoöl. a Adapted
for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects. b for walking, as the feet of certal
Gret'na Green marriage (grét'na). A runaway marriage.
Gretna Green is a village in Dumfries County, Scotland just across the English border, formerly muchi resorted to by runaway couples from England, on account of its near
ness and the liberality of the Scotch marriage laws. Gre-vil'le-a (grè-vil'e- $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL, after the Rt. Hon Charles Francis Greville.] Bot. A large genus of Australian proteaceous trees having small tetramerous flowers with elongated curved styles, and fruit consisting of woody follicles. From their handsomely incised silky leaves, va-
rious cultivated species are called silh oak. Also [l.c.] a tree of this genus.
Grew'i-a (groori- $\dot{a}$ ), n. [NL, after Dr. Nehemiah Grew (1641-1712), English plant anatomist.] A large genus of
tiliaceous shrubs and trees found chiefly in the tropics of the Old World. They have pentamerous flowers with col ored sepals, petals with pits or glands inside at the base, is used in making nets, while the wood of some species elastica, is valuable.. The fruit is used in India for flavor grey (grā) or stay. In British usage grey is the commoner spelling. See gray.
grey'hound (-hound'), n. Rarely grayhound. [ME. graiIund, greihound, greahund, grihond, AS. grighund; cf. Icel grey bitcb. The origin of the first syllable is uncertain.] 1. One of a breed of tall, slender, graceful dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight, on which, instead
of smell, they depend in lunting. It is one of the oldest of smell, they depend in lunting. It is one of the oldest
varieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monuvarieties known, and is figured on the Egyptian monu-
ments. There are many varieties as the Irish, which is ments. There are many varieties, as the Irish, which is
rough-coated, and the English, which is smooth-coated.
 Enge var. of orit.
greit (dial. rret. Ohs. or Scot.






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Cologne ware. (fas'dr').
gros'con n. A card game, now
unknown. Obs.
 Gresh'am-1te, $n$. A fellow o
tlee Royal Society, which met a
Gresham College, London. Obs



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| $[\mathrm{F}]$. |}






2
The Italian greyho
dog. The Scotch
deerhound deerhound and
the wolfhounds arerelated
breeds. Cf. WhiPPET,
2. A swift steam-
er, esp. an ocean steamer.
grib'ble

## grib'ble ( $\left.\mathrm{gryb}^{\prime \prime} 1\right)$, n. Zoö. A Amall

 marine isopod nortacean (Lignor L terebrans),which burrows

into and rapidly
destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.
grid (gryd), $n$. [See Gridiron.] A grating or
gridiron, or something resembling gridiron, or something resembling or likened of lead for use in a storage battery; Railroads a gridiron track.
 el, of uncertain origin; cf. OF . grediller to scorch, burn, F. dial. grédil gridiron. Cf.
GRIDIRON.] 1. A gridiron. Obs.
2. An iron plate or pan used for cooking noria (ligno cakes; hence, U. S., a griddlecake.

3. A kind of sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners. grididle, v. l.i GRID'dLed (-'ld); GRID'dLing (-lỹng). 1. To 2. Mining griddle.
(ore) with a griddle
dle, esp. a thin batter cake, as of buckwheat or wheat grid
 GRIDE; GRID'ing (gríd'yng). [Cf. GIRD to strike, sneer.] To cut or pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspingly or with
a grating sound. "The griding sword."
grde, $n$. A harewith my soul was sharply grite. Spenser
grlde, $n$ A harsh scraping or cutting ; a grating.
grid'e-lin (gríd'élinn), $n$. $\quad$ F. $\boldsymbol{q}^{\prime}$ is de lin gray
griare-lin (grid'é-lĭn), n. [F. gris de lin gray of flax, flax gray.] A color, either a pale red or a gray violet.
gridi/ron ( $-1 / 2 \mathrm{rn}$ ), $n$. [ME. aredire, gredive grididron ( $-1 /$ /̈rn), $n$. [ME. gredire, gredive, perh. fr.
the same source as E. griddle, but the ending was confuged with E . iron. See oriddle.] 1. An iron grating used for torture by fire. Obs. or Hist.
2. A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals.
3. Something resembling or likened to a gridiron; as : a open framework of railroad tracks, or the like. or An a ship in dock. © The arrangement of beams over a theater stage supporting the machinery for handling the drop scenes, etc., or the loft over this. d The United States flag,
 mark with bars or lines suggestive of those of a cover or ridiron waive State gridironed with railways. C. D. Warner. garallel verforations corresponding to openings in the seat. griet (gref), $n$. [ME. grief, gref, OF.grief, F. grief, fr. grever to distress, burden; cf. grief burdensome. See orieve, ; ef. GRave, a.] 1. Suffering; pain; distress; also, a cause of these; a hurt, hardship, wound, or the like; a
malady or disease ; an injury, wrong, or grievance malady or disease ; an injury, wrong, or grievance. Obs.
Be factious for redress of all thesc tyriefs. 2. A document setting forth a grievance. Obs
3. An aggrieved or angered state of mind ; offense. Obs.
4. Mental suffering, esp. such as follows from affiction, bereavement, remorse, or the like; also, a cause of such suffering ; as, his conduct was a grief to his parents. The mother was so afflicted at the lobs of a fine hoy $\dot{\text { Add }}$ that than.
she died for $g$ rief of it. 5. A mishap; misadventure; in a stronger sense, disaster; failure ; - esp, in to come, or bring, to grief.
Sailure; - esp. in to come, or bring, to grief.
grin. Affliction, sadness; trial, grievance. See sorrow.
griev'ance (grevv'ans), $n$. $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { OF. grevance. See Grieve, }\end{array}\right.$

v. t.] 1. Suffering, or grief, or its infliction; affiction
hurt; distress; disease. Obs. The. .. grievance of a mind unreasonably yok
2. Aggrieved state; anger; displeasure. Ols.
3. A cause of uneasiness and complaint ; a wrong done and suffered; that which gives ground for remonstrance or re sistance, as arising from injustice, tyranny, etc. ; injury. Syn.- Burden, oppression, hardship. See injustice.
grievo (grēv), n. [AS. geréfa. Of. REEYE an officer. grieve (grēv), n. [AS. gerēfa. Of. ReEve an officer.]

1. a a governor; a sheriff. Obs. or Hist. b A grave, or
steward; a town official. Local, Eng. Obs. Oxf. $E$. D. steward; a town official. Local, Eng. Obs. Oxf. W. D.
2. A manager, overseer, or bailiff, esp. of a farm. Scot. griove, v. i.; arivele (grēvd); GRIEV'INa (grēv'Ing). [ME. greven, OF, grever, fr. (assumed) LL grevare for L. gra 1. To injure; harm; hurt; afflict, as with disease. Obs. or $R$. 2. To occasion grief to ; to wound the sensibilities of; to make sorrowful; to cause to suffer ; to afflict; try
Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God.

The maidens groved themselves at my concern. Eph. iv. 31
Cowper 3. To feel grief over; as, to grieve one's fate. Rare. 4. To provoke ; anger; ; enrage. Obs.
6. To weigh or press heavily upon. obs

Syn.-See distress
grieve, $v$. i. To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on ac
count of an evil ; to sorrow to at, for, or over. "Do not you grieve at this." followed by Syn. - Sorrow, lament-Grieve, mounn. Grieve seik DISTRESS) implies deeper mental, suffering or pain than sometimes conventional, signs or expressions of sorrow or I will die a woman with brieving" (Shak.). See derplore. No longer mourn for me when 1 am dead
Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell
Give woulng the
Whive warming to the world that I am fled.
Gricue fough no fiends in sable weedd appear,
What though no riends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourna year ? Pope
griev'ous (grēv us), a. OF grevous, grevos. See Gribr.] some ; oppressive; hard to bear. Obs. or $R$. He getteth him a grievous crabtree cudgel. Bunyan
2. Causing, or characterized by, physical pain or suffering ; njurious; distressing; as, a grievous wound ; grievous punishment ; hence, severe; intense ; as, grievous suffer
Gen. xii. 10 3. Causing neental suffering or great sorrow ; of the nature of an affliction, bereavement, or severe trial.
The thing was very grievous in Abraham's sight. Gen. xxi. 11 4. Atrocious; hery grievous in flagitious.
5. Full of, or expressing, grief; showing great sorrow 0 affiction; as, a grievous cry
-grifov'ous-Iy, adv.-griev'ous-ness, $n$. 2. Weaving. An arrangement of parallei bars for lifting or weaving figured goods.
griffe (grIf), $n$. $[\mathrm{F}$.$] 1. The offspring of a mulatto wo$ man and a negro; also, a mulatto.
American Indian biood
griffe, $n$. [F.] A deposit that
forms from new wine a few days
after it is bottled.
$\underset{\text { ornament }}{\text { griffe, } n .}$ projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the

pilith; - callea also spur. gify,
Griffe, Arch.
 gryphus, equiv. to gryps, Gr. $\gamma \rho$ ט́
cf. $\gamma$, 1. Mfyth. A monster, half lion and half eagle, believed by the Greeks
to keep watch over the gold of Scythia. It is often figured in Grecian and Roman art.
 2. Her. A representation of this creature as a heraldic
3. The griffon vulture.
grif'tin (grif 1 In), $n$. A white per-
son new to the East; one recently son new to the East; one recently
come from the Occident. Anglo-In dian.-griffin-age (-মj), $n$. crushing or orinding mill consist
ing essentially of a steel roll acting by centrifugal force.
gril'fon (gryf
a Kuropean breed of
n. dogs, somewhat taller than the eetter and of a grizzly liver color. They are used in hunting game birds. wiry-coated, short-nosed pet dog of Griffon ${ }^{\text {Vulture (Gype }}$ Belpian origin.
grifion vulture. A large vulture (Gyps fulvus) of mountainous parts in southern Europe, northern Africa, and

| griov'od-ly, adv. of grieved, |  |
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| teve'ship, n. The territory |  |
| der a grieve, or sheriff. Eing. |  |
| ieve'some, $a$. Grievous, Obs. |  |
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|  | ing: scribble. |
| If. Var. of Gri | grifown. + GMify |
| f, $n$. A griffin | grif hound |
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| griff, $n$. A deep, narrow gley or | grift |
|  | grift, $n$. $A$ |
|  |  |
| griffe a claw.] Falconry. Act of |  |
|  | heath, ling. 1 a The |
| d-tamn', grif-fawn | b A kind |
|  | tetrahax). Di |
| to cut turr. |  |
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| Orip' an, n. An English early | Se |
|  | fish for grigs. Colloq. or Dial. |
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grig (grIg), n. [Cf. Sw. kräk little creature, reptile; or D kriek crick, E.cricket.] 1. A small person or creature a dwarf; hence: a A cricket or grasshopper. b A smal small eel. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
2. A lively person; - usually with merry.
3. A farthing; pl., money. Obs. Steng.

Gri'gnard's' re-ac'tion (grë'nyärz'). org. Chem. A syn
thetic reaction in which mannesium combines thetic reaction in which magnesium combines with an organic halide, the compound being used to react with other
subbstances, as in preparing hydrocarbons, alcohols grill (gril), $n$. [FA. gril. See GRILL, v. t.] 1. A gridiron 2. That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc. 3. A grillroom.
4. Act of grilling
6. A figure of crossed bars with interstices, such as those sometimes impressed upon postage stamps.
Grill, $v$ ville, grating, etc.
gril, v. t.; Grilled (grǐld); grill'ing. [F. griller, fr. gril gridiron, or grille grating, OF. graül, greille, L. crat crutes hurdle. See arate, $n$.]. 1. To broil on a grill.
Boiling of men in caldrons, rithing them on gridirons. Mareell.
2. To cook in scallop sheils, as oysters or shrimps. Obs. 2. To cook in scallop sheils, as oyst
3. To torment by or as by broiling.
3. To torment by or as by broiling.
4. To stamp or mark with a grill, or figure of crossbars as, United States postage stamps of some issues are grilled broiled; to brail.

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解 gril'lage (grilaj), n. [F.] 1. Arch. \& Engin. A iramework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or ateel forming a foundation in marahy or treacherous soil
2. Lace Making. A barred or grated background showing in open spaces of the pattern grille(gril), $n$. [F., or. greille,
L. craticula gridiron. See L. craticula gridiron. See
anilus, $v . t$.$] 1. A system of$ bars, esp. of wrought iron,
forming an openwork barrier large or small, as a high fence inclosing a public buildiug o across a passageway, or the grating of a window
2. Couri Tennis.
2. Couri Tennis. A square
opening in the corner at th
opening in the corner at the
farther end of the court, on

the hazard side. Playing a
3. Fish Culture. a the grille is a winning stroke. 3. Fish Culture. A box or frame with a bottom of glass
2. Iace Making. Haviug o, pare [F.] 1. Broiled. - $n$. Grillé lace; also, the barred background, or grillage grili'room' (grilfroom'), $n$. A room specially fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a re
arranged for prompt service.
grilse (gryls), $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] A stage in the development of the young of the salmon (Salmo salar after its first return from the sea. The grilse is noted ness, and is sometinies already capable of reproduction ness, and is sometinies already capa.
Also, a similar stage in other species.
grim (grIm), a.; GRIM'MER (-err); GRIM'MRST. LAS. grim akin to G. grimm, equiv. to G. \& D. grimmig, Dan. grim, Sw. grym, Icel. grimmr, G. gram grief, as adj., hostile cf. Gr. хрора $\delta$ os a crashing sound, $\chi \rho \in \mu \in \tau i \zeta \in \iota \nu$ to neigh. 1. Savage and merciless ; ferce; cruel; as, grim wolves angry ; furious; raging. "Grim war." Millon.
2. Unyielding ; relentless; stern; as, grim purpose. 2. Unyielding; relentless; atern; as, grim purpose.
3. Of harsh and forbidding aspect; stern or repellent in 3. Of harsh and forbidding aspect; stern or repellent in
action or appearance; without sympathy or kindliness ; action or appearance; without sympathy or kindliness
as, a grim smile; in a stronger sense, grisly; horrible as, a grim amile; in a stronger sense, gricly; horible
as, a grim death's head.
Whose
4. Ghastly or sinister in character, or dealing with what is so; as, a grim task; a grim tale.
Syn, Fierce, ferocious, horrid, horrible, frightful, gris
Sy hideous, stern, sullen, sour, forbidding. See GHABTLX. ly, hideous, stern, sullen, sour, forbidding. See ahabtly gri-mace' (grI-mās'), $n$. [F., of uncertain origin; cf. OF. grimache critical situation, embarrabsment.] 1. A dis-
tortion of the countenance, whether involuntary or from affectation, expressive of some feeling, as contempt, dia approbation, complacency, ete. ; a wry or made-up face. Moving his face into such s hideous grimace, that every fea-
Adure of it appeared under a different distortion. 2. Affectation, as in pose ; hence, sham ; pretense. Rare. gri-maod', v. i. ; GRI-MACED' (-măst') ; GRI-MAC'ING ( (-mās ${ }^{\prime}$ Ing). [Cf. F. grimacer.] To make grimaces; to distor
one's face; to make faces. gri-malkin' (gri-mal'kIn ;-mô'kIn), $n$. [For graymalkin gray + malkin.] A cat, esp. a she-cat.
grlme (grim), n. [Cf. Dan. grim, griim, lampblack, soot grime, OD. grijmsel, grimsel, soot, smut.] Soot, smut, o grime, oD. grimsel, grimsel, soot, smut.] Soot, smut,
dirt, rubbed in; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained. grime, v. t.; arimed (grimd); arim'ing (grim/Ing). To
sully or soil deeply ; to begrime.

grim1y (grim1Y), a. [AS. grimlic.] Grim ; hideous; Brimme (crin) $n$ Cf $\mathbf{F}$ grime $A$ ginal W. Mallet. grimme (grim), n. Cf. F. grimime. a sinall West Afri-
can antelope (Cephalophus rufilotus) of a deep bay color, with a broad dorsal stripe of black.
Grim'mi-a (grym ${ }^{\prime} 1-a$ ), n. NL., after J. F. K. Grimm, Ger, botanist.] Bot. A large genus of mostly tufted rock mosses typifying the family Grimmiacer, having emooth Grim'mia'es and the calyptra the capsule not plicate. ily of acrocarpous dark-colored mosses growing in mats or cushions, destitute of chlorophyll except at the tips of the stems and branches, the peristome single, the seta of the capsule short. Grimmit and Hedwigia

Crimm's law (grimz), Philol. A statement of the reg-
ular changes (Lautverschiebungen, or sound shiftings)
which the stops, or mute consonants, of the Which the stops, or mute consonants, of the shiftings)
primitive
Indo-European consonant system (best Indo-European consonant system (best seen in Sanskrit gone in the Teutonic languages; - so called from Jakob Grimm, who made the first full statement (1822) of the observed changes. Grimm's statement was that original aspirate aspirates, as oh, dh $g h$ ) became mediæ (voiced stops, $b, 7, g$ ) in the Low German languages (Gothic, Low German, Engish,
ete.), and tenues (voigeless stops, $p$,, in High German (ineluding mod. literary German); original media became tenues in Low German, and "aspirates" (at that time not elearly digoriginal tenues became "aspirates" in Low German, and mediax
in High German. Examples are : Skr. bhratr, E. brother, G. bruder, Alemannic pruader (the Alemannic dialect having carried out the High German changes most completely); Skr. go,
E cow, G. Kuh; L. Tres, E three, G. Ifri. The orignal form of
Grimm's law is no longer accepted si entirely cirect It Grimm's law is no longer accepted as entirely correct. It has Yarious observed exceptions; as, esp., Verner's and Grassmann's
laws (which see). The following table, necessarily incomplete, laws (which see). The following table, necessarily incomplete,
gives roughly the shitings covered by Grimms law, the corre-
spondences given being of letters rather than sounds:

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grim' $\mathbf{y}$ (grim $/ \mathrm{I}$ ), $a$; GRIM'I-ER (-1̆-ẽr) ; GRIM'I-EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.
grin, v. i. ; GBINNED (grind); grin'Ning. [ME. grinnen, grennen, AS. grennian, akin to Icel. grenja to howl, and so as to show them, as a dog in snarling, or a person in laughter or pain; esp., to do this in merriment or good humor, as in a broad smile.
to grin like a Cheshire of death do make him grin so as to show the teeth and gums (Brewer); - a phrase of unknown origin.
2. To make or express by grinning.
grin, $n$. Act of griming, as, a broad grin.
grind (grind), v. t.; pret. \& p. p. around (ground), GRIND'ED (Obs. or $R$.) ; p. pr. \& vb. n. GRIND'ING. [AS. grindan; perh. akin to L. jrendere to gnash, grind. Cf. GRIST.] 1. To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, duce by or as by the action of millstones. 2. To wear down, polish, or sharmen, by friction; to make smooth, sharp, or pointed ; to whet, as a knife or drill.
3. To rub or press harshly; to rub together with a grating noise ; to grate; grit ; as, to grind the teeth; to grind one's
4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to grind 6. hand organ; to grind out a tune.
6. To oppress by severe exactions; to harass; vex.
6. To teach by hard, persistent work ; as, to grind Latin
to grind a pupil. Colloq.
7. To study hard, as for examination. College Slang.
8. To subject to ridicule; to satirize. College Slang.
grind, $v . i$. 1. To perform the operation of grinding.
2. To become ground or pnlverized by friction, as corn.
3. To become polished or sharpened by friction; as, glass
4. To move with difficulty or friction to
6. To perform hard and distasteful service; to drudge; to study hard, as for an examination. Farrar. grind, $n$. 1. Act of grinding, or of reducing to powder, or sharpening, by friction, etc.
2. Any severe continuous work or occupation; esp., hard and uninteresting study. Collog.
3. College Slang. a A steeplechase; also, a walk for ex-
ercise. Eng. b A hard student; a "dig." U.S. c A ercise. Eng. of A hard student; a "dig.
Batire or joke, or a satirist or joker. $U$.
Grln-de 11 -a (grIn-dërI-à), n. [NL., after D. H. Grindel, a Russian.] 1. Bot. A large genus of coarse gummy or resinous asteraceous herbs, chiefiy of western North Amer ica, having large radiate head ate 2 .
as a remedy in asthm certain chitis, and whooping
grind'er (grin'dêr), $n$. 1. One that grinds, as an emery
wheel for grinding tools, a machine for crushing ore, etc.



 Full explanations of Abbreviations, Slgns, etc., fmmediately precede the Vocabulary.
2. A molar tooth; hence, pl., Slang, the teeth.
3. a The Australian restless flycatcher (Sisura inquieta); - so called from its peculiar note, likened to the sound 4. A private tutor. College Slang, Eng.
grind'er's asth'ma, phini'sis, or rot (grin'dearra). Med, grind'er-y (grin'dẽr-̌̌), n.; pl. -eries (-1z). 1. Leather
2. A place where Eng.
grind'ing, $p$. pr. \& $v b$. $n$. of Gnuground
grinding frame, an English name for a cotton-spinning ma-
chine. g . mill. a A mill for grinding grain. b A lapidary's lathe.-g. organ, a barrel organg grain. bbs. - $\mathbf{g}$. wheel, a wheel, as an emery wheel, for grinding; also, a building grind'stone' (grind'stōn'; see note below), $n$.
stone. Obs. ng or sharpening tools, or shaping or smoothing objects. 3. Stone suitable for grindstones. monly pron'd grind'stän, grin'stan, colloq. and in dial. to keep, hold, pat, etc., one's nose to the grindstone. See under
 Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or Anerican ; - chieHy contemptuous.
 a merchant of New York.] Bot. A genus of red algæ
having lanceolate fronds often 18 inches iu length. $G$. americana, the only species, is fouud below low-wat
mark along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south. mark along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south.
grip (grip), $n$. [Cf. LG. grüppe, D. grep, greb; ak
$\mathbf{g r j p}$ (grip), $n . \quad$ [Cf. La. grüppe, D. grep, greb; akin to
AS. grép, frepe, grȳpe.] A small ditch or furrow ; a gutAS. grep grepe, grype.] A small ditch or furrow; a gut-
ter. Chiefy Dial. Eng. grip, $n$. [AS. gripe. See aripe,
or tenacious grasp; a seizing or clutching of anything tightly, as by the hand; hence, strength in gripping, manner of gripping, etc.
2. Specif., a peculiar node of clasping the hand by which nembers of a secret association recoguize or greet one an3. As much as asonic grip.
3. As much as can be gripped; a handful. Obs. or Dial. 4. Power or force of hold or domination ; as, the grip of disease, of the mind, power of apprehension; grasp.
. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or part facilitate grasping; as, the $g r i p$ of a sword.
6. A device for grasping or holding fast; specif.: a An ug a traction cable. chamber for the shot in the bore of a rifled gun. Rare. 7. Riveted Work. The distance between rivet heads, considered as the maximum distance permissible to drive the rivets tight. It is usually taken as not more than four
8. a A spasm of pain. b [See c
8. a A spasm of pain. b [See grippe.] Inluenza; grippe. 10. U.S. a A gripsack or valise.
grip, v. $t$.; GRIPPRD (gript) or GRIPT ; arip fing. [From grip a grasp.] 1. To seize or lay hold on tightly and tenaciously; to grasp firmly.
2. To give a grip, or handel
2. To give a grip, or handclasp, to.
3. To make a deep or tenacious imp
3. To make a deep or tenacious impression upon; as, the pathos of the play gripped the beholders.
4. To take or get possession of; to seize; appropriate. Obs.

gripe (grip), v. t.; ariped (gript); GRIf'ina (griping).
[AS. gripan; akin to D. aripen, G. areifen OHG arif Icel. gripa, Sw. gripa, Dan. gribe, Goth. greipan; cf Lith. graibyti, grëbti. Cf. GRIP to grasp, Grope.] 1. To
lay hold on ; to seize; to grasp : esp., to seize and hold lay hold on; to seize; to grasp; esp., to seize and hold ;
to clasp closely as with the hand; to grip ; hence, to get to clasp closely as with the hand; to grip;
To apprehend ; to grasp mentally. Obs.
To clench (the fist). Obs.
Pope.
6. To cause pinching and spasmodic pain in the bowels of,
as certain purgative or indigestible substances.
gripe, v.i. 1. To make a clutch ; to start to
gripe, v. i. 1. To make a clutch; to start to lay hold;
to grasp; with at, towards, for, upon, etc. Archaic
grasp; - with at, towards, for, upon, etc. Archaic.
His quivering fingers gripel towards the handle. Scott.

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2. To grapple (with). Obs.
3. To experience griping pains.
4. Taut. To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship 4. Nout. To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship
which, when sailing close-hauled, requires the hehn to be which, when sailing close-hauled, requires th
continually put up; to have a weather helm.
gripe (grīp), $n$. 1. Act of griping, clutching, or taking fripe (grip), $n$. 1 . Act of griping, cluthing, or taking
 2. Oppression; cruel exaction ; affliction ; pinching dis ress ; as, the gripe of poverty.
5. Pinching spasmodic intestinal pain; - chiefly in $p l$.
the hand as a griping instrument. Obs. 5. That which is adapted to be grasped; a handle ; a grip
as, the gripe of a sword.
6. Mech. A device for grasping or holding, as a brake.
7. Naut. [Also earlier greepe. Cf. D. greep, prop. gri
8. Naut. [Also earlier greepe. Cf. D. greep, prop. grip.]
a A timber sometimes scarfed into the forefoot and stem a A timber sometimes scarfed into the forefoot and stem
of a wooden ship for additional strength ; sometimes, the of a wooden ship for additional strength; sometimes, the
forefoot. b The compass or slarpness of a ship's stem under the water, having a tendency to make her hold close to the wind. c pl. An assemblage of ropes, deadeyes, and boats when hoisted; also broad bands passed around a boat to secure it at the davits and prevent swinging.
9. Slang. A miseror usurer. (abs.
grip'man (grĭp'măn), $n, ; p l$. -men (-měn). Tlie man who manipulates the grip on a cable car.
grippe (grip), $n$. [F.] Med. The inflenza, or epidemic catarrh; the grip. - grip'pal (grip'tal), $a$.
grip'per (grip'er), $n$. One that grips, as a finger on a
printing press or the nipper for a drawplate. grip'sagh' $\left(-\mathrm{s} \mathrm{Kk}^{\prime}\right), n$. A traveler's landbag. Colloq., U.S.
grip wheel. Mach. A wheel or one of a pair of wheels by which a cable is gripped; specif a wheel bavinc a number of toggle-jointed steel jaws in its periphery which grip Gri'qua (gré ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{kw} \dot{\mathrm{a}}$ )

Prob. fr. the native name.] One
ri'qua (gre ${ }^{\prime} k w a j$ ), $n$. [Prob. fr. the nat mixed race of Soutl Africa resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen; called also Bastaards. They occupy the countries known
grls (grēs), a. [OF. \& F.; of German origin: cf. MHG grīs, G. greis, hoary. Cf. GnzzLe.] Gray. Obs.
 1. Decorative painting in gray
2. A kind of fancy Freuch dress goods

Knight.
Gri-sel/da (gri-zelld $\dot{a}$;-sel $\mathrm{d} a$ ), $n$. [It., of G. origin; the


 2. A lady in old romance proverbial for her virtue and her patience. Her story is told in Boccaccio's "Decameron," from which it was translated into Latin by Petrarch. From him Chaucer borrowed it as the subject of his "Clerk" gris'e-ous (gr1s'e-ŭs ; griz'te-ŭs), a plays, poems, etc. origin. See aris, $a$.] Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly.
grl-sette' (grǐ-zet'), n. [F., fr. griseite a gray woolen cloth, fr. gris gray. Grisettes were so called because they wore gray gowns made of this stuff. See gris, $a$.] A French
girl or young woman of the working class, of lively and rree mañer grisly, grislich, As. grislic, fr . grīsan (in comp.) to shud der; ef. OD. gryselick horrible, OHG. grisenī̀ch.] 1. In spiring horror or loathing fear; gr
A man of $y$ bisly and stern gravity. Rohnson (More's Utopia).
2. Caused by what is grim or horrible, or marked by 2. Caused by what is grim or horible, or marked by a sense of grim horror.
3. Ugly. Dial. Enyy.
Syn.-See GHAstuy.
gríson (gri’sưn ; Oxf. E. D., griz'ŭn), n. [F., fr. grison gray, gray-haired, gris gray. See ants, $\alpha$.] a A South Amerfamily Mustelide. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and nnusual in ita coloration, being black below and light-colored above. b A South American inonkey (Lagothrix infumatus).
grist (grĭst), $n$. [AS. grīst, fr. grindan. See Grind.] 2. Act of grinding. Obs.
grain as is barried to the mill bt, gronnd; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time
produces; hence, supply for an occasion.

| Archappterix. <br> grip'Ing-ly (grip'Tng-1r), adv. | dexr), $n$. A native of Griqualand. See Griguta. <br> gris, grise, $n$. [OF. fr, gris gray. |
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| grip ${ }^{\text {joses, }}$ a. See -Less. |  |
| grip nut. = Lock net | the gray skin of the Siberian |
| grippe. Obs. or dial, Eng. var, | squirrel. See gris,a.] A costly |
| of 0 RIP, | kind of tur. Obs. [amberghis.] |
| grip'pon, vot. [See gripe, $v$; |  |
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| lp ping-ness, $n$, Greed. Ra | gris'bate, gris'bot. Yars. of |
| grip'ple, $n$. [Cf. GRIP, GRiPe.] | ORisthite. Obs. or Dial. Eny. |
| A grasp a grine. Obs. | Erise (chal. grés). Ob |
| ''ple, $n$. [Akin to | Eng. var. of drece, 0 |
| l, D. greppel. See arir diteh.] | grise, ar [Cf. ghisly.] Fr |
| Drain; ditch. Obs. or Dial. Eug. | ful. Obs. [to |
| grip'ple, a. [AS gripul.] Grip- | grise, $p$, $\%$ f. To be territled; |
| ing : greedy; covetols ; tena- | Gri-sel'dis (gry-zel'dis). Var. |
| cious. Archacicor Scot. \& Dial. |  |
|  | griselich t ©R |
| grip ple. $\overline{3}$, t. 5 - 4 . To gr | gris'fal, $a$. [see Grise, a.] |
| p. | Terrible; frightful. Obs. - |
|  |  grising, 7. Horror. |
| ${ }^{3} \mathrm{He}$ di. The toxin or poison pro- |  |
| ced by the influenza bacilins. | grice a pig + -kin.] Dial. Fnir. |
| rip'py, a. Miserly ; mrasping; | 1. A pork loin, esp. the lean |
| nacious. Scot. \& Dial. Eng. | part ; a pork chop or |
| p'py, a. Affected with, or | 2. A piece of meat broil |
| Fike, the disease ealled the | hence, a fragment: a sliv |
| ippe. Calloq. | $\mathrm{grt}^{\prime} \mathrm{gle}\left(\mathrm{grIz}^{\prime} \mathrm{l}\right)$. Dial. Eng. |
| Lp sheave. = Grip wherl | of grizzLe, |
| et. | grisle, $n$. Horror. $O b$ |
| ous, ct. Grasping ; ava- | grible. + grizatip, gra |
|  | $\mathrm{gri}^{\text {gled }}$ (griz'ld). Var, of |
| to chuse, |  |
| \% to cruse, |  |
| 'qua-land'er (grékw ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - $\mathrm{lan}^{\prime}$ | horrible; grisly. Obs or Dial. |

3. The material, as ground malt, for a brewing 4. A lot ; quantity ; as, a grist of bees. Colloq., U. S all is grist that comes to his mill, all that he has anything to do with is a source of profit. Collog.
grist (grIst), $n$. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Grind to encircle.] Rope Maling. A given size of rope, common grist being three inches in circumference, with 20 yarns in each of the three strands.
gris'tle (griss'1),
OFries. gristel) . [ME. gristil. AS. gristl ; akin to OFries. gristel, grestel; cf. OHG. krustila, krostela.]
4. Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure 1. Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure.
5. A young or delicate person. obs. in the gristle, in an immature stage:
in the gristie, in an immature stage; - - with reference to
 like gristle ;,$a$. Consisting of, or containing, gristle; grist'mill' (grist/milt), $n$. A mill for grinding grain, esp. as brought by different customers, a custom mini.
grit (grit), $n$. [ME. greet, greol, sand, gravel, As. greot grit, sand, dust ; akin to OS. griot, OFries. grēt gravel, grit coarse meal.] 1. Sand; gravel ; rough, hard particles. 2. Geol. A hard, coarse-grained siliceous sandstone ; as, minlstone grit; - called also gritrock and gritstone. The name is also applied to a fiuer sharp-grained sandstone; as, grindstone grit; Berea grit.
6. Structure of stone
7. Structure of stone, as adapted to grind or sharpen; hold of a grinding substance; as, a hone of good grit.
8. Soil ; earth. Obs. or Dial, Eng
9. Firmness of mind or spirit; unyielding courage.
10. [cap.] Canadian Politics.
11. [cap.] Canadian Politics. A Liberal. = Clear Grit b.
 2. To grind; to grate; as, to grit the teeth.
12. To irritate. Collog.
grit, v. $i$. [From orir sand.] To give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate; grind.
grit,
grütee . [AS. grytta, ofyttan, pl., akin to D. grut, G. grütze, and E. grit sand.] 1. Coarse part of meal; bran. Obs.
13. pl. Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and 2. pl. Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely
ground ; in Iligh Milling, fragments of cracked wheat ground ; in Migh
smaller than groats
grit cell. Bot. A parenchymatous cell having walls
strongly thickened and cuticnlarized. They are found in the flesh of pears and other fruits.
grith (grith), $n$. [AS. grid peace, of Scand. origin ; cf.
Icel. griJ.] 1. Peace; security ; defense; safe conduct.
Obs. or Hist 2. Obs. Hist.
14. O. Eng. Law. Peace or security imposed or guaranteed by conditions arising out of associations of time and
place or person; specif. : a Short for churchgrith, the place or person; specif. : a Short for churchgrith, the
sanctuary or asylum afforded by the precincts of a church. b The king's special peace, or mund (which see).
15. A place of security; a refuge, asylum, or sanctuary.
 taining, or resembling, sand, or grit ; consisting of grit full of hard particles.
16. Courageously persistent; spirited; resolute, plucky.
Colloq., U.S. collog., $U . S$.
griv'et (griv'
griv'et (griv'九̌t; -It), $n$. [Cf. $\mathbf{F}$.
grivet.] A monkey of the upper Nile and Abyssinia (Cercopithecus griseoack duls olive-
It is intelligent and docile.
griz'zle (grĭz'l), $\alpha$. [OF. grisel, fr.
gris gray. See aris, a.] Gray, griz
zled, also, Obs., roan.
gray-haired man;-anickname. Obs.

