fu'ture (fū'tūr), n. [Cf. E. futur. See future, a.] 1. pl.
Events that are to come; obs.

2. Time that is to come; time that is subsequent to the 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 which we prepare.

The present is the time in which we act; the future that for which we prepare.

The present is the time in which we act; the future that for which we prepare.

The present is the life to come.

The principle of condition following mortal life; the future state; the life to come.

Gram. The future tense, or a verb form denoting it.

One's afflanced husband or wife. Colloq.

Futurity race. Racing. Stakes to be raced for long after the nominations or entries are made, the possible competitors often being future; futurity. Rare. b An event in the future; posterity.

An event to come; the future; hence, those, fuzzy (fūz/), a.; Fuzz/-Esr. [See futurity race.

All futurity stakes.

All futurity stakes.

Things bought and sold for delivery at a future time, esp. in speculation, as in grain, provisions, and stocks; as, he buys no futures.

Mylotic fift, n. [D. fuik a bow net.] A long bag net for condition of a court law officer or a law teacher.

Int'tur-lest (fūz/tūr-lish/ñn), n. [Cf. F. futurition.] a The come; futurity. Rare.

As the futurity (fūt-tūr/rti), n.; pl. -Ties (-tīz).

State or character of being future; futurity. Rare.

Bare.

G (jē). 1. The seventh letter of the English, as of the Latin, alphabet (see Alphaber, Illust.). It was originally a differentiated form of C devised by the Romans when the sounds of g "hard" (as in go) and k (as in king), both until then represented by C, became distinguished. The name is also from the Latin, and probably comes to us through the French. G has in modern English two chief sounds, commonly called "hard" g and "soft" g. The former, a simple sound, as in gave, go, gulk, was the original sound; the other, a compound sound (=j=dzh), as in gen, gin, dingly, belongs mainly to the Romance portion of the language. Etymologically G is most closely related to c "hard" k, y, and w; as in corn, grain, kernel; kin, L. genus, Gr. yévos; E. garden, yard; drag draw; also to ch and h; as in get, prehensile; guest, host (an army); gall, choler; guest, choose. See C, and also Guide to Pron., §§ 168-171.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The seventh

pair. Moler; puse, choose. See C, and also Guate to From.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; sometimes, the numeral T; as, Company G. b [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. c [l. c.] Physics. The constant of gravitation (see under constant). d [cap. or l. c.] Elec. Conductance. e Music. (1) The fifth tone of the model major scale (that of 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 space. See CLEF, Illust. (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, Illust.

3. As medieval Roman numeral, G stands for 400, and G for 40,000.

idly; to prate; chatter.

gab, n. [Of uncertain origin.] Mach. A hook or notch, as

| [Freq. of gab to prate.] 1. To talk fast, or to talk without meaning; to jabber; chatter.
2. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly, as fowls.
Syn.—See CHAT.
gab'ble, v. l. 1. To say with incoherent rapidity; to babble; jabber.
2. To affect with gabble; as, to gabble one deaf.
gab'ble, n. 1. Loud or rapid talk without meaning.
Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud.

Z. Inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.
gab'oro (gab'rō), n. [It.] Petrog. Any of a family of granular, igneous rocks composed essentially of a plagic-clase feldspar rich in lime, as labradorite, with a ferromagnesian 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 norde. As the proportion of ferromagnesian minerals decreases the rock passes into anorthosite (which see); as it increases the rock goes over into peridotite, pyroxenite, etc. A variety consisting of labradorite and olivine is termed troctolite. The rocks originally so called were altered and contained serpentine. Euphotide is a practically obsolete synonym-gab-bro'le (ga'-bō'lk), gab'bro-l'tic (ga'-bō'lk), gab'bro-l'tic (gab'rō'lk), a.
ga-belle (ga'-bō'l), n. Also ga-bell (ga'-bō'l'ly), a.
ga-belle (ga'-bō'l'), n. Also ga-belled (ga'bō'l'ly), a.
gabolised in France on salt for several centuries, and finally abolished in 1790.— ga-belled (ga'bō'l'), gabell, gable.
This word has been more or less confused with gavel, which has occasionally been spelt gabe'l.
gab'or-dine' (gab'ō'r-dān'; ga'b'ō'r-dān'; g

ga'bi-on-age (gā'bi-ŭn-āj), n. [F. gabionnage.] Mil. The gabions used, or their arrangement, in a work of fortification; also, the sections built with gabions.

ga'bie (gā'b'l), n. [ME. gable, gabie, gabil, F. gable, parb. of Seand. origin; cf. Icel. gafl. perh. akin to G. giebel gable, Goth. gibla pinnacle, Gr. keçah, head, and E. cephalic; cf. also G. gabet fork, AS. gafol, E. gafle, L. gabalus a kind of gallows.] Arch. a The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular portion of the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof. Also, a similar end when not triangular gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. bell galle, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. bell galle, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. galle, gable, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. galle, such as that above a Gothic arch in a doorway. Cf. galle, gable ond. An end wall having a gable.

gable pole. A pole on a roof at the side of a gahle, securing the covering of the roof.

gable roof. A double-sloping roof which forms a gable at each end. See goop, Illust.

ga'blet (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, U. S., any side wall.

gable wall. Arch. A wall surmounted by a gable; hence, Local, U. S., any side wall.

gable wall. Arch. A wall surmounted by a gable; hence, gable wall. gable wild with a surface of the siding block in the link of a link motion.

Ga'bri-el (gā'br-ēl), n. [Heb. Gabriel.] I. Lit., man of God;—masc. prop. name. F. Gabriel (gā'brē-ēl)'; Sp. & Pg. Gabriel (gā'brē-ēl), n. [Heb. Gabriel.] [2]. Lit., man of God;—masc. prop. name. F. Gabriel (gā'brē-ēl)'; Sp. & Pg. Gabriel (gā'brē-ēl), n. [4]. Sh. Pg. Gabrie

gab, n. [Of uncertain origin.] Mach. A hook or notch, as fu'ture, v. t. § i. To postpone or delay. Obs. fiv. To postpone fu'turely, adv. In time to come. fu'ture-ness, n. See -NESS. fu'tur-le, adv. In time to come. fu'ture-ness, n. See -NESS. fu'tur-le, ali (fu'tur-la), v. t. See fu'tur-le, ali (fu'tur-la), v. t. See fu'tur-le, ali (fu'tur-la), v. t. See fu'tur-le, fu'tur

gab, n. [0] tuncertain origin.] Mach. A hook or notch, as fa'ture, v. t. \$i\$. To postpone of delay. Obs. fa'durely, add. Intime to come. In 'turely, add. In this to come. In 'turely, add.

Gabriel bell. The Angelus bell. Obs. or R. Gabriel, Obs. or R. Gabriel's, hounds. A supposed pack of spectral as a supposed pack of spectral tributed sounds probably made by flocks of wild geese. Cf. Wild Hunz. Local, Eng. Gabriel-tte (ga'brt-el-tt), n. Eccl. Hist. A member of a sect of Anabaptists founded in Pomerania in 15% by Gabriel Scherling. They proscribed oath taking and bearing of srms and advocated strict social and religious equality. Gabriel-trache A yelping cry heard at night and popularly taken as an omen of evil. The sound is supposed to be the cry of flocks of wild geese. Cf. Gabriel Hounds. Local, Eng. ga'bul. † Gable. Docal, Eng. ga'bul. † Gable. Docal, Eng. ga'bul. † Gabriel Dira Berral. Gabour, or Gaboon', choc'olate (ga-boon') or Gaboon', choc'olate (ga-boo

4. A spear. Obs. or Hist.

5. A sharp-pointed rod; a goad; as, upon the gad, that is, suddenly, as if goaded. "Done upon the gad." Shak. 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.

8ad (gád), v. l. & i.; eAD'DED; GAD'DING. 1. To supply with a gad or gads.

2. To fasten with a gad or gadnail.

3. To use a gad, or break or loosen with a gad, as rock.

8ad, v. i. [Prob. fr. gad a goad, and orig. meaning 'to drive about,' or fr. gad for gadfly, and meaning prop. to go about like a gadfly, or like an animal bitten by the gadfly.] To wander about; to rove, or go about, idly; hence, to run wild; to be uncontrolled.

Why gaddest thou about so much to change thy way? Jer. ii. 36.

8ad'a-bout' (găd'a-bout'), a. Collog. Gadding; roving; aimlessly "on the go." -n. One who gads about.

8ad-da-f. Gad-dane' (gad-dan'), n. [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. Sp. pl., Gaddanes.] A Malay of a dark-skinned people of northern Luzon, mostly wild head-hunters; also, their special Malayan dialect. See Igorrotz.

8ad'der (gâd'er), n. [See GAD goad.] Quarrying. A traveling drilling machine used to make the line of holes into which gads are driven, to break out the stone.

8ad'ding, p. pr. & vb. n. of GAD. Specif.: p. a. Going about much, needlessily or without purpose.

The good nuns would check her gadding tongue. Tennyson. With wild thyme and the gadding tongue. Tennyson. With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. Milton.

8ad'dily' (găd'fli'), n.; pl. Fires (-fliz'). [gad, n. + fly.] A fly that bites or annoys cattle; a breeze fly or horsefly. The name belongs properly to those of the family Tabanidae (horseflies), but is extended to the Estridæ (botflies or warble flies).

Gadhel'do (gadel'I'k; găd'êl-I'k; 217, a. [See GAEL.] Of, belonging to. or desgraatine. that division of the Celtic

warble flies).

Ga-dhel'io (ga-d&l'Ik; găd'&l-Ik; 277), a. [See GAEL.] Of, belonging to, or designating, that division of the Celtic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

belonging to, or designating, that division of the Ceitic languages which includes the Irish, Gaelic, and Manx. See Indo-European.

Gad'i-dæ (gād'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. See Gadus.] Zoöl. A large family of soft-finned fishes of the group Anacanthini, including many important food fishes, as the cods, haddock, tomcods, pollacks, etc.; the cod family. They are chiefly marine, some inhabiting deep water, although one genus (Lota) is confined to fresh water. They have a rather elongated body, small cycloid scales, a large mouth, wide gill openings, and usually a barbel on the chim.—gad'inne (gād'i-nin; -nēn; 184), n. Also-nin. [NL. gadus cod.] Chēm. A slightly toxic ptomaine, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, formed in the putrefaction of codfish, haddock, etc. gad'ling (găd'l'ng), n. [gad+1st-ling.] A small gad, or spike, on a gauntlet. ga'dold (gā'dold), a. [NL. gadus cod +-oid.] Like or pert. to the cod family.—n. One of the Gadidæ or Gadoidea. gad'o-lin'l-a (gād'ō-lin'l-a), n. [NL. See Gadolinyie.] A rare earth associated with yttria and regarded as the oxide (Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) of a metallic element, gad'o-lin'l-un (-lin'l-a'm)

rare earth associated with yttria and regarded as the oxide  $(Gd_2O_3)$  of a metallic element, gad'o-lin'l-um (-l'n'l-um) with an assigned atomic weight of 157.3. Symbol, Gd. gad'o-lin'lc (-l'k), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or contain-

gad'o-lin'ic (-1k), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gadolinium.
gad'o-lin-ite (gàd'ò-l'n-it), n. [After J. Gadolin (17601852), Finnish chemist.] Min. A black or brown vitreous silicate of iron, beryllium, yttrium, cerium, erbium, etc. H., 6.5-7. Sp. gr., 4.-4.5. It is a source of rare earths.
ga-droon' (ga-drōon'), n. A godroon.
Gads'den Pur'ohase (gădz'd'sn). A tract of land embracing 45,535 square miles, now partly in New Mexico and partly in Arizona, purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for \*16,000,000, the treaty of sale being negotiated by James Gadsden, then minister to Mexico.

684/fus (c\bar{g}\)dissip.

fardus (ga'dŭs), n.
[NL. gadus cod, Gr.
yábes a sort of fish.]
Zöol. The genus consisting of the typical
codfishes. In old classifications it included



(Chaudlesmus streperus), of about the garding or rambling and in the colors of the southern Onlied species. The perus), of about the garding or rambling and in the color of t

size of the mallard, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere. The male is finely barred or variegated with black or gray and white, with a chestnut area on the wing. Gar'a (jē'a), Gar'a (gā'yà; gī'a), n. [Gr. Paia.] Gr. Myth. The earth as a goddess, the eldest born of Chaos. See Delehian oracle; cf. Demeter, Thems.

Demeter is rather the fruitful soil regarded as a person than the elder Titanie formless earth personified as Gwa. A Lang. Gack'war (gīk'wār), nr. Also Gaikwar, Guicowar. [Marathi gāckwār, prop., a cowherd.] The title of the ruling prince of Baroda, in Gujarat, India.

Gael (gāl), n. [Gael. Gaidheal, the same word as Ir. Gaedheal, Gaoidheal, Oir. Goedel.] Orig., a Scotch Highlander, sep. one of Celtic speech; now, a person of any of the races belonging to the Gadheile branch of the Celts.

Gael'io (gāl'īk; 277), a. Of or pertaining to the Gaels, esp. the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; also, belonging to or designating their language (cf. Gadhelle branch of Celtic. Gael'io, n. The Celtic speech of the Scotch Highlanders; Erse; loosely, any language of the Gadhelle branch of Celtic. See Indo. European.

Gaff (gāl'īk). n. [Me. gaffe, F. gaffe; of uncertain origin; cf. Gaffele.] 1. An iron hook. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. A barbed spear or a hook with a handle, used by fishermen in securing heavy fish.

3. Naul. The spar upon which the head, or upper edge, of a fore-and-aft sail is extended. See Sail. Illust.

4. A metal spur for a gauecock.

gaff, n. A cheap place of amusement, originally a fair, later esp. a low-class theater or music hall. Slang, Eng.

gaffer (găl'ēr), n. [Possibly contr. fr. godfather; but prob. fr. gramfer for grandfather. Cf. Gammen.] 1. An old man; an aged rustic;—orig. respectful, later familiar or contemptuous, as applied to an aged man in humble life.

2. A master; esp., a foreman or overseer of laborers. Eng. gaff'-top'sail, n. Naul. A topsail, usually triangular, having its foot extended upon the gaff and its luff upon the topmast.

gaf-topsail catfish, a sea catfish (Felichthys marinus) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States;—so called from its high dorsal fin. The banner pompano is called gaff-topsail pompano for the same reason.

is called gast-topsall pompane for the same reason.

gag (găg), v. t.; cascer (găgd); cas'cine(-Ing). [ME. gaggen. Cf. cas to retch.] 1. To stop the mouth of, by something thrust in, and hinder speaking; hence, to silence by authority or by violence; to prevent from free speech. The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be gagged, and reason to be hoodwinked.

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

Mouths gagged to such a wideness. Fortescue (Transl.).

3. To obstruct or choke; as, to gag a valve.

4. [See eac to retch.] To cause to heave as with nausea.

5. Mech. To straighten (rails) with a gag.
gag, v. i. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To heave as with nausea; to retch.

gag, v. i. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To near a manages; to retch.
gag, n. [From eas 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.

3. A mouthful that makes one retch; a choking bit; as, a man of mutton fat.

\*\*Lamb.\*\*

gag of mutton fat.

1. Mach. An obstruction in a valve.

2. Mech. A fuller, or set hammer, used to straighten rail-

5. Mech. A fuller, or set hammer, used to straighten railway rails.

gag, n. [Orig. uncertain.] Slang. 1. A joke, imposture, or the like calculated to make the subject of it appear 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 seasonable or local allusion; hence, a joke of this sort.

3. A person open to jocular ridicule.

gag, v. t. 1. To perpetrate a gag or gags upon; to practice imposture upon; to hoax. Slang.

2. To use gags in; as to gag a part in a play. Slang.

gag, v. i. To introduce gags, or interpolations, in acting.

Slang.

gag, n. [Of uncertain origin.] A grouper (Mycteroperea microlepis) of the coasts of the southern United States, highly esteemed as food. Also applied to allied species. gage (gāj), n. [F. gage, OF. also guage, wage, LL wa-

dium; of G. origin; cf. Goth. wadi, OHG. wetti, weti, akin to E. wed. See Wed; cf. Wage, n. 1. Something deposited, or given to or taken by another, as a security for the 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, PLEDGE.

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 like, cast on the ground to be taken up by the opponent; hence, a challenge; defiance. "There I throw my gage."

opponent; hence, a challenge; defiance. "There I throw my gage."

Shak.

3. pl. Wages. Obs. Scot., or used as a French word.

gage (gāj), v. t.; cacen (gājd); cachwe (gāj'ng). [Cf. F. gager. See gage a pledge.] 1. To give or deposit as a gage; to give as security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to offer as a forfeit. See Fledge, 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; 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.

gage, n. [So called because an English family named Gage imported the greengage from France, in the 18th century.]

A type of plum including several varieties, of which the greengage (which see) is most widely known.

Ga'ge-a (gā'jè-a), n. [NL., after Sir Thomas Gage, English botanist.] Bot. A genus of small bulbous liliaceous herbs of southern Europe and western Asia, having linear basal leaves, and scapes bearing umbels of small yellowish flowers. Also [l. c.], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

gag'ger (gāg'ēr), 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.

gag'gel (gāg'n), v. i.; cac'GLED (-ld); Gac'GLING (-lIng).

[Of imitative origin; cf. D. gaggelen, gagelen, G. gackeln, gackern, MHG. gāgart, E. gigle, cackle.] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle; gabble; babble. — v. t. To utter with gaggling. Obs.

Tof imitative origin; ct. D. gaggelen, gagelen, G. gackla, gackern, MHG. gagen, E. giggle, cackle.] To make a noise like a goose; to cackle; gabble; babble. — v. t. To utter witt gaggling. Obs.

gag law. A law or ruling prohibiting proper or free debate or expression of opinion, as in a deliberative body, as in closure. See Cosura, n. 6. Colloq. or Cant.

gag rein. Harness. A rein for drawing the bit upward in the horse's mouth. — gag'-reined'(-fand'), a.

gahn'ite (gän'it), n. [After Galn, Swedish chemist.]

Min. A member of the spinel group, being pure zinc aluminate, ZnAl,O, (automolite), or the same with partial replacement by manganese and iron (dysluite, kreitlonite).

Gall·lar'di-a (gā-lār'di-d), n. [NL., after Gaillard de Marentonneau, French botanist.] Bot. A genus of American asteraceous plants having hairy foliage and long-peduncled heads of flowers with showy yellow, purple, or variegated rays, the receptacle chaffty. They are garden favorites. Also [l. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

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, wall, telegraph pole, etc., to receive and support the end of a girder, joist, or the like.

2. Coal Mining. A crosscut.

gain, v. t.; canned (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 vilo, etc.); as, to gain stringers into girders and joists of a floor. gain (gān), n. [ME. gain, gen, gajhen, gain, advantage, cel. gam; akin to Sw. gagn, Dan. gavn; cf. gain. Cf. gain, x. f. 1. Booty; spoil. Obs.

2. Increase or addition to what one has of that which is of profit, advantage, or benefit; resources or advantage acquired; profit; — opposed to loss.

Every one shall share in the gains.

3. Act of gaining something; esp., the obtaining or amassing of profit or valuable possessions; acquisition; accumilation. "The lust of gain; esp., the obtaining or amas

increase of vaute, whether from resiness transactions or mere advance in value or increase of capital; as, the loss or qain 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

or unbroken horses.
gag'-check, v. t. To check up
(a horse) so as to bring the head
very high.
agd. Gagged. Ref. Sp.
gage (gai) Var. of GAGGE.
igage' d'a'mour' (gazh' da'moor'). [F.] Pledge of love.
ga'gee' (ga'fe'), n. Law. One
to whom a thing is gaged, or
pledged. Hist.
gage' like', a. See -LIKE.
gage' ga'fer), n. Var. of
GACGER.
gage'r (ga'fer), n. (Prob. fr.
OF. gageer', inf. used as n. ; of.
OF. gageer', inf. used as n. ; of.
CL gager', inf. used as n. ; of.
CL gager, or security to pledged.
Law. The transaction of giving
gage, or security. Prac-

OF. gaugiere engagement, gatetw. or ganter. de count of F. gaugiere engagement, gatetw. or ganter. de count of grind de kur'.) [F.] Gayety of heart. gatet. de count of grind gatety. Of heart. gatety. gatety. de count of grind gatety. de count of grind gatety. de count of gatety. de count of gatety. Gatety. de count of ga

gafs/man (gāfs/mān), n. One who uses the gaff in fishing. gaf-1. Gaffle. Ref. Sp. gafol, gafol-. Obs. or hist. forms of OAVEL, GAVEL-. gag. v. t. To strike sharply; to gafol, gafol-. Obs. or hist. forms of OAVEL, GAVEL-. gag. v. t. To strike sharply; to gag. gaf. gafol-. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gag. v. t. To be thrust; to proct. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gag. gag. v. t. To be thrust; to proct. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gag. gag. v. t. To define the dial of the transport of the control of the control

Gains/borough hat (ganz/b'rt). A woman's broad-brimmed

Walk. 314,142,42,423,23,231,313,314
Single foot (rack, amble). 42, 2, 23, 3, 31, 1, 1, 14, 4, 42
Canter ... 4,42,423,23,231,31, 1, 0, 4
Page (rack, amble). 4, 42, 0, 3, 31, 0, 4
Trot. ... 2,23, 3, 0, 1,14, 4, 0, 2
Gallop (run). 3,34, 4,41, 1,12, 2, 0, 3

the British Companies Act of 1862 regulating companies formed for gain, the term gain includes mutual indemnity for loss and accommodation by loan. c Usually in pl. Profits in the form of sums of money or acquired assets arising from business transactions or dealings; as, it has been held (82U.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 (\$\vec{van}\_{n}\$), v. t.: \$\vec{van}\_{n}\$ ANNED (\$\vec{van}\_{n}\$); \$\vec{van}\_{n}\$ (\$\vec{van}\_{n}\$). Fencing,

Fencing, etc. An advance by bringing the left or back heel up to the right or forward.
 gain (gān), v. t.; Gained (gānd); Gain'ing. [F. gagner to earn, gain, OF. gaaignier to cultivate, OHG. weidenen to pasture, hunt, fr. weida pasturage, G. weide, akin to Icel. veiðr hunting, AS. wāð, cf. L. venari to hunt, E. venison. There was a ME. geinen, gegnen, to be suitable or useful, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. gegna, and E. gain profit.]
 To get by an exercise of initiative; to acquire; obtain; procure; secure; primarily, to get (a profit or advantage) as by earning; as, to gain a living; to gain social privileges. What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?
 Ironically, to get or incur, as loss, harm, or damage. Ye should ... not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss. Acts xwi. 22.
 To get in competition; to win; to come off winner or victor in; as, to gain a battle, a prize, or a suit at law.
 To draw into any interest or party; to win to one's side; to conciliate; — often with over.
 To gratify the queen, and gain the court. Dryden.

 To a mountain; to gain a good harbor.

To reach; to attain to; to arrive at; as, to gain the top of a mountain; to gain a good harbor.
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 force; the ship gains headway; a court gained jurisdiction.
To cause to be obtained or given; as, misfortune gains the sympathy of friends.

slowly; to gain ten pounds in weight; the storm gains force; the ship gains headway; a court gained jurisdiction.

7. To cause to be obtained or given; as, misfortune gains the sympathy of friends.

Syn.— Acquire, get, procure, secure, win, earn, attain, achieve. See obtain.

to gain ground, to make progress; to advance in any undertaking; also, to encroach or make gains (on or upon).—

to g. the wind, Naut., to reach the windward side (of another ship) when beating,—to g. time, to obtain or effect a delay, as by pretexts or dilatory tactics.

gain, v. t. To secure advantage or profit; to acquire gain; to advance in interest, health, or happiness; to make progress; as, the sick man gains daily.

Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors. Ezek, xxii, 12.

te gain on or upon. A To encroach on; as, the ocean gains on the land. D 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, gean, gain, gainst. See Again, Gain., Clf. AS. gegn, gean, gain, gainst. See Again, against, counter, re.; as, gainbuy, to redeem; gaincover, to recover. Obs. exc. in gainsay, etc.

gaine (gān), n. [F. gaine, lit., sheath, from its form.]

Sculp. & Arch. The part of a term below the sculptured bust or head, commonly in the form of a quadrangular pillar diminishing toward the base; or the lower part, or body, of a caryatid of similar design. See Term, Illust.

gain'ful (gān'föl), a. Profitable; advantageous; lucrative.—gain'ful-ly, adv.—gain'ful-ness, n.

gain'ing, p. pr. & wh. n. of (either) gain, v.—gaining machine, a machine for cutting a gain, or groove.—g. twist. Firearms, a twist that is more rapid at the muzzle than at the breech, thus gradually increasing the rapidity of rotation of the projectile.

gain'ly (gān'il), a. [gain, a. + -ly, 1.] 1. Becoming; suitable. Obs. or Scot.

2. Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful; as, a gain'y gegon? gain's gain's of the gain of the gain of the gain of gain's gain's ga

2. Having good form or appearance; shapely; graceful; as, a gainty person; gainty action.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), v. t.; prot. & p. p. 6AIN'SAIN' (sēd'; sēd'), p. pr. & vb. n. 6AIN'SAY'ING. [ME. geinseien, 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 adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist. Luke xxi. 15. gain'say' (gān'sā'), n. 1. A subject of dispute.

2. Act of gainsaying; contradiction. Rare.

gain/say/(gairski), n. 1. A subject of dispute. Obs.

2. Act of gainsaying; contradiction. Rare.

2. Of or pertaining to the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

2. Act of gainsaying; contradiction. Rare.

3. Maut., the calendar day gained garvice place and or early a div., against, opposite Cf. Acain. Obs., Soci., or Dial. Eng., a Dispute; near; -said of roads. b Convenient: suitable also, use. A farm slice, titinger; hence cattle used in, tillage; hence cattle used in, til gain/say/ (gān'sā'), n. 1. A subject of dispute. Obs.

2. Act of gainsaying; contradiction. Rare.
gain, a. [ME. gein, gain, good, near, quick; cf. Icel. gegn ready, serviceable, and gegn, adv., serviceable, adv., serviceable, adv., serviceable, adv., serviceable, serviceable, adv., serviceable, adv., serv

which the course of the Galaxy most nearly conforms.—galactic poles. Astrom., the poles of the galactic circle.
ga-lac'to-(ga-lak'tō-), galact. Combining form from Greek yāλa, yāλακτος, milk.
ga-lac'to-cele (-sēl), n. [galacto-+-cele.] Med. A cystic tumor containing milk or a milklike fluid, esp. a tumor of the mammary gland.
gal'ac-tom'e-ter (gāl'āk-tōm'ē-tēr), n. [galacto-+-meter: cf. F. galactomètre. Cf. Lactometrer.] A hydrometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer specially designed for testing milk; a form of lactometer curring in three optically different forms. The dextro variety is formed by oxidation of lactose, arabinose, or galactose.
ga-lac'to-poi-et'le (gā-lāk'tō-poi-ēt'lk), a. [galacto-+-poietic.] Med. Increasing the flow of milk; milk-producing.—n. A galactopoietic agent.
ga-lac'to-se (gā-lāk'tō-poi-ēt'la', n. [NL.; galacto-+-rhea.] An excessive flow of milk from the mipple.
ga-lac'to-se (gā-lāk'tōs), n. [galacto-+-ose.] Chem. A white, crystalline sugar, Call<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, occurring in three optically different 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 (-tō-sid, -sid; 184), n. Also-sid. Chem. A substance yielding galactose by hydrolysis. Cf. Gluco-stde.
gal'ac-tu'rl-a (gāl'āk-tū'rī-ā), n. [NL.; galacto-+-vria.]

gal'ac-tu'ri-a (găl'ăk-tū'rĭ-à), n. [NL.; galacto- + -uria.]

A substance yielding galactose by hydrolysis. Cf. olucoside.

Red. The passage of milky urine; chyluria.

Ra'la-fa'ta (gä'lā-fā'tā), ga'la-fa'te (-tē), n. [Cf. Sp. galafate thie.] A jet-black trigger fish (Melichthys piceus) common in the West Indies.

Ga-la'go (gā-la'gō), n.; pl. -Gos (-gōz). [Prob. native name.] Zoōl.

A genus of A frican lemurs; also [l. c.], any of various species of this or alled genera. They are nocturnal in habits, and have rather long hind legs, enabling them to leap with great agility both when in trees and on the ground. The largest species are the great galago (G. crassicaudata) and G. monteiri, both of West Africa. The genus is the type of a subfamily, Ga-lag'in'ms (gō-lā')-n'nē, of the Lemuridæ.

Ra-lah' (gō-lā'), n. [Native name.]

Zoōl. The rose-breasted cockatoo (Cncatua rossicapella) of Australia.

Gal'a-had, Sir (gā'lā'n'ms (gō-lā')-n'nē, of the Lemuridæ.

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Ra-lah' (gō-lā'), n. [Also galingale, OF. galingal'a-gale (gā'lā'n-gāl)] n. [Also galingale, OF. galingalanga (gā-lān'gāl)] n. [Also galingale, OF. galingalanga (gā-lān'gāl)] n. [Also galingale, OF. galingalanga (ga-lān'gāl)] n. [Also galingale, OF. galingalanga and certain East Indian or Chinese species of Alpinia (A. galanga and A. officinarum). It is used medicinally like ginger, also to some extent in the manufacture of perfume. b = cal.Incalz, 2.

Ga-lan'thus (gā-lān'thūs), n. [N.; Gr. ya'aa milk +-anthus.] Bot. A small genus of European bulbous amaryllidaceous plants, the snowdrops, having scapose nodding flowers with three, large outer perianth segments and three smaller inner ones with two-lobed tips. G. nivalis and G. eluesti are commonly cultivated.

gal'an-time (gā'lā'n-tin; -tēn), n. [F. galantine.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold.

gal'an-tune (gā'lā'n-tin; -tēn), n. [Fr. galantin

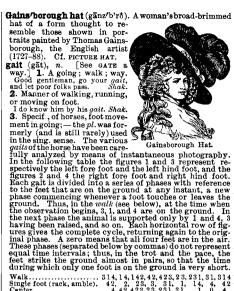
gal'a-te'a (gal' $\dot{a}$ -te' $\dot{a}$ ), n. [After the Galatea, a British man-of-war, the material being used for children's sailor suits (Oxf, E.D.).] A kind of striped cotton fabric, usually of superior quality and striped with blue or red on white. Gal'a-te'a, n. [L., fr. Gr. Γαλάτεια.] Class. Myth. a A sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in

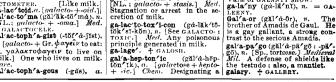
ti Yik), α. 'A n. = GALACTOPOI-ETIC.
gal'ac-tos' a-zone (gal'/šk-tős' ά-zón), n. Chem. The osazone of galactose. See osazone.
ga-lac' to-scope, n | μαlacto-+ -scope.] An apparatus for deter-mining the quality of milk.
gal'ac-to' sis (gal'/šk-tő'sis), n.
[NL.: ef. Gr. γαλάπτωστε a changing into milk. See GA-LACTO-: osis.] Physiol. The secretion of milk.
gal'ac-to' fa-sis (tős' tά-sis), n.
[NL.: galacto-+ stasis.] Med.
Stagnation or arrest in the se-cretion of milk.

sea nymph beloved by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who in [Gr. γαλακτοφάγος.] Feeding on mlk. Rave. gal'ac-toph'ly-sis (A'L-s's), n. [NL.; galacto-+ Gr. φλύσις curption. Med. An eruption milky fluid. an eruption milky fluid. an eruption milky fluid. and this a polyhydric alcohol, gal'a-hep'-tist.] In [NL.; galactophorous -tist.] In [In a m mat ion of the ducts of the mammary glands. gal'ac-toph'o-rous (töl'6 -räs), a. [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος; γάλο, a. [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος; γάλος, a. [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος; γάλος attention sal'ac-toph'y-gous (-t-gūs), a. [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος; γάλος [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος] γαλος [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος] γαλακτοφάρος] γαλακτοφάρος [Gr. γαλακτοφάρος] γαλος [Gr. γαλ

The Cymric death fine or wer-gild. [GALANGAL.] ga-lan ga (gá-lān gá). Var. of | ga-lan gal oil (-gál). See oil, fielde I.

ga-lan'gal oli (-gal). See oil, liable l. galange. † OALANGAL. galange. † OALANGAL. galangin (galain'jin), n. A yellow substance related to flavone, found in galangai. || ga'lant' (ga'lāx'), n. [F.] A knot of ribbon formerly worn on headdresses and costumes. ga-lan'tee, or ga-lan'ti, show. Vars. of GALANTY SHOW. ga-la'ny (ga'lā'n'l), n. = GA-LEENY. Gal'a-or (gāl'a-or), n. The brother of Amadis de Gaul. He is a gay gallant, a strong contrast to the serious Amadis. gal'a-pa'go (gāl'a-pa'gō; -pā'-





his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side. b An ivory statue of a maiden his jealous rage destroyed her lover Acis with a rock torn from the mountain side. **b** An ivory statue of a maiden made by Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. He fell in love with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life. **c** A shepherdess mentioned in Vergil's Third Eclogue as flee-ing to the willows, but wishing to be seen. She has be-

with it, and at his prayer Aphrodite gave it life. c A 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-lartian (gā-lā'shān), a. Of or pertaining to Galatia or its inhabitants. — n. a A native or inhabitant of Galatia, 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. of Γαλάται.] The Epistle to the Galatians. See New Testament.

Ga'lax (gā'lāks), n. [NL., prob. (in allusion to the white flowers fr. Gr. γάλα, -αxros, milk.] Bot. A genus of dispensiaceous 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 States. Also [l.c.], a plant of this genus.

Gal'ax-1'1-dae (gā'lāk-sī'l-dā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. γάλα-ξίας a kind of fish, prob. the lamprey.] Zoöl. A family of fishes confined to, and widely distributed in, the Southern Hemisphere. They superficially resemble the trouts, and some of the forms are called frout. Some are confined to fresh water; others, though ascending rivers, are found also in the sea. Ga-lax'l-as (gā'lāk'sī-ās) is the chief genus.

gal'ax-y (gā'lāk-sī'), n.; pl. Galaxies (-sīz). [F. galazie, L. galaxias, fr. Gr. γάλα'-α-α-σς, milk; akin to L. lac. Cf. LACTEAL.] 1. [cnp.] Astron. The Milky Way. See under MILKY.

2. An assemblage of brilliant or noted persons or things.

gal'ba-num (-bā-nūm), n. [L. galbanum, Gr. χάλβ-η, prob. fr. Heb. khelbenāh.] 1. A fetid yellowish or brownish gum resin containing umbelliferone, derived from certain Asiatic plants, mostly species of Ferula. Peucedanum galbanum of South Africa yields an inferior kind. Galbanum resembles asafetida, and is used for similar medicinal purposes, also in the arts, as in making varnish.

2. Empty talk; nonsense; bosh. Rare.

galba-the typical jacamars.

Gal'bu-la (gāl'bū-la), n. [L. galbaua, variant reading for galgulus, a kind of sma

of any solid object, as of a column or a vase.

Gal'bu-la (gal'bū-la), n. [L. galbula, variant reading for galgulus, a kind of small bird.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the typical jacamars.

Gal-bu-ld-dae (gal-bū-ld-dā), n. pl. [NL., fr. GALBULA.]

Zoöl. The family containing the jacamarz, and usually also the puff birds. The latter, when included, form a subfamily (Bucconime), the jacamars forming the subfamily Gal'bu-l'I'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

gal'bu-l'i'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

gal'bu-li'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

Gal'bū-li'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

Gal'bū-li'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

Gal'bū-li'me (gal'bū-l'bū-lo).

Gal'bū-li'me (gal'bū-li'bū-lo).

Gal'bū-li'me (gal'bū-li'

shell. e Anat. & Zoöl. (1) The outer appendage of the anterior end of the second joint of the maxilia of certain insects.

(2) = CASQUE. (3) = CAUL (of the amnion). variegatum.

ga'le-ate (ga'lē-āt) } a. [L. galeatus, p. p. of galeare to ga'le-at'ed (-āt'ēd)) cover with a helmet, galea helmet.]

Helmet-shaped; having or wearing a galea, or helmet.

The image of Rome like a galeated Lady or Virgin in a flowing vest.

Ga-le'ga (gá-le'gá), 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 (gā'lĕn), n. A famous ancient Greek physician (see

goat's-rue.

(6a'len (gāl'ēn), n. A famous ancient Greek physician (see GalEnnC); hence, humorously, a physician.

ga-lefna (gā-lēnā), n. [L. galena lead ore, dross that remains after melting lead; cf. Gr. γαλήνη a sort of lead ore, antidote to poison, stillness of the sea, calm.] 1. Med. An antidote for poison; theriaca. Obs.

2. Min. Native lead sulphide, PbS, occurring in cubic or octahedral crystals, or massive. It is bluish gray with metallic luster, and shows highly perfect cubic cleavage. H., 2.5-2.75. Sp. gr., 7.4-7.6. It is the principal ore of lead, and often contains enough silver to rank as a silver ore.

ga-len'(al (rā-lēn'ik)) a. Pertaining to, or containing, ga-len'-cal ('-kā'l) galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len'(cal '-cal '-cal') galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len'(cal '-cal') galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len'(cal '-cal') galena, or lead sulphide.

Ga-len's a. Of or pert. to Galen (about A. D. 130-Ga-len') a. Of or pert. to Galen (about A. D. 130-Ga-len') a. Of or pert. and principles or method.

Galenic pharmacy, preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, etc., as disting, from those chemically prepared.

Ga'len-lsm (gā'l'ēn-l'z'm), n. The Galenic system or practice of medicine.

Asia Minor, relating to his medical principles or method. Gelenic pharmacy, preparation of medicines by infusion, decoction, etc., as disting. from those chemically prepared. Ga?len.ism (ga?lēn.l2'm), n. The Galenic system or practice of medicine.

Ga?len.ism (ga?lēn.l2'm), n. The Galenic system or practice of medicine.

Ga?len.ist (-ist), Ga?len.ite (-it), n. 1. A follower or disciple of the physician Galen, of the 2d century λ. D.

2. Eccl. Hist. A member of a sect (1664-1800) of Arminian Mennonites in the Netherlands;—so called from their leader, the physician Galen Abraham de Haen.

ga-le'no-bis'mut-ite (gd-le'nō-biz'mūt-it), n. [See α-LENA; EMMUTICE.] Min. A lead-gray or tin-white sulphide of lead and bismuth, PbS·Bisδ2. Sp. gr., 6.9.

ga-le'nodi (gd-le'noid), n. Cryst. The trigonal trisoctahedron;—so called because sometimes shown by galena.

Ga?len's veins (ga?l'enz). Anat. A pair of veins leaving the brain between the splenium of the corpus callosum and the corpora quadrigemina, and entering the straight sinus.

Ga?len's veins (ga?l'enz). Anat. A pair of veins leaving fen become the splenium of the corpus callosum and the corpora quadrigemina, and entering the straight sinus.

Ga?len's (ga?le-foy\*is), n. [L., a nettle, Gr. γαλιόψες, prob. fr. γαλιά weasel + όψες appearance.] Bot. A small genus of annual menthaceous herbs, the hemp nettles, natives of the Old World, distinguished by the 5-10-nerved calyx and the transversely 2-valved anther sacs. G. tetrahit and G. ledanum are naturalized in the United States.

gal'er-ic'u-late (ga'le'-l'kō-lizt), a. [L. galericulum, dim. of galerum a hat or cap.] Govered as with a hat or cap.

ga-le'rum (gd-le'-l'wim), ga-le'rus (rūs), n. [L.] Rom. Antiq. 1. A helmed, or helmedike cap of undressed skin.

2. A sort of priest's cap. b A peruke or periwig.

Ga'le-us (gā'le-lōs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γαλοέα shark.] Zoöl. A genus of sharks of the family Carchariidæ, having spiracles, no pit at the root of the tail, and large coarsely serrated teeth. It includes the topes.

Ga'l

west indian sapotaceous tree (Diparts sancejorial, or the tree.

gal'in-gale (gal'in-gal), n. [See Galangal.] 1. a = GALANGAL, a. b An English sedge (Cyperus longus) whose aromatic root possesses properties similar to galangal; also, by extension, any species of Cyperus.

2. A dish seasoned with galingale. Obs.

gal'i-ot, gal'ii-ot (gal'i-ot), n. [ME. galiote, F. galiote. See Galley.] Naul. a A small swift galley, formerly used in the Mediterranean. It was moved both by sails and oars, having one mast, and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers. b A long, narrow, light-draft, Dutch merchant

vessel, carrying a mainmast and a jigger, the mainsail having a long foot and short gaff. c A Roman galley. Obs. gal'i-pot, gal'i-pot, gal'i-pot, gal'i-pot, gal'i-pot, gal'i-pot, n. [F. galipot; cf. OF. garipot the wild pine or pitch tree.] The crude turpentine resin formed as an exudation upon the bark of the cluster pine (Pinus pinuster) in southern Europe, esp. in France It is used in making a kind of Burgundy pitch. Gal'i-um (Gal'i-i-m) 2. [NII. fr. Gr. Gallow hedderny.]

rest. The image of Rome like a galeated Lady or Virgin in a flowing rest.

Galat'io (galāt'ik), a. Galaric rest. A long, narrows. B A long, narrows. B A long, narrows. Ight.d-ard L. Dutch merchang galla-nol (gāl/a-nol) (galla-nol) (ga

**Pherm.** An anilide of gallic acid,  $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N$ , used locally for skin diseases. It forms colorless, bitter-tasting crystals. **gallant** (gall'ant; see senses 5 & 6), a. [F. galant, prop. p. pr. of OF. galer to rejoice, akin to OF. gale amusement, It. gala ornament; prob. fr. some G. or D. word beginning with w. Cf. Gala.] 1. Showy; splendid; gay; esp., gay or smart in dress. smart in dress

with w. Ct. 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. Our royal; good, and gallant ship. Shak.
4. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave; high-spirited; chivalrous; as, a gallant officer; a gallant charge.

That gallant spirit hath aspired the clouds. Shak.
5. (pron. usually gal-lant') Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women.
6. (pron. usually gal-lant') Amorous; amatory.
Syn.—GALLANT, CHIVALROUS. GALLANT, as here compared (see courace), suggests attentive, sometimes rather ornate or florid, courtesy to women; CHIVALROUS often adds the implication of high-minded and disinterested, sometimes self-sacrificing, devotion; as, "If it were admissible to contradict a lady—"said gallant Mr. Elton" (Jane Austen); "The 'ladies,' as you Southerners so chavalrously continue to style them" (Owen Wister); a chivalrous espousal of the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed.

gal-lant' (gă-lant' or găl'ant; in senses 1 & 2 formerly

sacrincing, devotion; as, ""If it were admissible to contradict a lady—" said galland Mr. Elton" (Jane Austen); "The 'ladies,' as you Southerners so chivalrously continue to style them" (Wown Wister); a chivalrous espousal of the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed.

gallant' (gā-lānt' or gāl'ānt; in senses 1 & 2 formerly usually gāl'ānt, as always in Shakespeare), n. 1. A gay, fashionable person, usually a man; a young blood.

2. A man of mettle or spirit. Archaic.

3. One gallant to ladies; hence, a lover; a suitor; in a bad sense, a paramour; one given to gallantries.

gal-lant' (gā-lānt'), v. t.; GAL-LANT'ED; GAL-LANT'ING.

1. To bestow gallant attentions on (a lady).

2. To act as escort to (a lady); hence, to escort; conduct.

3. To handle in a modish manner; as, to gallant s fan. Obs. gallant', v. i. 1. To be smart or showy, as in dress. Rare.

2. To act the gallant; to make love.

3. To roam idly, esp. with one of the other sex. Scot. gallant-y v. i. 1. To be smart or showy, as in dress. Rare.

2. To act the gallant rifer of the other sex. Scot. gallant-y (gāl'ānt-ri; rarely gāl-lānt'ri), n.; pl. -bies (-riz). [F. galanterie.] 1. Gallants collectively; people of style. Obs. "All the gallantry of Troy." Shak.

2. Gallant appearance; ostentatious finery; display; hence, something showy; a bit of finery. Archaic.

Guess the gallantry of our church by this. ... when the desk whereon the priest read was inial with plates of silver. Fuller.

3. Bravery; intrepidity; as, the gallantry of soldiers.

4. A gallant action or speech.

5. The life or conduct of a gallant.

6. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, attention or courtesy designed to win illicit favors from a female; freedom of principle or practice with respect to female virtue; intrigue.

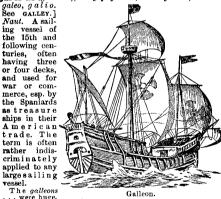
Syn.—See courage.

gall apple. An applelike gall. Cf. Oak Apple.

gall apple. An applelike gall. Cf. oak gallent. Chem. A salt or ester of gallie acid.

gall bladder. Anad. A membranous and more or less muscular sac, present in most vertebrates,

following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards the Spaniards as treasure ships in their American trade. The term is often rather indiscriminately applied to any learned in the spaniards.



Galleon.

The galleons The galleons
... were huge,
round-stemmed, clumay vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet
hick, and built up at stem and stem, like castles.

Motley,
gal/ler-y (galler-1), n.; pl. GALLERIES (-1z). [F. gallerie,
fr. LL. galleria, of uncertain origin.] I. A long and relatively narrow room, hall, or other artificial inclosure;

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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 houses, a main corridor having windows continuously on one side, these probably replacing open arches.

2. A corridorlike platform, passage, or walking way, esp. one projecting from a wall and open at the outer edge or having there a rail or balustrade; as: a A balcony. b A raised platform on a roof. c 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 as 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.

3. A room for the exhibition of works of art, because typically long and narrow, of the nature of a corridor; as, a picture gallery; hence, a large or important collection, as the National Gallery, London.

4. A platform attached to one or more sides of an auditorium, as in a church or theater, usually, when large, for the 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.

5. The occupants of such a gallery, as in a legislative chamber; 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 tennis, or of auditors of a speech or debate.

6. A place of business or pleasure shaped like a gallery or analogous to a gallery (in any sense); as, a photograph gallery; . Naul. A platform at the quarters or around the stern common in old-time vessels (the "quarter gallery" and "stern gallery"); — called also balcony.

8. A raised walk, usually railed, as one to facilitate oiling or examining the upper parts of a big engine.

9. Specif.: a Mining. A working drift or lev





zygite, while the third rower, the thranite, was higher and farther back than either of the others. The quadrheme and quinquereme are supposed to have been vessels in which the rowers were arranged in an extension of this same plan, that is, four and five to the bench respectively. Later yet, galleys are mentioned having from six or seven (hezeris, hepterls) to as many as thirty (triaconter) or forty (tessaracenter) banks of oars, and it is probable that these were bargelike vessels having from six to forty to the oar, or sweep. Galleys of all these types were in use in the Mediterranean in medieval times.

3. A large, open, rowing boat, such as was formerly used

terranean in medieval times.

3. A large, open, rowing boat, such as was formerly used in England by customs officers, press gangs, etc., by captains of war vessels, and as a river pleasure boat. In England 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 vessels called caboose.

5. Chem. — GALLERY FURNACE.

6. [F. galée; the same word as E. galley a vessel.] Print.

a An oblong tray, commonly

a An oblong tray, commonly of brass, with upright sides, to hold type which has been set. b Agalley proof. galley half-penny. A silver coin, one of the various small Continental pieces circulated in En Printers' Galley, 6 a.

small Continental pieces circulated in England at a time when there was a dearth of English small coin—said to be so called from being introduced by sailors. Its circulation was prohibited by a law of Henry IV.

galley proof. Print. A proof from type on a galley before it is made up in pages.

A clinker-built open boat with dipping lugsail, using oars when required, used esp. by English pilots. galley salve. A slave who works at the oar on board a galley; also, a criminal condemned to such work. gall'flow'er (gôl'flou'er), n. 1. The degenerate pistillate flower found in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These effowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted ovaries, and appear to be produced for the benefit of the fig wasp, which pollinates the fertile flowers.

2. = GALLWEED.

anithow of tound in certain varieties of the cultivated fig. These flowers cannot develop seed, on account of their aborted ovaries, and appear to be produced for the benefit of the fig wasp, which pollinates the fertile flowers.

2. = callweed.

3. = callweed.

2. = callweed.

3. = callweed.

4. = callweed.

5. = callweed.

6. = ca

-neation.] The formation of galls.
rumor or yern. Naut. Stang,
Gal'H(gil'T), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr.
Γάλλοι.] See Cyuelle.
Gal'H(gil'T), n. pl. [NL.] Zööl.
See Galling.
Gal'Han (gil'Y-δ), n. Latin
form of Gaul (ancient France);
hen'P Detic, France.
Gal'Han (Zoll', a. [See Gallic.]
Gallic, French. Θδε.
[Θδε] "Handle, and the colore inhebit.] That form of the phylloxera which forms leaf
gal'Hard-ness, n. See -NESS.
gal'Hard-ness, n. See -NESS.
gal'Habe'gar. Var. of Gallic, all (celdony) fide.) b The
βAGGER.
GALLONG (Soll Herow). Var. of Gall.
rumor of Gallic (celdony) fide.) b The
gal' lines (Collow) fide.)
Gallic (celdony) fide.) b The
gal' lines (Collow) fide.) b The
Gal' line (Collow) fide.) b T BAGGER. [FRY.] Gal'li-ce (gal'Y-se), adv. [L., gal'lie-mau'frey. +OALLIMAU-

sal'lantise, n. Gallantry. Obs.
galle. + OALE, GALL.
Galled. Ref. Sp.
galle. + OALE, GALL.
Galled. Galled. Ref. Sp.
galle y of a CALLANG.
Galled. Galled. Ref. Sp.
galled. + CALANG.
Galled. Galled. Ref. Sp.
galled. + CALANG.
Galled. Galled. Ref. Sp.
galled. A road on piles.
galled. + CALANG.
Galled. Galled. Ref. Sp.
galled. The CALANG.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Ref. Sp.
Galled. A road on piles.
galled. Caland.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Ref. Sp.
galled. The CALANG.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. Caland.
Galled. The Caland.
Galled. The

gallop rhythm. Med. A faulty rhythm in cardiac action, resembling the footfall of a galloping horse. Gallo-way (gall'o-way), n. I. a One of a breed of small hardy horses originating in Galloway, Scotland. b Hence,

gallop rhythm.

Gal'li for'mes (găl'l-fōr'mēz), n. pl. [NL.; L. gallus a cock + forma form.] Zoöl. An order of birds, usually more or less nearly equivalent to Galline in a broad sense of that word.—gal'li-form (găl'l-fōrm), a. gal'li-gas'kim (-gās'kim), n. [Prob. fr. OF. garguesque, fr. lt. Grechesco Grecian, a name which seems to have been given in Venice, and to have been after wards confused with Gascony, as if they came from Gascony.]

1. (Chiefly in pl.) Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. The word is used loosely and often jocosely.

2. A galet or legging. Dall. Eng.

gal'li-mau'try (-mô'tr'i), n.; pl. -pruss (-fr'z). [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 religion, which heim a pallimau'fry made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish.

6al'li-na'co-sa (-nā'sō-s), n. pl. [NL. See eallinacutory made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish.

6al'li-na'co-sa (-nā'sō-s), n. pl. [NL. Fr. L. gallina lame, fr. gallus cock.] Zoōl. An order of birds of largely terrestrial hen, fr. gallus cock.] Zoōl. An order of birds of largely terrestrial habits, of which the barnyard fowl is a familiar example. It is a cock.] Zoōl. An order of birds of largely terrestrial habits, of which the barnyard fowl is a familiar example. However, a gray comparatively short were sarge head apted for lound lights, though many species fly wiftly 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 lay numerous ergs. They are often polygamous, and the promise of the group includes the phesantat, turkeys, grouse, partidges, qualis, etc., and the megapodes and curassows. Used in a broad sense, certain other forms, as the hemipodes and the hocatzin, the sand grouss, etc., have been included. The form of



periodic law. This prediction was verified in its discovery (in 1873) by its characteristic spectrum (two violet lines).

Gal'lim (găl'm). Bib.

Gal'lim (găl'm). Bib.

Gal'lim (găl'm). Bib.

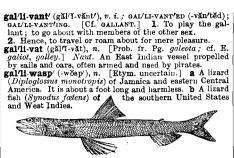
Gal'lim (găl'm). Bib.

Gal'lim (găl'm). Chem. A crystalime dvesture Colling and line carbohydrate in commercial control of the con

loping consumption, Med., a form of pulmonary tuberculosis progressing rapidly to a fatal conclusion.

r. i. To dance a gallopade. Rare. gal'lop-er. n. One that gallops specif: a Mil. (1) A light field gut of the galloper gallops. The carriage of the gallops galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. English regiments. Called also galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. Excelled also galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. Excelled also galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. Excelled also galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. Excelled also galloper gan. (2) The carriage of such as gun. b pl. Dyeing. Excelled also galloper gan. (3) The carriage of such as gallows. Dial. Gallovanil. Eng. var. of Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. gallow border. (2) The carriage of such as gallows. Dial. Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. gallows. Dial. See Soilers. 3 [bird. Obs. gallows. Dial. Gallows. gallows. Dial. Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. gallows. Dial. Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. gallows. Dial. Gallows. 1) Eng. var. of Gallows. 2) Eng. var. of Gallows.

gallows. Dial. Eng.
gallows. Dial.
gallows. Dial.
gallows. Dial.
galloy.
galloy. Gallows. Dial.
gallopal. Any hymenopterous
gally.
gallwort (gallowt), n. J. Suspenders. gallows. Dial.
gall wort (gallowt), n. Having calls.
gallopal. Gallows.
gallopal. F. Adllows.
gallopal. F. Gallows.
gallopal.
gal



Galliwasp (Synodus fætens). (1)

Galliwap (Synodus/Extens). (1)

gallize (gkl/z), v. t.; oat/Lizen (-izd); oat/Liz-ing (-iz-ing). [After Dr. L. Gall, a French chemist, who invented the process.] In wine making, to add water and sugar to (unfermented grape juice) so as to increase the quantity of wine produced.— gal'il-za'tion (gal'-za'eha'in), n. gall louse. Any spind that causes galis on plants.

gall mite any of partial that mine the outgarded as forming a family. Eriophyside. Their galls, unlike those of the galldies, have an opening to the exterior. Eriophyes (see Enistre mire) is the typical genus.

gall moth. Any of certain moths of the families Thieda and Tortricidæ which produce galls on the stems of plants.

gall'aut' (gol'nit'), n. A nutlike gall; — applied esp. to certain galls of commerce; a mutgall. See Sth oall.

gall'o. [L. Gallus a Gaul, Gallic.] A combining form for Gallic, meaning: a Gaulish, relation to, or connection with, the French; as, Gallo-Briton, a person both French and British, as in nature or sympathies.

gall oak. An oak (Quercus lustianica), native of the Levant, which yields the gallnuts of commerce.

gal'lo-Bro'mol (gal'd-bro'mol; imol), n. [gallo- bromine substitution product of gallic acid.

gal'lo-fla'vin, gal'lo-fla'vine (fār'vin; -vēn; 184), n. [gallo- flavin, gal'lo-fla'vine (fār'vin; -vēn; 184), n. [gallo-flavin, gal'lo-fla'vine (fār'vin; -vēn; 184), n. [gallo-flavin, n. [or gal'lo-flavin,

hardy horses originating in Galloway, Scotland. b Hence, a large pony or small 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 Engin. A form of water tube, tapering toward the lower end, fixed in a boiler flue to give increased heating surface and to promote circulation. They are used in various boilers, as the Cornish, Lancashire, and Galloway. So called from the name of the gallows (gM/Gz; -\(\frac{\pi\_s}{\pi\_s}\) in \(\frac{\pi\_s}{\pi\_s}\) in \(\

gal/va-no-ther-mom'e-ter (găl/va-no-ther-mom'e-ter; găl-

galva-no-ther-mom'e-ter (galva-no-ther-mom'e-ter; gal-van'e-), n. [galvano-+ thermometer.] a An instrument for measuring the heat developed by a current passing through a conductor. b = ELECTRIC THERMOMETER. gam (gam), n. [Orig. uncert.] Naul. a A herd, or school, of whales. b A visit between whalers at sea; a holding of social intercourse between those on different vessels at sea,

social intercourse between those on different vessels at sea, or, local U.S., between persons ashore.

gam, v. i.; GAMMED (gamd); GAM'MING. Naut. a To gather in a gam; — said of whales. b To engage in a gam, or, Local, U.S., in social intercourse anywhere.

gam, v. t. Naut. To have a gam with; to pay a visit to, esp. among whalers at sea.

ga'ma grass (ga'ma). A tall, coarse American grass (Tripsacum dactyloides) valuable for forage.