17. Gray hair ; also, a gray wig
18. The color gray; formerly of animals, roan; also, a gray
19. A second-rate brick, underburnt, gray in color, and deficient in strength.
 Hardship, $i$ such as would grizzle little clijidren. R. F. Burtor.
griz'zle, vi. [Orig.uncert.] 1 . To grin;laugh;snarl. Dial, Eng. griz'zle, v.i. [Orig.uncert.] 1. Togrin; laugh;snarl. Dial, Eng.
20. To fret ; wlimper ; complain. Also v. $t$.
Grizzling over a griz'zled (-'lí), a. [From grizzLe, a.] Gray; grayish; sprinkled or mixed with gray; of a mixed white and black.
 arizzLe, a.] $\begin{gathered}\text { Somewhat gray ; grizzled. } \\ \text { Old squirels that turn grizzly. }\end{gathered}$

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 $\|$ Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of + combined with.
srizely bear,
lis of very large a lis) of the liills and mounAmerica, from Alaska to Arizona. Severral subspecies are distinguished range. It is a close ally of of Europe, but much larger and heavier, and its make it very dangerou when brought to bay. It
now seldom ventures to now seldom ventures to

cept in human befense of itself or young Grizzly Bear. rownish yellow itself or young. In color it is usually Those whose hairs are there is great individual variation white or gray are called
 2. A grating of iron or steel bars for screening ore, etc. groan (grōn), v. i.; aroankd (grōnd); aronílng. [ME. to grin, Dan. grine, D. grijnen, G. greinen, oHG. grinan, and perh. to E. grin.] 1. To give forth a deep, moaning sound in breathing, expressive of pain, misery, or grief.
For we 2. To express or manifest desire with or as with groans. Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which groaneth to be so.
3. To suffer great affliction ; to suffer oppression such as 3. To suffer great affiction; to suffer oppression such as things, to creak, as from a heavy weight or pressure. groan, v. t. He heard the groaning of the oak. pressure 2. To show disapprobation of by groans.
groan, $n$. A low, moaning sound ; usually, a deep, mournful sound uttered in pain or great distress; sometimes, an expression of strong disapprobation ; as, the remark
Such groans of roaring wind and rain. Shak.
Syn. - Groan, moan. Groan applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of pain or suffering; mos on, to
a low and continuous one. Groansmay also indicate a feela low and continuous one. Groans may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; moaning is esp. asmal heaved forth such groans that their discharge did mal heaved forth such groans that their discharge did
stretch his leathern coat almost to , bursting " Shak.);
"She breathed in sleep a lower moan" (Tennyson); "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together since canceled wo, and moan the expense of many a van-
ished sight" (Shak.); to greet a speech with groans; cf. (ftge) the table proans under its load; "The door upon its hinges groans" (Keats); the moan of the wind; "the moan groat (grōt; grôt; 277: the second was until recently the preferred pronunciation), $n$. [LG. grōte, or OD. groot, fr. the word for great, hence a great piece of coin, larger than other coins in former use. See areat.] a An old coin of several European countries and varying values; specif., an English silver coin worth fourpence, issued from the me or Edward. pence. b Occasionaly, Eng. groats (gröts ; grôts), n. pl. [ME. grotes, pl., AS. gratan, prob. an error for grotan (Oxf. E. D.), akin to E. grit sand, grit coarse meal, grout. See Grour.] Dried grain,
as oats or wheat, hulled and broken or crushed; in high milling, cracked fragments of wheat larger than grits.
grócer (grōsẽr), $n$. [Formerly written grosser, orig., one
who sells by the gross, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. groswho sells by the gross, or deals by wholesale, fr. F. gros-
sier, marchand grossier, fr. gros large, great. See aross.] sier, tuarchand grossier, fr. gros

1. A dealer by wholesale. Obs.
2. A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, and various odstuff
gro'cer's itch (grō ${ }^{\prime}$ sêrz). An itching eruption, a variety
of eczema caused by the sugar mite (Tyroglyphus sacchari), affecting persons frequently handling sugar, etc. gro'cer-y (-sẽr-1), $n$.; pl. -cerics (-iz). [See orocer.]
3. The commodities sold by grocers, as tea, coffee, spices, etc.; - in the United States commonly $p l$.

The sbops at which the best fanimilies of the neighborhood bought yopsery which thiline best families of the neighborhood 2. Small change. Obs.
3. The trade or bnsiness of a grocer ; also, U.S., a retail

4rocer's shop or store. A barroom ; hence, liquor. Local, Southern U.S.
grog (grog), n. [So named from "old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a grogfirst to dilute the rum of the sailors (about 1740).] 1. A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; hence, any intoxicating liquor.
2. A hobbling, or groggy, horse. Sporting Cant. and fire bricks, materials, such as pulverized pottery and ire bricks, fire clay, etc., which are used in the man-
ufucibles, fire bricks, and the like. Cant.

grog (grog), v. t.; aroaged (grðgd) ; arog'aing (grog'ing). 1. To soak (a liquor cask)

## the spirits from the wood <br> grog, $v, i$ To water to make grog.

grog, $v i$ i. To drink grog.
grog biossom. A redness
enlarged blood vessels and the development of small tuentarled on the nose or face of persons who drink ardent
beririts to excess. Collog.
spirits to excess. Colloq
grog'gy (-I), a.; GROGGI-ER (-i--er); GROG'GI-Est. 1. Tipsy from grog ; hence, unsteady on the legs ; specif., in pugilistic cant, weakened in a fight so as to stagger. Colloq.
2. Man. Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender 2. Man. Moving in a hobbling manner, owing to tender grog'ram (grðg/răm), $n$.
grog ram (grogrắm), n. [OF. gros-grain, lit., grosgrain A coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, or of coarse silk often stiffened with gum; also, a grogram garment.
groin (groin), $n$. [ME. grynde; cf. AS. grynde abyss,
grund ground, bottom, E. ground. Oxf. E. D. \& Skeat.] grund ground, bottom, E. ground. Oxf. E. D. \& Skeat.]

1. Anal. The fold or depression markiug the line between 1. Anat. The fold or depression marking the line between the lower part of the abd
2. a Arch. The projecting solid angle formed by the meeting of two vaults, growing more obtuse as it approaches wise called a mectrold) common to two intersecting cylin ders, esp. two equal circular cylinders with axes meeting at right angles.
3. Civil Engin. A kind of wooden jetty run out from a shore, usually at right angles to the beach, to arrest travel ing shingle and act as a barrier against the waves.
groln, v.t.; GROINED (groind); GROIN'ING. Avch. To fashion into groins ; to build with groins.

The hand that rounded Peter's done,
And groine $/$ the aisles of Christian Rome. Emerson.
groln, v. i. A rch. To proje
arch that groins from a wall.
groined (groind), p. Arch. Built with groins; as,
a groined ceiling or vault See vault, Illust. groin'ing, $n$. Arch. Act of also, a groin, groined work or groins collectively. groln point. Arch. groin; the arris or line of
intersection of two vaults; groin rib. Arch. A rib occupying the place of a groin
Grólior' (grō'lyā' ; grōlyà
 $n$. The name by which Jean Groined Vault. Grolier de Servières (1479-1565), a French bibliophile, is commonly known; used in naming a style of bookbind ing. The Groller design or soroll is a pattern of interlacing dines.

## $\underset{\text { gromaticus }}{ }$ (gró-maxt/rk), $a$. [L

 groma, gruma, a surveyor'smeasuring rod. ${ }^{\text {of }}$ of or masauring rod.] Of or pert. to land surveying, esp. as applied
to castrametation. $-n$. An exto castrametation. 一n. An
pert or writer on gromatics. gro-mat'ics (-1ks), $n$. Science of surveying, esp. as applied to grom'met (grŏm' ${ }^{\prime}$ t) ) $n$. [F. grum'met (grŭm'tyt)
mette curb, curb chain, of. gromette, fr. F. gourmer to
curb, thunp, beat.] 1. Naut. A ring formed by twisting on itself a single strand of an unto a loop or eyelet of rope
 2. A metal or metal-line Book Cover with
Design. let such as those along the edges of sails, on mail bags, etc. 3. Mil. A ring of rope formerly used as a wad to hold cannon ball in place when the gun was moved or depressed.
4. Mfach. A washer of twisted hemp cotton or the like 4. Mach. A washer of twisted hemp, cotton, or the like
coated with red-lead putty, used to stop steam leaks. $\mathbf{g r o m}^{\prime}$ woll ( $\mathrm{gr}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathbf{w e ̆ 1 ) , ~} \boldsymbol{n}$. [Called also gramel, grommel graymill, gray millet; all prob. fr. F. gvemil, OF. also gromil (or gramil!).] Any boraginaceous plant of the
genus Lithospermum, esp. $L$. officinale. They have polished white, stony nutlets
groom (groom), n. [Cf. Scot. grome, groyme, grume, gote, grvant, shopboy ; perh. the $r$ is an inzertion as in E . bridegroam, and the word is the same as AS. guma man See bridegroom.] 1. A boy. Obs.
2. A man, esp. a man of inferior station. Archaic. 3. A manservant; now, esp., one in charge of horses.

4. One of several offcers of the English royal household chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department ; as, the groom of the cha
b. A bridegroom
6. A bridegroom. 1. To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying feeding, etc.
2. To make neat, smart, or tidy.

Groom ${ }^{\text {bridge }} 1830\left(\mathrm{groom}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{brij}\right)$. Astron. A 6-7 magnitude star in Ursa Major (assigned that number in the cat alogue of the English astronomer Stephen Groombridge tion of F' $^{\prime \prime}$ annually :- sometimes called "the runaway room real motion in space is about 200 miles per second groom'er (-ër), $n$. One that grooms, as, specif., a brush rotated by a texible shat, for cleaning horses.
grooms'man (groomz'măn), n.; pl. - MEN (-mĕn). A male cond

groove (groov), $n$. [D. groef, groeve, pit, trench, akin to G. grube pit, hollow, hole, OHG. gruoba, Goth. grōba, and
E. grave. See Grave, n. \& v.] 1. A mining shaft or ex cavation. Dial. Eng.
2. A furrow, channel, or long hollow, such as may be formed by cutting, molding, grinding, the wearing force of flowing water, or constant travel; a depressed way; a worn path ; a rut. Specif.: a The rectangular channel or rabbet in the edge of a board to receive the tongue of another board in matching. b Any of the spiral depressions serving as the bottom support for a scene. d Print. The serving as the bottom support ior a scene. a dlust. 3. Hence: The habitual course of life, work, or affairs; a fixed routine; as, he had fallen into a groove
The gregarious trifling of life in the social groove. J. Horley. groove, v. $t$.; GROOVED (grōvd); GROOV'ing. To cut a groove or channel in ; to form into channels or grooves.

plane. grooving saw. Wood Working. A kind of coarse-toothed
grooving saw. Wood Working. A kind of coarse-toothed
circular saw, sometimes with separate inserted teeth, for
cutting grooves in timber.

(grōpt); GROP'ing (grōp/ing).
[ME.gropen, gropien, grapien,
AS. grapian to touch, grope,
 fr. gripan to gripe. See aripe.

1. To feel with the hands; to
 handle something. Obs.
2. To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling; to move atout hesitatingly, as in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands, when one cannot see.
To grope a Iftle longer among the miseries and sensualities of
a worldly life.
grope, v. $t$. To feel ; handle ; probe. Obs.
3. To examine ; test ; sound. obs.
4. To examine; test; sound. obs.
5. To search out by feeling in the dark; as, we groped 3. To search out by feeling in the dark; as, we groped
our way at midnight.
grop'er (grōp'ẽr), $n$. [See arouper.] a Var. of grovprr.
b Any of several Australasian serranoid fishes, as those of the genus Oligoros. c An Australian and Tasmanian labroid fish (Achærodus gouldii), specif. called blue groper. gros'beak ${ }^{\prime}$ (grōs $\mathbf{g}^{\prime} \overline{b e k}^{\prime}$ ), n. [gross + beak: cf. F. grosbec.] Any of various species of finches, or birds of related families, having a large stout conical bill. The term does not designate any natural group. The common European grosbeak is the hawfinch; well-known American finches to
which the term is applied are the cardinal, rose-breasted, Which the term is applied are the cardinal, rose-
black-headed, and evening grosbeaks (which see).
gro'schen (grö'shĕn), n. sing. \& $p l$. [G.] A Bilver coin and money of account of Germany, worth rariously ${ }^{\frac{3}{2}}$, ${ }^{\frac{1}{3} 8,}$ colioquial German, the 10 -pfennig piece. See cons, Table. gros'grain' (grō'grān'), a. [F. Cf. groaram.] Of a large grain or cord ; - applied to silk fabrics having heavy
 gross (grōs), a. ; GROSS'ER (-ẽr); GROSS'EST. [F. gros, L.
grossus. Cf. ENGROSS, GROCRR, GROGRAM.] 1 . Of rela. tively great or conspicuous size; as : a Thick; bulky; massive; as, a gross pillar. b Rank; heavy; as, gross vegeta-
tion. o Big ; burly; fat ; as, a gross body; a gross man. tion. o Big ; burly ; fat ; as, a gross body; a gross man.
d Plain or obvious from relative magnitude. Archaic. Tbese lies are . . . gross as a mountain, open, palpable. Shak.
6. Having large particles or components; coarse in tex-


GROUNDLING

ture ; not fine or delicate ; as, a gross powder ; a gross diet ; hence, dense ; heavy; as, gross matter ; gross vapors.
3. Compact; close. Obs. "A gross body of horse." Milton. 4. Of, pertaining to or dealing with, the coarser or broader aspects or distinctions of anything; as, gross anatony (see Anatomy, 2 ).
5. General ; broad ; not
5. General; broad; not particular; of quantities, in
large numbers or denominations.
 amount; the pross, weight, -opposed to net. Thet, The gross
aarnings, receipts, or the like are the entire earnings reearnings, receipts, or the like, are the entire earnings, re--
ceipts, or the like, under consideration, without any deducceipts, or the like, under con
tion for expenses incurred. 7. Of perceptions, sentriments, feelings, etc., wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; not easily aroused or excited;
of persons, minds, etc., not sensitive in perception or feelof persons, minds, etc., not sensit.
 8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appe-
tites ; hence, coarse, vulgar, Iow, obscene, or impure.
 next.
9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be $\begin{gathered}\text { nacculay. } \\ \text { excused ; flagrant; shameful; as, a gross dereliction of }\end{gathered}$ duty; a gross injustice; gross carelessness.
Syn.- See coarse.
gross adventure Law, the loan of money upon bottomry;

- so called because the lender is liable to contribute to the general average in case of loss.- g . average, zo. income, g .
negiligence
 duction for tare, tret, or waste;- disting. from net weight.
 2. Obs. a Sum; total. b A large body, 3. a O. Eng. Law. A right in gross, as an advowson be-
longing to a church or the king. b South African Law. An engrossed copy, as of a notarial bond

4. sing. \& pl. The number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve; ass, a gross of botties; ten gross of pens.
by the rion, by the quantity ; at wholesale.
the bulk or the undivided whole; all parts taken to-
 said of rights, as an advowson, a servitude, common, or the
like, belonging to a person, and not attached to land.
 tion. 1. Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.
5. Bot. Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. Obs.
 the family Grossulariacex; hence, resembling, or pertain-
 grosia a subgenus of Ribes, including the gooseberry, fr. F.
lroseille gooseberry, OF grosele.] Pertaining to, or resem. bling, a gooseberry; as, grossular garnet.
 sclan.] Bot. A family of shrubs (order Rosales), the
gooseberry family formerly included in the Saxifres. gooseberry family, formerly included in the Saxifragaceæ,
but distinguisied by the drupaceous berrylike fruit. Soe but distinguisined by the drupaceous berry
RIBEs.




 n. \& a., fr. It. grottesca, n., fr. the a. grottesco, fr. grotta $\underset{\text { a work }}{\text { grotto. See GROTTO.] 1. Desiguating, or pertaining to, }}$ a work or style of art charac-
terized by fantratic exagger-
ation or combination, esp. of ation or combination esp. of
human and animal figures; whimsical, extravagant, o antic in form or character.
6. Absurdly or ludicrously incongruous or awkward; as, grotesque theories or manners.
Syn. - See FANCIFUL. gro-tesqué,$n$. 1 . Grotesque quality or character; also,
that which is grotesque, as a whimsical figure. The The gro.
tesque is distinguished from tesque is distinguished from
the ugly in that it affords a positive $\begin{aligned} & \text { sthetic satisfac- } \\ & \text { tion. The } \\ & \text { typly is the anti- }\end{aligned}$ type of the beautiful; the gro-
le:que is the complement of

physical beauty, representing Grotesque Ornament. In the material world a distortion of wsthetic relations,
or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental
worrd. It may not, however, appeal to the esense of humor.
7. A clown or a person in fantastic disguise.

8. Print Any grotesque form of type face; specif., in Great Britain, the type called gothic in the United States.
 grotesquerle. [From Grotesque.] Grotesque quality, ac-
tion, speech, or manners : also, grotesque objects or works. speech, or maners: albo, grotesque objects or work
ness, on the other hand beocmes grotesquerie, wordertuly
George (fissing Gro't-an (gro'shirann), a. Of or pertaining to the views of
the Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particuthe Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particu larly those as to jurisprudence and theology.
Grotan theory (of the atonement), Theol., the Grotan theory (of the atonement), Theol., the theory that God as moral governor of the world must enforce precept would weaken authority, there was required such an exwoup weaken authority, there was required such an ex-
ample of suffering in Christ as to show that sin shal not
oscap with inver groape with impumity, - caned also governmental heory. grot'to (grot $\overline{0}), n$, pl. - Tozs or -Tos ( $-\overline{z z}$ ). [Fornerly grota, fr. It. grota, LL. grupta, fr. L. crypta a concealed
subterranean passage, vault, cavern, Gr. крй $\pi \tau \eta$, fr. $\kappa \rho \nu-1$ $\pi \tau 0$ concealed, fr. койттev to conceal. Cf. GRot, CRYPT.] A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave; also, an artificial recess, cave, or cavernlike apartment.
grot'to-work' $\left(-\mathrm{w}^{\prime} \mathrm{Hk}^{\prime}\right), n$. Artificial and ornawental rockwork in imitation of a grotto.
ground (ground), $n$. [ME. ground, grund, AS. grund bottom, foundation, earth, akin to D. grond, OS., G., Sw., \&
Dan. grund, Icel. grunnr bottom, Goth. grundus (in comDan. grund, Icel. grunnr bottom, Goth. yrundus (in com-
position).] 1. The surface of tlie earth, or the earth itself considered asa babrs or an abode
9. Any definite portion of the earth's surface; region ; territory; country; hence: a territory or feld appropriing or flshing ground; a playground ; a ball ground.

From . - old Ey Ehrates, to
3. Land; estate; esp., pl., the gardens, lawns, fields, etc.
belonging to a loomestead; as, well-kept grounds.
4. An extent, primarily of the earth's surface ; an area or
distance ; as, to gain or lose ground.
6. The soil; soil; earth. "To till the ground." Gen.ii. 5 .
6. The bottom of anything obs 8. The bottom of anything. Obs.
7. The bottom of the sea or a body of water ; solid bottom;

88, the boat struck ground.
stratum ; hence, the foundation of know foundation; subconviction; a premise, reason, or collection of data upon which anything is made to rely for cogency or validity; as, facts are the ground of scientific theory.
9. A position to be maintained; a point of view; opinion;
belief; as, politicians shift their ground readily.
10. Pe, the complete or final character of the universe conesp., the complete or final character of the universe con-
ceived as such a nexus. $b$ The sufficient reason for any thing: the total rational conditioning of an event ;-distinguished from cause.
11. The foundation, substratum, background, or the like upon which anything is wrought, executed, or displayed; specif.: a Painting. The surface upon which a picture is painted, as a preliminary tone or gradation of color laid on a canvas. © Decorative Art. A surface prepared for decoration, as with scrolls, frets, flgures, etc., intended to show against it; in ceramography, the colored surface upon which painting, gilding, etc., is done. c Sculpture. A flat surface upon which figures are raised in relief. d Lace Making. tern is applied ; as, Brussels ground. See Brussels Lace 12. Etching. A gummy composition spread over the surface of a motal to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating except where an opening is made by the needle.
13. Building. One of the pieces of wood, flush with the
plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached; - usu-
ally pl. Grounds are usually put up first and the plaster-
ing floated flush with them. ing floated fush with them.
4. Music. Obs. a The tune on which descants are raised the plain song. "On that ground I'll build a holy des16. Elec. The connection of any
ductor with the ground through a fart of an electric con 18. pl. Sediment at the bottom of liquors or liquids dregs; lees; as, coffee grounds.
17. The pit of a theater. Obs.
B. Jonson.
ground of the hesvena, Astron, the surface of the celestial
sphere on which the stars may be regarded as projected.
 ground, v.t.; GROUND'ED; GROUND'NG. 1. To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish
a ground for ; to fix firmly.
2. To instruct in elements or first principles.
2. Fine Arts. To cover with a ground, as a copper plate for etching, or as paper or other materials with a uniform tint as a preparation for ornament.
4. To force down on the ground ; to floor, as an assailant.
6. To piace on, or cause to touch, the ground ; as, to ground
a riffe ; to ground a ship.

6. Elec. To connect with the ground so as to make the 7. arth a part of an electrical circuit.
7. Leather Manuf. To prepare the surface of (leather) by scraping the fleeh side with the moon knife.
to ground arma, Miil., to lay arms on the ground in front of one, esp. as a tosen ot, or a step in, a surrender.
ground (ground), v. $i$. To have a ground, or basis ; to rely; to found,- usually with in or upon
2. To run aground ; to strike the bottom, as a ship.
3. To come to the ground; to fall or light on the ground.
ground, pret. $p$. $p$. of , ground, pret. © $p$. $p$. of GRIND.
ground cock, a cock the plug of which is ground into its
geat, as distinguished from a compression seat, as distinguished from a compression cock.- g . glaas,
glass the transparency of which has been destryed by glass the transparency of which has been destroyed by
having its surface roughened by grining ore tching. g.
joint, a joint got or unade by grinding the two surfaces so joint, a joint yot or umade by grinding the two surfaces so
as to fit snugly each to the ther ground bass obas). Mfusic. Fundamental bass; a funda-
mental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melod.
ground beetle. Any
Carabide (which se
ground'ber-ry (ground'berr-1) -RIEs (-1z). a The checkerberry (Gaul theria procumbens). I In Australia, any
of several prostrate shrubs, as the
bung, the native cranberry, etc.
ground bundle
tracts of nerve fibe Either of two
tracts of nerve fibers of the epinal cord ly-
ing next to the gray matter the anterior ing next to the gray matter: the anterior,
between the column of Turck and the an-
terior
part of the lateral column. Bettie ground chain. Naut Al longth of chain at. Marualus cali tached alougt the first length of an anchor
cable, by which the anchor when weighed may be swung
free of the vessel.
ground cherry. a Any plant of the genus Physalis, esp.
the alkekengi ${ }^{\text {P.alkekengi). See PhysALIs. b A European }}$ cherry (Prunus chamecerasus) also, any of several ornamental fowering Awyrf cherrea, as dove. Any or serilic doves of tho
warmer parts of America,
which constitute the genus Columbigallina. They are
very tame, and nest on the very tuner or in low trees or
bushes. The species of the bround or in low trees
bouthes. The specie of the
Snited states is C. passerina terrestris.
is only about seven inches long. In abroader anse the
term is applied to other doves or pigeons more o


Ground Dove (Columbigallina
essetimes to a subfamily, Zenaidinæ, of which Columbi-
 a Tha danewort. b The wild angelica (Angelica sylves ground'er (groun'der ), $n$. I. One that grounds.
ground flas. The wild fiall that skor rolls.
ground 1loor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; often called also in America, but not
in England the first floor. to get or be let, in on the ground floor, to obtain an interest in original participators, usually thought to be more favora. ble than the terms obtainable by later participators.
ground form. Gram. The stem or basis of a word, to It is sometimes the same as the root. A Germanism. ground hemlock. The yew (Taxus canadensis) of eastern grow, straggling stems. P ice. Gieog. Ice which sometimes forms on
the bottom of either running or still water. It is spongy the bottom of either running or still water. It is spongy ground/ing, $p . p r . \& v b$. $n$. of GROUND. Esp.: $v b . n$. Act, nethod, or process of laying a ground work or foundation; application of a ground, as of color, to wall paper, cotton
cloth, etc.; also, the ground prepared; foundation ; basis. ground ivy. A trailing menthaceous plant (Glecoma hederacea) with round leaves and rather showy blue-purple
flowers. It is common in both Europe and America. ground fasmine. An ornamental evergreen thymelæa couns white-flowered shrub (Passerina stelleri).
ground jolst. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.
ground joist. A joist for a ground foor; a sleeper.
ground less, $a$. [AS. grundléas bottomless.] Without ground or foundaur : a groundless report. - ground less as, groundless fear; a groundless
$\mathbf{1 y}$, adv. - ground'less-ness, $n$
ground'ling (ground'ling), $n$. [ground + ist -ling.] 1. One that keeps close to the ground; specin., a fish tha 2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly wa on the ground, and without floor or benches; hence, one of inferior critical judgment or taste.
3. No comic buffoon to make the groundlings laugh. Coleridge 3. A low-born person. Obs.


ground liverwort. a A common liverwort (Marchantia
polymorpha) with a broad flat branching thallus and longpotymorphai with a broad flat branching thalus and ling
stalked archegonial receptacles. $\mathbf{b}$ A lichen (Peltigera ground'mass' (ground'mas'), $n$., or ground mass. Petvog. The fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which ground moss. a The haircap moss Polytrichum juniper
num. D The beach heather.
ground note. Music. The fundameutal of a triad or common chord.
ground'nut' (ground ${ }^{\prime}$ nut ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. 1 . = Earthnot. a An American fabaceous vine (Apios apios) with pinnat a An American fabaceous vine (Apios apios) with pinnate
leaves and purple racenose flowers. b A small aralialesves and purple racemose flowers. b a small aralia-
ceous plant (Panar trifolium) related to and resembling gingeng. c The harbinger-of-spring (Erigenia bulbosa). 3. The root of any of the above plants. 2. Any of various species of Teucrium, esp. the wall ger-
mander (T. chanzdrys). ground parrake日t or parake日t. Any of several Austrawhich live mainly upon the ground.
ground pearl. An encyste ste
ground pearl. An encysted state of the female of certain
coccid insects (genus Margarodes), in which a shelly covering is formed. Several species occur in South America and ing is formed. Several species occur in South America and
the West Indies. In the Bahamas M. formicarumis found
in ants' nests, and their shells are strung into necklaces. in ants' nests, and their shells are strung into necklaces.
ground pig. Any of several large burrowing African ro-
dents allied to the porcupines, having harsh bristles mindents allied to the porcupines, having harsh bristles min-
gled with the hair, but no true spines. They constitute the genus Thrynomys. T. swinderianus of West and South
Africa is the best-known species.
ground plgeon. A pigeon that lives largely on the ground,
as the Samoan tooth-billed pigeon (Dilunculus sirigirostris), and the crowned pigeons. Cf. GRound Dove.
ground plne. a A European menthaceous herb (Ajuga
chanxpilys) so called from its resinous odor. b A club chamsen (Lycopodivan clavatum), with long creeping sterms
mos erect branches, also, the allied L. complanatum, with fan-shaped branches. Both species are extensively used
for Chistmas decorations. c The ground fir. for Christmas decorations. $C$ The ground fr.
ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any building,
or of any foor, as distinguished from an elevation or peror of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or per
pendicular section; hence, any first, or basic, plan.
ground plane. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.
ground plate. a Arch. One of the chief pieces of fram ing of a building; a timber laid horizontally on or near plate for sleeperss or ties; a mudsill. c. Elec. A metallic ground plot. The ground on which a structure is erected hence, any basis or foundation; also, a ground plan.
ground plum. a A milk vetch of the western United States (Astragalus crassicarpus); also, its thick fleshy glo-
bose pod, which resembles a plum. b Any of several related species, as A. mexicanus.
ground rattan. A low fan paim
ground rattan. A low fan paim (Rhapis fubelliformis) of ground rattler, or ground rattlesnale. A small rattlehaving a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head. The name is sxtended to the other species of the genus.
ground rent. 1. A price per year or term of years paid
for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land: also, ground rent. 1. A price per year or term of years paid
for the right to occupy and improve a piece of land also,
money or compensation so paid; .-distinct from ordinary mone, which is paid for the use of land and improvements, If contracts for the rent of land were
If contracts for the rent of land were renewed every year Ground rent and economic rent would be substantially the same long term of years, the actual divergence between the around in apt to be very large.
2. Law. A rent charge reserved to himself and his heirs
by the grantor of land in fee simple or for life out of the land granted. U. S., Chiefly Pennsylvania. ground roller. Any of certain Madagascan birds of the
roller family, of terrestrial and crepuscular habits, fre-
quenting forests and feeding on insects, worms, etc. They constitute the genera Atelornis, Brachypteracias, etc. ground rope. The West Indian name for a swell of the cause, breaking on the shore in heavy, roaring billows;-
called also rollers, and, in Jamaica, the north sea.
 ground'sill (ground'sil)) piece or foundation timber supbet of mine timbers; a ground plate; hence, the lowest piece or foundation of a structure, etc. ; specif., the bottom timber of a door frame.
2. A fundamental principle ; a basis. Obs.
ground'sel (ground'sel ; colloq. groun's'l), $n$. [ME. grundswilie, As. grundeswylige, grundeswelge, өarlier gundeswelge; perh. fr. gund matter, pus + sweelgan to swallow,
and so named as being good for a running from the eye and so named as being good for a running from the eye. Senecio. esp. $S$. vulgaris in England and $S$. aureus in America. The young leaves are sometimes given to cage
birds. It has nedicinal properties, esp. as a remedy for amenorrlea. b The groundsel tree.
amenorrinea. b The groundsel tree.
groundsel tree. A North American asteraceous maritime
shrub or small tree (Baccharis halimifolia) the leaves of which resemble those of groundsel.

ground sloth. Any of certain large (often gigantic) ex-
tinct American edentate mammals which constitute the see) are the best-known genera. ground snake. Zool. A small American blunt-tailed, sal
mon-colored, burrowing snake (Carphophiops amona).
ground squirrel. a Any of various burrowing rodent ground squirrel. a Any of various burrowing rodents
of the squirrel family; applied especially to the chip munks, but broadly including the spermophiles and the Arrican genus derus. Anal. a The intercellular substance of tissues. b The apparently homogeneous substance
which fills the intervals of the reticulum of protoplasm sround swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation etc. round swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ance, and felteven at a remote distance.
ground tackle or tackling. Naut. The anchors, cables, and other tackle used to secure a vessel at anchor. ground thistle. a A stemless European thistle (Carlina
acau(is) with crimson flower heads. The root is medicinal bround thrush. a Any species of the genus Pilla (which see) or the family Pittide. b Any of numerous (mostly Ground warbler. Any American warbler of the genns Geothlypis, as the mourning warbler ( (.) philitadelphia) and
the Maryland yellowthroat, which frequent low bushes the Maryland yellowthroat, which
ground water. Water in the ground, as the water near the surface, which supplies wellis, the water of mines, etc.
ground ways. Shipbulting. Fixed or permanent ways ground wire. Elec. a A wire making a ground connec ground'work' (ground'works) formed That which forn foundation or support of anything; the basis; ground; the essential or fundamental part ; first principle.
ground wren. A small brown wrenlike Californian bird (Chamza fosciata) having soft plumage and a long tail and
short rounded wings. It inhabits the coast region, fre quenting shrubberss. It inhabits the coast region, fre inhabits the interior.
group (grōp), $n$. [F. groupe, It. gruppo, groppo, cluster,
bunch, packet, group; of G. origin: cf. G. Noof craw, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin: cf. G. Nopf craw,
crop, tumor, bunch. See crop, n.] 1. Fine Arts. Two or crop, tumor, bunch. See CROP, $n$. 1 . Fine Arts. Two or
more figures forming a design or taken together as a distinctive unit in a more complicated design, as, the Laocoön group; a group of soldiers in a battle scene.
joined at the A numb.- of elghth, sixteenth, etc., notes joined at the stems; - sometimes applied to any figure ble. b a division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments; as, the wood-wind group.
3. An assemblage of persons or things regarded as a unit because of their comparative segregation from others; cluster ; aggregation; as, a group of trees or of islands. 4. An assemblage of objects in a certain order or relation,
or having some resemblance or common characteristic ; as or having some resemblance or common
groups of strata. See Geolocr, Chart
6. Chem. Au assemblage of atoms forming part (esp. a minor part) of a molecule : a radical, as, a methyl group 6. Biol. Any assemblage of animals or plants having natural relationship to each other.
7. Math. a See distribution. b A set of operations (generally substitutions) and their inverses, of which the product of any two or more is itself one of the set. Subsidiary necessary conditions are: $(s t) u=s(t u)$, i. e., the
associative law must be obeyed; if either $s t=u i$ or $t s=1$ in $t u$, then $s=u$; if in st $=u$ any two of the operations belong to the set, so must the third.
group of an equation, Math, a transitive substitution group, of the same degree as the irreducible equation, that changes
no function of the roots that is expressible rationally no function of the roots that is expressible rationally
through the coefficients, but changes every other. group (groop), v. $t$.; GROUPED (groopt); GROUP ${ }^{\prime}$ ing. [Cf. F. grouper. See group, n.] To form a group of; to arrange or combine in a group or in groups, of
ence to mutual relation and the best effect.
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters
term it, in groupig, such a multitud of different objects. Prior. termed columns, Arch three or more columne placed upon group, $v$. $i$. To form a group; to be a member of a group group, or (grōp'êr), n. neg. garupa crupper. Cf. GaR-
RUPA.] Any of numer-

group rate. Railroads. A uniform rate made to anumber
of shippers at different places in a given district along the
same line. In England such a rate has been held (11 App. Ca. 97) not to be a breach of the equality clause.
Ca. 97) not to be a breach of the equality clause.
grouse (grous), $n$. sing. of pl. [Of uncertain origin; cf.
LL. gruta a kind of wild fowl (Du Cange).] Any of a numLL. gruta a kind of wild fowl (Du Cange).] Any of a num-
ber of gallinaceous birds, mostly of medium or rather large size, having a plump body, strong, feathered legs, and plumage lacking the brilliant colors of the pheasants, but usually mottled with red-brown, brown-dusky, or other colors adapted to concealment. They can fly swiftly for short distances. The grouse are confined to the Northern Hemisphere, and are more numerous in the New worly are important gane birds, as the capercaillie, black grouse, and hazel grouse, of Europe and Asia; the ruffed grouse (called partridge in the northern United States), prairie chicken grouse, and Canada, grouse of America, and the ptarmigans
of both continents. (See these terms.) In the British IBlands the word designates, in common usage, the red grouse (Lagopus scoticus), one of the ptarmigans, which is peculiar
to those islands. See RED GRoUSE; cf SAND GRovse grou'ser (grou'zër ; grou'sêr), n. Dredging, Pile Driving, etc. A pointed timber attached to a boat and sliding vertically, to thrust into the ground as a means of anchorage.
grout (grout; dial. also grōt), $n$. [AS. grūl; akin to D. grout (grout; dial. also grṑt), $n$. [AS. grīt; akin to D.
grut, gort, MHG. grūs grain, kernel, G. griitze groata, Icel. grautr, Lith. grudas corn, kernel, and E. groats, gru. Malt infusion before or during fermentation; also, small beer. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Ois or Dial Eng.
3. Porridge of grout or groats. Ols. or Dial. Eng.
4. Lees; dregs; grounds;-usually pl. Eng. ing in the joints of masonry, brickwork, macadam, ete; hence, any material used for a similar purpose. b A coarse
kind of plaster or cement, usually studded with small stones after application sometimes used for coating the wall of a building. $\mathbf{c}$ A finer variety for finishing the best ceilings.
6. Civil Engin. Small or irregular-shaped pieces of stone 6. Civil Engin. Small or irregular-shaped pieces of stone used for making paving blocks.
grout, v. $t$; ; GROUT'ED ; GROUT/ING. To fill up or finish with
or as with grout, as the joints between stones is to grout or as with grout, as the joints grove (grōv), $n$. [AS. $g r \bar{a} f$.$] A smaller group of trees$ than a forest, and without underwood, planted, or growing naturally as if arranged by art; a wood of small extent.
Grove is used erroneously in the Authorized Version of the Bible: a As a translation of Hebrew Asherah (which
see). b For Hebrew eshel, rendered "tamarisk tree in see). b For Hebrew eshel, rendered "tamarisk tree" in groves of Academe, the groves or shady walks of the Athenian
 Elec. A voltaic cell the elements of which are platinum in
nitric acid and zinc indilute sulphuric acid, the two liquids being separated by a porous cup.
grov'el ( $\mathrm{grOv}^{\prime}$ 'l), v. i.; GROV'ELED (-ld) or GROV'ELLED ; Grov'el-ing or Grov'el-LING. [From ME. grovelinge, gria-
felinge, adv., on the face, prone, which was misunderstood felinge, adv., on the face, prone, which was misunderstood as a p. pr.; cf. ME. $g r u f, g r o f f$, in the same sense ; of Scand. origin, cf. Icel. gru $u f a$, in $\bar{a}$ grū $f u$ on the face, prone, grū $f a$
to grovel.] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to to grovel.] 1. To creep on the earth, or with the face to
the ground; to lie prone, or nove uneasily with the body the ground; to lie prone, or nove uneasily with the body
prostrate; to lie flat on one's belly, in abjectness; to crawl. prostrate ; to lie flat on one's belly, in abjectness; to crawl.
to be low, abject, or mean.
Syn. - Crawl, creep, cringe, fawn; flounder, tumble, roll,-
Grovel, wallow, wELER. To GRovel is to creep or he, face drovel, wallow, welter. To grovel is to creep or lie, face wav; to weLTER, to roll heavily or confusedly, esp. like waves; as, " Upon thy belly groveling thou shalt go, and
dust shalt eat all the days of thy life," (Millon); "The sow that was washed [is turned again] to her wallowing in the mire" (2 Pel. ii. 22); "beneath the weltering of the restless tide" (Shelley). Fig., grovel implies abject self-abasemert;
vallou, less frequently weller, utter abandonment, esp, to pleasure or vice ; as, "He is formed for abjectnessand woe, pleasure or vice as, He is ormed for abjectnessand woo,
to grovel on dunghill of his fears" (Shelley); "Thy lusts
deep wallow in the earnings of the poor" (id.); Happy deep wallow in the earnings of the poor" (id.) " "Happy
are those that veller in their sin, swine in the mud, that are those that fee for slime "(Tennyson, ; cf "His eye plunged
cannot see
down the weltering strife, the turmoil of expiring life" (M. Amold). See FAWN, SHRINK.
$\underset{\text { grov'y (grōv/I), } a \text {. Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove; }}{\text { gituated in, or frequenting }}$ gTOW (grō), v. i.; pret. GREW (grō):
gTOW (grō), v. i.; pret. GREW (grō); p. p. GROWN (grōn) ; p.
pr. \& vb. $n$. GROW'ING. [AS. grōwan, akin to D groeije pr. \& vb. $n$. grow'ing. [AS. grōwan; akin to D. groeijen,
Icel. gröa, Dan. groe, Sw gro. Cf. Green, grass.] 1. To spring up and come to maturity, as a plant; to be developed or produced by vegetation, as a fruit, or by animal processes, as hair; hence, to thrive; also, to exist or be found as native; as, rice grows in warm countries.
2. To increase in size by a natural and or saoulders. Shak. increase in bulk by gradual assimilation of new process; to the living organism ; -said of animals, plants, and their orthe living organism ; - said of animals, plants, and their or3. To increase or develop in any way; to become larger and stronger or more advanced; to extend; wax. Winter hegan to grow fast on.
1 grow in worth, and wit, and sense. Tennyson.

4. To pass by degrees into a state or condition; to come to be; to develop by degrees; to become; as, to grow pale. 5. To become attached, fixed, or united by or as if by the te process of growth
6. Nuut. To stretch out ; to lead ground they grow. Shak grows to port.
Syn. - Wilarge, augment, improve, expand; become.
 or upon. a To obtain an increasing infuence over, or to make increasing demands upon; as, the havit grows on
one. $b$ To gain on; to get the better of ; also, to presume upon. "Begin you to grow upon me ?", Shtuh. c To Gain
in one's affection or estimation; as, a place or work of art grows ono one. - to g. out of a a Toissue from, as plants from
the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from. Wars have grown out of commercial considerations. A. Hamilton b To develop beyond; to outgrow; as, he will grow out of
these childish beliess - to g . out of kind, to differentiate from one's naturil or inherited characteristics , to degen-erate.-to g. to. a To accrue in favor of or against. Obs.
 b To incline or adyance toward
at $;-$ sometimes with $m$. ous.
Say what thie play treats on, thicn read the names of the actors
Shat so grow to a point.
mo g. . p. a " To grow toward or arrive at full stature or maturity; as grown-up children. b To arise and increase
or become established, as a practice or a dispute. grow (grō), v.t. 1. To eause to grow; to cultiv
duce; as, to grow a crop; to grow wheat, hops, or tobacco. grow'ing, $p$. pr. © $v$ b. n. of GRow. Specif.: p.a. Pertaining to or suitable for growth; as, the growing season. growing paing, Med. heuralgic or muscular pains in the poins., BoLs, thed undifferentiapted extremity of a a shot or vegetative, axis, consisting of a single cell (apical cell) or a group of cells forming primary meristematic tissue.
growl (groul), v.i.; GROWLED (grould); GROWL'TNG. [Cf.
D. grollen to grunt, murmur, be angry, akin to G. grollen
to be angry; also OF. grouler (prob.) to grumble. But to be angry; also OF. grouler (prob.) to grumble. But
the E. word may be imitative.]
To utter a deep guttural the E. word may be imitative.] To ut
sound, as a dog; to give forth a growl.
growl, $v, t$. To express by growling or with a growl
growl, $v . l$. The express by growling or with a growl.
dog; a grumbling sound: hence, a muttering complaint.
growler (groulfrr), $n$. I. One that growls.
2. a The large-mouthed black bass. Local,
grunt or croaker. c A gurnard.
3. A four-wheeled cab. $S$ lang
4. A can, pitcher, etc., in whici beer is bought by meas-
ure. Slemg $U$. $S$.
grown (grou), p.a. 1. Increased in size or growth; expanded : swollen; as, a grou'n vice; a grown sea. 3. Having sprouted, as grain before reaping.
growth (groth), $n$. [Cf. Icel. grōðr, grōzi. See arow.] growth (groth), $n$. [Cf. Icel. grōr, grōdi. See arow.]

1. The process of growing; incrase in size, number, frequency, strength, etc.; ; augmentation; ; advancement; pro-
duction; development; as, the growthof trade ; the growth of power; the growth of intemperance.
2. Biol. The progressive development of an organism or member from its earliest stages, usually accompanied by increase in size with the approach to maturity.
3. That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; Nature multinkies her fertile growth
4. Med. A morbid formation.
growth form. Bot. A type of plant structure consisting of individuals or species with a similar external aspect or
 steel tool formerly nsed for cutting glass. Obs
5. Plumbing. A bulbous tool for smoothing the solder
ind
 grubben, perh. akin to E. grave, n. \&. v.; cf. G. grübeln to grub, to rack one's brains, OHG. grubilon to dig, search.]
6. To dig in or under the ground, generally for an object that is difficult to reach or extricate ; to be occupied in digging; to root or rummage.
7. To do menial work; to plod; drudge.
8. To eat; to feed. Slang.

grab (grib), v. t. l. To remove roots, etc., from (land) ; to clear or break up the surface of (land) by digging. 2. To dig up by the roots it to root out by digging,
lowed by up; as, to grub up trees, rushes, or sedge. 3. Hort. To do clear of grubs or to grusect larvot of sin. Hare 3. Hort. To clear of grubs, or insect larve.
9. To supply with food. Slang. grub, $n$. 1. Any soft thick wormilike larva of an ingect
 2. A short, thick man ; a dwarf. Obs. Carew
10. One who grubs, or drudges; a plodder; also, a slowenly, raw or int-bred person.
11. Crity chil Dial. Eng.
12. A rot or stump in the ground. U.S.
13. Victuals ; food. Slang
grub'ber (grưb`êr), $n$. One that grubs; esp., a machine or tool of the nature of a grab ax, grub look, ett.
Grub'bi-a (grüb' 1 - )
Grub'bi-a (grŭb/i-i $\dot{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., after Michael Grubb, Swedish patron of science. . Bot. A large genus of South
African heathlike slruivs constituting the family African heathlike sliruiss constituting the family Grubbi-
acee (order Santalales) They hive opposite leaves and acea (order Santalales). They have opposite lea
small capitate flowers succeeded by flesly fruits.
 [From arve.] 1. Infested with grubs; as, grubby trees; specif., Western
larvæ of botfies or warble flies.
14. Small ; dwarfish. Dial. Eng.
grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone
grub screw. A screw for netal work, without nut or head and slotted at one end for a screw-driver. pector on promise of a siare in his discoveries ; -so called because the lender stakes, or risks, the grub, (food), etc.
so furnished. Also vat. Min ing Slang, Western U.S. surub Street. Also Grub'street' (-strét'), or, as an adjec tive, grubstroet. A London street (now called Millon writers of small histories, dictionaries, and tennporary poems, whenco any mean production is called grubsireet, hence, petty and njedy writers, or literary hacks, collec
tively. As an adjective, pertaninis to produced in, or characteristic of, the productions of Grub street.
grudge (grŭj) , $v . t$; GRUDGED (grŭjd) ; Grudg tiva. [ME grutchen, gruchen, grochen, to murmur, grumble, OF. gro chier, grouchier, grocier, groucier. 1 1. To be loath to give,
or to give with reluctance or with desire to get back again; or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again;
to begrudge; to covet: to envy (one) the posseasion of :to begrudge; to covet; to envy (one) the possession of;
with direct object only, or both direct and indirect objects
ogrudge my pleasures, to not in thee
To grudge my pleabures, to cut off ny train.
They idd not yrulpe us our employ ments.
Shaki.
Swift.
15. To cherish eaviously; also, to envy, OUs.

That grudye oue thought against yourish they ${ }^{\text {and }}$ : Shak:
Syn.-See ENYY.
grudge, $v . i$. Obs. 1. To show discontent or envy; to
$\underset{\text { grudge, } v \text {. i. Obs. }}{\text { complain ; murnur ; grumble }}$
2. To be seized as with a fever; also, to chatter.
grudge, n. 1. Complaint; grumbling ; reluctance. Obs 2. Uneasiness of conscience í misgiving. obs.
3. Suilen malice or nialevolence; cherished malice, en I will feed fat the ancient grultye I bear him. quarrel. 4. Harm or harmful influence. Oos.
 origin ; cf. MHG. grūz grain, kernel, D. grut groats. See
GrouT. grout.] A light liquid food, made by boiling meal of maize, oatmeal, or Hour in water or milk; thin porridge to take, have, give, get one's (hil, etc.) gruel, to receive one's to take, have, give, get one it hik, etc.) gruel, to receive one's
punishment or death. Colloq
gru'el-ly ( $(-1)$, $a$. Like gruel; of the consistence of gruel. grue'some, grew'some (grō's sum ), a. [From a word akin to Dan. gru horror, terror +1 st -some ; cf. D. gruw zaam, G. grausam.] 1. Inspiring, fear or horror ; horrid; grisly. "Gruesome sights of war,",
2. Affected by what is gruesome; fearful. C. Kingsley. 2. Affected by what
-grue'some-ly, grew'some-ly, adv. - grue'some-


| gradg/er-y (-Y), n. Grudging. $R$. <br>  |  |
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| e (gron). Dial. Eng. var. of | NL. fr. |
| W, grey | Family |
| e (grios),$v . i$. |  |
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|  | are the type. It is often neariy |
| , scot. 8 | or exactly equiv. to Geranomor- |
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| e, n. (Cf) On |  |
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| crat) |  |
|  | bling ${ }^{\text {a ilfe a grumble. Coluoq. }}$ |
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1. Of coarse texture ; coarse-grained. Obs. or Scot 2. Of a rough or stern manner, speech, or countenance \& sour ; surly; severe; harsh. ,
2. Hoarse ; deep and harsh; - said of the voice.

- gruftly, adv.- gruti'ness,
$\underset{\text { gru'gru (groógrō), } n \text {. } 1 \text {. Also grugru palm. Any of }}{\text { severalWest Indian spiny palms, as Acrocomia jusiformis }}$

2. Also grugru worm. The wormlike larva of a large

Weevll (Rhuncophorus palmarum or alied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in parts of the West Indies and tropical America. The larve become very fat and are
esteemed a great delicacy not only by the natives, but by many European cololinists.
grum (grum), $a$; GRUM MER (-ẽr) ; arUm'mest. [Cf. Dan.
 grum furious, " "Nick looked sour and grum." Arbuthnot. 2. Deep in the throat, guttural; as, a grum voice.
grum'ble (grum ${ }^{\prime}$ 'l), vi. i.; GRUM ${ }^{\prime}$ BLED (-b'ld); GRUM
 grommen, F. grommeler (of German origin). 1 I. To murmur or mutter with discontent to make ill-natured complaints in a low voice and a surly manner

L'Avare $[$ Avarice], not using half his store, Prior.
Still grumbles that he has no more.
2. To growl; to snarl in deep tones, as a feeding lion.
3. To rumble; to make a low, harsh, and heavy sound ; to mutter; ; as, the distant thunder grumbles.
grum'ble, $v$. $t$. To express or uter with gron
grum'ble, $v$. t. To express or tuter with grumbling.
grum'ble, $n$. 1. Act of grumbling ; a growl ; a rum
2. A fit of grumbling ; - usually pl.
grume (grōm), $n$. [L. grumus a little heap, hillock: of. OF. grume a cluster, $\mathbf{F}$. grumeau a little heap, clot of $\mathrm{gru}^{\prime} \mathrm{mose}$ (grō'mos ; grō̄-mós'), a. Bot. Formed of
 or containing, grume; thick; clotted ; as, grumous blood grump'y (grūm' ${ }^{\text {in }}$ )

 introduced as one of the dramatispersomx. Dame Alhfiel

Grun'dy-ism $(-1 \mathrm{iz}$ 'm), $n$. Narrow and uninteligent conveutionalism, - Grun'dy-lst, $n$
gront (grŭnt), v. i.; GBUNT'ED; GRUNTING. [ME. grunten gronten, AS. grunnettan, fr. grunion to grunt ; akin to $G$
grunzen, Dail gryte, Sw. grymta; all prob. of imitativ origin.] 1. To make a deep, slort noise, as a hog ; to utter a deep guttural sound
2. To groan. Obs.

Shak
grunt, $v . t$. To utter with a grunt.
grunt, $n$. 1. A groan. Obs.
2. A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.

grunts because
they make a grunting noise when taken from the water The grunts occur chiefly in warm seas, and many are valu
able food fishes. Among the species of Florida and the West Indies are the common, or white, grunt ( $H$, pind ieri) which occurs north to Cape Hatteras ; the yellow grunt
(H. sciurus) ; the French, or open-mouthed, grunt (H. fla (H. sciurus) ; the French, or open-mouthed, grunt (H. fla
veolineatum); the gray, or striped, gruat(H. macrostomum) Cf. RONCO, TOMTATE, MARGATE FISH
grunt'er (grŭn'tẽr), $n$. 1. One that grunts ; specif., a hog.
2. Any of various fishes which make a grunting noise 2. Any of various fishes which make a grunting noise, as an Australian fresh-water grunt, calied also silver perch.
3. Brass Founding. a hook used in lifting a crucible.


Crus (grüs), n.; gen. Gruis (grō$\left./ Y_{s}\right)$ [L., ${ }^{2}$ crane.] australis; the Crane.
2. Zooll. The genus consisting of the typical cranes. Gru'yere' oheese (grï' ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{yar}^{\prime}$ ). A firm skim-milk cheese,
of a pale yellow color and containing numerous holes; called also in the United States Schweitzerkäse or Schweitzer. It is made chiefly in Switze Gry-pha'a (gri-ī' $\dot{a}$; grī ),
[NL., fr. L. gryphus, or gryps gen. gryphis, a griffin.] Paleon,
A genus of fossil shells lied to the oyster, but having the left valve strongly arched with an
 incurved beak, and the right valv flat. They occur from the Lias to the Tertiary
 esp. of the finger nails.
grys'bok (gris'bŏk), $n$. [D. grijs gray + bok buck.] A
small reddish South African antelope (Neotragus melano small reddish South African antelope (Neotragus melano-
$t i s$ ), now becoming rare, and found only north and west of the Limpopo River
gua'cha-ro (gwä/chä-rō), tive name.] A remarkable nocturnal bird (Steatornis ca ripensis) of northern South America and Trinidad, re lated to the goatsuckers, and owls. It feeds upon fruit owls it feests in caverns. It is now considered as constituting a family by itself, the in place of butter, is ex
tracted from the young by
the natives, whence it is also
 gua'co (gwä'kō), n. [Sp.] a A tropical American asteraceous vine (Willughbrya amara); also, its aronatic dried for dyspepsia, asthma, and rheumatismake bites, and a cure ican plant (Aristolochia anguicida), also employed as a ican plant (Aristolochia

 ${ }_{\text {A colorless liquid, }} \mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}_{2}$, with a peculiar odor. It is the methyl ether of pyrocatechin, and is obtained by distill
ing guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and in other ways.
It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis. gual'a-cum ( $-\mathrm{k} u \mathrm{~m}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Sp. guayaco, from native guaia-cumainti. 1. [cap.] Bot. A small genus of tropical
name in Haiti.]
American zygophyllaceous trees and shrubs, having pinnate leaves, mostly blue flowers, and capsular fruit.
2. The hard greenish brown wood yielded by trees of this genus, esp. by G. officinate. See lignom-vitac.
3. A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, from the trunk of G. officinale, nsed medicinally as remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. It as a sesses the property of changing color in the presence of
various oxidizing agents. It is said to consist chiefy various oxidizing agents. It is said to consist chiefly
of three acids, gaai-ac'ic acid, $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{O}_{4}$, guai $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{con} / \mathrm{c}$ acid,
 densation products of tiplic aldehyde and guaiacol
the similar resin from other species of Guaiacum. 4. A related tree of Texas and 4. A related tree of Texas and
Mexico (Porliera angustijolia)

 Pharm. A white ce, crystalline
substance $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{19} \mathrm{O}_{2} \mathrm{~N}$, used in the treatment of phthisis. It is a compo
gra-ma' (gwä-mä'), $n$ [Sp
Cuba and Porto Rico. cal American mimosaceous tre (Inga laurina) with quadripinnate leaves and slender clusters of pale flowers. It is much used guan (gwän), $n$. Any of vari-
ous species of large, more or
 ous species of large, more or
less arboreal, gallinaceous birds - 1 ㅂ․
of Central and South America, constituting Penelopt, Pipile, Ortalis, and allied genera. They form the sub-
family Penelopinæ of the family Cracidæ. Several of the species are often tamed, but rarely breed in captivity. One species (see chachalaca) is found as far north as Texas. gua-na'co (gwä-nä/kō), n. ; pl. $-\cos (-\mathrm{ko} z)$. [Sp. guanaco,
Peruv. huano $\quad$ Cf. HUANAco.] A South American mamPeruv. huananu. Cf. HUANACO.] A South American mammal (Lama huanacos) of the camel family, larger and more graceful than the llama, inhabiting the temperate parts
of South America, including Patagonia. it is supposed to of South America, including Patagonia. It is supposed to
be the wild form from which both the llama and alpaca are derived.
gua'na-mine (gwä'ná-mĭn ; gwä/ná-mēn'; 184), n. Also
-min. [guanidine + cmine.] Org. Chem. Any of a series -mln. [guanidine + amine.] Org. Chem. Any of a series
of heterocycic bases formed by heating guanidine salts of heterocyclic bases formed by heating guanidine salts Guan'che (gwän'chā), $n$. ISp.] One of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canary Islands, exterminated or absorbed
by European conquerors in the 15 th century. They are by European conquerors in the 15 th century. They are described as a tall, blond, handsome people, brave war
riors, and woll advanced in neolithic culture. The known vestiges of their language seem to ally them to the Berbers gua'ni-dine (gwänî-dĭn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. Org.
Chem. A strong base, $\mathrm{NH}: \mathrm{C}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}$, formed by the oxiChem. A strong base, NH:C $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{2}\right)_{2}$, formed by the oxi-
dation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulphocyanate, dation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulpho gua'nine (gwä'nyn ; -nēn; 184), n. Also -nin. Chem. A white basic substance, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{ON}_{5}$, occurring in guano, in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.
 guano huanu dung.] 1. A substance found in great abundance on wome coasts or islands frequented by sea rich in phosphates, nitrogenous matter, and other materia for plant growth, and has hence been much used as a fer 2. Any manure of similar character, as the excrement of 2. Any manure of similar character,
bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc.
gua-nyl/fc (gwáa-nYl'ikh), a. [guanine $+-y l+-i c$.] gua-nylac (gwa-nilik, a. guanine + -yl + - $-c$.
Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a nucleic acid
which is obtained from the pancreas, and which yields which is obtained from the pancreas, and which yields


Gua-ra'ni (-nē), $n$. Guapena (Eques lanceolatus). (8) An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock originally forming the bulk of the native peoples of Paraguay. They the settlements called the Paraguny Mlasiong, which were maintained until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768 , after
which the Guaranis rapidly diminished. - Gua-ra'ni-an which the Guaranis rapidly diminished. - Gua-ra'ni-an
(gwă-rānı̂-an), a.
guar'an-teo' (gar'ăn-t̄̄ $), n . ; p l$. -Tees (-tēz'). [Perh. orig. fr. Sp. garante (Orf. E. D.) a guarantor, warrant (see Warrant), but confused with guaranty, prob. infu-
enced by words like assignee, lessee, etc. See guaranty enced by words ike assignee, lessee, etc. a gee guaranty;
cf. warranter.] 1. One who makes a guaranty ; one who acts as a surety or gives security; a guarantor.
2. Act of one who makes a guaranty or acts as a surety.
3. Guaranty, $n$., 1 .
3. That which is given by way of security; something
made or held as a security. $=$ guaranty, $n$., 3 . made or held as a security. $=$ guaranty, $n$., 3 .
4. The person to whom a guaranty is made;
4. The person to whom a guaranty is made; - the correl

昭 This late sense is probably due $t$
4eq This late sense is probably due to mistaken identifi guar'an-teo', v. $i$.; GUAR'AN-TEED' (-tēd); GUAR'AN-TBE' guar an-teo, v. i. GUAR AN-TEED' (-ted); GUAR AN-TEE'
na. 1. To be a guarantee, warranty, or surety for ; esp. to undertake to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of (another) ; to become responsible for the fulfillment of (the agreement of another). See guaranty, $n$.
2. To engage for the existence, permanence, nature, or the like, of (something) ; to undertake to do or secure (something) ; to warrant (which see).

| Var. of grysbok. | A large parrotfish (Pseud |
| :---: | :---: |
| gryse. † GRICe. rus guacamaia) found fro |  |

3. To give a guaranty to (another); to give or furnish security to; to secure; - used with against, guaranteed in their liberty by a constitution.