Galtonian curve, a curve, resembling the curve of probability, representing graphically the deviation of any given characteristic from the norm of that characteristic in the species under consideration.—G. theory, or Galton's law, of inheritance (gôl/tān/s), Biol., the law or theory that the parents of an individual together contribute on an average 50 per cent of the total inherited characters, the four grand-parents together 25 per cent, the third generation of ancestors together 12.5 per cent, etc. Cf. Mennel's Law. Galton whistle. Acous. A short pipe with a bulb attachment and scale, used to produce sounds of definite short wave length, as in determining the highest audible pitch. gal-van'ic (gāl-vān'īk), a. [After Luigi Galvani, professor of physiology at Bologna, on account of his connection (about 1780) with the discovery of dynamical or current electricity: cf. F. galvanique.] Of or pert. to, or exhibiting the phenomena of, galvanism; voltaic; hence, fig., affected or affecting as by an electric shock or stimulus. galvanic battery.—Batterr, n., 8 a.—g. circuit or circle.—CIRCUIT, 8 a.—g. couple.—COUPLE, n., 6.—g. pile.—WOLTALC PILE.
gal'va-nism (gāl'vā-nīz'm), n. [After Galvani: cf. F.

galvanic battery. = RATTERY, n., 8 a. — g. circuit or circle. = CIRCUIT, 8 a. — g. couple. = COUPLE, n., 6. — g. pile. = VOLTAIC FILE.
galva-nism (gălvā-nīz)m), n. [After Galvani: cf. F. galvanisme. See Galvanic.] 1. Physics. a Dynamical or current electricity, esp. as produced by chemical action. b The branch of physical science which treats of dynamical electricity, or the properties and effects of electrical currents. Galvanism and galvanic are now rarely used; for the latter, voltaic is commonly used.
2. Med. The use of the uninterrupted electric current for therapeutic purposes, as in treating nervous disorders. galva-ni-za'tlon (-ni-zā'shān; -ni-zā'shān), n. Act or process of galvanising; specif., Med., application of an electric current to the human body. In stable galvanization one electrode is fixed and the other is slid over the parts. galva-nize (gālvā-niz), v. l.; -nizen (-nizd); -niz/no (-niz/ing). [Cf. F. galvaniser.] 1. To affect with galvanism; to subject to the action of electrical currents; hence, 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. galvanized 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 remove scale, and then plunged at once into the zinc bath. Zinc is preferable to tin because, being electropositive with respect to iron, it acts as long as any zinc remains. galva-no-caustic. [Relating to use of galvanic heat as a caustic, esp. in medicine. galva-no-caustic-y (-kô'tēr-l'), n. Med. Cautery effected

gal'trap. Var. of CALTRAP.

[ga'lu'chat' (ga'lü'sha'), n.

[F] Shagren of shark's skin.
ga lumph' (ga'lümf'), v.t. A
coinage probably suggested by,
or meant to suggest, GALLOP and comage products to suggest, GALLOF and product the comment to suggest, GALLOF and product the comment of the co

Salvan-cally, adv. of GAL galva-no-punc'ture. n. Mea. VANIC,-1Cul. [Malva-nist). Galva-nist (Cul. galva-nist). Galva-nist (Galva-nist). Galva-nist (Galva-nist). Galva-nist (Galva-nist). Galva-nist (Galva-nist). Galva-nist (Galva-nist). Muscular contractility produced galva-no-far'a-di-rac'tion. Muscular contractility produced galva-no-far'a-di-rac'tion. galva-no-far'a-di-rac'tion. [galva-no-far'a-di-rac'tion. galva-nistance galva-nistanc 

loosely, the gambling resort where it is kept:—sometimes interpreted as meaning any table specially used for gambling, sometimes as only one specially designed for, and necessary to, the playing of the game, or one kept and exhibited in order to obtain betters.

\*\*gam-boge' (gām-bōj'; -bōōj'; 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. Amburii) being exported from Cambodia, Sian, etc. It is used by artists as a yellow pigment, also in medicine as a strong emeticand cathartic.

\*\*gam/boiled\*\* (gām/boizi), p. a. [Fr. gambolise\*, gambaide, F. gambolised\*\* (gām/boizi), p. a. [Fr. gambolise\*, gambaide, F. gamboled\*\* (gām/boizi), p. a. [Fr. gambolise\*, gambaide, F. gambae gambol, fr. It. gambata kick, fr. gamba leg, akin to F. jambe, OF. also gambe, fr. L. gamban hoof, or perh. joint: prob. of Celtic origin; ef. W., Ir., & Gael. comerooked, but also Gr. sapary a bending, winding, Cf. Jang, n. & Ammon ham, 3d ambano.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a hop; a sportive prank.

\*\*gam/bol\*\* (gām/brēl), n. [OF. gamberd (in sense 2), dim. in dial. form fr. F. jamber (bābl) or \*BOLLED; BOLLING or \*BOLLING or \*BOLL

6. A scheme or art employed in the pursuit of an object or purpose; method of procedure; projected line of operations; plan; project; — often in the phrase the (his, etc.) 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 hunting; quarry; in a collective sense, the various animals (chiefly birds and mammals) which are considered worthy of pursuit by sportsmen. Cf. GAME FISH. The term implies 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 belts), (After Wm. Gambel. Am. | house; gambling resort. Collog.

capture, and usually (in the case of birds nearly always) that they are of value as food. Among birds the order belz). [After Wm. Gambel, Am. ornithologist.] Ahandsomecrest-edparticle (Logist.) And the control of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico. gam bet. of the southwestern United States and the southwestern United States and the southwestern United States and the southwestern United States (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, of the southwestern United States and the southwestern United States (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, of the southwestern United States (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, of the southwestern United States (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, of the southwestern United States (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, and it of gamboge. Gam bof 1-4. (gam bof 2-4). Gam balt (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, or of OAMBOGOE, gam bof die, a. = GAMBOOIC. gam balt (gam bof 1-4). From Gambia, and it of gamboge (gam bof). An African spur-winged goose (gam bod). An African spur-winged goose (gam bod).

ican grass (Tripsacum dactyloides) valuable for forage.

Ga-mas'i-dæ (gá-mas'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl.

A large family of mites, many externally parasitic on insects. A few forms, as the poultry ticks, infest birds.— gam'a-sid (găm'ā-sid), a. & n. gamb, gambe (găm), n. Also jamb, jambe.

[OF. gambe, variant of OF. & F. jambe. See Jamb, n.] A leg or shank; specif., Her., the fore leg of a beast; also, the leg of an eagle, etc. gam'ba (găm'ba'), n. [It. gamba leg.] a A viola da gamba. b An organ stop of quality of tone like that of a viola da gamba.

gam-ba'do (gām-bā'dō), n.; pl. -BADOS or -BADOS (-Gāō). [Cf. F. gambade. See GAMBOL.]

1. A spring or bound of a horse.

2. A fantastic movement, as in dancing; a caper; hence, any fantastic action; an antic. gam-ba'do, v. i.; cam-Ba'doed (-dāōd); GAM-Ba'-Do-ING. To execute a gambado; to bound; to caper. respect to irol, it acts as long as any 2 into remains. gal'va-no- (gal'vá-nō-; gal-van²-ō-). Combining form for galvanic, galvano-aus'itic (-kôs'tľk), a. [galvano-+caustic.] Relating to use of galvanic heat as a caustic, esp. in medicine. gal'va-no-cau'ter-y (-kô'tō-l), n. Med. Cautery effected by a wire heated by an electric current. gal'va-no-graph' (găl'vá-nō-grāt'; găl-văn³-ō), n. [gal-vano-+-graph']. Electrotypic A copperplate produced by galvanography; also, a picture printed from such a plate. galva-nogra-ny (găl'vá-nō-grā-tī), n. [galvano--+-graphy]. a Electrotypy. b A method of producing by means of the electrotypic process (without etching) copperplates which can be printed from in the same manner as engraved plates; — called also electrography.—gal'va-nom'e-ter (-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [galvano-+-meter: cf. F. galvanom'er-] Elec. An instrument or apparatus for measuring the intensity of an electric current, as well as detecting its presence or direction, usually by the deflection of a magnetic needle. Varieties of the galva-no-met'ric (găl'và-nō-met'rik; găl-văn'ō-), gal'va-no-met'ric-cgl'

per; hence, any fantastic action; an antic.

gam-ba'do, v. i.; gAM-BA'DOED (-död); gAM-BA'
DO-ING. To execute a gambado; to bound; to

caper.

gam-ba'do (gām-bā'dō), n.; usually in pl. -DOES

or -DOS (-dōz). [It. or Sp. gamba leg. See GAMBOL, n.]

A kind of long boot or legging attached, one on each side,

to a saddle instead of stirrups, for protecting the rider's

legs; also, any long gaiter or legging.

gam-bey' (-bēr'), v. i.; -BERRED (-bērd'); -BERR'ING. [Cf.

F. gambier a kind of hook.] Fishing. To gaff, as mackerel.

gam'be-son (gām'bē-son), n. [OF. gambeson, gambaison,

fr. gambais, wambais, of Ger. origin: cf. OHG. wamba stom
ach. See wome.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather,

fr. gambais, wambais, of Ger. origin: cf. OHG. wamba stom
ach. See wome.] A medieval garment of cloth or leather,

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
lov, or cubical, catechu. It is used for chewing with the

betel nut, and is exported for tanning and dyeing.

gam'ble (gām'bl'), n. [It. gambilo gambit, gambetto

gambit, a tripping up, fr. gamba leg: cf. F. gambi. See

GAMBOL, n.] A chess opening in which the first player vol
untarily gives up a pawn or a piece, or several successive
ly, for the sake of an advantage in position. See CRESS.

gam'ble (gām'bl'), v. i.; GAMBLING

(-bl'Ing). [E. dial. also gammle, prob. fr. ME. gamenen

to amuse one's self, gamen game, amusement. See GAME

sport.] 1. To play or game for money or other stake, as

at cards, dice, billiards, horseracing, cockfighting, etc.

See GAME, v. & n.; GAMELING

2. Hence: To stake money or any other thing of value

upon an uncertain event; to hazard something upon a

chance; to wager; as, to gamble meta, surpling or gaming.

2. To stake or wager in gaming. Rare.

gam'ble, v. t. 1. With away: To lose by g or allowed as a business; a place kept as a gambling resort. 

2 mmbling table. A table for gambling purposes; also, 

2 m. [galvano. + -tropism.] a also, a stone having natural figPlant Physiol. = ELECTROTROPISM. b Biol. Movement of organisms under the influence of a galvanic current. — gal vas. — a laismanic. Obs. Organisms under the influence of a galvanic current. — gal vas. — a laismanic. Obs. — a laismanic. Obs.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to 🐒 in Guids. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary,

Gallinæ, and the duck, plover, snipe, and rail families, contain the majority of those ordinarily considered game.

9. The flesh of any game mammal or game bird considered as an article of food.

10. A group of animals; a flock; — now only of swar 11. Pluck or intrepidity, like that of a game animal. now only of swans. 12. Short for GAME FOWL.

See PLAY. 1. — 5 es all.

games all. See ALL, a., 4.

game (gām), v. i.; GAMED (gāmd); GAM'ING (gām'fig).

[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.
God loved he best with all his whole hearte
At alletimes, though him gamed or smarte. Chaucer.
3. To play, as with cards, dice, billiards, etc., for a wager or bet; to gamble.

God loved he best with all his whole hearte

At alle times, though him gamed or smarte. Chaucer.

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 otherwise dispose of, by gaming; — usually with away.

game, a.; GAM'ER (gām'en'; GAM'ER (-est). 1. Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock; ready to fight to the last; plucky.

2. Of or pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game, or pertaining to the act or practice of hunting.

game'ball' (gām'bōl'), n. Court Tennis, Rackets, etc. A score such that one side will win by making the next point or capture by sportsmen. See GAMR, n., 8.

game fish. A fish which, from its cunning and wariness or the violence of its struggles 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 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 prevailing colors of the cock) is noteworthy for its beauty and approximation to the jungle fowl in color.

game hawk. The peregrine falcon. Scot.

game laws. Laws enacted to regulate the killing or taking of game, or to fix the right of the public in it.

game'youne (gām'is), adv. 1. Jestingly; merrily. Obs.

2. In a plucky manner; spiritedly.

game'some (gām'sim), a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolic-some; merry. "The gamesome crowd." Byron. — game'some-lys, adv. — game'some-noss. n.

game'some (gam'sim), a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolic-some; merry. "The gamesome crowd." Byron. — game'some-lys, adv. — game'some-noss.

2. A person who plays at games for stakes; a gambler.

When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest gamester is the so

When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentlest gamester is the soonest winner.

3. A merry, frolicome person. Obs.

4. A lewd person. Obs.

3. A merld (gām'ē-tāl'; gā-mē'tāl), a. Biol. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a gamete; generative; as, a gametal cell. gam'e-tal'gi-um (gām'ē-tān'ji-um), n.; pl. -oia (-d).

[NL. See Gamerre; anoio-] Bol. The cell or organ in which gametes are developed. In general usage the term is restricted to the reproductive bodies of the lower thallophytes, in which the sex cells are alike. The gametangia in higher plants are differentiated into antheridia and oğgonia or archegonia. Cf. sporangum.

gam'ete (gām'ēt; gā-mēt'; the latter usually in compounds), n. [Gr. yamern' wife, or yamern wishen, rapetiv to marry.] Biol. A sexual cell or germ cell; a conjugating cell which unites with another of like or unlike character to form a new individual. (See consugation, 6.) In Bol. gametal latter and the latter tallocation and the latter tallocation and the latter tallocation.

marry.] Biol. A sexual cell or germ cell; a conjugating cell which unites with another of like or unlike character to form a new individual. (See consucatron, 6.) In Bot. gamete designates esp, the similar sex cells of the lower thallophytes which unite by conjugation, forming a zygospore. They are distinguished as planogametes when motile and aplanogametes when without cilia. The gametes of higher plants are of two sorts, sperm (male) and egg (female); their union 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 the germ cells of higher forms.

ga.me'to-phore(ga-mē'tō-fōr; gam'tō-tō-fōr'; 201), n. [gamete+-phore.] Bot. A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thalloid liverworts.

ga.me'to-phyll(-fīl), n. [gamete+-phylt.] Bot. A specialized leaf which bears sex organs. Cf. sporophyte.] Bot. In the alternation of generations in plants, that generation or phase which bears sex organs. Cf. sporophyte. In the lower plants, as the algae, 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 or rudimentary.—gam'e.to-phyl'(e.gam'fk), a. [Gr. yauos marriage.] Biol. Sexual;—sam'fe (gam'fk), A suffix from Greek yauos, marriage.

gam'in (găm'in; F. gâ'măm'; the Oxf. E. D. gives only the French pron., now seldom heard in America), n. [F.] A neglected and untrained city boy; a young street Arab. In Japan the gamins run after you, and say, "Look at the Chinaman."

compan me gamins run after you, and say, "I look at the Chineman."

gam'ing (gām'ſng), p. pr. & vb. n. of game. Esp., vb. n., act or practice of playing games for stakes or wagers; gambling. See gaMBLING.

gam'ma (gām'ā), n. [Gr. γάμμα, of Semitic origin.] The third letter, Γ. γ., of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to Eng. g (as in φ). It is often used in nomenclature, as to designate the third member of a series. Gf. AIPHA, BETA.

gam'ma-cis'mus (-siz'm'ās) | GAMMA.] Difficulty in pronouncing the guttural consonants, as g and k; guttural stammering.

2. A ham salted and smoked of direct, and, of a side of bacon. gam'mon, v. t.; Gam'moned (-md); Gam'mon-ing. To make bacon of; to salt and dry in smoke. gam'mon, n. [See game sport.] 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 game of backgammon by

gam'mon, v. t. To beat in the game 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-

chain, or by a band of iron.

gam'mon, n. Talk intended to deceive, mislead, or wheedle; tricky persuasion; nonsense; humbug. Colloq.

gam'mon, v. t. Colloq. To talk gammon; hence, to pretend; feign.—v. t. To influence with gammon.

gam'ononing, n. [From gammon to fasten.] Naut. The lashing or iron band by which the bowsprit of a vessel is secured to the stem.

gam'o-gen'o-sis (-jen'e-sis), n. [gamo-+-genexis.] Biol.

Sexual reproduction.—gam'o-genev'ic (-jenev'ik), a.—gam'o-genev'i-cally (-i-ki)l), adv.

Gam'o-pet'a-læ (-pēt'ā-læ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A division of angiospermous plants practically equivalent to the Metachlamydeæ (which see).

gam'o-pet'al-ous (-pēt'ā-læ), a. [gamo-+petalous.] Bot. Having the corolla composed of united petals; of or pertaining to the Gamopetalæ.

gam'o-phyl'lous (-fil'as), a. [gamo-+
gam'o-phyl'lous (-fil'as), a. [gamo-

gam'o-phyllous (-fil'ŭs), a. [gamo-+phyllous.] Bot. Having the perianth leaves united.

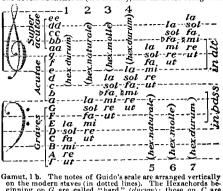
leaves united.

gam'o-sep'al-ous (-sep'āl-ŭs), a. [gamo+ sepalous.] Bol. Having the calyx composed of united sepals.
gam'o-ste'le (găm'ō-ste'lt), n. [gamo-+ stele.] Bol. A
stele formed by union of schizosteles, as in Lycopodium.
gam'o-ste'lic (-ste'lĭk), a. Bol. Having a polystelic stem
in which the separate steles constitute a gamostele. See
spelie; cf. Dialystelic.—gam'o-ste'ly (găm'ō-ste'lĭ), a.
-gamous. [Gr. -γαμος (as in πολύγομος polygamous, fr.
γάμος marriage.] A suffix signifying marrying, uniting
for propagation; as in mixogamous, monogamous, phanerogamous.

erogamous.
gamp (gimp), n. A large umbrella; — said to allude to
Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."
Gamp, Mrs. Sairey (sā'rī gāmp'). A nurse in Dickens's
"Martin Chuzzlewit," celebrated for her constant reference to an imaginary friend Mrs. Harris, whom she is always quoting, and for her fondess for liquor.

ways quoting, and not net fordiness for figure gamut, gam'ut (gam'nt), n. [gamma + ut; cf. F. gamme gamut, the name of a musical note. The name of the Greek letter  $\Gamma$  was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See GAMMA, UT, SOLMIZATION.]

1. Music. a The first or lowest note of Guido's scale. b The "great scale," ascribed to Guido d' Arezzo, including the seven hexachords (see *Illust.*), and all notes recognized



Gamut, 1 b. The notes of Guido's scale are arranged vertically on the modern staves (in dotted lines). The Hexachords beginning on G are called "hard" (duram); those on C are called "natural;" those on F, "soft" (molle). These three letters later became the clefs. Notes having the same name (as  $E \mid a \bmod m$ ,  $e \mid a \bmod m$ ) are distinguished 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, C fa ut . . . a la mi re,

in church music of the time. Its notes were named by letters combined with the syllables of the successive hexachords, as Gamma ut, Are, Bmi, Cfaut... a la mire, etc. See Solmization.

"Are," to plead Hortensio's passion;
"Bmi," Binne, take him for thy lord,
"Cfaut," that loves with all affection:
"B cmi," one cleft, two notes have 1:

"Et am," show pity, or I die.
"Et am," show pity, or I die.
"Et am," show pity, or I die.
"Solne," one cleft, two notes have 1:

"Shak.

Hence, later: C The whole series of recognized musical notes; sometimes, any recognized scale; specif., the major scale. C The compass of a voice or instrument.

2. Hence, an entire range or series, esp. a carefully graded or modulated series.

gam/y (gām'I), a.; GAM'I-ER ('I-\vec{e}r); GAM'I-EST. 1. Abounding in game; as, gamy fields.

2. Sporting. Showing an unyielding spirit to the last; as, a gamy trout; hence, showing persistent pluck; spirited; game; as, a gamy race horse; a gamy fighter.

3. Having the flavor of game, esp. of game kept uncooked till near the condition of tainting; high-flavored.

-gamy. [Gr.-yaµia (as in µovoyaµia monogamy), fr. yaµos marriage.] A suffix denoting marriage, union for propagation or reproduction; as in polygamy, oŏgamy.

gan (găn), pret. of Gin, begin;—formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterits, as did is now employed. Gam regularly denotes the singular; the plural is usually denoted by yanne or ganne. Later writers use gan both for singular and plural. Archaic.

ga-nan'cial (ga-nan'shāl), 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 system) which controls the title and disposition of the property acquired during 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 community property (which see).

ganch (gânch; 140), v. t.; Ganche

fire of the sun.

Ga'ne-lon' (ga'n'-16n'), 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 was slain. He is always represented as a traitor, engaged in intriguesto destroy Christianity.

Ga-ne'sa(ga-nā'sa;-sha), Ga-ne'sha, n. [Skr. Ganēça, lit., lord

Ganesa.

game debt. See -FUL. [Obs.]
game ful. a. See -FUL. [Obs.]
game ful. a. See -FUL. [Obs.]
game ful. a. See -FUL. [Obs.]
game fouse. A gambling house.
gam el. v. i. [Cf. GAME.] To
play games; to romp. Obs. or
Dial. Eng.
gamelles, a. See -LESS.
gamelleh, a. [Cf. AS. gamenfice, adv.] Sportive. Obs.
Ga.me'll-on (& d.me'll-on), n.
[Gr. Fann/kaw.] The seventh
Attic month. See Grrek CalEndar.

game act. Law. An act regulating killing or taking of game, game bag. A sportsmant so but game's trees (gā m'stršs), n., fem. of OAMESTER. Rave. game's sum. Gamesome. Ref. Sp. game's sum. Gamesome. Ref. Sp. game's sum. Gamesome. Ref. Sp. game's sum. Gamesum. Gamesum. Gamesum. 4 OAMESTER. Rave. a position as to win the game unless the jack is driven off the game's trees.

ga-met'(c (ga-met'lk), a. Biol. Gametal.
ga-me'to-cyte (ga-me'to-sit: gam'eto-b), n [gamet + cyte.]
Zoöl. In certain Protozoa, a cell producing a gamete by division or by a process corresponding to the maturation of the egg of higher forms.
gam'eto-gen'e-sis (gam'e-to-jen'e-sis; ga-me'to-jen'e-sis; gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'e-sis, gam'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'i-jen'e-to-jen'e-t

gam'e to go'ni-um (g m m'ē-t ħ-gō'ni-um; ga-mē'th-), n. [See GAMETE; GONY.] Zool. A gametocyte.

BENDAR.
gamelos. + CHAMELEON.
gamelos. + GAMELING gamelos.
gamen. + GAMEL
gamelos. + GAMELING GONTRACT.
gaming contract. Law. See
gaming contract. Law. See
dembling contract.
gaming honse. = GAMBLING
HOUSE.

ter I was used by Guido d'Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See camma, Ur, somilization.]

gaming table. = GAMBLING GOMLAH, gam'mer and gam'do, with Toromp; frolic. Gam's addin (gām'd-dim) or dims (-dimz), n. pl. & gam'mod, with Toromp; frolic. Gam'mandim (gām'd-dim) or dims (-dimz), n. pl. & gam'mod, dommon, frolic. Gam's monon having a hright, silvery, Y-shaped mark on each of the fore wings. Its larva, which is green with five dorsal white stripes, feeds on the cabbage and other vegetables. gam'mer, flow (gd-m6'shim), n. A gammadion. [Gamut. Obs.] gam'mer (gām'e), v. i. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner, R. (See GAM, n.) Al sam'ner (gām'e), v. i. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner, R. (See GAM, n.) Al sam'ner (gām'e), v. i. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner, R. (See GAM, n.) Al sam'ner (gām'e), v. i. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner, R. (See GAM, n.) Al sam'ner (gām'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner, R. (See GAM, n.) Al sam'ner (gām'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'my n. — Gam'mu, n. — GAMMONING. Gam'mu, n. — GAMMONING. [gam'ner-dos dos dieles and redict. Stang or Dieles (gam'ner-des on the cabbage and other vegetables. gam'ner-des (gām'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner-dos (gam'o-gam'ner-dos (gam'e) to dam'ner-dos (gam'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To diel. Dial. Eng. gam'ner-dos (gam'e) to dam'e, n. Ose who gam'ner-dos (gam'e) to gam'ner-dos (gam'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] Agam'ner (gām'e), n. [Cf. toAmmer, n.] To gam'e, n. [Cf. damger, gam'o, gam'o, gam'e, gam'o, gam'e, gam'o, gam'e, gam'o, gam'e, gam'o, gam'e, ga

Maily people of Cagayan, Luzon. gian dependent of Cagayan, Luzon. gian dependent of Cagayan, Canendan Ganeton of Cagayan, Canendan dependent of Canendan dependent dexperient dependent dependent dependent dependent dependent depend

Garmul (gā'māl; gām'āl). Bib. in which persons ride rapidly on damur gan (gā-mōd'aŭ). Bib. in which persons ride rapidly on horseback past a gander hung Ga-mu'nan-ga'nas (gā-mōd') by its feet, and with its neek mang pā'nās), n. pl. A heathen Malay people of Cagayan, head. Southnestern U.S. Ga'mul (gā'mal; gām'āl). Bib.
Ga-mun' gan (gā-mōa') gān, or
Ga-mun' gan (gā-mōa') gān, or
Ga-mun' gan (gā-mōa') gān-mōa'
nān-gā'nāa, n. pi A heathen
Malay people of Cagayan,
Luzon.
gan, n. [Cf. Sw. dial. gan
mouth, gill of a fish, Norw. dial.
gan, n. [Cf. Sw. dial. gan
mouth, gill of a fish, Norw. dial.
gan' am (gān'ām). n. [Native
name.] A conyo 'man' n. [Native
gan' am (gān' am (pān' am

of the host.] Hindu Myth. The god of wisdom or prudence and the remover of obstacles. 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, leel, gangr., Goth. gangs street, way. See gang 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. 2. A walk for cattle; pasturage. b The burden borne on one trip or carriage.

3. A set or full complement of any articles; an outfit; as,

turage. D The burden borne on one trip or carriage.

3. A set or full complement of any articles; an outfit; as, a gang 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 cultivator, gang die, gang drill, gang plow, gang punch, gang saw, etc. See disk Harrow, Illust.

5. A number gaing in or forming a complete complet

Angardili, gang plow, gang punch, gang aaw, etc. See Biss Harrow, Illust.

5. A number going in or forming a company; as, a gang of sailors; 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, usually criminal, or at least not good or respectable; as, a gang of counterfeiters; a political gang; a gang of roughs.

Syn.—See company.
gang, and-follow system. See Follow Die.
gang, v. t. & t.; Anner (gangd); anno'nng (gang'ing). To form or hire in a gang or gangs; to act in concert.
gang, v. t. [AS. gangan, akin to OS. & OHG. gangan, tel. ganga, Goth, gaggan; cf. Lith. żengti to walk, Skr. jangha leg, perh. akin to E. go.] To go; walk. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
gang'board' (gang'bord'; 201), n. 1. Naul. A raised wall

gang'board' (găng'bord'; 201), n. 1. Naul. A raised wall along a ship's waist used by sentinels and for passing between the quarter-deck and forecastle in old-time deep-

tween the quarter-deck and forecastie in old-time deep-waisted vessels. Obs.

2. A gangplank.
gange (gănj), v. t.; canoen (gănjd); cano'ing (găn'j)ng).
[Of uncertain origin.] 1. To protect (the part of a line next a fishhook, or the hook itself) by winding it with wire.
2. To attach (a fishhook) to a line or snell, as by knotting the line around the shank of the hook.
gangiar (anogăr), n. One who gangs, or goes. Obs.

ceration of the nose and pharynx, producing eventually extensive disfigurement and mutilation of the face.

ceration of the nose and pharynx, producing eventually extensive disfigurement and mutilation of the face.

gang'plank' (găng'plănk'), n. A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel, as from a wharf; — called also gangboard.

gan'grel (găn'grēl), n. [Cf. aans to go.] Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng. 1. A vagrant or vagabond.

2. A gangling, or lanky, creature; also, a toad.

gan'grene (găn'grēn), n. [L. gangaena, îr. Gr. yayypaua: cf. F. gangène.] Med. Mortification of a part of the body caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene appears in two forms, as dry gangrene, or nummification, and as moist gangrene. Dry gangrene occurs in superficial parts of the body, which remain dry by evaporation of the fluids in the dead tissues. It is due to defect in the arterial supply while the outflow of the venous blood is unobstructed, and is usually dependent on senile changes (senile gangrene). Moist gangrene occurs usually in deep-seated tissues where evaporation cannot take place, and is caused by interference with both arterial and venous circulation.

gan'grene, v. l. & i.; Gan'grener.] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

gan'gre-nes' cent' (-grē-nēs'ēnt), a. Tending to gangrene.

gan'

certain English coal measures, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, for macadamizing roads, etc.

2. A mixture of crushed or ground siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

gan'ja (gān'jā), n. [Hind. gānjhā.] A powerful form of hashish, consisting of the dried tops of pistillate hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco.

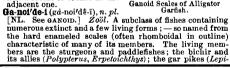
gan'net (gān'ēt; -tt; 151), n. [AS. ganot a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to D. gent gander, OHG. ganazzo.

See GANDER; cf. GOOSE.] Zoöl. Any of several large totipalmate sea birds constituting the genus Suln. The common gannet of the North Atlantic (S. bassuna) is, when adult, white with a yellowish tinge on the head and with black primaries. It me as ure s about six feet in extent of wings, and is a strong and expert flyer, catching fish by plunging for the mean stream of the southern Hemisphere. The so-called booby gannets are smaller darker-colored species of warm parts of the world. See BOON 2. In Florida the wood ibis is often called gannet.

gan'old (gān'old), a. [Gr. yā vos brightness + -oid.] Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Ganoidei. —n. One of the Ganoidei. ganoid scale, Zoöl., a kind of scale found in many of the ganoid fishes, composed of an inner layer of bone and an outer layer of shining enamel. They are frequently rhomboidal in outline and, instead of broadly overlapping, articulate edge to edge by a peglike process of one scale fitting into a recessor socket in the adjacent one.

[Ga-noi'de1(gā-noi'dē-ī), n. pl.

[NL. See GANOID.] Zoöl. A subclass of fishes containing



Ganoid Scales of Alligator Garfish.

its allies (Polypterus, Erpetoichthys); the gar pikes (Lepi-Zoöl. Having a nervous system composed of ganglia connected by nervous commissures, as most invertebrates.

gan'gil-o-neu'ron (-nu'ron), n. [Nl.] Inflammation of a ganglion.

gan'gil-on-less, a. See-l.ESs.
gan'gil-on-less, a. See-l.ESs.
Gangliorm: ganglionic. Rare.
gan'gil-on-less, a. Gangling: lanky. Collog. or Dial.
gan'gre-na'ton (-na'shan), n. Obs.
gang rare-na'ton (-na'shan), n. Obs.
gang rider. Coal Mining, A person riding on a car to signal

sosteus); and the bowfin. In the Paleozoic and earlier part of the Mesozoic they were abundant and represented by a great variety of forms. The existing kinds, at least, have a comus arteriosus, a spiral valve in the intestine, and an optic chiasma. As now restricted, the group contains the orders Crossopterygii, Chondrostei, and Holostei, but as originally constituted by Agassiz it (then ranking as an order) was much more inclusive, containing the siluroids, lophobranchs, and some other teleosts. Many modern zoologists no longer recognizeit, making its several orders constitute with the Teleostei the subclass Teleostomi.

gannolisis (vin.no/813), n. [NL. fr. Gr. γάνωσις brighten-

roughly standing, and some the constitute with the Teleostei the subclass Teleostomic ga.no'sis (gā.no'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γάνωσις brightening.] Sculpture. A process of toning down the glare of marble, esp. on nude parts, as practiced in classical antiquity. Gan'o-wan's-an (gān'ō-wān'n-m), a. [Of North American Indian origin.] Designating, or pertaining to, a modification of the classificatory system of reckoning kinship in which the recognized degree of kinship depends upon the sex of the kindred parent. Thus, a man's brother's children are nearer than his sister's; a woman's sister's children nearer than her brother's. The system is prevalent among American Indians. Cf. Classificatory system servalent among American Indians. Cf. Classificatory system is prevalent among American Indians. Cf. Classificatory system servalent (gān-taig' (-tāng')) a pagantom. A varying measure of gan-tang' (-tāng') spancity of the Philippines, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, etc. See MEASURE.
gant'let (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), n. A gauntlet, or glove.
gant'let (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), n. A gauntlet is corrupted fr. gantloge; gantloge is for gatelope, Sw. gallopp, orig., a running down a lane; gata street, lane + lopp course, career, akin to löpa to run. See αλτε a way; Lear.] 1. A military punishment formerly in use, wherein the offender was made to run stripped to the waist between two files of men facing one another, 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 Mississipi running the gantlet between

and the second and the second and are all a second and a second a second

narrow pass, where (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so

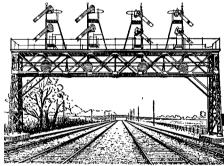
2. A stretch of railroad track, as over a bridge or in a narrow pass, where (to obviate switching) two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other.

gant't|et, v. t.;

GANT'LET-ED; GANT'LET-ING. To run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a ganlet.

gant'ty (gôn'tr'i) gantier, dial. form of F. chantier, LL. cantarium, fr. L. canterium relia, sort of frame.] 1. A frame for supporting barrels in a cellar or elsewhere.

2. Engin. A frame structure, raised on side supports so as 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 supporting a number of railroad signals for several tracks.



Gantry, 2 b.

Gantry, 2 b.

Gan'y-mede (găn'Y-mēd), n. [L. Ganymedes, Gr. Γανυμήδης.] 1. Class. Myth. A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygis, 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.

4. Astron. The third satellite of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610. It is the largest known satellite in the solar system, being nearly the size of Mars.

Ganz system (gans). A haulage system for canal boats, in which an electric locomotive running on a monorail has its adhesion materially increased by the pull of the tow rope on a series of inclined gripping wheels.

gaol (jāl), n. [See JAL.] A place of confinement. = JAL.

— gaol'er, gaol bird, gaol delivery, etc.

— Tan'c-ceph'c-lous (Jās), a. ganese and aluminium, in pris-

among natives in Guam, characterized by progressive ulgang as (gan'ga), n. [Sp.] A sand grouse (Pteroclurus alcharator) of hoborers. Rare. applied to other species. Sang and [st. a [st. n. i. To jangle. Obs. applied to other species. Sang and species of hoborers. Rare. [st. n. i. To jangle. Obs. applied to other species. Sang sli.a (gan'gil-a), n., pl. of one of the species of the species. Sang and species of the species of the species of the species. Sang and species of the species of the species of the species of the species. Sang and species of the species. Sang and species of the species of the species of the species of the species. Sang species of the species of the species. Rare. Sang specie sand grouse (Ptercolurus alchaer of of southern Europe; also applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-d), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of applied to other species. Gam gila. (gkn gil-g), m., pl. of appli

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 in the Oxford English Dictionary.

gap (gap), n. [ME. gap; cf. Icel. gap an empty space, Sw. gap mouth, breach, abyss, Dan. gab mouth, opening. See GAPE.] 1. An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a vacant space in anything properly or naturally continuous, an eneming which implies a breach or do

Sw. gap' mouth, breach, abyes, Dan. gabe mouth, opening. See oare.] 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.

It would make a great gap in your own honor. Shak.

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. l.; Gaffeld (gapt); Gaffing.

2. To make an opening in; to breach.

Their masses are gapp'd with our grape. Tennyson.

Their masses are gapp'd with our grape. Tennyson gapt); Gaffing (gap'ing; gap'-). [ME. gapen, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. gapa, Dan. gabe; akin to D. gapen, G. gaffen, and perh. to Skr. jabh to snap at, open the mouth. Cf. Gaf. In the pronunciation gap or gap the word has prob. been influenced by or is the same as E. dial. gaup, gaap (see Gauf, Galf).] 1. To open the mouth wide, as indicating: (1) A desire for food; as, young birds gape. (2) Sleepiness or indifference; to yawn.

She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes, Swift.

(3) Self-forgetfulness in surprise, astonishment, etc.

With gaping wonderment had stared aghast. Byron.

(4) A desire to injure, devour, or overcome.

They have gaped upon me with their mouth. Job xvi. 10.

2. To open or part widely; to exhibit a gap or hiatus.

May that ground gape and swallow me slive! Shak.

3. To gasp; pant. 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 tribute gapes. Denham. gape, v. f. To open wide (the mouth).

gape, n. 1. Act of gaping; specif.: a A yawn. b An open-mouthed stare; hence, a state of wonder.

Z. Zoöl. a The width of the mouth (birds, fishes, etc.) when opened. b The line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. Cf. Recrus. C A gap between the edges of the valves of a bivalve shell, where they do not meet when the shell

not meet when the shell is closed.

3. An open space; a gap; a rent.

the gapes. a A fit of yawning. b A disease of young poultry and other birds, attended with much gaping. It is caused by the gapeworm, which obstructs the breathing and frequently leads to death. See GAEEWORM.

gap'er (gap'er; gap'er), n. 1. One that gapes.

2. a The cabrilla (Serranus cabrilla). b Any of several species of clams the valves of whose shell gape at one or both ends, as Schizothærus nutlalli, an edible species of the Pacific coast. c An East Indian broadbill of the genus Cumborhurchus. mborhimchus

Cymborhynchus.

gape'seed' (gāp'sēd'; gāp'-), n. Anything that causes gaping looks; also, a person who looks or stares gapingly. Hence, to buy, or sow, gapeseed, to stare idly or in idle wonderment, instead of attending to business.

gape'worm' (gāp'wirm'; gāp'-), n. A parasitic nematode worm (Syngamus trachealis) infesting the trachea and bronchi of birds and causing the disease known as gapes; -called also forked worm. The male is smaller than the female, and permanently attached to the body of the latter near one end.

near one end. gap'ing-stock' (gäp'Ing-stŏk'; gāp'-), n. An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

gap'ing-stock' (gap'ing-stok'; gap'), n. An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity.

A gapingstock and a scorn to the young volunteers. Godwing ap lathe. Mach. A lathe with a deep notch in the bed to admit of turning a short object of large diameter. gap'ny (gap'i), a. Having gaps; broken: unconnected. gap'y (gap'i); gap'i), a. Affected with the gapes. gar (gar), v. [Of Scand. origin; cf. loel. gera, göra, gerva, görva, to make, do, akin to AS. gierwan, gearwian, to make ready, gearo ready. See vare; cf. obar, n.] To cause; make; have done; force. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. ga'rago' (ga'rān'sh'; ga'rāj; see note below), n. [F.] A place for housing automobiles.

Garago' (ga'rān'sh'; ga'rāj), v. l.; -RAGEO' (-rāzhd'; -ājd); -RAG'NG (-rāzhd'; gā'rāj'), v. l.; -RAGEO' (-rāzhd'sh'; -ājd); -RAG'NG (-rāzhd'sh'; -ājd); -RAG'NG (-rāzhd'sh'sh'; -āsin; 184), n. Also gar'an-cine (gar'ān-cine; garander, LL. garania.] A dyestuff prepared pl. Gaonim (-ō-nim). [Heb., [ga'ra-pa'ta (ga'rā-pa'ta), n.

by treating ground madder with strong sulphuric acid. It |

consists essentially of alizarin.

gar'a-vance (găr'a-văns), n. [Sp. garbanzo, fr. Basque
garbantzua; grau grain + antzua dry.] The chick-pea. gar'a-vance (găr'ā-văns), n. [Sp. garbanzo, n. gar'a-vance (găr'ā-văns), n. [Sp. garbanzo, n. garbanzo, n. garbanzo, n. [Sp. garbanzo, n. garbanzo, n. [OF. garbe, jarbe, F. gerbe, fr. OHG. garba, G. garbe; cf. Skr. grbh to seize. Cf. GEREE.] 1. A sheaf of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified). Obs. or Her.

2. A bundle. "The bundle or garb of steel contained 30 piaces".

of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified). Obs. or Her.

2. A bundle. "The bundle or garb of steel contained 30 pieces."

R. H. I. Palgrare.

garb, n. [OF. garbe looks, countenance, grace, ornament, F. galbe graceful outline, contour, fr. It. garbo grace, of G. origin; cf. OHG. garawi, garwi, ornament, dress; akin to E. gear. See oa.R. v.; obar. n.] 1 Grace, as of form. Obs.

2. Personal bearing; carriage. Obs.

3. Custom; method; fashion. Obs.

4. Fashion or style of dress, esp. that distinctive of rank or standing; clothing; dress; as, the garb of a clergyman; the garb of a gentleman of the 16th century.

garb, v. l.; Garbello (garbd); Garbins. To clothe; array. These black dog. Dons. Tennyson.

gar'bage (gar'bāj), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. garbage tax on sheaves, E. garb sheaf.] Offal, as the entrails 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'ble (gar'bīl), v. l.; Garbled (-b'ld); Gar'Bling(-bl'ng).

[OF. grabeler to pick out, sort, for garbeler to examine precisely, garble spices; cf. LL. garbellare to sift, Sp. garbilla to sift, garbello sieve; fr. Ar. gharbāl, gharbūl, 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, usually unfair; to mutilate misleadingly; to pervert; as, to garble

rate, sit (cf. h. discerd). 1. A street and come 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 Cant.

3. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose, usually unfair; to mutilate misleadingly; to pervert; as, to garble a quotation; to garble an account.

to garble the colaage, to sort out coins, as by money dealers, for the purpose of exporting or melting the perfect ones and retaining for circulation those of light weight.

gar'ble, n. 1. Refuse, esp. of spices; rubbish; also, goods containing refuse. Obs. or Cant.

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.

3. pl. a Impurities separated from spices, drugs, etc. b. Remainders, after the best of the goods have been taken.

gar'board (gär'boin'), n. [OF. garbouil; cf. Sp. garbuilo, It. garbuqiio; of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr. L. bullive to boil, E. boil. Tumult; disturbance; disorder; a brawl. Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.

gar'bure' (gār'būr'), n. [F.] A soup of bacon and cabbage or other vegetables, sometimes with cheese added.

Gar-cin'1-a (gür-sin'1-a), n. [NL., after Laurent Garcin, French botanist.] Bot. A large and important genus of tropical Asiatic clusiaceous trees, having thick coriaceous leaves and baccate fruit with arillate seeds. Gamboge is obtained from various species; some have valuable wood. The thick-rinded fleshy fruit is often edible, that of Gmangostan being the mangosteen. Also [l. c.], a tree of this genus. See GAMBOGE, MANGOSTEEN, COCUM.

manyonara being the mangosteen. Also [l. c.], a tree of this genus. See GAMBOGE, MANGOSTEEN, COCUM.

|| gar'qon' (gar's6x'), n.; pl. -cons (F. -s6x'). [F.] A boy; fellow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter. gar'dant (gar'd6nt), a. [OF., looking. See GUARDANT.] 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, loosely, the complete articulated sleeve of steel.

|| garde mo'bile', or garde' na'to'nal' na'bōl'). [F.] Fr. Hist. A body of militia formed of a part of the garde nationale or, later, supplementary to it, employed for defense and maintenance of order.

gar'den (gër'd'n), n. [ME. gardin, OF. gardin, jardin, F. jardin, of G. origin; cf. OHG. gardo, G. garten; akin to AS. geard. See yard an inclosure.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers,

gar'den (gär'd'n), n. [ME. gardin, OF. gardin, jardin, F. jardin, of G. origin; cf. OHG. garto, G. garten; akin to AS. geard. See YARD an inclosure.] 1. A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; commonly, such a piece adjoining a dwelling, and inclosed. Cf. YARD.

2. Hence, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country. The pleasant garden of great Italy. Shak. Garden of Eden. See Eden. G. of England, the country of Kent, or Worcestershire, or any of various other fertile counties. G. of Engope, Italy. G. of France [a translation of F. Jardin de la France], Touraine, now mostly the department of Indre-et-Loire. G. of Italy, Sicily, Campania, or Lombardy. — G. of the Goda, a region of about 500 acres near Colorado Springs, Colorado, noted for the numerous strange, often grotesque, rock formations of red and white sandstone. — Gardens of Adonis. See ADONIS. — the Garden. See PHILOSOPHY OF THE GARDEN; cf. EPICURBANISM.

gar'den (gär'd'n). « · i. , DENED (d'nd): DEN LING. To lay out, cultivate, or labor in, a garden; to practice horticulture, gar'den n. f. To cultivate as a garden: —usually in p. p. garde' na'to'nale' (gard' na'sya'onal'). [F.] Fr. Hist. A citize an soldiery or national militia, existing from 198 to the close of the war of 1870-71, the members of which were drawn from all able-bodied citizens between certain ages. gar'dened (gär'd'nd), a. Having a garden or gardens; formed into, or made like, a garden.

garden engine. Any small portable force pump used for watering or spraying gardens, lawns, etc. gar'dened (gär'd'nd), a. Having a garden or gardens; formed into, or made like, a garden.

garden fight, a. A small plainly colored bower bird (Ambiyornis inornala) native of New Guinea. It is remarkable for building a large hutlike bower, in front of which it makes a garden for mosa 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, mounte

(Sylvia hortensis), noted for its melodious song.

garden webworm. A widely distributed webworm (Loxostege similialis) injurious to many vegetables in the southern Mississippi region of the United States;—also applied to the 
cabbage webworm and allied species.

garden white. Any of the white butterflies constituting 
the genus Pieris, as the cabbage butterfly.

garderobe (gārd'rōb), n. [F. See warddoes.] Obs. or 
Hist. 1. A wardrobe, or its contents.

2. Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber. 
Gard'ner machine gun (gārd'ner). [After Capt. M. W. 
Gurdner, the inventor.] A machine gun with two barrels 
side by side which are loaded and fired alternately by 
means of a crank. The barrels are inclosed in a sheath of 
bronze holding water to keep down the beat in firing.

gar'dy-loo' (gār'd'-loō'), n. [Cf. F. gare l'eau beware of 
the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, 
etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

gar'den-hood, n. See-hood. [gar'de-vin(gār'de-vin), gar'de
gar'den-hood, n. See-hood. [gar'de-vin(gār'de-vin), gar'de
gar'de-hood, n. See-hood.]

supplementary to it, employed for defense and maintenance of order.

In the preface "Gil Blas to the Reader" in Le Sage's "Gil Blas." Two scholars discover on a stone the inscription, "Here is interred the soul of the licentiate Pedro Garcias." One of them digs and finds a hundred ducats. Like him, says Gil, will be the reader who perceives the moral instruction in the novel. garden balm. The balm Melissal garden balms. See Interface with the moral instruction in the novel. garden bond. Masony. = FLY-garden of Chon'neur'(gar'abn') and best man. [LL. garden.] A groomsman gard. Obs. Or fef. sp. of Guard. Garden. Obs. [Eng., garden balm. The balm Melissal garden in J. A groomsman gard. Obs. Or fef. sp. of Guard. Garden. Obs. [Eng., garden chafer. A European garden, n. [See Garden. P. and the struction of fruit trees and rose bushess. garden balm. The balm melilot. garden chafer. A European gard. Obs. Or fef. sp. of Guard. Dial. garden chafer. A European gard. Obs. Or fef. sp. of Guard. Dial. garden chafer. A European garden chafer. The patience garden patience of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience. The patience garden patience of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience. Gouveed. garden patience. Gouveed. garden patience. George of the special garden garden garden chafer. A garden patience of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience of garden patience. George of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience of garden patience of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience of garden patience of fruit trees and rosebushes. garden patience of garden patien the water.] A warning cry uttered on throwing water, etc., into the streets from the windows in old Edinburgh.

gar'den-hood. N. See .HooD.
garden house. A summer house. Bean & Fl. & A privy.

Dial., Eng. & U.S. [hyssop.]
garden hyssop. The common!
gar'den-ize, v. t. To make a garden f. — v. i. Togarden. R.
gar'den-less, a. See -LESS.
gar'den-less, a. See -LESS.
gar'den-ly, a. Likea garden. R.
gar'den mold. Rich, mellow earth, fit or a garden.
garden nadl. A cast nail, for lastening vine to brick walls.

Gopine, or live-forever. [dock.]
garden patience. The patience garden perpercress. Peppergrass.

Grinten persecutive forever. [dock.]
garden patience. The patience garden persecutive. Figure for the faith. garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden patience. The patience garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden patience. The patience garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden persecutive. [feather.]
garden shears. Large pruning shears. [in a garden Collon,]
garden shears. Large pruning shears. [in garden Collon,]
garden shears. Large pruning shears. [in garden Collon,]
garden staff. Vegetables raised [gar'den-hulp.], Armor. A protection for the back of the neck, usually a part of a suit of plate armor.
gar den-wall' bond. = OANDEN ROND.
[garden-ken.]. [See GUARD, v., Naper.]. [See GUARD, v., Na

Gar'eth (gâr'fêth), n. In Arthurian romance, a knight of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, who in disguise acted at first as a scullion in the king's kitchen, but later was champion of the lady Linet, or Lynette, whose sister Liones, or Lyonors, he delivered from Castle Perilous. And he that told the tale in older times Says that Sir Gareth wedded Lyonors, But he that told it later says Lynette.

gar'fish' (gâr'fish'), n. [The first part is fr. AS. gār spear. Cf. Gore a triangular piece, GAR, n.] Zoôl. Any of certain fishes having an elongated pikelike body, and both jaws (in the halfbeaks only the lower jaw) long and narrow. They are also called gars and gar pikes. The marine garfishes are teleosts of the group Percescoes, esp. of the family Belonidæ, called also billfishes and needlefishes (see



NEEDLEFISH). The common European species is Belone vulgaris. In Australia the common garfish of Melbourne is B. ferox, but in most parts of Australia and New Zealand the common garfishes belong to the allied family of half-beaks (which see). All these are good food fishes. The fresh-water garfishes of North America are ganoids of the order Holostei and have hard shining rhombic scales. They constitute the genus Lepisosleus, syn. Lepidosleus,



Garfish of the family Lepisosteidæ (Lepisosteus osseus).

Garfish of the family Lepisosteidæ (Lepisosteus osseus).

and family Lepisosteidæ. L. osseus and L. platystomus, distinguished as the long-nosed garfish and short-nosed garsish, respectively, inhabit much of the eastern and central United States. The much larger alligator gar (L. tristochus) is found in the southern United States, Mexico, and Cuba, and becomes eight or ten feet long. The fresh-water garfishes are destructive of other fishes, and their flesh is rank and tough.

gar'ga-ney (g är'ga-ni), n. [Prob. indirectly fr. It. garganello.] A European teal(querguedula circia) related to the American bluewinged teal, having in



Gar'i-bal'di-an (găr'I-băl'di-ăn; gă'rI-băl'-), a. Of or pertaining to, or supporting, Giuseppe Garibaldi. — n. A supporter of Garibaldi.

gar'ish (găr'ish), a [Cf. ME. gauren to stare; of uncertain origin.] 1. Showy; dazzling; ostentatious; attracting 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; flighty.

Garish lik the laughters of drunkenness. Jer. Taylor. Syn.—See GAUDY.

gar'ish-ly, adv.—gar'ish-ness, n.
gar'land (gărlānd), n. [ME. garland, gerlond, OF. garlande; 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 consecration. o 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 lining 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. Naul. a A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar for convenience in hoisting, to prevent chafing, etc. b A band of rope, iron, or wood for retaining shot in place. c

A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in gar'land, v. l.; can'lanbency; oak planting shot in place. c

A sort of netted bag used by sailors to keep provisions in gar'land, v. l.; can'land. (aliciar swet-scented flower. b Any of certain othe A European teal (Querquedula circia) related to the American bluewinged teal, having in the male a broad white stripe over the eye.

Gargan'tu-a (gärgan'tu-a (gärgan'tu-a', f. garganta throat, gullet.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, having an extraordinary appetite, son of Grangousier (whose chief delight was eating and drinking). Gargantua is educated according to the noblest ideas of the humanist Renaissance and has many extravagant adventures. He founds the Abbey of Thelème (see Thélème). He is the father of Pantagruel.—Gargan'tu-an (gärgan'tū-ān), a.

gar'ga-tism (gär'gā-fiz'm), n. [F. gargarisma or L. gargarisma. See cahcanize.] Med. A gargle.

gar'get (gär'gèt), n. [ME. garget, gargat, throat, OF. gargate. 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 staggering and loss of appetite.

3. A diseased condition of the udders of cows, etc., arising from an inflammation of the mammary glands.

4. Bot. a The pokeweed. b The heliebore.

gar'gle (gär'g'l), v. t.; cargoine, [g'ld]; car'Ging). [F. gargouiller to dabble, paddle, gargle; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. cargoure, orner.] 1. To wash or inse, as the mouth or throat, particularly the latter, agitating the liquid (water or a medicinal preparation) by an expulsion of air from the lungs.

2. To utter as if while gargling. Obs. gargle, 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 preparation, used in gargling the mouth and throat.

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gar'gle, n. A liquid, as water or some medicated preparation, used in gargling the mouth and throat.

Gargoyl



market ibin (Hypsypops rubicundus) of a deep scarlet color.

gare/fowl' (gar'foul'), n. [Icel. gar'gilon, n. [Cf. OF. garguilgeringlet)] The great auk. garesone. + 0 ARRISON. garette. + 0 ARRISON. garette. + 0 ARRIT. gargar. Abb. Pharm. Gargarisma (L., a gargle). The mother of Gargantes, n. d. fr. it., throat. The mother of Gargantes, n. A gargle. Obs. gar'ga-lize, v. t. § i. [L. gargar'ga-lize, v. t. § i. [L. gargar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [Rare. obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [L. gargar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [Rare. obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. § i. [V. ]] and the same obs. gar'gat-lize, v. t. gare/fowl' (gar'foul'), n. [Icel. gar'gilon, n. [Cf. OF. garguil-gar-fund.] The great auk. garseone. + OARRISON. garette. delegation of Carganta. gar'gal. g

containing garlic.
garlic mustard. A European brassicaceous plant (Alliaria alliaria) which smells of garlic.
garlic pear, or garlic pear

tree. A capparidaceous tree of
Jamaica (Cratava qymandra), bearing a fruit which has a 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 Adenocalyma altiacea. b Any phytolaccaceous plant of the genus Petweria, esp. P. altiacea.
gar'ment (gar'ment), n. [ME. garnement, OF garnement, garment, fr. garnir to garnish. See Garnish.
Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.
gar'ment, v. l.; OARMENT-ED; GAR'MENT-ING. To clothe with or as if with a garment; —chiefly in the p. p.
Alovely lady garmented in light.
gar'men-ture (-mön-tūr), n. Clothing; dress.
gar'ner (gār'ner), n. [ME. garner, gerner, OF. gernier, grenier, F. grenier, fr. L. granarium, fr. granum. See lat granish (c. Granara, ]. A subilding or place where grain is stored; hence, fig., a collection, or store.
gar'ner(v. l.; oAR'NERED (-nērd); GAR'NER-ING. To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure; as, to garner grain.
gar'net (gār'nēt; -nīt; 151), n. [ME. gernet, grenat, OF. grenat, F. grenat, LL. granatus, fr. L. granatum pomegranate, granatus having many grains or seeds, fr. granum grain, seed. So called from its resemblance in color and shape to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. See gran; cf. Grenat, promegranate. See gran; cf. Grenat, promegranate. See gran; cf. Grenat, promegranate. See gran; cf. grenat, or dependent of the general formula R'[R', (SiO<sub>1</sub>)<sub>3</sub>; in which R' may be calcium, magnesium, etc., and R'' aluminium or some other trivalent element. There are accordingly several varieties, differing in composition and color, but with the same crystallization (isometric). It is brittle, vitreous in luster, and transparent to subtranslucent. H, 65-71.5. Sp. gr., 315-4.3. Garnets are often found as crystals, the comgarland rose. Rosemary. Obs. his chains, ba

The century. Obs.

garlick-y (-lik-I), a. Like or containing garlic.

garlic mustard. A European brassicaceous plant (Alliaria aliaria) which smells of garlic.

gar'land-less, a. See - Less.
gar'land-ry, m. Garlands collectively. Rare.
garland thorn. The Christ'sgarland thorn. The Christ'sgar'mite (gar'mit). Bib.
gar'mite, Gar'm garnement. † GARMENT. gar'ner-age (gär'nër-āj), n. See gar'nerd. Garnered. Ref. Sp. gar'ner-y, n. A granary. Obs. garneschit. Obs. p. p. of OAR-

NISH.
gar'net, n. [See GARNET mineral.] Pomegranate. Obs.
gar'net, n. = GARNET HINGE.
garnet apple. Pomegranate.
garnet berry. The red current. garnet brown. An explosive brown crystalline substance with a green or golden luster,

mon forms being the dodecahedron and trapezohedron. The mineral also occurs massive and in grains, and is common in gneiss and mics schist. The principal varieties are: grossularite, CaaAls[SiO<sub>2</sub>]s, which is colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red; pyrope, MgaAls[SiO<sub>2</sub>]s, deep red to black; almandte, FeaAls[SiO<sub>2</sub>]s, or various colors; uwarevite, CaaGra[SiO<sub>2</sub>]s, emerald green. Essonite is a yellow to brown variety of grossularite; it is also called cinnamon stone, esp, when of a cinnamon color. Grossularite is sometimes applied specially to a pale green variety. Prectous of a color of the color

| Lepisosteidæ. | Gar'tan (gar'tan (gar'tan (gar'tan (gar'tan ), n. [Gael. gearran gelding, work horse, used to a very small extent as a dye. It is a complex cyanogen derivative of pieric acid. gar'net-er, n. [OF. garnetier, grenctier.] One having charge of a garner, or granary. Osc. garnet hinge. [Cf. OF. carnet.] A hinge with an upright bar and a horizontal strap. Now Rare. gar'nets (gar'nytta), n. Also gar'nets (gar'nytta), n. Also gar'net work, n. Decoration composed of garnets. [gar'net (gar'net), p. p. [F.] Garnished. [Gar'net, p. p. [F.]] Garnished. Carp. A bolt or nail with a decorated horizontal holt or nail with a decorated garnish money. Montes gar garnish money. Montes grantsh money.

hack.] One of a breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland; hence, an inferior kind of horse. British.
garret (găr'ēt; -It; 151), n. [ME. garite, garette, watchtower, place of lockout, OF. garite, also meaning, a place of refuge, F. guérite a place of refuge, donjon, sentinel box, fr. OF. garir, quarir, 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. QUERITE.] I. Turret; watchtower. Obs.
2. That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under or within the roof. Cf. ATTIC.

The tottering garrets which overhung the streets. Macaulay.
3. The head. Slang.
gar'red-eer' (găr'ēt-ēr'), n. One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

Macaulay.
Maryingon (cár'i-s'n). n. [ME. garisoun protection, de-

3. The head. "Slang.
gar'rot-er" (gar'st-er"), n. One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.
gar'ri-son (gar'st-er"), n. [ME. garisoun protection, deliverance, equipment, OF. garison, F. guerison cure, fr. OF. garis (see Garrer), but the word was confused with F. garnison, ME. garnison garrison, in OF. & ME. also, provision, munitions, from garnir to garnish. See Garnison, munitions, from garnir to garnish. See Garnison son 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 fort or so one of a garrison.
gar'ri-son, v. l.; Gar'n-soned (-s'nd); Gar'ri-son-ing.
Mil. a To place troops in, as a fortification, for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to garrison a fort. b To gearrison a province. c To place on duty in a garrison; as, as agarrison; as, the regiment garrisoned the town.
garrison flag. Mil. In the United States service, the largest size of national flag furnished to posts and flown on national holidays and special occasions. It is of 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist.

garrison prisoner. Mil. In the United States army, an enlisted man servince a sentence of confinement for an offense

garison flag. Mil. In the United States service, the largest size of national flag furnished to posts and flown on national holidays and special occasions. It is of 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist.

garrison prisoner. Mil. In the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense not entailing a dishonorable discharge.

garriot (gār'ōt), n. [F.] The European golden-eye; also, the American golden-eye or Barrow's golden-eye; also, the American golden-eye or Barrow's golden-eye.

gar-tote' (gār'ōt'; -rōt'; 277), gar-rotte' (-rōt'), n. [Sp. garrote. Cf. Garrot lever.] 1. A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct; also, the instrument with which the execution is effected.

2. Throttling as if with the garrote, esp. for robbery.

gar-tote', gar-rotte', v. t.; Garrotter. See Garrotz, n.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize around the throat, from behind, in order to throttle and rob. Gar'tu-litae (gār'ōō-lifa), n. [NL., fr. L. garrulus chattering.] Zoōl. A subfamily of Corvidae consisting of the magpies and jays.—gar'tu-line (-lin; -lin; 183), a.

gar-ru'it-ty (gā-rōʊl'l-ti), n. [L. garrulus, fr. garrrulity, gar'tu-lous (gār'ōō-lifa), a. [L. garrulus, fr. garrie to chatter, talk; cf. Gr. γηριν voice, γηρίνευ to speak, sing, and E. call.] 1. Talking much, esp. about trivial things; loquacious; also, wordy; diffuse; as, a garrulous story.

The most garrulous people on earth. De Quincey.

2. Zoōl. Of birds, having a loud, harsh note.

Syn.—See talkative.—gar'tu-lous ness, n.

gar'tu-lous (gār'ōō-pā), n. [Prob. fr. Pg. garupa crupper. Cf. Grouper the fish.] a In Spanish America, any of certain groupers, as the garlopa; in Galifornia applied to several of the rockfishes. b Zoōl. [cap.] A genus consisting of the black grouper (G. nigrita).

Gar'te'a (gār'tē'r), n. [OF. garte'r, F. jarrete're, fr. OF. garet bend of the knee, F. jarret; akin to Sp. garra law, Fr. garra ham; cf. W. & Bret. gar

also, membership in this order or the order itself. See ORDER, 1, Table.



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

Gar'ret, Gar'rett (gar'et), n. Musc. prop. name.
gar\_ret. v. To gallet.
gar\_ret. v. To gallet.
gar\_ret.ed. a. Having garrets.
gar\_ret.ed. a. Having garrets.
gar\_ret.or. n. A watchman on a.
gar\_ret.or. n. A watchman on a.
gar\_ret.or. n. A. watchman on a.
gar\_ret. See COURT-MARTIAL.
Gar'ri-so'ni-an (găr'r-sō'ny-an), a. U. S. Hist. Pert. to
Wm. Lloyd Garrison (1804-78).
— n. A follower of Garrison.
— Gar'ri-son-ism (găr'i-săn-12'm), n.
garritour. † GARRATOR.
garriton. Var. of GARRATOR.
gar'ron, n. [Cf. OF. jarron
branch of a tree, garrot big
stick.] A kind of large nail.
gar'roo or gar'row. Var. of
OAROO.

winding a crossbow. Oxf. E. D.
2. Surg. A tourniquet.
gar-rot'er (gd-rôt'er; -rôt'er),
gar-rot'ter(-rôt'er),n. One who
garrotes.

garrot' ter (röt'er), n. One who garrotes.
gar' ful-ing, n. Act of chattering garrulously. Obs.
Gar' ful-ing (gar' 60-lús), n. [NL., fr. L. garrulus chattering.] Zööl.
The typical genus of jays, including the European jay.
gar'iy. + OARRAY.
gar'y. + OARRAY.
Gar'ys. + (log' ful' flex), n. pl.
[NL.] Bot. in Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the genus Garrya, etc. - gar'-ry-al (gar'f-dl), a.
garse. Var. of GARCE.
garse. Var. of GARCE.
garse, vi. f. i. [OF. garser. See GASH.] To inclise is scarify. Obs.
garse, v. Incision: gash. Obs.

gar'rot (gar'ŭt), n. [F. Cf. garse, n. Incision; gash. Obs. GARROTE.] 1. Antiq. A lever for gar'sil (gar'sil), n. [Cf. Dan.

3. [cap.] For Garter King-of-Arms. See King-of-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.
6. pl. Leg irons; fetters. Slang.
garter (gart'ter). v. l.; Gart'Terreno (-terd); Gart'Terreno.
1. To bind or support with a garter.
Let ... could not seet o garter his hose. Shak.
2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.
gar'tering, n. 1. Act of one who garters something.
2. Material of which garters are made.
garter snake. Any of numerous harmless American snakes of the genus Thamnophis, syn. Eulænia, having more or less distinct longitudinal yellow stripes on the back. They are viviparous, and very active and courageous, and feed on worms, various small animals, small birds' eggs, etc. T. sirlalis, of which there are several subspecies, is widely distributed in North America, and in many regions is the commonest and most familiar snake. Another common species is the ribbon snake.
Sarter sitch.

snake.
The simplest g;— called also garter stitch. T stitch in knitting;

cies is the ribbon snake.
garter Stitch. The simplest
stitch in knitting; — called also
plain knitting.

garth (garth, n. [Icel. garðr
yard. See yard; croft. Obs.
or Dial. Eng., except as short
for cloister garth.

2. Dam or weir for catching fish.
gas (gås), 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
him by L. chaos, Gr. yáos, chaos.] 1. An sëriform fluid,
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 synonymous with air, but afterwards applied to all fluids that
could not be liquefied by pressure at any attainable temperature, as oxygen, hydrogen, etc., in distinction from vapor,
as steam, which becomes liquid on a reduction of temperature. But in present usage, since all of the gases formerly
called "permanent" have been liquefied by cold and pressure, any distinction made between gases and vapors is
recognized to be one of degree only. See Liquin.
In many books of recent years, it has been the custom, following a suggestion of Andrews, to restrict the term "yapa" to
temperatures above the critical temperature, and the term "vapor"
to temperatures below. But this is often inconvenient in practice, as there is no sudden change in the gaseous phase at ordinary pressures on passing the critical temperature. It is more
convenient to employ the term "vapor" only when discussing the
properties of the gaseous phase in relation to the liquid or solid,
and to follow the common usage in describing substances like
CO<sub>2</sub>, or even SO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>, as yases at ordinary temperatures and
pressures.

2. In popular usage, any gas, or gaseous mixture, with the
eventurion of atmospheric air: Specif.: a Laughing gas.

pressures. Encyc. Brit.

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, according to its source, natural gas, coal gas, water gas, etc.

COMPOSITION OF COMBUSTIBLE GASES. The following are typical analyses, but composition of any of these gases is variable. B. T.  $U_*=$  British Thermal Unit.

	ᆿ.	as.	ke.	gas.	gas.	eted gas.	Pro	ducer from	gas	. 56 68 68
CONSTITU- ENTS.	Natura gas.	Ordinary Coal gas.	Coke- oven ga	Water	Oilgi	Carbureted Water gas.	Anthra-	Bitum.	Coke.	Blast- furnace g
Hydrogen	3.0	46.0	50.0	48.0	32.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	1.0
Methane	92.0	40.0			48.0			3.0		
Illuminants.	3.0	5.0	4.4		16.5	8.5		0.5		
Carbon			-				1 '			
monoxide.		6.0	6.0	38.0		19.0	25.0	23.0	29.0	27.5
Carbon										
dioxide		0.5				3.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	11.5
Nitrogen	2.0	2.0	2.0		3.0		49.5		56.0	60.0
Oxygen		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. T. U. per	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	117010
cu. ft	1000	660	603	295	846	575	144	144	123	91
Vol's of air		000	0.00	200	010	0.0		***		
needed to			Ι.							
burn one										
vol. of gas.	9.73	6.0	5.6	2.35	8.07	5.25	1.12	1.2	0.98	0.72
			_							

vol. of gas. | 9.73| 6.0 | 5.6 | 2.35| 8.07| 5.25| 1.12 | 1.2 | 0.98| 0.72

3. Mining. Fire damp mixed with air, so as to become liable to explosion.

4. Empty, boasting, or humbugging talk; bombast. Slang. gas, v. l.; cassed (găst); cas'sinc. 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. c To talk "gas" to; to deceive by empty talk. Vulgar Slang, U. S. gas, v. l. 1. To give off gas, as a storage battery when nearly charged.

2. To indulge in idle or boastful talk. Slang. gas bag. 1. A bag for holding gas, as one to insert empty into a broken gas main and then inflate to act as a plug. 2. A person who "gasses." Slang. gas battery. Elec. A form of voltaic battery, in which one or both of the active elements are gases. gas hold. A superior kind of lampblack, collected by introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame. gas black. A superior kind of lampblack, collected by introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame. gas hung. Nant. A metal buoy filled with gas and surmounted by a lantern where a light fed by the gas burns night and day.

gierdsel, Sw. gärdsel, and E. [Garuga.] Hindu Myth. A super-

night and day.

gierdsel, Sw. gärdsel, and E. Garuda.] Hindu Muth. A supergarber, and the length of gardsel, Sw. gardset, and E. OARTH AND BOARTH STATE OF THE GOS MISSON DATE OF THE GARTH STATE OF THE GARTH S

gas burner. The jet piece of a gas fixture where the gas is burned as it escapes from one or more minute orifices.
gas carbon. A compact variety of carbon obtained as an incrustation on the interior of gas retorts, and used for the manufacture of the carbon rods or pencils for the electric arc, and for the plates of voltaic batteries, etc.

rods or pencils for the electric arc, and for the plates of voltaic batteries, etc.

gas check. Ordnance. In breech-loading cannon, any device, except a metallic cartridge case, for sealing the bore against escape of gas to the rear upon discharge. Several forms are successfully employed, such as a pad, clisk, or ring which is by the great force of the gases expanded or tightened 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 generally included in the term.

Angas coal. Bituminous coal yielding a close to b. a & being connected with opposite poles of a battery.

Bas coal. Bituminous coal yielding a close to b. a & being connected therefore used in making illuminating gas.

Gas con (gas kon), a. [F.] Of or pert. to Gascony, previous to 1789 a province of southwestern France, or the Gascons; also [L. c.], braggart; swaggering. See Gascony Econs; also [L. c.], braggart; swaggering. See Gascony is hence [L. c.], a boaster; swashbuckler.

2. [L. c.] A carangoid fish (Trachurus trachurus), or an allied species.

gas cona de (gas kon-ād'), n. [F. gasconnade, from Gascon and in habitant of Gascony, the beeole of which were

docio; hence [l. c.], a boaster; swashbuckler.

2. [l. c.] A carangoid fish (Trachurus trachurus), or an allied species.

gas'con-ade' (gas'kon-ād'), n. [F. gasconnade, from Gascon an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which were noted for boasting.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging; braggadocio.

gas'con-ade', v. i.; oas'con-ad'eb (-ād'šd); oas'con-ad'-nvo (-ād'îng). To boast; brag; bluster.

gas disease. A disease of fish, caused by an excess of dissolved gas in the water and characterized by the formation of gas blebs in the tissues, and free gas in the blood vessels and about the eyes, causing the eyeballs to bulge and assume the appearance termed popeye.

gas'e-lier' (gās'ē-lēr'), n. [Formed from gas, in imitation of chandelier.] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

gas engine. Mach. A kind of internal-combustion engine (which see) using fixed gas; also, broadly, any internal-combustion engine.

gas'e-ous (gās'ē-ūs; 277), a. [From gas.] 1. In the form, or of the nature, of gas; pertaining to gases; as, gascous matter, gascous laws; also, superteted, as steam.

2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous. "Unconnected, gascous information." Sir J. Stephen.

gas dield. A tract or district yielding natural gas.

gas 'fired' (gās'fird'), a. Heated by the combustion of gaseous fuel; as, a gas-fired furnace.— gas'-fir'ning, a.

gas fitting. A brown who installs or repairs gas pipes and fixtures.

gas fitting. The trade or occupation of a gas fitter b. pl. The piping, elbows, meters, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc., for conveying gas from the main to the gas fixtures, etc., for conveying gas from the papendage of metal, usually ornamented, with tubes upon which the burners, keys, etc., are adjusted. Cf. Gas Fitting.

Gas fitting.

gas furnace. A furnace using gas for fuel, or one for

gas furnace. A furnace using gas for fuel, or one for making gas.
gas generator. An apparatus for generating gas; as: a A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat. b A carburetor. c A machine for the production of carbonic acid gas, for neirating water, bread, etc.
gash (găsh), v. l.; Gashed (găsht); Gash'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 chiefly to incisions in flesh.
Grievously gashed or gored to death.
gash, n. [M.E. garce, garse. See Gash, 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 enlargement of a joint or shrinkage crack and not extending beyond the stratum in which it occurs.
gas'1-fi-ca'tion (găs'1-fi-kā'shūn), n. [See Gasify.] Act or process of converting into gas.

you the statum in when it occurs. [See GASIFY.] Act or process of converting into gas.

gas'1-toa'tion (gas'1-f1-kā'shīn), n. [See GASIFY.] Act or process of converting into gas.

gas'1-ty (-f1), v. t.; GAS'LFIED (-f1d); GAS'LFY'ING (-f1'Ing), [gns + -fy.] To convert into gas or aëriform fluid, as by means of heat or a chemical process. — v. t. To become gas.

gas jet. A flame of illuminating gas; also, a gas burner.

gas'ket (gas'kët; -kit; 151), n. [Cf. F. garcette, t. ga-schetta, Sp. cajeta caburn, garceta reef point.] 1. Naut. A line or band used to lash a furled sail securely. Sea gas-keta are common lines; harbor gaskets are plaited or decorated lines or bands.

2. Mech. Plaited hemp or tallowed rope for packing pistons, making pipe joints, etc.; hence, metal packing or any composition for the same purpose.

gas'Ret, v. t.; GAS'KET\_EB; GAS'KET\_ING. Naut. To fasten with a gasket or gaskets.

gas'a-lier'. Var. of GASELIER. Ga-san' (gä-sän'), a. = GATHIC.

Ga-san' (gā-sin'), a. = GATHIC. See AVENTA.
Gas' coigne. † GASCON.
gas' con-ad'er (gās'kon-ād'ēr),
n. ()ne who gasconades.
Gas' con-ism (gās' kon-\Z'm), n.
See-ism.
Gas' co-ny sauce (gās' kôn-\Z'm),
Veloutē sauce with capers, truffles, and egg yolk.
gas' coyne. † GASKIN.
gas' cromh. Sas' crome. n.
caschrom. Soo! [eousness.]
gas-6' Lty (gās-ē'-ti), n. Gasgas-6' Lty (gās-ē'-ti), n. Gas-

air; well-dressed; trim.
gash, a. Dismal-looking. Scot.
gash, n. [Cf. dial. gash chin, a
projection of the under jaw.]
b. i. To talk idly: tattle; gossip. Scot.—a. Talkative. Scot.
gas hater. Any device for heating by heat from burning gas.
gash east, Any device for heating by heat from burning gas.
gash est [gash Cz. i-2.), n. Hairy
cirrus clouds which precede
tropical hurricanes. Rare.
gash 'nl, a. [Perh. for ghast'ul,
confused with gash.]. Ghastly;
frightful. Obs. or Dial. Engs.
gash'ld, a. Obs. or Dial. Chastgase-'t-ty (gas-5-'t-t'), n. Gas-gasen - to AZE. gas'c-os'1-ty (gas'c-5s'1-t'), n. = ASROUSNESS. Rare. gas' cous-ness. n. Sec. ASES. gas' cr. Var. of GASSER. gash (gash, gish), a. (Peth. fr. SAGACIOIS.] Scol. 1 Knowing; wise; witty; sharp. 2. Having a fine appearance or

gas kin (gas kin), n. [Cf. GALLIGASKIN.] 1. pl. Galligaskins; 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 light (-lit/), n. 1. The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.
2. A gas int or gas hurner

gas machine. An apparatus illuminating gas.
gas man (gās měn), n.; pl. -men (-měn). 1. A man connected with the manufacture, installation, or distribution

nected with the manufacture, installation, or distribution of gas; a gas fitter.

2. Coal Mining. A man who examines the mine for fire damp in dangerous quantities. U. S.
gas meter. An instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place. See METER, n., 2.
gas microscope. An oxyhydrogen microscope.
gas'o-e-lec'tric (găs'ō-è-lek'trik), a. Mach. Designating, or pertaining to, a system of automobile propulsion in which both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Cf.

both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Of.

AUTOMIXTE SYSTEM.

28 oil. One of the fractions obtained by distilling petroleum, having a specific gravity of about 0.865 and used in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

28 oil. One of the fractions obtained by distilling petroleum, or gasolene, engine.

Mach. A kind of internal-combustion engine;—in British countries called usually petrol engine.

28 o'line (gas/ō-lēn; -ln; 277), gas/o-lene (-lēn), n.

[gas + 2d - o'l + -ine.] A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., as a carburetant, and to produce heat and motive power. See Petroleum; cf. Petroleum; cf. gasom'ete (gasom'eter), n. [gas + meter. Cf. F. gazomètre.] 1. An apparatus for holding and measuring gas; a gas burette.

2. Less properly, but commonly. a tank for collection and

a gas burette.

2. Less properly, but commonly, a tank for collecting and holding gas; in gas works, a huge iron cylinder or reservoir closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall according to the

closed at one end and having the other end immersed in water, in which it is made to rise or fall according to the volume of gas it contains or the pressure required.

gas-om's-try (-tr'), n. Science or art of measuring gas.

gas'o-met'ric (gas'd-met'rik), -met'ri-cal (-ri-kal), a.

gas'o-scope (gas'd-skop), n. [gas +-scope.] An apparatus for detecting the presence of dangerous gas escaping into a coal mine or a dwelling house.

gasp (gasp), v. i.; Gasped (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. gipen, 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 gasps and struggles hard for life. Lloyd.

2. To pant with eagerness; to show vehement desire. Quenching the gasping furrows' thirst with rain. Spenser.

gasp, v. 1. To emit or utter with gasps; — with forth, out, away, etc.; as, he gasped out a plea for mercy.

And with short sobs he gasps away his breath. Dryden.

gasp, n. Act of opening the mouth convulsively to catch the breath; a labored respiration or catching of the breath.

gas plate. Ordinance. In the Krupp breech mechanism, a steel plate resting in a recess in the face of the breech block and supporting the obturator ring.

Gasserian gasglion, Anal., a large ganglion on the chief or sensory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve.

gas'sing (gas'ng), n. 1. Act or process of subjecting to the early

sensory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve.

gas'sing (gás'ng), n. 1. Act or process of subjecting to
the action of gas, as lime to chlorine gas in making bleaching 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 bubbling of the acid in a storage battery.
3. Boasting; insincere or empty talk. Slang.

gas'o-ller' (-ler'). Var. of oase-LIER.
gas oven. Oven heated by gas.
Gas'par(gas'par), n. See Three
Kings of Cologne, under KING.
gas'parll'lo (gas'pa'rl'o;
yel'yo; 195), n. [Amer. Sp. in
W. Indies.] a Any of several rosaccous trees of the genus Licanica or their wood. b In Jamaica,
the rutaceous tree Esenbeckia
pentaphylla or ris wool.
gasp'er, n. One that gasps.
gas'per-sau (gas'per-6), n. [Cf.
F. gasparot a sort of herring.]
The Alewin (good. Cf. r.
gas, arof a sort of herring.] The
fresh-water drumfish. Local,
Louistana.
gasp'Ing. p. pr. & vb. n. of o. se

fresh water drumfish. Local, the fresh water drumfish. Local, and the fresh water drumfish. Local, saying, p. pr. & vb. n. of GASP. gasping, p. pr. & vb. n. of GASP. gasping, p. pr. & vb. n. of GASP. gasping, of gasping, and preior make of gun. gas plant. The fraxinella. gaspit Gasping, an Given to gasping. R.—gasy'rang, n. See CGIN. gasping. R.—gasy'rang, n. See CGIN. gas and. A sandstone containing natural gas. gas'rea, a. well that yields gas; specif. a. well that yields gas; esp., an oil well producing much gas. Stang or Cant.

3. Boasting; misincere or empty talk. Stang.

gas'kins, hing, n. A gasket. Rarre.
gas kins, n. [F. Gascoyne Gascony, as coming thence.] gas'siness (gis'7-nes), n. See
gas Lies, n. D. The gooseberry. Diating stress, n. See -Less.
gas logs. A hollow perforated device imitating a log, used as gas burner in a fireplace.
gas motor. A gas engine.
gas'o-gen (gis'0-jen), gas'o-gen (gis'0-jen), gas'o-gen (jer'), Vars. of GAZOGENE.
LIER.
LIER.

Gas won. Oven heated by gas.

Gas won. Oven heated by gas.

gast. a. [Cf. Fries. gast.] Barren; not with young: —said of animals. Dial. Eng. Gast. Abbr. Gaston. gas-tal'dite (g &s-t&l'dit), n. [After Prof. B. Gastaldi.] Min. A variety of glaucophane. gaste. v. t. [OF. gaster. See waste. v.] ? To waste. Obs. gaster. [g &s-t&r.] ? To waste. Obs. gaster. Cos. obs. [g ast'er [g &s-t&r.] . h. v. Fright; seare; also, stare. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Gaster-oli-che'nes (g&s't&r-oli-ke'nes), n. pl. [NL. See Gaster-oli-che'ns in giocarpous lichens in which the fungal symbol of the control of the cost of

Gas siot's' wheel (ga'syōz'). Physics. A device for the 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 character of the discharge becomes evident and the appearance that of a wheel with luminous spokes. gas spectrum. The armound a glowing gas or vapor. b An absorption spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas or a vapor. gas spurts. Geol. Little heaps observed on the surface of cause believed to be due to the easye of gas. gas yike gas or a containing organic matter;—so called because believed to be due to the easye of gas. gas it ike gas; hence, Colloq., inflated; full of boastful or insincere talk; as, a gassy demagogue. gas tar. Coal tar obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of illuminating gas. gas'ter-o (gás'tēr-ō-), gas'ter-. Biol. Combining forms equivalent to gastro-, gastro.

Gas'ter-o-my-ce'tes (-mi-sē'tēz), n. pl. [NL.: gastero-+-myectes.] Bot. A group of basidiomycetous fungi in which 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'ter-o-my-ce'tous (-tūs), a. gas tread. Mech. A special kind of thread, much finer in pitch than the ordinary standard threads, used esp. on wrought iron tubes for conveying gas. Gas threads usually run from 28 threads per inch in a pipe i inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a pipe i inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a pipe i inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a 2-inch pipe.

gas'tiph' (gās'tit'), a. Impervious to gas. gas tra'gid. qas'tra'di', a. [NL., fr. Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός, 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 gastras theory, such an animal was a common

gas'trio (gas'trik), a. [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστόρς, stomach.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach gastric artery. Anat. a Abranch of the cœliac artery which passes to the cardiac end of the stomach and along the lesser curvature. b Any of several small branches of the splenic artery distributed to the greater curvature of the stomach.—g. crists. Med., a sudden 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 diffusible products by the solvent action of gastric pince.—g. fever, Med., a fever attended with prominent gastric symptoms; typhoid fever.—g. glands, Anat., the glands in the walls of the stomach which secrete the gastric juice. In the human stomach they occupy the whole thickness of the mucosa, but do not extend beyond it, and are of two kinds, cardiac glands and pyloric glands (see these terms).—g. Jues. Physiol., the digestive fluid 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 acid to the extent of 0.2 to 0.3 per cent or more, and contains several enzymes, esp. pepsin and remin. It has a strong digestive action on proteids and gelatin-forming substances, and curdles milk.—g. mill., Zoòl., a grinding apparatus consisting of several movable calcareous or chitinous pieces in the pharynx or stomach of certain invertebrates. pieces in the pharynx or stomach of certain invertebrates. gas-tri'tis (găs-tri'tis), n. [NL; gastro-+-tis.] Med. Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane. gas'tro- (gās'trō-), gastra- A combining form from Greek yaorīpa, yaorīpa, the stomach, or belly. gas'tro-cele (gās'trō-sēl), n. [gastro-+-cele.] Med. When is of the stomach.

gas'tro-cele (gis'trō-sēl), n. [gastro- + -cele.] Med. Hernia of the stomach.
gas'troc-ne'mi-us (gis'trōk-nē'm'-ŭs), n.; pl.-mi (-m'-i).
[NL., fr. Gr. γαστροκνημία the calf of the leg.] Anal. The largest and most superficial muscle of the calf of the leg. It arises by two heads from the lower condyles of the femur, and its tendon of insertion unites with that of the soleus to form the Achilles tendon (which see).—gas'-troc-ne'mi-al (-ŭl), a.—gas'-troc-ne'mi-al (-ŭl), a.—gas'-troc-ne'mi-al (-ŭl), a.—gas'-troc-ne'mi-al (-ŭl), a.—gas'-trodu'o-de'-mal (gas'-trō-dū'o-dē'-nāl), a. [gastro-du'o-de'-mal (gas'-trō-dū'o-dē'-nāl), a. [gastro-du'o-dē'-mal (gas'-trō-dū'o-dē'-nāl), a. [gastro-dū'o-dē'-nāl], a. [gastro-dū'o-dē'-n

gas'to-ro-zo'o'id, n. Zool. = Gastro-du'o-de'nal (gas'to-du'o-de'nal), a. [gostro-+duodenal.] Anal, Pert. to the stomach and duodenum.

gas'to-ro-zo'o'id, n. Zool. = Gastrazootib.
gast'ful. Var. of Ghastful.
gast'lich.
gast

gas'tro-du'o-de-ni'tis (găs'trô-dū'ô-dê-ni'tīs), n. [NL. See GASTRODUODENAL; -TITS.] Med. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, a frequent cause of jaundice. gas'tro-ely-trot'o-my (-81'1-trôt'ô-m'), n. [gastro-+elytro-+-tomy.] Surg. The operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina, through the abdomen (without opening the peritoneum), to remove a fetus. It is a substitute for the Cæsarean operation, and less dangerous. gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ên-têr'lk), a. [gastro-+enteric.] Anat. & Med. Gastrointestinal.

stitute for the Cæsarean operation, and less dangerous. gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-&n-ter'ik), a. [gastro-+ enteric.] Anat. & Med. Gastrointestinal.
gas'tro-en'ter'itis (-&n'ter-i'tis), n. [NL. See GASTROENTERIC; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.
gas'tro-en'ter-os'to-my (-\&e't\delta'-\text{in}], n. [gastro-+ entero+stomy.] Surg. The formation of an opening between the stomach and the upper portion of the small intestine, gas'tro-ep'i-plo'ic (-\&p'I-pl\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ entero+stomy.] Surg. The formation of an opening between the stomach and the upper portion of the small intestine, gas'tro-le-pa'/ic (-\&p'I-pl\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ hepalic.] Anat. & Med. Pertaining to the stomach and liver; hepatogastric; as, the gastrohepatic, or lesser, omentum. gas'tro-in-tes't-nal (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and liver; hepatic.]
Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

Gas'tro-lo'bi-um (-\delta'\text{in}), a. [gastro-+ intestinal.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

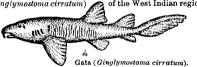


class of mollusks comprising most of the existing forms having a One of the Gastropoda (Tritia trivittata). univalve shell. F Foot: C Caudal Cirri: O Operculum; and many shell-less forms. The snails, whelks, and slugs are examples. The shell is not divided into chambers, and is usually twisted (generally in a destral 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

(which may be at the end of a proboscis) is usually a flexible band, the radula, bearing fine teeth. It is moved back and forth over a pulleylike odnothoptore, 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 food, on which the animal creeps about, carrying it is shell upon its back. Some (see Prezerono) have winglike lobes to the forms usually by one or more gills she we winglike lobes to the forms usually by one or more gills (see CTENDINI). Gastropods are oviparous, rarely ovoviviparous, and the embryo in typical cases passes through trochosphere and veliger stages. They are found fossil from the Cambrian onward. The class is now usually divided into the subclasses Streptoneura and Euthyneura, the Amphineura and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made separate classes. — gas-trop'o-dous (gas-trop'o-dis), a. gas'tro-tor (gas'tro-to-por; 20), n. (gastro-+pore.) Zoöl. A pore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozooid. gas'trop-to'sis (gas'trop-to'sis), m. (NL: gastro-+pore.) Zoöl. A pore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozooid. gas'trop-to'sis (gas'trop-to'sis), n. (gastro-+pore.) Zoöl. Apore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a former of the were abdomen gas-tror'tha-phy (gas-trop'to'-fi), n. (gastro-+pore.) Zoöl. Apore occupied by a gastrozooid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a common of a sewing. Surg. The operation of sewing up wounds of the stomach or abdomen. gas'tro-soop (gas'tro'-skōp), n. (gastro-+groe.) Zoōl. And. Pertaining to the stomach or abdomen. gas'tro-stoge (gas'tro'-skōp), n. (gastro-+groe.) Zool. One of the large scales on the belly of most snakes.—gas'tros'to-my (gas-tros'to'-mi), n. [gastro-+sromy; of gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-yro's gas-tro-



(which see). Cf. Gastrara. — gas'tru-lar (-lar), a. gas'tru-la'tion (-la'shūn), n. Embryol.
The process of forming a gastrula.
gas washer. Gas Manuf. An apparatus within which gas from the condenser is brought in contact with falling water, to precipitate the tar remaining in it.
gas woll. A boring from which natural gas is discharged.
gas works. or gas'works' (gās'w@rks'), n. A manulactory of gas, esp. illuminating gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances; a gas plant.
gat (gāt', n. [Cf. Icel. & Dan. gat a hole. Cf. Gastra an opening.] A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between sandbanks or cliffs.
ga'ta (gā'ta'), n. [Cf. Sp. gala, fem. of gato cat.] A shark (Ginglymostoma cirratum)



gatch (gach; gach), n. [Per. gach a white earth yielding lime.] Plaster as used in Persian architecture, etc. gatch'work' (-wurk'), n. Work in which gatch is employed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively. ployed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively gate (gat), n. [ME. 3et, 3eat, gate, gat, gate, door, AS

gas-trop'o-dan (gäs-trō'p'ō-gas-trop'o-dan (gäs-trō'c-sō'), gas-tro-pul'mo-na-ry, a. (pas-tros'c-phr (gäs-trō-sō'), r. (pas-tro-t-pulmona-ry), land. Persind respiratory organizary canal gas'tro-tro's, gas'tro-tro-tro's, gas'tro-tro's, gas'tro-tro

geat, 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 barrier, esp. such an opening furnished with a movable frame or door for closing it.

Have the gates of death been opened unto thee? Job xxxviii. 17.

2. A structure or part of a structure comprising a passage way together with towers, approaches, etc., esp. when designed for defense; as, the gate of a walled city; a temple gate. In walled cities open spaces were commonly left within and without the gates to facilitate traffic and defense, which became places of assembly, and, in Oriental countries, of judicial assembly. 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 of command, vantage, or power.

3. 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 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.
5. 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.
6. In technical usage: a A door, valve, or other device, for stopping the passage of water through a dam, lock, 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 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. e Lace Manuf. 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. g A stretching frame for a saw or gang of saws.
7. pl. The time for closing the college gates at Oxford and Cambridge, England. Slang.
8. Sport. Gate money; also, the number admitted.
9. Short for the place names Billingsgate, Neugate, etc. Slang.
gate of horn, Class. Myth., that gate of the abode of Sleep

and Cambridge, England. Slang.

8. Sport. Gate money; also, the number admitted.

9. Short for the place names Billingsgate, Newgate, etc. Slang.
gate of horn, Class. Myth., that gate of the abode of Sleep through which true dreams come forth.—G. oftears, a translation of Bab et Mandelo [Ar. bāb al māndalo], the strait being so called from the many shipwrecks occurring there.
gate (gāt), v. t.; ear/En (gāt'ed; -1d; 151); Gat'Ing (gāt'-Ing).

1. To supply with a gate.

2. 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. oatt.]

1. A way; a path; a road; a street (as in Highgate). Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Mining.—GATEWAY. Eng.
3. A journey; course; trip. Obs.
4. Distance; length of journey. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
Eng. coverpt in sense of manner of going, for which gait (which see) is now the accepted spelling.

6. Pasture; pasturage. Dial. Eng.
gate, n. [Cif. 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 metal cast in the opening; a sprue or sullage piece.
gate, v. t. Pattern Making & Founding. To supply (a pattern) with extra parts so that it will mold the necessary gates; also, to supply (a mold) with gates.
gate/gac/gat/si), n. [ist 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' (gāt/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(-kēp'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'post' (gāt'pōs

or a structure built for ornament or defense at a gate.

2. A means of ingress or egress; a passage; specif., a channel for navigation.

3. Mining. A gangway or roadway from the coal workings to the pit; a passage through the goal. Eng.
gath'er (găth'er), v. t.; GATH'ERED (-êrd);
GATH'ER-ING. [ME. gaderen, AS. gaderian, gadrian, fr. gador, geador, together, fr. gæd fellowship; akin to D. gaderen to collect, G. gatte husband, MHG. gate, also companion, Goth. gadiliggs a sister's son, and prob. to E.

GASTRO:: SUCCUS::RHEA] EN | gat. Archie. Scot. gr. digl. pret.



companion, Goth. gaddings a sister's son, and prob. to E.

GASTRO-; SUCCUS: -RHEA.] Excessive secretion of gastric quice.
gas'tro-the'ca, n., [NL:; gastro-the'ca, n., [NL:; gastro-the'cal, n., [NL:] gastro-the'cal, n., [nds-tro-the'cal, n.,

good. See good; cf. together.] 1. To bring together; to collect, as separate things, into one place, or one aggregate; to assemble; muster; congregate.

When he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the neoble together.

gate: to assemble; muster; congregate.

When had pathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together.

When he had pathered all the chief priests and scribes of the mobile together.

2. To pick out and bring together from among what is of less value; to collect, as a harvest; to harvest; cull; pick.

A rose just gathered from the staik.

Gather us from among the heather.

To row to row and a swing little by little; to amass; to gain; to heap up.

To pay ... he must gather up money by degrees. Locke.

4. To collect or assemble as by attraction or natural suitability or development; to form the center or basis of; as, a rough surface gathers dust; the mountain peaks gather the clouds; she gathered in her personality many charms.

5. To summon up or collect a reserve of (strength, breath, voice, etc.), preparatory to exertion; also, to draw (one's 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.

7. To gain or win as by gradual increase; as, to gather head, ground, way, etc.

He gathers ground upon her in the chase. Dryden.

8. To derive, or deduce, as an inference; to collect, as a conclusion, from circumstances that suggest, or from arguments that prove; to infer; conclude.

Gather the sequel by that went before.

Gather the sequel by that went before.

To bring closely together the parts or particles of; to contract; to compress; to bring together; in folds or plaits, as a garment; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread; to plait; as, to gather a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. Pope.

10. In technical uses: a Naul. To haul in; to take up, as slack of a roye. Masonry. To bring together, on earer

contract; to compress; to oring together in indisor plaits, as a garment; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth by a thread; to plait; as, to gather a ruffle.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful stretched his hand. Pope.

10. In technical uses: a Naut. To haul in; to take up, as slack of a rope. b Masonry. To bring together, or nearer together, as where the width of a fireplace is rapidly diminished 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 Collog.

Syn.—Accumulate, amass, assemble, muster, congregate; cull, garner, glean.—GATHER, collect are frequently interchangeable. But GATHER commonly suggests little more than the act of bringing together, esp. into a single place or into a loose aggregate or congeries; collect membaises rather the implication of choice or selection, resulting in a more ordered or unified assemblage; as, "Let them go and gather straw for themselves" (Ex. v. 7); "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may" (Herrick); "with care collect what in their eyes excels" (Couper); "collecting toys and trifles for choice matters . . . as children gathering pebbles on the shore" (Millon). See Accumulate, choose. to be gathered to one's people, or to one's fathers, to die. Gen. xxv. 8.—to gather way, Naut., to begin to move; to move with increasing speed.

3 athered to make progress; approach; to move to move with increasing speed.

3 to concentrate; to come to a head, as a sore, and generate pus; as, a boil has gathered.

4. To collect or bring things together by way of increase; to acquire; to gain.

Their snowball did not gather as it went.

3 Arch. 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, made by drawing it up on a thread run through it; a pucker.

2 Vehicles. To follow the track;—said of a wheel wi

on which sheets are laid to be gathered.

Gath/mann gun (gāt/mān). An experimental gun designed to throw the Gathmann torpedo shell, an 18-inch steel shell with thin walls carrying a high explosive, such as wet guncotton, designed to explode upon impact, gat/ing (gāt/ing), n. [From GATE, v. l.] 1. Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. Eng.

2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

gate row', n. A street. Obs. gate table. = GATE-LEGGED gatetrip, n. Gait. Obs.

gate go'ing, n. Wayfaring. Obs. gate vein. Obs. gate head', n. A gateway. Obs. vein. Obs. gate head', n. A gateway. Obs. vein. Obs. gate word. Gat'word'), n. A lègel'). A style of table with gate keeper. Archaic. Golding lega which permit the side leaves of the circular top to shut down; -called siso forty-hundred, or thousand-legged table. Gate gate wards (gat'word; dial. Soc. or Dial. Eng. wards gate wards (gat'word; dial. or displayed wards. Obs. Soc., or Dial. Eng. war. of Gate man. (gat'mon, n., pl., MEN. (-mén). A gatekeeper. gate road. Minings. A gateway. Gath (gath). Dial. Eng. var. of Gath (Gath). Gath (gat'hi). n. Se Avesta. Gathic (gat'hik), a. gate'row', n. A streat Obs. -Wise-gath (gäth). Dial. Eng. var. of OARTH. Gath (gäth). Bib. 2 Sam. i. 20. Ga'tha (gä'th). n. See Avesta. — Ga'thic (gä'th'k), a. gath'er-a-ble (gäth'er-a-bl'), a. See -ABLE. [Bib.] See-ABLE. [Bib.]
Gath'-he'pher (gath'hē'fēr).
Gath'-rim'mon (-rim'ŭn). Bib.

A checking device fixed to a cutting tool to limit the size of the cut. Cf. bornne gatoes.

4. Naul. A Relative position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind; as, a vessel has the weather 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 gauge in most countries is now 4 feet 8; inches; broad or wide gauge is any larger gauge than this, and narrow gauge is any smaller gauge. b The distance between the wheels of a vehicle.

6. Building. That part of a shingle, slate, or tile, exposed to the weather when laid; also, 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 GAUGE.

8. Astron. = STAR GAUGE.

gauge, or gage, cock. Steam Boilers. Either of two cocks placed one above and the other below the water line, 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 (gajd), p. a. Tested or measured by, or conformed to a cause

conformed to, a gauge.

gauge, or gage, glass. Steam Boilers. The glass indicating tube of a water gauge.

gauge, or gage, knife. A knife with a gauge to limit the cut.

gauge, or gage, lath. Roofing. Any of a number of laths fixed accurately in position to support a tile, slate, etc. gauge, or gage, lathe. Mach. An automatic lathe for turning a round object having an irregular profile, as a baluster or chair round, to a template or gauge. gauge, or gage, notch. Engin. A notch of definite shape and size used in measuring the flow of rivers, etc. gauge, or gage, pin. Print. A pin on the platen of a job press marking the place for the sheets in feeding.

press marking the place for the sheets in feeding.

gauge. or gage, point. A point marked on a gauging rod, slide rule, or other instrument used in gauging casks, etc., to indicate the diameter of a cylinder having an altitude of one inch and a given capacity.

gaug'er, gag'er (gāj'er), 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 internal diameters; also, a gauging rod for casks.

gauge, or gage, saw. A saw with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut.

gauge, or gage, stick. Founding A gauge transcripts.

gauge, or gage, saw. A saw with a gauge to regulate the depth of cut.

gauge, or gage, stick. Founding. A gauge whose full length is that of outside diameter and on which the diameter of the core is marked by notches.

gauge, or gage, stuff. Plastering. Mortar containing plaster of Paris, used in making cornices, moldings, etc.; also, gauged mortar (see gauge, v. t., 6).

gauge, or gage, welr. A weir that may be opened and closed by paddles or shutters.

gauge, or gage, wheel. A front wheel on a plow beam to determine the depth of the furrow. See plow, Illust.

gauging, gag'ing (gāj'Ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of Gauge.

Specif.: vb. n. a Coal Mining. A heap of rubbish fencing off a heading. Eng. b Needlework. See Gauge, v. t., 7.

gauging, or gaging, or, a graduated rod for measuring the capacity of barrels, casks, etc.

Gaul (g61), n. [F. Gaule; cf. L. Gallia, fr. Gallusa Gaul.]

1. The Anglicized form of Gallia, which in the time of the Romans included what are now France and Upper Italy (Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul).

—the first words of a favorite or yellowish green. Obs.

Gatling gun (găt/ling). [After the American inventor R. J. Gatling.] A machine gun consisting of a cluster of barrels, usually ten, which, being revolved by a crank, are loaded and fired once each during a revolution of the group. The development of this gun began in 1861, and for many years it was the standard machine gun of the United States army. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute. gauche (gōsh), a. [F.] 1. Left-handed; hence, awkward;

and for many years it was the standard machine gun of the United States army. The service rate of fire was about 600 shots a minute. ganche (gosh), a. [F.] 1. Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy. Only as French.

2. Geom. Not plane; twisted; skew;—as, gauche curve; gauche projection, projection on a curved surface; gauche surface, a skew surface, a seroll.

ganche determinant. Math.—skew Determinant.—g. polygon, 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 space, when in equilibrium.

—ganche'ly, adv. Rare.—ganche'ness, n. Rare.

[gauche'rle' (gōsh'rē'), n. [F.] Awkwardness; tactlessness; also, a tactless or awkward action.

Gau'cho (gou'chō), 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 manders, 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 ridcule, L. gaudere to rejoice. See Jor; cf. aaudy a bead.] 1. Trick; jest; joke; sport; also, a deceitful trick; fraud; artifice. Obs. Chaucer.

2. An ornament; a piece of worthless finery; a trinket. "An idle gaud."

gaude're (gōd'd's-1), n. Finery; ornaments; ostentations display. "Tarnished gaudery."

[gaude're (gōd'd's-1), a.; gaudiery, ornaments; ostentations display. "Tarnished gaudery."

gaude'te (gōd'd's-1), n. [L., lit., rejoice ye, fr. gaudere to rejoice.] The third Sunday in Advent;—so called from the first word of the Latin introit.

gaudy with why habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy. Shak.

Syn.—Gay, showy, ostentations, pretentions, flaunting; cheap, flimsy, tinsel; dazzling, lating; spurious, sham.—GAUDY, TAWDRY, GARLHH, FLASHY, MERKERICIOUS. That

vinight; and nothing contents his statitudes taste beyond a simple garland of flowers" (id.). See Brandish, Flame, v. i. gaud'vy, n. [Prob. fr. L. gaudium joy; cf. also OF. gaudée an inattentive prayer, gaudée a rejoicing. Cf. gaud trick.]

1. Obs. a = gaud, a bead. b = gaud, a trick, etc.

2. A feast, festival, or entertainment, as an annual college dinner in an English university. Eng.
gauge, gage (gāj), v. t.; caugeb, gaged (gājd); gaug'ng, gag'ngo, gaged, gaged, gage, gauge, gauger, cf. OF. gaugegauge, measuring rod, F. jauge; of uncertain origin; cf. also F. jalon a measuring stake in surveying, and E. gallon.] 1. To find the exact measurement of, as of rainfall.

2. To measure or ascertain the amount of contents of or the capacity of, as of a pipe, barrel, or keg.

3. To measure the capacity, character, or ability of; to estimate; to judge of.

You shall not gauge me

By what we do to-night.

Shak.

You shall not gauge me
By what we do to-night. Shak.
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 (bricks or stones) of a uniform size by cutting

6. Plastering. To mix (plaster) in certain definite proportions, as for quick drying; also, to mix plaster of Paris

ga'tor (ga'tèr), n. Short for Al. (10 ATOR. Slang, Southern U.S. gagatte. + OATE. gatte. Obs. pret of GET. gatte. Obs. pret of GET. gatte. Obs. pret of GET. gat'ter. gat'ter. dge. gat'ter-tige. Obs. gat'ter-tige. Geometric gat'ter, gat'terlige. Gat'ter

Transalpine Gaul and Cisalpine Gaul).

—the first words of a favorite Latin song of students. Its present form dates from about If.81, and is probably based partly on a Latin song of the 18th century or earlier.

| gau' det ten-tamine vir tus (the-tam'i-ne). [L.] Virtue rejoices in trial. [Obs.] gaud'fila. A. Joyfil; showy. gaud'-i-ly (godd'-i-ly), adv. of AUDY DAY.

| gau' det ten-tamine vir tus (the-tam'i-ne). [L.] Virtue rejoices in trial. [Obs.] gaud'fila. A. Joyfil; showy. gaud'-i-ly (godd'-i-ly), adv. of AUDY DAY.

| Gaud'-i-ly (godd'-i-ly), adv. of AUDY gaud'-i-ly (godd'-i-ly), adv. of AU Eng.
gaudy green. [ME. gaude grene;
cf. F. gaude weld, the plant, of
G. origin. See weld.] Light
gaum (gôm; gäm), n. Impure

2. [L. Gallus.] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient 2. [L. Gallus.] One of the natives or inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or a member of the race to which they belonged. The Gauls were described by classical writers as tall, blond, and large-bodied; Cæsar, and after him many historians, identified the Gauls with the Celts of northern Gaul, but some ethnologists now distinguish the two peoples, at least so far as to make the Belgic Gauls of Cæsar's time only one type or branch of the Celtic-speaking population of Gaul. See Celt., Cymry; cf. Galatatan. Gaul'ish (gôl'ish), a. Of or pertaining to Gaul or the

Gaulish, n. The idiom of Celtic spoken in ancient Gaul, of which there are few existing monuments. Its alphabet, of Greek derivation, is imperfectly known. See Indo-European.

EUROPEAN.

Gault (gôlt), n. [Cf. Norw. gald hard ground, Icel. gald hard snow.] Geol. A series of Lower Cretaceous beds of clay and marl in southern England. See eBology.—Gault, a. gault, v. t. [See GAULT, n.] Dial. Eng. To cover (soil) with clay obtained from the subsoil.—v. i. To dig Gault

with clay obtained from the subsoil. — v. i. To dig Gault for embankments.
gaul'ther-ase (g6l'thër-ās), n. [See Gaultheria, which it is capable of decomposing into glucose and oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate).
Gaul-the-71-a (g6l-thē/r1-ā), n. [NL.; after M. Gaulthier, Canadian botanist and physician.] a Bot. A large genus of ericaceous shrubs, natives mostly of the Andes, having 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 winterensen, salal. b [l.c.] Pharm. Oil of wintergreen.
gaul'ther-in (g6l'thēr-in), n. Chem. A glucoside, C14H16Os, in the bark of the black birch and probably in wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens) and other plants. See Gaultherase.

green (Gaultheria procumoens) and other plants. Loc GAULTHERASE.

gaum (gôm), v. t.; GAUMED (gômd); GAUM'ING. [Cf. GOME grease, GORM.] To smear or daub, as with grease or tar. "Gauming honey on their wings." J. W. Riley.

gaunt (gânt; 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; winched thegaard

2. Attendance, as with rating of statering read; meager; pinched; haggard.

Visible pestilence, striding gaunt and fleshless. Nichols.

3. Forbidding; grim; desolate; barren. "Gaunt suits of mail." Dickens. "Gaunt stone walls." Lovell.

of mail." Dickers. "Gaunt stone walls." Lowell.

Syn. — See Thin.

gauntlet (gant/let; gônt/-;277), n.

let, dim. of gant glove, LL. wantus, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Sw.

& Dan. vante, Icel. vöthr, 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 pass
through when protection was not needed. It was sometimes of leather partly covered with metal plates, scales,
etc., sewed to it, and in the l4th century became a covering
of small, minutely articulated steel plates for the whole
back of the hand, fingers, and thumb. See Armon, Illust.

2. Hence: a A long stout glove, covering part of the arm.

etc., sewed to it, and in the lith century became a covering of small, minutely articulated steel plates for the whole back of the hand, fingers, and thumb. See Armon, Illust.

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.

4. Naut. A girtline. Rare.

gaur (gour), n. [Hind.] An East Indian species of wild cattle (Bos gaurus) of large size, with a very broad forehead and short, thick, conical horns. Cf. GATAL.

Gau'ra (go'ra), n. [Nil., fr. Gr. yavpoo majestic.] Bot. A genus of onagraceous American herbs containing about 18 species, having white, pink, or red flowers in terminal wandlike splikes or racemes. A few species are found in cultivation. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus.

gauss (gous), n. [After Karl F. Gauss, German mathematician.] Elec. The C. G. S. unit of density of magnetic flux, 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 magnetic field. It was previously suggested as a unit of magnetic field. It was previously suggested as a unit of magnetic field expressed in C. G. S. units, or gausses.

Gauss'i-an (-i-dn), a. Math. Pert. to or named from Karl Friedrich Gauss, the German mathematician (1777-1855).

Gaussian analogies or equations, Math., four equations in spherical trigonometry connecting the sine and cosine of half an angle of a spherical triangle and of half the opposite 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.—G. curvature, Math., the reciprocal of the product of the two principal radii of curvature of a surface at any of its points.—G. function, Math., a hypergeometric function of second order.—G. logarithms.—G. surface at any of its points.—G. function, Math., a hypergeometric function of

Gauss's logarithms (gous'z). Math. Addition and subgreese. = coom, 2 b. Dial. Eng. gaun' (gon), n. Heed; attention; also, understanding; sense. -v. t. To pay attention to; to heed; also, to understand; consider; subpose. - gaun' ish, a. - gaum' less, a. - gaum'

traction logarithms, used for finding the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers (themselves unknown) whose logarithms are given. They are largely used in astronomical and other calculations.