## egainst his tyranny.

Syn. - See insure.
guaranted boul. S. Hill. of which are guaranteed by another than the obligor of the bond. - g. stock, Fiuance, stock the dividends on which guarantee assoclation or company. A comporation or surety on the principle of insurance. guar'an-tor (gar'ăn-tôr ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [See gUaranty; cf. war rantor.] Law. One who makes or gives a guaranty or surety ; one who enters in a guaranty
The terms surety and guarantor are often confounded from the
fact that a guarantor in in common acceptation a surety for another.
strictly applied to guarantors, but rnther the rule of the not merchant, and the true distinction sems to be this: That a surety is in the first instance answerabte for the debt for which he
make himself reaponsible, and his contracts are olten special-
ties, while a guarantor is only liable when default is made by makes himself responsible, and his contracts are orten special-
ties, while a guaranor is only liable when default is made by
the party whose undertaking is guaranteed, and his agreement the party whose undertaking is guaranteed, and his agreement
is one of simple contract. A surety is not.as a natter of course,
entitled to notice, and is not discharged entitled to notice, and is not discharged by the insolvency of the
principal debtor, for want of notice,ulthough the principal debtor was solvent when the debt became due. Courtis v. Dennis ( Jetcalf (Mass.) 518).
guar'an-ty (gar'ăn-tı̄), n.; pl. -тies (-tǐz). [OF. guaranwarrant, to guaranty, F. garantir. See wARRANT, v. \& $n$.; cf. Warranty, guaranter.] 1. An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, or (otherwise expressed) a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; a
warranty; a security; a guarantee. In British usage the warranty; a security; a guarantee. In British usage the
puazantor (who is usually called the surely) is in general quazantor (who is usually called the sureiy) is in general less otherwise stipulated. In some of the United States the same usage obtains, as in the State of New York. In other States a distinction is made between guaranty and surety-
ship, quarantor and surety, the distinction being given in ship, quarantor and surety the distinction being given in
Courtis $v$. Dennis ( 7 Metcalf, 518 ), cited under GUARANTOR Where this distinction obtains the guarantor is usually held to be liable only on due proceedings having been ineffectually taken to enforce the claim against the principal. In general a guaranty comes within the provisions of the brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person...unless the agreement, urif or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, signed authorized agent.
2. An agreement by which one person promises to make another secure in the possession, enjoyment, or the like, of something; an agreement by which one undertakes the make sure or certain the existence, continuance, or the like, of something; specif., Internat. Law, an agree-
ment or convention by which one or more states agree to ment or convention by which one or more states agree to
secure to one or more other states the enjoyment of certain claims, rights, or possessions, the continuance of certain conditions, or the like.
3. Something given or possessed as security for the existence or continuance of something; something given or had as a means of securing the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security.

 guard gavd, i, ; GUARD ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ED}$; GUARDiNG. [OF. guarder, $t e n$, to be on the watch, G. warten, OS. wardōn. See ward, $v . \& n$. ; cf. ouard, $n$.$] 1. To protect the edge of, esp.$
with an ornamental border ; hence, formerly, to face or ornament with lists, laces, etc.
The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with frag-
ments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither. Shak. 2. To protect from danger ; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to keep in safety; to defend; shelter; shield; as, guns and troops guard the city.

> uns and troops guard the city. For Heaven still guards the right.
3. To accompany as for protection; to escort. Archaic. 4. To watch over, to prevent eacape or restrain from violence, from indiscretion, or the like; to restrain; as, to guard a prisoner or a maniac ; to guard one's speech.
5. To furnish with proper checks or corrections: to safe6. To furnish with proper checks or corrections; to safe-
guard; as, to guard an experiment; courts guard the laws guard; as, to guard an
against misapplication.
6. In games, to protect by safeguards or support ; as, to

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## GUELPH

guard high cards with low ones in whist ；to guard a piece or a position in chess ；to guard a goal in hockey． 7．Bookbinding．To place guards in，as a scrapbook，etc． Syn．－Protect，shield，keep，watch．See Derend．
guard（gard），$v . i$ ．To watch by way of caution or guard（gärd），v．i．To watch by way of caution or defense to be in a state or position of defense or safety；to stand guard；to take precautions；as，to guard against mistakes．
guard，$n$ ．［OF．guarde， $\mathbf{F}$ ．garde，prop．a watching，fr．the F．verb，or cf．OHG．warta a watching．See guard，v．$t$ ．， cf．Ward，$n$.$] 1．Ward；guardianship．Obs．$
2．State of being，or act of holding in ward． 2．State of being，or act of holding，in ward；protection
defense ；as，a nation＇s welfare is in the guard of its citi－ defense ；as，a nation＇s welfare is in the guard of its citi－ zens；also，state or act of holding ward，or watch against
danger ；as，to keep guard；to be on，or off，one＇s guard． 3．a The service or duties of one who keeps military watch boxing，etc．c Cricket． boxing，etc．c Cricket．

## man or his bat in guard－

ing the wicket．
watchful against dan－ geror mishap；caution；
also，an instance of caution or a guard；precaution．Archric． The poor gentleman has no guard，no
Richardsen． 5．One that guards against injury， danger，or attack．
His greatness wa
His Ereatness was no guard to bar 6．a A man or body of inen stationed to protect or control a person or po－On Guard， 3 b $b_{\text {，in }}$ in
sition ：a watch ；a sentinel ；specif．Fencing with the Foil soldier or sailor，or number of them，on guard duty，acting as an escort，or watching prisoners．
b pl．In the British army，certain troops attached to the person of the sovereign．They are ：the household cavalry， Horse Guards ；the Foot Guards consisting of the Gren adier，Coldstream，Scots，and Irish Guards；and seven regiments of dragoon guards．See army organization． OA railroad conductor．Gr．Brit．d A brakeman or gateman，as on an elevated railroad．U．S．e A society
offcer，as of Freemasons． 1 American Foolball．One of two players，called rght guard and left guard，next to the center in the line－up．$g$ Curling．A stone played to a po－ 8ition where it protects another from attack．
7．A border trimming on a garment，generally of lace or 8．pl．［cap．］Astron．The＂Pointers＂of the Great Bear ； also Beta and Gamma in Ursa Minor．Obs．
．Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure a That part of a sword hilt which protects the hand．as A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one＇s dress．© A
fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel． fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel． esp．，in side－wheel steam vessels，the framework of timbers protecting the paddle wheel and shaft at the side．o A plate of metal，beneath the stock，or the lock frame，of a gun or pistol，having a loop，called a bow，to protect the as in a scrapbook，to guard against its breaking when flled．$g_{\text {A A fender．}}$
10．Paleon．The hard calcareous fusiform or subcylin． drical piece which insheathes the phragmacone forming the rear end of the shell of belemnites；the rostrum． Syn．－Defense，shield，protection
escort；care，attention，watch，heed．
escort；care，attention，watch，heed．
goard of the itandard．Mil．See under color guard．
guard of the itandard．
Enard＇ant（gar dänt），a．［F．gardant，p．pr．of garder
See autard，v．t．］1．Her．Gardant． 2．Acting as a guard or guardian

## guard boat．A boat detailed on guard duty，as one em－

 to go the rounds among ships of war in a harbor，or one used by harbor authorities．guard brush．Elec．Railroo
ing up＂the current from the live rail．
grard coll．a Bot．See sroma．o Anat．One of the small cells bordering the stomata of serous membranes．Their guard＇ed，p．a．Protected；defended；also，cautious； wary；circumspect；as，he was guarded in his expressions； guarded．－guard＇ed－1y，adv．－guard＇ed－ness，$n$
guard／house＇（gärd＇hous＇），n．Mil．A building which is occupied by a guard，usually one in which prisoners are guard＇i－an（gir＇dr－ann），$n$ ．［F．gardien，OF．orig．guar－
denc，where the suffix is the Germanic－ing（see－rig） denc，where the suffix is the Germanic－ing（see－IN
guard＇a－ble（gïr＇dd－bll），a．See a hollyhock．Rare．

|  | a hollyhock．Rare． <br> guard＇leas，$a$ ．See－less． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { rrdage, } n \text { [Cf. OI }$ | guard lock．Eng |
| ardianship． | at the |
| rd＇ant，$n$ ．A guardian．Obs． | gmard＇man，n．A guardeman． |
|  |  |
| wardrobe．Obs． | guard mount．Guard mounting． |
| ook．A book with | grar＇do（gir＇${ }^{\text {dobe }}$ ），n．Nav．A |
| guarde，as a scrapbook or album． |  |
| guard chamber．A guardroom | guard＇－rall ，v．t．To protect |
| dir． | ＊ |
| guard＇en－age | go |
| g | guard＇st |
| guard fich Var．of onkpisi |  |
| ard flag．A special flag fo | Plupi．A howling monkey； |
| on the guard ship | a caraya of Brazil． |
| guard＇ful，$a^{\text {a }}$ Cautious ；war |  |
| R．－guard＇ful－ly，ady．$R$ ． | ［After Prof．G．Guarini．］Min． |
|  | A caleium titanium silicate， |
| ardian | all |
| grard＇t－an－cy（gar dra | cr |
| Guardianship．Rare． | gaar＇ibh，v．t．\％t．［0F．guc |
| guard＇i－an－or，$n$ ．A gue |  |
|  |  |
| guard＇i－an－eas， | guar＇rl（Ewiir＇r ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ），$n$ ．The f |
| ard＇1－an－lese，$a$ ．See | of an African ebenaceous |
| guard ${ }^{\text {d－an－ly，}}$ a．Pert | （ Euclea undu |
| a gunrdian． |  |
| guard＇i－an－ship＇，$n$ ．See | Cornish miracle play．Obs． |
| ing－ly，adv．of | guar aa（gwarsa），$n$ ．［Sp．］A |
|  |  |
| leat Hort．The brat | the Brazilian coast |
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See guard，$n$ ．；ef．warden．］1．One who guards，pre－ serves，or secures；one to whom any person or thing is committed for protection，security，or preservation．
2．Law．One who has，or is entitled to the
2．Law．One who has，or is entitled to，the care and man－
agement of the person or property，or both，of another agement of the person or property，or both，of another as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own
affairs．Cf．curator，tutor，committer．The various affairs．Cf．curator，turor，commitrek．of guardians recognized by the law of England at
the time of species of guardians recognized by the law of England a
the time of the separation of the United States in 1776 ， and to which those of the United States ingeneral conform，
are：Guardian by nature．a The father with respect to the are：Guardian by nature．a The father with respect to the
person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive－of tion of tenures in chivalry b A naturaiguardian．Guard tan for nurture or by nurture，the father，or upon his decease
the mother，with respect to the persons of all children un－ the mother，with respect to the persons of all children un der 14 years of age．Guardianship by nalure and for nur－
lure as distinguished from the general parental control are now of no practical importance．（See NATURAL GUARDIAN，
below．Guadian by election，a guardian elected by an in－ below．）Guardian by election，a guardian elected by an in－
fant himself having lands in socage upon attaining his obscure ：and the law upon this kind of guardianship is used．Guardlan by atatute，or，as commonly called，teata－ mentary guardian，a person appointed as guardian by dsed
or will（by virtue of 12 Car．If．（1660）c． 24 ，or later enabling or will（by virtue of 12 Car．II．（1660）c． 24 ，or later enabling
statate）．Guardian in pocage，the person who in case of the legai estate of lands held in socage having descended to cannot descend．Guardian by curtom．a A guardian accord ing to a custom existing in respect of lands of copyhold
tenure，where the right of guardianship falls to the next on blood incapable of inheriting the estate，or may be of blood incapable of ingecial custom by the lord of the manor or his nominee．of A guardian according to a now disused cus－
nom of tom of London．Guardian ad litem．［L．，for the suit］，a defend a particular suit or legal proceeding on behalf of person or property．To these classes in England there has been added the guardian by appointment of the High Court
of Justice，appointed by that court，as where the father of Justice，appointed by that court as where the father
fails to appoint a testamentary guardian．Natural gardian
is used to denote the father or mother acting as guardian －a implying in techaly use as implying general parental authority．
3．The head of a convent of Franciscans．
4．pl．［cap．］Astron．＝Guard，n．，8．Obs．
guardians of the poor，the members of a board appointed or elected to care for the relief of the poor，or administer the
poor laws，within a townip，parish，or district．Eng． poor laws，within a township，parish，or diatrict．Eng． guard＇A－an（gär＇d1－ăn），a．Performing，or ap
the offlce of a protector ；as，a guardion care．
the offlce of a protector；as，a guardian care．
gardian angel，an angel supposed to have special care
for a particular individual．Cf．GRNIUS， $2 .-$ g．cell．$=$ GUARD cell．－g．spirit，a tutelary；a genius．See genius i． new guard sind relieving the old one．© Metal．A plate that
guard plate．a Elec．A guard ring．
closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace，containing closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace，containing
the tap hole．$c$ Mach．The plate which limits the amount of opening of an India－rubber disk valve．
gard rail．a Railroads．A rail placed on the inside of a main rail，on bridges，at switches，etc，as a safeguard or trespass．© A timber bolted outside a vessel along the plank－sheer to act as a fender when coming into dock．
guard ring a Elec．An annular disk of metal surround guard ring a Elec．An annular disk of metal surround－ ang and concentric with a plate in an air condenser，as it
an electometer，to prevent disturbance of the edge fiux distribution．b A keeper ring．
guard＇room ${ }^{\prime}$（giard＇room ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．Mil．The room occupied by
prisoners are conflned．
guard shlp；Nav．a a vessel appointed to superintend
marine affairs in a harbor，and also，in the English serv－ ice，to receive seamen till they are received on their ships
ice the receive seamen till they are received on their ships． guards＇man（gärdz＇maxn），n．；pl．－MRN（－mðn）．1．［From guards，gen．of guavd＋man．］One who guards；a guard．
2．［guards，pl．，＋man．］A member，either offcer or pri－ 2．［guards，pl．，＋man．］A member，either offcer or pri－
vate，of any military body called Guards，as one of the household troops in England or the National Guard of a State of the United States．
guard wire．Elec．A wire stretched transversely above a ive wire，as a troley wire，to prevent falling
telegraph wires，from coming in contact with it． Gua＇re－a（gwa＇rè－$\dot{a} ; \mathrm{gwä/re}-\dot{\alpha}), n$ ．［NL．，prob．fr．a West
Indian name．］Bot．A large genus of chiefly tropical American meliaceous trees or shrubs，with pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small tetramerous flowers suc－
ceeded by capsular fruits．The species are all purgative

a aisterhood，properly called Danghters of Mary member of a sisterhood，properly called Daughters of Mary，established
in Milan，about 1535 ，to manage an institute for the in Milan，about lass，to manage an institute for the the Countess of Guastalla．This order is distinct from the Angelicals（see angelical，n．$)$ ．
Gua＇te－malan（gwàtè－mälañ），$a$ ．Of or pert．to the Cen tral American republic of Guatemala or its inhabitants，the

| as | $\mid \text { trib }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| gra－se＇ta（g $\left.{ }^{\mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{k}-\mathrm{s}} \overline{\mathrm{A}}^{\prime} \mathrm{tia}\right), n$ ．［Amer． | Grosso，Brazil．GGuaycuran－ |
| （Alyhestes（fer）found from |  |
| 硅 to Brazl etc． | dian of a peaceable and rela－ |
| Gua／te－ma＇la grasa（gw | tively civilized tribe of the At－ |
| －${ }^{\text {a }}$ ） | lantic zone of Costa R |
| Gua＇te－ma＇li－an（－1x－an）， |  |
| Guatemalan． | etitute for India rubber obtained |
| gra＇ti－ | from a Mexican asteraceous |
| Amer | plant（ $l^{\prime}$ arthemum argentatum） |
| gerfish（Cephalopholis mivus） | found also in southern Texas ； |
|  | also，the plant． ［GUASA． |
| Indian of a tribe of Costa Rica | gua＇za（gwä＇sá；268）．Var．of |
| formerly mupposed to resemble | gub（gŭb）．Obs．or dial．Eng． |
| the Caucasian type．［guava．｜ |  |
| guava apple．The frut of the | gub，n．［Cf．2d GOb．］Mach．A |
|  | sprocket w |
| ［Amer．Sp．guabina．］Any of | gubar numerals．Var．of gobar |
| rious fresh－water gohies of the | Numerals．［forest．Phil．1．］ |
| warmer parts of America be－ | $\\| \mathrm{ga}$＇bat（g $\overline{0}$／bat）， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．［Tag．］A |
| longing to Guavina，Domitator， |  |
| Phalypmus，Eleotris，and allies． | gub＇ber－tushed ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ，a．［Cf． |
| Some occur in the Gulf Stat | tootim．Having projecting |
| ed ste | teeth．$o b$ |
| ba（gwi | gubrbin（ert $\mathrm{b}^{\prime} \mathrm{Yn}$ ），$n$ ．Mining． |
|  | of |
| na－ya＇bo（－vō；133），$n$ ．［Sp．］ | gu＇ber－nac＇u－1ar（ga＇be |
| vn |  |
|  | m． |
| Al | gr＇ber－mance |
|  | $\mathrm{ga}^{\prime}$ ber－na |
|  |  |

majority of whom are full blooded Indians．－$n$ ．A native or citizen of Guatemala．－Guatemalan ant，the kelep． gua＇va（gwä＇và），$n$ ．［Sp．guayaba the guava fruit，guay－
abo the guava tree；prob．fr．the native Weat lndian name．］ abo the guava tree；prob．ir．the native West indian name．］
1．a A tropical American shrub or small tree（Psidium 1．a A tropical American shrub or small tree（Psidium
guayaba）with large oblong leaves．Its wood is used in guayaba）with large oblong leaves．Its wood is used in
cabinetwork．b The fruit of this tree，which is about the cabinetwork．$b$ The fruit of this tree，which is about the
size of a small apple．The pulp，which contains numerous seeds，is mildly acid，and is much used in making guava jelly，paste，and preserve．Several varieties are cultivated． 2．A West Indian mimosaceous tree（Inga vera）resem－ bling the guamá，and similarly used，esp．in Porto Rico． Guay＇cu－ran（gwi＇k厄̆－răn），a．Designating，or pert．to， an extensive south American Indian linguistic stock，of Brazil，Paraguay，Uruguay，and Argentina．They are tall gabrbins（w̌h） gublbins（gŭb／ninz），n．pl．［Perh．connected with gob a little mass．］1．Fragments；fish parings or refuse．Obs． district，on the edge of Dartmoor．Contemptuous． ga＇ber－naóu－lum（gū＇bër－năk＇ùlŭm），n．；pl．－LA（－lia） gu＇$e r-$ nao u－lum（guer－nake
［L，a rudder，fr．gubernare to steer．＇See oovern．］ testis and the bottom of the scrotum（or，in an earlier stage，that part of the abdominal wall which is to form the scrotum）．It．does not elongate commensurately with the growth of the fetus，and thus causes the descent of the teatis．b In the development of the teeth，a slender band of connective tissue connecting the sac of each per manent tooth with the fibrous hissue of the gum
2．Zool．The posterior flagellum of certain infusorians；－ gu＇ber－na－to＇ri－al（－ná－tō＇rY－al；201），a．［L，gubernato
ernor，fr．gubernare to govern．See govern．］Pertaining to a governor，or to government．
Gu＇der－man＇ni－an（gū／dẽr－măı $\uparrow$－ăn），$n$ ．［After Guder－ $\operatorname{mann}(1798-1852)$ ，German mathematician．］Math．Cay－
ley＇s term for $\theta$ viewed as a function of $u$ when $u=\log$（tan ley＇s $\operatorname{term}$ for $\theta$ viewed as a function of $u$ when $u=\log (\tan )$
$\theta+\sec \theta)$ written $\theta=$ gd $u$ $\theta+\sec \theta$ ）；written $\theta=$ gd $u$ ．
gud＇geon（ $\left(\mathrm{u}^{\prime} \mathrm{j}^{\prime} \hat{u}\right.$ ），$n$ ．
equiv．to gobius，Gr．кwßıós．Cf．Goby．］1．A small Euro－ pean fresh－water fish（Gobio
family．It is easily caught and
and for bait．The and for bait．The
name lisa
been
name has ale
been aplie
to certain
to certain go－
bies．In Amer－
ica the killi－

fisten called gudgeons
Gudgeon（Gobio gobio）．（t）
2．Hence：a a person easily duped or cheated．b A bait； an allure $c$ What may be got without skill or merit Fioh not，with this melancholy bait，
For this fool gudgeon，this opinion．
gud＇geon，$n$ ．［F．goujon．］
specif．：a An iron or steel
1．Mach．A pivot or jourual specif．：a An iron or steel
pivot ixed in the end of
a wooden shaft．b The a wooden shaft．b The
crosshead pin on which the connecting rod turns． 2．a The ring or eye of
 a hinge，that turns on a a Wooden Shaft，with Socket in （1）A metal eye or socket a wooden Shaft，with Socket in attached to the sternpost to receive the rudder pintle． （2）A notch in the carrick bitts to receive a spindle busi
3．An iron pin to fasten together blocks of stone，etc． gad＇geon（guj ${ }^{\prime}$ ŭn），v．$t$ ．；GUD＇groned（－ŭnd）；GUD＇genon－ ing．To deprive raudulently，to cheat；to dupe．
Gud＇run（good＇rōn），n．1．［Icel．Guすriun．］In the Vol－ sunga Saga，the sister of Gunnar，who wins sigurd by aid of a magic draft，and after his death is married to Atli． See Athi，Brynhild；cf．Gutrune，Kriemhild．
2．［G．，fr．MHG．Ḱudrūn．］The heroine of
2．［G．，fr．MHG．Küdrūn．］The heroine of an old Ger－ manic saga of the same uame，who is rescued by her lover guel＇der－rose＇（gel＇d ${ }^{\prime}$ r－rōz），$n$ ．［Supposed to be brought guelder－rose（geldar－röz），$n$ ．［Supposed to be brought
from Gelderland（F．Guelderland）；hence，D．Geldersche roos，G．Gelderische rose，F．rose de Gueldre，It．rosa di Gueldra，Sp．rosa de Gueldres．］A cultivated variety of the cranberry tree（Viburnum opulus）with all the fiowers sterile，forming large globose heads．
Guelph Gueli $^{\text {（gwêlf），} n \text { ．［It．Guelfo，or LL．Guelphus，fr．Welf，}} \begin{gathered}\text { the name of a German family }\end{gathered}$ Gueli the name of a German family．］Hist．a A member of a German princely family，so called from the
name（Welf）of its founder and several of his successors． name（Welf）of its founder and several of his successors．
It is now represented by the ducal house of Brunswick and the British royal family．b A member of a great political faction in Italy，from the 12th to the 15th century，which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy， the upholders of which constituted the other faction，the Ghibellines．The Guelphs were made up of tbe Church party，asserting the papacy to be independent of the em－
 Forelgn Word．＋Obsolete Variant or．＋comblined with．$=$ equale．
perors, and the party of the principalities and city repub-
lics, contending for their rights and liberties, and thus were in a measure the national party.
Guelph'ic $\}$ (gwelfik), a. Of or pertaining to the family Guelfic or the faction of the Guelplss
Guelphic Order, a military and civil order of knighthood for
Hanover, instituted in 1815 and lasting until 1866 . gue-non' (gध̂-nô' $), n$. [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed Africsn monkeys constituting the genus Cercopithecus, as the green monkey and grive
ogubr'don ( gor'dün $^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [OF. guerdon, guerredon, LL. wi-
derdonum (infuenced by L. donum gift derdonum. (influenced by L. donum gift, ef. Donation), fr.
OHG. widarlōn; widar again, against (G. wider, wieder) OHG. widarlōn; widar again, against (G. wider, wieder)

+ lōn reward, $G$. lohn, akin to AS. léan, Goth. lauı. See withers. A reward; requital; recompense.

| guer'don, v.t.; GUER'DONED (-dünd); GUER'DON-ING. [OF |
| :--- | guerdoner, guerredoner. See auerdon, n.] To give guerdon to ; to reward; to be a recompense for.

Him wegave a costly bribe Tennyson.
To guerdon silence. monkeys constituting the genus Colobus, esp. C. guereza of Abyssinia, having the body black, with a fringe of long, eilky, white hair along the sides, and a tuft of the same are white. They are much hunted for their skins, and $C$.
 von Guericke, inventor of the air pump; as, Guerickian vacuum, that obtainable with an ordinary air pump.
Guern'sey (girnuti), n. 1. One of the Channel Islands. 2. [l. c.] A knitted woolen ga
ahirt, fitting close, like a jersey.
3. One of a breed of dairy cattie originating on Guernsey, but now largely raised elsewhere. They are larger than Jersey cattle, stronger boned and coarser in appearance,
of light color, yellow and orange predominating, with
patches of white. Their milk is plentiful and very rich.
Guernsey blue. = INDULINE. - G. brandy, an imitation
brandy made from beet-root spirit. - G. dim, a horticultural variety of the common elm of Europe (Vlmus cam-
gestris) - G . flower or liy a South African amaryllida-

bulb orf, nower of this plant. - G. partridge, the red-legged
partridge. - G. Folet, the common stock.
guer-rll/la (gě-ril' $\dot{\alpha}$ ), $n$. Also gue-rilla. [Sp. guerrilla, lit., a little war, skirmish, dim. of gueita war, fr. OHG.
werra discord, strife. See war.] 1. An irregular war conducted by independent bands. Rare. engages in irregular, though often legitimate, warfare in connection with a regular war; esp., a member of an inde-
pendent band engaged in predatory excursions in war time.
cuer-ril/la, also gue-rll la. Pertaining to, or engaged , Warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands; as, a guerrilla party ; guerrilla warfare.
guess (ges), ve.; auEssed (gést); avess'na. [ME. gessen; akin to Dan. gisse, Sw. gissa, Icel. gizka, D. gissen: cf. Dan. gielle to guess, Icel, geta to get, to guess. Prob1. To judge or form an opinion of from reasens that seem preponderating, but are not decisive.

Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I geess. 2. To form an opinion concerning, without knowledge or means of Fnowledge; to judge of at random, thou canst. the harder reason guess. Pope. 3. To hit upon or solve by a correct conjecture; to conjecture rightly; as, to guess a riddle; he guessed my thought 4. To think; suppose; believe; imagine; - with an o
jective clause, and properly implying some uncertainty. Not all together; better far, I gress,
That we do make our entrance several Syn.- Suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine,
fancy. See conjecture.
guess, $v$. $i$. To make a guess or guesses; to form a random judgment; to conjecture; - with at, about, etc. suess, $n$. An opinion formed without suffacient or decisive evidence or grounds; an attempt to hit upon
a random judgrent; a conjecture; a surmise.
random juagment; a conjecture; a sur
His art's like physic-but a happy guess Dryden.
When he had made his scientific guess, his hypothesis, he applied... mathenatics to this guess, and computed what ought guess'-warp', $n$. [Of uncertain origin.] Naut. a A
line carried in a small boat from a ship to a buoy, anchor, or the shore, $\underset{b}{\mathbf{b}}=$ GUEST-ROPE $\mathbf{b}$.
guess'work ${ }^{\prime}$ (ges'work'), $n$. Work performed, or results

guest (gest), $n$. [ME. gest, AS. gæst, gest, perh. influenced
by a Scand. form ; akin to OS., D., \& G. gast, Icel. gestr, Sw. gäst, Dan. gjæst, Goth. gasts, Russ. gost, and to L, hostis enemy, stranger; the meaning stranger is the older one, but the root is unknow
rise.] 1. A stranger. Obs.

2. A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person
the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended.

True friendship's lawa are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, speed the parting $g u e s t$.
weicome he coming, speed the pape 3. Any person who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, whether permanently or transiently.
4. Specif., Law, a traveler who lodges temporarily at an inn or hotel; a traveler who as a visitor takes for pay refreshment for himself or his beasts at an inn or hotel, without reference to the length of his stay so long as he retains his character of a traveler or transient visitor ;
distinguished from a boarder. Cf. boarder, Lodobr ; distinguished from a boarder. Cf. boarder, Lodoer; see
inn, $n$., 2 . Under the liquor tax laws of some States the inn, $n .2$. Under the liquor tax laws of some States the
term guest is by statute expressly made not to include a person who takes a room in a hotel or orders food merely for the purpose of obtaining liquor.
Any one away from home, receiving accomnodations at an
inn as a traveler, is a guest, nand entitled to hold the innkeper nn as a traveler, is a guest, and entitled to hoid the innkeepes
responsible as cuch.
While a
Wuest is a traveler, it is not necessary that he should While a guest is a traveler, it is not necessary that he shouid
Any from another State or country, or from my distant place
Any person going from his own home, whatever the distance may Any person yoing from his own home, whatever the distance may a traveler, and therefore a guest.
5. An object or event superstitiously regarded as a sign of the coming of a guest. Local or Cant.
6. A fellow; a man. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
6. A fellow; a man. Obs. or Deal. Eng.
7. Biol. An inquiline ; used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, often without inflicting much inconvenience upon the original owners except by consuming the supply of food. Such insects are more fully termed guest ants (not to be confounded with slave $u n t s$ ), fueat bees, guest gallatias or guest fles, grest mothe, etc., aecording to the group to which they belong.
 tertain as a guest; to give refreshment to.
guest, $v, i$. To be, or act the part of, a guest ; to lodge.
And tell me, best of princes, who he was
guest chamber. A room reserved or used for guests. sisting of the mayor (formerly the bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven (later eight) cor porate members of the Cinque Ports. It usually met along With the Brothernood, an assembly consisting of the mayor of the seven corporate members and a number (mearly from each town, which formerly conducted the ordinary business of the ports, but which now meets only rarely and is without any real authority. This joint assembly was called a Brotherhood and Guestling. Also, short for
Brotherhood and Guestling.
guest room. A guest chamber.
guest'-ropet,
$n$ . [Of uncertain origin; cf. avess-Rope.] Naut. a An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. b A line run
along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for smal boats to hold to; - in the U. S. navy called grab rope. Gueux (ga), n. pl. [F.] Lit., Beggars; the league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed In 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by to a remark to the regent, Margaret of Parma, by one of her counselors that the petitioners were only beggars.
cuf-taw'
gú-fón $), ~$
. Imitative.] A loud burst of laug ter ; a horse laugh. "A hearty Jow guffaw." Carlyle guf-faw', v. i.; GUF-FA WED' (-fôd ${ }^{\prime}$ ); GUF-FAW'ING. To
laugh noisily or coarsely.
gu'gal (gōogul), $n$. Also goo'gul, gu'gul, etc. [Hind.
$g \bar{g} g a l$.$] a =$ INDIAN BDELLIUM. b Loosely, the gum gūgal.] $a==$ Indian bdellium. b Loosely, the gum
resin obtained from any of several East Indian trees of different families, as species of Balsamea and of Boswellia esp. those belonging to the Dipterocarpacea.
gug'gle (gŭg'l), v. i.; ava'aled (->ld); gug'aling (gugg'
ling). To make a sound like that of liquid poured from ling). To make a sound like that of liquid poured
flask; also, to flow with such a sound; to gurgle.
 guhr (goor; gur), $n$. [G.] A loose earthy deposit from sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ocher
 nessed antelope (Tragela phus scriptus). It is found in eastern Africa from
 See aume.] Act of guid-
ing ; the superintendeuce

or assistance of a guide;
vernment; a leading; also, something that serves as a government ; a lead

guide (gid), v. t.; auid'ed (gid'zd; 151); ouid'ina (gid'Ing). [ME. guiden, gyden, F. guider, fr. Pr. guidar or It. guidare ; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OS. griwitan to start, AS. witan to see to, guard, keep, go, akin to Goth. witan to
watch over, give heed to, AS. witan to know (cf. WIT). watch over, give heed to, AS. witan to know (cr. FIT).
The word perh. meant to indicate, point to; hence, to show
the way. Cf. ouy a rope.] 1. To act as a guide to ; to the way. Cf. ouy a rope.] 1 . To act as
lead or direct in a way ; to conduct; pilot.
2. To regulate and manage; to direct ; order; hence, to
2. influence intellectually or morally; to train.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { He will guzde his affairs with discretion. } & \text { Ps. cxii. } 5 . \\ \text { The meek will he guide in judgment. } & \text { Ps. xxv. } 9 .\end{array}$ Syn. - Lead, conduct, order, regulate, govern. - Guide, DIRECT. Guipe commonly implies more immediate or
personal conduct or supervision than DIRECT ; as, "I will pinstruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shal go: I will guide thee with mine eye "(P) Which thou shalt
knowledge him, "And he shall direct thy paths" (Prov. iii. knowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths" (Prov. iii.
6);"I, wish. that you 'dd guide me to your soveroign's
court" (Shak.); "No further go in this than I by letters shall direct your course" (id.). See conduct.
guide, n. [ME. gide, F. guide, It. guida. See gulde, v. t.] 1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, as in a strange land, or one who exhibits points of Armies of ten employ or force residents of the country op erated in to act as guides, and some armies have organized 2. One that directs another in his conduct or course life; a director; a regulator.
3. Any co face, or channel, for directing the motion of something as: a Water Wheels. A blade or channel for directing the water to the buckets. D Surg. A grooved director for
probe or knife. a Print. A strip or device to direct the probe oritors eye to the right liue of on a flehing rod through which the line is psssed. Min ing. Either of the uprights that guide the cage in a shaft 4. a Mil. An officer, noncommissioned officer, or privat upon whom the movements or aliminents of a command are regulated. The commands Guide center, Gudde rtght,
and Guide left indicate upon which element of a line a moveand Guide left indicate upon which element of a line a movegrid
or between which an engine crosshead slides.
gutde blade. Mach. A fixed blade a a turbine to direct guide block. Mach. A block that slides upon, and is guided by, a guide or parallel guides or guide bars. having upon it directions or information as to the way.
guide flag. Nav. A fiag flown, during an evolution of a
fleet, on the vessel which is to act as a guide or pivot. guide meridian. A line, marked by monuments, running other more carefully established meridians called prlacipal merldiana, used for reference in surveying. U. S.
guide mill. Ifon Manuf. A small roll train with guides guide'post ${ }^{\prime}$ (gid'posst'), $n$. A post, as at the fork of a road with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.
guide pulley. Mach. A pulley for directing or changing gulde rail. Railroads. An additional rail, between the others, to hold cars to the track by weans of grips, as a
curves, and as an aid in propulsion on steep gradients. guide rope. A rope leading laterally from a rope by which
 anyting is guid'Ing tel'escope (gid'Ing). Astron. A visual telescope
mounted rigidy parallel to a photographic telescope, and used to assist the clock motion in maintaining the image
of the heavenly body immovable on the photographic plate.
gul'don (gīd ${ }^{\prime}$ ün), $n$. [F. guidon, It. guidone. See oume, $n$.] A small flag or streamer carried by troops, in the when marching, the side toward which the guide is, and when marching, the side toward which the guide is, and also, one who carries such a flag. tui-do'ni-an (gwed-dōnI-ăn), a. Mu-
sic. Of or pert. to Guido of Arezzo, a famous 11 th-century musician. Guddonian hand, Music, a tabulation
of the tones of the gamut on the of the tones of the gamut on the left hand, formerly used in teaching
solmization - attributed to Guido
d'Arezzo. Each note of Guido's d Arezzo. Each note of Guido's to a joint of the hand, to which the
singing master pointed. - G. Bylla
bles. Music. $=$ ARETINIAN SYLABLES singing master pointed. - G. sylla-
bles. Music. $=$ Aretinian syziables.
Guifgnet's' greon (gényazz'). A
chrome green prepared by fusing
 potassium dichromate and boric acid together and treatmg the product with water. See chrome Green
GuI'lan-di'na (gi'lan-di'na), $n$. [NL., after Melchior Gui-
landinus (Wieland), Prussian botanist] Bot.


## GUJARATI

tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrubs having pinnate leaves with hooked prickles, small racemose fowers, and large prickly pods inclosing polished whitish beanlike seeds. These,
esp. those of $G$. cristu, are the kind of sea beans known as bonduc, or nicker, nuts. The bark is used medicinally. The genus is united by some botanists with Cæsalpinia.
guild, gild (gild), n. [ME. gilde, I cel. gildi guild, gufld, gild (ghld), n. [ME. gilde, Icel. gildi guild, society or company where payment was made for its charge and support, fr. AS. gildan, gieldan, to pay. See yield, v. $t$.] 1. An association of nen belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, or with certain common interests or aims, formed for mutua
or for carrying out a common purpose.
2. Orig., one of various medieval associations, the earliest of which (those existing in England before the Conquest, semireligious nature, providing payment for masses fo the souls of the dead, the payment of wergild, etc. From these developed later purely religious brotherhoods, and also others purely secular, including merchant guilds, object of the merchant guild was the mantenance of priv-
ileges already granted, such as monopolies, freedom from ileges already granted, such as monopolies, freedom from
tolls, etc. These guilds became in many cases the govtolls, etc. These guilds became in many cases the gov-
erning bodies of the borough, and often evolved courts
of justice. The merchant guids appear in England after the Conquest, but correspond to Continental ones of ear lier date. The medieval trade guilds (by some traced to the Roman collegia) became prominent in England in the 14th century; but the surviving organizations, such as the Livcharacter, and are now seldom called guilds.
3. Any of various modern associations, societies, or brother hoods, more or less closely resembling the medieval guilds in their aims or characters; as, a guild for charitable or missionary work ; hence, any fellowship or society.
4. The place where a guild met ; a guildhall. Obs. 6. Phytogeog. An ecological group of plants distinguished by a spectal mode of nie from the ordinary herbs, shrubs guilds are the saprophytes, parasites, epiphytes, and lianas Thuilds are the saprophytes, parasites, epiphytes, and lianas. related, have similar physiological requirements, and are more or less dependent on other plants for existence gulld merchant. $=$ merchant guild.
gull der (gIyderr), $n$. [D. gulden,
ouid der (gIIderr), $n$. [D. gulden, orig., golden. Cf. gulld'hall ( $\mathrm{grld}^{\prime}$ holl'), $n$. The hall where a guild guile (gin), n. [ME. guile, gile, OF. guile;
of German origin, and the same word as
E. wile. See wile.] 1. Crafty or deceit-
ful cunning ; duplicity; deceit ; treachery. 2. A stratagem or device ; a trick. Obs. Syn.-See DECEIT
unieful (gilforl), a. Full of
guile, characterized by cunning,
deceit, or treachery. -gullo
ful-ly, adv,
 fr. the personal name Guillaume William.] Any of certain auks having a comparatively narrow They constitute the genera Uria, Black Guillemot (Cepphus and Cepphus, which contains the smaller forms, called black
gailiemots, as their summer plumage is mostly black. Their skins, feathers, and eggs (laid o
rocky cliffs) are important to natives of the northern coasts. The
principal North Atlantic forms ar the common, or foolish, guillemot or murre ( $U$. troile), the thick-billed, guillemot (Cepphas grylle).
gull-locho' $(\mathrm{gT}$-losh'), n. $\quad$ [F. guil

 1. Arch. An ornament in the form of two or more
bands or strings twisted over tsurn each other in a series, leaving circuiar openings which ar 2. Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines. gull'lo-tine (grl'o-tēn: 27) (F., after J. I. Guillotin (17381814), a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789 , to a bolish decapitation
with the ax or sword. The with the ax or sword. The instrument was invented was called at first Louison chines, however, wera

known earlier.] 1. A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy ax or blade, sliding in vertical guides.
2. A machine or instrument, as a kind of paper cutter, re-










(-tēn'İng). [Cf. F. guillotiner.] To behead with the guillotine ; fig., to cut, or cut short, with a guillotine
guilt (gilt), $n$. [ME. gilt, gult, AS. gult crine guilt (gilt), $n$. [ME. gilt, gult, AS. gyit crinie.] 1. Of2. The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and involves a penalty; also, in a generic sense, guilty conduct; as, to lead a life of guill. consciously; rene who has commitued an offense, esp. culpability; criminality; as, to suffer from guilt; a sense of guit may follow even where offense was unintended. 4. State of being liable to penalty for offense rgainst law; - sometimes applied to property that by reason of illegal usage has become liable to forfeiture or other burden.
a ship incurs guilt by the violation of a blockade. Kent. Syn. - See culpability
guilt'less, a. 1. Free from guilt ; innocent.
2. Wincut experience or trial; unacquainted (with).
guilt'y (gilty) a, Gull gulit'less-ness, $n$.
 or breaches of conduct ; justly chargeable with, or reaponsible for, a delinquency, crime, or sin; as, a quilty man; the fault or crime (of); as, guiliy of bad taste: guilly of larceny See Not cullity 2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; as, a guilty look or act; sensible of, or suffering from, guilt; as, a 3uilty soul or conscience.
3. Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). $O b s$.
4. Conscious ; cognizant. He is guilty of death. Matt. xrvi. 66 . gallty of a Fow bound to the performance of the vow, by guilty of a vow bound to the performance of the vow, by
reason of having received the benefit for which it was given;-after the Latin voti reus. Obs.
guimpe (ganp; gamp), $n$. [F. Of.wimple.] A kind of chem-
isette, usually with sleeves, worn with a low-necked dress.
guln'ea ( $\left(\operatorname{In} \mathrm{In}_{1}\right), n$. 1. [cap.] A coast region of West Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). See Gaz.
2. a An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813 . 2. a An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813; - so
called because first struck out of gold from Guinea. It called because first struck out of gold from Guinea. It
was intended to pass for twenty shillinge, but, owing to was intended to pass for twenty shilinge, but, owing to
the inferiority of the silver coin, it was never worth less than twenty-one, and from 1717 on had a fixed value of 21 shillings. ob Hence, the sum of 21 shillings ( $\$ 5.11$ ). 3. Short for guinea fowl.

的 In the terms below the form shown is the more com-
mon one in usage. Those printed guinea [ $l$. c.] are by some mon one in usage. Those printed guinea [l. c.] are by some
capitalized; some of those capitalized (as Guinea pepper)
 a Burk, a turkey cock; also, a guinea fowl. Obs. - G. corn. a Durra. b Pearl millet.-G. Current, Geog., a current in
the Atlantic Ocean flowing eastward along the coast of Ge Atlantic ocean fowing eastward along the coast of
Guinea.-g. dropper, one who cheatsby dropping counter-
feit guineas. Obs.-G. fever, Med., a form of malarial fever prevalent in Guinea. Gever, Mewl, a form of malarial fever
(Numida meleagris) of Numida meleagris) of West Africa, domesticated and and eggs, the latter, though small, being superior to hens
eggs. It h a dark
slaty plumae finely slaty plumage finely
speckled with white,
and the head andneck
and and and surmounted
by a bon y casque.
bomesticated ind iDomesticated ind i-
viduals are of ten
white. The guinea
fowl has been introwhite The guinea
fowl has been intro-
duced into certain of
the West Indies and the West Indies and Ascension. In a wid
er sense the term is applied to all the sub-
family Numidinz, of
which the


Helmeted Guinea Fowl (Guttera which the common
guine fowl is the type. It is a group of over a dozen spe
cies, confined to Africa and Madagascar, where they take the place
of the true pheasants which of the true pheasants, which are
wanting there. They are gregarious in habits and arey are gregari-
birds. Some of the hand game long to the genus handsomest besee), as the crested guinea fowl (G. cristata) of northern West Africa. - -
g. gold, gold of twenty-two carats, g. gold, gold of twenty-two carats,
of which guineas were coined. g .
goose, the Chinese goose (Cygnopsis goose, the Chinese goose (Cygnopsis
cygnoides).-G. grains. = MELEGUE-
TA PEPPER.-g. grass. a A tall AfriTa PEPPER.-g. grass. a A tall Afri-
can forage grass (Panicum maxi$m u m$ ) introduced into the West In-
dies and southern United States where it is used for hay. b Johnson grass (Andropogon halepensis).

- g. ben. -g. ben. = GUNEA FOWL. - G.-hen
fowor, a European Iiliaceous plant
(Frilillaria meleagris) or its flower, the perianth of which is greenish purple with checkered markings.
g.-hen weed, a phytolaccaceous
hert (Petiveria alliacea) of the herb (Petiveria alliacea) of the
West Indies and southern Florida, having a strong onionlike odor.-
a. nutmeg, the Jamaica nutmeg.ceous climbing shrub (Sarcocepha-
lus

culent berry, of the size of a peach. - Cuinea pepper. a The pingentan (Xyiopicrum sthiopicum); also, the tree itself. $b=$
tree MELEGUETA PEPRER $\mathbf{c}$ See CapsicuM, 1. - G. plum, a large
West African rosaceous tree (Parinariumextelsum) having scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum; also, the truit itself.- g. rush, a sedge (c'yperus articulastock used locally as a carminative, tonic, and antiemetic - g. porrel. = Roselle.-g. gquash, the eggplant. - G. stuff. . worm a slender -g. wheat, ndian corn, or maize. Ubs.g. Worm, a slender nematode worm (Dracunculus medinen-
sis) attaining a length of several feet, common in parts of Africa and other warm countries. It infests the horse and dog and also man, living in the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, where it causes paintul and often danger-Guin'e-an (grn'è-an) the of or pertaining to Guin daw Guin'e-an (gin'e-an), a. Of or pertaining to Guinea.
guinea pig. In $160 \hat{\text { a }}$ called pig cony; guinea pig is a corrupt. of a similar form
conypig. A stout, shor ttailed, short-ared cavy about
six inches long, which is dosix inches long, which is do-
mesticated and kept as a pet in mesticated and kept as a pet in extensively used in bacteriological experiments. It is usu-
 in color, but many fancy vari-
eties, commonly called cavies (see cavp), are raised. Some
have very long hair. The guinea pig is very prolific. It have very long hair. The guinea pig is very prolific. It
is of South American origin, and is supposed to be a domesticated form of the restless cavy (Cavea porcellus) of guinea-pig director, a director (usually gne holding a number of directorships) who serves merely or mainly for the
fee (in England, often a guinea) for attendance. Collog. Guin'e-vere (gwrn'e-vèr), $n$. Also Guin'e-ver (-verr). Queen to King Arth


## gui-pure' (gèpū̃ ${ }^{\prime} ; ~ F$

 weipan to crown.] Any cf. G. weifen to reel, wind, Goth. lace of large pattern and heavy material with no ground or mesh, the pattern being held together by bars or brides.
 Guig-cardo (gumes the
Guis-car'do (gwis-kartdö), Guls'card (gwis'kärd), $n$. The squire of Tanered, Prince of Saleruo, in Dryden's poem of Having made a secret marriage with Tancred's daughter Sigismonda, he was strangled by order of Tancred. His heart, inclosed in a golden goblet, was sent to the pringuise who poisoned herself, and was buried with her over. gulse (giz), $n$. [ME. guise, gise, way, manner, F. guise,
fr. OHG. wīa, G. weise. See wise, n.] 1. Customary way of speaking or acting; custom; fashion ; manner; wehavior; mien; mode; practice;-often used formerly in such phrases as at his oun guise, that is, in his own fashion, to suit himself

The swain replifed, "It never was our guise
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.
2. External appearance, esp. in respect to dress or cos. 2. External appearance, esp. in respect
tume; hence, shape; semblance ; aspect.

As then the guise was for each gentle swain.
A.. specter, in a far more terrific guise. 3. Cover; cloak; as, under the guise of patriotism 4. A disguise ; a mask; a masquerade. Obs.
gulse (giz), v. $i$. ; quised (gizd); aurs'Ing (giz' gulse (giz), v. $t$. ; quised ( gizd ); quis'ing (giz $\operatorname{ding}$ ). 1. To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion.
2. To disguise. Obs, or Dial. guise, v. i. To appear in di
guise, v. i. To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or guis'er (gizrêr), $n$. [From auise.] A person in disguis a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. Eng. \& Scot.
gui-tar' (gi-tär'), n. [F. guilare, fr. Sp. guilarra, fr. Gr.
 the lute class, having a long instrument of and six strings (three of silk wound nech silver wire, and three of sik wound with with the right hand and stopped at the frets with the left. It has a compass of over three octaves up from $E$ in the great oc-
tave, and a soft tone suited for accompaniments. Its atrings are usually
$E, A, d, b, e^{\prime}$. See pitch, Illust $E, A, d f, b, e^{\prime}$ See pirch, Ilust.
guitar tish. Any of several rays of the
family Rhinobatida, as $R h$ nobotus pro family Rhinobatidz, as Rhinobatus pro
ductus of California;- so called from the
general outline of the body and fins. general outline of the body and fins.
gult'guit
(gwit'gwit $), n$. [So called from
 taining to Guittone d' Arezzo, an Italian
poet (c. 1230 -c. 1294), said to have devised poet (c. 123


Gu'jar (goo'jar), n. A member of a numerous race or caste of India, of fine physique but predatory and untrust worthy. There are two branches, one in the Punjab and the United
Provinces, the other in Gujarat. They are mostly agriculGurists and herdsmen.
Curja-ra'ti (goo ja-ra'si), n. The language of Gujarat,
Baroda, and neighboring native states of India. It nses a yernacular alphabet which is a type of the western group a vernacular alphabet which is a type of th
of Nagari alphabets. See Indo-EUROPEAN.
2.
gui
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| nit delicately favored varicty |  |
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 \|Forelgn Word. tobselete Variant of. + combined with. = enusle.
 throat, gulet.
next the chin ; the upper throat. p In many insects, as
In lower surface of the head, and supports the submentum. It it bounded laterally by sutures, called golar autures.
2. Arch. a A molding or group of moldings having a large a covetto or An oge
go-lan'cha (goo-lın' chà), $n$. [Hind.] An East Indian menispermaceous climbing shrub (Tinospora cordifolia) whose root has bitter properties and is used as a tonic. gu'lar (gular), a. Zool. Pert. to the gula or thr
gulch (gulch), $n$. [Of uncertain origin; of. dial. gulch to
fall heavily; of land, to sink in ; of water, to gush ; perh.
imitative.] A deep or precipitous cleft, esp. the sharply
initative. A deep or precipitous clett, esp. the sharply a ravine ; a deep gully. Western U.S.
gal/den (gơlden), $n$. [D. \& G.] A coin and money of account;-called also guilder and forin. Specif. : a Any of various obsolete German and Dutch coins (at first of gold, later of silver), varying in value with the place and
period. $b$ The gold monetary unit of the Netherlands, period. b The gold monetary unit of the Netherlands, equal to 40.2 cents (1s. 7 sd .); also, a current silver col
of this value. © The Austrian florin. See florin $b$. gules (gülz), $n$. [ME. goules, fr. an OF. for
perh. the same word as gueule throat, OF. gole, goule, L. gula, and so named from adla. 1 Her. The tincture red, indicated
in seals and engraved figures of escutch-
eone by parallel vertical lines
red color or that which is red.
red color or that which is red.
gulf (gũlf), $n$. [F. golfe, It. golfo, fr.
LGr. Kóג申os, Gr,
 LGr. кódфos, Gr. кó $\lambda \pi$ os bosom, bay, gulf.]

1. Geog. A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land ; a partially land-locked sea, usually larger than a bay ; as, the Gulf of Mexico.
2. A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin; hence, a wide separation.
Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed. Luke xvi. 26 . 3. A whirlpool ; a sucking eddy; hence, that which swallows. "A gulf of ruin, swallowing gold." Tennyson. 5. Eng. University Slang. At Cambridge, the position of candidates for mathematical honors who fail to obtain a place in the list but are allowed the ordinary degree; at Oxford, the list of those who fail to obtain honors yet are
allowed to take a "pass." Oxf. E. D.
 1. To plunge into, or swallow up in, a gulf; to engul.
3. In English university slang, to place in the gulf. guif, v. i. To swirl like a gulf, or eddy. Obs.
Gulf Stream. Geog. The warm ocean current of the North Atlantic. It originates in the westward equatorial curing coast of South America into the Gulf of Mexico ithows approximately the coast of North ing thence, it follows approximately the coast of North more to the eastward. Its influence is felt as far as Nor-
way. Where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, its veway. Where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, its ve-
locity is more than four miles per hour, but in much of locity is more than four miles per hour, but in much of
the northern part of the Atlantic its velocity is only 10 to
15 miles per day, and it is detected chiefly by its temperathe miles per day, and itis detected chiefly by its tempera-
ture, life, color. etc. Since the current is warmer than ture, life, color. etc. Since the current is warmer than
the surrounding water in the higher latitudes the air
of the prevailing westerly winds is warmer as it passes over the current, and this air, carrying wuch moisture, over the current, and of northern Europe, where it raise,
hows over the coast of
the temperature along the coast in winter and also causes the temperature along the coast in winter and also causes che summer climate is less considerable. Much of the really due to the ocean, not to the stream itself.
 Ahells, pulverized and mixed with oil, spread over a ship's bottom to prevent boring by worms. gull (ǧ̆l; dial. also gorl), n. [Cf. Icel. gulr yellow, Sw.
gul, Dan. guul.] A young bird, esp. a gosling. Obs or gul, Dan. guul.] A young bird, esp. a gosling. Obs. or


dial. gull an unfledged gosling.] To deceive; cheat; mis defraud.
Hush ! I 'll gull him supernaturally. Marlowe. gull (ğul), $n$. 1. One easily cheated; a dupe. gull (gul), $n$. 1. One easily cheated ;


Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), in winter plumage.
ber of the genus Larus or closely alljed genera (which are often made a subfamily, Larinæ), thus excluding the terns and jaegers (see these terms). The typical gulls differ
from their nearest allies, the terns, in their usually larger from their nearest allies, the terns, in their usually larger
size, stouter build, thicker bill, somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed whegs, and remain strong, hers, they usually remain near land. Many fre-
quent inland waters as well as the sea. They feed on fish,
offal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. offal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. The different species vary greatly in size, but are gener face of the wings some shade of gray, varying in different species from a light pearl to nearly black, the primaries generally being black near the ends. Some forms have a black hood in the breeding season. The young are usually
darker, often with dusky streaks. See black-backed gult, BLACK-HEADED GULL, HERRING GULL, KITTIWAKE.
gull'-catch'er, $n$. One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people.
gul'lot (gǔl'et; -It; 151), $n$. [ME. golet, OF goulet, $\operatorname{dim}$. of gole, goule, throat, F. gueule, L. gula; perh. akin to Skr. gala, G. kehle; cf. F. goulet the neck of a bottle, The tube by which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach; the esophagus.
2. Something shaped like the food passage, or performing A preparatory cut or a A channel for water. b Engin. width for the passage of earth wagons. a A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw blades. $d$ The lower part of a horse collar, receiving the chokestrap and the breast-
 lets in, as saw teeth
2. Engin. To excavate by means of gullets, or channels.
gui'let-ing, $p, p r, \& v b, n$. of auluet guilet-ing, $p . p r . \& v b$. n. of GULLET.
guleting file. See FILx, n., tool. -g. gtick, a notched stick
used in taking a hook from the inouth of a fish. gul'li-ble (gulľ-bl), $a$. Easily gulled; that may be
 ebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who he makes four extraordinary voyages. See BROBDINGNAG,
GLUBDUBDRIB, HOUYHNHNM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT. gul'ly (gull 1 ), n.; pl. -Like (-Iz). [Formerly gullet. See
GULLET.] 1. A miniature valley or gorge excavated by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rains, or during the melting of snow.
2. A drain; a deep gutter. Eng.
3. Any diminutive valley, guleh, or
3. Any diminutive valley, gulch, or the like, whether pro-
duced by water or not; specif., a wooded hollow with steep duced by water or not ; spect as, a fern-tree gully.
4. [Perh. a different word.] A grooved iron rail plate or
tram plate. Eng. \& i.; aUL'LIED (-Id); GUL'LY-ing. To make a gullyor gullies in; to wear so as to have a gully. go-lon'c (gu-lon'Yk; gu-1o'nYk), a. [gulose + one + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an artificially pre
pared acid, $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{O}_{5} \cdot \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$, existing in three optically differ ent forms, corresponding to the three forms of gulose. gu'lose ( $\mathbf{g} \bar{u}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \bar{b}$ ), $n$. [Formed from glucose.] An artiff-
cial sugar, $\mathbf{C}_{6} \mathbf{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{0}$, closely related to glucose and like it existing in three forms ${ }^{6}$, existing in three forms, each obtained as a sirup by
tion from the corresponding form of gulonic acid.

 gulp (gŭlp) gULLET.] Excessive appetite; greedice Prob. imitative; cf. D. gulpen.] 1. To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts ; to swallow up; to take down at one swallow; - often with down.

He does not swallow, but he gulps it down. Cowper.
The old man . . gulped down the whole narrative. Fielding 2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to gulp down a sob.
gulp, v. i. To catch the breath as if in taking a long drink. gup, $n$. 1. Act of swallowing a large mouthful; a swa
low, or as much as is swallowed at once. 2. A spasmodic action of the throat, as if
2. A spasmocic actionorthe throat, as if or as in swallow-
gum (gŭm), $n$. [ME. gome, AS. göma palate; akin to $G$. gaumen, OHG. goumo, guomo, Icel. gōmr, Sw. gom; cf. necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar parts of the jaws. gum, $v . t$.; aummed (gŭmd); aUM'ming. To enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See gumarr.
gam, $n$. [ME. gomme, gunne, F . gam, $n$. [ME. gomme, gumme, F. gomme, L. gummi and
commis, fr. Gr. кóм It. gomma.] i. a Any of a number of amorphous, taste it. gomma.] 1. a Any of a number of amorphous, taste-
less substances, exuded in most cases by plants, and hardening on exposure to the air. Their chief constituents are certain carbohydrates, as arabic acid, bassorin, etc. Some (true gums) form clear solutions with water, while others (vegetable mucilages) swell up in water into a glutinous mass. All are insoluble in alcohol. They may be true se cretions, or transformation products of cellulose, as in cherry gum, etc. b Loosely, any of various plant exuda tions, including the gunss proper, resins, gum resins, etc. for formerly for embalming
3. A substance resembling a natural gum, as the secretion 4. Short for chewing gum of the eyes
4. SLort for Chewing gum, gum elastic, gum tree
6. A rubber overshoe. Local, U.S
any roughly made hive; also, a vessel or bin made; hence low log. Southern U.S.
gum, v. t. 1. To smear or treat with gum ; to close with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gumlike substance to make sticky with a gumlike substance.
He frets like a gummed velvet.
2. To humbug ; trick; cheat. Slang, U.S. gum, v. $i$. To exude or form gum; to become gummy.
gum ar'a-bic. A gum obtained from either of two species
of Acacia (A.senegal and A. sorvioides). The purest variof Acacia (A. senegal and A. scorvioides). The purest vari-
eties are nearly white or colorless and transparent; they occur in commerce under various names, as Turkey gum anyptian gum, etc., and are obtanesties, as Gedda gum Mecca gum, India gum, etc., vary from yellowish to brown ish red. Gum arabic consists essentially of salts of arabic
acid ; it is used in calico printing. in the manufacture of acid. it is used in calico printing in the manufacture of as a demulcent.
gum'bo (gǔm'bō), $n$. Also gom'bo. [Of African origin;
cf. kingombo in Angola, the okra.] 1. A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of the okra; okra soup.
2. The okra plant or its pods.
3. Gumbo soil. See aumbo, $a$.
4. [Perh, fr. Kongo nkombo runaway slaves; hence, language of slaves.] A patois used by negroes and creoles in
the French $W$ est Indies, Louisiana gumbo, a. Lit., of or pertaining to gumbo ; consisting Of, or like, gumbo; - specif, applied, esp. in the western soils, which are usually devoid of true sand, but rich in alkaline componnds, and which when saturated with wate become impervious and soapy or waxy in appearance and to the touch, Local, . S.

 ing the aromatic resin cachibou. b A simaroubaceous tree of southern Florida (Simarouba glauca).
gum $^{\prime} \mathrm{dig}^{\prime} \mathbf{g e r}$ (gŭm ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{drg}^{\prime}$ er $), n$. One whose occupation is to dig the fossil resin of the kauri pine, which is used in the manufacture of vamish. New Zealand. - $\mathbf{g}$ (-ing'dig'ging (-ing), $n$.
gum ${ }^{\prime} \operatorname{drap}^{\prime}\left(\mathrm{gum}^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}^{\prime} \mathrm{p}^{\prime}\right.$ ), $n$. A confection of sweetened gum arabic or other glutin
drops or small molds.

2. A small sapotaceous tree of the southern United States (Bumelia lanuginosa).
from its gummy n.; pl. -Mata (-t $\dot{\alpha}$ ). [NL. So called soft tumor, of syphilitic origin. - gam'ma-tous (-tys), af


grom'mer (gŭm/orr), $n$. [From 2d GUm.] One that gums; specif., a punch-cutting or milling tool or ma-
chine for depening and ellarging the spaces between the teeth
gum-mit
 $+\begin{aligned} & + \text { ferous. }] \text { Yro- } \\ & \text { ducing gum; gum- }\end{aligned}$ bearing.
gum ming (gŭm
Ing $)$
$n$
gum or becoming gummy, esp. as a 2. Application of a gumuny prepa-
ration to graphic stone.

 logical condition of the cell walls in certain piants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are transformed into massess of gum. The production of gum arabic in the gnm'mous (gŭn'üs), (九. [L. gumm
gum'mous, gum'my (-1), a. Med. Of, designating, or


1. Consisting of gum ; producing or containing gum ; covKindles the gumymy bark of fir or pine. Then rubs his gummy eyes pine.