Gauss's theorem (gous'Iz). Elec. The theorem that the total flux of force across any closed surface in an electric field equals 4n 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 very thin, slight, transparent stuff, generally of silk; also, any fabric resembling silk gauze: as wire or cotton gauze. any fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton gauze.

any fabric resembling silk gauze; as, wire or cotton gauze.

2. A haze or mist.

gauze, a. I. Made of gauze.

2. Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light.

gauz'y (gôz'l), a., oAuz'l-ER (-I-ër); GAUZ'l-EST. Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze.

Il ga'vage' (gà'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.

igalvage' (gàvàl'), 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 (găv'êl), 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.

2. A mason's setting maul.

gav'el (găv'êl), n. [OF gavelle, F. javelle, perh. dim. from L. capulus handle, fr. capere to lay hold of, seize. Cf. Heave.] 1. A quantity of mowed grain sufficient to make a sheaf; hence, U. S., the amount of grain cut by one motion of a mowing machine.

2. A bundle of hay, rushes, or the like. Dial. Eng. gav'el, v. t.; Gav'eleo (-l'd) or Gav'elled; Gav'el-Ing or Gav'el-Ling. To deposit (grain) in gavels, or swaths;—said esp. of a mowing machine.

gav'el (gāv'el), n. [ME. gavel, AS. gafol, prob. fr. gifan to give. See give; cf. Gabel tribute.] 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 carth or crth), reaping (rep or rip), etc., as in gavel-bread, gavel-corn, gavel-earth, or -erth, gavel-rep, gav'el-ler, gav'el-ler, gav'el-ler, gav'el-gavel-to or distribute according to, the custom of gavelkind. Eng.

gav'el-er, gav'el-ler (gav'el-er), 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-tribute; kinn, n.] Law. a A coumon-law tenure of land existing (perhaps exclusively) in Kent from Anglo-Saxon times, and marked by various peculiar features, among which are that: (1) Upon the death of the tenant in fee intestate the land is divided equally among all the sons, or among brothers or other collateral heirs on failure of direct or nearer heirs. (2) A tenant in fee can make disposal of his land by feofiment at the age of 15. (3) There is no escheat upon judgment of death for felony. (4) The right o



Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (ex-

putta, and
Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (exgativer): cf. G. galstern to design and the politicity of the politicity

tinct with one exception). The gavial has long and very siender jaws, especially when old, with teeth of nearly more is soft and swollest 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 (Rhamphonachus crussidenss from the Siwalik Hills of India Gavia/lia (gāviālis), n. [NL.] Zoöl. The typical genus of gavials, the type of a family, davialled (gāviālis), s. [NL.] Zoöl. The typical genus of gavials, the type of a family, davialled (gāviālis), gavoti (gūvāv). [gāvoti zīdis] [gāviālis] [gāvā 1] [gāvā 1]

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GLOVER TOWER.

Gay'lus-sa'cd-a (gā/lǔ-sā/sh'-ā; -sī-ā), n. [NL., after J.

L. Gay-Lussac, French chemist.] Bot. 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 HUCKLEBERRY.

HUCKLEBERY. **Gay'-Lus'sac's'** (-lü'sāks') law. Chem. & Physics. a The law that when two or more gaseous substances combine

gawn. Scot. and dial. Eng. p. pr. of Go. gaw (Gon), n. [Corrupted fr. gallon, both or Dial. Eng., a A gloth of Assault tub or pail; a Balling vessel. gawn. + Gane. gawn'ey. n. [Cf. AS. gānian to vawn.] A simpleton; a gawk. Chiefly Dial. Eng. [saury. gaw'acok (go'nobk), n. The gawn'tree, n. Dial. of Gantri. gawe. + Galle. [Gaustri. gaw'ster. Dial. Eng. var. of gawt. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Gall.

gaw. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of gay. Dial. Eng. var. of Go. gay. n. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. 1. A gay person. Obs. 2. A toy or ornament, esp. one for a child: a gaud; hence, a picture in a book. gay. adv. Gayly: considerably: very. Obs., Scot., or Dial. gay. v. t. & i. To make or be gay. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang(gay'diang)ang)asy'diang(gay'diang)ang)asy'diang(gay'diang)ar salis. gayhol, gayole.

icther equal to the sum of the volumes of the factors or is less than, and bears a simple ratio to, this sum; — called also law of volumes. D Charles's law.

gay'lus. Bite (gā'lū·sh'), n. Min. Ayellowish white, translucent, hydrous carbonate of calcium and sodium, CaCO<sub>2</sub>.

Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>Gi<sub>3</sub>Ci<sub>4</sub>O. H., 2-3. Sp. gr., 1.39-1.85.

gay'ly, gai'ly (gā'lī), adv. In a gay manner; specif.: a With mirth and frolic in enrily; hiltbely; gleefully. b Finely; showily; as, ladies gayly dressed; a flower gayly blooming. C Fretty well; fairly. Scod. & Duid. Eng.

gay'some (-sim), a. Fuil of gayety; blithe; cheery, gay'some (-sim), a. Fuil of gayety; blithe; cheery, gay'some (-sim), a. Fuil of gayety; blithe; cheery, and the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagenness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention.

Why stand ve gazing up into heaven.

Why stand ve gazing up into heaven.

Syn.—Gaze, care, stare, clave, clower, ferr, clar.

Gaze inplies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder; sa, "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 "(Tennyason). Gare implies study and open-mouthed wonder; stare, esp. insolence or vaccarding or lowering ill temper; sa, "the languid fool, who was gaping and grinning by" (Tennyson); "Archie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkinlie gape at him for a moment." (Steenson); "the ... frozen stare with which we look on our unintroduced neighbor" (G. Elfo!); "His eyes relaxed their solemn stare at vaccary." (Min journal of the window of the window

gay'ish a. See ish:
gay'i-try, n. Gayety. Obs.
gay'lat (A OALLIARD.
gay'lle (ga'll'; gi'll'). Scot. var.
ol GAYLY.
gayne. † GAIN.
gay'ness, n. See -NESS.
gay'tre. † GAITER, or GAITER
TREE.

gay'try, n. Gayety. Obs. gay'-wings', n. The flowering

gay wings n. The flowering wintergreen n. The flowering wintergreen n. The flowering wintergreen n. The flowering wintergreen near own flat-bottomed boat with an outrigger and two or three masts with square or lug sails.

gaz (a) AS.

A treesuw. Oh.

gaze ment, n. See-MENT.
gaze ment, n. See-MENT.
gazeniace, n. A treasury. Obs. gazer (gazer), n. One who
Gi. Gazon+Ylacium,
gazeniace, n. Gazeriace,
gazeniace, n. Gazeriace,
gazeniace,
ga

[NL., after Theodore Gaza, a Greek savant.] Bod. A genus of South African asteraceous herbs, having heads of flowers with conspicuous yello ow or orange rays.

Gaza raid-zā/ch/or Gaze/raid-zā/ch/or Gaze/raid-za/ch/or Gaze/

obs. Th. a. Gazing earnestly.

Obs.

gazol. Var. of GHAZAL.

GAZELL S. Lare var. or ref. sp. of

GAZELL S. La (RS 'x'1), n. The

black current. Diad. Eng.

gaze'less, a. See -LESS.

Ga-zel'la (ga-zel'a), n. [NL.]

Zool. The genus consisting of

the typical gazelles.—ga-zel'
line (In; 'In; 183), a.

gaze'ment. n. See -MENT.

gaz'et (güz'er), n. One who

gazes.

2. An official journal; specif. [cap.], one of the three official papers of Great Britain published twice a week in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, respectively, containing lists of honors, names of bankrupts, public notices, etc.

3. Something announced in an official gazette. Gt. Brit. gazette' (gd-2et'), v. t.; GAZET'TED; GA-ZET'TING. To announce or publish in a gazette; to announce, as an appointment, or a case of bankruptcy.
gaz'et-leer' (gzz'e-fer'), n. [Cf. F. gazetier.] 1. A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news.

2. A newspaper; a gazette. Obs.

3. A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places in alphabetic order.
gaz'ing-stock' (gz'e-fig-stock'), n. A person or thing gazed at by many, asp. with curiosity or contempt.
gaz'o-gene (gz'e-fig-1), n. [F. gazogène; gaz gas + -gène, E.-gen.] An apparatus for generating gases, or impregnating a liquid with a gas, or a gas with a volatile liquid; specif.:
a A portable apparatus for making soda water or aérated liquids on a small scale. b Metal. A gas producer.
ge. (jē.). A combining form from Greek γη, γαία (γεω-in comp.), the earth. See geo.
gean (gen), n. [F. guigne the fruit of the gean; cf. OHG. wiksila, G. weichsel.] A common wild cherry of Europe (Prunus awium); also, its small dark purple and sweetfavored fruit, which is the original of the mazzard cherry. The gean is commonly used as a stock on which to graft the cultivated cherry. Scot. & Local Eng.
gean (gen), n. [F. geogee-; Anticillanl.] Geol. A great upward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geosyncline. — gean (gen), n. [ME. gere, per, prob. of Scand, origin; cf.

nexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geosynctine. — geont-ic-lival, a.
geon (ger), n. [ME. gere, ger, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gervi, gervi, akin to AS. gearve clothing, adornment, armor, fr. gearo, gearu, ready, yare, OHG. garawi, garwi, ornament, dress. See YARE; cf. gara dress.] 1. Clothing; garments; vestments.

Array thyself in thy most gorgeous gear.

2. Warlike accouterments. Archaic.

3. The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.

The harness of horses or cattle; trappings.
 Tools; implements; appliances.
 Mach. a A composite piece of mechanism or machinery for a specific use; as, an expansion gear, a steering gear.
 A toothed wheel, or cogwheel; as, a bevel gear, a spur gear, a train of gears.
 C Working relation or adjustment; as, in gear, out of gear (see below).
 C Working relation or inches in the diameter of a wheel that would move the same distance in one resolution as the mechine in

ss, in year, out of year (see below). It Cycles. In a number of inches in the diameter of a wheel that would move the same distance in one revolution as the machine in question would in one complete turn of a pedal.

6. Goods; movable property; household stuff; things.

7. Property in general; wealth. Scol. or Dial. Eng.

8. Matter; material; stuff; also, rubbish; foul or worthless stuff. Archaic or Dial. Eng.

Clad in a vesture of unknown gear. Spenser.

9. Business; affair; concern; doings. Obs. or Archaic.

Thus go they both together to their gear. Spenser.

10. The organs of generation. Obs. or Low.

11. Weaving. A leaf of heddles. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

n, or out of, gear, Mach., connected or disconnected with the motor; in, or out of, working relation; hence, fig., in, or out of, order. "My ships are out of year." Tennyson.

gear (ger), v. t.; Geared (gerd); Gearing. 1. To dress; equip; harness.

2. Mach. To provide with gearing; to connect by gearing; to put into gear.

to put into gear.

to put into gear.

to gear up, down, or level, Mach., to gear so that the driven part goes faster than, or slower than, or at the same rate as (respectively), the driving part.

gear,  $v.\ i.$  Mach. To be in, or come into, gear.

**gear'ing** (ger'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of GEAR. Specif.: vb. n. a Harness. Dial. or Collog. b Mach. The parts, collectively, by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; gear; as, belt gearing; the valve gearing of a locomotive; specif., a train of gear wheels.

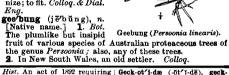
a manness. Data. or Cottoy. I mach. The parts, Collectively, by which motion is transmitted from one portion of machinery to another; gear; as, belt gearing; the valve gearing of a locomotive; specif, a train of gear wheels. gearing chain, an endless chain to transmit motion from one sprocket wheel to 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 gez/wheel/ (ger/whel/), n. Mach. A wheel that gears with another piece; specif, a cogwheel. Ge-as'ter (je.4s'ter), n. INL. See egoc.; lat astre.] Bot. A genus of basidiomycetous fungi, of the order Lycoperdales, the earthstars, having a double peridium, the outer, or exoperidium, consisting of layers splitting into evellate hygroscopic segments, which in dry weather spread backwards on the ground. Also [l. c.], a fungus of this genus. Ge-ats (ye'it. tis), n. pl.; sing. Gran (ye'it.) [AS. Geatas.] The Swedish tribe or nation to which Beowulf belonged, and of which he eventually became king. Cf. Gorn. ge-bang' (ge-bang'), n., or gebang palm. [From a native name.] A Malayan fan palm (Corypha gebanga), the large leaves of which are split and used for thatching, plaiting into baskets, etc. The pith of the trunk yields a sago. geck'o (gek'ō), n.; pl. Geckos, Geckoes (-5z). [Malay gekoo.] 1. Any lizard of the fam ily Geckonide. 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.

2. [cap.] Zoöl. The typical genus of the Geckonida. Geokon'd. das (gek forl'-de), n. pl. [NL. See egecko.] Zoöl. An extensive family of lizards of the Old and New Worlds, consisting of the geckos. It constitutes a suborder or superfamily, Geok-o'nos (-5n'e.).—geck-on'd) (gek'b-noi), a. & n. geok'o-noil (gek'b-noil), a.

wholly guided, by reins (as oxen, or horses in plowing), and usually signifying to turn to the off side; also, sometimes (esp., with up), used to urge on an animal. Cf. HAW.

gee (jē), v. i.; GEED (jēd);
GEE/ING. [Of uncertain origin.] To agree; to harmonize; to fit. Colloq. & Dial. Eng.





as (respectively), the driving part.

goat, v. i. Mach. To be in, or come into, gear.

gaz'et-keer', v. i. To describe
in a gazetteer. Rare.

gaz'et-gag (#), n. Gazette
gwi'er-gollectively, n. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, α. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, α. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, α. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, n. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, n. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, n. See-ish.

gaz'et-teer'sih, n. Pr. 4 vb.

n. Gazette. Rare.

Ga'zez (gāz'nz). Bb.

gaz'ites (gāz'nz), n. pr. 4 vb.

n. Gazet.— gaz ingly, adv.

Gaz'ites (gāz'it), n. pl. Bb.

gaz'ites (gāz'it), n. pr. 4 vb.

n. [F. gazon (gā-zōm') F. gāz'ob'),

n. [F. gazon (gā-zōm') F. gāz'ob'),

n. [F. gazon turf, fr. OHG.

waso, G. wasen.] Fort. One of the pieces of sod used to line or cover parapets, etc. Obs.

gaz'op-hy-la'ct-um (gā z'ob-ty-la'eth-la'm), n. [1.1., fr. Gr.

Agōφυλακιον: yā'\(\frac{1}{2}\) ct-maure + ψυλισσειν to guard.] A store
house or treasure house: a collection of valuable objects.

[gaz-pa-ch (gā z'n), a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm, a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm, a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm, a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz-za-tum, n. [LL. See geo: - abp'li
agous beetles consisting of the errestrial families (Cicindelidae geo) and carabide) as distinguished from the aquatic forms. — ge'a.

gaz-ze-tv ka gaz'dm. A. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm, a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm), a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

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gaz'z (baz'zm), a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm), a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs. or R.

gaz'z (baz'zm), a. Suited, or given, to gazing. Obs.

page goes feaster than or allower the same rate as (respectively), the driving part.

gear, v. i. Mach. To be in, or come into gear.

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gear, v. i. Mach. To be in, or come into gear.

gear of theer, gear of the g

GELASIAN

geest (gēst), n. [LG. geest, geestland, sandy, dry land; cf. D. geest, OFries. gēst, gāst, gēstlond, gāstlond, fr. Fries. gāst 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 LATERITE.

Ge-ze' (gē-že'; gēz), 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, Semitic.

gee'zer (gē'zēr), n. [Dial. corrupt. of ouiser a mummer.] A queer old fellow; an old chap; an old woman. Contemptuous. Slang or Dial.

Ge-hen'na (gē-hēn'a), n. [L. Gehenna, Gr. Fievra, Heb. Gē Hinnôm.] 1. Jewish Hist. The Valley of Hinnom, 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 metaphor, to hell.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence And black Gehenna called, the type of Hell. Milton.

2. Aprison; torture chamber. Obs. Milton.

gel'ger tree (gi'gēr). [Perh. from a proper name.] A West Indian bornginaceous tree (Cordia sebestena) having hard, tough wood.

Gel'ki-a (gē'ki-a), n. [NL., after Sir Archibald Geiki-] Paleon. A genus of rather small, toothless dicynodomi reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Seotland.

gel'sha (gē'ki-a), n. [NL. after Heinrich Geissler, German mechanic.] Physics. A kind of air pump based on the principle of the Torricellian vacuum. The vacuum is produced by the flow of mercury back and forth between a fixed and a vertically adjustable reservoir. Air from the vessel to be exhausted enters the fixed reservoir as the mercury flows back.

Gel'se's-rilya (gi'vō-ri'zā), n. [NL.; Gr. yeirow peighbor +-gamy]. Bol. Pollination of one flower by another growing on the same plant. — gel'to-nog'a-mous

Persian calendar, 1079. Gelalwan, or Jalalwan, Era. See ERA, n.

Gelairan, or Jalakran, Era. See Era, n. ge-lan'thum (jë-lăn'thum), 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.

Ge-la'sian (jê-lā'shān), a. Of or pert. to Pope Gelasius (d. 496). — Gelasian Sacramentary. See Sacramentary, n., 1.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=cl. in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately pr

Ge-las'1-mus (jê-lăs']-mŭs), n. [NL.; Gr. γελάσιμος laughable, fr. γελάν to laugh.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the fiddler crabs.

ge-las'tic (-t'k), a. [Gr. γελαστικές inclined to laugh, fr. γελαν to laugh.] Fert. to laughter; used in laughing, gel'a-tig'e-nous (jêl'α-tij'e-nŭs), a. [gelatin + -γενουs.]

Physiol. Producing, or yielding, gelatin.
gel'a-tin, gel'a-tine (jêl'α-tin), n. [F. gélatine, fr. L. gelare to congeal. See gelld; c. Jelly.] Animal jelly; glutinous material obtained from animal tissues by prolonged boiling; specif., Physiol. Chem., a nitrogenous colloid formed by the hydrating action of boiling water on the collagen of tendous, 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 call's-foot jelly, isinglass, and glue. Gelatin is used as a food, but it cannot entirely replace proteids in a diet. It is further used in various photographic processes (see collotyre), in dyeing, in bacteriology as a culture medium, in the preparation of sizes, fining, artificial silk, cements, etc. gelatinate (je-lat'l-nāt), v. t. d.:, -nat'En (-nāt'd's), -nat'-ing (-nāt'

gelatin. or gelatine. emulsion. A preparation of silver bromide or the like with gelatin, used in photography for sensitive coatings.
gel'a-tin-if'er-ous (jšl'ā-tl-nft'ēr-ūs), a. [gelatin + -fer-ous.] Yielding gelatin.
gel'a-tin'i-torm (-tin'i-fōrm), a. Resembling gelatin.
gel'a-tin'i-torm (-tin'i-fōrm), a. Resembling gelatin.
gel'a-tin'i-torm (-tin'i-fōrm), a. Resembling gelatin.
ge-lat'l-nize (jš-lāt'I-niz-a'shām); -ni-zā'shām), n.
Act or process of gelatinizing.
ge-lat'l-nize (jš-lāt'I-niz-a', v. t.; -Nized (-niz') to gelatinate.
2. Photog. To coat, or otherwise treat, with gelatin.
ge-lat'l-nize, v. t. To be converted into gelatin or a jelly.
ge-lat'l-nize, v. t. To be converted into gelatin or a jelly.
ge-lat'l-no-bro'mide (jš-lāt'I-nō-), n. Photog. A preparation of gelatin and silver chloride.
ge-lat'l-no-chloride, n. Photog. A preparation of gelatin and silver chloride.
ge-lat'l-noid (jš-lāt'I-noid; jšl'ā-t'-noid'), a. [gelatin +
-oid.] Resembling gelatin; gelatinous; as, gelatinoid degeneration. -n. A gelatinoid substance.
ge-lat'l-nous (jš-lāt'I-nis), a. [Cf. F. gélatineux.] 1. Of
the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly; viscous.

generation.—n. A gelatinoid substance.
ge-lat'l-nous [g-lat'l-nus], a. [Cf. F. gelatineux.] 1. Of
the nature and consistence of gelatin or of jelly; resembling jelly; viscous.
2. Of, pertaining to, or containing, gelatin.
—gelat'l-nous-ly, adv.—ge-lat'l-nous-ness, n.
gelatin, or gelatine, plate. Photog. A plate sensitized
with gelatin emulsion. See DRY PLATE.
gelatin, or gelatine, process. Any of various processes
involving the use of gelatin; esp.; a Photog. A process in which gelatin is used as the vehicle for the sensitive
salts, as in the modern dry plate. See PhotogaRapty. b
Any printing process for reproducing pictures, drawings,
etc., based upon the action of light on a bichromated gelatin film. It may be either a washout process, in which the
film after exposure, is brushed with hot water to dissolve
away the unexposed parts, or a swelled-gelatin process, in
which the film is soaked in cool water, which causes the
exposed parts to swell. See Carbon Process, collotype.
Q A method of producing facsimile copies of a written or
drawn original with a gelatin pad. See HECTOGRAPH.
ge-lat'ion (je-la'shim), n. [L. gelatio a freezing, fr. gelare
to freeze.] A cooling and solidifying.
gel'a-tose (jel'a-tos), n. [nedain--os.] Physiol. Chem.
A proteose formed in the digestion of gelatin.
geld (geld), n. Also, incorrectly, gelt, gheld. [AS. gild,
gield, geld, tribute, payment, fr. gieldam to pay, render.
See vield.] 1. a Eng. Hist. Lit., a payment or tax;
specif., the crown tax paid under the Anglo-Saxon and
Norman kings. b By confusion with gelt: Money.
2. A division of people or certricty for taxation. Rare.
geld, v. t., Geld's gelt gelt, gelt, gelt, gelt,
geld, geld, gelt, gelt or Gelt (gelt); Gell-orine. [Of Scand.
origin; cf. Icel. geld an Dan. gilde, Sw. gälla; akin to Icel.
geld baren, OHG. galt dry, not giving milk, G. gell.]
1. To castrate; to emasculate; — said esp. of horses.
2. To deprive of anything essential; to lessen the force of.
Bereft and gelred of his patrimony.

4. To mutilate; to cut short

esp. when small or brief, as a work of art, a poem, a proverb, etc.

4. A kind of light muffin.

5. Print. A size of type body between brilliant and diamond, not in common use.

6. Bot. A bud. Obs.

Syn.—Gem, jewel. In modern usage, gem more frequently suggests a precious stone as cut or polished; jewel, a precious 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 commendation; as, "Do...look at the church!... It is such a gem!" (Onem Wister); ""Marry, sir, I carried Mistress Sylvia the dog you bade me."—And what says she to my little jewel?" (Shak.).

2. To embellish or adorn with or as with gems.

2. To embellish or adorn with or as with gems.

England is...gemmed with castles and palaces. Irving.

3. To mine in for gems. Rave.

6. Emarra (ge-marra), n. [Aramaic gemārā completion.]

Jewish Lit. The commentary of the Talmud. See Talmud. 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 sayings of older doctors not contained in the Mishna, but written like the Mishna in Hebrew.

6. B. Gray.

— Ge-marric (-rīk), a.—Ge-marrist, n.

which is not contained in the Mishns, but written like the Mishns in Hebrew.

— Ge-ma'ric (-rīk), a.— Ge-ma'rist, n.
ge-ma'ri-a (ge-mā'trī-ā), n.; pl. egmarnor (-ōt). [NHeb. gema'riā, fr. Gr. yewerpia. See geometra:] Jewish Lil. A cryptograph in the form of a word the letters of which 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 \$13. which is the same as that of the Hebrew phrase meaning in the law it was made. Hence, the cabalists declare the law to have existed from the beginning, and that the creation was effected by it.— geom'el (jem'ēl), a. [OF. gemel twin, F. jumeau, L. gemelust twin, doubled, dim of geminus. See Gemin; cf. cimMal. Coupled; paired; twin; as, a gemel arch. gem'el, n. 1. pl. Twins; pairs. Obs. Wycliffe.

2. Her. Either of two barrulets borne in Gemel. Her.

Wycliffe.

2. Her. Either of two barrulets borne in pairs, and called bars gemel.

3. A ring of two separable hoops. See GIMBAL, 3. Hist.

4. A hinge. Obs. exc. in GEMEL HINGE. gemel hinge. Locksmithing. A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

icy, "Gelid feunts," Thomson.— ge.1401-ty (jē.1307-tt),

n.— gel/14.1y (Siffail), adv.— gel/14.ness, n.

Ge-142-tum (E-1437-tan), f. [Ni.]

Ge-143-tum (E-1437-tum), f. [Ni.]

A gelatin which the dope, or absorbent, is largely mitrate of potassium or of sodium.

gel/136-tum (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

gel/136-tum (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

A gelatin dynamite in which the dope, or absorbent, is largely mitrate of potassium or of sodium.

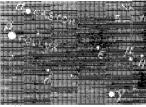
gel/136-tum (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

gel/136-tum (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

A gelatin file (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

A gel/136-tum (E/143-tum), f. [Ni.]

A gelatin file (E/143-tum),



2. [i. c.] A pair. Obs. Shak.

3. [Perhaps a different word; cf. G. jemini, an exclamation.] Used as an oath or mild imprecation. Obs., exc. in various corrupt forms, as Jimminy, Jemeny, etc., now dial.

or vulgar.

Gem'I-nid (jĕm'I-nid), n. [Gemini + 1st -id.] Astron.

a One of the meteors of showers radiating from the constellation Gemini in October and early December of each year.

b A Geminid star. See Geminin, a.

Gem'I-nid, a. Astron. Pert. to or resembling the star Zeta
(5) Geminorum, whose light fluctuates through a regular period, the rise from minimum to maximum being equal in duration to the decline from maximum to minimum.

in duration to the decline from maximum to minimum. gem'ma (j\u00e4m'a), n.; pl. -m\u00e8 (-\u00e4). [L., a bud, a gem.]

1. Bot. a A bud or undeveloped shoot, esp. a leaf bud. Rare or Obsoles. b An asexual budlike body which becomes detached from the parent plant as a means of propagation. Unicellular gemm\u00e8 are produced by certain alg\u00e8, fungi, and hepetics, those of the fungi being known as chlamydospores. Multicellular, or brood, gemm\u00e8 are found in many mosses, hepatics, and some ferns. Cf. EULBIL.

2. Zo\u00f5l. A bud; an outgrowth which develops into a new organism. See GEMMATION.

3. [cap.] Astron. See ALPHECA.
gem.ma'ceous (j\u00e9m-\u00e3'sh\u00e4\u00e8), a. Pertaining or relating to buds or gemm\u00e8.

3. [cap.] Astron. See Alphecca.
gem-ma'ceous (jēm-ā'shūs), a. Pertaining or relating to
buds or gemmæ.
gem'mate (jēm'āt), a. [L. gemmadus,
p. p. of gemmare to put forth buds,
fr. gemma bud.] Biol. Having gemmæ; reproducing by buds or gemmæ.
gem'mate (-āt), v.i.; -MAT-EN(-āt-ād);
-MAT-ING (-āt-fag). To produce, or
propagate by, buds, as certain corals.
gem-ma'tion (jēm-ā'shūn), n. [Cf. F.
gemmation.] 1. Biol. A form of
asexual reproduction in which the new
organism develops from a projection
or protuberance, called a bud, of some
part of the body of the parent; bud,
ding. The buds may remain attached
to the parent, in which case compound animals or colonies are formed,
as in polyzoans, most corals and compound ascidians, or
they may completely separate, forming distinct simple
organisms (see hydra, Hlusi.). In some cases the term is
extended to cover the formation of new individuals by a
similar process within the body of the parent. In unicellular organisms, as the yeast plant, gemmation is sim-



See coult; cf. congeal, Geladias, fr. gelum, gelus, frost, cold.

See coult; cf. congeal, Geladias, fr. gelum, gelus, frost, cold.

Iare to congeal. Gapable of being congealed. Rare.
gelasin. m. [Gr. yekaofucos; cf. F. gelasin (Cotgrave).] doi:

dimple. Obs.
gelat'dia (jela'shi'.d). n. [Cf.
L. chalazios, Gr. xâha'.do hail.]

Some white precious stone. Obs.
gelat'dia (jela'at'in.
kā'shān). n. [geladin + L. fraare. See -ry.] Formation of or change into, gelatin or a gelatinous substance. [Gel'a-tine (jel'a-tin). Var. of sel'a-tine (jel'a-tin). One who sel'de ani-inde atyrion meat. Obs. Sel'a-tine. Obs. Oxf. E. D. sel'a-tin'ity (trin'-tri). n. [sel'a-tine', 18.8 sel'a-tine', 18.8 sel'a-ti

gemel hinge. Locksmilling. A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

gel'ine, n. [F., fr. L. yallina.]
Cookery. A hen. Obs. Oxf. E. D. gel'o-sin, gel'o-sin (gil'o-sin),
n. [yelose + -ine.] A mucliagit no specific to gel'i-notic (gel'i-noti), n. [F.]
The hazel grouse.

[gel'i-notic (gel'i-noti), n. [F.]
The hazel grouse.

[gel'i-notic (gel'i-noti), n. [F.]
The hazel grouse.

[gel'i-notic (gel'i-noti), n. [Gr. yéAws, yéAwros, lsughter of various trees or shrubs. It has been attributed both to freezing and to bacterial agencies.

[gel, gel], n. 1. [E. dial. also pead.] To ache or tingle with pain or cold. Sool. § Dial. Eng.

[gel-ne.] A gauge for laughter.

[gel-lert (gel'ert), n. In Welsh legend, Llewellyn's hound, mistakenly slain by his master, who finds that the dog, instead of killing his child, has saved its life by killing a huge wolf.

[Gel'lert's green (gel'erts).

[gel'y.] + JELLY.

gel'y (ff'), a. [cf. OF. joli, joli', merry, F. joli pretty.] Self-important; well-conditioned.

Scol. [FLOWER.]

gel'otor, gelore. A kind of osier. Obs. gelt. † GELD, tribute: GUILT. gelos' co-py (ff'-tols' ko-pt), gel'

gelose. † JEALOUS, laughter-scopy.] Divination by observing the manner of laughing. Obs.

[gel-se' mic (gel-see inc. Gel-see inc. Gel

body of the parent. In unieast plant, gemmation is simgem'i-nate (-nat), n. A geminated consonant.
gem'i-native (-nat), a.
Characterized by gemination.
—n. A geminated letter.
gem'i-native (-nat), a.
Characterized by gemination.
—n. A geminated letter.
gem'i-ni-fo'rous (-ni-fib'ris;
201), a. [I. gemina-i-fibr'is]
Bot. Having flowers in pairs.
gem'i-ni-fo'rous (-fibr'is), a.
gem'i-nous (-nis), a. [L. geminous] = gemination.
gem'i-nous (-nis), a. [L. geminous] = gemination.
gem'i-nous (-nis), a. [L. geminous] = gemination.
gem'i-nous (-nis), a.
[NI., fr. 1. gemere, geminum, to
moan.] Zoil. The Columbe.
gem'i-to'ri-al (-ri-al; 201), a.
gem'mat zoil. The Columbe.
gem'as a. See -1.Ess. [wort.
gemma cup. Cupule of a livergem-mat'za (ib-mi'za'), n. [Ar.
ynumaizi.] The sycamore.
gem'mat-y (ibm'arr), a. [L.
gemmarius.] Of or pert. to gems.
Obs. —n. Obs. or R. A a receptacle for, or a collection of,
gems. b A lapidary; jeweler.
c. Love of gems.
gem'mattve (ibm'arry), a.
Biol. Pert. to gemmation.
gemme. + GEM.
gem'mi. Vur. of Gemet.
e, ûrn, ŭp, circūs, menti;
e, ûrn, ŭp, circūs, menti; gely. † JELLY. Ge-mal'li (ge-mal'i). Bib. Gem'a-ri'ah (gem'a-ri'a). Bib. Ge-mal'H (ge-mal'T). Bib.

gema'H' ah (gem'a-H' a). Bib.

gematry. + GEOMETRY.

gem. + OANE.

gem. + OANE.

gem. + OANE.

gem. eled.gem'elled.(jem'eld).a.

Arch. Coupled; doubled: paired.

Arch. Coupled; doubled: paired.

LL. gemellio.] Arl. One of a

pair of basins formerly used to

wash the hands at meals; any

ornamental basin.

gem'ell-p'a-rous (jem'el-p'a-ras).

gem'ell-p'a-rous (jem'el-p'a-ras).

gemel wind arche bear.

gemel ring. = OEMEL.3.

gemel window. A window fill
ing the opening of a pair of

gemel arches, or two openings

exactly alike and close together.

gemenn, n. [See GAME, n.;

MAN.]? Mocker. Obs.

gemens, b. of gemere.] Groan

Gemens, b. pr. of gemere.] Groan

Gemens, b. pr. of gemere.] Groan

Gemens, b. pr. of gemere.] Groan

Gemeny, b. GEMINI.

Gemetty, d. GEMINI.

Gemetty, d. GEMINI.

Gemetty, m. = GEMEI. Obs.

gem'-figland. + JEMOOLAN.

gem'-figland. + JEMOOLAN.

gem'-figland. + JEMOOLAN.

gem'-figland. + JEMOOLAN. gem'i-gland. † JEMOGLAN. gem'i-nal (jëm'i-nal). Mis-print for GEMEL, twin.

ply a form of cell division in which one of the new cells is much smaller than the other.

2. Bol. a The process or action of budding. b = Vernaton. c The time or period of budding. d The disposition of buds on the axis. All Rare.

gem'me-ous (jem'ē-ŭs), a. [L. gemmeus. See gem.] Pertaining to gems, or of the nature of gems.

Gem-ining'ta (jem'īn'j't-d), m. [NL., of unknown origin.]

Bol. A genus of iridacocous plants including the single species G. chinensis. See blackberry lilly.

gem.mip'a-rous (jem'īp'a-rūs), a. [Cf. F. gemmipare.]

Biol. Producing buds; reproducing by buds. See gemmation, 1. — gem.mip'a-rous-ly, adv.

gem'mu-la'tion (jem'ū-la'jshūm), n. [See gemmule.] Biol.

The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

gem'mule (jem'ūl), n. [L. gemmula, dim. of gemma: cf.

F. gemmule. See gem.] 1. Bol. a A small gemma or bud. b The plumule. Obs. c An ovule. Obs.

2. Biol. a One of the hypothetical supramolecular units assumed in Darwin's theory of pangenesis. They correspond in some respects to Weismann's biophores. b A bud produced in gemmation, esp. one of the internal buds of certain sponges, as of those of the genus Spongilla.

gem'my (jem'l), a. [From gem, n.] 1. Full of gems; bright; glittering like a gem.

The gemmy bridle glittered free.

Ze-mot' (ge-mōt'), ge-mote', n. [AS. gemōt an assembly. See MEET, v. t.] Anglo-Saxon Herm for a court or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, witen.Agem's Pollock & Mait.

gems'bok' (gemz'bōk'), 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 (Oryz gazella), formerly abundant in parts of South Africa, and still occurring in some desert regions. The name is extended to other species of oryx.

gem'spowered to do justice is gemo.

Bol. Produced, generated; as, exogen, phellogen.

ge'na (jen), from Gr. suffx.-yevifs born, of a certain kind, akin to E. kin: cf. F. gene.]

A suffix used in forming nouns, signifying: a Chiefly Chem. Producing, generated; as,

b Biol. Produced, generated; as, exogen, phellogen.

ge'na (jē'nà), n.; pl. -NÆ (-nē). [L., the cheek.] Zoöl. The cheek or lateral part of the head; as: a The feathered side of the under mandible of a bird. b The lateral part of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. It is separated into a fixed and movable part by a genal suture, and ends laterally and posteriorly in a genal angle or spine. c The anterior part of the side of the head of an insect.

ge'nal (jē'nāl), a. Anat. & Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the cheeks or genæ.—genal angle, g. suture. See GENA.

ge-nappe' (jē-nāp'), n. [From Genappe, Belgium.] A smooth worsted yaru used with silk in braids, fringes, etc. ge-nappe', v. t. To convert into genappe.

[gen'darme' (zhān'dārm'; jön-dārm'; 277), n.; pl. gendarme' (zhān'dārm'; jön-dārm'; 277), n.; pl. gendarme'). [F.] 1. Mil. A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop; later, a cavalryman. Obs. or Fr. Hist.

gen'e-a-log'io (jĕn'ē-ā-lŏj'î'k; jĕ'nē-), a. Genealogical. gen'e-a-log'io-al (jĕn'ē-ā-lŏj'î-kāt; jĕ'nē-), a. [Cf. F. généalogique.] Of or pert. to genealogy; as, a genealogical table; genealogical order. — gen'e-a-log'i-aal-ly, adv. genealogical tree, a family lineage or genealogy drawn out under the form of a tree and its branches; also, a similar table showing the ancestry of a group of organisms. gen'e-al'o-gizt (-āl'ē-jīst), n. One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.
gen'e-al'o-gize (-jīz), v. i.; -σ12ED (-jīzd); -σ12'ING (-jīz'-Ing). To investigate, or relate the history of, descents.— v. t. To trace or chart the genealogy of. genelogie, genealogie, F. généalogie, L. genealogie, OF. genelogie, genealogie, F. généalogie, L. genealogia, fr. Gr. γενεαλογία; γενεά birth, race, descent (akin to E. kin) + λόγος discourse.] 1. An account or history of the descent of a person, family, or group from an ancestor or ancestors, or from older forms; enumeration of ancestors and their descendants in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.
2. Regular descent of a person, family, or group of organisms from a progenitor or older form; pedigree, lineage.
3. Offspring; progeny. Obs.
4. The study of family pedigrees and the methods of investigation of them regarded as a science or an art. gen'e-arch (jĕn'ē-ārk), n. [Gr. γενεάρχης; γένος race + άρχος a leader.] The head of a family or gens.
geneal' (gĕ-nēt'; yĕ-nā'dt), n. [AS. genéal, orig., a companion; akin to D. genoto companion, G. genose, and to AS. néolan to enjoy.] Anglo-Saxon Hist. A vassal or tenant; one holding land by service or rent. Cf. σΕυμ. gen'er-a-ble (jĕn'ēr-ā-b'l), a. [L. generabitis.] 1. Capable of being generating. Obs.
gen'er-al (-āl), a. [F. général, fr. L. generalis. See census.] 1. Of or pertaining to the whole of a body, society, organization, or the like; held throughout or for the whole or in every division; not local; as a general election; a general council; the general benefits of an improvement are those t

general body of citizens.

The general sex shall suffer in her shame.

Pope.

Pretaining to, affecting, or applicable to, each and all of the members of a class, kind, or order; universal within the limits of the reference; not particular; as, a general law of animal or vegetable economy.

Ladies, a general welcome from his grace salutes ye all. Shak.

Not restrained or limited to a precise import or application; not specific; not entering into details or minutiæ; as, a general expression; a general outline; a general invitation; a general resemblance.

4. Of or pertaining to the typical or generic; belonging to the common nature of any series of like individuals; generic and abstract; not concrete; as, a general idea, concept, etc. (see general concept, etc.) (see general custom; 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 general rule. "This general applause."

Shak.

Of or pertaining to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a general store or shop; a general practitioner.

Not precise or definite; approximate; as, general limits; general comments.

A flable: not exclusive. Obs.

Sondarms (this dism't, in madd, fringes, etc., gendarms (this dism't, in sense i) cases by answer (this dism't, in sense i) cases by answer (this dism't). [F.] 1. Mil. A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop; later, a carlaryman. Obs. or Fr. Hist.

2. One of body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled and one of body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled dism't from the common of the first organized dism't from the common of the common organized dism't from the common of the common of the common organized dism't from the common answer, that different matters are the common answe

Epis. Ch., the legislative body of the church as a whole, which meets triennially and is composed of two houses, the House of Bishops, comprising all bishops having jurisdiction within the United States, and the House of Clerical and one lay neuron within the United States, and the House of Clerical and one lay neuron the control of the control call and one lay delegates from each dicese and one clerical and one lay neuron the control of a certain territory or organization; as: (1) The See COUNCII, n. 28. 0 [cap.] See LUTHERAN, n. — 6. Central The legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power; as, the General Court of Massachusetts. Observed by a lien or other security; a creditor not having a preference— 25. cateom. See CUNTOM. — 25. demonstratial. Mil. See COUNTAMATIAL. — 25. creditor, Law, a creditor not secured by a lien or other security; a creditor not having a preference— 25. cateom. See CUNTOM. — 25. demonstratial of the control of the stockholders of the Early of the control of the contro

degrees to general s.

2. The general public; the people; the vulgar.
The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 't was caviare to the general.

Shak.

to the general.

Shak.

gen'cian. + Gentian.
gen'derian.
Ghs. Scot.
gen'derian.
Ghs.
gen'derian.
Ghs.
general.
Generalbe.
general.
Generalbe.
general.
Ghs.
general.
Gener

3. A genus. Obs.
4. A kind of paint once used. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
5. Mil. A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which

5. Mil. A signal on drums, trumpets, or the like, which calls the troops together preparatory to a general movement; 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.

7. Mil. A general officer or staff officer of rank higher than that of colonel; specif.: a In the United States army, the commander of all the military forces (under the President, who is by the Constitution the titular commander in chief of both army and navy). The office exists only when created by temporary laws, and has been held only by Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan (Washington held the commission of general from the Continental Congress). A general's insignia on shoulder straps are two silver embroidered stars with the "arms of the United States," gold embroidered, between them. See SHOULDER STRAP, Illust. b In the British and most European armies, the commander of an independent army, comprising corps States," gold embroidered, between them. See shoulder strary, Hiust. b in the British and most European armies, the commander of an independent army, comprising corps and, usually, divisions and brigades. He usually ranks 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, surgeon general, etc. See BRIGADIER GENERAL, LIEUTENANT GENERAL, MAJOR GENERAL.

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. Obs. b in all things; in all respects. Obs. o Generally; for the most part; taken as a whole.—in the g., in general; in general terms or with a general application.

gon'or-al (jën'ër-āl), v. t. To act as general of. gen'or-al-ate(-āt), n. The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a general.

gon'or-al-is'st-mo ('is'I-mō), n. [It., superl. of generale general. See GENERAL, a.] The chief commander of an army; esp., the commander in chief of an army consist-

gen'er-al-is'si-mo (-Is'I-mō), n. [It., superl. of generale general. See general. A.] The chief commander of an army; esp., the commander in chief of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders; also, the chief commander of a combined military and naval force.

gen'er-al'i-ty (jsw'er-al'I-t), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. generalitas: cf. F. généralité. Cf. generality.] 1. State or quality of being general; quality of including species or particulars; in derogatory sense, lack of particularity; indefiniteness.

2. That which is general are the superline sense.

ndemnteness.

2. That which is general; esp., that which lacks specificness, practicalness, or application; a general or vague
statement or phrase.

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 civil administrative districts of France, controlled by an intendant or "official des finances."

an intendant or "general des finances." for, in, or under the generality, in general; in a general way; for the most part. Obs. gen'er-al-i-za'thon (iën'ër- $\alpha$ l-i-zā'shŭn; -i-zā'shŭn), n. [Cf.

n'er-al-l-za'tion (jèn'ér-àl-l-za'snun; -l-za'snan;, -l-z

The ideal of knowledge, no doubt, is not in this analogical generalization, but in the second and larger kind of generalization by mere determination, viz. in the progressive reduction of reality 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. gen'er-al-ize (jên'êr-āl-iz), v. t.; -izen (-izd); -iz'ing (-iz'-Ing). [Of. F. général/ser.] 1. To make general; to reduce to general laws; to give a general form to.

All public facts are to be individualized, all private facts are to be generalized. Then at once history becomes fluid and true, and biography deep and sullime.

2. To derive or induce (a general conception, or a general principle) from particulars.

A mere conclusion generalized from a great multitude of facts.

Coleridge.

A mere conclusion generalized from a great multitude of facts.

3. To derive or induce a general conception, principle, or inference from; to use with a more extensive application; to consider with reference to general or generic relations.

4. To bring into general or more general use or knowledge; as, to generalize scientific methods. Rare.

5. Painling. To portray, or emphasize, general rather than particular features and characteristics of.

The haze which ... artistically generalizes 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 inductions or general inferences; to take general or comprehensive views.

gen'er-al-ized (izd). pret. & p. p. of generalize. Specif.

prehensive views.

gen'er-al-ized (-izd), pret. & p. p. of generalize. Specif.,

Biol. designating a type of structure which unites characteristic features of two or more distinct groups; synthetic. Such structure is found in many fossil forms, which are therefore considered common ancestors of the forms whose characters they combine.

generalized coordinates. See coordinate, n., 2 (12).—g. distance (between two points P and P. Moth., the expression clog (P, Q; A, B), where A and B are the points where the line PQ meets the absolute, and the parenthesis () denotes the cross ratio of the four points.

gen'er-al-ly (isn'er-al-i), adv. In a general manner; specif: a Collectively; as a whole; without omissions. Obs.

b Universally. c For the most part; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently. d In a

gen'er-al-cy (j\(\tilde{n}\)^2 \rangle a composing of the individuals composing the votes in individuals composing of the individuals composing the votes in individuals composing of the individuals composing the votes in individuals composing capter in its confortance in individuals composing capter in its confortance in individuals composing capter in its confortance in its capter in i

general way, or in a general relation; in the main; upon the whole; comprehensively.

Generally anealing they live very quietly.

Addison

the whole; comprehensively.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly. Addison.

gen'er-al-ship' (jěn'er-al-ship'), n. I. Office or tenure of office of a general; exercise of the functions of a general; sometimes, with possessive pronoun, the personality of a general. of a general.

of a general.
Your general.
Your generalship puts me in mind of Prince Eugene. Goldsmith.
2. Millitary skill in a general officer or commander.
3. Fig.: Leadership; management.
An artinl stroke of generalship in Trim to raise a dust. Sterne.
4. The jurisdiction of a general. Obs.
gen'er-ant (jön'ēr-ānt), a. [L. generans, p. pr. of generare.]
Generative; esp., Geom., acting as a generant.
gen'er-ant (jön'ēr-ānt), v. t.; Gen'en-an'en [-āt'ed]; Gen'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t.; Gen'en-arte (-āt'ed); Gen'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t.; Gen'en-an'en [-āt'ed]; Gen'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t.; Gen'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t.; Gen'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t. jon'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t. jon'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t. jon'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t. jon'en-arte (jön'ēr-āt), v. t. jon'en-

parent); as, every animal generales its own species.

2. To cause to be; to bring into life.

3. To originate, esp. by a vital or chemical process; to produce; cause.

Whatever generates a quantity of good chyle. Arbuthnot. Centuries of calamities and wrongs had generated a strong antipathy.

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 constitutes the generated magnitude.

generating (ishe-fa-faving), p. pr. & vb. n. of generate generating circle, Math., the circle that is supposed to move in the description of roulettes.—g. function of a series, Math., the finite expression for the limit (for n = ∞) 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 of convergence.—g. tone. Music. = generation, 4.

generation, or L. generatio.] 1. Act or process of producing offspring; procreation; reproduction (which see).

2. Descent; genealogy. Obs. or R.

3. Origination by some mathematical, chemical, or other process; production; formation; as, the generation of sounds, of gases, of curves, etc.; specif., Geom., the formation of any geometrical figure, as a line, surface, or 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; offspring; descendants. Obs. or R.

5. A single step or stage in the succession of natural descent; 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 ordinary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. See Alterna.

A long season, namely, seven generations. Baruch vi. 3.

All generations and ages of the Christian c

umary period of time at which one rank follows another, or father is succeeded by child; an age. See ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.

Along season, namely, seven generations. Revuch vi. 3. Along season that the Child of the Christian church. Hooker. 7. Theol. The term by which it is attempted to explain two mysteries: (1) The relation between the First and Second Persons in the Trinity—the First being said to generate the Second. (2) The relation between God and man, God being said, according to the theory of creationism, to generate each soul coming into the world.

gen'er-a-tive (jen'er-a-tiv), a. [Cf. F. generatif.] Having the power, or function, of generating, propagating, originating, producing, or reproducing; pertaining to generative. "Hat generative particle." Bentley.—gen'er-a-tive-ly, adv.—gen'er-a-tive-ness, n. generative cell, Biol., a sexual reproductive cell or gamete; specif., Bol., in seed plants, a cell resulting from the division of the antheridial cell in the process of germination of the pollen grain. It becomes the male pronucleus, which unites with the female pronucleus in the egg. gen'er-a'tor (a'têr), n. [L.] I. One that generates, begets, causes, or produces.

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.

3. Elec. Any machine by which mechanical energy is changed into electrical energy; a dynamo.

4. Music. The fundamental tone or root of the triad or other chord or of a series of harmonics. gen'er-a'trix (jen'er-a'triks), n.; L. pl. -Atrices (-a-tri'se).

2. Geom. That which generates, as a point, line, or surface which, by its motion, generates a line, surface, or solid; a describent.

3. Elec.— generator, 3. generis, race, kind:

solid; a describent.

3. Elec. = Generator, 3.
gener/1c (i\u00e9-ner/1k), a. [L. genus, generis, race, kind:
cf. F. générique. See Gender.] 1. Biol. Pertaining to,
or having the rank of, a genus; as, a generic description;
a generic difference; a generic name.

2. Pertaining or appropriate to things of the same kind or
to classes of related things or their characteristics; characteristic of, or dealing with, natural groups rather than
individuals; — opposed to specific.
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 meaning "a habit of volition directed to distinctively human ends,"
or whatever our definition of virtue may be. Bescanquet,
generic image, Psychol., a mental image possessing a distinct and salient center or core corresponding to the common characters of a class, together with a vague and inconstant margin corresponding to the variable characters
of the individuals composing the class. Dict. of Phil.—g.

Of or pert, to generations. Rare. [Gen'e-see' (Gén'c-se'), n. [From

g the class. Dict. of Phil.—g.

Gen'e-see' (jën'c-se'), n. [From Genesee county, New York.]

Geol. A formation, chiefly of black bituminous shale, of the Senecan series or epoch of the New York Devonian. See Geology. [KeStal.]

gener'ic (jënës'1k), a. — GR.—gene'sl-ol'ogy (jënë'sl-ol'o-ji), n. [Gr.yevers is hirth+logy.]

Doctrine or science of generation or heredity. [Genesiac.]

Gen'e-sit'ic (jën'c-sit'ik), a. gen'et. Var. of JENNET, a horse.

gen'et. Var. of JENNET, a horse.

gen'eth-il'a-cal (jën'c-th-il'a-

judgment, Logic, a universal judgment; a judgment in which the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject. The generic judgment is the qualification of reality under the aspect of a natural kind by attributes or relations incident to the kind

the predicate gives generic characteristics of the subject. The generic judgment is the qualification of reality under the aspect of a natural kind by attributes or relations incident to that kind.

generi'-cal-ly (jē-nēri'-kāl-i), a. In a manner pertaining to a genus or that which is generic; with the rank of a genus; as, an animal generically distinct from another, that is, belonging to a different genus.

generi-ti-ca'tion (jē-nēri'-fī-kā'shān), n. [L. genus kind, class + fication.] Act or process of generalizing.

gen'er-d'-ty (jēn'ē-rōs'-ti-l), n.; pl. -ries (-ti2). [L. 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 magnanimity or munificence, as, his generosities were countless.

Syn. — Magnanimity, liberality.

gen'er-ous (jēn'ē-xā), a. [F. généreux, fr. L. generosus of noble birth, noble, excellent, magnanimous, fr. genus birth, race. See genden.] 1. Of honorable birth or origin; highborn; of good breed. Archaic.

2. Exhibiting those qualities which are popularly regarded as belonging to high birth; noble; honorable; magnanimous; spirited; courageous. "His generous spouse." Pope.

"A generous pack [of hounds]." Addison.

3. Liberal; open-handed; not close or niggardly; munificent; 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, generous wine; a generous color.

Syn. — Magnanimous: bountiful. See Liberal.

Gene'siac (jē-nē'sī-āl), a. Of or relating to generation. gen'e-sia (jēn'ē-sī'a.), a. Of or pertaining to Gen-Gen'e-si'a-cal (jēn'ē-sī'a.), a. Of or relating to generation. gen'e-sia (jēn'ē-sī'a.), a. Of or relating to generation. gen'e

an account of the creation of the world and race. See OLD TESTAMENT.

2. The origination or coming into being of anything; natural development into being; process or mode of originating, 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 origin and genesis of poor Sterling's club. Carlyle. The sun... imparts to visible things not only their visibility, but also their genesis and growth and nutture, without being itself a genesis.

J. Martineau (Plato).

but also their genesis and growth and nurture, without being itself a genesis.

3. Geom. = GENERATION, 3.

4. Astrol. Horoscope; nativity. Obs.
-gen'es list (jen'fels). [See GENESIS, n.] A suffix used to signify genesis, generation, development, evolution; as, monogenesis, schizogenesis, etc.
gen'et [śn'fel; je'-let'), ge-nette' (je'-nět'), n. [F. genette, Sp. gineta, fr. Ar.
jarneit.] 1. Any of several species of small Carnivora of the genus Genetta



This historical, genetical method of viewing prior systems of philosophy.

This historical, genetical method of viewing prior systems of philosophy.

genetic affinity or relationship, Biol., affinity or relationship due to common origin.—g. pit, Biol., the point of communication between two adjacent cells, consisting of two pits or depressions apposed to each other, the common wall between them pierced by thin strands of protoplasm.—g. psychology. See PSYCHOLOGY.—g. spiral, Bol., the spiral formed by passing a line through the point of insertion of each leaf on a stem, from the lowest to the highest.

genetic [-jē-āēt'lr.] A suffix signifying pertaining to generation or genesis; as, spermatogenetic, pangenetic, etc.; and specif.: a Generating, producing, yielding; as, cambiogenetic, predogenetic. b Generated, produced, yielded; as, authigenetic, meristogenetic.

ge-net'les (-Iks), n. The branch of biology which deals with heredity and variation.

ge-net'a (jē-āe'vā), n. [F. genièvre juniper, juniper berry, gin, OF. geneivre juniper, fr. L. juniperns the juniper tree: cf. D. jeneever, fr. F. genièvre. See Juniper, g. G. G. Kall, a. Genethliac.—gen'eth- of Jenneting. [apple. Obs.] This historical, genetical method of viewing prior systems of Hare.

kdl), a. Genethliac.—gen'ethli'ac-aal-jy, adv. genethli'a-cal-ly, adv. genethli'a-cal-ly, adv. genethli'a-caism (-srz'm), n. The cesting of nativities. geneth'li-acs (\$\frac{1}{2}\text{Child\*Tikk}\), n. [See-ics.] = GENETHLIAC-logY. geneth'li-at'ic (-at'Tk), n. = | GENETHLIAC-logY. gen'eth'li-at'ic (-at'Tk), n. JOHN THE CHAPTER OF T

a liquor.] A strongly alcoholic liquor flavored with juniper berries, made in Holland; Holland gin; Hollands.

Gene'va (jë-në'và), n. The chief city of Switzerland.