Milton.
Bryden.
2. Having lumps as if of gum ; as, a gummy leg or ankle. gum plant. Any asteraceous plant of the genus Grindeiaj; - so called from the gummy coating of the foliage.
gump'tion (gumphhün), $n$. Shrewdness; common sease, cleveruess. collog. "One does not have gump-
tion till one has been properly cheated." Lord Lytton. 2. Paint. a Art of preparing colors. b Megilp.
gum resin. A product consisting essentially of red gum. of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify by evaporation. Gum resins are, in accordance with their composition, partially soluble in water and partially soluble in alcohol. Some substances commonly called gums
are gum resins. They usually originate as excretion prod-
ucts in special canals or glands. -gum'
gum surccory. a A cichoriaceous weed (Chondrilla wiry stems bearing numeroussmall heads of yellow-rayed lettuce ( $L$ ) its resinon
gum tree. 1. In the United States, any of sevaral unrelated gum-yielding trees, as: a The sour gum (Nyssa). b 2. In Australia, any tree of the genus Eucalyptus; -often 3. In the West Indies, any of se veral laticiferous trees, as

gum'wood (gŭm'w $\mathbf{m d}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. a The wood of any Austra-
lian gum tree. b An asteraceous shrub (Commidendron rugosum ) endemic on the island of St. Helena. gun (gŭn), n. [ME. gonne, gunne; of uncertain origin; possibly from some personal name; cf. the names given to swords.] 1. A piece of ordnance on a carriage or other
mounting for throwing projectiles by the force of some explosive, as gunpowder, consisting of a tube or barrel closed at one end, where the projectile is placed, with an explosive charge behind, which is ignited in various ways; a piece of ordnance; a cannon. This is the present milguish a cannon having the length of the bore relatively great in comparison to the caliber and designed for direct Ire, with high velocity and great range or penetration, from a howizer or a morlar (which see). Cf. cannon. gonel. Obs. b A missile from a gun. Obs. . Any portable frearm except a pistol or revolver, such but in military usage all portable firearms are called mall 4. Any similar tubular device for throwing a projectile, as by the expansive force of compressed air 5. A discharge of a cannon in a salute, as a sig
ike; as, a salute of seventeen guns; the evening gun the 6. A revolver or pistol. Western $U$. S. or Collog. 7. One who shoots a gun a a gunner. Cant.
8. Slang. a A thief. b A tobacco pipe. c A liquorglass or mug. Hence, In the gan, drunk. Obs. or Local.
 a gun ; to go hunting; also, to hunt (for) with the intengion of shooting; as, to go gunning for a burglar.
gun, 1. To shoot. Colloq. gun, v. l. 1. To shoot. Colloq.
8. To equip with a gun or guns.

forms are now regarded as primitive, the " simple" forms being derived from them when there is loss of accent. 2. A quality ; esp., one of the three qualities: rajas, pa sion, sattva, truth, tamas, ignorance.
gu'nate (gớnät), v. t.; GU'NAT-ED (-nāt-ĕd) ; GU'NAT-ING gu-na'tion (goonn $\overline{\bar{\prime}}$ 'shưn), $n$.
gun barrel. The barrel or tube of a gun.
gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), n. Nav. An armed vessel of light draft. See NA.
gun breech.
gun breech. ortaxance. The mass of metal at the rear end of a camnon, extending from the rear face to the ri-
fing. It does not include the breech mechanism. (Equight ${ }^{\prime}$ (gŭn'britt'), $n$. The common scouring rush gun captain. Nav. A petty officer in command of the
crew of a gun. In the United States navy he is appoin by the ship's commanding officer and has he is appointed by the ship's commanding officer and has not necessarily
rank when not at his gun. gun carriage. Grdinamee. The mechanism upon which a gun is mounted for maneuvering, fring, and, in some cases, for transportation, the general character being determined by the service in which the gun is employed. Coast-
artillery gun carriages are classified, according to the artillery gun carriages are classified, according to the
nature of the cover attorded by the emplacement, as barbette (either disappearing or nondisappearing), casemate,
or turret, carriages. See Illusts. of DISAPPEABING caROr turret, carriages. See Illusts. of
RIAGE, FIRLDPIECE, HOWIVZRR, MORTAR.
RIAGE, FIRLDPIECE, HOWITZER, MORTAR.
gun chamber. That part of a gun which receives the charge esp. in one using fixed ammunition. cle, upon which a pivot gun revolves on rollers.
gun'cot'ton (gŭn'kot'n), $n$. A substance of vari
un'cot'ton (gŭn'kot' n), n. A substance of variable com- and sulphuric acids, in its originai state closely resembling ordinary cotton in appearance but distinguished by its inflammable and explosive qualities; specif, cellulose hexanitrate. The effect of the acid upon the cotton is to explosive member of which may be represented by the hexanitrats, though it is sometimes represented as trinitrate, $\mathrm{C}_{8} \mathrm{H}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{3}$. In accordance with the first usage the lower members are called respectively the pentanitrate, tetrandtrate, trindtrate, and dindtrate. They are distin-
guished from the hexanitrate not only by decreasing raand ether. Mixtures of them constitute the nolubla gun cotton used in the preparation of collodion, celluloid, varnishes, artificial silk, etc. For explosives, on the other prepared, while nitrates, esp. the hexanitrate compressing, and fashioning into disks, blocks, etc., or by gelatinizing it with acetone or other agent, and forming
it into hornilke flake, cords, or the like. Practicaly all or mixed with owher ingredients, of which the most im portant is nitroglycerin. Guncotton explodes by ignition only when in large quantities or when confined, but when uncontined may be exploded by detonation. Its explosion
differs chemically from that of gunpowder, in being a recombination of the elements of a compound instead of a reaction between different ingredients of a mixture. There is no smoke and no fouling, but the poisonou
gun deck. Nall, a In old-time war vessels, a deck below two the upper one was called the main deck the lower one the lower gun deck. If there were turee, the middle one the deck carrying guns next below the main deck.
gun'tire' (gan'ini $),$. Mu. ct Nav. a The tiring of a gun,
as the morning gun, or the time of firing. b Chiefy Mil Use of artillery, rifles, etc., as weapons of war, as disting from the use of the bayonet, sword, torpedoes, etc., and esp. as disting, from shock lactics or the charge. lock, to produce a spark of fire to ignite the urining fint gun iron. Cast iron of extraordinary strength, prepared gun'lock' $\left(g u ̆ n / f k^{\prime}\right), n$. The mechanism attached to some

 also applied to other ma- Serew; 12 Breechblock Plunger.
terials for guns, as gun iron, certain kinds of brass, etc 2. Arnong manufacturers of metal novelties, etc, any of black tarnished copper-alloy gun metal; usually, iron,
silver, or other metal treated with sulphur or other means of producing a dark or purplish black color.
gun money. Numis. Money issued by James II. in Ire
land 1489 and made partly of metal from old cannon. gun mount. The structure that supports a gun, fitted
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gtin'nage (gŭn在j), th. Nav. 1. Prize money awarded according to the number of guns on a prize. Obs. or $R$.
2. The number of guns carried by a ship of war. Rare. Gun'nar (goonn'när), $n$. [Icel. Gunnarr.] In the Volsunga Saga, a brother of Gudrun and husband of Brynhild (which see). Cf. GUNTHER
gun'nel (ghu'ĕ), $n$. [Orig. uncert.] A small, slimy marine
fish (Pholis gunnellus) found on both sides of the northern Ash ( $P$ holis gunnellus) found on both sides of the northern
Atlantic. The name is extended to related species.


Gunnel.
gun'ner (-ẽr), $n$. 1. One who works a gun, whether on land or sea: a cannoneer; specif. : a A warrant offlcer in the navy having charge of the ordnance on a vess 8oldier whose duty is to adjust and aim the gun.
2 A gunnaker ; a gunsmith. Obs. or Dial.
3. A horse that has been trained in the artiliery
4. One who hunts wild fowl with a gun
5. A local English or Irish name for : a The great northern diver. b The common sea bream. c A gurnard.
Gun'ner-a (gŭn'er- $\bar{a} ; \mathrm{g} \check{u}-\mathrm{n} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{r} \tilde{a}$ ), $n$. [NL., after J. Gunnerus (1718-73), Norwegian naturalist.] Bot. A small genus of haloragidaceous plants of wide distribution. Several species are garden ornamentals, with large orbicular
basal leaves and a thick spike of small flowers. Also [l.c.], a plant of this genus,
gun'nor's mate (gun'ra).
Nav. A petty offcer having to Nav. A petty offcerhaving to vation of a ship's battery.
gunner's quadrant. An Fraduated limb, with a plumb
line or spirit level, and an

to a cannon or mortar Gunner's Quadrant.
gusting the piece to the elevation for the desired range. the flight of projectiles, and of the manner of using guns so as to obtain the desired effect.
2. The practical use of cannon.
gun'ning (gŭn'Ing), n. 1. Gunnery. Obs.
2. Act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun. gun'ny (gưn't), n.; pl. -Nies (-1z). [Hind. gon, goni, e sack, sacking. A strong, coarse sacking, made from the
fibers (called jute) of two plants of the genus Corchorus (C. olitorius and C. capsularis), of India. The fiber is also used in the nianufacture of cordage. Also, a bag or sack of gunny. Cence, gunny bag or sack, ganny cloth, etc,
gun'pa'per (-pà'perr), $n$. Paper converted by nitric acid inu pendulum Paltistice An early machine und to gun pendulum. Ballistics. An early machme used to de termine the initial velocity of a projectile and the condiprojectile, the gun being suspended as a pendulum and measure takem of the recoil caused by discharge. The ve-
locity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of molocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of mo-
tion communicated to the pendulum was equal to that communicated to the projectile, charge of powder, and the air. front, to protect a field gun and its men from direct fire. gun port. Nav. An opening, or porthole, in a ship through which a gun's muzzle is run out for firing.
gun'pow'der (gunn'pou'dẽr), $n$. 1. A black or brown explosive substance, consisting of an intimate mechanical mixture of saltpeter, charcoal, and sulphur, used in gunnery and
blasting. It consists of from 70 to 80 ner blasting. It consists of from 70 to 80 per cent of saltpeter, Its explosive energy is due to the fact that it contains the necessary amount of oxygen for its own combustion, and liberates smoky gases chiefly nitrogen and carbon
dioxide), which occupy a thousand or fifteen hundred times It is manufactured in grains of various sizes for different
uses, and also in special forms, known as hexagonal, prisnatic, etc. For many kinds of firearms it is being super-
seded by smokeless powders. Gunpowder is believed to and to have found its way into Europe much later. Its
use use in warfare was well known in the 14th century.
2. Any of the various powders used in guns as propelling charges; as, smokeless gunpowder. See smoksless powder.
Gunpowder Plot. Eng. Fist. A plot to destroy the King,
Lords, and Commons, in revenge for the penal laws against Catholics. AsGuy Fawkes, the agent of the conspirators, was about to fire barrels of gunpowder, which had been,
placed under the House of Lords, he was seized, Nov. 5,1605 . placed under the House of Lords, he was seized, Nov. 5,1605 .
Hence, Nov. 5 is known in England as Gay Fawkes Day.
gunpowder tea. A species of fine green tea, each leaf of gunpowder tea. A species of fine green tea, each leaf of
which is rolled into a small ball or pellet.
gun'pow'der-y (gunn'pou'dẽr-1), a. Resembling gunpowder, inflammable; explosive.
gun room. Nav. In the British navy, an apartment, usu-
ally aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and ally aft on the berth deck, orig. used by the gunner and
his mates. now by the midshipmen and junior offcers ; called in the U. S. navy steerage or junior officers' quarters.
gun shield. Mif. \& Nav. A fxed or portable steel armor plate placed on a piece of ordnance to protect the gunners gnn'shot ( - -shot/ $/$ ), $n$. 1. Act of firing a gun ;
2. The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective; the reach or range of a gun.

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Eun sllde. Ordnance. The fixed part of a gun mount, on gun'smith ${ }^{\prime}$ (gŭn'smith'), $n$. One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms ; an armorer.
 business of a gunsmith, or a gunsmith's plac
gun'smith'ing, $n$. The work of a gunsmith.
gun'stock $^{\prime}\left(\mathbf{g u n}^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\right.$.
gun'stock' (gun'stok'), $n$. The wooden stock gun'ter (gŭn'têr), n. Naut. The sliding topgunter fron. Naut. One of the bandsattached gunter tron. Naut. One of the bandsattached mast in the gunter rig.
gunter rig. Naul. A
arst or topmasts, fitted with bands or topcalled gunter irons, slide up and down on the lower mast or masts, the sail used being
triangular and fastened at the head to the topmast, with which it is raised and lowered.
 line on Gunter's scale, used for multiplying called also une of lines IIne of numbers, and Gunter's proportion. DA sliding scale, called

Gunter's quadrant. A thinquadrant, showof the equator. By it are found the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, the altitude of objlyard grees, etc. See GUNTER'S SCALE.
Gunter's scale. Ascale invented by Ret. er, who invented also a wooden rule, two feet long, on one side of which are marked scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, etc., and on the other side, scales of logarithms Gun'ther (goon'tert), $n$.
gundian king, husband of Brunhild and brother to a Burhild. See Brunhild ; cf. Gunnar. b In the "Ring of the Nibelung," husband of Brünnehilde and brother of Gutrune. He is slain by Hagen.
gun'wale (gŭn $\mathbf{\prime} \not \ell_{1} ;$ formally gŭn'wăl ; 277), $n$. Also gan'nel. [gun + wale; because the upper guns were pointed from it.] Naut. The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side ; the uppermost wale of a ship (not including the bulside from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the appermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the of the upper strakes, to finish off the side.
gunwale down or to tipping or sinking until the gunwale garge (g凶rj), $n$. ${ }_{\text {The }}$ [J. gurges.] A whirlpool. Rare. The plain, wherender ground.
gurge, $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. } i \text {. To surge ; swirl. Rare. }\end{aligned}$
 of two narrow bands, argent and azure.
 gurges, -ilis, whirlpool, food.] 1. Guzzling. obs.
2. A boiling or aurging of a liquid; violent ebullition
 (-gling). [Cf. It. gorgogliare to gargle, bubble up, fr. L.
gurgulio gullet. Cf. GARaLe.] 1. To gargle. Obs. 2. To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current, as Water from a bottle, or a small stream among pebbl
3. To make a sound like that of gurgling liquid.
gux'gle, v. $t$. To utter with a gurgling sound.
gur'gle, $n$. 1. A gargle.
2. Act or sound of gurgling
gur'jun (gur'jũn), $n$. 1. A
gur'jun (gôrjü̆n), $n$. 1 . A thin balsam or wood oil deesp. D. alatus. It is used in medicine, and as a substitute for linseed oil in the coarser kinds of paint.
2. Any tree yielding gursur balsam ; aiso, its wood. Gur'kha (gōr kä),, . One of a Rajput race who gettled
in the province of Gurkha. Nepal, in the latter half of the in the province of Gurkha, Nepal, in the latter half of the mixed Indo-A ryan and Mongol, and are noted warriors. They are Hindu in religion and Indo-European in speech.
gur let (girlet ; -IYt ; 151), $n$. [F. gurlet, grelet.] Ma-
 gar'nard (g(x)'närd), n. [OF. goinart, perh. akin to F . grogner to grunt.] Any of certain marine acanthopteryg-
ian fishes having the head armored and bearing spines lan thes having the head armored and bearing spines
and three pairs of fingerlike processes, used as feelers,
formed of the modified ventral rays of the large pectoral

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fins. Their tapering body and large spiny fins give them a large size. The gurnards constitute the family Triglida The typical genus, Trigla, con- tains several com-

food. The common American forms belong to another genus, Prionotus, and are commonly called sea robins. They are not esteemed as food. The dragonet (Callionymusdraco)
is also sometimes called gurnard. See also PLYIN GURNARD. is also sometimes called gurnard. See also flyina aurnard.
gush (gŭsh), v. i.; aushed (gŭsht); gush'ina. [ME. gus gush (gŭsh), v. i.; aUSHED (gŭsht); qush'ING.
chen; of uncertain origin, perh. imitative.] 1. To issue chen; of uncertain origin, perh. imitative. fuid from con finement ; to flow spoutingly
He smote the rock that the waters gushed out. Ps. lxxviii 20 .
2. To sufter a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; - with forth, 2. To sutfer a free flow of tears, blood, etc.; - with forth,
into, out, etc. ; as, she gushed into tears.
3. To make a sentimental, silly, or exaggerated exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, or the like. Collog.
gush, $v . t$. To emit in a copious flow or freely.
gush, $n$. 1. A sudden outpouring of a fluid from an in gush, $n$. 1. A sudden outpouring of a fluid from an in-
closed place; also, the fluid thus emitted; hence, a free outpouring of anything ; as, a gush of song from a bird. 2. A gust of wind. Now Dial.
3. A sentimental exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, etc. effusive display of sentiment; sentimentality. C'olloq. gush'er (gŭsh'er), n. One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.
gus'set (gŭs'tt, - -Yt; 151), n. [F. gousset armpit, fob, gus-
get, dim. of gousse pod, husk; cf. It. guscio sheil.] set, dim. of gousse pod, husk; cf. It. guscio sheil.] 1. In medieval armor, a plece of chain mail at the
2. A small triangular or tapering piece, as of cloth, kid, etc., inserted in a garment, glove (see Glove, Illust.), or the like, to give width or to strengthen a seam or edge. 3. Anything resembling a gusset in a garnent; as: a A
gore of land. b An elastic side piece in a shoe. c Mech. gore of land. b An elastic side pi
A kind of bracket, or angular piece
of iron, for strengthening angles.
4. Her. An abatement consisting
of either side of a pall without the top opening.
gus'set, v. t.; - SET-RD ; - BET -ING. To
provide with a gueset or
gust (gŭst), $n$. [Icel. qustr.] 1. A sudden squall;
driving of wind
Snow, and hall, stormy gust and flaw. Afilton 2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion
gust, $n$. [L. gustus. Cf. gosto.] Rare or Archaic. 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto. sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gusto.
An ox will relish the tender flesh of kids with as much gust
and appetite. 2. Special flavor, or taste, as of food or drink
2. Gpectal fatication of any kind, particularly that which is 3. Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is
exquisitely relished ; enjoyment. exquisitely relished ; enjoyment.
4. Intellectual or esthetic taste
4. A choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner
of the ancients.
6. A partial experience; a taste; a foretaste. Obs.
sus-ta'tion (gưs-tā'shŭn), $n$. [L. gustatio: cf. F. gusta-
tion.] Act or faculty of tasting.
gus'ta-tive (gŭs'tá-tyv), a. [L. gustare, gustatum, to
taste.] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the sense of taste gustatory. - gus'ta-tive-ness, $n$.
gus'ta-to-ry (-tó-rI), a. Pert. to, or mubservient to, the sense of taste. - gustatory cell, Anat., a taste cell; one of the
sensory cells of a taste bud. They often end in a hairlike sensory cells of a taste bud. They often end in a hairlike
process, the gurtatory hair. G. nerve, Anat., a nerve of the process the gabtatory hair. - g. nerve, Anal., a nerve of the
sense of taste; esp, the lingual branch of the inferior
maxillary nerve supplying the anterior two thirds of the maxillary nerve supplying the anterior two thirds of the
tongue. As a nerve of taste it appears to be of less imtongue. As a nerve of taste it appoars gas'to (gưs'tō), $n$. [It. or Sp., fr. L. gustus; akin to E tion. "Men of a nice and foppish gusto." , apprape. 2. Keen or zestful appreciation; high relish or enjoy ment; as, the hoax was carried through with gusto.
3. Artistic style, esp. as implying lofty spirit or taste.
in Tiflis, Trangequcasia. ${ }^{2}$ |gur'ry, $n$. A small car, sledge








BCDE BURNER. Hence: Gurney
light.
gaind-ad (gar'nY-gd). Var. of

thick.] A coarse muslin made
in India.
[Obs. or Dial.




gust'y (gǔistr), a.; oust'I-ER (-tY-ẽr) ; GUBT'I-RsT. Sumeet to, or characterized by, gusts or squalls ; windy; stormy; gut (gŭt) "Upon a raw and gust, prob. orig., a chan nel, and akin to géotan to pour. See round to cast.] 1. An intestine; the whole alimentary canal or cavity, or a part or branch of the same; the enteron; pl., bowels; entrails.
2. One of the prepared entrails of an animal, esp. of a 2. One of the prepared entrails of an animal
sheep, used for various purposes. See catavt.
3. The sac of silk taken from a silkworm. (when ready to spin its cocoon), for the purpose of drawing it out into a thread. This, when dry, is exceedingly strong, and is used as the snood of a fish line.
4. A narrow passage, as a strait or inlet
gully or defile between hills or banks of land
gut (gưt), v.t.; GUT'TED (-£d;-id; 151); GUT'TING. 1. To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate
2. To plunder of contents; to destroy or remove the interior or contents of; as, a mob gutted the house.
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having gutted a proper name
of its vowela, used it as freely as lie pleased.
Gu-tru'ne (g $\overline{00}$-trō'nã $)$, $n$. In the "Ring of the Nibe-
lung," Gunther's sister, who becomes wife of siegifi
gut'ta (gǔt'a$), n . ; p l$. -TA $(-\overline{\mathbf{e}})$. [L.] 1. A drop.
2. Arch. One of a series of ormaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the un-
der end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature; - called also campand, drop, and treenail.
They are conjectured to represent The treenails, or wooden pegs, of a primitive wooden entablature. 3. A droplike spot or color marking, as on an insect's wing
gut'ta, $n$. [See GUTTA-PERCHA.]

1. Chem. The principal constitu1. Chem. The principal constituwhite, gutta-percha, extracted as a white, amorphous substance, in-
soluble in alcohol. The formula ${ }^{( } \mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}^{2}$ ) $\left(\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{i n}\right)_{z}$ has been assigued
2. Short for GUTta-percha.

## gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt' $\dot{a}-\mathrm{pur} r^{\prime} \mathrm{ch} \dot{d}$ )

[Malay gatah gum + percha the tree from which it is procured.] A concrete juice, nearly white when pure, yielded by various Mala
esp. by Palaquium gutta. It be comes soft and impressible at the
temperature of boiling water. In temperature of boiling water. In for many purposes, and esp. for insulating
of eloctricity than caoutchouc. Cf .
gut'ta ro-sa'ce-a (gǔt' $\dot{a}$ rod-zā/she gi). NNL. Iit., rose or reddish drop.]
Med. A skin disease affecting the face, esp. the nose, marked by small radness of the skin.
gut'tate (gut'àt) a. [L. gutta.
gut'tat-ed (-at-ed) $\}$ tus. CL. gutta. Tx.] Spotted with droplike spots. Leaves and Flower of a
gut-ta'tim (gǔita'tim), adv. [L., Levt Guta-percha Tree (Pafr. gutta drop.] Med. Drop by
 gut-ta'tion (gừ-tā'shŭn), n. Plant Physiol. The collection of atmospheric moisture in drops which gather along definite gut'ter (gatrer), n. [ME. gotere, OF. goutiere, F. gouttiere,
fr. OF. gote, goute, drop, F. goutte, fr. L. gutta. ©f. aovr.] fr. OF. gote, goute, drop, F. goutte, fr.
2. A channel worn by running water.
rain channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the 4. A an eaves channel ; an eaves trough.
off surface water the part water; specif., that between a sidewalk and taken as a type of low life; as, a gutter urchin.
5. pl. Mud; mire. Scot.
6. Any narrow channel or groove; as, a gutter formed by erosion in the vent of a gun from repeated firing.
7. Print. \& Binding, a A space between pages at the back of a book. I A piece of printer's furniture, esp. one with a channel in the center, for use between pages.

8. Mining. The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, often covered, to a great depth, gut'ter (gŭt/̃̃r), v. t.;-TERED (-ẽrd);-TER-ING. 1. To cut or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel. 2. To supply with a gutter or gutters.
3. To precipitate in streams. Rare.
gut'ter, v. i. 1. To flow in streams; as, tears guter down. 2. To form gutters; to become channeled, as a candle gut'ter-ing, $p$. pr. \& $p b$,
gut'ter-ing, $p . p r . \& v b$. $n$. of gutTer. Specif.: $v b . n$. Act of making gutters; also, gutters collectively, or a length of
shaped metal, etc., from which gutters can be cut. gutter member. Arch. An architectural member by treating the outside face of the gutter in a decorative fashion, or by crowning it with ornaments.
gut'ter-snipe' (gutter-smip $)$, $n$. Slang. a $A$ person of the gut'ter-sдipe' (gǔt'ẽr-smip'), n. Slang. a A person of the
gutter, as a ragpicker or a street Arab. b A small poster, suitable for a curbstone. c A curbstone broker. U.S.
gutter stick. Print. One of tbe pieces of furniture which
gut'tie' $\left(\mathrm{guth}^{\prime} \mathrm{t}^{\prime}\right), n$. $\quad$ gut + tie. $]$ Veter. A form of colic seen in the castrated or due to strangulation of a loop of gut-tif'er-ous (gŭ-tyfer-uss), a. Bot a Y:
gut-til'er-ous (gŭ-tyferr-ŭs), a. Bot. a Yielding gum or gut'ti-form (gŭt'íform), $a$. [L. gutta a drop + form) Drop-shaped, as a spot of color.
gut'ting (gŭt'ing), p. pr. \&iv. vb. of GUT. Specif.: vb. $n$. gut'tle (gŭt ${ }^{\prime \prime 1}$ ), $t$ \& $i$.-TLED ( $-1 d$ ) refuse removed.

 a guttule. - gut'tu-lar (-lar $)$, a.
gut'tu-late (gut'ulat) a.
 Marked or covered with guttulx; also, having the form of guttulæ; as, guttulate markings.
gut'tur-al (gut'ür-al), a. [L. guttu
gut'tur-al (gut'urur-ăI), a. [L. guttur throat: cf. F. guttural.]

1. Of or pertaining to the throat. 1. Of or pertaining to the throat.
2. Of speech sounds or vocal ut
3. Of speech sounds or vocal utterance, produced, or forned or articulated between the tongue and the back, or soft, palate ; velar ; back; - said of certain speech sounds, as $k$ in cow, $g$ in $g o, c h$ iu German ach, etc., also, sometimen, the back vowels, as $\bar{o}, \overline{00}$, $\hat{o}$, etc. Popularly, any palatal or throat articulation which seems harsh or grating in effect is often called "guttural," though other sounds
formed in the same positions are not so designated. Technically, the term was first applied to certain Hebrew spirants. 'Its present phonetic use is etymologically inaccurate, arising in part from earlier insufficient knowledge of the formation of the sounds thus designated; and be-
cause of its lack of definiteness some phoneticians prefer to use back or velar for all sounds of this class.
gut'tur-al, $n$. A guttural sound or its symbol; guttural



 gut'tur-o-(gūturr-ō-). A combining form denotin
gut tur-o- gut the throat; as, gut'tur-o-na'gal, Phon., having both a guttural and a nasal character ; gut'tur-o-pal'a-tal, etc gut'ty (gãtri), a. [F. goutté, OF. goté spotted, L. guttatus.
Cf. GuTTATED.] Her. Seme of drops. gut'wort' (-wart'), $n$. A handsome globulariaceous shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa (Globularia alypum), the strongly purgative leaves of which are used as a substitute for senna
guy (gĩ), $n$. [OF. gui, guie, a guide; cf. Sp. guia guide, a
guy used on board vessels; fr. the v . See GuIDe, $v$. guy used on board vessels;
ef, gye.] 1. A guide. Obs.
4. A rope, chain, or rod attached to anything to steady it ; as: a A rope to steady or guide an object which is being end of a boom, spar, or yard in a ship. c A chain or wire rope connecting a suspension bridge with the land on either

| rh. a mistake fr. L'. gibberae, m. pl. of gibher humpbacked, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| plied by V | gut torsome |
| rican fowls. 1 2oöl. A gen |  |
| guinea fowls having bla | gut'tule (gilt til), n. [See out- |
| lumage with light blue sp | tula. 1 A mall drop: |
| hite areas on the wi |  |
| est of feathers on |  |
| gat'ter-blood', $n$. A | gut'tar (guxt |
| ter fla | ${ }_{\text {gut }}^{\text {(-a) }}$ [Lur-al-1 |
| rse of a gutter. | gut'tur-el- |
| A". |  |
| tter ledge. Naut. |  |
| ross a lerge hateh | gat tarne, $a$ [1. gomar |
|  | thront. 1 Pert. to the throat. Obs. |
| ter-ling, $n$. | gut'tur-tze (gŭt |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| t'tor-mas ${ }^{\text {coser }}$ | mg to the throat and the palat |
| arge of rutters. | gut teramp.] Mer |
| plane with a rounded bottom |  |
| planing |  |
|  | L |
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| tter stall. | Ital |
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| ddy : mir |  |
| $\frac{1 d e}{}$ | the betel nat.] Chen |
|  | ${ }_{f}^{c r}$ |
|  | guv'orn, guv'e |
|  |  |
|  | G |
|  |  |
| NL. Rot. Sya of Clisiaces. | G |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

side to prevent lateral swaying. d A rod or rope attached derrick, and extending guy (i) v, ; ouybd (sid); auy'mo 1 To
guy (gl), v, t.
or Dial. Eng
2. To steady or guide with a guy.
guy (gi), n. [From the name Guy.] 1. In English poputhe anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5 ; hence, an effigy of any person similarly treated on the sanse occasion. The custom is obsolescent.
2. A person of grotesque appearance or dress
3. Secret departure; act of decamping; as, to give the guz to, to elude. Slang, Eng.
guy, v. $t$. To make (a person) an object of ridicule. Colloq. guy, v.i. 1. To carry or make an effigy, as of Guy Fawkes. decamp or run away secretly. Slang, Eng.
Guy of War'wick (wor'rik). A famous Eng glish legendary hero who wins the hand of Felice, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, by his exploits. He afterward goes to the Holy Land, where he slays the giant Amarant; returning to Eng Guy'on, Sir (fi'bn). A knight, representing temperance,
in the Second Book of Spenser's in the Second Book of Spenser's "Faérie Queene." He
takes captive the witch Acrasia (Intemperance) and de takes captive the witch Acrasia (in
stroys her abode, the Bower of Bliss.
guz (gŭz), $n$. Also gaz. [Hind. \& Per. gaz, orig. a bar,
club.] A linear measure of India, Persia, club.] A linear measure of India, Persia, etc., varying from
about 23 to over 44 inches ( 59 to 112 cm .) ; also, the corabout
responding square or cubic measure. Tbe guz of Bengal is responding square or cubic measure. Tbe guz of Bengalis
equiv. to the English yard, or 36 inekes $(91.44 \mathrm{~cm}$. ; of Ma
dras, 33 in. ( 83.82 cm.$\rangle$; of Bombay, 27 in. 68.58 cm .). The Persian guz (called also zar and arheena) is usually equive
to 40.95 in . ( 104.0 cm .); that of Azerbaijan, to 44.09 m . ( 112.0 to 40.95 in . ( 104.0 cm .), that of Azerbaijan, to 44.09
cm .). There is an Arabian guz of $25 \mathrm{in} .(62.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.)
 Sp. naturalist.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American
bromeliaeceous herbs resembling Tillandsia, but having bromeliaceous herbs resembling Tillandsia, but having
flowers in a simple terminal spikelike cluster, the tubular flowers in a simple terminal apthering the unitea anthers on its throat. Many species are cultivated. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. guz'zle (gŭz'l), v. i.; auz'Zled (-1d); GUZ'Zling (-1Yng) [Cf. OF. gosillier to vomit, perh. orig., to pass through greedily; to drink much or frequentiy.
guz'zle, v. $t$. To swallow much or often ; to drink greedily or continually; as, one who guzzles beer; also, to use up (money or the like) in excessive drinking
guz'zle, n. 1. A gutter or drain. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. Liquor; drink; also, a drinleing; a debauch. Vulgar or
gwel's (gwelri), n. [W., family.] Cymric Law. A family group of four generations which was the unit of society
and land occupation, its landed rights being vested in the and land ocerpation, its landed rig
great-grandfather as its chieftain.
Gwyd'i-on (gwad ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{on}$; gwid ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. [Cf. W. gwedyd to say, gwawd poetry.] Celt. Myth. A Cymric deity famous as a magician. He is a friend of mankind and giver of arts and civilization; he wars against the underworld powers.
Gwyn'(gwĭn), $n$. Cell. Myth. A Cymric underworld deity, a great hunter, one who conducts the souls of the slain to Annwn. In later Welsh legend he is a king of fairies.
gwynd-ad (gwIn 1 -xd), n. [W. gwyniad a whiting. gwyn'-ad (gwInri-ad), $n$. [W. gwyniad a whiting, the clupeoides) of North Wales, northern England, etc, slied to the lake whitefish.
gybe (jīb), v.i.; gybed (jībd); aYe'ing (jī 1 Ing ). Also to jerk. Cf. JIB to swing, as a sail.] Naut. 1. To shift suddenly and with force from one side to the other;said of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom when the vessel is
steered off the wind until the sail fills on the opposite side steered off the wind until the sail fills on the opposite side.
In gybing, the vessel's head is swung away from the wind until the wind blows from aft on the other side of the sail 2. To chang