Geneva award. See Alabama Claims.—G. band. See Rand, n., 6 a.—6., or Genevan, Rible, a version based on a revision of the Great Bible and Tyndale's Bible, and containing marginal notes, made by English refugees in Geneva (Geneva, 1560; London, 1576). It was the first English Bible printed in Roman type instead of black letter, the first to make the division into verses, and the first to omit the Apocrypha. In form it was a small quarto, and soon superseded 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 moradants.—G. catechism, either of two catechisms made by John Calvin. The Smaller Catechism was published in 1536, and the Larger Catechism in 1541 or 1542, both being in French.—G. cloak.—G. Enerva Gown.—G. convention, an agreement made by representatives of the great European powers at Geneva in 1868, establishing new and more numane 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 neutral, and this condition affects physicians, chaplains, nurses, and the ambulance corps. A second conference, held at Geneva in 1868, drew up a supplementary agreement, partly interpreting the former one and partly applying its principles to maritime war. The agreement has now received the adherence of all the European powers, the United States, and many other countries.—G. cross.

Mil. a red Greek cross on a white ground;—the flag and badge adopted in the Geneva convention to be displayed above the surface of the countries of the c

B V<sub>P</sub>

which gears with slots in the other, the former being fixed on the winding arbor. Winding is completed when the convex portion E of the disk B.

Genevan (jë-në-vën), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Geneva, in Switzerland; Genevese.

2. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical authorities in control in Geneva about the time of Calvin and after; Calvinistic.

Genevan, a. 1. A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

2. A supporter of Genevan doctrines.

Gen'e-visve' (jën'ë-vëv'), n. 1n 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 the servant intrusted with the commission let her escape into the forest of Ardennes, where she lived a long time in a cave, until by accident her husband discovered her reat, her innocence having been meantime established.

ge'ni-al (je'ni-āl; jsū'yāl), a. [L. genialis: cf. OF. genial.

See Genus.] 1. Of or pertaining to marriage or generation; nuptial; generative. "The genial bed." Milton.

2. Favorable to growth or comfort, — said of soil, climate, etc.; hence, contributing to, and sympathizing with, the enjoyment of life; sympathetically cheerful and cheering; festive; jovial; exciting pleasure and sympathy; enlivening; kindly; as, a cheerful and genial disposition.

Too much ungladdened by genial unshine. Hawthorne.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman. Tennyson.

3. Belonging to one's genius or natural character; native; natural; inborn. Obs.

Natural ineapecity and genial indisposition. Sir T. Browne.

4. Denoting or marked with genius; pert. to genius. Rare.

Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less genial quarked produced in the symphysis of the lower jaw, for the attachment of the geniohyoglosis and of the geniohyoglosis and of the geniohyoglosis and of the geniohyoglosis and of the geniohyodlosis and of the geniohyodlosis and of the geniohyodlosis and of the geniohyodlosis of the lower jaw, for the attachment of t

2. State of being bent abruptly at an angle.
3. A geniculate part process.

2. State of being bent abruptly at an angle.

3. A geniculate part, process, or formation.

go'nie (jē'n'), n. [F. génie.] 1. = Genius, 1, 3, 7. Rare.

2. One of the genii, or jinn. See Genius, 2 b, Note; Jinni.
ge-ni'o. (jē'ni'ō-). [Gr. yévetov the chin.] A combining
form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the
chin or region of the chin.
ge-ni'o-glos'sal (-glos'āl), a. [genio-+-glossal.] Anat.
Pertaining to the chin and tongue.
ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sus (-hiv'ō-glos'sis), n.; pl. -Glossi (-i).
[NL.; genio-+ hyoglossus.] Anat. Either of a pair of
triangular muscles arising from the upper genial tubercles
on the inside of the lower jaw, and inserted along the
lower side of the tongue and sometimes on the hyoid bone.

— ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sal (-āl), a.
ge-ni'o-hy'oid (-hi'oid), a. [genio-+ hyoid.] Anat. Pertaining to or designating a pair of siender muscles arising
from the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw and
inserted on the body of the hyoid bone. — n. A geniohyoid muscle.

genito-hyōng logical (cil.) a. [genio-hyōnd (chirold). a. [genio-hyōnd (chirold). a. [genio-hyōnd]. Anal. Pertaining to or designating a pair of slender muscles arising from the inner side of the symphysis of the lower jaw and inserted on the body of the hyōnd bone. —n. A genio-hyōid muscle.

genito-plasty (iệ-nif-plast), n. [genio-+-plasty.]

Sung. Plastic surgery of the chin.

genifo (ièn'i), n., or genip tree.

a Any tree or shrub of the genine Genipa.

Be Die West Indian spindaecous tree Meliococa biyuga, which yields the honeyberry; also, the related trees Ezothea paniculata and E. trifoliata.

Geni-pa (ièn'i-pā; jè-ni'pā), n. [NL., fr. a West Indian name.] Bot. A genus of tropical American rublaceous trees, bearing large flowers and succulent fruits with thick rinds. A single species (G. clusifolia) occurs in Florida.

gen'i-pap (ièn'i-pāp), n. [Cl. Genira.] The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (Genipa americana), of a pleasant acid flavor and about the size of an orange. Also, the tree itself.

Ge-nis'a (jè-nis'tā), n. [L., brom.] Bot. A large Old World genus of fabaceous, often spiny shrubs, having simple leaves and yellow flowers, which are showy in some cultivated species. The woadwaxen is G. tinctoria.

genital is lightif-tall, a. [L. genitalis, fr. generation, or reproduction pert. to or designating the sexual organs.

genital cord. Embryol., in the fetus of man and various other mammals, a cordiike structure formed by the closely connected posterior parks of the Wolfilan and Mucellerian united portion giving rise to the uterus and vagina in the female. —g. gland, Zoöl., the overy or the testis. —g. plates. Zool. See Basa Platars. —g. ridge, Embryol., a projection or ridge upon the ventral mesial side of the Wolfilan odry, which develops into the overy or test subsexual organs.

genitalial [Gen'i-talls], n. pl. [From obstrat, a.: cf. L. genitural conduction; espendium, to beget cf. F. génity. See Genner.]

1. Gram. Designating, or pertaining to, that case (as the second of Latin and Greek nouns) w

(of the family). Finally the primary idea was least and the genius genic'u-lar (jt-nik'ū-lār), a. Genisarie. † Janizary. Genecialate. Arac. genic'u-late(-iāt), n. To form pionis in. fare. Geniculate. genic'u-late (-iāt), n. To form rain tree. The genic'u-late (-iāt), n. pl. of genic'u-late (-iāt), n. quantilate (

Genisarie. + JANIZARY.

gen'1-ar' no (Ent's-a'r'5), n. The

gen'1-tal n. The genitals. Obs.

gen'1-tal l.a. (ipn'1-ta'l'1-a'), n.

pl. [L.] The genitals.

gen'1-tiv. Genitive. Ref. Sp.

gen'1-to-a'nal. a. [genito-+

gen'1-to-a'nal. a. [genito-+

gen'1-to-en-ter'1c. a. [genito-+

ent-tio-en-ter'1c. a. [genito-+

ent-tio-nad the intestines.

gen'1-to-en-ter'1c. a. [genito-+

ent-tio-in pl., genitals. Obs.

gen'1-to-in pl., genitals. Obs.

gen'1-to-in pl., genitals. Obs.

gen'1-to-u'n-nary. a. [genito
gen'1-to-u'n-nary. a. [genito-u'n-nary. a. [genito-u'n-nary.] geni.

ge-ni'on (je-nī'on), n. [Gr. γέ-νειον the chin.] Craniol. The apex of one of the lower genial tubercles.

was viewed merely as a tutelary or guardian, as | ge/nl-us | of (10\*61) (of the place), | ge/nl-us-u-te-lac (11-67] (of protection), which eventually became an independent goddess | Tu-te-la. who, in late Koman paganism, was introduced into household worship as the terminic counterpart of the genus (but ef. Juvo). The | ge/nl-us-po/pell sub-po/pell sub-po/pell sub-po/pell sub-po-pell sub

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 (-blās'tik), a. Gen'o-eso' (išn'ō-ēz') [šn'ō-ēz'), a. Of or pert. to Genoa.—n. sing.& pl. One of the people, or the people, of Genoa. Geness lottery. See LOTTERY.

| ge-nou'illère' (zhō-nōō'yâr'), n. [F.] 1. In medieval armor, the kneepiece, whether separately strapped over the chausses of mail, or forming an articulated member of the leg covering. See armor, Illust.

2. Fort. That part of a parapet which lies between the gun platform and the bottom of an embrasure. In barbette batteries, the height of the parapet above the banquette. R.-ge-nous (-i\u00e4-i\u00e3). [-gen + -ous.] A suffix used in forming adjectives, signifying: a Producing, yielding; as, al-kaligenous, endogenous. b Generated, produced, yielded; as, nephrogenous, sacrogenous, etc. See -gen.

| gen're (zhās'r'). n. [F. See Cennel. 1. 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 fabiliau was hardly born. Saintsbury.

2. Fine Arts. A style or subject matter, esp. of painting, dealing realistically with scenes from everyday life as distinguished from historic, heroic, romantic, or ideal themes; as, the Dutch school furnishes many painters of genre. Hence, attributive; as, a genre painter, style, subject, etc. + urinary.] Anat. & Med. Pert. [Gen-et us (gen-et us). Bib. to the genital and urinary or-

Hence, attributive; as, a genre painter, style, subject, etc.

+ winary.] Anat & Med. Pet.
to the genital and uninary organs or functions. [ETRIX.]
gen'1-trises, egn'1-tritis | Forsility | Gen'ny pep'per. = GUINEA
gen'1-trises, egn'1-tritis | Forsility | Gen'ny pep'per. = GUINEA
gen'1-trises, egn'1-tritis | Forsility | Gen'ny pep'per. = GUINEA
gen'1-trises, egn'1-tritis | Forsility | Gen'ny pep'per. = GUINEA
gen'1-trises, egn'1-tritis | Gen'1-trises | Gen

gens (jĕnz), n.; pl. Gentes (jĕn'tēz). [L. See Gentle, a.]

1. Rom. Hisi. A clan or family connection, embracing the families of the same stock in the male line; a subdivision of the Roman curia. The members of the gens commonly bore the same name (called the gentile name), and were united in worship of their common ancestor, or the hero considered to be such. Marriage within the gens was not customary. Cf. Clan, familia, curia, client.

2. Hence: a The Greek genos (yévos), closely corresponding to the above. b = clan, 2.
gent (jĕnt), a. [OF.] 1. Of gentle birth; noble; valiant; gentle. Obs.

2. Graceful; shapely; pretty; fine; elegant. Obs.
gent, n. Short form of Gentleman. Now Vulgar, or used humorously or derisively as implying a cheap or underbred

ing to the above. b = CLAN, 2.

gent (isht), a. [OF.] 1. Of gentle birth; noble; valiant; gentle. Obs.
2. Graceful; shapely; pretty; fine; elegant. Obs.
gent, n. Short form of Gentleman. Now Vulgar, or used humorously or derisively as implying a cheap or underbred affectation of gentility.

The thing named "pants" in certain documents, Mord not made for gentlemen, but gents. Holmes.
gen-teel (jen-tell), a. [F. gentil noble, pretty, graceful. See Gentle.] 1. Pertaining to those of gentle birth; possessing 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 genteel family; genteel company, manners, address.

2. Graceful in mien or form; elegant in appearance, dress, or manner; as, the lady has a genteel person.

3. Suited to the position of a lady or a gentleman; stylish; fashionable; as, to live in a genteel way; a genteel allowance; a genteel horse; a genteel employment.

Egg-Gentled in all its senses is now generally regarded as at least inelegant, except when used with a humorous or somewhat sarcastic significance.

Syn. — Well-bred, refined, polished.

gentlyine (genthith), n. [After Dr. F. A. Genth (b. 1855), American geologist.] Min. A soft, amorphous, pale green or yellowish silicate of nickel and magnesium, 2NiO-2MgO-3SiO<sub>2</sub>-6H<sub>2</sub>O. Sp. gr., 2.4.

gentlan (for-shām), n. [Me. gentume, F. gentiane, L. gentiana, Gr. Gentius, an Illyrian king, said to have discovered its properties.] 1. Any plant of the genus Gentiana. Gentiana decembers with showy 4-merous or 5-merous flowers. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Gentla-na/ce-ac (-d-na/se-b), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A large and widely distributed family of smooth opposite-leaved mostly bitter herbs (order Gentianales); the gentian family. They have regular, often handsome flowers with a 1-celled ovary followed by a 2-valved capsule. There are 56 genera acting the most important. — gentla-na light-sh

in gentian root (Gentiana lutea). It is a derivative of xanthome. See GENTISEIN.

gen'tille (jên'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 GENTIE, 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 heathen. The Hebrews included in the term gôyim, or nations, all the tribes of men who had not received the true faith, and were not circumcised. The Christians translated gôyim by the L. gentes, and imitated the Jews in giving the name gentiles to all nations who were neither Jews nor Christians. In civil affairs, the denomination was given to all nations who were not Romans.

nation was given to all nations who were not Romans.

In Biblical usage generally capitalized, Gentile.

Hence: a In India, a non-Mohammedan. b Among the Mormons, a non-Mormon.

Gram. A part of speech denoting nationality. Rare.

In Roman law, a member of the same gens.

gen'tile, a. 1. [Often cap.] Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews; also, belonging or pertaining to non-Mormons or non-Mohammedans.

Heathen; pagan.

2. Heathen; pagan.

"elder statesmen" of Japan. See ELDER STATESMEN.

[gens (2h h N), n. pl. [F.]

People; a particular class of page 2, people a particular class of page 2, people 2, military men soldiery.

gen 4 elev trace(let'r), litteratures collectively.—g. de let' (lwa'), lawyers.—g. du monde' (di mônd'), people of the world; fashionable or society people.

gen song. Var. of oinseng.

gen son (firs'en), n. [See ornande' (di mônd'), people of the world.

[L.] The nation clad in the togs, i.e., the Romans. Jogo. ilitary men; soldiery.—

'tree(18t' 'r), littérature;
educated and prosperous classof
ely.—g. de loi' (lwa');
—g. du monde' (di
people of the world
table or society people.
g. Var. of GINSENG.
(j\u00e4n' r), 1 See GEN.
The feverroot.
ga'ta (j\u00fcr th-\u00e4n' the, 2\u00e4n' the, 2\u00e4n'

gent. Abbr. Gentleman.

[gen'te (hën'tä; 172), n. [Sp.]
People; esp., the common people, the lower classes (called also gen'te ba'ja [bh'hi]), as disting, from the gen'te fina (ff'ni) or gen'te l'lustra'da [6'163e-trä' thä; 146), who are the

are used in the sense of flat, insipid, unexhilarating; as, gen'tel-y. † GENTLY. genteric gentrie. † GENTRICE. gen'tile (in'tez), n. [DYE.] gentries. † GENTRICE. gentries. † GE

gen' te-man-ny. a. Gentleman-iy. Obs. or Scot.
gentleman pensioner. See GenTLEMAN-AT-ARMS.
gen' tle-man's-cane', n. Bot.
The prince's-feather.
gen' tle-men'ship', n. See -ship.
gen' tle-peo'ple, n. pl. = GENTLEFOLK.
gen' tle-ship, n. Deportment or
status of a gentleman. Obs. or R.
gen' tle-ship, n. Deportment or
status of a gentleman. Obs. or R.
gen' tle-ship, n. See
NESS. en'tl-man. Gentleman. Ref. Sp. gen'tly, adv. of GENTLE, a. gent'man. = GENTLEMAN. Vulgar.

gen'tle-man-ny, a. Gentlemanly. Ohs. or Scot.
TLEMAN-AT-ARMS.
gen'tle-man-sipc, n. Bot.
The prince's-feather.
gen'tle-peo'ple, n. pl. = GENTLEFOLK. bend in the anterior part of the corpus callosum.
gen'u.al.(jen'0.-al), n. a Of or pertaining to the knee, or genu.
b Pert. to or designating the fourth joint of a spider's leg.
gen'u.ant (-2nt), a. [L. genu knee] Her. Kneeling. [Bb].
Ge-nu'bath (ge-nu'bath).
gen'u-clast (jen'0.-klast), n. [L. genu + Gr. κλαυ to break.] Surg.
An instrument for breaking up adhesions in the knee joint.

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 a gens. gen'ti-lesse' (jön'ti-les'), n. [OF. gentilesce, gentiles, F. gentilesse. See GENTLE. a.] The quality of being gentle; courtesy; kindness; nobility; elegance. Archaic. gen'til-ism (jön'til-Yz'm; 2tl-Yz'm; 2tl-Yz'm; 2tl-Yz'n, n. [Cf. F. gentilisme.]

3. The gentiles collectively. Obs.

3. The gentiles collectively. Obs.

3. Ten gentiles collectively. Obs.

3. Pertaining, or peculiar, to a family; family.

3. Gentle; of gentle birth.

2. Pertaining, or peculiar, to a family; family.

3. Gentle; of gentle birth.

2. Gentlitions (ish, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a gentile; pagan. Obs.

2. Gentilital.

2. Gentlitial.

gen'ti-li'tian (jen'ti-li'sh'ān), a. Tribal; national. gen'ti-li'tians (-is), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a gentile; pagan. Obs.

2. Gentilitial.
gen'til'+'ty (jên-tîl'f-tî), n. [L. gentilitas the relationship of those who belong to the same clan, also, heathenism: cf. F. gentilité heathenism. See Gentilit.]

1. Gentle birth; good extraction.

He . . . mines my gentility with my education. Shak.
2. The quality or qualities appropriate to those who are well born, as self-respect, dignity, courage, courtesy, a polite and easy mien and behavior, etc.; good breeding.
3. Those of gentle birth; the gentry. Obs. or R.
4. Paganism; heathenism; heathendom. Obs.
5. The state of belonging to a certain gens or family; relationship between those of one gens.
gen'til-tae (jên'tîl-j), v. i. [See Gentille, Gentile.] 1. To live like a gentile or heathen. Obs. or R.
2. To act the gentleman; — with it (see ir, 6). Obs. gen'til-tae, v.t. 1. To make gentile; to paganize.
2. To render gentle or gentlemanly. Obs. or Archaic.—gen'til-tae, v.t. 1. To make gentile; to paganize.
2. To render gentle or gentlemanly. Obs. or Archaic.—gen'til-tae'tion ('1-ta'shim; -i-ta'shim'), n. [gentian + Gr. πικρός bitter.] Chem. A bitter crystalline glucoside, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, obtained from gentian root.
gen-tis'e-in (jên-tīs'ē-īn), n. Org. Chem. An artificially prepared crystalline substance, C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, of which gentianin, or gentisin, is the mono-methyl ether. It is a tri-hydroxy derivative of xanthone.
gen-tis'ie ('lk), a. [See Gentile, C.] Chem. Pert. to or designating: a The so-called acid better known as gen-tianin. b An acid, C<sub>7</sub>+H<sub>0</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, obtained by fusing gentianin with caustic potash. It is a derivative of hydroquinone.
gen'tile (jên'til), a.; cen'Tler (-tile'); cen'Tlers (-tlest).
[ME genta', F. gentil 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 gentle, proper

ct. Genteel, Gentile, Gentough not noble.

British society is divided into nobility, gentry, and yeomany, and families are either noble, gentle, or simple. Johnson's Cyc.

2. Excellent; of fine quality; of animals, of fine breed. Obs. exc. in gentle falcon.

3. Honorable; of, or appropriate to, good birth or distinguished position; as, a gentle occupation; manifesting the qualities of one of gentle birth; chivalrous; knightly.

He was a veray partit gentil knight. Chancer.

4. Hence, refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or stern; mild; kind; amiable; as, a gentle nature, temper, or disposition; a gentle manner; a gentle voice.

5. Hence, used as an epithet of respect, kindness, or conciliation; as, gentle reader. "Gentle sirs." Shak.

6. Tamed; quiet, tractable, and docile; as, a gentle horse, also, of fruit, etc., cultivated.

7. Soft; not violent or rough; not strong, loud, or disturbing; not stormy; easy; soothing; as, a gentle touch; a gentle rule; a gentle warmth; a gentle delivity.

Syn.—Kind, tender; soft, quiet, peaceful, calm, tranquil, placid; bland, soothing, indulgent, clement, mollifying; yielding, submissive, pacific; unassuming, humble, lowly; spiritless, subdued; flat, insipid, dull, unexhilarating.—Gentle, MLD, MERK, DOCLE, TAME. GENTLE, as here compared, has more positive connotations (esp. quietness, kindness, tenderness, refinement) than MLD, which frequently suggests little more than the negation of harshness, severity, or violence; one is merk who is patient under provocation, or whose spirit has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering; in modern usage, merk is frequently a term of mild contempt; as, "Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low" (Shak)." She nutrured him with the gentle care of one who handles a butterfly" (Hawtherne): "Confused pain looked middly from them (Coleridge's eyes), as in a kind of mild astonishment" (Carlyle): "Her forchead was mild and benevolent between the smooth curves of gray hair; there were meek downward lines about her nose and mouth; but her

mild excitement, "lame and tiresome uniformity" (Gile bon). See CALM, DECOROUS.

Gentle Shepherd, a nickname, derived from a pastoral drama by Allan Ramsay, fastened upon George Grenville (1712-70) by William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in a debate in Parliament.—the g. craft. a The art or trade of shoemaking, so called, according to a tradition embodied in Greene's "George-a-Green," because King Edward IV. once drank with a party of traveling cobblers. b Angling, for sport;—so called by Izaak Walton.—the g. passion, love.—the g. sex, the female sex; women in general.

gon'tle (jen't'), n. 1. One well born; a gentleman. Archaic. Gentles, methinks you frown.

2. = FALCON-CENTIL.

3. A maggot.

gon'tle, v. t.: GEN/TILED (+114). CANTILED (\*\*) 2. = FALCON-GENTIL.
3. A maggot.
gen'tle, v. t.; gen'rlep (-t'ld); gen'rling (-tl'ing).
1. To raise from the vulgar; to ennoble. Obs.
2. To render gentle, smooth, or easy.
We shut our eyes, and think it is a plain.
3. To make tame and docile, as a horse.
4. To treat so as to make gentle; to mollify; to soften.
Mowgli gentled the panther for a few minutes longer, and he lay down like a cat before a fre.
gen'tle-folk' (-fōk'), gen'tle-folks' (-fōks'), n. pl. Persons of gentle or good family and breeding.
Shak.
gen'tle-hood (-hōcd), n. The state or position of being gentle birth or nature.
Men in whom gentlehood had grown to hereditary ripeness.
Century Mag.

gen'tle-man (-man), n.; pl. -man (-man). [ME. gentilman nobleman; gentil noble + man man: cf. F. gentilhomme.] 1. A man well born; one of good family though
not noble; one entitled to bear a coat of arms; sometimes,
any one above the social condition.

man nobleman; gentil noble + man man: cf. K. gentuhomme.] I. A man well born; one of good family though not noble; one entitled to bear a coat of arms; sometimes, any one above the social condition of a yeoman. Obs. or R. exc. Hist.

2. A man of gentle or refined manners; a well-bred man of fine 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.

The count's gentleman, one Cesario.

4. A man, irrespective of condition; — used esp. in pl., 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 amateurs chosen to represent the "Gentlemen" in either of the two annual matches versus the "Players," in England. gentleman.a-t.-arms, one of a band of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions; — formerly called gentlemen pensioners. Eng.—g. of the chapel royal chapel.—g. of the chapel royal chapel.—g. of the ronal a gentleman soldier of low rank who made the rounds. Obs. or Hist.

Sentleman adventurer. One of more or less good birth associated in a daring enterprise out of England; esp., a privateer or explorer in Elizabethan times.

Sentleman commoner. One of a privileged class of commoners paying higher fees at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, now practically abolished.

Sentleman farmer. a In England, a man of good social position residing on and farming his own or a leased estate. b In the United States, a man of independent fortune who conducts a farm largely for pleasure.

Sentleman like'ness, gen'tie-man!-Incss (-II-ness), n. gentleman ushor. A gentleman who acts as usher to a sovereign or to one of superior rank.

Genleman is a gree'ment (jen't'I-mons). An agreement binding only as a matter of honor; often, specif., such an agreement among the heads of industrial or mercantile enterprises, the terms

2. pl. a The nobility. Obs. b Fine garments. Obs.
3. Gentle feeling; courtesy; good breeding. Archaic.
gen'try (jën'tr'), n. [ME. genterie, gentrie, noble birth, nobility, cf. gentrise, O F. genteries, gentelise (see GENTLE), but also ME. genteleri high-mindedness, i.e., gentle +-ry.]
1. Birth; condition; rank by birth; esp., gentle birth. Obs. "Pride of gentrie."
2. People of education and good breeding; in England, in a restricted sense, those between the nobility and the yeomenry.

3. The qualities appropriate to those of gentle birth, as courtesy, generosity, good breeding.

To show us so much gentry and good will. Shak. 4. People; persons of a class;—usually with contemptuous or humorous significance; as, the light-fingered gentry.

gen'u-flect' (jën'ū-flěkt'; jën'ū-flěkt), v. i.; gen'u-flect'-ge); gen'u-flect'ing. [See genuflection.] To bend the as in worship.

ED; GEN'U-FIERT'ING. [See GENUFLECTION.] To bend the knee, as in worship.

gen'u-flec'tion, gen'u-flex'ion (jěn'ū-flěk'shůn), n. [F. génuflexion, or LL. genuflexio, fr. L. genu knee + flexio a bending, fr. flectere, flexum, to bend. See KNEE; FLEXIBLE.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

gen'u-flec'tor (-flěk'tĕr), n. One who genuflects.— gen'u-flec'to-ry (-tō-rī), a.

gen'u-flec'in pass., to be born. See GENDER.] 1. Native or 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; not counterfeit; spurious, false, or adulterated; real; true; 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, authorship, etc., which it purports or is claimed to have; a genuine production; genuine materials.

3. Of or pertaining to the original stock or source; as, the genuine breed of mastiffs; the genuine Aztecs.

4. Sincere; frank; ince from hypocrisy or pretense.

Syn.—Real, true, pure, unalloyed, unadulterated. See AUTHENTIC.

— gen'u-ine-ly, adv.— gen'u-ine-ness, n.

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genuine-ly, adv.—gen'u-ine-ness, n.

genuis (iĕnūs), n.; pl. eenre, Kiğufe-rā). [L., birth, race, kind, sort; akin to Gr. yévos. See gender; ef. Benign.]

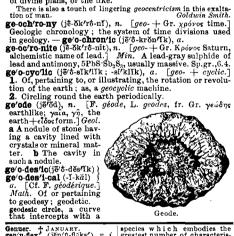
1. Logic. A class of objects divided into several subordinate species; a class more extensive than a species.

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 genus). Thus the species of oak collectively form the genus Ourceus; of horses, asses, and zebras, the genus Equus.

The genera of older naturalists, as Linnœus, were large and comprehensive groups, in many cases coextensive with the Jamilics 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 mihorder), Math., the greatest number of its intersections (with some other curve) that can be induced by other specified intersections with tha other curve). It cannot exceed \( \frac{1}{2}(m-1)(m-2)\); thus 3 intersections on a quartic are induced by 5 intersections with a conic, by 9 with a cubic, etc.

9c. 10; \( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2



that intercepts with a

Genuer. JANUARY.
gen'u-flex' (jên'u-fleks'), v. i.

= GRUFILECT. Rave.
gen'u-flex' (jên'u-fleks'), v. i.

= GRUFILECT. Rave.
gen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flek'), jen'u-flex' (jen'u-flex'), jen'u-f

geode.

greatest number of characteristics of a thing.
ge'nya (β-nya), n. [NL., fr. Gr.
γένυ under jaw.] = 00Nγs.
geo, glo (gyδ), n. [Ic el. gj a
chasm.] A gully: creek. Scot.
Geo. Abbr. George.
ge'o-bl'os (jē'0-bl'os), n. [NL.;
geo-b Gr. β-ios life.] Terrestrial life.
ge'o-blast, n. (geo-+ blast.)
Bot. A plumule which in germination leaves the cotyledons under ground, as in the pea.
Obs. or R. [0=60GAPHER.]
ge'o-bot'a-nist, n. = PHYTOge'o-bot'a-ny, n. (geo+ botany.) = PHYTO-BEOGRAPHY.—
ge'o-bot'a-ny, n. (geo+
any.) = pHYTO-BEOGRAPHY.—
ge'o-bot'a-ny, n. (geo+
any.) = pHYTO-BEOGRAPHY.—
ge'o-bot'a-ny, n. (geo+
any.) = pHYTO-BEOGRAPHY.—
ge'o-bot'a-ny, n. (geo+ summum genus

| ge'nus ir'ri-ta'bi-le va'-tum
(tr'-tub'ri-le). (L.) The irrita
ble race of poets.

| Horace (Epistles, II. 2, 102).
| ige'nus prox'i-mum (jē'nus
prok'st-mim). [L.] The nearest genus; the class above a

fixed point of a surface equal lengths on all geodesics on the surface and through the point.—geodesic curvature (at a point of a surface), Math., the limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two geodesic tangents to the infinitesimal are between two geodesic tangents to the infinitesimal are between the points of tangency.—g. eillpse (or hyperbola), Math., the locus of a point on a surface, the sum (or difference) of whose geodesic distances from two fixed curves of the surface is constant. The curves may reduce to points, but must not be geodesic parallels.—g. line of a surface, Math., a line that has for its principal normal at every point the normal to the surface at that 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., geodesic drawn perpendicular to an arbitrary curve of a surface.—g. parallel system, Math., a system composed of geodesic parallels and their orthogonal trajectories.—g. surface, Math., a pencil of geodesic lines.—g. torsion (of a curve at a point and their orthogonal trajectories, Math., a pencil of surface), Math., the torsion of the geodesic tangent to the curve at the point.

geodesic lines.—g. torsion (of a curve at a point of a surface), Math., the torsion of the geodesic tangent to the curve at the point.

geodesic sife (3-6-des/1k), n. A geodetic line or curve. geodetic surveyor.

geodetic surveyor.

geodd'e-sist (jê-ŏd'ê-sist), n. One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor.
geodd'e-sy (-si), n. [Gr. γεωδαισία; γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + δαίεν to divide: cf. F. géodésic.] Math. That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by observation and measurement, the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity; also, that branch of surveying that takes account of the curvature of the earth, as in the surveys of States, or of long lines of coast.
ge'o-det'lo (jē'ō-dēt'lk) a. a Of or pertaining to, or deterge'o-det'l-cal (-t-kāl) fined by, geodesy; engaged in geodesy; geodesic; as, geodetic surveying. b Relating to the geometry of geodetic lines.

geodev; geodesic; as, geodetic surveying. b Relating to the geometry of geodetic lines.

geodetic line or curve, one on which lies the shortest path (as given by a cord stretched) between two points on the geode in a curve on any surface such that the osculating plane of the curve at every point is normal to the surface; a curve each of whose elements is the shortest path, on a given surface, between the ends of the element.

geod'ic (i²-ŏd'lk), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a geode geodil'er-ous (i²-ŏ-dl'fer-is), a. [geode + ferous.]

Geol. Containing geodes.

Geol. Containing geodes.

Geoff-fra'a (i²-ŏ-fra'a), n. Also Geof-froy'a (-froi'a).

[NL., after E. F. Geoffroy, French physician.] Bot. A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees including four species, having ill-scented flowers and edible fleshy pods.

G. superba yields a fine timber.

Geog'eny (i²-ōj'en'), n. [geo-+-geny.] 1. The study or science treating of the origin of the earth.

2. That branch of geology treating of the origin or the development of the earth's crust. Rare.

Ge'o-glos'sum (i²-f-glòs'm), n. [NL. See Geo-; closso-]

Bot. A genus of ascomycetous fungi of the family Helvellaces, allied to the morels, and known as earthtongues.

ge'og-nos'tic (-nos'tik) | a. [Cf. F. géognosie.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

geognosy: a geologist.

geognosy: a geologist.

That part of geology treates of the materials of the earth and its general exterior and interior constitution; — sometimes nearly synonymous with geology.

The science, or a geode geography of the carth and its general exterior and interior constitution; — sometimes nearly synonymous with geology.

Rnowledge, IT. γεγνωσκευ to know: ci. F. geognosie.]
That part of geology which treats of the materials of the earth and its general exterior and interior constitution;
— sometimes nearly synonymous with geology.

geog'ony (-5-nI), n. [geo. + -gony.] The science, or a theory, of the formation of the earth. Cf. εποσεπν.—
geogon'ic (jē'δ-gōn'ik), geo'ogon'i-cal (-i-kči), a. geog'ra-pher (jē-δg'rā-fēr), n. [Cf. F. géographe, Gr. γεωγράφο.] One versed in geography.
ge'o-graph'i-cal (-i-kči) a. [L. geographicus, Gr. ge'o-graph'i-cal (-i-kči) a. [L. geographicus, Gr. graphique.] Of or pertaining to geography.
geographical botany. = Phyroghoghaphy. — g. coördinates, the latitude and longitude of a place. The height above sea level constitutes a third coördinate. — g. county. Eng.
Hist. Sec county. 3. — g. distribution. Biol., the natural arrangement and apportionment of the various forms of animals and plants in the different regions and localities of the earth. When referring to a single species or group it is practically equivalent to range or habital.—g. latitude. See LATITUDE. — g. mile. See MILE.—g. poles. See POLE.—g. tongue, Med., an affection of the tongue, marked by slightly elevated and circumscribed red patches, giving it a mapped appearance.—g. variety, βiol., a variety of any species coincident with a geographical region, and usually dependent on, or caused by, peculiarities of climate.
geog'ra-phize (jê-δg'rā-fiz), v. l.; - PHIZED (-fizd); - PHIZ'ING (-fiz'Ing). To study, or describe, the geography, geog'ra-phy (-fi), n.; pl. - PHIES (-fiz) [F. géographie, L. geographie, fir. Gr. γεωγραφία; γαία, γη, the earth + γραφή description, fr. γεαφειν to write, describe. See GRAPHIC.] I. 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 reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements.

2. A treatise on this science; also, a geographic description. Mathematical geography treats of the fig

geod. Abbr. Geodesy. geodes, a. de'sia. (je'6-dē'- hh'd; sī-dh), n. [NL.] Geodesy. Geo-deha, aga (dēt'agh), npl. Zool. = Gradeph'a-gon (grā), a. [esist.] ge'-deta(jē'-dēt), n. A geodege'-deta(jē'-dēt), n. A geodege'-deta(je'-dēt), n. Geoperus ge'-det'(sā'-dēt), n. [GEODEST] ge'-det'(sā'-dūk), n. [Amer.] [ge'--genus.] Bol. Growing on or in the ground.

ment, and of its representation on maps and charts by 
+ Gr. knpós.] Min. A white 
maxy substance composed of 
carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, 
courring in brown coul. 
Ge'ococ'cgx (jë'ō-kōkk'slks), n. 
Ge'o-coc'cgx (jë'ō-kōkk'slks), n. 
Ge'o-coc'cgx (jë'ō-kōkk'slks), n. 
Ge'o-dy-nam'de, ge'o-dy-nam'de,

various methods of projection. Physical geography treats of the exterior physical features and changes of the earth, in land, water, and air. Biological geography, or biogeography, has to do with the relation of living things to their physical environment, as evidenced in their distribution, habits, etc.; that part of it which relates to man has been called anthropogeography; that relating to plants, phytogeography; to animals, zoögeography. Political geography is the geography of human governments, and treats of the boundaries of states and their subdivisions, the situations of cities, etc. commercial geography treats of commodities, their places of origin, paths of transportation, etc.

geo-hy-drol'o-gy (je'5-hi-drol'6-j'), n. [geo- + hydrol-ogy.] Science of "earth waters" (generally understood as underground waters).— geo-hy-drol'o-gist (-jist), n. geo-doi: cf. Gr. yeach's; earthlike. Cf. geode.] The figure of the earth; the mean sea level conceived as extended continuously through all the continents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution.— geoi'dal (je'o'd'al), a. geo-l'a-try (je'-o'l'a-try), n. [geo-+-latry.] Worship of the earth.

nents. The figure of the geoid approximates closely to a spheroid of revolution.—ge-oi/dal (\$\vec{v}\$-oid\), a. geo-i-datry.] Worship of the earth.

geo-log/1c (\$\vec{i}\vec{v}\$-ity), n. [goo-+latry.] Worship of the earth.

geo-log/1c (\$\vec{i}\vec{v}\$-ity), a. Of or pert. to geology: as, a geo-geological treatise, geological hammer, a hammer designed for the geologist's use. It usually has a square face, to facilitate the trimming of specimens.—g. survey. A systematic examination of an area for the purpose of determining the character, relations, and distribution of its rock masses. b [caps.] A governmental bureau charged with geological investigations.—geologic time, the long period treated of by historical geology, esp. that previous to human history.

ge-oi/o-gist (\$\vec{v}\$-\vec{o}\ve

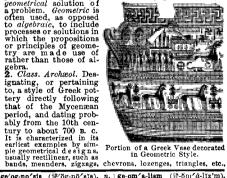
figures or lines.

Polydore Vergil defines geomancy [as] a kind of divination performed by means of clefts or chinks made in the ground, and he takes the Persian Magi to have been the inventors of it.

Howitt (Ememoser).

ge'o-man'tic (jē'ō-mān'tīk) } a. Of or pert. to geomancy.
ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } -ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } -ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } -ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } -ge'o-man'ti-cal (-tī-kāl) } -ge'o-man'ti-cal-iy, adv.
geo-me'ter (jē-ōm'e-tēr), n. [L. geometres, geometra, fr.
Gr. γεωμέτρης, fr. γαῖα, γῆ, the earth + μέτρον measure;
cf. F. géomètre. See metrer measure.] 1. One skilled in geometry; a geometrid moth or its larva.
ge'o-met'ric (jē'ō-mēt'rīk) } a. [L. geometricus, Gr. γεω-ge'o-met'ric (-t̄-t̄-mēt'rīk)] a. [L. geometricus, Gr. γεω-ge'o-met'ri-cal (-t̄-kāl) } μετρικός: cf. F. géométrique.] 1. Pertaining or according to the methods or principles of geometry; determined by geometry; as, a geometrical solution of 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 algebra.
2. Class. Archæol. Dea-

bra. Class, Archæol, Des-



ge'og-no'sis (jē'òg-nō'sis), n. ge-om's-lism (jō-ōm'd-līz'm), Geognosy. Rare. ge-og'no-sist (jē-ōg'nō-sist), n. (geo. + Gr. ōuoλισμός a ge-og'nō-sist (jē-ōg'nō-sist), n. (geo. + Gr. ōuoλισμός a ge-og'rā-fer, ge'o-grāf'ic, ge-og'rā-fr. ge'o-grāf'ic, ge-og'rā-fr. ge'o-grāf'ic, ge-og'rā-fy. Geographer, etc. Ref. that one side or lateral organ bsl-Sp. Geom'a-lism (if-δn'd-līz'm), n. (geo-m'a-lism (if-δn'd-līz'm), n. (geo-m'a-līsm), n. (geo-m'a-līz'm), geo-graph'-(a-lī-l], adv. of GEOGRAPHICAL (geo-m'a-līz'm), n. (geo-mancy (if-c̄n-m̄ans), v. i. (geo-m̄an-t-m̄ans), v. i

ge-ol'o-ger (jè-li'c-jër), ge'o-geomesie. † GEOMANCY.
log'glan (jè'-li-l'y-a'n), n. A
geologist. Rare.
ge'o-log'l-cally, adv. of GEOLOGICAL.
ge'o-log'l'cian (jè'-li-jish'an), n. = GEOLOGIST. Rare.
geom. Abbr. Geometri; geometric; geometrical; geometry.
dbs.
ge'o-met'ri-an, n. A geometrical.
dbs.
ge'o-met'ri-an, n. A geometrical.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guma.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

## CHART OF GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS

According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress-

According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress.

According to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great eras, the Archæozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Mesozoic, Cache era except the first is divided into Feriods, as the Paleozoic into Cambrian, 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 Reocus.

The rocks formed during an era constitute a group, as the Paleozoic group; those of a period constitute a system, as the Cumbrian 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.

The Arrangement of the corresponding time terms, era, period, epoch, etc., is somewhat variable.

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The arrangement of the corresponding time terms, era, period, epoch, etc., is somewhat variable.

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	NORTH AMERICA ( AGAS CO. MORRAL & C. MORRAL 1992)		EVIDADE (# 0 m A C)					
		NORTH AMERICA (after Chamberlin & Salisbury, 1906)	EUROPE (after A. Geikie, 1903)					
CENOZOIC AGE OF MAMMALS		RECENT, OR HUMAN. PLEISTOCENE, {Thirteen stages.} or GLACIAL {See GLACIAL PERIOD	RECENT, OR HUMAN  A  OR GLACIAL  Bowlder Clay is lowest.					
		PLIOCENE {	PLIOCENE { Newer. Older Older Tortonian Helvetian } in France, etc. Langhian old Stamplan old College Center of Cent					
MESOZOIC	AGE OF REPTILES	CRETACEOUS (UPPER CRETA- CROUS)  Manasquan. 2. Laramie \$\frac{5}{5}\$ (Montana \frac{5}{5})  Montana \frac{5}{5}\$ (Colorado \frac{5}{5})  Matawan \$\frac{5}{5}\$ (Colorado \frac{5}{5})  COMANCHEAN (SHASTAN, LOWER CRETACEOUS)  Potomac of Atlantic Fredericksb'g \$\frac{5}{5}\$ (Cost.)  Trinity Merita (Fredericksb'g \$\frac{5}{5}\$ (Cost.)  Newark (In the East)   Star Peak \$\frac{5}{5}\$ (Notekton) \$\frac{5}\$ (	CRETA- CEOUS  Upper Continue C					
	AGE OF ACROGENS AND AMPHIBIANS	PERMIAN { Double Mountain Clear Fork Ten Coal Measures) of Pennsylvania. Monorgahela (Upper Barren Coal Massures) (Coal Massures) (Pennsylvania) (Upper Productive) (Upper Productive) (Upper Productive) (Lower Barren) fallegheny (Lower Barren) fallegheny (Lower Productive) (Lower Productive) (St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis St. Louis Kinderhook (Chautauguan (Chemung,	PERMIAN  Zechstein or Thuringian. Rothliegendes or Saxonian. Autunian-Artinskian.  Coal Measures.  CARBONIF- EROUS  Millstone Grit.  Carboniferous Limestone (Mountain Limestone) and Culm.					
PALEOZOIC	AGE OF FISHES	DEVONIAN    Catskill   Senecan (Tully, Genesee, Senecan (Tully, Genesee	DEVONIAN Middle OLD RED Upper.  Lower					
PALI	PALE INVERTEBRATES	Cayugan   Rondout   Colleskill   Salina   Salina   Guelph   Salina   Colleskill   Salina   Guelph   Salina   Colleskill   Colleskill   Salina   Colleskill   Colles	Upper { Ludlow Wenlock					
AGE OF INVE	ORDOVICIAN (Lower Sillu- (Lower Sillu- RIAN)  CAMBRIAN  (Cincinnatian)  (Cinci	Lower Caradoc, or Bala Landeilo Land						
PROTEROZOIC (ALGONRIAN)  KEWEENAWAN UPPER HURONIAN (Animikie) MIDDLE HURONIAN LOWER HURONIAN TO Sometimes grouped together as Huronian.			PRE-CAMBRIAN   Dalradian (metamorphosed and igneous)   PRE-CAMBRIAN   Torridonian (sandstones, etc.)   Dalradian (metamorphosed and igneous)   Dalradian (metamorphose					
ARCHÆOZOIC Schists (Keewatin, etc.) and granitoid rocks (Laurentian).			Lewisian (gneiss)					

and later by the introduction of rude animal and buman figures. The ware was glazed yellow with black (rarely white) decorations. Cf. DiPYLON

Th many of the phrases below either geometric or geometrical is in good usage, but the form shown is the more common one.

geometrical addition, Math., the placing of vectors (or steps or strokes) in series (without change of direction of any), with the beginning of each following at end of the preceding; then the vector from the first beginning to the last end is the same, whatever be their order in the series, and is called their sum.—g. chuck. See CHUCK, n., 4.—g. chuck. See CHUCK, n., 4.—g. chuck is the same, whatever be their order in the series, and is called their sum.—g. chuck. See CHUCK, n., 4.—g. chuck.

each other at six points.—geometrical construction, Math., one employing only ruler and compasses, or effected by drawing only right lines and circles;—opposed to mechanical construction, which may employ other means.—g. continuity or principle of continuity, Math., the assumption, tacit or explicit in higher geometry, that extreme limiting forms are not dissociated from, but continuous with, the rest, with which they are to be classed 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 this principle they are thought as meeting (at infinity) even

ge'o-mor-phog'e-nist(-mör-föj'- | versed, in geomorphogeny. | 15j'l-kdl), a. Of or pertaining | ge'o-mor'phy (jë'ô-môr'ff), s. enist), n. A specialist, or one | ge'o-mor'pho-log'i-cal (-môr'fō- | to geomorphology. | GEOMORPHOLOGY, l.

when parallel;—first stated by Kepler, then employed by Desargues (688), finally named and vindicated by Proceeding 1921.—geometrical curve.—ADBRAGCCHYPE.—80 operations of elementary geometry.—g. instition, intuitive apprehension or cognition of geometric or spatial relations and properties.—g. temperam, (them., alloison erism; stereoisomerism.—g. take, an instrument for of interlacing lines;—called also cycloidal engine.—g. mean, Math., the second root of the product of two magnitudes.—g. pace, a length equal to 5 for sometimes 4.0 feet;—so named as the average distance passed over 6th next reaches it. See 1st Pace, 2.—g. pen, an instrument 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 wheelers of the company of the probabilities that deals with problems in which the number of equally probable events is infinite, while the relative probabilities of total classes may yet be measured—g. g. or local, probability, Math., that part of the theory of probabilities of total classes may yet be measured—g. g. proprotion, Math. See PROPATION.—g. raportion, Math. See PROPATION.—g. rations of the opaque body. It differs from the actual shadow owing to diffraction (which see).—g. solution, Math., on effected by geometry or analysis and hence exact;—opposed to mechanical solution, effected by actual measurements and quadrat, a line of shadows.—g. f. state, and the second properties of prolega, and proregos by a looped the properties of prolega, and proregos by a looped the properties of prolega, and proregos by a looped the properties of prolega, and progress by a looped the properties of prolega, and progress by a looped the properties of prolega, and progress by a looped the properties of the formal prolega, and progress by a looped the properties of the properties of pro

morphic contour.

geo-my-phog'e-ny (-mŏr-fŏj/ē-nǐ), n. [geo-+morphog-eny.] Science that deals with the genesis of earth forms.

--geo-mor'pho-gen'io (-môr/fō-jēn'lk), a. [geo-+morpholyo.] 1. That department of physical geography which deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water set.

water, etc.

2. Geol. The investigation of the history of geologic changes through the interpretation of topographic forms.

Geomys (iĕ'ō-m's), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. μῦς mouse.] Zoöl. A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the type of a family, Geo-my'-dæ (-m'/1-dē).— geo-m'y-id (iĕ-ōm'/1-id). a. & n.
Geon'o-ma (iĕ-ōm'ð-md), n. [Cf. Gr. γεωνόμος a colonist.] Bot. A large genus of graceful slender South and Central American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape from nearly entire to pinnately cleft, and fruit consisting of a small dry berry. Also [l. c.], any palm of this genus. geoph'a-gy (iĕ-ō'i'a-ji'), 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 ordinarily the practice appears in connection with malnutrition and often develops an appetite or craving the indulgence of which favors diocy, chlorosis, etc. Geoph'l-la ('1-ia), n. pl. [NL.; geo-+ Gr. φiλος loving.] Zoöl. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land snails and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora.
geoph'l-lous (l'ūs), a. [geo-+ physics.] Geol. The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the agencies which modify the earth, including dynamical geology in the surface of the lithosphere.— geo-phys'i-cal ('1-kāl), a.—geo-phys'i-cist ('1-sīst), n.
geo-pon'ic (iĕ-ō-pho'fix) a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, geo-pon'ic (iĕ-ō-pho'fix)] a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, geo-pon'ic (iō-pho'fix)] a. [Gr. γεωπον

3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. brown George a. Obs.

A kind of brown loaf. Cf. Brown Grorge a. Obs.

A. An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: a A half-crown. b A guinea. Called also yellow George. Obs. Slang. Saint George, the patron saint of England. The real St. George seems to have been a Cappadocian martyr of the 4th century. The story of the legendary St. George, who killed a dragon in Libya and rescued the princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

Georgia Jark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States. Pinckneys 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 southern United States (Pinckneys quibens) 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 southern United States (Pinckneys quibentis), frequently known as long-leaf, or long-leaved, pine, from its long leaves, borne three in a sheath. It is a prominent source of turpentine. 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.

Georgian (-ān), a. 1. Of or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain; as, the Georgian era.

Cor or pertaining to Georgia, one of the United States. Georgian architecture, British or British colonial architecture.

Georgian for the most important of British colonial architecture.

ture of the period of the four Georges, especially that of the period before 1800.—G. planet. — Georgium Sidus. Georgian (367)1-5n), a. Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcancasia, or the Georgians.

Georgian version (of the Bible). See version.

Georgian, n. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U.S. A. Georgian, n. A member of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their physical beauty (see Caucasian, 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 related to the Armenian. Cf. Armenian, n.; Mesropian.

georgica (367'ilk), n. [L. georgicum (sc. carmen), and georgica, pl., Gr. βίβλιον γεωργικόν, and τὰ γεωργικά. See Georgic. a.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the Georgics of Vergil.

geor'gic (367'ilk) {a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικόν, fr. geor'gic (367'ilk) } a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικόν, fr. geor'gic (367'ilk) } a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικόν, fr. geor'gic (367'ilk) } a. [geo-year computure. See George.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

geosyoo-py (5-5s'kō-pl), n. [geo-+scopy.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.—geo-scopic (16'5-skōpl'k), a. [geo-+suitc.] Phys. Geog. A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth; specif., the solid earth, as disting. from hydrosphere and atmosphere. geo-stat'ic (-stāv'lk), a. [geo-+static.] Civil Engin.

Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance.—geostatic arch, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

geo-stat'ics ('tks), n. [geo-+statics.] Physics. That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

geo-stat'ics ('tks), n. [geo-syn-cll'nal (-sin-kli'nži), n. [See geo-; syncline (-sin'klin), geo-syn-cll'nal (-sin-kli'nži), n. [See geo-; synclinal..] Fool. A great downward f

ure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geamscense. — syn-cli'nal, a. ge'o-tax'is (-tāk'sīs), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] Biol. & Physiol. The influence of gravity on the movements of organisms. — ge'o-tac'ti-cal-ly (-tī-kāl-l), adv. ge'o-tac'ti-cal-ly (-tī-kāl-l), adv. ge'o-tac-ton'ic (-tāk'tōto''k), a. [geo-+ tectonic.] Geol. Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; a gentectanic geology.

Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geatectonic geology.

ge'o-ther'mal (-thûr'mix) a. [geo-+thermal, thermic.] geo-ther'mal (-thûr'mix) Geol. Of or pertaining to the heat of the earth's interior.—geothermic degree, Geophysics, the average depth within the crust of the earth corresponding to an increase of one degree of temperature. ge'o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thēr-mom'e-ter), n. [geo-+thermometer] Physics. A thermometer, as a recording thermometer or an electrical-resistance thermometer, specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.

ge-otro-pism (je-otro-piz'm), n. [geo-+tropism.] Biol. In a broad sense, the influence 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 response to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as negative geotro-pism) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots.—ge'o-trop'ic@-o-trop'



ge'rah (gē'rā), n. [Heb. gērah, lit., a bean.] Jewish

Antig. 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 cents and the silver 3-4 cents of the seven tenths of a gram; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth 40-47 cents and the silver 3-4 cents of the seven tenths of a gram; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth 40-47 cents and the silver 3-4 cents.

Gera'ni-4'0e-20 (3-7a'ni-4'5-5-0), n. pl. [NL. See GERANIUM.] Bod. 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, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important general and according to the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxidiaceee, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. b In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geranium and allies. — geran'mi-1(geran'mi-1n; -5n; 184) n. [See GERANIUM.] gera'nin (geran'mi-1n; -5n; 184) n. [See GERANIUM.] geranium (geranium + see cal.) Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di; -50], n. [Geranium + see cal.] Chem. A fragrant oil, cin-di;

all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? From (987-1470), a. 8 all are few number. geophy? Geophy. Geophy.

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, embryo, and sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic. "Crystalline germs." ontains perfection's germ. Shelley.

Yet every heart contains perfection's germ. Shelley.

Ger'man [fitr'min], n.; pl.-mans(-mūnz). [L. Germanus, prob. of Celtic origin.] 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 preponderating in the north and northwest, the Celtic or Alpine in the south, and the Slavic strongly affecting the populations of eastern Germany. Cf. Bavarian, Hanoveman, Frussian, Saxon, Swarian; see Teutons.

2. a The Teutonic language of the Germans. It is divided into High and Low German, each comprising a number

of Germany. Ethinically, the Germans are a composite race, the pure Teutonic type of the ancient Germans preponderating in the north and northwest, the Celtic or Alpine in the south, and the Slavie strongly affecting the populations of eastern Germany. Cf. Bayarlan, Hanove Ran, Russland, Sakon, Sakon,

-German sixth. 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 (of tuneling).—English system.—G. tamarisk, a European tamaricaceous shrub (Myricaria germanica), resembling the tamarisk.—G. text. Frint., the modern German type; Fraktur; also, a modification of Fraktur, used in English printing for ornamental headings, etc., as in the words,

This line is German Legt.

G. tinder.—AMADOU.—G. umber, Cologne brown.—G. wheat.—Speit.—G. wool.—Berlin wool.

german (jurman), a. [ME. german, germain, F. germain, f. L. germains full, own (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents).] 1 Lit., near 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 one's parent's own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin);—now used only in cousin-german.

only in cousin-german.
2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. Now Rare.

own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin); — now used only in consin-german.

2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. Now Rare.
german'der (jer-män'dêr), n. [ME. germawnder, prob. through OF: fr. L. chamaedrys, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί on the earth or ground + δρυς tree: cf. F. germandrée. See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menthaceous plant of the genus Teucrium, esp. T. chamædrys, the wall germander, and in the United States T. canadense.
germander chickwoed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (Veronica agressis) resembling chickweed. Sermander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (Veronica adressis) resembling chickweed. Germander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (Veronica adressis) with leaves zomewhat resembling those of the germander.
germander (jer-män'; jūr'mān), a. [Var. of german skin.]
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] must be germane. Bawclay (Digest).
3. Genuine; true or complete. Obs. or Archaic.
German'c (jēr-mān'Tk), a. [L. Germanicus: cf. F. germanigue, G. germanisch. See German, n.] 1. Of or pertato germany, Germans, or the German language; German.
2. Of or pertaining to the Teutons, or designating or belonging to the Teutonic languages; Teutonic.
german'ic, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.
German'ic confederation. = GERMAN CONFEDERATION.
german'in, use, in the quadrivalent state.
German'ism (jūr'mān-Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. germanisme.]
1. An idiom of the German language.
2. Something characteristic of the Germans; a characteristic German population, culture, or influence.
4. Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.
Germanist, n. 1. One learned in the German language or in Germanien, philology; also, one familiar with or influenced by German life, customs, or modes of thought.
2. Hist. A historian who magnifies the influence of Teu-

3. German population, culture, or influence.
4. Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.
6er/man-ist, n. 1. One learned in the German language or in Germanic philology; also, one familiar with or influenced by German life, customs, or modes of thought.
2. Hist. A historian who magnifies the influence of Teutonio, and esp. Germanic, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to Romanticis.
ger-ma'ni-um (jër-mā'ni-um), n. [NL., fr. L. Germania Germany.] Chem. A grayish white rare metallic element, found combined in argyrodite and a few other rare minerals. Symbol, Ge, atomic weight, 72.5. Germanium was discovered in 1885 by the German chemist Winkler. It is bivalent and quadrivalent, resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tin in others, and in general fulfills the prediction of Mendelyeev, who described it under the name of ekasilicon. Cf. all.lim.
Ger'man-i-za'tion (jūr'mān-i-za'shīm; -i-za'shīm), n. Act of Germanizn, or state of being Germanized.
Ger'man-ize (jūr'mān-i-z), v. l.; Ger'man-ize (-izd); German-ize, v. i. To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits. Ger'man-ic, in To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits. Ger'man-ic, in To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits. Ger'man-ic, in the new individual; an egg or sperm cell body, to develop, usually after union with another of the opposite sex, into a new individual; an egg or sperm cell cor one of their antecedent cells; — opposed to somatic cell. ger'mi-cide (jūr'mī-sid), n. [germ + -cide-] Any substance or agent which destroys microforganisms. See Sternlize, and list German ways of thought and cell or an early stage of an embryo. germinal apparatus. Bot. = EGG APPARATUS. — g. area. Embryol. = Quality twisted, fine, strong "germinal-1" To bud; to bud

plasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — germinal epithelium, Embryol. & Anal., the epithelium covering 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. — Germin Layers. — g. membrane. Embryol. = Elastoderm. — g. spot. Embryol. the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — g. vesicle. a Embryol. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — g. vesicle. a Embryol. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — g. vesicle. a Embryol. The nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — g. vesicle. ger/ml.nant (jfir/ml-nint), a. [L. germinans, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing. ger/ml-nate (-nāt), v. i.; Ger/ml-nate(). — (nāt/ēd); Ger/ml-natrome (-nāt), v. i.; Ger/ml-natrome (-nāt) mg. [L. germinatins, p. p. of germinating to sprout, fr. germen. See Germ.] 1. To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

2. To shoot forth like a plant; efforesce, as salts. Obs. ger/ml-nat(v). — To cause to sprout or develop. ger/ml-nat(v). — To cause to sprout or develop. ger/ml-nat(v). — To cause to sprout or develop. ger/ml-nat(v). — Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth; as: Bot. a Beginning of growth or development of a spore. b Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed after planting; sprouting. c Development of abud. 2. Efflorescence; ebullition. Obs. ger/ml-native (jūr/ml-nātiv), a. [Cf. F. germinatif.] Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — ger/ml-native/ly. Analy of the layers of cells that are differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the epithest of seeds. germ layer. Embryol. Any of the layers of cells that are differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer

and most of the urogenital structures.

germ nucleus. a Biol. The nucleus of the egg or sperm cell. b Bol. The nucleus resulting from the fusion of male and female pronuclei.

germ plasm, or germ plasma. Biol. The substance contained in the germ cells, by which hereditary characters are transmitted; idioplasm (which see).

germ pose. Bol. A pore or pit in the integument of a spore through which the germ tube makes its exit on germination. It is prominent in the microspores (pollen grains) of seed plants.

germ theory. a Biol. The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. blooknessis, abooknessis. b Med. The theory which attributes contagious and infectious diseases, suppurative lesions, etc., to the agency of germs or microparasites. The science of bacteriology was developed after the truth of this theory had been demonstrated.

germ tibe. Bol. The slender tubular outgrowth first produced by a spore in germination.

geronitic (jêr-nortik), a. [Gr. γέρωντικός pertaining to an old man, fr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man.] Biol. Of or pertaining to decadence or old age, either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction.

geron'tine (-tin; -ten; 184), n. Also -tin. [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man, and old.] Physiol. Chem. A crystalline base, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, from the liver and kidneys, esp. of old dogs. It is an isomer of cadaverine, which it resembles.

ger'on-too'ra-cy (jêr'ōn-tōk'rā-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sIz). [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, an old man + γπ earth + ουω.] Pertaining to the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

ger'on-too'ge'ous (jê-rōn'tō-jê/xō), ger'o-pl'ga (-pē/ga), n. [Pg. geropiga.] A mixture, variously composed, for adulteration of wines. It is manufactured in Portugal.

geros. It is manufactured in Portugal.

geros. Jer. A suffix signifying beaving, producing; as, crystalligerous, producing crystals; dentiferous. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after i as a stem or commercing vowel.

Eger Tyman'der (gêr'-man'dēr), v

ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ī-mān'dēr), v. t.; ger'ry-man'der (gĕr'ī-mān'dēr), v. t.; ger'ry-man'der (-dērd); ger'ry-man'der-ing. [Gerry + salamander.]
To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts or

ware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys.

germ'al (jūr'mal), a. Germinal. Rave.

Ger'man (jūr'mal), Ger'maine file.

Ger'man (jūr'mal), Ger'maine file.

German (jūr'mal), n. (l.

L.)] Lit, German (n.

L.)] Lit, German (n.

L.)] Lit, German (n.

Mala): F. German (n.

German (jūr'mal), n.

See petrographinal (jūr'mal-ūr), n.

See petrographinal (jūr'mal-ūr), n.

See petrographinal (jūr'mal-ūr), n.

Ger'man-angue'(jūr'mal-ūr), n.

Ger'man-angue'(jūr'mal-ūr), n.

Ger'man-angue'(jūr'mal-ūr), n.

Ger'man-angue'(jūr'mal-ūr), n.

Ger'man-opho'lia (n.

German (n.), n.

Ger'man-opho'lia (n.

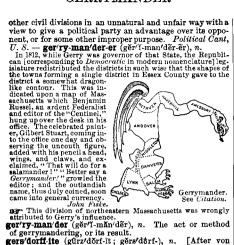
German (n.), n.

Ger'man-opho'lia (n.

German poho'lia (n

which the first indications of the embryo proper appear. In In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protowagon;—called in full Germantown wagon. Local, U. N.
2. A lighty twisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheding and weaving—called in threads and wea

ger'net. + GARNET.
gernitz. Var. of GARNETS.
ger'ocymita. (ger'ok-6/m'r-a).
n. [NL.] = GERGCONN.
geroc'omy (ξε-fok-6/m'r-a).
[Gr. γηροκομία; γηρας old age + κομεῖν to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people of the come property of the come proper ger'on-tar'chi-cal (jēr'ön-tār' gama containing the typicat ki-kil), a. [Gr. ycjowp.-opros, an old man + -arch + -ical] Pert. to, or of the nature of government by old men. Rare. Ger'onte' (zhār'ōti', n. [F.] A gullible old man in various French comediest esp., such a genus name Gerris.] Zoöl. Syn. dharacter in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and in Molière's "Le Medecin malgré Lui" and "Les fish of the first year. Scot.



came into general currency.

\*\*Ref division of northeastern Massachusetts was wrongly attributed to Gerry's influence.

\*\*ger'ty-man'der (ger'd-man'der), n. The act or method of gerrymandering, or its result.

\*\*gers'dorff-ite\*\* (gur'dorf-it; gers'dorf-), 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.

\*\*ger'und\*\* (jer'sind), n. [L. gerundium, ir. gerere to bear, carry, perform. See gerst a deed, JEST.] \*\*Gram. 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 verb; as in, ars virendi, the art of living; fratrem laudando, in quoting your brother. Hence, any of certain analogous forms in other languages; as: (1) the dative influitive in Old English (see INFINITYE); 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 reciting this lesson," etc. See ING, 2.

\*\*gerun'dial\*\* (jerin'di-al)\*, a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a gerundi al (jerin'di-al)\*, a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a gerundi al, a. a The gerundial infinitive. See under Infinitive. See under Infinitive. See under Infinitive (-div), a. [L. gerundivus.] Gram. Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of the gerund; gerundial. — n. Orig., the Latin future passive participle, a verbal adjective having the same suffix as the gerund, and expressing necessity, fitness, etc.; as in, studium agricolendi, the occupation of land tilling. Applied also to analogous verbal adjectives in other languages.

\*geru'sia\* (jeroo'zhi-a), jerou'sia\* (jeroo'zhi-a; jerou'-), n. [NL. gerousia\* (L. gerusia\* (n. Gr. yepoyo'n) horn of sound; yriper voice + rot of yyperdau to be born.]

\*Zool. A genus of sma

family of tropical herbs or rarely woody plants (order Polemoniales) of about 35 genera and nearly 1,000 species. They have chiefly opposite, estipulate leaves and strongly zygomorphic flowers with four didynamous stamens and a bicarpellary ovary. The family includes many greenhouse plants, as gloxinias (Simningia), species of Gesneria, Achimenes, etc. — ges/neri-doc0us (isher-I-doc0us) (isherfamily of tropical herbs or rarely woody plants (order Pole-

to bear: cf. F. gestation. See gest deed, jrst.] 1. A bearing 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 gestation is given as follows: in man, 280 days, or about nine months; elephant, twenty-one or twenty-two months; horse, eleven months; cow, nine months; sheep and goot, five months; sow, four months; dormouse, one month gestation; esp., relating to carrying.] Of or pertaining to gestation; esp., relating to carrying as a form of exercise. Rare. gestife (fistilk) a. [See gest gesture.] Relating to gesticall (ti-kdl) bodily motion; consisting of gestures; — said especially with reference to dancing.

Carried away by the enthusiasm of the gestic art. Scott. Gesticall of the set lkd-lar), a. 1. Of or pertaining to gesticulation.

gesticulation.

2. Full of sudden motion.

2. Full of sudden motion.

ges-tic'u-late (-lāt'), v. i.; ges-tic'u-lat'gl (-lāt'ĕd); gestic'u-lat'nıg (-lāt'nıg). [L. gesticulatus, p. p. of gesticulation
to gesticulate, fr. gesticulus a mimic gesture, gesticulation,
dim. of gestus gesture. See gesture.] To make gestures
or motions of the body or limbs, esp. when speaking.

ges-tic'u-lat'nu (-lā'shūn), n. [L. gesticulatio: cf. F. gesticulation.] 1. Act of gesticulating, or making gestures.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the body or limbs,
as in representing action or passion, or enforcing arguments and sentiments.

Syn.—See gesture.

2. A gesture; an expressive motion of the body or limbs, as in representing action or passion, or enforcing arguments and sentiments.

Syn.—See arstrure.

ges-tic'u-la-tive (jés-t/k²-lâ-tiv), a. Inclined to gesticulate; marked by gesticulation.—ges-tio'u-la-tive-ly, adv. ges-tic'u-la-tive (jés-t/k²-), a. [L.] One who gesticulates or poatures; a public entertainer in medieval times. ges-tic'u-la-to-ry (ja-tō-r), a. Representing by, belonging to, or resembling, gesticulation.

ges-tio-(ja-to-ry), n. [L. gestio a managing, fr. gerere to bear, carry, manage; cf. F. gestion.] 1. Management; operation; conduct. Archaic.

2. Scots Law. The conduct of one who acts as heir, esp. without an order of law. ges-fur-a (jás-tŷr-āl), a. Pert. to, or consisting of, gesture. ges-fure (-tŷr.), n. [LL. gestura mode of action, fr. L. gerere, gesturn, to bear, behave, perform, act. See gestr gesture.] 1. Manner of carrying the body; carriage; position of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, of the Tapuya stock, others a Ges-ner-s (jés-ner-s), n. [NL.]

assertion, or opinion; formerly, any movement of the body or limbs.

assertion, or opinion; formerly, any movement of the body or limbs.

Humble and reverent gestures.

Hooker.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye, line every gesture dignity and love.

3. The use of movements of the limbs or body as a mode of expression.

Syn.—Gestures, gesticulation. In modern usage, gestures applies to any expressive bodily movement: gesticulation commonly suggests the use of (esp.) rapid, unrestrained, or undignified gestures; as, "The right hand of Niobel is drawing up her daughter to her; and with that instinctive gesture. is encouraging the child to believe that it can give security" (Shelley); "His [Poussin's] human figures are sometimes 'o'erinformed' with ... feeling. Their actions have too much gesticulation" (Hazilt).

ges'ture (i&t'st'p), v. t.; ges'tured (t'fird); gesture or action.

It is not orderly read, nor gestured as beseemeth. Hooker.

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 ideas and feelings by means of gestures either naturally or conventionally significant, as in the sign language of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. dactylology, deep first in the form of the step of the part.

get (get), v. t.; pret. gor (göt), Archaic gar (get); p. p.

gesture language. Expression or communication of ideas and feelings by means of gestures either naturally or conventionally significant, as in the sign language of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. dactylology, Drum Language of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. dactylology, Drum Language of mutes or of North American Indians. Cf. dactylology, Drum Language, Got, (get), v. f.; pref. Got (get), Archaic Gat (ght); p. p. Got, (esp. in U. S.) Gott'een (gott'n); p. pr. & vb. n. Gett'ting. [ME. geten, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. geta, akin to AS. gitan, gietan (in comp.), Goth bigitant to find. L. prehendere to seize, Gr. xavaaev to hold. Cf. beget, compensed or to come by; to come into possession of, as property, or to come to realization of, as fame; to take and have or to carrive at and have; to cause or suffer (something) to fall to one's self (or itself);—the most general word in English for this sense. It is sequivalent: all nactive senses to: Obtain, procure, acquire; as, to get money; to get possession; 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 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 equivalent 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 might'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 access to, or speech with, him. b To ohtain or reach by some understood process, as agriculture, hunting or fishing, sounding, etc.; as, to get a fine stag, or a big crop; to get bottom. of To obtain in marriage. "If I could get this foolish Imogen." Shak. d To cothure; as, the policeman get the thief. e To receive a sentence of; as, to get are the hin

commonly cultivated. Also Cos'nor-1-a'co-se (jes'nor-1-a'co-se (jes'no

se-ë, n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A

Gertrud (gër'troöt), Gertraud (gër'trout).—Dim. Gertie (gür'ti), Trudy (troö'di).

2. Queen of Denmark and mother of Hamlet, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." She dies by drinking, by mistake, the poisson prepared for Hamlet.

Gertrude of Wyoming. The heroine of a poem of the same name by Thomas Campbell. She is a three-months wife who is killed in the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) massacre (178).

gerund grinder. A teacher of Latin granmar; a pedantic pedagogue. Hence: gerund grindery and gerund grinding. All Colloq.

ger'un-di'val (jör'ān-di'val), a.

son prepared of Hamiet. Por Gerthude of Wyoming. The Gerthude of Wyoming. The same hydromas Campbell. She is a three-months wife who is killed in the Wyoming Valley (Pa.) massacre (1778). Gershuff. Bib. Andra Gershuff. Bib. Andra Gershuff. Bib. Andra Gershuff. Bib. Andra Gershuff. Bib. Gershuff. Bib. Andra Gershuff.

posture intended to express an record emphasize an argument, get of the punishment, of as, his lawyers of him off with a suspended sentence. To learn; as, to get off a passage of the form of the punishment, of as, his lawyers of him off with a suspended sentence. To learn; as, to get off a passage of the form of the genus General off and the pl. Obs.

2. A roll reciting the several geset of the penus General off and the pl. Obs.

2. A roll reciting the several geset of the penus General off and the pl. Obs.

3. A roll reciting the several geset of the penus General off and the pl. Obs.

3. A roll reciting the several geset of the penus General off and the penu idea or a passion, or to enforce or emphasize an argument, of the Tapuya stock, others a distinct linguistic division, called the Ges 'an (gre'a'n).

gese. + GENEKE.
Ge'sem (gre'sem). Bib.
Ge'sham (gre'sham). Bib.
Ge'sham (gre'sham). Bib.
Ge'sham (gre'sham). Bib.
Ge'sham (gre'shim). Bib.
Ge'sham (gre'shim). Bib.
Ges'horites (gre'shim). Geshu'ri (gre'shim). Bib.
Geshu'rites (gre'shim). Geshu'ri (gre'shim). Bib.
Geshu'rites (gre'shim). Geshu'ri (gre'shim). Geshu'rites (gre'nin-a'cientis (gre'nin-a'cientis). Geshu'rites (gre'

by heart. 1 To take off; to remove. Obs. & R.— to get ca. a To don; put on; as, he got his clothes on quickly. b To succeed in laying, as a wager; as, did you get the bet on as I told you? Stang.— to g. one's back up, to become or make angry and obstinate.— to g. one's back up, to become or make angry and obstinate.— to g. one's back up, to become or make go away; to take one's self off. Obs.— to g. on the brain, to be obsessed with the thought or desire of.— to g. out. a To elicit; to draw out; reveal. b To give for the with effort.

"The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy." Tennyson. C To publish; as, a new edition was got out; a newspaper must be got out on time.— to g. out of, to elicit, obtain, or extract, from; as, you will get nothing but curses out of him.— to g. over. a To finish; to get through with; to have done with; as, it is best to get it over quickly. b To win to one's cause or party.— to g. religion, to be converted. Vulgar, U. S.— to g. square with, to become on even terms with; to repay for a benefit or an injury. Colloq.— to g. the best of; to obtain an advantage over, whether fairly or unfairly; to surpass.— to g. the drop, to have one's firearm aimed at one's opponent before his weapon is in position; hence, to have a commanding advantage;— usually with on; as, Hands up! I've got the drop on you. Colloq. or Stang.— to g. the hang of, to become familiar with the balance or poise of, as of a tool; to come to understand; to acquire the knack of; as, it is difficult to get the hang of salling a sharpie.— to g. the mittens or mitten, to be refused as a suitor for marriage; to be jilted. Colloq.— to g. the wind of, Naul., to get to windward of and so, in sailing close-hauled, to have the advantage; of; esp., to get to windward of and so, constitution, a petition, a machine, etc. b To array; to dress; to arrange as a suitor for marriage; to wind or six; to prepare; arrange; construct; inventi, as, to get up a celebration, a petition, a machine, etc. b To array; to dress; to arrange as a

3. To go away quickly: to take one's self off; — often pronounced git. Vulgar, U.S.
4. To manage; contrive; as, I couldn't get to go. Dial. U.S.
to get about, to move about; go about; circulate; become current; as, the invalid is unable to get about yet; the rumor got about. — to g. abroad, to get about. — to g. abroad, to get about. — to g. ahead of. a To get in advance of. b To surpass; to get the better of. Colloq. — to g. along. a To manage; fare; to contrive to prosper or avoid disaster; as, I can get along with little money; he and she cannot get along with each other; how do you get along now? b Imperative. Begone. — to g. at. a To reach; come at; gain access to; acquire knowledge of; ascertain. b To influence corruptly; tamper with; as, to get at a legislator or a race horse. Colloq. C To assait; to make fun of. Slang. — to g. away, to escape; to depart, usually with difficulty; in racing and lunting, to start. — to g. away with, 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.— to g. clear, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment. — to g. from, to escape from. Obs.— to g. home, to arrive at one's dwelling, goal, or aim.— to g. in a Pall-conry. To reach the hawk as soon as she has killed. b To cirothe 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 with. a To attain to intimacy, association, or favor, with; as, to get in with influential people. b Naul. To come near to; to fall in with.—to g. left, to be disappointed, discomfited, or outdone. Slang, U.S. "Every time the magic of fol-de-rol tried conclusions with the magic of science, the magic of fol-de-rol got left," Mark Twain.—to g. of, to get the better of; to gain upon; to outstrip. Obs.—to g. of, or To depart; escape; to start, as on a journey; also, to evade the responsibility or consequences of; as, he got

an injury, a calamity, an illness. C To become accursget's-ble (get'a-b'l), a. Var. of Get'ther (get'ther). Bib. [Bib.]
Gettable. Get'ab, n. pl. [L., fr. Gr., Férat.] See Dacian.
get'ah wax. A wax obtained from the sap of the East Indian fig tree Fiens rariegate.
getarnys. Obs. pl. of GITTERS.
get'-ably, n. pl. [Geth-sem'a-ni. D. Bib.]
get'-ably, n. pl. Geth-geten, pl. Dim. of GET, child.
get's-awy. n. a Of a fox. a breaking cover. b Of horses, a start in a race.
gete. + GET, GOAT, JET.
geten. Obs. - get'er, n. Obs.
guard. Obs. - get'er, n. Obs.
getee. + JETTY. [P. p. of GET.
geten. Obs. inf., pret. pl., geth. Obs. prea. indic. 3d person sing. of GO.
Geth'a-lim (getth's-wm). D. Rib.
get'-bland (get'ab'), a. Var. of Geth'a-lim (getth's-will). A see getter. + GET, GET, GET, GET, GET, JETTER.
getten. Obs. inf., pret. pl., getten. getter. + GET, JETTER.
getten. Getter. + GET, JETTER.
getten. GET, JETTER. geten. Obs. inf., pret. pl., & | get'ta-ble (gët'à-bl'), a. See geth. Obs. prea. indic. 3d person sing. of Go. Geth'a-im (gëth'Æ-Ym). D. Bib. gethe, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. geth'ge. rer, sorrow.] Hurry. Obs. geth'er(gëth'fz), adv. Apbetic for TOGETHER. geth'er(gëth'fz), Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GATHER.

tomed to; to think of without strong feeling; as, he never got over his son's action. It Do pass over; to cover; as, he got over a great deal of ground.—to get round. A To circumvent; cajole; wheedle; get the advantage of; as, he was amiable and easy to get round. D To evade; to escape the operation of; as, to get round a rule. To move about; hence, to recover from liness. Slang or Collog.—to g. shut of, to get rid of. Dial. or Collog.—to g. there, to achieve one's object; to succeed. Slang, U. S.—to g. through. A To finish; bring to a conclusion; accomplish; as, he gets through much work in a day. D To succeed in passing through (anything of the nature of an ordeal); as, to get through the day; to get through an examination.—to g. to, to begin; to arrive at the point of; as, to get to business or to work.—to g. together, a To assemble; convene. D To come to an agreement; as, they got logether as to the price—to g. up. a To rise; arrise, as from a bed chair, etc. D 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 imcrease in force; as, the wind and sea got up at dawn. e To break cover; to flush; said of game. If As a command to a horse, go a head? g Cricket. Of a bowled ball, to rise abruptly and dangerously 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 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 mine. Bril.

get'-at'-a-ble (get'&t'd'-b'l), a. Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a

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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 mine. Brit.

get'-at'-a-ble (gĕt'āt'ā-b'l), a. Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a get-at-able place or person. — gct-at'-a-bli'lt-i'l, gĕt'-at'-a-ble-ness, n.

Geth-sem'a-ne (gĕth-sēm'ā-nē), n. [Gr. Γeθσημανη, Γεθσημανι, Γεθσημανι, fr. Aramaic gath skirmān(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. Specif.: vb. n. a Acquiring; acquisition. "With all thy getting, get understanding." Prov. iv. 7. b That which is got or obtained; gain; profit. C Begetting; generation.

getting rock. Mining. Clay tronstone found in the roof of a coal seam and worked at the same time as the coal.

get'-up', n. General composition or structure; manner in which the parts of a thing are combined; make-up, style of dress, etc.; as, an elaborate get-up. Collog.

Ge'um (jē'ām), n. [L., herb bennet.] Bot. A genus of perennial rosaceous herbs, containing about 40 species, natives of temperate regions, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with long plumose styles. The roots of Grivale and G. urbanum yield an astringent. See avens and aenner. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus.

gew'gaw (gū'gô), n. [ME. guganue, prob. same as ME. giuegoue (or givegovet), of uncertain origin.] A showy trifie; a toy; a pretty but worthless bauble. "A heavy gengaw called a crown." Dryden. Hence: a A flute or musical pipe. Obs. b A jew's-harp. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gew'gar (gi'sēr; gi'zēr; 277: see note below), n. [Lecl. gegsir, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. geysa to rush furiously, fr. gjōsa to gush.] 1. A spring which throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam; an intermittently eruptive hot spring. Its action results from the contact of subterranean water with rock hot enough to generate steam under conditions which prevent its escape except by explosions

2. Mech. An apparatus for heating water rapidly by injected steam, as for a bath, for washing dishes, etc.

This word has long been Anglicized, and current usage is divided about equally between the two pronunciations given above, ge'se'r being no longer recognized. The pronunc ga'ser or ga'ser, little heard, represents approximately the leclandic pronunciation.

— gey'ser-al (a'l), a.— gey'ser-lo (-ik), a.

gey'ser-lo (gi'ser-i; gi'zer-), n. [From geyser.] Min.

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'tl, ghar'ry (găr'î), n. [Hind. gārī.] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a boxlike vehicle. India. ghast'tl. gast'ul (gast'fioi), a. [See ghastly, a.]

1. Afraid; timid; alarmed. Obs.

2. Fit to make one aghast; dreadful. Archaic.

3. Ghostly; deathlike. Obs. & R.

ghast'li-ly (gast'îl-l'), adv. In a ghastly or ghostly manner; dreadfully; horribly; dismally. R. Browning. ghast'ly (-l'), a.; Ghast'li-Ler (-l'-er); Ghast'li-Est. [ME. gastlich, gastli, fearful, causing fear, fr. gasten to terrify, AS. gæstan. Cf. aghast, Gast, Ghost.] 1. Fearful. Obs.

2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful; as, glassly wounds.

3. Like a ghost in appearance; deathlike; pallid; dismal; as, a ghastly face; a ghastly light.

4. Terrified; horrified; filled with fear. Obs.

Syn.—Deathly, deathlike, pale, pallid, wan, cadaverous, gewel. † Jewel. [Ge-gar (ge'Zer). Bib. [Ge-gar (ge'Zer). Bib. [Ge-gar (ge'Zer). Bib.]]

gewel. † Jewel.

[Ge-wer' begericht'e (gë-ver'bë-ge-rik'të), n. pl. [G., lit.,
courts of trade.] See conseil.

DEN PRUD'HOMMES.

[Gww' gaw-gaw.

Tricked out with gewgawa.

Tricked out with gewgawa.

Tricked out with gewgawa.

Gww' gaw-gaw.

Cheap slowi.

gew' gaw-ya.

Cheap slowi.

Gr. F. S. Abbr. Grazing far.

H. Abbr. Grazing far.

M. Abr. Grazing far.

gar-ya.

Gha' chah.

Var. of GALCHA.

ghar'ia.wat' (gir'i-awi'), n.

[iind. ahar-jawa'i.] Hindu wi'n.

gaw-ya.

Gaw-ya.

Grey gaw-ya.

Gha'chah.

Yar. of GALCHA.

ghar'ia.wat' (gir'i-awi'), n.

[iind. ahar-jawa'i.] Hindu wi'n.

gaw-ya.

Are one who, with his wife,

ghas sab', or ghazab' (ga
gaw'), n. [Ar. phacab to take by

violence.] Moham. Law. Forci.

and manages the latter's affairs.

ghas sab'.

gaw-gaw-ya.

Grey gaw-ya.

Grey gaw-ya.

Grey gaw-ya.

Cheap slowi.

gaw gaw-ya.

Cheap slowi.

gaw gaw-ya.

Grey gaw-

hideous, frightful, horrible, terrible.—Ghastly, grist, grussome, 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 ghastly pale" (Grag); "Death grimned horrible a ghastly smile" (Milton); "the image of a hideous—of a ghastly thing—of the gallows!" (Poe). That is gristly (in modern usage more commonly grussoms) which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, "So spake the gristly Terror" (Milton); "See the gristly texture grow—'t is of human entrails made" (Gray); "Look down, and see a gristly sight; a vault where the bodies are buried upright!" (Wordsworth); 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 wan, 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 him ... but mixed ... with a lurid and portentous hue" (Hawthorne); "fitful and lurid ... dreams" (M. Hewlett). See FEARFUL.

chautorie; intil and tarta. . . . dreams (m. neuter);

ghast'ly (gást'l'), adv. In a ghastly manner; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance.

Staring full ghastly like a strangled man. Shak.

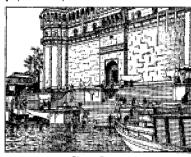
ghast'ness, n. Appearance of terror; fright. Rare.

Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye? Shak.

ghat { (gôt), n. [Hind. ghāt mountain pass, landing ghaut ] place.] I. 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 India, known as the Eastern and Western Ghats.

3. In India, a landing place, with stairs descending to a river for purposes of bathing, etc., often having at the head an architecturally treated wall in connection with a temple, rest house, or the like. Cf. Burning Ghat.



Ghat at Benares.



Ghat at Benares.

ghaz'al (găz'āl), ghaz'el (gāz'ēl), n. [Ar. ghazal.] A kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry, written in recurring rimes.

gha'zl (gā'zā), n. [Ar. ghāzī.] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — gha'zism (gā'zīz'm), n. [Per. gebr: cf. F. Ghe'bre') (gē'bēr: gā'bēr; gā'bēr; 277), n. [Per. gebr: cf. F. Ghe'hre') (gū'bēr. Cf. Glaour.] One of the Zoroastrian fire worshipers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. A few still remain, and they are distinguished by upright conduct and intelligent industry. Cf. Parsi. ghee (gō), n. [Hind. ghā clarified butter, Skr. ghrfa.] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. ghee'kin (gār'kīn), n. [D. agurkje, a dim. akin to G. gurke, Dan. agurke; cf. Pol. ogdrek, Bohem. okurka, LGr. ayvoipuor watermelon.] Bot. a The small oblong prickly fruit of a species of oucumber (Cucumis anguria), used for pickling, and also known as the true or West Indian gherkin; also, the plant producing it. b The small immature fruit of the common garden cucumber, used for the same purpose, esp. in mixed pickles. ghetto (gĕt'ō), n.; pl. It. -rr (-tē), E. -ros (-ō2). [It.]

1. The quarter of a city where Jews in greatest numbers live. Ghib'el-line (gib'el-lin), n. [It. Ghibellino; of German origin.] Hist. A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. See Guulph. — a. Of or pertaining to this faction. — Ghib'el-lin-ism (-t²'un), n. ghil'gai (gīl'gī), n. [Native name.] A depression forming a natural reservoir for rain water. Local, Australia. ghost (gōst), n. [ME. gast, gost, soul, spirit, AS. gāst breath, spirit, soul: a kin to OS. gēst spirit, soul, D. gest, G. geizt, and prob. to E. ghastly; cf. Goth. usgaisjan to terrify, Skr. hēdas anger, hīḍ to be angry.] 1. A disembodied soul; the soul or spirit of a deceased person conceived either as a denizen of the unseen world or as appearing to the living Chassan; — one of an Arab lands in perpeturity at a fixed of Ghassan;—one of a

Ghas-san'id, Ghas-san'ide (gā-san'id, n. Lit., a descendant of Ghassan;— one of an Arab daynasty which, under the suzerainty of the Roman and Byzantine Empires, governed the Arab tribes of Palestine and tregion about Palmyra, from the 3d century to 638.

ghast Val. of GAST. [Poetic. ghast, a. Ghastly, Archaic or ghast ful.y, adv. of GHASTFUL. Obs.

Ghast Tul.ness, n. See-NESS.

Obs. ghast'ful-ness, n. See -NESS. ghast'll-y, adv. Ghastlily. R. ghast'll-ness, n. See -NESS.

ghast/1i-ness, n. See.NESS.

chat'ti gum (căit'n) [From
native name.] An India gum
used as a substitute for gum
used as a substitute for gum
from Anopeissu Intifulia
ghat'wai (gôi:wail), n. [Hind.
ghāt'mountain pass- +wibiā, an
adj. suffix.] In India: a Lit., a
person gurding a mountain
pass. b One of a class of landdhond. Var. of GOND.

of the mountain passes.

gha-wa'zl (gá-wä'zh), n. pl.
Also gha-wa'ze. [Ftymol. uncert.] Egyptian dancers, of a
lower sort than the almeh,
ghe. † HE.
Gheez. Var. of GEEZ.
ghent'ing, n. A linen cloth
made at Ghent. Obs. Oxf. E. D.
Ghes. Var. of GES.
ghesse. + GESS.
gheste. + GESS.
gheste. + GESS.
gheste. + GESS.
ghetch'oo (geb'c'00), n. An East
Indian naiadaceousaquatic herb
(Aponogeton monostachyon)
having edible roots.
ghi(ge). Var. of GHEE.
ghi'lie. Var. of GILLIE. Scot.
Ghi'zal (gil'zl). n. sing. & pl.
Ghi'zal (gil'zl). n. sing. & pl.

Ghil'zal (gll'zl), n. sing. & pl. See AFGHAN, n., 1.

in bodily likeness; hence, an apparition; specter; spook

in bodily likeness; hence, an apparition; specter; spook (cf. under soul., ν., 1, σκα, υπόνα).

The mighty ghosts of our great Harrys rose.

I thought that I had died in sleep,
And was a blessed ghost.

Coleridge.

2. A spirit or demon; esp., a disembodied human spirit, usually harnful or malevolent, conceived as a power to be propitiated or averted by religious or magical rites; a ghost demon, or ghost god; also (as an obs. translation of Latin spiritus), breath or blast; as, the ghost of storms (cf. under soul, ν., 1, arima, πνεῦμα; Επικγs).

That affable familiar ghost
Which nightly gulls him with intelligence.

Shak.

The life principle or vital spark: the soul as the seat.

propitiated or averted by religious or magical rives; a glows demon, or ghost god; also (as an obs. translation of Latin spiritus), breath or blast; as, the ghost of storms (cf. under sout, n., 1, anima, n., neviua; Eaniva, in the ligience.

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 body; consciousness or the conscioushesing. Archaic.

Then gins her grieve, but the total spark; the soul as the seat of life or intelligence; hence, the spirit of man as distinguished from the body; consciousness or the conscioushesing. Archaic.

Then gins her grieve dust thus to lament and mourn. Spener.

4. The Divine St. soul, n., 5. Obs.

Other of the sen at timely-parted ghost.

Of the sen start of the ghost of an idea.

A copie. Obs.

Of the sen at timely-parted ghost.

Of a shy semblance, senger, pale, and bloodless. Shak.

Any faint shadowy semblance; a phantom; a glimmering; as, not a ghost of a chance; the ghost of an idea.

8. A fales stellar image or foggy appearance produced in an optical instrument by some defect, as internal reflection in a lena.

9. One who does work, esp. of an artistic or literary nature, for another person who takes the credit. Cant.

Syn.—Ghost, spercers, priantomy, appearancy presonal) connotes more of the mysterious or territying; prianty of the system of the mysterious or territying; prianty of the system of the mysterious or territying; prianty articles of the mysterious or territying; prianty and spectral with the syndy of the system of the mysterious or territying; prianty articles of the mysterious of the mysterious of the mysterious or territying; prianty articles of the mysterious or territying and the south of the mysterious or territy or the same o

2. The position or personality of a ghost. Humorous.

ghost candle. One of the candles burned about a corpse to ghost burned as a demon. See ghost demon. A human spirit conceived as a demon. See ghost burned as a demon. See ghost burned as a demon. See ghost less, a. A female ghost limit of transparent fishes, as the viting of the ladyfishes and the viting of the family Hepisilides; —from its waxy white color, ghost black (go s't'y'i'd), a. Haunted by ghosts. Rare.

ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'iz'm), n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost' 'isn', n. a The phost'!- Aleo, any of various ghost 'isn' (gost'

with glbrberish, a. Of or pertaining to gibberish; unmeaning; unintelligible; as, gibberish language.

Gi'ant Slay'-good'. In Bunyan's "Pigirim's Progress," a giant, leader of a robber band, slain by Mr. Greatheart. In Gib'bar (gib'bar (gib'bar, jubarte; giard'inet'to (jir'de-net'tō), n. ; nl. -NETTI (-ie). [Lt., dim. giard'inet'to (jir'de-net'tō), n. ; nl. -NETTI (-ie). [Lt., dim. gibbar, n. [F. gibbar, jubarte; gibbar, nl. gibbar (gib'bar, jubarte; gibbar, nl. gibbar (gib'bar, jubarte; giant, or L. gibbar (gib'bar, jubarte; gibbar (gib'bar, jubarte; gibbar (gib'bar, jubarte; gib'bar (gib'ch), n. [A bibar (gib'bar, jubarte; gib'bar (gib'ch), n. [A lai've jubarte, jubarte, jubarte, gib'bar (gib'ch), n. [A lai've jubarte, jubar

ghost word. An accidental word form, never in established usage, as one arising from a printer's blunder, a mistaken pronunciation, etc., as phanlomnation (which see). ghoul (gool), n. [Ar. ghai; cf. Per. ghol.] Among Eastern nations, an imaginary evil being who robs graves and feeds upon corpses.

They are neither brute nor human,
They are neither man nor woman.
They are neither follows.

ghoul'ish, a. Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. Characteristic of, in like, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. Characteristic of, ilke, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. Characteristic of, or like, a ghoul.—ghoul'sh, a. L. shace of time, —among Hindus, twenty-four minutes; among Anglo-Indians, an lour.

2. A clepsydra, or water clock; hence: a Any timepiece. b A metal disk on which the hours are struck.

glal'lo an-tl'co (jal'lō šan-tē/kō). [It., lit., ancient yellow.] A valuable ornamental marble found among Italian ruins and supposed to have come originally from Algeria. Its color is rich yellow, shading off to pink, etc.
gl'ant (ji'ānt), n. [ME. giant, geant, geaunt, OF. jaiant, geant, F. géant, Ll. (assumed) gaags, gagantis, L. gigas, fr. Gr. y/yas, y/yarros. Cf. offantic.] 1. A mythical manlike or monstrous being of huge stature and strength, and of more than mortal, but less than godlike, power and endowment. In mythology the giants are commonly represented as an early savage race, represented as sprung from the blood of Uranus (heaven), when wounded by Cronus, as it fell upon the earth (Gea), or as sons of Gea and Tartarus (hell). They are overthrown by the Olympians in the Gigantomachy (which see). (Cf. ALOAE, Tran.) In Teutonic mythology there is likewise hostility between the gods and the giants, or Jotuns (who join the forces of Hel at Raganrok), although there are also friendly

2. A man of extraordinary stature; either a person of a race having an unusually great stature and strength, or an individual of abnormal stature; one characterized by

2. A man of extraordinary stature; either a person of a race having an unusually great stature and strength, or an individual of abnormal stature; one characterized by giantism (which see).

3. A person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual; also, any animal, plant, or thing of extraordinary size or power.

4. Mining. 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. giant arborvitæ, the red cedar of northwest America (Thuja phicata).—g. armadillo, Zoli., the largest living species of armadillo (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.—g. cactus, the saguaro—g. cane, a tall grass of the southern United States (Arundinaria macrosperma) forming the extensive canebrakes of that region. See Camebrake.—g. cell. Anat. & Med., any of various kinds of large multinuclear cells both of normal and of diseased tissues, as myeloplaxes, the large cells which are formed in sarcomas, etc.—g. clam, a bivalve mollusk belonging to the genus Tridacra, esp. T. gigas, found on the coral reefs of the Indian and Pacific oceans, which sometimes used in churches to contain holy water.—g. crab, a spider crab (Macrochira kempferi) of the coasts of Japan, which, though measuring but about a foot 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 (Fernia communis), the pithy stems of which were fabled to have been first used to carry fire by Prometheus.—g. fiber lily.—GANT LUX a.—g. fulmar, a fulmar (Ossifraga gigantea) nearly as large as an albatroses, occurring in the southern seas and northward along the Pacific coast of the United States.—g. ketca, an African heron (Ardea qoliath). It is she large, she and have the promote of the genus Apastache.—g. katen, and fire fully. It are given to the given by

ball (Calvatia bovista), edible when young.—giant reed, a tall bamboolike grass (Arundo donax) native of southern Europe, much cultivated as a garden ornamental; also, the closely related grass Trichoon phragmites.—g. rye grass, a rye grass, a rye grass (Edymus condensatus) of the western United States, used as a sand binder on railroad banks and ingenia the control of the contr

gib'bet (j'lb'et; -Yt; 151), n. [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 which, formerly, malefactors were hung in chains after execution and their bodies allowed to remain as a warning.

2. a The projecting arm of a crane, carrying the load; the jib. b A chimney crane. Scot. c A cudgel. Obs. gib'bet, v. l.; -bet-ed; -bet-ing. 1. To execute by hanging.

2. a To hang on a gibbet (the body of an executed person), usually in chains, for purposes of exposure to infamy and as a warning. b Fig. To expose to infamy; to hold up to public scorn, contempt, or ridicule.

3. To hang as on a gibbet; as, to gibbet a signboard. gib'bon (g'lb'an), n. [Cf. F. gibbon; perh. fr. some native name.] Any of several apes constituting the genus Hillobates. They are the lowest of the anthropoid apes, and the smallest and most perfectly arboreal in habits of that group. Their arms are very long, and they have small but distinct ischial callosities, but no tail or cheek pouches. They are found in southeastern Asia and the East Indies. A number of species or varieties are known, as the siamang, wou-wou, and hoolock, gib-bose' (g'l-bōe'; g'lb'o's), a. Gibbous.

gib-bose' (g'l-bōe'; g'lb'o's), a. [15]

gib-bose' (gi-bōs'; gib'ōs), a. Gibbous.
gib-bosi'.ty (gi-bŏs'i; gib'ōs), a. gib-bosi'.ty (gi-bŏs'i-ti), n.;
pl.-ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. gib-bositė.] 1. State or quality of being gibbose; gibbousness.
2. A protuberance; a swelling.
gib'ous (gib'ūs), a. [L. gibbus humped, gibbous, or gibbus, gibba, a hunch, hump.]
1. Swelling by a regular curve or surface; protuberant; convex; as, the moon is gibbous between half-moon and full, when both limbs are convex. The interior planets are gibbous under similar conditions, as is also Mars at some distance before and after opposition.
2. Hunched; humpbacked; having or resembling a humpgib'bous-ly, adv. — gib'bous-ness, n.
gibbs'ite (gibz'it), n. [After George Gibbs (b. 1861), American mineralogist.] Min. Light-colored, translucent hydroxide of aluminium, Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>, occurring as monoclinic crystals, also in forms stalactitic, spheroidal, etc. H.,
gibe, jibe (jib), v. i.; giben (jibd); gib'no (jib'ng). [Cf. F. dial. giber to play, OF. giber to treat roughly in sport.] To cast sneering reproaches; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; fleer; scoff.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout. Swift.
Syn. — See scoff.
Tibe. ilbe, v. t. To reproach with contemptuous words;

To cast sneering reproaches; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; fleer; scoff.

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.

Syn.—See Scoyp.

gibe, libe, v. t. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock.

Suift.

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Suift.

gibe, libe, v. t. To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock.

Suift.

gibe, libe, n. An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a scoff; a taunt; a sneer.

Mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns.

Shok.

gib'ol (gib'el), n. [G. gibet, giebet.] The crucian carp.

gib'let (jib'el; -lit; 151), n. [ME. gibetet, OF. gibetet game: cf. F. gibetotet stewed rabbit. Cf. GHBER.] I. Garbage; entrails. Obs.

2. [Jusully 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.

Gibraltar (ji-bröl/tár), n. 1. A strongly fortified rock and town on the south coast of Spain, held by the British since 1704; hence, an impregnable stronghold.

2. A kind of candy sweetmeat, or a piece of it; — called, in full, Gibraltar rock.

Gibraltar fever. Med. = MEDITERRANEAN PEVER. — G. of America, the city of Quebec.

gi'bus (ji'būs; F. pron. zhē'būs'), n., gibus hat. An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

gid (gi'd), n. [See endry, a.] Veter. A parastic disease principally affecting sheep, produced by the presence in the brain of the Canurus cerebralis, a lavral form of a tapeworm (Tenia canurus) 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 canurus.

gid'(gi'd'), a., = on'Di-Er. (-1-er); en'Di-Er. [ME. gidi mad, silly, AS. gidig, of uncertain origin; perh. fr. god, and meaning orig, possessed by a god; cf. AS. gyden goddess. Cf. con.] 1. Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having l

2. a Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a giddy height.

Upon the giddy footing of the hatches. Shak.

b Turning or running round with bewildering celerity; gyratory; whirling.

The giddy motion of the whirling mill. Pope.

The giddy motion of the whirling mill. Pope.

3. Characterized by inconstancy; foolishly exuberant in spirits; moved by impulse; not self-possessed; flighty; heedless. "Giddy, foolish hours." Rowe.

Young heads are giddy and young hearts are warm. Cowper.

4. Furious; crazed with anger; wild. Dial. Eng.

5. Suffering from the gid; — said of a sheep. Dial. Eng.

glddy (gld'), v. t., cmb/pipe/fdl); silvy-n.o. To make

gid'dy (gid'i), v. t.; GID'DIED (-id); GID'DY-ING. To make

gld'y, v. i. To become giddy; to reel; whirl.
gld'ya (g'j'ya'; g'd'\d'a), n. [Native name.] 1. An Australian mimosaceous tree (Acacia homalophyllu), having a hard wood much 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'seck-ite (ge'sek-it; ge'zek-), n. [After Sir Charles Gieseck-] Min. 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.
gift (g'ft), n. [ME. gift, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. gift, gipt, akin to D. & G. gift, Goth gifts (in comp.), and AS. gift amount paid for a wife, whence prob. ME. yift, yeft, 3ift, 3eft. See give, v. l.] 1. The act, right, or power of giving or bestowing; as, the office is not in his gift.

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 allenation; later, specif., the conveyance of an estate tail, as distinguished from a feoffment or from a demise or lease.

And so in the 18th century every sort and kind of alienation

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 lease.

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," and yet it is a gift which always, or nearly always, leaves some rights in the giver. . . . In all these cases there will be a "gift," and precisely the same two verbs will be used to describe the transaction; the donor will say I have given and granted (seiatis me dedisse et concessisse).

b A voluntary transfer of real or personal property without any consideration; — distinguished from sale. The essential elements of a gift are an intention to give, transfer of title or delivery, and acceptance by the donee. The gift can be perfected only by deed, or in case or personal property by such a delivery of possession as completely divests the giver of his legal 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 the death of the giver, and then becomes absolute.

On principle the delivery of possession essential to the validity of a gift should be satisfied by a constructive as well as by an actual delivery of possession. Williams on Personal Property.

4. A bribe; anything given to corrupt. Obs.

A gift doth blind the eyes of the wise. Deut. xv. 19.

5. Some quality or endowment given to man by God or a deity; a preeminent 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. Collog. or Dial.

Syn.—Ability, capacity; readiness, address; bent, turn, bias, tendency.—Gift, knowners, facculty of your forman and property of versitying is a gift, the art is an acquirement? (Southey); when the age of the wise of the wise of the wise of the property of the property of the property of t

gift of gab, the gift of facile expression. Slang.—g of tongues, a charism attributed 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. Theremena thought to be similar to this have in modern times been attributed to some of the early Friends, Jansenists, Methodists, Cambiards, and members of the Cathelic Apostolic Church.

times been attributed to some of the early Friends. Jansenists, Methodists, Camisards, and members of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

giff (gitt), v. t.; giff giff giff, considered and members of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

giff, esp. of some power or faculty; — chiefly in p. p.

He was gifted . . . with philosophical sagacity. I. Taylor.

Z. To make a gift of; to present gratuitously. Chiefly Scot.

giff ed (giffted; -tfd; 151), p. a. Endowed by nature with gifts or a gift; talented; having a special faculty.

giff enterprise. An enterprise in which, as an inducement, 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 term does not necessarily imply a gift involving chance.

gig (gig), n. [Of uncertain origin; the syllable gig repeated over and over again might express the sound of rapid whirling.] 1. Anything that whirls or is whirled; specif.: a A top or whirligig.

Thou disputest like an infant; go, whip thy gig. Shak.

b A bunch of feathers contrived to whirl in the wind as a lure to birds. Obs. C Mach. A rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth or teasels, for teaseling woolens. d Founding. A portable center for a small sweepboard spindle.

2. [ME. gigge. Cf. Gigler.] A giddy or wanton girl. Obs. or R. c Fun; hilarity; sport. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gigs. Cf. gio. anything that whirls.] 1. A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a kind of chaise.

2. a Naul. A long, light ship's boat for oars or sail, generally clinker-built, and fast, usually appropriated for the commanding officer; as, the captain's gig.

A nowboat, generally pair-oared, on wooling did lives of a wooling with a proportion of a commanding officer; as, the captain's gig.

A nowboat, generally pair-oared, on wooling that which and fast, usually appropriated for the commanding officer; as, the captain's gig.

Gig, 1.

commanding officer;
as, the captain's gig.

b A rowboat, generally pair-oared, on modified lines of a ship's gig, used chiefly for racing.

3. Mining. A two-storied box or "cage" for use in a mine sbaft; also, a kibble. Eng.
gig (gig), v. i. To travel in a gig; — often with it.
gig, n. [Perh. shortened fr. fishqig. Cf. Gic anything that whirls.] a A kind of fish spear or harpoon. See Fishcite. b An arrangement of hooks to be drawn through a 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. Gic anything that whirls.] To move back wards and forwards.— to gig back, Mech., to move back (a sawmill carriage) on the return (nonworking) stroke, usually more rapidly than during the working stroke.
gig, n. An obscure word in Chaucer, variously explained

usually more rapidly than during the working stroke.

gig. n. An obscure word in Chaucer, variously explained
as a squeaking noise or a rapid movement. Obs.

gi'gan-te'an (ii'găn-tē'ān), a. It. giganteus, fr. gigas,
antis. See GIANT.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

gi'gan-tesque' (-tēsk'), a. [F., fr. It. gigantesco.] Like a
giant; befitting a giant.—Also n.

The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque
With which we bantered little Lilia first. Tennyson.

gi-gan'tic (ij-găn'ttk), a. [L. gigas, -antis, giant. See
GIANT.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like, a giant.

2. Such as a giant might use, make, or cause; immense;
tremendous; extraordinary.

gi-gan'ti-cide'-(-tī-sid), n. [L. gigas, -antis, giant +-cide.]

Act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. —gi-gan'ti-cid'
al'(-sid'āl), a.

gi'gan-tiology ('ij'oğn-tòl'ħ-ii') n. [Gr. yivas, yivayzoc.

Act of Anima, or one woo kins, a giant.—grain technical (-sid/āl), a.
gl'gan-tol'o-gy (ji/găn-tôl'b-jl), n. [Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + -logy: cf. F. gigantologie.] An account or description of, or discussion about, giants.—gl-gan'to-log'-l-cal (ji-găn'tb-lòj'l-kāl), a.
gl'gan-tom'a-chy (ji'găn-tōm'ā-kl), n. [L. gigantomachia, fr. Gr. γιγαντομαχία; γίγας, -αντος, giant + μάχη battle.] A war of giants; specif. [cap.]. Closs. Myth., the war between the Olympians and the giants, the second war for 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.
Gl'gan-tos'tra-ca (-tōs'trā-kā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. γίγας, γίγαντος, giant + στρακον shell.] Zoöl. A subclass or nhron percononterus). (ed to a boat for towing it: a

gib'bert, n. = GIBBAR. Obs.
gib'bet, n. [Perh. fr. OF. juppet
the distance to which one can
shout. Oxf. E. D.] A hunting
signal to a hawk or hound. Obs.
— gib'bet ing. n. Obs.
— gib'bet abs. A double hook by
which large pots are hung on a
gibbet. Scot.

gibbet gab. A double hook by which large pots are hung on a gibbet. Scot.

Bib bethom (grb'ē-thŏn). Bib. gibbet law. Eng. A custom formerivexisting in the forest of lind wick, when coextensive the coording to which any person suspected to be in the unlawful possession of goods to the value of 134d. was tried by men chosen from the freemen of the liberty, and if condemned was executed on a market day by a kind of ax resembling the modern guillenten. The last execution took place in 1850. Encyc. Brit. gibbet tree. A gibbet; gallows. Gibbet have a gibbet tree. A gibbet; gallows. Scott's "Old Mortality" a half-witted servant boy of ludierous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and lare a cowherd. gibbiter. † orbites. Scott's "Old Mortality" a half-witted servant boy of ludierous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and lare a cowherd. gibbiter. † orbites. 2 Local, Scott. "Grb'b's Scottes" (Old Mortality" a half-witted servant boy of ludierous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and lare a cowherd. gibbiter. † Grb'b's Brit. first orbites and the sum of gabble. (gf'b'll.ge's'), I. [A reduplication of gabble.] [Grb's', J. Lit., game of gallows.]

Rie, senate, care, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve,

gib'ble-gab'ble, v. i. -gib'ble gab'bler, n.

These things are not to be learnt; they depend upon a knack that comes . . . with one's mother's blood. Hawthorne.

Giblines + GHIBELINE.
gib'fingly (jib'fingly), adv. of gib'fingly (gid'fl'), adv. of gib'fingly (gib'fl'), adv. of gib'fingly (gib

gild (gild), v. t.; GILD'ED OF GILT (gilt); GILD'ING. [AS. gyldan, from gold gold. See GOLD.] 1. To overlay with a thin covering of gold; to cover or adorn with a golden color; to cause to look like gold; as, to gild a frame.

No more the rising sun shall gild the morn. Pope.

2. To make attractive; to adorn; to brighten.

Let off good humor, mild and gay, Gild the ealm evening of your day. Trumbull.

3. To give a fair but deceptive outward appearance to; to embellish; as, to gild a lie.

4. To make flushed, as with drinking. Obs.

This grand liquor that hath gilded them. Shak.

5. To make ruddy or smear (with blood). Obs. or Poetic.

Swords with blood were gill."

6. To give the attraction or prestige of wealth to. Cursed be the gold that gilds the straiten'd forehead of the fool. Tennyson.

7. Alchemy. To impregnate with gold. Obs.

7. Alchemy. To impregnate with gold. Obs. to gld 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 compensation in order to make its acceptance less distasteful.

other group of arthropods consisting, when used in its broadest sense, of the Eurypterida, king crabs, and trilobites. Cf. Merostomata.—gl'gan-tos'tra-can (jī/găn-tōs'tra-kān), a. & n.—gl'gan-tos'tra-cous (-kās), a. (flg'ar-tī/na (jī'gān-tū'na), n. (NL., fr. Gr. yivaprov grapestone.] Bot. A large genus of red algæ, mainly of the Pacific Ocean, having fleshy, cartilaginous, compressed fronds. G. manmillosa resembles carrageen (which see), and certain species of China and Japan yield agar-agar. (flg'ar-tī-na'ce-se (-tī-na's-s-ō), n. [NL.] Bot. A large family of marine red algæ of various forms, having the carpogonial branches mostly in pairs.—gig'ar-tī-na'-ceous (-shūs), a.

carpogonial branches mostly in pairs. — gig'ar-ti-na'-ceous (-shizs), a.
gig'gish (gig'ish), a. 1. Whimsical; wanton; lively; flightly.
2. Of or pertaining to a gig (vehicle).
gig'gle (gig'i), v. i.; one'oled (-ild); one'olene (-ilng).
[Of imitative origin; cf. OD. ghichelen, G. kichern, E. gaggle.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in an affected or silly manner, or with a neartial strengt at repression

gaggle.] To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to laugh in an affected or silly manner, or with a partial attempt at repression.

glegle, v. To express by, or utter with, a giggle.

glegle, v. 1. A giglet. Obs.

2. Act of giggling; a kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a light, silly laugh.

glegly (glg'It), a. Prone to giggling. Carlyle.

gleglet (glg'It) | n. [Cf. sie a giddy girl.] 1. A wanton;

gleglot (glg'It) | a lascivious woman. Obs.