- said of the vessel or the one who sails it
gybe, v. $t$ Also jibe. Naut. To cause (a vessel or a sail
or its boom) to gybe. Cf. wrar, Naut.

| thä ; 146) ; Pg. Guido (ge |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | gy'all (g]'61). Var. of gayal. |
| Guy an-dot Corrupt. of $W$ | gyane. ${ }^{\text {g GiANT. }}$ |
| Guy Fawkes Day. See Gunpgw- | gybe (jr $)^{\text {a }}$, $n$. of $v$. Gibe. |
|  |  |
| guyle +0 | $\mathrm{Gy}^{\prime} \mathrm{gig}^{\text {( }} \mathrm{jr}^{\prime} \mathrm{jrg}^{\prime}$ ), $n$. [NL., fr. Gr. |
| guyour, $n$. [0F.guiëor.] Guid- | үv́r $\eta$ s a water bird.] Zool A |
| er: leader. O | tropical genus of terns with |
| guytorne. + geto | pure white plumage and a black |
|  | bill of the two species one, $G$. |
| personal name (iny, and dial. | candira, is widely dis |
| trash a specter dog, hobtrush, hobthrush, hothhurst, a hobgob- |  |
| Iin, and ME. $p$ | gyléker ${ }^{\text {c }}$-kin' ; -ker ${ }^{\prime}$ ) |
| ter, AS $p: m$ a demo | GYie: cf. Icel ker tuh.] A |
| ter or ghost. Dirtl | brewing vessel, or |
| gaze (gãz), $n$. [Cf. oules.] ITer. | brewed in it. Obs. or Dial. Eng. |
| A roundel sanguine. obs. |  |
| guz ${ }^{\text {guz }}$ Guzzle. $R$ |  |
|  | gym (ym) Colloq. |
| ${ }_{\text {guz }}{ }^{\text {zler (griz }}$ |  |
| tuzzles. | twin. Cf. GEMELI |
| Gravimetric vol-\| | kind of "twin song, |
| gw- For words beginning | voices, an early for |
| av-. | singing in thirds a |
| gwag (ewag), $n$. [Corn. a |  |
| uum, void, as a., empty. |  |
| a Rubhish. b Anold wor | Prob.fr. E. oymnastics + Hind. |
| ing. Dinl. Eaty. | \% Per. $k$ hana house.] A meet- |
|  | ing for ithletic contests, mainly |
| $\mathrm{gwe}^{\prime}$ on, $z^{\prime}$. An ahoriginal stone | of a racing kind. Orig. Anglo- |
| chet. Anstral | gympmal. Var of |
| gwdege + ¢0, | gymm-. See siruno. |
| gw |  |
| gwin 1 -ad |  |
| The praine foro of Victor Huro's | gland + -ia.l Bot. A large |
| amee "L'homme qui Rit", | genus of American and Eurone- |
| ("The Man Who laughs | ng |
| a child he is mutil | he |
| on so that hig | entire lip of the g'eenish corolla. |
| alatug, at once hor | gym-nan'thous (jrm-nan'thüs), |
| istitly lu | a. [ammato- -anthous. $]$ Bot. |
| gy (gI). Ohb, or Scot, v | us |
|  | gym-nai'chus |
|  |  |

Cy'ges (jíjēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Fúqns.] a A king of Lydia mentioned by Herodocus as the favorte and murderer a shepherd who discovered a magic ring by which he could make himself invisible. © One of the Hecatoncheires. make (gil), n. [D. gijl unfermented beer; cf. Fr. guiller to
gyle (ginet.] Brewing. a Amount of one brewing of beer or ale. $b$ Fermenting wort, or a tun or vat for it.
gym-na'si-al (jǐm-nā'zǐ-ă 1 ), $\alpha$. Pertaining or relating to the gymnasium, or preparatory school
gym-na'si-arch (-ärk),n. [L. gymnasiarchus, Gr. $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{v \mu \nu a-}$ $\sigma<a \rho \chi o s ; \gamma \nu \mu \nu a ́ \sigma o v+a \rho \chi e \omega \nu$ to govern.] 1. Gr. Antiq.
An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games.
2. The head, or head master, of a school or college. Rare. gym-na'si-ast (-ăst), n. 1. A gymmast.
 fr. , vouvós naked 1, fr. yvuvajeiv to exercise (naked) exercises are performed; a school for gyninastics. In ancient Greece the gymnasium became an elaborate es tablishment, as a peristylar court with adjoining cham
bers, baths, porticoes, and facilities for exercise, instruc tion, and social intercourse
2. [cap.] (Ger. pron. gin-nä́zĭ-ŏm, güm-) In conti-
nental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the nental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the
university, the classic languages being an essential part of university, the classic languages being an essential part of the curriculum. In Germany such schools hold the high
est rank anong the secondary schools. Cf. Realschule. gym'nast (jinifnåt), $n$. [Gr, vi uvaotn's a trainer of ath
 or is expert in gymnastic exercises; an athlete.
gym-nas'tic (jim-nas'tuk) \{a. [L. aymnasticus, Gr. $\gamma v$
 tiquc. See gymasium.] 1. Pertaining to athletic
athletic; as, gymnastic exercises, contests, etc.
2. Pertaining to disciplinary intellectual exercise.
3. Gymnasial. Rare.
gym-nas'tic, $n$. 1. Gymnastic discipline or exercise
2. A gymnast. Obs
gym-nas'tics ( $-\mathrm{na}_{s^{\prime}}$ tiks), $n$. pl. The bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium;usually restricted to those designed especially for developing or exhibiting the strength, activity, and control of the body, as distinguished from games and sports which are primarily competitive. The commoner forms may be divided into light gymnastics or calisthenics, comprising, restanding position, and often with dumb-bells, Indian clubs, etc., in the hands, and heavy gymnastics, comprising exercises on such apparatus as the horizontal bar, parallel bars,
vaulting horse, etc., in which the bod nust often be supvaulting horse, etc., in which the body must often be sup-
ported and its movements controlled by the arms alone. gymne'mic ( $-n \bar{e}^{\prime}$ mYk; -nem' 1 k ), a. [From NL. Gymnating the acid principle of the asclepiadaceous plant Gymnema sylvestre, the leaves of which, when chewed, destroy temporarily the sense of taste.
 cus, Gr. yyuveós: cf. F. gymnique. See Gymnabium.]
Athletic ; gymnastic. Obs. or R. gym'no- (jim'no-), gymn- Combining form from Greek रumpos, naked, exposed, uncovered
gym'no-blas'tic (-blas'tyk), $a$. gymno- + Gr. $\beta \lambda a \sigma$ тós a droids of the suborder Anthomedusæ, which is also termed Gym'no-blas-tora (-blas tet $^{\prime} \dot{a}$ ).
 ology, having open exposed apothecia. b In mycology, hav ing the hymenium exposed during development of spores. Gym'no-don'tes (-dơn'tēz), n. pl. [NL.; gymno- + Gr. oocus, oovios, tooth.] Zool. A group of plectognath and the teeth consolidated into one or two plates on each jaw. The giobefishes and sunfishes (Mola) are examples gym'no-dont (jĭm'not-dðnt), a. \& n.


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| bsent.] Zoil. A genus |  |
| nsisting of a remarkable mal- |  |
| opterygian fish (G. nionticus) <br> Atrican rivers It is allied to | vision of the Heteroptera (in- |
| sacred fishes (Hornyrus), |  |
| often made the type of a | families and the water |
| ctfamily, Gym-n | striders), having the antenns |
| $\bar{e})$. It becomes |  |
| , and has an ell-like |  |
| dy without ventral, an | n.pl. [NL.; gymn |
| tehed young have |  |
| filaments. | - |
| m-na ${ }^{\text {cida }}$ | the genus $h y$ |
| fice of a gymn | $\mathrm{gym}^{\prime} \mathbf{n o - c l d}{ }^{\text {d }}$-um (jYm |
| $n-\mathrm{na}$ 'sic (-nā'zYk ; -nt | Lim), n.; pl. -Cidla |
|  | S |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Gy | Gym-noc la-dus ( j |
| adv. | düs), $n$. [NL.; $g$ |
|  | $\kappa \lambda$ áros a branch.] Bot. |
| ( $\mathrm{jrm}^{\text {na }}$-8 |  |
|  |  |
|  | 8 |
|  |  |
| Bot Teratology of the ovary, in | vesse..] |
|  |  |
|  | tod |
| rons | ¢ |
|  |  |
| ving no anal |  |
| of certain fielies. Cobs, or $R$, |  |
|  | $\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{E}}$ ), n.pl. [NL.; gym |
| n'nlte (jym'nit), n. (Gr. | סép n neck.] |
| 人ós naked So called as |  |
| coming from the Bare | [g\%mno- + gen.] Bot. = GYM |
| ryland. $]$ Min. De |  |
| o-bib'lism | Gym'no-glo |
| 1) |  |
| + Bible $+-i \mathrm{sm} .1$ The theory |  |
|  |  |
|  | It consists of the Eulimidx an |
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 \| Forelgn Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equales.
 ectoproctous Polyzoa comprising most of the marine forms, distinguished by the circular lophophore and absence of

Grim'no-no'ti (-notti), n. pl. [NL.; gymno- + Gr. voros
the back.] Zool. A group of fishes including the electric eel; - so named because the dorsal fin is wanting.
aym'no-pa'di-a ( $\left.\mathrm{pe}^{\prime} \mathrm{dI}-\dot{d}\right)$, n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr.
 maidiau; Yuplós naked + maidta childish play.] Gr.
Antiq. A yearly celebration of the Spartan victory over
the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths danced the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths
 a child.] 1. Zoobl. $=$ PsLlopADIC.
2. Performed by naked boys, as dan
2. Performed by naked boys, as dances at ancient Greek
festivals. festivals.

## Gym no-ph1'o- na (-fi'onal


oф óveos ser-
pentlike.]

pentlike.] One the Gymnophiona. $A$ Siphonops annu-
Ooöl. An order
of Amphibia, containing only a single family, Cæciliidæ, composed of containing only a single family, cæcing forms, found in
wornilike, entirely linbless, burrowing moist $g$ round in tropical countries of both the old and New
Worlds. They have a small head and compact skull, more Worlds. They have a small head and compact skull, more
or less rudimentary eyes, and a very short blunt tail. The yertebreare amphicolous, and very numerous. rings, bod many have mesodermal scalies, embedded in the
skin. The breeding habits are known in but few forms; skin. The breeding habits are known in but few forms; about the eggs. In at least one genus (Ichthyophis) the largest rarely exceeding 18 inches in length. The group is also called
gym'no-plast (jim'not-plast), $n$. [gymno- + plast.] Biol.
A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinct cell wall ; A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinet cell wall; a naked protopiast
Gym'no-so'matan
 owua, ow $\mu$ a os, the body. ${ }^{\text {divisions of the Pteropoda, distinguished by having no }}$ sheil or mantle when adult. There is a well-developed the anterior part of the body, instead of to the head. The


gym-nos'o-phist (jǐm-nð̌'ठ-fist), $n$. [L. gymnosophistae, pl., Gr. yu $\mu \nu 0 \sigma o \phi \iota \sigma \tau \eta \prime s ; ~ \gamma v \mu \nu o ́ s ~ n a k e d ~+~ \sigma o p ı \sigma \tau \eta ́ s ~ p h i l o s-~$ phers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the ures, and employed themselves in meditation on the nature of
true being and of absorption into the absolute. W. T. Harris.
gym-nos'o-phy (-fr), $n$. Doctrines of the gymnosophists.
gym'no-sperm (jĭm'not-spurm), n. A plant of the class
Gym'no-sper'ma (-spar'mē), n. pl. [NL. See aymno-
sFREmous.] Bol. One of the two classes of Spermatophyta, sprarmous. ] Bol. One of the two classes of Spermatophyta,
or seed plants, coördinate with the Angiospermæ, but of or seed plants, coordinate with the Angiosperma, but of
lower phylogenetic rank, as it includes plants having the seeds naked, or not inclosed in an ovary. In some cases seedilization is accomplished by spermatozoids, as in the
Pteridophyta, with which these plants exhibit other rePteridophyta, with which these plants exhibit other re-
lationships. The class includes the fossil orders Bennettitales and Cordaitales, and the living orders Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Gnetales, and Pinales, the latter consi
 in an ovary or carpel. D Belonging to the Gymnospermæ.
 no- + sporangium.] Bot. A genus of rust fungi of the
order Uredinales. They are anl heterwecious, the teliospores forming the so-called cedar apples (which see) on
the juniper trees, and the æcia appearing on various fruit




 Zool. = GYMNOL\&MATA.
s $\mathrm{m}^{\prime} \mathbf{n}$ o-mon'o-sper'mous, Ggmno- +mono- + spermous.
Bot. Having a single naked
seed. Obs.

 of throwing out pseudopodia. --
fym no-myx'lne $\left(-\mathrm{m} \mathrm{K}^{\prime}\right.$ 's In;



mous.] Bol. Without a peristome; - applied to the cap sules of certain mosses or to the plants themselves.
 women's apartments, fr. yuvń a wonan.] 1. Class. An tiq. The women's apartments in a house or establishment. 2. Bot. Var. of ayncecium.
gy-nan'drous (jI-năn'dirŭs; ji-), $a$. [Gr. Yívavסoos of doubtfui sex: $\gamma$ unv a woman + avnp, avopos, man.] Bol umn, as orchids. b Belonging to the Gynandria. Obs.
 Government by a woman or women.
gyne- Combining form fr. Gr. yuvi, woman, female; gyno-
 gyneco-, gyazco-. Combining forms from Greek $\gamma \sim \nu \eta$
 ne-, $n$. [Gr. үvvakokparia; yuvp, 子uvalkos, a wonan
крareiv to rule: cf. F. gynécocratie. Cf. aYnocracy.] rule. See matrianchy, - ay no co-crat gy néco-crat


 gyn'e-col'o-gist, gyn'm-col/o-gist (inn'e-kolot-jist; ji'-nè-), $n$. One skilled in gynecology.
 the $n$. gyneco- - -logy.] The science which treats o

 gynecomastia; gyncco- + Gr. $\mu a \sigma \tau o$ b breast.] Med. Ex-gyn'e-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous (jĭ $\mathbf{u}^{\prime}$ e-kòSee gYNECO-; -MORPHOUS.] Having the form or morpholog. ical characters of a woman or female.
 naeconitis, fr. Gr.

1. A gynæceum.
2. 
3. Eccl. A place reserved for women in a church, as in
 gyz'e-ol'a-ter g7n'mol'a-ter (-têr) $n$. gyn'e-ola-ter, gyn'm-ol'a-ter (-ter), $n$.

ment of diseases of women; gynecological thed. Treat | gyn'igs (jīn'Yks; ji'nYks), $n$. [Gr. yuvín woman.] The |
| :--- | department of knowledge having specific relation to

women; - used in library cataloguing.
gyno-, gyn-. A combining form from Greek $\gamma v v \dot{\eta}, \gamma v v a u k o ́ s$
woman, female.
 Bot. A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gyncecium
in certain plants, as the hound's-tongue (Cynoglossum). in certain plants, as the bound s-tongue (Cynoglossum). gyn/o-ba/sic (rba'sik), a. Bot. Pert. to, or having, a gyno-
base, gynobasic style, one arising from the base or sides
of the ovary.
gyn'o-car'dic (-kär'dYk), a. [From NL. gynocardia; gyno-- Gr. кapola heart.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a yellowish crystalline acid found in chaulnoogra oil, and
used to some extent in medicine as a substitute for the oil
 dite or perfect fowers on an individual plant which bears mostly pistillate flowers. - gyn'o-di-cócious-ly, adv. -gyn'o-di-ćcism (-siz'm), n. Also gyn'o-di- $\boldsymbol{\theta}^{\prime}$ cfous, etc.
 aggregate of carpels or megasporophylls in the fiower of a seod plant; pistils, collectively. See flower. Cf. andrgeivm. gyn'o-mo-nóclous (jn't-mo-néshŭs; jínt-), a. [gyno-

+ monccious.] Bot. Having perfect and pistillate flowers on the same plant, but no staminate flowers. - gyn'o-mo nco'cious-ly, adv.-gyn'o-mo-nœ'cism (-siz'im), $n$. Also gyn'o-mo-ne'cions, etc.
gyn'o-phore (jin't-fōr; ji'not-; 277), n. [gyno- + -phore.] 1. Bol. A stipe bearing the gyncecium, as in the flowers of


2. Zoöl. One of the branches bearing the female gone-
 gyno- + Gr- orinuv warp.] Bot. The column formed by the union of andrecium and gynoecium, as in orchids.
 drogynous), fr. yví woman.] A terminal combining
form signifying yoman, female; as in misogynous; usuform signifying woman, femate; as in misogynous; - usuber, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the fomale plant organs; as in androgynous, hypogynous.
 gyp-sit'or-ous (jip-sif'er-üs), a. $\quad$ [gypsum + ferous: cf. F. gypsifère.] Bearing gypsum.
gyp-sog'ra-phy (jı̆p-sơg'ra-fř), $n$. [gypsum + -graphy.] Act or art of engraving on gypsum.
Gyp-soph'1-la (-sdfr-lí), $n$. SNL. See gYpsum ; -PhmL.] Gyp-soph/1-la (-sofflila), $n$. [NL. See GYPsUM; -PHIL.] small delicate paniculate flowers with a naked gamosepalous calyx and five clawed petals. Lany species are culti-
vated. Also [l.c.], a plant of this genus. gyp'sum (jı̆ ${ }^{\prime}$ sǔ̌m), $n$. [L. gypsum, Gr.
 sulphate of calcium, $\mathrm{CaSO}_{4} \cdot 2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, coloriess when pure, occurring in the form of monoclinic crystala, easily splitting into folia, or massive. H., 2 . Sp. gr., 2.31-2.32. Gypsum
occurs in extensive beds over the world, and is used as a occurs in extensive beds over the world, and is used as a
dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc. Selegyp'sum, v. $t$, ; GYP'sUMED (-sưmd) ; GYP'SUM-ING. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.
gyp'sy, gip'sy (jíp ${ }^{\prime}$ In),$n$.; pl. -sies ( - siz $)$. [Earlier Gip. cyan, F. egyptien Egyptian, gypsy, L. Aegyptius. See
EqYptian.] 1. [often cop. 7 One of a Caucasian race, whose EaYpTian.] 1. [often cap.] One of a Caucasian race, whose 14 th or 15 th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, mussia, Hungary, Spain, England, etc. tries named; others still maintain their itinerant life and tribal organization. They excel as metal workers, farriers, and musicians, while fortune telling and horse trading

 scribed above as non-Sanskritic. Census of India, ipol. 2. [oflen cap.] A member of any of the vagrant tribes
of India; - used in the sense of "vagrant," without in any way suggesting connection with the Romany chals of Europe.
3. [cap.] The language of the gypsies. It is an Indic tongue, divided into many dialects formed by corruption and in4. a A rogue ; rascal. Obs. b A hussy. Obs. c A brugypsy, or glpsy, color or colour. Poultry. Dark purple, approaching black. hat. A woman's or child's broad-
gypsy, or gipsy, brimmed hat, usually of straw or felt.
gypsy or gipsy, head. Moch. The smaller and faster
drum in a winch or windlass having two drums. gypsy, or gipsy,
moth. t ussock moth pocner the old
pary mative of taciden-
World but accintroduced into eastern Massachusett about 1869 , where its great damage to fruit,
shade, and forest trees
 of many kinds. The
male gypsy moth is
yellowish brown the yemale white, and targ-
fer than the male. In
bet both sexes the wings are marked by dark
lines and adarklunule.
The caterpilars, when

full-caterpinars, whe Gypsy Moth. a Female Imago; $b$ tubercles on the a grayish mottled appearance, with blue rior part of the body, all and red tubercles on the posteblack hairs. They usually pupate in July and the moth rocks, etc., andust. The eggs are laid on tree trunks,



## \%








 Gypps (jpys) $n$. (NL., fr. Gr. Yú $\psi$
vulture. sisting of the grifion vulture and


rys,
grou
gyp
gon
gun
gyp
ey
e.

operated by a crank，or by a ratchet and pawl through a gy＇ral（jírăal），a．［See gyre，］1．Moving in a circular path or way；whinling；gyratory．
2．Anat．P＇ert．to a gyrus，or conv
2．Anat．Pert．to a gyrus，or convolution of the brain．
gy＇rate（－rāt），a．［L．gyratus made in a circular form， p ．p．
of gyrave．］
cle $;$ taking a circular course．
gy＇rate，v．i．；oy＇rat－ed（－rāt－
［L．gyralus，p．p．of gyrare to gyrate．See grre n．］To LL．gyraitus，p．p．of glyare to gyrate．See gyre，$n$ ．］To axis，as a tornado；to revolve．
gy－ra＇tion（jī－ $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ shh $\check{2} \mathrm{n}$ ），$n$ ．1．Act of turning or whirling，
as around a fixed center；a circular or spiral motion ；mo－
tion about an axis；rotatiou；revolution．
The gyrations of an ascending balloon．De Quincey．
2．Zool．One of the whorls of a spiral shell．

TVO（iir）［L ayrund
gyİ（jīr），$n$ ．［L．ayrus，Gr．$\gamma \hat{v} \rho o s$.$] 1．A circular mo－$ revolution；a circuit．

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy oyres．Dryden．
2．A circular or spiral form；also，a vortex．
gyre，v．$t$ ．\＆i．；GYRed（jird）；GyR＇ing（jir＇Ing）．［Cf．of． gyrer，giver．See gyrate．］To turn round；to gyrate． gyr＇fal＇con，ger＇fal＇con（jur＇fós＇n；
$\left.-\mathbf{f o l}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}\right), n . \quad$［ME．gerfaucon，OF． gerfaueon，F．griffat，of which the girst part is of G．origin ；cf．OHG． girvulture，G．geier，akin to G．gier Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe，Asia，and America，which constitute the subgenus Mierofalco， as Falco rusticoius and F．islandus． They are about two feet long，and more powerful，though less active，
than the peregrine falcon．Individ－ dark－colored to almost pure white with only a few dark markings，
 and the number of speeies or varie－ ties which exist has been a subject of much ticolus）． gypfalcon is generally preferred in usage． gypratcon is generaly preferred in usage．
Gy－rin＇L－dse（jI－rin＇1－dē；ji－），n．pl．
name of the genus，fr．Gr． name of the genus，fr．Gr．子upivos or fúpevos a tadpole，fr．
rupós round． 1 Zoöl．The family of aquatic beetles con－ sisting of the whirligig beetles（which see）．Gy－r／nus ity of the North American species．
gy＇ro－（jī rò－）．A combining form from Greek yûpos，ring，
Gy－roc＇er－as（ji－roser－as），n．（NL．；maro－－Gr．кє́pas horn．］Paleon．A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the shell in the form of a loosely coiled uiscoidal spiral，the different whorls not touching each other．In old classifications it included many form now placed in
other gene by rooeran（－an），
 ing the planes arranged spirally，so that they incline all to the right（or left）of a vertical line；－said of certain hemi hedral forms．b Optics．Rotatory．
 diseases，consisting of a rotating sponge－tipped probe．
gy＇ron（jirron），$n$. ［F．giron；of German
origin．See GoRe a piece of cloth．］Her． origin．See gore a piece of cloth．］Her．
A subordinary of triangular form having A subordinary of triangular form having
one of its angles at the fess point and the one of its angles at the fess point and the
opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon． gY－ron＇ny（j广－rŏn＇I），a．［F．gironné．］Fer． manner as to form several gyrons；－said of an escutcheon．

gy＇ro－plane（j1＇róplān），n．A ̈̈ronautics．
A flying nachine balanced and supported by rapidly rotat ing，horizontal or slightly inclined，planes，combining the principles of the gyroscope and aeroplane
$\mathbf{g}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathbf{r o - s c o p e}(-\mathrm{sko} p), n$ ．［F．See gyRz；－scope．］An ap－ paratus consisting essentially of a heavy－rimuned flywheel capa－ ble of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in
or fastened to a piece，usually a or fastened to a piece，usually a
ring or gimbals，so as to have additional freedom of movement in one or more directions．First devised by Professor W．R．
Johnson，in 1832，by whom it was called the rotascope，it was
used as a kind of scientific toy

of rotating bodies，the composition of rotations，etc．On
account of the resistance the gyroscope offers to a change
in the direction of its axis when rotating at high speed，
the instrument will balance and gyrate in a variety of ways in apparent contradiction of the laws of gravitation．A delicately mounted form of the above apparatus，invented
by M．Foucault，is used to render visible the rotation of the earth on account of the previously mentioned tend－ ency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane same principle is made use of man instrument，invented by Dr．H．Anschitz－K．ample，designed to replace the mariner＇s uses of the ryroscope are as steering apparatus（see Obry GEAR）and as a balancing device，as in certain flying ma－ chines and in a proposed type of monorallway．
 scope，rírōs）a
g＇rose（jir rōs），a．［See gyre．］Bot．Marked with wavy

Gr．ajáxus ear of grain］；－stakfis），$n$ ．［NL．；gyro－＋ trial orchids（lady＇s－traces），having tieshly fibrous roots slender stems，and small white thowers in more or less twisted spikes appearing spirally arranged．The species are widely distributed， 10 occurring in the United States． $\mathrm{gy}^{\prime}$ ro－stat（jiro－stat），$n$ ．［gyro－＋Gr．ıatavac to cause to stand．Physics．A modification of the gyroscope，con sisting essentially of a flywheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal．It is used in studyong trate（
gy＇ro－stat＇lc（－station，a．Pro－stat＇Of or pert．to the gy ryoratice（ H （ s ）$n$ ．That brauch of physical scienc gy＇ro－stat＇ics（－iks），$n$ ．That branch of physical science
which deals with the phenomena of rotating bodies，as their resistance to any change of the plane of rotation Gy＇ro－the＇ca（－thē $\mathbf{k} \dot{a}), n$ ．［NL．；gyro－＋Gr．On＇m case； Gy ro－the＇ca（－the ka，$n$ ．NL．；gyro－－Gr．．$n$ mon case；－
in allusion to the round fruit．］Bot．A genus of hæmodo－ raceous herbs constituted by G．capitata．See exdroot． $\mathbf{g y} \mathbf{y}^{\prime}$ rus（ $\mathrm{ji}^{\prime}$ rŭs），$n$ ．；L．pl．oyri（－rī）．［L．See GYRz，n．］
Anat．A convoluted ridge between grooves ；a convolu－ Anat．A convoluted ridge between grooves；a convolu tion；esp．，a convolution of the brain．See brains．
 k $\bar{a} \prime t \bar{u} \ddot{s}$ ）L．fornicatus arched，Anat．a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which lies just above and arches over the corpus callosum，separated from it by the callosal fissure．－$\| \mathrm{g}$ ．hip po－cam ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{pi}\left(\mathrm{hin}^{\prime} / \overline{\mathrm{o}}-\mathrm{kam}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}_{\overline{1}}\right)$ ，
Anat．，the hippocampal convolution． AYve（jiv；formerly，probably until after 1800 ，giv），$n$ ［ME．gives，gyves，pl．，of uncertain origin．］A shackle gyve，v．t．；GYVED（jīd）；GYV＇ING（jiv＇Ing）．To fetter；to shackle ；to chain．

I will gyve thee in thine own courthip．

Shak．

## H

H（äch）．1．The eighth letter of the Engligh alphabet．H is classed with the consonants，although its sound is now the preceding or the forlowing sound．Its power is that of a simple espiration or breathing，with only enough narrow－
ing of the glottis to produce audibility．His combined ing of the glottis to produce audibility．H is combined
with certain consonats to form various digraphs；as $p h$
 also，with $c$ to form the consonantal diphthong ch（ $=$ tsh），
as in charm（written also tch，as in catch）．In some words， as in charm（written also tch，as in catch）．In some words，
mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages $h$, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages
following $c$ or $g$ indicatees that the $c$ or $g$ has its following $c$ or $g$ indicates that the $c$ or $q$ has its hard
sound berore $e, i$ ，or $y$ ，as in chemistry，chiromancy，chyle，
Ghent，etc．；in some others，ch has the sound of sh，as in Ghent，etc．；in some others，ch has the sound of sh，as in
chicane．Eee Guide to Pron．§ 176 ，and for the various chicane．See Guide to Pron．§ 176，and for the various The name（aitch）is from the French ache，which is prob－
ably from L．ha，name of the letter H＋ha，name of the letter K，these two names coming together in the gram－
marians list of mutes（cf．It．acca，Pg．aga）；its form is marians＇list of mutes（cf．It．acca，Pg．aga）；its form is used as the sign of the spiritus asper（rough breathing）be－
fore it came to represent the long vowel，Gr．$\eta$ ．The Greek H is from Phœnician，the ultimate origin perhaps being
Egyptian．See ALPHABET，Ilust．Etymologically H is mobt closely related to $c$ ；as in E．horn，L．cornu，Gr，képas； dred，L．centum，Gr；E．hide，L．cutis，
dred，L．centum，Gr．eк $\alpha \boldsymbol{\sigma}-\mathrm{ov}$ ，Skr．cata．
2．As a symbol，used to denote or indicate：a The eighth in 2．As a symbol，used to denote or indicate：a The eighth in
a series；eighth in class or order；sometimes，the numeral horehound（（lycopus europæus）
formery supposed to be used
by gypsies to stain the skin． by gypsieg to stasin the obin．
Gyra－can＇thus（ $\mathrm{j} Y \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \dot{\alpha}-\mathrm{k} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$－
 genus of elasmotranch fishes， of the Devonian and Carbon－
iferous，with round，sculptured spines．
gy＇ral－Iy，adu．of ayRaL．
gy＇rant（ji＇rant），a． 1 I．gy p．pr．Ggrating．Rare．
grat tor（jI－ráter），n．One
that grates． gyre（FIr），$n$ ．IOf Scand．origin
ef．Icel．
A mar anogress，a witeh． A malignant spirit．Scot．
gyre carle．
being hobebin：gupernatural neing：hobroblini giant．Scot．
gyre car line（gir krílin），gyre
car＇ling．The mother witch；
a witch．cot． a witth．Scot．

 eycé $\phi$ a $\lambda$ os the brain．Zonl．
Having the surface of the brain convoluted；－appied
to a group，ayr ${ }^{\prime}$ an－ceph＇ala
ilán，comprising certan higher
mammals，based on the devel－


8；as，quire $h$ ；Company $H$ ．b［cap．］Chem．Hydrogen． c See Mrller symbols．d［cap．］Physics．（1）Horizonta component of the earth＇s magnetiem；（2）intensity of mag．
netic flux；（3）heury．e［cap．］Astron．A prominent Fraun netic flux；（3）heury．e［cap．］Astron．A prominent Fraun－ In German use，the note，tone，or key of B natural．See B 3．As a medieval Roman numeral，H stood for 200； $\bar{H}$ ，for 200，000
4．As an abbreviation：a In the form H．：Various proper log book，heavy sea（Naut．）；Law of Holiness the log book（ $h$ ），hail（Naut．）；harbor ；hard hardness ；in wigwagging，have ；height ；hence； high；hour or hours；in the Shipping Register， hoy（Nasit．）；hundred；husband；hydrant．The H，or $h$（ $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{ch}$ ），n．；pl．H＇s or $\mathrm{Hs}(\overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{ch} \mathrm{tz})$ ．The
letter H， h ，or its sound ；also，something of the general shape of the letter，usually of capital $H$ ． $\mathbf{H}$ ，a．Of the general shape of the letter $H$ ；as， an $\mathbf{H}$ frame，or $\mathbf{H}$－frame．
H armature，Elec．，an armature of H －shaped sec－
tion．－H bar． hinge with leaves that resemble the letter $\boldsymbol{H}$ when opened．－ $\mathbf{H}$ plece，Mining，the part of a pole，a telegraph pole built up of two parallel I Pole． poles braced together．－H alght，a rear gun sight consist $\xrightarrow{\text { Fin }}$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ［gyro－＋－graph．$]$ A device for | 1．girare to revolve +E ．pit |
|  | geom．］A clay pigeon or target． ［fyres． Rare． |
| Gy－rol＇e－pls（jT－rol＇E－prs ；ji－）， |  |
| n．［NL．；Gr．yupós round＋ |  |
| $\lambda \epsilon \pi i s$ scale．$]$ Praleon．A genus | stay．－Ges（－gus）．［1．L．］$=a r-$ Rovactes． |
| of Triassie granoid firhes having |  |
| oblique and curved rug | Lomed to wander fromm |
| gy＇ro－lite（if＇ro－lit ；irfor），$n$ ． | monastery to monastery．Hist． |
|  |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，in white coneretions． | gyrthe．+ GR1 |
|  |  |
| ［NL．，fr．Gr．pupouv to round． | EJte（git），$n$ ．［Cf．GET off－ |
| bend．］A turning round．Rere． | spring．1．Spawn of herrings． |
| gy＇roman＇cy（ji＇ro－man＇sy： | Dial．Enc． <br> 2．A child；a pupil in his first |
| 隹omancie．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Divination | 2．Achild；a pupil in his first year in the Edinburgh High |
| formed by draving a rins or | School．Scot．Oxf．E．D． |
|  | gy＇trash．Va |
| it till the walker falls from dizzi－ |  |
| ness，the prognostic being drawn from the place of the fall． | gywel＋JgWel． |
|  |  |
| meter．$]$ A rotary | H |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ing an acid in certain lichens |  |
|  |  |
| dimilar to lecanoric acid． | ha（hä），$n$ ．Utterance or sound |

ha（hä），interj．An exclamation denoting surprise，joy or grief，or sometimes mere doubt or hesitation．Both as uttered and as written，it expresses a great variety of
emotions，determined by the tone or the context．When repeated，$h a, h a$ ，it is an expression of laughter，satisfac－
tion，or triumph，sometimes derisive．$-n$ ．The sound made in uttering this exclamation．
Ha－has，and inarticulate hooting of

 Old Testament．
halbe－as corfpo－ra（hä＇bè－ăs kôr＇pot－rä）．［L．，（that）you ha be－as cor po－ra Law．In England：a A process of the
have the bodies．
Common Pleas（abolished in 1852 ）for compelling attend－ Common Pleas（abolished in 1852）for compelling attend

 harbe－as cor＇pus（kor＇püs）．［L．，（that）you have the body．］
Law．Any of several cormmon－law writs having for their object to bring a party before a court or judge，and issued out of court or（in England）awarded by a judge in vaca－ tion；esp．，the prerogative writ，more fully called ll ha／be－an cor＇pus ad sub－j1／ci－en＇dum（ad sưb－jis $/$／$-\mathrm{Cn}^{\prime} / \mathrm{durm}$ ），for inquir－
ing into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another＇s custody．This writ of imprisoned or detained in another＇s custody．This writ o remedy for enforcing the law of personal liberty until the passage of the Petition of Right（16 Car．I．c．10，sec．8），and Car．II．c． 2,1679 ）．In its widest sense habeas corpus in－ capias，and certain others，more fully called：\｜hanle－as cor

| ha | haste．+ fate． |
| :---: | :---: |
| ha，$n$ A ha－h | hab．Obs or dial．var．of uave． |
| ha＇（h6），$n$ ．Hall．S | Ha |
| Ha，or ha．Abbr．Inanah； |  |
| h．a．Abbr．Hoc anno；horee |  |
| has．＋Haw．［HALF，H | any variety of the conmon bean． |
| haaf（hief）．Dial．Eng．var．of | Hab＇a－cuc（hab＇a－kak）．D．Bib． |
| haaf（hüf），$n$ ．［Of Scand． | habade + ABODE，$[$ Bib． 1 |
| Icel．$\&$ Sw．haf the sea，Dan． | Ha－ba＇ta |
| $v$.$] Deep－sea fishing grounds$ | habandone． |
| off the Shetland and Orkney | habardashar．Haberpasher． |
| 18lands． |  |
| ＇a－hash＇ta－ |  |
| haak（häk）．Dial．Eng．var．of | Hab |
| ctc ：HAw F ，to cough |  |
| haal．Obe．or dial．Eng．var．of | hab＇bah（hxb ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ Se WE1GHT，－beh（－E），$n$ ． |
|  | hab the hab ben．Obs infins |
| hasll．＋hallely． |  |
| haam．Dial Eng．yar．of hame． | hab＇ble（hä ${ }^{\prime}$＇l）．Scot． |
| 1 has ne－poot（hà ne－pmot），$n$ ． | hab．corp $A b b$ |
| ［Boer D，hanepoot． 1 A South Af－ |  |
| rican wine or raisin grape． | ［Heb．］A Hebrew service held |
|  | at the conclusion of a holy day． |
| haar．Obe or dial．Eng．var．of | ha＇be－as（ $\mathrm{ha}^{\prime}$ bee－ds），n．［［L．］ |
| hase（här），$n$ ．［Cf．hoar．］A | Law．A habeas corpus．Collog． |
| fog；esp．er fog or mist with a | ha＇be－aswcor＇pub，v．t．Law．To |
| nd． | y |
| Haar＇lem blue ${ }^{\text {chä }}$ | writ of habeas corpus．Collor． |
| Haxrlem，Netherlands． 1 | na |
| veri blem． | ha－be＇na（hà－bé＇ná），n．［L |
| haast．＋haste． | ng． 3 Anat．A peduncle |

## GERMAL

4．That from which anything springs or may spring or start；a beginning or rudiment；－used with more or less reference to the primary sense of bud，sprout，enbryo， aind sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic．
Rep．Smithson．Inst． Yet every heart contains perfection＇s germ．Shelley． Gor＇man（jar＇măn），n．；
prob．of Celtic origin．$]$ ．MANs（ $(-$ mănz）．A native or one of the people prob．of Celtic origin．］1．A native or one of the people
of Germany．Ethnically，the Germans are a composite race，the pure Tentonic type of the ancient Gerrans pre－ race，the pure Teutonic type or the ancient Germans pre－
ponderatug in the north and northwest，the Celtic or Al－
pine in the south，and the Slavic strongly affecting the pine in the south，and the slavic strongly aff
populations of eastern Gormany．Cf．BAVAIAN
RIAN，PRUSIIN，SAXN，SWABIAN ；se TEUTON．
2．a The Teutonic language of the Germans．It is divided of dialects（see Indo－Europesi）．b The literary and offl－ cial language of Germany；properly，High German．It is cial language of Germany ；properly，High German．It is
divided into Old HIgh German，from about 800 to 1100 A． D ，
Mddde High German，from 1100 to 1500 ，and Modern German
 since 1500 ．The older forms are characterized especially
by the preservation of the full vowels in inflectional end iny the preservation of the full vowels in infectional end－
ings．The erman language employs a Latin alphabet，
preserving the old Gothic，or black－leter，eharaters，mod－ filied and improved（see German text under GERMAN，a．），
although the Roman characters，as in English print，are althoulh the Roman characters，as in Rnglish print，are
now also largely used．Garman cerpt is derived from the
Meroving now also largely used．Gorman geript is derived
Merovingian sript based upon the Roman cursil
chiefly kiown from sth－century charters in Gaul．
3．［l．c．］a A dance consisting of capriciously involved
figures intermingled with waltzes，etc．；a cotillion（which figeres intermingled with waltzes，etc．；a a cotillion（whic Ger＇man，a．［L．Gernanus，See Germa
pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants．

 common carp（Cyprinus，carpio，introduced from
Europe．U． U In Encland，the crucian carp
a．cockroach，the croton bug．©．Confederation，the gress of Vienna，with Austrias at the the heat the Con－It fll
to pieces in 1866，and was succeeded by the North
 head．－G．tuck．a The gadwal．Local，S．S．b Point of a
Half a sheerps．head boiled with onions．Obs．
Slang．Grose．－G．doty，drawback or remis－Cerman Bit． sion of taxese made by the，German government when goods
manufactured in Germany in bond are withdrawn for ex－ port；－Bo called by American importers．The tax remit－
ted has been held by the United States Supreme Court to be an element of dutiable value of the merchandise imported
into the United States．U．S．Treasury Decisions（1898）．
 They are liberal in beliee and independent or congrega－ Christian body in America，reparesenting the state church Churches．The Bible is accepted as the only rule of faith and practico，and the Augsburg Confersion，Luther＇s cato－
chism，and the Heidelbers catechism are considered as in－ terpreting it correctiy a far faracthey are in argeoment，and where they are not the Bibical passages cite in support or
the conficting statements may receive either the Lutheran
or Reformed interperation． flute．－a．gold，Dutch gold．－G．hemming，a kind of hem－
ming ilike a fell，which makes a flat，covered seam，with and－over sewing to unite raw edges of material．－a．hone， aud over sewing to conte raw edges of material．－a．hone，
a sott，smooth，yellow stone used for setting razors．
a．irts，any of a number of tarden irises derive from Iris germanica，having yellow，brown，purple，or white fowers
with strongly arched perianth segments．See FLORRNTINR

 needie of hight knot．See knot，1．－ar knotgram．$=$ knot，a EL．－G．Haa，valerian．－G．madwort，a boraginacoous plant
（Asperugo pocumbens the root of which has been used as a substitute for madder．－G．measles．Med．＝RUBELLA．－ a．millet，a variety of italian millet．－－G．pancake，a pan－
cake of a stiff batter，fried thick．When nearly done it is
placed in a hot oven，where it becomes light and puffy． －G．paste，a bird food made of meal，seed，lard，honey，etc． －G．pelifory，an asteraceous herb of the Mediterranean re－ G．pepper，the fruit of the mezereon，sometimes used in
Eurpe to adulterate pepper．－G．process．a Metal．The
process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace，after process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace，The prune，a large dark purple plum，of oval shape，often one－
sided．It is much used for preserving，either dried or in
 consisting essentially of copper，zinc，and nickel the usual consisting essentiany of copper，zine，and nickel，he asual
proportion for a good quality being $3: 1: 1.1$ is hard and
tough，but malleable and duetile，and not affected by ex－ posure to the air．It was formerly much used for table－


|  | Iated．］Kinship．Obs． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ger＇man（jur＇ | Ger－mantity，n．1．German |
| $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{mtn}$ ；jerr－man $\mathrm{n}^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．［L． | characteri |
| Germanus or F ．Germain（fr． | 2．Sympathy |
| Ger | Ge |
| name．L Germanus（jer－max＇－ | n．One who Germanizes． |
| in（z | Ger＇man－ly，adv．of Ger |
|  | Ger＇ma－no－ma＇ni－a，$n$ ． |
|  |  |
|  | udiee in favor of，or extreme |
| －mane＇，or ger＇man，$n$ ．One | leaning towards，things Ger－ |
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| r－m | Ger＇ma－no－ma |
|  | G |
|  |  |
|  | German people and |
|  |  |
|  | Ger＇ma－no－pho |
| a |  |
|  | morbid dislike |
| man ；after the | many，its government，acti |
| man style or manner． | ties，characteri |
| To |  |
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| aining to Ger－ | Ger＇man－town＇，$n$ ．［Fro |
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－German sisth．Music．See sixph chord．－G．ateel，Metal．， a kind of steel made in a forge directly from a crude iron by partial decarbonization．－ G．stitch，a stitch in worsted
work consisting of alternate tapestry and tent stitches

 printing for ormamental headings，etc．，as in the words，

- a．tinder．$=$ This line is（berman Tert．
wheat．$=$ APRLATI－- ．Wool．$=$ BEERLIN wool． ger＇man（jar＇măn），a．［ME．german，germain，F．ger． ters who have the same parents）． 1 Lit．，near of kin； now usually specif．：a of the salne parentage ；own （brother or sister）；－now used only in brother－german and sister－german．b Being the child of one＇s parent＇s own brother or sister；own，or first（cousin）；now used only in cousin－german．
2．＝GERMANE， $2 \& 3$.
ger－man＇der（jêr－man＇dễ），n．$n$ ．［ME．germawnder，prob． through OF．fr．L．chamaedrys，fr．Gr．xapaidpus；xauai See Humble TREE］Anymenthaceous plant of the genus See HUMBLE；；TRES． 1 Any menthaceous plant of the genus
Teucrium，esp．T．chamredrys，the wall germander，and in the United States $T$ ．canadense．
germander chickweed．A small scrophulariaceous herb germander speed well．An Old World speed well（Ve－
ronica chamædrys）with ieaves somewhat resembing those of the germander
ger－mane ${ }^{\prime}(j$ jẽr－mān＇$;$ jar＇mān），a．［Var．of azrman akin．］ 1．Lit，near akin．$=$ German（the more usual spelling）．
Wert thou leopard，thou wert germane to the lion．Shak． 2．Closely allied；appropriate ；relevant

The phrase would be more germane to the matter．Shak．
［An amendment］nust be germane．Bar clay（Digest）． 3．Genuine ；true or complete，Obs．or Archatc． manique，G．germanisch．Seo German，n．］1．Of or pert． to Germany，Germans，or the German language；German，
2．Of or pertaining to the Teutons，or designating or be－ 2．Of or pertaining to the Teutons，or designating or
longing to the Teutonic languages；Teutonic． ger－man＇lc，a．Chem．Of，pertaining to，or containing， ger－moni－ous（ in the quadrivalent state
ger－mani－ous（－mānn－us），a．Chem．Of，pertaining to Gor＇man－ism，（jûr＇man－1z＇m），n．［Cf．F．germanisme．］
1．An idiom of the German language．
2．Something characteristic of the Germans；a charac－
teristic German mode of thought，doctrine，etc．；hence， teristic German mode of thought，doctrine，etc．；hence， sometimes，rationalism，
3．German population，culture，or influence．
4．Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits．
Ger＇man－lst，n．1．One learned in the German language
or in Germanic philology；also，one familiar with or in－ or in Germanic philology；also，one familiar with or in
fluenced by German life，customs，or modes of thought． 2．Hist．A historian who magnifies the influence of Teu－ tonic，and esp．Germanic，institutions in the development of European civilization；－opposed to Romanticist．
ger－ma＇ni－um（jër－màníh̆m），$n$ ．［NL．，fr．L．Germanta Germany．］Chem．A grayish，white rare metallic element， found combined in argyrodite and a few other rare min－ erals．Symbol，Ge atomic weight，72．5．Germanium was bivalent and quadrivalent，resenbles carbon and silicon in
some respects and tin in others，and in general fulflls the
prediction of Mendelyeev，who described it under the prediction of Mendelyeev，who described it under the
 Ger＇man－ize（jar＇man－iz），v．t．；GER＇mAN－IzED（－izd）； GER＇MAN－IZ $/$ Na（（iz／Ing），1．To translate into German．
2．To make German，or like what is distinctively German as，to Germanize a province，a language，a society．
Ger＇man－ize，v．i．To adopt German ways of thought and action；to becone German in sympathies，style，or habits．
Ger＇ma－no－（jur＇mánot－）．A combining form for German． gorm oell．Biol．A coll whose function is the perpetuation body，to develop，usually after union with another of the opposite sex，into，a new individual，an egg or sperm cell，
or one of their antecedent cells；- opposed to soonatic ceell． ger＇mil－clde（jar＇mi－sid），$n$ ．［germ + －cide．］Any sub－

 ger＇mind－nal（－năl），al．［See germ．］Pertaining to a germ，
in any sense ；incipient ；esp．，Riol．，pertaining to a germ In any sense；inctaient，esp．， ，iol．，pertaining to a germ
cell or an early stage of an embryo．

 area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote yertebrates，in
which the ffrst indications of the embryo proper appear．
b In meroblastic eggs with much yolk，the diskilike proto－


plasmic part，which undergoes segmentation．－germinal apithelium，Embryol，\＆Anat．，the epithelium coverius the隼祭位 them．In this epithelium the primordial ova are found．See PRIMORDAL ova．－E．Iayors．Bicl．＝aERM LAYERA．－E．membrane．Embryol．＝BLAstoDERM．－ $\mathbf{g}$ ．spot a Embryol．，the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle－－ g ．veaicie． of the polar bodies． b Bot．$=$ oósphere．
ger＇milnant（jorimy－nănt），a．$\quad$［L．germinans，p．pr．］ having the capacity for sprouting and developing ${ }^{\text {and }}$ M－NATING（－nāt／ng）．［L．germinatus，p．p．or germinar to sprout，fr．germen．See arrm．］1．To begin to grow or develop ；－said esp．of a spore or seed，and，by exten 2ion，of a bud or piant；to sprout
ger＇mi－nate，$v$ ．$t$ ．To cause to sprout ore，as salts．Obs
 mination．］1．Process of germinating ；beginning of vege tation or growth；as：Bot．a Beginning of growthordevelop－
ment of a apore．b Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed after planting；sprouting． c Development of a bud． 2．Efforescence ；ebulition．Obs．
ger＇mi－na－ive（jar＇mi－nimt v），a．［Cf．F．germinatif．］ Pertaining to germination ；having power to grow or de velop．－ger＇mil－na－tive－ly，$\alpha d v$ ．－germinative apot，$g$ ．veal ger＇mi－na＇tor（－nā／tēr），n．1．One that cat
ger＇mil－na＇tor（－nã＇／tẽ），$n$ ．1．One that causes to grow．
2．A device for testing the germinating capacity of eed germ layer．Embryol．Any of the layers of cells tha germa dititerentiated in the early stages of embryonic de－
velopment．In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers，an outer，the epiblast，or ec－ toderm，and an inner，the hypoblast，or encoderm，are
formed．They are both epithetial in character Later third，the mesoblast，or mesoderm，usually appears between
them，being formed from the hypoblast in many cases at least， ing，its place being taken by a jellylike mesogloa）has en forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the somatopleure anc splanchnopleure（see thes termse and bound a cavty，he carim，or coay cavity．In nervous system，the enamel of the teeth，the crystalline lens，the sensititive epithelia of the eye，ear，and nose，etc．
the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the ali the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the ali mentary canal and its appendages（the lungs，liver，pan and most of the urogenital structure germ nucleus．a Biol．The nucleus of the egg or sperm
cell．Bot．The nucleus resulting from the fusion of male germ plasm， corm plasm，or germ plasma，Biol．The substance corm tra
germ pore．Bot．A pore or pit in the integunent of a mination．It is prominent in the microspores（pollen germ theory．a Biol．The theory that living organisms Cf．BIoqENESIS，ABIOGENESIS b Med．The theory which as． tributes contagious and infectious diseases，suppurative
lesions，etc．，to the agence of germs minemarasites．
The ecience of bacteriology was developed after the truth of this theory had been demonstrated．
germ tube．Bot．The slender tubular outgrowth first pro－

an old man，fr．үépov，－ovios，an old man pertaining to pertaining to decadence or old age，either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction．
 oovtos，an old man，old．${ }^{\text {an }}$ Physiol．Chem．A crystalline
base， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ ，from the liver and kidneys，eap．of old doge． base， $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$ ，from the liver and kid neys，esp．of old doge．
It is an isomer of cadaverine，which it resembles．
 ［Gr．Yépov，－ovros，an old man＋－cracy．］Government verning body of old men．
 or the Eastern Hemisphere．${ }^{2}$ geropiga．］A mixture，variously composed，or adultera－ tion of wines．It is manufactured in Portugal．
gerous（－jër $\bar{u}$ ）．
［LL－ger，fr．gerere to
gerous（－jèr－ crystalligerous，producing crystals；dentigerous．It forms cerivatives freely with any Latin stems，always after $i$ as a stem or connecting vowel．
The only definerition＂See－GEROUs＂is sometimes given as
and ending in－gerous，if its meaning can readily be gath
the suffix and the root word．



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| ＇m），$n$ ．［Gr． y ¢ $\rho$ as oid age + |  |
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Go'o-mys (jéto-mis), $n$. [NL.; geo- + Gr. $\mu \hat{\text { ins mouse.] }}$ Zooll. A genus of North and Central American burrowing
rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the
 Ge-on'o-ma (jé- $\begin{aligned} & \text { n' } \bar{o}-\mathrm{m}\end{aligned}$
Ge-on'o-ma (jè- $\mathbf{x n}^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{ma} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. [Cf. Gr. yewvónos a colonist.]
Bot. A large genus of graceful slender South and Central Bof. A large genus of graceful slender South and Central
American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape
from nearly entire to pinnately cleft, and fruit consisting
of a small dry berry. Also [l. ge-oph'a-gy (je- $\mathrm{ff}^{\prime} \dot{a}-\mathrm{jr}$ ), $n$. [See geo-; -phagia.] The practice of eating earthy substances, esp. clay. The prac-
tice is found among peoples of low culture throughout the world. Earth is sometimes eaten as a result of superstition, but ordinavily the practice appears in connection ing the indulgence of which favors idiocy, chlorosis, etc.
Ge-00h'-la (-1-1 $\dot{a}), n$. pl.
[NL. ; qeo- + Gr, фidos loving.] Go-0ph'1-1a (-1-1 $\dot{a})$, n. pl. [NL. ; geo
Zoöl. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land
snails and slugs. It is equivalent snails and slugs. It
ge-oph'1-10us (-lüs), a. [geo- +
-philous.] Biol. a Living on or in the ground; as, geophilous insects. the ground; as, geophitous insects. ge'o-phys'jos (je ${ }^{\prime}$ of-fiz'Iks), n. [geo-

+ physics.] Geol. The physics of the earth, or the science tresting of the agencies which modify the earth, including dynamical geology


Geophile. a A Snail eophile. a A Snail
(Acanthinula harpa):
$\times 8 . b$ A Sup (Pal-
ifera dorsalis).
 and physical geography; esp., the the surface of the lithosphere. - ge'o-phys/1-cal (-I-Eal)

 sonvos labor.]
cultural ; also rustic. ge'o-pon'ics (-iks), $n$. Theart or science of cultivating the earth ; agriculture; husbandry; a treatise on agriculture. ge'o-ra'ma (-rä'má), n. [geo- + Gr. ö $\rho \mu \mu \alpha$ sight, view, opâv to see, view : cf. F. géorama.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted,
to be examined by one standing inside. to be examined by one standing inside.



 Geordie (jồ $\mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{dr}$ ). - Fem. Georgiana.
2. A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, slaying the dragon, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter; also, a gold image of St. George on an oval of enamel encircled with a buckled garter, sometimes worn on a riblen, crossing the 3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. brown George a. Obs. 4. An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: a A gaint George, the patron saint of England. The real St Gth contury. The story of the legendary St. George, who 4th century. The story of the legendary St. G
killed a dradon in Libya and rescued the princ
may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."
Geor'gi-a ( $j \hat{0} \mathrm{r}^{\prime} \mathrm{jI} \mathrm{F}-\dot{a} ;-\mathrm{j} \dot{a}$ ), $n$. One of the United States. Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern
United States (Pinckneya pubens) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge.-G. pine. a A valuable timber pine of the known as long-leaf, or long-leaved, plne, from its long leaves,
borne three in a sheath. It is a prominent source of turbentine. b The hard yellow wood of this tree, much used in house building, esp. for flooring, partitions, etc. It is
one of the most important American commercial timbers. Geor'gi-an ( $-a n$ ), a. 1. Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the Georgian era.
2. Of or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States. 2. Of or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States.
Georglan architecture, British or British colonial architec-

## Go'on GIHON. GóO-n

## 

 ing the course from other place reckoning. the earth. It includes geology
and physical geography.- geto
nom



 geo-+ L. planzs level. 7 zool. A
genus of terrestrial triclad pla-
narian worms. It is the largest


 wirker. a A collier, exp.a $A$ sailing
vescel. d George Stephenion's
safety lamp; -a miner's name.
Goorg. t CorgE. mance, the dauntless pound-
keeper of wakefield, whose
story is the subject of an early prose romance, "The History or
George a-Gren, Pindar of the
townof Wakefield, "ofanold bal
ture of the period of the sour Georges, especially that of Geor'gi-an (jôr $r^{\prime} \mathrm{j} 1$ Tra caucasia, or the Georgians.
Geor'gi-an, $n$. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U.S. A Geor'gi-an, $n$. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A
Geor'gi-an, $n$. A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasua, noted for their physical beauty (see Cavcasian, a., 2). They speak an agglutinative language not known
to be related to any other. Its alphabet, of 40 letters
(originally 28), is traditionally ascribed to Mesrob, about (originally 28), is traditiona
400A. D, and is closely Tela
MENIAN; $n$.; Mesroplan.
geor'gic (jôr'juk), $n$. [L. georgicum (sc. carmen), and
 husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the Georgics of Vergil.
geor'gic (jôrfik)
 geor'gi-cal (-ji1-kăl)
GEorge.] Rewpyia tillage, agriculture.
Relating to agriculture and rural affairs. ge-os'co-py (je- $\left.\delta \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathbf{k} \dot{\delta}-\mathrm{pi}\right), n$. [geo- + scopy.] Knowledge
of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.
 ge'o-sphere (jé'o-sfēr), n. [geo- + sphere.] Phys. Geog. A solid earth, as disting. from hydrosphere and atmosphere. ge'o-stat'lc (-stat'Ik), a. [geo- + static.] Civil Engin.
Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance. - geostatic sarch, an arch having a form adapted to ge' 0 -stat'lcs (-1ks), $n$. [geo- + statics. $]$ Physics. That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with
 $n$. [See geo-; sYnclinal.] Geol. A great downward flex-
ure of the earth's crust ; - opposed to geanticline.- $\mathbf{g e}^{\prime}$ o-syn-cli'nal,
 ranging.] Biol. \& Physiol. The influence of gravity on
the movements of organisms. - ge'o-tac'tic (-tak'tIk), a.

Structural; pertaining to the form + tectonic.] Geol. Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and
structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust, structure or the relog
 heat of the earth's interior. - geothermic degree, Geophysics, the average depth within the crust of the earth corre-
sponding to an increase of one degree of temperature.
 go otheter-] Physics. A thermometer, as a recording therconstructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.
ge-ot'ro-pism (jet- $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ 'ro-piz'm), n. [geo- + tropism.]
Biol. In a broad sense, the influence of gravity in deter mining the direction of growth of a part or the movement of an organism ; specif., Plant Physiol., the tendency of growing organs to assume a defnite position in response
to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as negative geotropism) the word is understood to refer to orfans grow-
ing toward the earth, as roots.- ge'o-trop'ic(jefo-trop Tk )
 count of the likeness of their topoda. They have a large coe-
lom, separate sexes, and usu-
ally but one pair of nephridia

One of the Gephyrea (Sipun Opening of $a$ Nephridium. ally but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual nerve. cord without segmental ganglia. Seta if present at



Antiq. A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram ; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth
and the silver $3-4$ cents.
 Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are geranium, Pelargonium, Ge-ra'nd-a/les ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}} / \mathrm{I} \mathrm{e} z$ ), n, pl. [NL $]$ Bot
Ge-ra'ni-a/1es (-älēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. a An order of
dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniaceæ is the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxalidaceæ, Rutaceæ, Malpighiacee, Polygalaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, Rutaceæ, Malpighiaceæ, Yolygalaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and

 astringent obtained from the root of Geranium maculatum. ge-ra'ni-0l (-nI-ōl ;-रl), $n$. [Geranium +1 st-ol.] Chem. A fragrant in, $\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{18} \mathrm{O}$, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of
rose, etc. It is an unsaturated alcohol. Ge-ra'ni-um (jè-rānY-ŭm), n. [L fr
Cépavos crane: cf. F. géranium. See ly distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniacee, having regular flowers, usually pink or pur-
ple, and palmately lobed or divided leaves with a pungentodor. The rhi zome of G. maculatum is used in medicine as an astringent. 2. $\left[\begin{array}{ll}l . & c .] \text { Hort. A plant or } \\ \text { flower of the allied genus } P e \text { - }\end{array}\right.$ largonium. The numerous garden plants known by this name are all species of pelargonium, somewhat irregular flowers.
The common types of garden geranium are derived from $P$.
zonale and $P$. inguinans. zonale and P. inquinans. They and double or single flowers in
shades of red

white See Pelargonim, Fish grranium.
geranium oll. a A fagrant essential oil obtained from main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr., 89-896. It is used extensively in perfumery. b Gingergrass oil, called spe-Ge-rar'di-a (jè-rà ${ }^{\prime} d \mathrm{I}-\bar{\alpha}$ )
Ge-rardi-a (je-rar'di-a $), ~ n . ~[N L ., ~ a f t e r ~ J o h n ~ G e r a r d ~$ ulariaceous (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers; also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. The
yellow-flowered species formerly included in Gerardia are now separated as the genus Dasystoma.
gerb, gerbe (jûrb) $n$. [F. Cf. Gars sheaf.] 1. A sheaf, as 2. Pyrotechny. A firework throwing a shower of spariks ger'bll (jur'bIl), $n$. [F. gerbille. Cf. Jebzoa.] Any ger'blle $\}$ of numerous small jerboalike rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia. Ger-bll/1us (jêr-bIl'üs) is $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$ nee ( $\mathrm{j}_{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{bI}-\mathrm{li} \bar{i}^{\prime} \mathrm{n} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ), of the mouse family.
ge'ront (jésront), a. [L. gerens, p. pr. of gerere to bear,

 sprout, bud, germ.] 1. A small mass of living substance
capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part ; an embryo in its early stages; a sprout or bud; a seed.
2. Biol. The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the somatic cells, or soma.
3. Hence, in popular usage, any microörganism, esp. any
of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe; a disease germ.


Full explanations of Abbreviations, figns, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.


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