2. A giddy, frivolous, froliceome girl.

The giglet is willful, and is running upon her fate. Scott.

glg'ot (jlg'0t), n. [F.] 1. A leg, as of mutton, venison, or veal, ready for the table.

2. A small piece of flesh; a slice. Obs.

The rest, in gyots cut, they spit. Chapman.

3. Mincemeat; a sausage. Obs.

4. A leg-of-mutton sleeve.

George was on the throne and ladies wore gigots. Thackeray.

glgue (zhg), n. [OF.] Music. a A small high-pitched violin used in the Middle Ages. b [F. Cf. Jis.] 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. Jis.

Gl'la mon'ster (hê'lâ; 172). [From the Gila River in Arizona.] A lar g e

ment of the classic suite. Also, the dance itself. Cf. Jio. Gl'la mon'ster (hê/là; 172). [From the Gila River in Arizona.] A large stout lizard (Heloder of the fila and the stout lizard (Heloder of the fila and the law as uspectum) with a rough tuberculated skin and thick Gila Monster. List dull orange and black in color and of sluggish but ugly disposition. It sometimes attains a length of about two feet. A closely allied form, the caltetepon (H. horridum), occurs in Mexico. The bite of these lizards is venomous, the poison glands, unlike those of snakes, being in the lower jaw. They are believed to be the only poisonous lizards. gl'Dert (gl'lb'ert), n. [After Dr. William Gilbert, English physicist.] Elec. The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force, equivalent to 0.7958 ampere turn. gl'Dert-age (-bër-tāj), n. The magnetomotive force of monks and nuns established by Gilbert of Sempringham, England, about 1135, and suppressed under Henry VIII. Gll Blas (zhēl bläs). 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.

Igg'back', n. Mach. An attach. glg'man (glg'man), n.: pl. ment for gigging back a sawmill —Man (men), one who fishes

gig'git (grg'tt), v. t. & t. [Cf. of GeRT-1] To convey, or move, with rapidity, gig'gle-ment. n. Act of giggling, gig'gle-glet, v. One who giggles, gig'gle-glome. a. See -sow. gig'gle-dome. a. See -sow. gig'glet. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of Gelt. Er. [1811] gig'glish (grg'lysh), a. See gig'gom-bob'. + Jracquanan. giggs, gigs (jrg2), n. Veter. A mouth disease in horses, marked by inflammation of the sublingual glands. Obs. or R. gig lamp. 1. A lamp at either side of a gig.

sig back', n. Mach. An attachment for gigging back as awmill-scarriage. A guige. Sig self'ra (15g-18'rd.), n. [It. gigginan (15g'rd.m), n. ; pl. with a gig. U.S. whe keeps a gig. his considerable of the stomach of certain mammals. gig. n. (A. [NI..., fr. L. gigg-ria, n. ]). The cooked entrails of a bird. b The muscular pyloric part of the stomach of certain mammals. gig'nl. n. See-FUL. giggs. + OEGGE, GIG, JIG. gig ser (15g'rt). When the stomach of certain mammals. gig'nl. n. See-FUL. giggs. et oEGGE, GIG, JIG. gig ser (15g'rt). One who gigs or nees a gig, in any sensity final, n. See-FUL. giggs. the cooked entrails of bird. b The muscular pyloric part of the stomach of certain mammals. gig'nl. n. See-FUL. giggs. et oEGGE, GIG, JIG. gigging machine. = lst GIG, n., c. gig'nl. his cooked cooked and forwards. Obs. gigging machine. = lst GIG, n., c. gig'nl. his cooked coo

2. The ground ivy.

3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy. Obs. or R.

Gilbert (zhēl'bār'); it. Gilberto (jēl-bār'); it. Epidio (jēl-bār');

3. Malt liquor medicated with ground ivy.

Obs. or R.

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 compensation in order to make its acceptance less distasteful.

gild'ed (gfl'dëd; -dïd; 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. gilded chamber, the House of Lords. Collog. Eng., e. rooster, a person of showy self-importance; —from the gilded rooster often placed on a steeple as a weather vane. Stang, U. S. —g. spurs, spurs worn only by knights, and hence one of the emblems of knighthood. —g. youth or youths, young men of fashion and wealthy families; —an English rendering of F. Jeunesse dorée.

gild'er (gil'dër), m. One who gilds; esp., one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.

gild'er (gil'dër), m. One who gilds; esp., one whose occupation is to overlay with gold.

gild'er swax (gil'dër). A preparation of wax, verdigris, and other substances, for imparting a tint to gilding. After the gilded article has been coated with the preparation the wax is burned off, which causes copper from the verdigris to combine with the gold.

gild'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of gild. D. 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 electrodeposition; 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. Dict. gilding metal, a kind of brass rich in copper, from which articles to be gilded are made. — g. wax. — GILDER's wax. Gil'ga-mesh, or Gil'ga-mes (gil'ga-mesh), n. Babylon. Myth. A legendary king, hero of the greatest Babylonian epic, the Gilgamesh kpic. He appears as the triumphant master of ancient Uruk, wins as his comrade Eabani (which see), rejects lishter's offer of marri

dc-obs).

gt'let' (zhē'le'), n. [F.]

Dressmaking. A wnistoat or vest, or a woman's bodie shaped in imitation of a waistoat. gleynour. + ollewyell.

Gif'gal (gt'l'gt). Bib. Naut. A "thing," indefinitely or contemptuously so called.

Gif'lak (jt'l'yik), n. A member of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lawer Amure of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lawer Amure of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lawer Amure of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lawer Amure of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling along the lawer Amure of a tribe of hunters and fishers dwelling. Sea, known for their artistic embroidery and ornaments. gilling. [glous. + OULLING, GILLOUS.]

gill (jl), n. The sum of three farthings. Jamaica.

gill (jl), n. [Eymol uncert.]

A two-wheeled frame for transporting timber. Local, Eng., gill (jl), v. t. To gloss (paper) by passing (it) between hot rollers.

gill (jl), n. [Gael. geal.] A gill (jl), n. [Gael. geal.] gligour. n. [OF. gigueor.] A with rapidity. gig. with rapidity. gig. Var. of GIGGS. Obs. or R. gig. element. n. Act of giggling. gigs. Var. of GIGGS. Obs. or R. gig. element. n. One who giggles. gig. saw. = JIO SAW. gig. Var. of GIGGS. Obs. or R. gig. element. n. See -SOME. gig. glas. m. (gig. element. n. See -SOME. gig. element. n. See

gill, ghyll (gil), n. [Icel. gil.] 1. A woody glen; a narrow valley containing a stream; a ravine. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. A stream in a ravine; a brook.
gill (gil), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. Dan. giælle, gelle, Sw. gil.] 1. Zoöl. An organ for respiration under water; a branchia. Gills are usually lamellar or filamentous processes or appendages, in which the blood circulates, separated from the surrounding water only by thin membranes, through which the exygen dissolved in the water is absorbed and the waste products are given off. In the water-brathing vertebrates, as the fishes, the gills are situated at each side of the harynx; and the water, taken in at the mouth, passes out through the branchial clefts (which see), bathing the gills, which are attached to the branchial arches separating the clefts. In invertebrates the gills occupy various situations. In some animals the gills can function in air, if they do not become too dry. Cf. crexinium. In popular usage the plural (gils) is loosely applied to the entire breathing apparatus of a fish, including the gills, clefts, gill covers, etc.
2. pl. Bol. The radiating, gill-shaped plates forming the under surface of the pileus in mushroom fungi.
3. The fleshy flap below the beak of a fowl; a wattle.
4. The flesh under or about the chin or jaws. Swift.
5. Spinning. One of the combs of closely ranged steel pins which divide flax fiber or wool into parallel filaments. gill, v. l.; onled (gild; choly, n. [1. To gul (fish).
2. To cut the gills from (a mushroom).
3. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill net.
4. To treat (flax or wool) with a gill. See Gill., n., 5. gillarov (gill'a-fool), n. [1. r.; giollaruadh, fr. giolla boy+ruadh red.] An Irish trout (Salmo stomachicus) in which the distal part of the stomach has thickened, gizzardlike walls for crushing the shells of fresh-water mollusks. gill clefts (gil). Zoöl. The branchial clefts.
gill clefts (gil). Zoöl. The branchial clefts.
gill clefts (gil). A na chieftain, now, esp., on a sportsman. gill'ing (gil'ring),

gilling (gil'ing), n. 1. An adult salmon before spawning.
2. A salmon on its second return from the sea.
gill net (gil). A flat net suspended vertically in the water, having meshes that allow the heads of fishes to pass, but catch in the gills when they seek to extricate themselves.
gill rakers (gil). Cartilaginous or bony filaments, or processes, on the inside of the branchial arches of fishes, which help to prevent solid substances, as food particles, from being carried into the branchial clefts.
gill slit (gil). a A branchial cleft; the opening of a branchial pouch. b The external opening of the gill chamber of ordinary fishes, at the posterior and ventral edge of the gill cover which covers the true branchial clefts.
gilly-flow'er (jil'-flou'er), n. [ME. gilofre, gelofer, clove, OF. girofre, girofle, F. girofle, Gr. καρνόφυλλον clove tree; κάρνον nut -|-φύλλον leaf, akin to E. Joliage; cf. F. girofle gillyflower. Cf. Carvoffulus, Julyflower.
1. Bod. a The clove. Obs. Hence: b In early botanical works, the clove pink. Rare. c The wallflower (cheiranthus cheiri) or the common stock (Matthiola incana).
2. A popular variety of apple, of a roundish conical shape and bright purplish red color.
3. A light woman past her youth; a Jezebel. Dial. Eng.
Gil'pin, John (gil'pin). A citizen of London, and "a trainband captain," whose ludicrously disastrous adventures on horseback, when out for a holiday, are related in Cowper's humorous ballad "John Gilpin's Ride."
gilt (gilt), n. 1. Gilt plate. Obs.
2. Gold, or that which resembles gold, laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.
3. Gold; money. Obs., Scot., or Slang. "The gilt of

of a thing; gilding.
3. Gold; money. Obs., Scot., or Slang. "The gilt of France." Shake.

Shake

Slit, p. a. Gilded; covered with gold or gilt; of the color

of gold; golden yellow. "Gilt hair." Chaucer.

of gold; golden yellow. "Gill hair." Chaucer.

gill (gil), n. A fellow; a cove.
slang, Eng.
gill ale (jil). = Oill a girl, 2 & 3.
gill arches (gil), gill beket(gil).

= BRANCHIAL ARCHES, BASKET.
gill bird (gil). A wattle bird.
Anstratia.
gills. Se Gill., n., 5. [jum.
gill comb (gil). Zööl. A ctenidgille. + (il.), Provided with
gille. + (il.), provided with
gille

gilled (gild), a. Provided with gills; as, gilled tadpole. Gill-le'nia (ji-le'nia; gi-), n. [NL., after Dr. Arnold Gill. [NL., after Dr. Arnold Gill. German botanist.] Bot. Syn. of PORTERANTHOS. gillenyle. + GILENYLE. gill-filt + Gillot. Gillenyle. - Gill. RAKERS. gillenyle. + GILENYLE. gill-filt flut', n. A giddy girl: a firt'gill. Archarc. gill'-filt'ling. Archarc. gill'-filt'ling. Archarc. gill'-filt'ling. Archarc. gill'-filt'ling. Archarc. gill'-short'er (jil'1-), n. [From Gill.] prop. name + hooter.] An owi; essent the boarn owt. Dat. Eng. gill-hoot er (jil'1-jon. [From Gill.] prop. name + hooter.] An owi; essent the boarn owt. Dat. Eng. gill'-gan' pus gill'li-shour (jil'1-short'er), gill'-gan' pus gill'li-shour (jil'1-jon.) [Seed ULLANA. Cf. Gill. a girl.] A gillot. Oss. or R. gill'li-shour (jil'1-jon.) [Seed ULLANA. Cf. Gill. a girl.] A gillot. Oss. or R. gill'le-cas' filuch', a gillie, gill'le-cas' filuch', a gill'le-gal' pore, n. = KILMAGORE. gill'le-goore, n. = KIL

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); E = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gumz. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

gilt'-edge' (gilt'sj') \ a. 1. Having a gilt edge; as, gilt-gilt'-edged' (gilt'sj') \ a. 2. Having a gilt edge as, gilt-gilt'-edged' (gilt'sj') \ a. 3. gilt-edged securities. Colloq, gilt'head' (gilt'led'), 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 The cunner (Cremidbrus melops), of the British coasts. gim'bal (gim'bal; jim'bal; 277), n. [See gimmal, n.]

1. = gimmal. Obs. or R.

2. Pastry in the shape of a ring. Obs.
3. pl. A contrivance for permitting a body to incline freely in all directions, or for suspending anything, as a barometer, ship's compass, chronometer, etc., so that it will remain plumb, or level, when its support is tipped, as 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 itself is so pivoted to its support that it can turn about a diameter at right angles to the first. gimbal, joint. Mach. A universal joint embodying the principle of the gimbal.

gimbal ring. A single gimbal, as that by which the cockeye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle. Gim'ber-nat's' lig'a-ment (hēm'bēr-nāt's; 172). [After Antonio Gimbernat (1734-68), Spanish physician.] Anat. That portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which is reflected from Poupart's ligament along the iliopectineal line.

gim'crack' (jim'krāk'), n. [Formerly also a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, perh. fr. gim+ crack'

muscle which is reflected from Poupart's ligament along the iliopectineal line.

gim'crack' (jim'krāk'), n. [Formerly also a spruce and pert pretender, also, a spruce girl, perh. fr. gim + crack lad, boaster. The 14th century gibecrake, used prob. of some kind of inlaid work in wood (Oxf. E. D.), of uncertain origin, is prob. the same word.] 1. A fantastic idea; a scheme; a design. Obs.

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.

5. One who has a knack for mechanical contrivances; a Jack-of-all-trades. Obs. or Dial.
gim'crack', a. Showy, but of little worth; trumpery.
gim'crack'er-y (-er-I), n.; pl. -eries (-1z). Showy unsubstantiality; gimcracks collectively.
Fads and fashions, gimcrackeries. Besant & Rice.
gim'let (gim'let; -lit; 151), n. [OF guimbelet, guibelet, F. gibelet, of G., D., or Scand. origin. See
WIMBLE, n.] A small tool with a screw point, grooved shank, and cross handle, for boiring holes.
gim'let, v. l.; cim'let-ep; cim'let-ing. To nierae with or se with a server.

boring holes.
gim'let, v. t.; gim'let-ed; gim'let-ing. To
pierce with or as with a gimlet; hence, to
move gimlet fashion.
gimlet bit. A kind of pointed bit ending in
a spiral flute.

a spiral flute.

gim'mal (g'm'ŭl; j'm'ŭl), n. [The same word as gemel. See GEMEL; cf. GIMBAL.]

1. Joined work whose parts move within each other; a pair or series of interlocked rings.

2. pl. = GIMBAL, 3. Obs.

3. A piece of mechanism, esp. one transmit-

3. A piece of mechanism, esp. one transmitting motion. Obs.
gim'mal, a. Also gim'maled (-\vec{\vec{A}}\vec{A}\) Made or consisting of gimmals, or interlocked rings or links.
In their pale dull mouths the gimmal bit Lies foul with chewed grass.

gim'mar, gim'mor (jim'\vec{\vec{C}}\vec{T}\), n. [Cf. gimmal, n.] 1. A joined ring; a gimmal. Obs.
2. A hinge; a clasp. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gimp (\vec{G}\vec{T}\vec

eord, running through it;—used as trimming for dresses, furniture, etc.

2. A silk fishline strengthened with wire.

3. Lace Making. A coarse thread used to outline the design. gimp, v. t.; gimped (gimpt); gimpline. To trim, or make, with gimp.—gimped embroidery, an old variety of embroidery made by laying cords or shaped pieces of vellum on the material and covering them with silk or gold threads;—called also church embroidery, and laid embroidery.

gimp (gimp), n. [Cf. Jimp, a.] Spirit; vim; — applied to animals and men. Colloq.

Native horses, large, full of muscle and gimp. A. M. Earle.

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gin (gin), v. i. & t.; pret. & p. p. gan (gin), con (gön), or oun (gün); p. pr. & vb. n. gin'ning. [ME. ginnen, shortened from beginnen, AS. beginnan. See Begin.] To begin; — often followed by an infinitive without to; as, gan tell. 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 (jin), n. [Contr. from Geneva. See geneva 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 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 juniper berries, aniseed, coriander, fennel, or turpentine. Gin contains usually about 40 per cent of alcohol by weight. gin (jin), n. [A contraction of engine.] 1. Contrivance; artifice; 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 torture; a rack. Obs. c An engine of war that hurled missiles. Obs. or Hist. d A window, or door, fastener. Obs. e A gin block. f A machine for raising or moving heavy weights, usually consisting of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. g Mining. A hoisting, or pumping, drun, usually vertical; a whim. h A cotton gin.
gin block. An iron or steel tackle of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. g Mining. A hoisting, or pumping, drun, usually vertical; a whim. h A cotton gin.
gin block. An iron or steel tackle of a tripod formed of poles united at the top, with a windlass, pulleys, ropes, etc. g Mining. A hoisting, or pumping, drun, usually vertical; a whim. h A cotton gin.
gin to contain a gin; to snare.
2. The title and heroine of a tale in Rogers's poem "Italy." She is an It

notives of frolic, in a self-locking oaken chest, and dies there, her skeleton being found many years later.

3. Var. of GUINEVERE.
ging (ging), n. [Cf. GANG.] A gang; a company; troop; retinue; family; crew; rabble. Obs.

There is a knot, a ging, a pack, a conspiracy against me. Stak.
ginger (jin'jer), n. [ME. ginger, ginger.s. ginger.s. gingiber, gengivre, gingimbre, F. gingembre. L. zingiber, zingiberi, fr Gr. 5 yrifeps; of Oriental origin. cf. Ar. & Per. zenjebil. fr. Skr. gringawera, apparently meaning, horn-shaped gringa horn + vera body.] 1. A plant of the genus Zinziber, esp. the commonly cultivated Z. zinziber.

2. The hot and pungent aromatis rootstock of this species, used in medicine and cookery. The unscraped rootstock is known as black ginger; the scraped and peeled rootstock is used in medicine as a stimulan' and carminative and as a counterirritant.

3. Mettle; spirit. Slang.
gin'ger, v. 1. 1. To treat or impregnate with ginger.

2. To make lively, mettlesome, or animated; to inspirit. ginger and sometimes made in fanciful shapes and frequently gilded. "Gingerbread" (jin'ger-beel'y, a. gin'ger-bread'), a loft gingebras, gingembras, gingimbras, a derivative fr. L. zingiber. Oxf. E. D. See ginger.] 1. A kind of plain sweet cake 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 rosaceous tree (Parinarium macrophyllum) which bears a large edible farinaceous fruit called the gingerbread jum. gin'ger-bread'y ('1'), a. Like fancy gingerbread; tawdrily showy; over-ornamented.

gin'ger-bread'y (-1), a. Like fancy gingerbread; tawdrily showy; over-ornamented.

country practically the whole of the



the whole of the American product is exported. It has a sweetish taste like that of licorice, but is of little use except as a demulcent, and is not official. gin wheel. 1. A wheel in a cotton gin, as one with teeth for drawing the fiber through the grid, or a wheel for brushing away the lint.

2. Mining. A whim drum.

similar and men. Collog.

similar and men. C

āle, senāte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofa; ēve, ēvent, ĕnd, recĕnt, makēr; īce, Ill; öld, öbey, ôrb, ŏdd, söft, cŏnnect; üse, unite, urn, up, circŭs, menu; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.

Giot-tesque' (jöt-těsk'), a. Resembling the style of the painter Giotto (1276-1237), which was broad and simple. His figures are animated and full of expression. — n. The style of Giotto; also, a follower or imitator of Giotto. gi-pon' (ji-pōn'), n. [See JUPON.] A medieval tunic; a jupon (which see).
giyser (jiy'sër), giy'sire, n. [F. gibecière a game pouch or game pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. Archaic.

jupon (which see). glp/sire, n. [F. gibecière a game pouch or game pocket, ] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. Archaic.

Gl-raifa (II-raifa), n. [NL. See Giraffee.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the giraffee, — type of a family, Gl-raifi-due (II-raifa), including also the okapi and extinct genera, as Samotherium and Sivatherium. — gl-raifine (II-raifa), n. [F. girafe; cf. It. girafja, Sp. girafa; fr. Ar. zurāfah, zurāfah.] 1. A large ruminant mammal (Giraffa giraffa) of Africa, formerly widely distributed on that continent, but now nearly exterminated except in remote districts; the camelopard. It is the tallest of quadrupeds, the male sometimes standing more than eighteen feet high. The neck is very long and rather stiff, having only the usual number of vertebre (seven), which are remarkably elongated. The fore legs are also very long. In both sexes the head bears a pair of short horns covered with skin. It also has a median prominence, best developed in South African specimens. Largely on this character the giraffes of this region are considered a distinct species (G. australis). In color the giraffee are pale fawn or cream, with numerous large reddish, yellowish, or brown spots. They feed on the leaves and twigs of trees, and are timid in disposition and able to run swiftly. Fossil remains of related species have been found in Europe and Asis.

2. [cap.] Advon. The constellation Camelopard.

3. Mining. A car of a special form, higher at one end than at the other, for use on inclines.

4. A sort of upright spinet, used in the 18th century. Airandole (jir'ān-dōi), n. [F., It. girandola. See ornart.]

1. A radiating and showy or ornamental composition, as a cluster of skyrockets fired together, a fountain with rising column of water which spreads, or, esp., a candelabrum (sense 2). Cf. ANTHEMON, 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.

2. F

on a flat surrace, what the grandoel 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.

3. A kind of earring, esp. one with small stones grouped about a larger one.

3. The helictrope. If the sunflower. Obs.

2. Mir. An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflex.ions in a bright light; — hence called also fire opal.

3. The helictrope. If the sunflower. Obs.

2. Mir. An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflex.ions in a bright light; — hence called also fire opal.

3. The definition is a bright light; — hence called also fire opal.

3. The definition is a bright light; — hence called also fire opal.

3. To surface, G. girten, Icel. gyröa, Sw. gjorda, Dan.

3. Godden, O. Gurten, Icel. gyröa, Sw. gjorda, Dan.

3. Godden, O. Gurten, Icel. gyröa, Sw. gjorda, Dan.

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3. Godden, O. Gurten, Icel. gyröa, Sw. gjorda, Dan.

3. Godden, O. Gurten, Icel. gyröa, Sw. gjorda, Dan.

4. Ice not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off.

3. Hence: a To provide or equip, esp. with the sword of knighthood. B To clothe or invest, as with a robe confined by a girdle, or, fig., with powers or attributes.

4. Igirded thee about with fine linen. Ezek. xvi.

5. To put a rim or hat girde me with strength. Ps. xviii. 39.

5. To propare; to make ready; to brace; as, to gird one's self for a contest; — often with up.

4. Mil To surround for the purpose of taking, as a town; to besiege; to invest. Archaic.

5. To put a rim or hoop on. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

3. To stround; and first used of striking with a belt or whip, the lash circling round the one struck. Cf. Gaide, 10 or hat put a firm or hoop on. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

4. To strike; smite. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.

5. To put a rim or hoop on. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

5. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving, pulling, or throwing; — followed by an adverb or a preposition; as, to gir

| TIAN. Collog. or Army Cant.

3. To make a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms; to gibe; eneer; — usually with al.

Jeering and girding at his elder brother. Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Syn. — See scorr.

gird (gdrd), n. [See gird to strike.] 1. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. a A sharp stroke with a rod or switch. b A sudden motion; a jerk; start; spurt. c A moment; a trice. d A severe spasm (of pain); a twinge; a pang.

Gone to visit some poor body in a sick gird. C. Brontë.

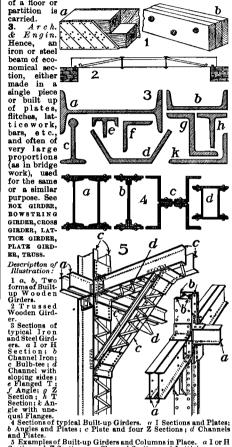
2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a seneer.

I thank thee for that gird, good Tranio. Shak.

3. An uncontrollable fit (of laughter). Dial. Eng.

gird'er (gdr'dër), 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 flooring boards. Cf. Berratsvammer, summer. b Any heavy, strong, or principal horizontal member on which the weight of a floor or partition is a



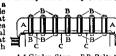
5 Examples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place. a I or H Sections; b Z Sections; c Channel Sections; d Latticing.

5 Examples of Built-up Griders and Columns in Place. a I or 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.

5. Masonry. A bonding stone or course. Obs.
gird'er, n. [From Gird to sneer at.] One who girds; a mocker or caviler.
gird'er, age (-ā), n. Girders collectively; a system of girders.
girder stall. A track rail for street railways, more Girder or less resembling a steel girder of I section.
girder stay. Steam Boilers. A stay for the top of a firebox crown, consisting of a girder composed of a single or double wrought-iron flat bar resting on the side plates and having short vertical stays suspended from it at intervals, passing through the firebox crown.
gird'ing, n. 1. Act of one 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. Scol. c A girder. Obs.



gir'die (gûr'di'), n. [ME. gurdel, gir'del, AS. gyr'del, fr. gyr'den, akin to D. gordel, G. gir'riel, Icel. gyr'dil. See qian, v. t., to encircle]. 1. That which girds, encircles, confines, or restrains; esp., a belt, sash, or article of dress encircling the body at the waist to fasten or confine garments or to furnish a means of carrying things, as keys or a sword; specif. Recl., a narrow band, at the ends of which are tassels, used to secure the alb.

Their breasts girded with golden girdles. Rec. xv. 6.

2. That part of 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, maise. or cast, a girdle round, to make a circuit, or rounding, as of the earth.

In forty minutes.

4. In technical senses: a A large seaweed (Laminaria saccharina), having a ropelike stalk or stipe. b Zoöl. The clitellum of an earthworm. c Zoöl. A bony arch for the support of a limb. d Bod. The overlapping edge of one of the two valves in a diatom. e A belt or ring made by the removal of the bark around the trunk of a cincture. h Mining. A thin bed or stratum of stone. Dial. Eng. gir'dle, v. t., cinchon, Cd'dl); oir@Link(-dl'ling). 1. To bind or encircle with a belt or sash; to gird.

2. To encircle; environ; as, Paris is girdled with forts.

3. To make a circular cut around (a tree, etc.) through the outer bark and cortex, thus killing it.

gir'dle, v. t., cinchon; (d'd); oir@Link(-dl'ling). 1. To bind or encircle with a belt or sash; to gird.

2. One who girdles, or encircles.

3. A small grayish brown longioorn beetle (Oncideres singulada) of America, which lays its eggs on the twigs of the hickory, part, and other trees, and girdles each twig by gnawing a groove around it, thus killing it.

2. The lap. Rare.

girl'(girl, 162), n. [ME. girle, gerle, gurle, a girl (in ense) 1): cf. Lô, gö

We here create thee the first duke of Suffolk,

And girt the with the sword.

gir'l-ness, n. See -NESS,
gir'ling (ghr'ling). Local Eng.
gir'long (ghr'long). Lessen
gir'long (ghr'long

start; rush. Obs. or Scol. & Dial. Eng.

glo. Var. of Geo.

glo. Var. of Geo.

glo. Var. of Geo.

glo. Var. of Geo.

All of College (Scole College)

Glo. Var. of George (Scol

stran'do-la (jt-ren'do-la), n. girdle pain or pains. Med. = [lt.] = Giran'nole, [a z.] of interest further of turb'nine (jt-ra'n'd). [After M. L. D. Giran'd.] See mind the sensation of the property of the sense of

To fasten by means of a girth.
 To surround (with a line or cord) to measure the girth; to measure the girth of; as, to girt a tree.
 togirt (anything) ever, to surround or encircle (anything).

girt (gûrt), v. i. To measure in girth or girt; to girth; girth (gûrth), n. [Icel. gjörð girdle, or gerð girth; akin to Goth gairda girdle. See sind to girt; cf. sindle, n.]

1. A band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten a saddle, pack, blanket, etc., upon its back; a bellyband, as of a harness.

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; the circumference of anything.

4. A horizontal longitudinal brace or girder; specif., Mining, such a one in square-set timbering. U.S.

5. Print. Either of two thongs of leather or bands of webbing used to run in and out the carriage of a hand press.

6. A hoop, as for a barrel. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

girth, v.t. [From Girth, n.; cf. Girt, v.t.] 1. To gird; encircle; girdle.

[ITH, v. t.] [From GIRTH, n.; cf. GIRT, v. t.] 1. To gir 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 The rail and knuckle lines in plan are girthed with a flexibation.

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.

The rail and knuckle lines in plan are girthed with a flexible batten.

to girth round, to surround or encircle, as a surface to be measured with a string; also, to cause to pass round, as a string in measuring a surface. Cf. To girt over.

girth, v. i. To have a girth (of such an extent). Rare.

girth, v. i. To have a girth (of such an extent). Rare.

girthin, v. i. To have a girth (of such an extent). Rare.

girthin, v. i. To have a girth (of such an extent). Rare.

girthin, v. i. To have a girth (of such an extent). Rare.

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giby a mode or key, of unknown character, supposed by

makely from same source as E.

guidar. See Guitar; cf. cit.

tern.] Music. An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar. "Lutes, and giternes."

(Chaucer.

giftith (git7th), n. [Heb.] A musical instrument, possibly 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 title of Psalms viii., lxxxi., and lxxxiv.

give (giv), v. i.; pred. Gave (giv); p. p. gaven (giv'n); p. pr. & vb. n. giv'nn. [ME. given, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gefa, Sw. gifva, Dan. give; akin to AS. gifan. gie'an, D. geven, OHG. geban, G. geben, Goth. giban, and perh. to Oir. gabim I take, Lith. gabent to bring. ME. given, zeven, are fr. AS. Cf. girt. n.] I. To make over or bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to make a present or a bequest of; to grant or confer, as authority, permission, a favor, an endowment, etc.; to accord or yield, as trust or love.

I know not what course others may take; but as for me, gire me liberty, or give me death!

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.

If thou wilt give it... I will give thee money. Gen. xxiii. 13. What shall a man give in exchange for his sou? Matt. Xvi. 28.

3. To deliver or transfer (to another something that is taken by him); to hand or hand over; variously: to furnish or serve; as, to give a drink; to administer; as, to give the sacrament; to give a medicine; to commit; intrust; as 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

Shak.

1 a To deliver (anything) as a share or portion; to allot.

1 gave my back to the smiters.

5. L. 6.

To deliver or deal by bodily action; as, to give an actor his rôle.

1 gave my back to the smiters.

6. To deliv

to give a caress; to make, perform, or execute (some bodily motion); as, to give a start; to utter; to give vent to; as, to give a shout or groan.
7. To deliver in words; to utter, as an oath; to make or

7. To deliver in words; to utter, as an oath; to make or profier, as a reply; to communicate or announce, as advice, tidings, etc.; to issue, as a command; to pronounce, as and opinion, a judgment, a sentence, etc.; to sward by formal verdict; as, to give a prize; to give damages to the plaintiff; to pledge; as, to give a prize; to give damages to the plaintiff; to pledge; 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., sain, a song; to give, i. e., read, a selection from a book; to give a common or a ball.

10. Toyleld or furnish as a product, consequence, or effect; produce; emit; as, finit and steel give sparks; also, to yield or exhibit as a product or result of calculation or measurement; as, the number of enen, 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 room's country; the sodiers gave themselves to plunder; —often with up, or over; as, the city was given over to plunder; he gave himself up to a life of pleasure.

12. To yield or occasion to itself; esp., to misgive or forebode;—said of the mind, heart, etc. Archaic.

To rob poor (an action, state, or quality); to cause to have, receive, or exist, as a sensation or knowledge; as, to give one out outderstand; to give pleasure or pain; to excite; arouse; as, to give offense or alarm.

What dreams may come. ... must give us pause. Shak.

14. To cause to have, as something shared or imparted; to communicate; impart; as, to give a disease to another; the town of Hastings gave the battle its name.

15. To grant; permit; as, to give a disease to another; the town of Hastings gave the battle its name.

16. To attribute; ascribe. Obs. or R.

1 don't worder at people's giving him to me as a lover. Sheridan. M. Logic & Math. To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which

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. C To throw in; to add.—to s. it to to attack vigorously; to beat or scold severely; to rate; berate. Colleg.—g. me, it., bestow upon me; grant me; hence, I much prefer; I am for; let me have; commend me to. Charles are alock, give me face.

—tog. 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 shad, to offer or hold out one's hand to be grasped as a pledge of friendship or faith; also, with to, to marry; to espouse.—to g. one's self airs, to put on airs; to assume or aflect a superior manner or mien.—to g. out. a To utter publicly; to publish; to report; to announce or declare.

b To announce, or read the words of (a hymn or psalm) for congregational singing; also, Obs. to play (a tune) over beforehand, so that the congregation may be able to join in singing. O To send out; to emit; issue; distribute.—to g. over. a To leave off; to give up; to desist from; to quit; abandon. b To desert or abandon, as a cause. Obs. C To pronounce incurable; to give up. Now Rare. d To desayair of; to give up. Obs. or R.—to g. place; to retire. O To abandon one's place; to retire. To give alherence, heed, or belief. Obs. e To yield the possession of a place (to one that succeeds or supersedes); to be displaced or succeeded (by); as, spring agree place to summer; this minister gave place to a still more cruel one—to; points. a In games of skill, to give beforehand to. To cheat; to leave without notice; to leave in the lurch. Obs. 1 fear our oars have given us the bag. D to cheat; to leave without notice; to

rigid; as, the earth gives under the feet.

5. To accommodate one's self or itself; to yield; to move or draw back; to retire or retreat; as, he gave to the motion of the horse; the army no longer gives.

6. To become affected by weather conditions; specif.: a To fade, as a color. b To become soft or moist; to deliquesce; to deteriorate through absorption of moisture.

7. To shrink, as timber. d To grow mild; to thaw;—said of frosty weather, frozen ground, etc. Dial. Eng. & Scot.

7. To become moist; to shed tears; to weep. Obs.

Whose eyes do never give

But through lust and laughter.

8. To open; to lead; to afford a view or passage; to look; what warious preps., as upon, into, etc. A Gallicism.

The window gare upon a background of serrated mountain and olive-shadowed cahon.

Bret Harte.

Now back he gives, then rushes on amain.

Daniel.

to g, down, to let milk flow;—said of a cow.—to g. in.

The Scots battalion was enforced to give in. Hayward.

b To rush in. Obs.—to g, into, to give adhesion to; to enter deeply into; to fall into; to yield to;—now superseded by to give in to fee g. of, to cease; to retire. Obs.—to g, on. a To rush on; to make an attack. Obs. b London Slock Exchange, to pay conplace; a place of shelter, as for [Git'tite (git'It), n. Bib. A the night in mountainering.

girth. Var. of ORITH. Obs. or gis'el. n. [Icel. gis!, akin to Ms. qise'l. a. [Icel. gis!, akin to Ms. qise'l. ] A hostage. Obs. gise'ment' (2ñêz'māx'), n. girth webbing. Gir'tites (gir'zites (gir'zites (gir'zites), n. pl. Bib. (Rev. Ver.) = GIZRITES. Gis (is), n. Corrupt. of JESUS (or Jesu); — used in the oath or exclamation by Gis. Obs. gisarine. Var. of GISARME. Obs. gisarine.

or Hist.
gisarn. + Gizzern.
giscing. + Yissing.
gine. + Guise. Joist g. † YISSING.
† GUISE, JOIST.
† GUISE, JOIST.
† GUISE, JOIST.
† Guise, JOE AGIST.
To
re; agist. Obs.or Dial. Eng.
chiella salmonea) of the salmon. gise. T gise (jīs). resture;

heaven.
gisily. † GUISILY.
gis'la, n. [Swahili gesila, fr.
Ar. jazala to cut in two.] See

retrieve himself or make the score even by playing another

gis-mon'dine (jiz-mo'n'd'in),

fin. = 018MONDITE.
Gis'pa (gis'pa'). Bib.
giste. † Gusst, Joist.
Gis'pin. A poto cup made
of leather. Obs.
A gooseherd. Obs.
Gisse. † Gusst.
gist. + Gusst.
gist. - Gusst.
gist.
gist. - Gusst.
gist. -

an attack. Obs. b London Stock Exchange, to pay conplace; a place of shelter, as for the night in mountaineering, gite. n. [Cf. OF. guite hat.]

1. A kind of gown. Obs.

2. Splendor; magnificence. Obs. gitterne. + GITTERN.
gith'er (g'th'er; gëth'ër). Dial.
Eng. var. of GATHER.
GH'tā-lm(gyt'ā-lm; gy-tā'm).

[Bib. [Bib.
Git'ta-lm(gyt'ā-lm; gy-tā'm).

[git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [G., ]ti.,

[git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [G., ]ti.,

[git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [G., ]ti.,

[git'ter, gyn'tā-lm; gy-tā'm).

[git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [G., ]ti.,

[git'ter, gyn'tā-lm; gy-tā'm).

[git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [G., ]ti.,

[git'titer, [gyn'ta-lm; gy-tā'm).

[git'tite (g't't), n. Bib. A

Philistine of Gath.

gitu- jeron of Gath.

gitu- jeron of Jain.

[giu-op ja'no. [jio-ô'kō]

[gius'ta-men'te (jios-'tā-mēn'
gius'ta-men'te (jios-'tā-mēn'
gius'ta (jios-'tō), a. gadv.

II. Music. In just, strict, os

git'ter (g't'ēr), gyn'tā-lm; gius'tā-mēn'
git'ter (g't'ēr), n. [git'en. - ja'no.]

gius'tā-men'te (jios-'tā-mēn'
gius'tā-men'te (jios-'tā-mēn

tango.—to give out, to stop; to cease; to cease from exertion, as because of the expenditure of all one's strength; to 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. It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further pursuits after fame. Addison. B To give way or abandon one's self.—to g. up, to cease from effort; to stop; to discontinue; to give over; tyield or succumb; as, he would never give up. give (giv), n. Act of giving; esp, act or process of yielding to force or strain; a giving way. give'—and-take', a. Characterized by giving and taking, as for equalization; specif. Horse Racing, Eng., designating a plate (prize) in racing for which the horses carry weights varying according to their heights. give-and-take', a. A giving and taking by way of compromise, equalization, or the like; also, exchange, as of repartee, ideas, etc., esp. upon fair terms; as, the give-and-take of debate; a give-and-take of favors. give'-aa-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 or unconsciously. Slang.
giv'en (giv'n), p. a. 1. Bestowed without compensation; that has been presented.

2. Disposed; inclined; addicted; — used with lo, now rare-

2. A betrayal or disclosure, esp. one made unintentionally or unconsciously. Slang.
giv'en (giv'n), p. a. 1. Bestowed without compensation; that has been presented.
2. Disposed; inclined; addicted; — used with lo, now rarely, 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 official documents; as, given under my hand and seal this 10th day of June.
5. Math. & Logic. Granted; assumed; set forth as a known quantity, relation, or premise. In Euclid a magnitude or ratio is given when its equal can be found, a position is given when it is exactly determinable from given magnitudes.
given amme, the Christian name, or name given by one's parente or guardians, as distinguished from the surname, which is inherited. Collog.
giv'on. That which is given; esp., Metaph., that which is inheritated data of experience; that which is distinguished from inference or hypothesis.
We shall find hereafter that it is vain to attempt to lay down boundaries between the given and its extension. B. Bosanquet.
giv'er (giv'er), n. 1. One who gives; a donor; a bestower; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
2. Stock Exchange. The buyer of an option. Eng.
giving (giv'n'ng), p. pr. & vb. n. of ore. Specif: vb. n.
a A bestowing; a conferring; an imparting; a yielding; a becoming mild, etc. "Upon the first giving of the weather." Addison. b That which is given. Obs.
giz'zard (giz'ard), n. [OF. guister, an alteration of gester, F. specier, prob. influenced by F. goster throat, guilet; fr. L. gigeria, pl., the cooked entrails of poultry. Cf. orenum.] 1. The second (posterior) stomach of birds, having, esp. in seed-eating birds, very thick muscular walls and a tough horny or occasionally even bony lining; the given in his process. The term is extended to the proventriculus of insects (but not of birds; see PROVENTRICULUS), and to muscular walls. Many birds swallow gravel to assist in this process.

muscular parts of the alimentary canal of similar function in other animals.

2. Stomach; interior (of a person). Humorous & Colloq. gizzard shad. Any of several shadlike fishes constituting the genus Dorosoma, of the coasts, streams, and lakes of eastern and central North America. The last ray of the dorsal fin forms a long filament, and the stomach is muscular like a gizzard. The best-known species (D. eepedanum, called also hickory shad and mud shad), reaches a length of 15 inches, but is almost worthless for food.

gla-bel/la (glâ-bĕl'à), n.; pl.-Læ (-ē). [NL., fr. L. glabel-lus hairless, fr. glaber bald.] a Anat. The smooth prominence of the forehead just between the eyebrows. See CRANIOMETRY, Illust. b Zoöl. The median convex lobe of the cephalic shield of a trilobite.— gla-bel/lar (-âr), gla-bel/lous (-ūs), a.

bellous (-ŭs), a.

gla/brate (glā/brāt), a. [L. glabrare, fr. glaber smooth.]

a Bot. Becoming smooth, or glabrous, from age, as the
surface of a leaf. b Zoōi. (Babrous, or nearly so.

gla-bres/cent (glā-brēs/ēnt), a. [L. glabrescens, p. pr. of
glabrescere to grow smooth.] Bot. Slightly glabrous;
tending to become glabrous, or smooth.

gla/brous(glā/brūs), a. [L. glaber. Cf. clad.] Smooth;
having a surface without hairs or projections; as, a glabrous leaf.

brous leaf.

| gla'c6' (gla'sā'), a. [F., p. p. of glacer to freeze, to ice. Cf. GLaCiel.] 1. Made or finished with a smooth glossy surface; — said of cloth, leather, etc.; hence, smooth and glossy; highly polished; as, a glacé finish.

2. Coated with icing; iced; glazed; — said of fruits, sweetmeats, cake, etc.
gla'cial (glā'shāl; 277), a. [L. glacialis, fr. glacies ice: ef. F. glacial.] 1. Pertaining to ice or to its action; full or consisting of ice; frozen; icy; freezing; esp., pertaining to glaciers; as, glacial phenomena.

2. Chem. Resembling ice; having, or easily assuming, an

icelike form;—now said only of certain compounds; as, placial phosphoric or acetic acids.

3. Of or pert. to the glacial period; as, glacial man. glacial acetic acid. See ACETIC ACID.—g. drift. Geol.—BRIFT, n., 4.—g. meal.—ROCK FLOUR.—g. period [offen app.], Geol., a period just before the present, or recent, period) during which the climate of middle and northern latitudes was frigid, and ice covered large portions of Europe and North America;—called also Pleistocene period, ice age. No generally accepted explanation of the unusual cold has been given, but changes in the constitution of the atmosphere now seem to be the most probable explanation. The glaciated regions included Canada, 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 the interior of North America are, in order of age: Jerseyan or Sub-Attonian (glacial); Attonian (glacial); Kansan (glacial); Yarmouth and Buchanan (interglacial); Illinoian (glacial); Sangamon (interglacial); Illinoian (glacial); European (glacial); champlain (interglacial); interval; Later Wisconsin (glacial); an unnamed (interglacial); interval; Later Wisconsin (glacial); Champlain (glacial) caustrine epoch.—g. phenol, Chem., pure crystallized phenol, or carbolic acid.—g. phosphoric acid. See Phosphoric acid. See Phosphoric acid. See Chaoser Media-list (glacial-ist), n. 1. A supporter of the glacial calcial triated and calcial tribers.

gla'cial-ist (gla'shăl-ist), n. 1. A supporter of the gla-

gla'cial-ist (gla'shal-ist), n. 1. A supporter of the glacial theory.

2. One who makes a special study of glaciers and their work.
gla'ci-ate (gl\(\bar{a}\)'\subseteq \(\bar{a}\)'\subseteq \(\bar{a

lice of frost. [a'tion (-a'shŭn), n. Process of glaciating, or state of being glaciated; also, the production of glacial phe-



ice or froat. glacia-d'tion (-\(\bar{s}\) h\(\bar{n}\), \(n\). Process of glaciating, or state of being glaciated; also, the production of glacial phenomena.

gla'cier

(gla'sh \(\bar{s}\);
gla's' + \(\bar{e}\);
glacier, fr.
glaceier, fr.
glaceies, A
field or body
of ice, formed in a region of perpetual snow, and moving slowly down a mountain alope or valley, as in the Alps, or over an extended area, as in Greenland. The mass of granular snow forming the upper part of a glacier is called the firn, or nsvs. The body of the glacier consists of solid ice, formed from snow by pressure, by the freezing of descending water, etc. The surfaces of glaciers are sometimes smooth, but they are more commonly crevassed, the crevasses 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 glaciers hown, and cover areas whose opography (beneath the ice) is unknown; small ice caps occur on plains or plateaus, esp. in high latitudes. Fledmont glaciers occur at the bases of mountains, and are formed by the union of the deploying ends of valley glaciers. A valley glaciers used and the grinds probably matter), called moraines, upon its surface. See MORAINZ, DRIFT. Glaciers also carry rock debris in their basal parts, and this grinds, scores, and polishes the surface over which the ice moves. Many alphe glaciers move from ten to twenty inches per day in summer, and about half as fast in winter; the larger valley glaciers of the polar regions Greenland probably moves but few inches per week. If the end of a glacier reaches the sea it may break off and float away as an iceberg.
glacier bear. A rather small bear (Ursus emmonsi) with fur resembling in color the silver fox, found in the glacier region of southern Alaska.

glacier table. A block of stone left and supported above the surface of a glacier on a column of ice formed by the melting away of the surrounding glacier ice.
glacier table. A block of stone left and supported ab

which treats of glaciers.—gla'ci-o-log'i-cal (glā'shi-i-loj'i-kāl; glā'si-), a.—gla'ci-ol'o-gist (-ōl'ò-jlst), n.
gla'ci-o-na'tant (-ō-nā'tānt), a. [See GLACER; NATANE.]
Pertaining to, characterizing, or resulting from, floating
ice, esp. that which has its origin in glaciers.
gla'cis (glā'sis; glās'īs; 2771), n. [F. glacier; —so named
from its smoothness; cf. OF. glacier to sip, slide. See
GLACER.] A gentle slope, or a smooth, gently sloping declivity; sep, Fort, the natural or artificial slope from the
top of the counterscarp or covered way toward the open
country. See portrucation, Illust. The object of the
glacis is to compel an attacking enemy to advance up a
slope without cover, exposed to the unobstructed fire of
all the works along the front attacked.
glacis plate. Nav. Sloping armor plate on the deck, set
around a hatch, the base of a turret, etc.
glack (glāk), n. [Gael. glac.] Scot. a A narrow mountain
valley; a ravine; a defile. b A fork, as of a tree or roads.
glad (glād), a.; GLAD'DER (-Ēr); GLAD'DERT. [AS. glæd
bright, glad; a kin to D. glad smooth, G. glatt, OHG. glat
smooth, shining, Icel. glað'r glad, bright, Dan. & Sw. glad
glad, Lith. gladas smooth, and prob. to L. glaber. Cf.
GLABROUS.] I. Bright; shining. Obs.
2. Characterized by joy or pleasure; formerly: mirthful;
merry; joyous; now usually with less force: cheerful;
pleased; happy; gratified.

The Trojen, glad with sight of hostile blood. Dryden.
Glad am I that your highness is so armed.

Shak.
3. Expressive of, or caused by, gladness; as, a glad countenance; a glad song; also, bringing or exciting gladness;
as, a glad day; glad tidings.

Her conversation

More glad to me than to a miser money is. Sir P. Sidney.

Characterized by brightness and beauty; gay; beautiful.
Glad evening and glad morn crowned the fourth day. Millon.

5. Operating easily; smooth; loose. Dial. Eng. & Scot.
Syn.—Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, delighted, happy, cheerful, joyous, joyful; cheering, exhila-

Syn. - Pleased, gratified, exhilarated, animated, de-lighted, happy, cheerful, joyous, joyful; cheering, exhila-rating, pleasing, animating.

Guad evening and glad morn crowned the fourth day. Milton.

5. Operating easily; smooth; loose. Dial. Eng. & Soct.

Syn.—Pleased, gratified, exhillarated, animated, delighted, happy, cheerful, joyous, joyful; cheering, exhillarating, pleasing, animating.

glad, v. i.; GLAD'DED; GLAD'DING. [AS. gladian. See ealan, a.] To be or become glad; to rejoice. Obs.

glad, v. i. To make glad; to cheer; gladden. Archaic. Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. Pope.

glad'den (glad'n), v. i.; GLAD'DENED ('nd); GLAD'DEN.

NO. [From GLAD, a.] To make glad; to cheer; please; gratify; rejoice; exhillarate.

glad'den, v. i. To be or become glad; to rejoice.

The vast Pacific pladdens with the freight. Wordsworth.

glad'don (glad'n), n. [AS. glædene; cf. L. gladiolus sword lily. Cf. GLADIOLE.] A ny iris, esp. the European Iris foxidissima;—so called in allusion to the sword-shaped leaves. b The cat-tail, or reed mace.

glade (glad), n. [Perh. akin to glad, a., and prop. meaning a light or clear defile.] 1. An open passage through a wood; a grassy open or cleared space in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening glades. 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 light; a flash. Obsoles. exc. in moonglade.

glad'ful (glad'fool), a. Full of gladness; joyful.—glad'fully, adv.—glad'ful-ness, n. All Archaic.

glad'ful (glad'fool), a. Full of gladness; joyful.—glad'fully, adv.—glad'ful'a-ver, and small white dioccious flowers in ample panicles.

glad'ful (glad'fool), a. Full of gladness; joyful.—glad'fully, adv.—glad'ful'a-ver, glad'a-to, a. [L. gladius sword.]

1. Rom. Hist. One who fought with a weapon in public 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 sacrifice at funeral of heroes or of warriors fallen in battle, the victims being captives.

2. Chem. Resembling ice; having, or easily assuming, an give, a. bit. Obs. [-ABLE.] gard. Obs. or Scot. \$\tilde{E}\) Dieal. Eng. giz'en. [est. \$\tilde{E}\) Cot. \$\tilde{E}\)

wig. Scot. gizzard trout. The gillaroo.

The branch of geology states of the parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of geology parch. Scot. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla's 1-, n. [See Ollacier, 1-00Y.] The branch of gla'cial-ize, n. [Sia'cial-ize, n. [Sia'cial-ize,

The penultimate o in this word is short, and the actions; — applied esp. to deposits made in lakes whose borders were affected by glacier ice, or by water flowing directly from glaciers. See GLACIAL PERIOD. gladen, 20 ACT SEE GLACIAL PERIOD. GLACIAL P

cent therefore, as Latin, properly falls upon the antepenult (glé-di/6-ins), as indicated by most orthospists; glad/1-6/16s), as indicated by most orthospists; glad/1-6/16s, however, common in popular or colloquial usage glad/19 (gläd/11), adv. [AS. gkædlice. See GLAD. LX.]

1. With gladness or joy; joyfully; cheerfully; eagerly. The common people heard him gladly. Mark xii: 37.

2. Fitly; properly; preferably; by choice. Ohs. Chaucer, glad/ness, n. [AS. gkædnes.] State or quality of being glad; pleasure; joy; joyful satisfaction; cheerfulness. Acts ii. 46.

Syn.—See Llasure.

glad/ship, n. [AS. gkædset]e.] Gladness. Obs.

glad/some (glad/swim), a. 1. Causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness; expressive of, or indicating, gladness; having a glad or pleasant appearance; bright; gay.

Of opening heaven they using, and gadsome day. Prior.

2. Pleased; glad; joyful; cheerful.—glad/some-ly, adv.—glad/some-ness, n.

Ilours of perfect, pleatonemers. Wordsworth.

Chad/stone (gläd/stfm), n. [After W. E. Gladstone.]

2. A four-wheeled pleasanre carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman.

2. Short for GLADTRONE BAG, GLADSTONE WIRE.

Chadstone bag. [After W. E. Gladstone.] A light portleather, etc., with flexible sides on a rigid central steel frame, and hinged along the bottom so as to open flat into two equal compartments.

Chad-stone in his policy of home rule for Ireland.—n. A follower of Gladstone.—Glad-ston/inanigm (12 m), n.

Chag'o-lit'io (glag-o-lit'ik), a. [OSlav. glagod word.] Pert. to or designating a party, or section of the Liberal party, which upheld Gladstone service books, as in Dalmatia. Cf. SLAVIC, n.

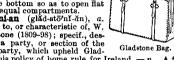
2. pl. A child's puzzle game.

3. A gleam of light; though flasting for the western Slave, an uncialized cursive, still used in some Roman Catholic service books, as in Dalmatia. Cf. SLAVIC, n.

2. pl. A child's puzzle game.

3. A gleam of light; thash.

glair (glar), n. [F. glaire, glaire d'out, glair, 1, prob. fr. L. clarus clear, bright, through (assumed) LL claria. See



ic; enchantment; a spell or charm, as one which deceives the sight.

It had much of glamour might
To make a lady seem a knight.

Scott.
The air filled with a strange, pale glamour. W. Black.

2. Any interest in, or association with, an object or person, through which the object or person appears delusively magnified or glorified; a deceptive or enticing charm.

The thymology of this word (see above and GRAMARY) and its comparatively recent introduction into literary English has generally kept the spelling -our, even in America, from following the analogy of clamor, honor, etc. But cf. GLAMORUS, GLAMORUSLY.

glamour, v. l.; GLAMORUS (GLAMORUST), n. Glamour.

Memories .. of glamourie and the law of Faevy. Shairp.

glamour-y, glam'our-ie (glam'sr-1), n. Glamour.

Memories .. of glamourie and the law of Faevy. Shairp.

glance (glans), v. i.; GLANCED (glant's); GLANC'ING (glan'sing). [Of uncertain origin; cf. OF. glacier to slip, slide, perh. fr. L. glacies 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. Obs.

3. To make an indirect, incidental, or passing reference, esp. of a satirical or condemnatory nature; to allude; hint; in often with al.

Wherein obscurely

Cæsar's ambition shall be glanced at.

[41). [L., a sword.] Zoil. The glaid'Lle. + GLADY.

Towers leabled on the origin of the courter.

Wherein obscurely Wherein obscurely Wherein obscurely Shak.

(1) [L., a sword.] Zoil. The internal shell, or pen, of a cuttle-fish or squid. [Rare.] glaid shell, or pen, of a cuttle-fish or squid. [Rare.] glaid shell, or pen, of a cuttle-fish or squid. [Rare.] glaid shell, or pen, of a cuttle-fish or squid. [Rare.] glaid shell, or pen, of state shell, or shell shell, or shell, or

4. To produce by rapidity of movement a flash or gleam of light; to shoot or emit a flash of light; to flash.

From art, from nature, from the schools,

Let random influences glance.

5. To look with a sudden, rapid cast; — said of the eye; to flash; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. Shak:
glance (glâns), v. t. 1. To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; to send by a glance; to glance at; to catch a glimpse of; as, to glance the eye; to glance a to catch a glimpse of; as, to glance the eye; to glance a look of intelligence; 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.

In company I often glanced;
Shak.

3. To send or cast indirectly, as an insinuation at some one.
glance (glâns), n. [From clance, v. i.] 1. A rapid oblique 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 produced. "Swift as the lightning glance." Millon.

4. A quick cast of the eyes; a quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

Dark not scornful glances from those eyes.

4. A quick cast of the eyes; a quick, transitory, or cursory look; a glimpse.

Dart not scornful glances from those eyes.

How fleet is a glance of the mind.

5. Railroads. A huge fence of logs to divert or turn snowslips or avalanches from the tracks. Cant.

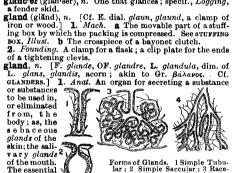
6. Cricket. A stroke causing the ball to glance off a slanting bat in a direction between wicket and long leg.

Syn.—Glance, glimpse. A Glance is commonly a brief or hasty look at something; a Glimpse, a momentary or casual sight or view of it; as, "A glance I gave, no more" (Tensyson); "I caught a glimpse of his face" (id.). See Flash:

glance, v. t. [Cf. D. glanzen to polish, glans brightness.]

Metal Working. To give a high luster to, as by burnishing or planishing.

Metal Working. To give a high luster to, as by burnishing or planishing. glance, n. [G. glanz, prop. brightness, or D. glans. Cf. GLINT.] Mining & Min. Any of several sulphides, occurring as minerals, mostly dark-colored, which have a brilliant metallic luster;—usually qualified with the name of the metal contained; as, copper glance; antimony glance glance coal. a Any hard, lustrous coal, esp. anthracite. b Sometimes, gas carbon. glance pitch. A pure quality of asphalt. See Manjak. glance r(glan'se'r), n. One that glances; specif. Logging, a fender skid.



or substances to be used in, or eliminated from, the body; as, the a e ba ce ous glands of the skin; the salivary glands of the mouth. The essential cells, which select out from the blood (and in many cases build up into new chemical compounds) the constituents of the secretion. In typical glands are the epithelial cells, which select out from the blood (and in 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, tube, or more complex cavity, into which the secretion is discharged and from which it passes out by the mouth or duct of the gland. The cells rest on a more or less distinct basement membrane, external to which is a plexus of 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. Racemose glands are compound saccular glands of great complexity. In some glands (see Ductless GLAND) the blood itself carries away the secretion, and there is no cavity or duct. Certain structures, not true glands, are still often called glands, pincal gland, and pituitary gland.

2. Bod. a An acorn; also, the nut of any other fagaceous tree or shrub, as the chestnut, beech, etc. Obs. D Any special secreting organ, as the hairs on the leaves of sundew, the extraioral nectaries of many plants, etc. 6 Any small protuberance, whether serving as a secreting organ or fulfilling any other function.

gland of fuse/ks (loshe/kä). [After H. von Luschka (1820-75), German anatomist.] Andt. = coccygeal Gland.

They correspond to Cowper's glands in the male, and produce a muce-serous secretion. = qlands of Bow/man (boman) [after Sir William Bowman (1816-92), English anatomist], Anat., tubular, often branched glands occurring beneath the epithelium in the mucous membrane of the nose. — glands of Brunner. Anat. = Brunner's Glands or Revidits; bleardness; lippit

the nose.—glandaof Brunner. Anal.—BRUNNER'S GLANDS.—

accumulation of a gummy secretor at the inner edges of the evelids; blearedness; lippitude. glander, in Clamor. Obs. Scot. glander, in Clamor. Obs. Scot. gland's form. a. [L. glans, glandis, gland's form. a. [L. glans, glandis, gland's form.] a Accornigiance cobalt. Cobaltic. gland's form. The opinic. Chance. The opinic lanche. † GLANCE. gland's form. BOOM. glanding boom. #FENDER | BOOM. gland's form. | FENDER | BOOM. gland's form. | FENDER | Gland's form. prown.
glan-da'ri-ous (-ri'-ūs), a. [L. -l.#(-lê). [L.] Añot. A gland.
glandrius.] = GLANDIFORM.
glandele. † GLANTRILE.
glandif'er-ous (glkn-dif'er-ūs),
a. [L. glandif'er; glans, glan.

dula (glkn'dū-la'), n.; pt.
glan'du-la (glkn'dū-la'), n.; pt.
glan'du-la'), n.; pt.
glan'du-la (glkn'dū-la'), n.; pt.
glan'du-

glands of Cowper. Anat. = Cowper's elands.—glands of Liebber-Kühn. Anat. = Cowper's elands.—glands of Liebber-Kühn. Anat. = Cowper's elands.—glands of Liebber-Kühn. Anat. = Cowper's of Lieberkühn.—glands of Liebber-Kühn. Anat. = Cowper's of Moll, small glands near the free margin of each eyelid, and regarded as modified sweat glands.—glands of Ty'son (Brât-chô'né). Anat. = Pacchiomina. Man Glands.—glands of Ty'son (Brât-chô'né). Anat. = Pacchiomina. Man Glands.—glands of Ty'son (Brâter Edward Tyson, English anatomist), Anat., small glands at the base of the glans penis, which secrete a sebaceous substance. gland cell. Anat. A cell whose function is secretion, whether isolated or a part of the epithelium of a gland. glan'dered (glân'dêrd), a. Affected with glanders. glan'der-ous (-dêr-ŭs), a. Of or pertaining to glanders; of the nature of glanders. glan'ders, (-dêrz), n. [OF. glandres, pl., glands. See Gland.] Far. A highly contagious and very destructive disease of horses, asses, mules, etc., caused by the microorganism Bacillus mallei. It is characterized by febrile symptoms, inflammation of the mucous membranes, esp. of the nose, with a constant discharge of sticky matter, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath and within the lower jaw. It ends fatally after an acute or chronic course. It may be transmitted to degs. goats, sheep, and buman beings. Bovines are immune. glan'du-lar (glân'dū-lār), a. [Cf. F. glandulaire. Segalan'du-lar (glân'dū-lār), a. [Cf. F. glandulaire. Segalan'du-le glân'dū-lār), a. [Cf. F. glandulaire. Segalan'du-le (glân'dū-lār), a. [Cf. F. glandulaire. Segalan'du-le (glân'dū-lār), a. [Cf. F. glandulaire. Segalan'du-lous (glân'dū-lār)]. A. [L. glang

3. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare earnestly, angrily, or fiercely.

An eye that scorcheth all it glares upon.

Syn. — See FLAME, GAZE.

glare, v. & 1. To shoot out, emit, or express with a glare.

Glared lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire.

A To send or throw (back) with a glare.

glare, n. 1. A bright, dazzling light; splendor that dazzles the eyes; hence, glitter; shine; luster; a confusing and bewildering light; also, dazzling sunlight.

The frame of burnished steel that cast a glare. Dryden.

2. Ostentatious fineness of appearance; showiness; gaud-

2. Ostentatious fineness of appearance; showiness; gaud-

and bewildering light; also, dazzling sunlight.

The frame of burnished steel that east a glave. Dryden.

2. Ostentatious fineness of appearance; showiness; gaudiness; tawdriness.

3. A fierce or piercing look or stare.
glare, n. [Perh. fr. glare brightness, applied to a sheet of ice.] I. Cold; cieness; frigidity. Obs.

2. A smooth, bright, glassy surface; as, a glare of ice. U. S.
glare, a. [See GLARY, GLARE, n.] Smooth and bright or transparent;—used almost exclusively of ice. U. S.
Glare/o-la (gla-re/o-lâ), n. [NL.; dim. of L. glarea gravel.] The genus of Old World limicoline birds consisting of the pratincoles. It is usually made the type of a family, Glar'eo/la (gla're'5'-lâ), n. [NL.; dim. of L. glarea gravel.] The genus of Old World limicoline birds consisting of the pratincoles. It is usually made the type of a family, Glar'eo/la (gla're'5'-lâ), p. a. 1. Having a fierce or piercing look; staring fiercely;—said of eyes.

2. Emitting or reflecting a bright or dazzling light; dazzling; vivid; brilliant.

3. Open and bold; notorious; as, a glaring crime.—glar'ing. Jy, adv.—glar'ing-ness, n.
glar'y (-1), a. Of a dazzling luster; glaring; shining.
Bright, crystal glass is gluru.

Glaser(1629-15), a Swiss anatomist.—Glaserian fissure, a small slit dividing the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone. glass (glas), n. [ME. glas, gles, AS. glæs; akin to D., G. Dan., & Sw. glas, Icel. glas, gler, Dan. glar; cf. AS. glær amber, L. glaesum, which is of G. origin. Cf. Glare, v., Dan., & Sw. glas, Icel. glas, gler, Dan glar; cf. AS. glær amber, L. glaesum, which is of G. origin. Cf. Glare, v., Dan., & smale by fusing together some form of silicas, as sand, an alkali, as potash or soda, and some other base, as lime or lead oxide. It is hard and brittle when cold, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, but on heating it softens, becomes plastic, and finally melts. It is in general resistant to acids, excepting hydrofluoric. It is blown, pressed, cast, and cut to a grava variety of slapes. Various colors are imparted to glass

sels or glands. Rare. glan'du-lif'er-ous (-l\f'er-\vec{u}s), a. [ulandule + ferous.] Bearing

e addition of certain metallic limitedine bird. = PRATINCOLE. glar'e-oae (-ōs), a. [L. glaveosus gravelly.] Bot. Growing in gravelly soil. Rave. glar'e-ous. (-is), a. a. Gravelly. Obs. b Bor. Glareose. R. glar'e-ous. Var. of GLAIRGUS. glar'e-ous. Var. of GLAIRGUS. glar'e-ous. Schoworm. plar'i-ness (glar'i-nes), n. See sels or glands. Kare.
glan'du-lif'er-ous (-114'er-üs), a.
[altandule + -jerous.] Bearing
small glands.
glan'du-liform (-1y-form), a.
a Acoru-shaped. b Glandlike,
glan'du-lig'er-ous (-11'er-üs), a.
Glanduliferous.
glan'du-los (-10's), a.
Glandulif glar'-Iness (glar'-Inche), n. Nee-NESS.
glar'y (glar'), a. [From GLARE cold.] a Frosty; frozen. Obs. b Very smooth: slippery. U. S. glase. † GLACE, GLAZE.
glasen. † GLASSEN, GLAZE.
glasen. † GLASSEN, GLAZE.
glasen. † GLASSEN, GLAZE.
dlasen. † Glarer, Swiss chemist.] Min. = APHTHITALITE.
Glas'gow (gläs'kō; -gō), n. See
CHECKER, m. 2.
gla'shan (glä'shân), n. [Cf. GLASSOCK.] The Cadish a. Nool. & Ireland.
glasfer. + GLAZIER.

oxides; thus, manganese colors it violet; copper (cuprous), red, or (cupric) green; etc. By suddenly cooling hot glass in a bath of oil, melted wax, or fat, etc., or in cold metal molds, a peculiar hardness or temper is imparted to Glass was made in Egypt more than 4,000 years ago. It was much used for vases, etc., among the Greeks and Romans, and in the Middle Ages the Venetian glassmakers became famous the world over. See crown glass, FIINT GLASS.

A substance like glass in appearance; as, arenic glass.

2. A substance like glass in appearance; as, arenic glass.

3. Collectively, articles, as vessels, panes, etc., made of glass; 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 gobiet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; drink; as, a social glass. A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; an hourglass or, esp. Naut., a half-hour glass, ur, in comection with a chip log, a fourteen-second or twenty-eight-second glass; hence, usually in pl., the time during which the sand empties from one end of such a vessel; as, they fought three glasses. C A pane, plate, case, cover, etc., of glass; as, a glass for a window, a picture, a plant, jewel, etc. d à locking glass; a mirror; hence, sometimes, a mirror of steel. e A piece of glass, shaped for some particular use, as a watch crystal or a burning glass. I An optical glass; a lens; hence, a telescope, opera glass, microscope, etc.; esp., pl. spectacles; eyeglasses. g A weatherglass; a barometer; also, a thermometer.

5. Glose; luster. Ob. glass of antimony, a vitreous substance consisting of antimony trioxide and trinulphide.

glass (glas), v. l.; orassan (glast); class'ino. 1. To furnish 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 glaze. Rare.

4. To cover or protect with glass; to case in glass. Rare.

5. To make glassy. R. "Vice glass grapes. Rare.

6. To smooth or polish (leather) with a glass burnisher.

7. To reflect or see reflected as in a mirror; to mirror.

Where the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempets. Byron. glass blow.

7. To reflect or see reflected as in a mirror; to mirror.

Where the Almighty's form glasses itself in tempets. Byron. glass of the proper glass in the polish of glass in the state of the same glass. When he are the polish glass of the polish glass path. Jane vyeglass; plass holds as

snake;—so called from its fragility, the tail easily breaking into small pieces; also applied to similar species found in the Old World. They are perfectly harmless.

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 Hyddonema, Euplectella, and allied geners;—so called from their glassy fibers or spicules. See VENUS'S-FLOWER-BASKET.

glass'ware' (glas'wâr'), n. Ware made of glass.

glass wool. Spun glass resembling wool, used in the filtration of acids, etc.

glass'wort' (-wûrt'), n. 1. A glass factory; — usually pl.

2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glaziery.

3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.

glass'wort' (-wûrt'), n. a Λ common maritime chenopodiaceous plant (Saltcornia herbacea), having succulent, brittle, jointed stems; also, any other species of Saltcornia.

b A prickly plant of the same family (Salsola kali).

glass' ('), a.; glass'rea (-1-\vec{e}); class'-est.

1. Resembling glass in its properties or appearance, as in smoothness, hardness, luster, brittleness, or transparency; as, a glassy stream; a glassy surface; the glassy deep.

2. Dull; wanting life or fire; lackluster; as, a glassy diamond. "In his glassy eye."

3. Made of glass; vitrocus. Obs.

glassy feldpar. Min. = sanddine.—g. swelling, Med., amyloid degeneration.

glau'ber'ite (glô'ber-it; glou'-), n. [After J. R. Glauber, Ger. chemist, d. 1668.] Min. Alight-colored, brittle sulphate of sodium and calcium, Na,80, CaSO,, with vitreous luster and slightly saline taste. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 2.7-2.85.

glau-ces/cent (glô-sôs'ent), a. [See Glaucous.] Bot. Having a somewhat glaucous appearance; becoming glaucous.—glau-ces/cence (-\vec{e}ns), n.

(Hau'dl-um (slô'al-\vec{e}m), n. [NL., dim. of Gr. γλαύξ, γλαύξ, owl.] Zoôl. A widely distributed genus of owls, mostly of very small size, having imperfect facial disks. They are called pygmy owls or gnome owls.

Glau'do'l-um (slô'al

flowers and an acrid yellow juice. The horn poppy (G. glaucium) is naturalized in parts of the United States. glau'co. (glô'kō-). A combining form from Greek γλανκός, silvery, gray.

glau'co-dot (glô'kō-dôt), n. [glauco-+ Gr. διδόναι to give.]

Min. A grayish white, metallic-looking sulpharsenide of cobalt and iron, (Co, Fe)AsS, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. H., 5. Sp. gr., 5.9-6.0.

glau-co'ma (glô-kō'mâ), n. [L., fr. Gr. γλανκωμα, fr. γλανκό glight gray, blue gray.] Med. A diseased condition of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, a bluish ting of the optic disk, and excavation in the head of the optic nerve. It results in more or less impairment of vision or ultimately in blindness.

glau-co'ma-tous (-kō'mā-tūs; -kōm'ā-tūs), a. Relating to, or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature of glaucoma. Glau-co'ma-tous (-kō'mā-tūs; -kōm'ā-tūs), a. Relating to, or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature of glaucoma. Glau-co'ma, ekō'mi-da, n. [NL., perh. fr. Gr. γλανκό: gleaming, bluish green or gray.] Zoöl. A genus of small, burrowing, wormilike snakes of Africa, southwestern Asia, and the warmer parts of America including the West Indies. Their belly is covered with scales, they have only vestiges of eyes, and their lower jaw alone bears teeth. The genus constitutes a family, Glau co-ni'de (glô'kō-ni'd', do. glau'co-nite (glô'kō-nit), n. [Gr. γλανκό: bluish green or gray. See GLAUCOUS.] Min. A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in greensand, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 90 per cent. See GREENSAND.—glau'co-ni'd'. (-ni'l', k), a. glau'co-phane (-fan), n. [Gr. γλανκό:] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif. βod., overcast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum.—glaucous gull, the burgomaster.—g. willow, the puesy Glaucus. (-fan, overcast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum.—glaucous gull, the burgomaster.—g. willow, the puesy Glaucus. (-fan, overcast

an act proverbial for an unequal exchange.

edes, — an act proverbial for works in or with glass.

glass'worm', n. A glowworm.

glas' ter, v. i. To bawl; to babble. Obs. Scot.

Glas' ton-bury chair (glas' tănber-1), [Fron Glastonbury, Some
ersetshire, where are the ruins of armother, designed in imitation of "the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair" preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells. Oxf. E. D.

Glastonbury thorn A variety

Falace at Wells. Oxy. E. D.
Glastonbury thorn. A variety
of the common hawthorn popularly reputed to have originated
from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury.

[After J. R. Glauber, German chemist who discovered it.] Sodium sulphate (which see). glau'cic (glô'stk), a. (Glaucium +-ic· cf. F. glaucique.] Chem. Designating an acid now known to be identical with fumaric acid. Obs. [cescent.] glau'cine (-sin), a. Da'. Glau-glau'cine (-sin), a. Glaucium glauceo-nid'i-min, n. [Nl.: dlauco-12d gonidium.] = GONIMIUM.Obs. glau'co-mit'e-file.] A pale blue or green variety of wernerite. glau'co-mit'e-file.] A pale blue or green variety of wernerite. glau'co-mit'e-file.] A glauconite +-ferous.] Glaucom'e-ter (-köm'e-ter), n. = GLBUCOMETER. glau'co-nit'er-own (glô'ko-nit'e-rūs), a. glauconite +-ferous.] Containing glauconite --ferous-glau'co-nit'-za'ton (-ntt'-zā'-shān), n. Geol. Formation of, or conversion into, glauconite.

2. In Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii," a young noble of Greek descent residing in Pompeii. He is a man of fashion and gay life, the protector of the blind flower girl, Nydia, by whom he is secretly loved, and the lover of the beautiful lone, whom he eventually marries, both becoming Christians.

gril, Nydia, by whom he is secretly loved, and the lover of the beautiful Ione, whom he eventually marries, both becoming Christians.

Glaux (glöks), n. [NL., L., a kind of plant, Gr. γλαύξ, γλάξ, milk vetch.] Bot. A cosmopolitan genus of primulaceous plants including a single species (G. maritima). It is a small fleshy seaside perennial, having opposite leaves and small whitish flowers.

gla'ver (glāvēr), v. i. & t.; oll'vered (vērd); oll'verenno. [Of uncertain origin; of. W. glay flattery.] To palaver; to flatter; wheedle. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. gla'ver, n. Babble; gossip. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. glaze (glāz), v. t.; ollazed (glāz); ollaz'ing (glāz'ing).

[ME. glazen, fr. glas. See ollass.] 1. To furnish or fit (a window, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass.

Two cabinets ... glazed with crystalline glass. Bacon.

2. To incrust, cover, or overlay with a thin surface, consisting of, or resembling, glass; as, to glaze earthenware; hence, to render smooth, glasslike, or glossy; as, to glaze paper, gunpowder, and the like.

Sorrow's eye glazed with binding tears.

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. 1. The vitreous coating of pottery or porcelain, esp. one that is transparent, as distinguished from enamel.

2. A substance used for glazing; specif.: a Cookery. Broth 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 surface or bright polish.

4. A smooth slippery coating (of ice). U. S.

5. A window. Slang.

6. A glost oven.

glazed (glāzd), p. a. 1. Furnished or covered with glass.

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3. A smooth glossy surface or bright polish.

4. A smooth slippery coating (of ice). U.S.

5. A window. Slang.

6. A glost oven.

glazed (glazd), 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 rubbing, etc.; covered with a glaze of another color; as, glazed rocks; glazed paper; a glazed eye.

glaz'er (glaz'er), n. [Cf glazier.] 1. A glazier. Obs.

2. One who applies glazing or who gives a glasslike or glossy surface to anything; a polisher or burnisher; a calenderer or smoother of cloth, paper, and the like.

3. A tool, machine, or other device for glazing, polishing, or smoothing, as an emery wheel or a glaze wheel.

glaz'er (glaz'er, z-l'er; 277), n. [For glazer, fr. glaze; prob. under influence of F. nouns in -ier.] 1. A glass manufacturer or maker. Obs.

2. One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.

3. One whose business is to set glass in window frames, etc.

3. One whose lusiness is to set glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. Obs. Slang.

5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. Obs. Slang.

5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. Obs. Slang.

5. A the 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 rendering 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 applied. glasting wheel. = GLAZE WHEEL.

glaz'y (-1), a. 1. Like glass; glassy; vitreous.

2. Like a glaze; having a glazed appearance, as the fractured surface of some kinds of pig fron.

3. Glassy; dull; as, a glazye yee.

gleam (glem), n. [ME. glem, gleem, AS. giæn, akin to OS. differ being clear glassy and

2. Like a glaze; having a glazed appearance, as the fractured surface of some kinds of pig iron.

3. Glassy; dull; as, a glazy eye.
gleam (glēm), n. [ME. glem, gleam, AS. glæm, akin to OS. glāmo brightness, OHG. glāmo, 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.

A glimmer, and then a gleam of light. Longfellow.

2. Brightness; splendor; radiance. Obs. or R.

In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen. Pope.
gleam, v. i.; olea.MeD (glēmd); Glea.Mino. 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. l. To shoot or emit (flashes of light, etc.). Dying eyes gleamed forth their ashy lights. Shak.
gleam'y (glēm'), a. 1. Of or having the nature of a gleam; giving forth gleams; flashing; coruscating; gleaming.

2. Lighted up by gleams; characterized by the mingling of rain and sunshine, as weather; fitful and uncertain; marked by gleamis, as sunshine.
gleam (glēn), v. l.; Gleaned (glēn); Glean'ing. [ME. glenn, OF glener, glazer, F. glaner, fr. LL. glenner.]

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 fleld or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers or gatherers.

2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers or gatherers.

glass chord. Music. A clavier instrument, having cloth-cover glass sink. The surface of an eel. instrument, having cloth-cover glass fall. A clavier instrument, having cloth-cover glass fall. A class of glass instead of strings. Glass fall. A Glassy. Obs. of glass instead of strings. Glass fall. A Glassy. Obs. of glass instead of strings. Glass fall. A Glassy. Obs. of glass fall. Obs. of glass fall. A Glassy. Obs. of glass fall. Obs. of glass

mathen at Glastonbury.

glas'tum (glās'tām), n. [L., of
Celtic origin; cf Ir. glas green,
gray.] Woad.

glat. † GLEER; [Obs.]
glat. d. Gt. D. glad.] Smooth.
Glaths' helm' (hām'r), n.
[Ioel. glad Scheim'r home of gladness.] See ASGARD, eye. Slang.

| GLASS CLOTH, l. glass'-faced' (-fāst'), a. Mirror-| glass'-weed', n. = GLASSWORT. | Glau'ber salt, Glau'ber's salt faced; reflecting the sentiments' glass'-work'er, n. One who | (glou'berz). Often also pl.

3. To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; ]

3. To collect with patient and minute labor; to pick out; to obtain in small portions or by degrees.
Content to glean what we can from ... experiments. Locke. glean (glah), v. i. I. To gather what is left by reapers.

She ... gleaned in the field after the reapers. Rath ii. 3.

2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees.
Precemeal they win this acre tirst, then that pope. Glean, n. [Gl. OF. gleane] A collection made by gleaning; specif.: a A handful of grain tied together by a reaper. Obs. or Dial. Eng. b A sheaf (of hemp); a bundle (of teasels). Dial. Eng. b A sheaf (of hemp); a bundle (of teasels). Dial. Eng. b A sheaf (of hemp); a cloud. Cf. others.] Bot. The chambered sporogenous tissue forming the central mass of the sporophore in certain basidiomycetous fungi, as the puffbals, stinkhorns, etc.

glebe (gleb) n. [L. gleba, glaeba, clod, land, soil: cf. F. glebe.] I Soil from the color, of oil, and wine. Milton.

2. A plot of cultivated ground; a field. Archaic.

3. Eccl. Law. The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or eclesiastical benefice.

4. Obs. a A clod; a lump of earth, etc. b A speck or grain. C An earthlike mineral; an earth. gleby (gleby), a. [See ciles.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; tertile; fruitful. Obs. or R.

Gle-Ouder (gleb J), a. [See ciles.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; tertile; fruitful. Obs. or R.

Gle-Ouder (gleb J), a. [See ciles.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; tertile; fruitful. Obs. or R.

Gle-Ouder (gleb J), a. [See ciles.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; tertile; fruitful. Obs. or R.

Gle-Ouder of the common European kite (Milwus ictimus);— also applied to other birds of prey, as the common European buzzard, operye, tec.

Gled (gled), n. [AS. glida, akin to leel. gleða, Sw. glada. Cl. alde, v. t.] The common European kite (Milwus ictimus);— also applied to other birds of prey, as the common European buzzard, operye, tec.

Gled (gled), n. [See olde, AS. gleo, akin to leel. glid; of prey as the common European kite (Milwus ictimus);— also app

glen (glen), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. gleann valley, glen, W. glym.] A secluded and narrow valley; a narrow depression between mountains or hills.

glen (glen), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. gleann valley, glen, W. glym.] A sectuded and narrow valley; a narrow depression between mountains or hills. Glen. garry (glèn. gàrry), n., or Glengarry bonnet or cap. [Name of a valley in Scotland.] A kind of Highland Scotch cap for men with straight sides and a hollowed top sloping to the back, where it is parted and held together by ribbons or Strings.
gle'noid (gle'noid), a. [Gr. yhpoci5n; yhprn socket of a joint + cfos form.] Anat. Hawing the form of a smooth and shallow depression; specif., pertaining to or designating (1) the cavity of the scapula, in which the head of the humerus articulates, or (2) the fossa of the temporal bone with which the lower jaw articulates.
glenoid 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 (gleft), 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 squint; glance.
4. To gleam; sparkle; flash; shine. gli'a-cell' (gli'd-sel'), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-din), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-din), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-din), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-din), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-din), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-dil'), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-dil'), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-dil'), n. [Gr. yhia glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia. gli'a-diin (-dil'), n. [Gr. yhia glue he ce



2. A glimpse; a glance. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.
gli-o'ma (gli-o'ma), n.; pl. -mara (-ma-ta). [NL.; Gr.
gley (gle; glt). Scot. and dial.
gley (gl.; glt). Scot. and dial.
gley are of olese, squint.
gley are of olese, squint.
gley are of olese, squint.
gley d (gl. d), n. A decrepit
horse; a disagreeable old fellow. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
gleymen. n. Obs. 1. A sticky substance; rheum.
2. Infection: also, attachment.
gleyme; t. To smear with
gleyme; to infect; attach. Obs.
gleym's clammy. — gleym'.
ous.ness, n. — gleym'y, a.
gleym'y.ness, n. . All Obs.
gleynt + Glent.
glith, v. i. To talk glibly.
Obs.
or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
glith, v. i. [No cliff, n.] To
look; to look back. Obs.
gliff'ing, n. = Glippty. Scot.
gliff'(gliff'y), n. A gliff; jiffy
gliff, v. i. [Cf. oliff, n.] To
look; guze. Obs.
gliff'(gliff'y), n. A gliff; jiffy
gliff, v. i. [Cf. oliff, n.] To
look; guze. Obs.
glim, n. = Gleym', n. a.
gleym'y.ness, n. All Obs.
glime (glim), n. A sly or side.
glime, n. To gleam. Obs.
glime, n. Almost one that will
roll. Dial. Eng.
glid englide'(glid'cr), n. [See Glidberg, al. A loose stone that will
roll. Dial. Eng.
glid englide'(glid'cr), v. [See Glidglide' (glid'cr), v. (glib'cr), v. One who asks for a
light or committaerson for an opportunity to steal. Obs. Slang.
glimps (glimpse, Ref. Sp.
glimps (glimpse, Ref. Sp.
glimps. (Gl. Sw. dial. glint of
slimpse, Cl. To, v. One olimpse,
glimpse, Cl. To, v. One olim

2. Lively; cheerful; happy; also, bright; gay.
3. Sharp or keen, as a knife; smooth or slippery, as ice.

ing; afterbirth, esp. of a cow.

ing; afterbirth, esp. of ing; afterbirth, esp.

glides, or after-glides. They are either voiced (voice glides) or voiceless (voiceless glides, or breath glides), and they may gleg'ness, n. Sec. NESS.
gleib. + OLERE. [OLEDE.]
gleid (ql'ad). Sect. var. of gleien. + GLERE. [OLEDE.]
gleim. + GLEYME. [GleDE.]
Gleip'nir (gläp'nër), n. [Icel.]
Norse Myth. The magic chain, forged by the gods, with which Fenrir is bound, to be loosed on the eve of Ragnarok.
gleire. + GLAIRE. [Obs. Scot.
gleit. v. i. To shine; glitter.
gleive. + GLAIRE. [Obs. Scot.
gleit. v. i. To shine; glitter.
gleive. + GLAIRE. [Obs. Scot.
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gleive. + GLAIRE. [Obs. Scot.
gleit. v. i. To shine; glitter.
gleive. + GLAIRE. [Obs. Scot.
glein. Obs. or dial. Eng.
glen. n. The daffodil. Scot.
glene. + GLANCE.
Glendin'ning. Hal'bort glindun'ning. In Scott's "The
Monestery" and "The Abbot,"
the elder of the Glendinning,
brothers. Reckless and flery asa
youth, he sobers down in manhood. He marries Marv Avenel,
and as the Knight of Avenel
champions Protestantism and
the Regent Murray. His youngrebrother, Edward Glendinning,
takes orders, and becomes Father Ambrosius, the last abbot of
St. Mary's Monastery.
glen'do-veer' (glen'do-ver'), n.
In Southey's "Rehams," one of
a race of beautiful sprites.
glene. Gleno. Scot.
gleive. Scot.
glewe, v. t. [AS. gléowin. Sec
loue.]
glewe, v. t. [AS. gléowin. Sec
loue.]
glewe, to call loudly.
glewe, to call loudly.
glew, v. t. [To make merry to play
music: also, to call loudly.
glewe, to GLEV.
glewe, to GLEV.
glewe, to GLEV.

γλία glue + -oma.] Med. A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or

γλία glue + -oma.] Med. A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system.

gli-o'ma-to'sis (gli-ō'ma'tō'sis), n. [NL. See glioma, oss.] Med. a The presence of gliomata in the brain or spinal cord. b Gliosis.

gli-om'a-tous (-ōm'a-tūs; -ō'mā-tūs), a. Med. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, a glioma.

gli-o'sis (gli-ō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γλία glue.] Med. Excessive development of neuroglia.

glisk (glisk), n. [Cf. AS. glissian to shine.] A transient look; glance; glimpse; gleam; flash. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

glis-sado' (gll-sād'; -sād'; 271), n. [F., fr. glisser to slip.]

1. A sliding, as down a snow slope.

2. A dance step consisting of a glide or slide to one side.

glis-sado', v. t. To slide; to glide, as in mountaineering.

glis-san'do (glš-sān'dō), n. & a. [As if It. = Fr. glissart

sliding.] Music. A gliding effect made on the violin by a slur through a large interval, on the piano or organ by sliding the finger tip quickly over the white keys.

glis-setto' (gll-sēt'), n. [F. glisser to slip.] Math. A curve traced by a courve two of whose points glide on a fixed curve (or two fixed curves)

Glis'son's cap'sule (gl's'ūnz). [After Francis Glisson, English anatomist.] An investment of loose connective tissue entering the liver with the portal vessels and sheathing the larger vessels in their course through the organ.

glis'en (gl's'n), v. i.; glis'Tene. No dlistam, alisima, akin to AS.

ing the larger vessels in their course through the organ.

gliston (glis'n), v. i.; olistrene (-'nd); glis'Ten-ing
(-'n-Ing). [ME. glistnen, glisnen, AS. glisnian, akin to AS. glisian, and to E. glister, and prob. glitler.] To sparkle or ahine; esp., to shine with a mild, fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; as, the glistening stars.

glisian, and to E. glister, and prob. glitter.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a mild, fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; as, the glistening stars.

Syn.—See Flash.

glisten, n. Act of glistening; a shining brightness.
glister, n. Act of glistening; a shining brightness.
glister, n. Act of glistening; a shining brightness.
glister glister), v. i.; clistTered (-terd); glister.ning.
[ME. glisten; glisten to G. glistern, glinstern, D. glinsteren, and E. glisten. See glisten.] To be bright or brilliant; to sparkle; glisten; glitter.

All that glisters is not gold.

Shak.
glister, n. Glitter; luster.
glitter (glitter), v. i.; glittra, Icel. glitra, glila, AS.
gliteren; akin to Sw. glittra, Icel. glitra, glila, AS.
glitenian, OS. glidan, OHG. glīzzan, G. gleissen, glitzern,
Goth. glitmunjan, and prob. to E. glisten.] 1. To sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light or 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 attractive; as, the glittering scenes of a court.

Syn.—Gleam, glisten, shine, sparkle, glare. See Flash.
glitter, n. A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy; as, the glitter of arms.
gloam (glom), v. i. [See Gloaming.] To begin to grow dark; to grow dusky. Chiefly Scot.
gloam, n. The twilight; gloaming. Rare.
gloam, gloom, v. i. [See Gloaming, Rare.
gloam, (glom), v. i. gloaming, Rare.
gloam, (glom), v. i. gloaming, Rare.
gloam, (glob), v. i.; gloaming, glances. Obs.

2. To look steadfastly or carrucely; esp., to gaze with malignant satisfaction, passionate desire, lust, or avarice; hence, to meditate or dwell in thought, wicked or malignant exultation, or joy; chiefly with on, upon, or over.
In vengeance gloating on another's pain.

Byron.
The turledove that listens, while she gloats

Pooc.
Obs. & R. b A gaze or look expressive of malignant sat.

Syn. — See GAZE.

gloat, n. Act of gloating; specif.: a A sly or side glance.
Obs. & R. b A gaze or look expressive of malignant satisfaction, or the like.

Cos. & R. b A gaze or look expressive of malignant satisfaction, or the like.

globe (glob), n. [L. globus, perh. akin to E. clump: cf. F. globe.]

1. A round or spherical body, solid or hollow; a body whose surface is in every part equidistant from the center; a ball; a sphere.

2. a The earth; — usually with the. b Hence, any celestial body of a planetary type.

3. A round model or spherical representation of the earth or heavens; as, a terrestrial or celestial globe.

4. A golden ball carried by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. "His the scepter, crown, and globe." Shelley.

5. Anything which is nearly spherical or globular in shape; as, the globe of the eye; the globe of a lamp.

6. A more or less globular hollow glass vessel used as an aquarium for live fish.

7. A body of people drawn up in a circle, as in old Roman military formations. Obs. or R. Milton.

Syn.—Sphere, orb, ball. globe of compression, Mil., a kind of mine producing a wide crater:—called else compression.

globe of compression, Mil., a kind of mine producing a wide crater;—called also overcharged mine. Rare.

globe (glob), v. t. & i.; Globed (globd); Glob'ing (glob'-Ing). To gather or form into a globe.

The world globes itself in a drop of dew. Emerson.
globe amaranth. An amaranthaceous garden plant (Gomphrena globossa), bearing round heads of variously colored flowers, which retain color after drying.
globe animalcule. An infusorian of the genus Volvox.
globe daisy. Any European plant of the genus Globularia. The minute flowers are borne in globular heads.
globe dollar. A Spanish dollar of the 18th century, on which are represented the two hemispheres surmounted by a crown.

which are represented the two hemispheres surmounted by a crown.

globe'fish' (glob'fish'), n. A plectognath fish of the genera Diodon, Tetraodon, or allied genera. The globe-fishes can suck in water or air and distend the body to a more or less globular form. Other names, due to this habit, are balloonish and puffer. The body is covered with spines in many species (see PORCUPINE FISH). The majority inhabit tropical or warm seas, but a few inhabit fresh water. Their fiesh is usually poisonous.

globe'flow'er (-flou'6r), n. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus Trollius, characterized by handsome globose yellow flowers. The European globeflower is T. europeus; the American, T. laxus.

globe mallow. Any malvaceous plant of the genus Sphæraleza. See SPHERALEA.

globe sight. A form of front sight for rifles, etc., consisting of a small ball, or a disk with a hole in it, placed on the top of a pin. The sight is often set in a tube open at both ends.

etc., consisting of a small ball, or a disk with a hole in it, placed on the top of a pin. The sight is often set in a tube open at both ends. globe thistle. a The globe artichoke. b A plant of the genus Echinops. See Echnors. globe/-trot/ter, n. One who travels widely, or in all parts of the world, esp. for sight-seeing. Colloq.—globe/-trot/ting, n. globe tulip. Any of certain western American liliaceous herbs of the genus Calochortus, having white, yellow, or variegated flowers. See Calochortus, laving white, yellow, or yariegated flowers. See Calochortus, laving white, yellow, or globe valve. a A ball valve. b A valve inclosed in a globular chamber. Glob's copy and the second complex is a color of the second color

variegated flowers. See Calcochetus, mains white, yeardw, or variegated flowers. See Calcochetus, slobe valve. a A ball valve. b A valve inclosed in globular chamber.

Globi-ceph'a-la (glō'b'-sē'd-iā), n. [NL.; L. globus ball + Gr. κεφaλŷ head.] Zoöl. A genus of toothed cetaceans larger than the dolphins. The blackfish (G. melas) of the northern Atlantic is the best-known species.

globif'er-ous (glō-bif'ēr-iā), a. [globe + -ferous.] Zoöl. Having a round or globular tip.

Globig'er-ina (-bif'ēr-iā), n.; pl. -NÆ (-nē). [NL.; L. globus a round body + gerere to bear.] Zoöl. A genus of 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 up a large part of the soft mud which covers vast areas of the bottom at depths of 1,000 to 3,000 fathoms, and is called globigerina oze. The genus is the type of a small family, Glo-big'er-in'-ida (-ln')-dō. See Foraminfera, llud. - glo-big'er-in'-ida (-ln')-dō. See Foraminfera, llud. - glo-big'er-in'-ida (-ln')-dō. See Foraminfera, llud. - glo-big'er-ine' (-ln; -in), a. glo'boid (glō'boid), a. [globe + -oid.] Approximately globular globuse benophate of magnesium and calcium. glo'bose (glō'bōs', glō-bōs'), a. [L. globosus.] Having the form of a globe; globular or spherical, or nearly so.— glo-bose'ly (glō-bōs'-ti), n.; pl. -Ties (-tiz). [L. globostius.] Globose quality or state; rotundity; sphericity, also, a globuse part.

globular form of a ball or sphere; spherical, or nearly so: as, globular atoms.

2. Consisting or made up of globules.

globular chart, a chart constructed on the globular projection, p. lightning.— Ball Lightning.— g. projection, Map Projection, a perspective projection of a hemisphere upon a plane parallel to its base, the point of sight being at the end of the axis produced beyond the surface of the opposite hemisphere to a distance equal to the radius of the sphere multiplied by the sine of 450—g. sailing. spherical

sphere multiplied by the sine of 45°.—g. salling. = spherical satiling, under sanLing.

Glob'u-la'ti-a (-lā'rī-a; 115), n. [NL. See Globile.] Bot. A small genus of European herbs or shrubs, type of the family Globulariaceæ, having blue flowers in globose heads. The species are known in cultivation as globe daisies. Glob'u-la'rī-a'cē-6°. n. pl. [NL See Glob-ULARIA.] Bot. A family of herbs or small surubs (order Polemoniales), of Europe and Africa, consisting of three genera, of which Globularia is the largest. They are related to the Acanthaceæ.—glob'ul-la'rī-a'cē-ous (-shūs), a. glob'ul-glob'ul-glob'ul-a' a'ceous (-shūs), a. glob'ul-glob'

glob'u-lim'e-ter (glöb'ū-l'm'ē-tēr), n. [globule + -me-ter.] Physiol. An instrument for measuring the number of red corpuscles in the blood.
glob'u-lin (glöb'ū-līn), n. [From globule.] Physiol. Chem. Any of a group of proteids, as fibrinogen, myosin, musculin, crystallin, edestin, etc., which are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral saits.
glob'u-lin'u-l'a-(1-n'ū-l'a-0), n. [NL.; globulin + -uria.] Med. The presence of globulin in the urine.
glob'u-lite (glöb'ū-līt), n. [See globule.] Min. A very minute droplike body, the simplest kind of crystallite.—glob'u-lit'ic (-līt'l'k), a.
glob'u-loid (-loid), a. [globule + -oid.] Shaped like a globule.



[NL.; fr. Gr. Addition of the control of the contro

glio-myx-o'ma (glio-mik-so'-ma'), n. [NL.] A tumor resembly of the producing a wide glio-myx-o'ma (glio-myx-o'ma (glio-myx-o'ma (glio-myx-o'ma)), n. [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and sarcoma. glio-sar-co'ma (sai-kô'ma'), n. [Cl.] Shar o' the glio-sar-co'ma (glio-sar-co'ma'), n. [Cl.] Shar o' the glio-sar-co'ma (sai-kô'ma'), n. [Cl.] Shar o' the glio-sar-co'ma'), n. [Cl.] Shar o' the g

capillaries, esp. that contained in a Malpighian capsule.

2. Bot. A glomerule.

hair, bristle, or spine. [Obs.] glocke, v. t. To shake violently. glocke, p. t. To shake violently. glocke, p. t. To shake violently. glocker, is glomerate. Obs. glomerate. E. F. Glocker, a German.] Min. A basic ferric sulphate, EFeO, SO, 6HgO, massive or in stalactitic forms. glod. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glode. Obs. or archaic pret. and p. p. of GIDE glomer-like glomer-like. Soc. [Obs. of Glomer-ule.] Hammation of the glomeruli. [Obs. glode. Obs. glode. Obs. of Glomer. Obs. glode. Obs. gl

glon'o-in | (glon'ō-In), n. [glycerin + oxygen + nitro-glon'o-ine) gen + -in, -ine.] 1. Nitroglycerin used esp. in angina pectoris, asthma, and convulsions. gloom (gloōm), n. [Perh. fr. AS. glōm twilight, from the root of E. glow; but of. gloom to become dark.] 1. A frown, scowl, or sullen look. Scol. & Dial. Eng.
2. Partial or total darkness; thick shade; obscurity; as, the gloom of a forest or of niidnight.

Within the green glooms of the shadowy oak. Lowell.
3. A shady, gloomy, or dark place or grove.

Before a gloom of subborn-shafted oaks. Tennyson.
4. Cloudiness or heaviness of nind; melancholy; aspect of sorrow; low spirits; dullness.
A sullen gloom and furious disorder prevailed by fits. Burke.
Syn. — Darkness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness, dullness, depression, dejection, sadness. See MELANCHOLY.
gloom, v. i.; GLOOMED (gloōmd); GLOOM'ING. [ME. gloomen, gloomben, to look sullen, to scowl; cf. Fries. glumen, Norw. dial. glyma to look stern, LG. glum turbid.]
1. To look sullen; to frown; to scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy; to become gloomy or somber in appression of serversel as preserved.

| gloom, v. i.; GLOOMED (glöömd); GLOOM'RE. [ME. gloomen, glowmben, to look sullen, to scowl; cf. Fries. glumen, Norw. dial. glyma to look stern, LG. glum turbid.]

1. To look sullen; to frown; to scowl; also, to look dismal or melancholy; to become gloomy or somber in appearance or expression.

2. To be come dark, cloudy, dull, or threatening, as the sky or weather; to lower; to come to the evening twilight.

3. To be or appear dark somber, or gloomy.

The lang gloom; to melesside the way. Goldsmith.

gloom, v. i. To ender gloomy; to obscure; darken.

To ender gloomy; to obscure; darken.

What sorrows gloomed that parting day. Goldsmith.

gloom, v. aloom stove. [Cf. AS. gloom twilight, and gloom.] In gunpowder manufacture, the drying oven.

gloom'ing, n. [Cf. gloaning.]

1. A scowl; a sullen fit.

2. Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. Poetic.

The balmy glooming, crescentilt.

2. Twilight (of morning or evening); gloaming. Poetic.

Gloom'y (gloom') a. : cloow'-rae ('-fe'); cloow'-res.

[Cf. gloom, v. gloom, n.] 1. Imperfectly illuminated; dismal through obscurity or darkness; dusky; dim; clouded. "Though hid in gloomies shade." Millon.

2. Affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy; dejected; as, a gloomy temper or countenance.

3. Producing, or characterized by, gloom or melancholy; dismal; discoursaging.

Syn. — Dark, dim, dusky, cloudy; dismal, moody, sullen, morose, melancholy, sad, downeast, depressed, dejected, glop'pen (glöp'en), v. t. & i. [ME. gloonen to be frightened, frighten: cf. Icel. glüpna to look downeast.] To surprise, alarm, startle, or astonish; to be distressed, disheartened, frighten: cf. Icel. glüpna to look downeast.] To surprise, alarm, startle, or astonish; to be distressed, disheartened, alarmed, or astonished. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Gloria glöri-ä; 201), n. I. L. glory.] 1. Eccl.

3. To stære; to gaze fixedly; to glower. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

Gloria glory: "Gloria from the look of the communion service. b The "lesser doxology," Gloria Fa'ri, "Glory be to the Father, and the

tinction upon; to elevate to celestial glory.

Jesus was not yet gloryifed.

John vii. 39.

2. To make glorious by illuminating; to shed radiance or splendor on; also, Obs., to adorn or beautify.

3. To make glorious by presentation in a heightened or more favorable aspect; as, to glorify everyday life.

4. To make glorious by ascribing glory to; to promote the glory of; to acknowledge the excellence of; to render homage to; to magnify in worship; to adore; extol; exalt. That we for the may glory to the Lord.

5. To boast; vaunt; — used reflexively. Rare. glorify, v. i. To vaunt; boast; glory. Obs.

glood. Obs. pret. of GLIDE.
gloomd. Gloomed. Ref. Sp.
gloom 'hil, a. Full of gloom;
dark. gloom 'hil, adv.
gloom'-ly, adv. of GLOOM;
gloom'-ly, adv. of GLOOM;
gloom'-ly, adv. of GLOOM.
gloom'-ly, adv. gioom 'ng, p. a. Gleaming. Obs.
gioomth (gloom th), n. Gloom. R.
gloor (gloor; glor). Var. of
otors, Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gloop, t. [Of. leel. glüpna to
look downeast.] To stare: to
look downeast.] To stare: to
look widly. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
—n. Surprise. Obs.
gloy'nen. + GLOPPEN.
glor. + GLOPYEN.

GLORIA, 1. In J. [1...] See GLORIA, 1. In glo'ri-a wir-tu'tis um'bra. [1...] Glory (is) the shadow of virtue. glo'ried (glo'rid), a. [See GLORY.] Illustrious; noble. Obs. glorien. + GLORY. glo'ri-fi'a-ble (glo'ri-fi'a-bl'), a. See -ABLE. glo-rif'i-cate, a. Glorified. Obs. glo'ri-fi'er (glo'ri-fi'er), n. One who glorifies.

glo'ri-ole (glö'ri-ōl), n. [L. gloriola a small glory, dim. of gloria glory: cf. F. gloriole.] An aureole. Mrs. Browning. (Glo'ri-ōsa (-ō'sa), n. [NL., fr. L. gloriosus. See gloriors.]

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 dowers.

glo'ri-ous (glō'ri-ūs; 201), a. [OF. glorios, glorious, F. glorieuz, fr. L. gloriosus. See glorios. Obs.

Most miserable

Is the desire that's glorious.

2. Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that deserve or receive glory; noble; praiseworthy; illustrious; inspiring admiration; as, glorious deeds.

These are thy glorious works, Parent of good! Millon.

3. Splendid in appearance; resplendent; radiant; as, the sky was glorious with stars.

4. Extremely pleasant; delightful; magnificent. Collog.

The sons of Belial had a glorious time. Dryden.

5. Ecstatic; liliarious; elated with drink. Humorous.

Syn.—Emiment, noble, excellent, renowned, illustrious, celebrated, magnificent, grand, splendid.

glo'ri-ous-ly, adv.—glo'ri-ous-less. n.

glo'ry (glō'rī; 201), n.; pl.-Ries (-rlz). [ME. glorie, OF. glorie, glorie, F. gloire, fr. L. gloria.] I. Pride; boastfulness; eagerness for renown; ambition. Obs.

2. Praise, honor, admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; high reputation; honorable fame; renown.

The pathe of glory lead but to the grave. T. Gray.

3. That which secures general praise or honor or which brings or gives renown; a thing or feature that gives distinction; an object of pride or boast; an occasion for praise.

This is to shire unknown.

Young.

4. Honor and praise accorded in worship.

Glory to God in the highest.

Luke ii. 14.

5. Brilliancy; splendor; radiant beauty; resplendence; also, pl., features of splendor.

Lewels lose their glory if neglected.

Shak.

The yelory that was Greece

And the grandeur that was Rome.

Poe.

6. The presence of the Divine Being; the manifestations of the divine nature and favor to the bles

celestial honor; heaven.
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.
Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.
The gipth of prosperity or splendor; exaltation; as, Spain was then at its glory; Colloq., highest state of pleasure or gratification; as, to be in one's glory.

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 head or body. In this sense glory is the general term for the aureola and the numbus, but it is preferred by some to denote a combination of the nimbus with the aureola.

Painting. A representation of the heaven opened.
Anyring of light; a halo; a corona; specif., an anthelion or halo opposite the sun.
Syn.—See REFURATION.
Blory (glory), v. i.; Glorier, fr. L. gloriari, fr. glorier, fr. L. gloriari, fr. glorier, fr. L. gloriari, fr. glorier, ye in his holy name.

Glory, 8.

Glory, 8.

Glory, 8.

Glory, 8.

glory, v. 1. To give glory, see Glory, 8.

Ps. cv. 3.

2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory.

A low sea sunset ylorying round her hair. Tennyson.

glory, v. 1. To give glory to; to honor; to glorify; to

2. To form a glory; to spread like a glory.

A low sea sunset glorying round her hair. Tennyson.

glory, v. t. To give glory to; to honor; to glorify; to adorn with glories.

glory hole. 1. A place, as a drawer, where odds and ends are put away without order. Colloq. or Diad.

2. An opening in the wall of a glass furnace, exposing the brilliant white fight of the interior.

3. Naul. Slang. 2. A lazaret. D. A room or one of several rooms in the between-decks aft, where the stewards and others have their bunks.

4. Mining. An open pit produced by surface mining. glory pea. Either of two fabaceous vines (Donia speciosa and D. punicea) frequently cultivated for their handsome purple and scarlet oddly shaped flowers. D. punicea, of New Zealand, is also called kuka bill, parrol's-bill kowkai, and scarlet kowkai. See Dona.

glory tree. Any of several showy flowering verbenaceous shrubs or trees of the genus Clerodendron.

gloss (glos; 205), n. [Cf. Icel. glossia blaze, Sw. dial. glossa to glow, MHG. glosen to glow, 1. Brightness or luster of a body proceeding from a smooth surface; polish; as, the gloss of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a gloss.

2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.

It is no part. ... to set on the face of this cause any fairer.

the gloss of silk; cloth is calendered to give it a gloss.

2. A specious appearance; superficial quality or show.
It is no part... to set on the face of this cause any fairer gloss than the naked truth doth afford.

3. Glow; glowing matter. Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
Syn.—See Luster.
gloss, v. t.; glossed (glost); gloss'ing.

1. To give a superficial luster or gloss to; to make smooth and shining; to glaze; as, to gloss silk by tightly twisting it.

2. To give a gloss, or specious appearance, to; to color; — often with guer.

often with over. gloss,  $v.\ i.$  To take on a gloss; to become glossy or shiny; as, this cloth glosses too easily.

glo'ri-o'so, n. Also glo'ri-o'ser.

[it.] Boaster. Obs. [Dial. Eng.]
glor'y (glo'r'); Ver. of older.
glory flower. = OLDY FEA.
glo'ry-lng, n, pr. & vb. n. of glossa'ri-al-ly, adv. of olds.
SARIAL.
[dlo'sa ri-al-ly, adv. of olds.
Glory- glo'ry-ing-ly, adv.
glo-sa'ri-al-ly, adv.
glo-sa'ri-al-ly, adv.
glo-sa'ri-al-ly, adv.
glo-sa'ri-al-ly, adv.
glo-sa'ri-al-ly, adv. SLORY.— glo'ry-ing-ly, adv.
glory-of-the-snow', n. Bot.
Glory vine.— e GORY PEA.
gloss. + GLOSS.
gloss. + GLOSS.
gloss. - Holoze.
gloss. - Abbr. Glossary.
gloss. - See clussorygloss-ag'ra (glö-säg'ra'; glösglos-sag'ra (glö-sag'ra'; glösglos-sag'ra

glos'sa (glos'a), n.; L. pl. -s.E. (-5). [NL., fr. Gr. yλώσσα 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 (-dl), a. Of or pertaining to the tongue; lingual. glos-sal'gl-a (glo-sal'jl-a), n. [NL.; glosso-+ -algia.] Med. Any pain in the tongue, esp. a neuralgic pain. glos-san'thrax (-san'thraks), n. [glosso-+ anthrax.] A disease of horses and cattle accompanied by carbuncles in the result and on the tongue.

the mouth and on the tongue.

glos-sa'ri-al (-sā'ri-al; 115), a. Of, pertaining to, or of

glos-sa/Ti-al (-sā/rf-āl; 115), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary. glos/sa-rist (glos/a-rist), n. A writer of glosses or compiler of a glossary; a commentator; a scholiast. glos/sa-ry (-rf), n.; pl. -sies (-rlz). [L. glossarium, fr. glossa: cf. F. glossaire. See gloss 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, a dialect, art, or science, explaining archaic, technical, or other uncommon words. glos/sate (glos/āt), a. Zoöl. a Having a glossa. b Haustellate.

glos'sate (glos'āt), a. Zoöl. a Having a glossa. b Haustellate.

-glos'sate, -glos'sal. [Cf. GLOTTIS.] Suffixes from Greek γλώσσα, tongue; as in trachyglossate, phaneroglossat, etc. glos-sa'for (glo-sa'for), n. [LL. See GLOSS a note.] A writes 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 (glöst; 205), p. a. [See 1st GLOSS.] a Having a gloss, or brightness; glazed. Obs. b Having a gloss, or specious appearance; plausibly expressed.
gloss'er (glos'6'), n. [See 1st GLOSS.] A polisher; one who gives a luster.
gloss'er, n. [See 4th GLOSS.] A writer of glosses; a scholiast; a commentator; a glossator.
glos'sic (glos'fk), n. [Gr. γλώσσα tongue, language. See 4th GLOSS.] Phon. A system of phonetic spelling devised and named by A. J. Ellis. Each letter and digraph has invariably the same sound, usually that which it most commonly represents in current English.
Ingglish Glosik konvaiz hwotever proanunsiai-shon iz intended bei dhi reiter.

Glos'si-pho'ni-a (glos'Y-fō'ny-a), n. [NL.; Gr. γλώσσα

Glos'si-pho'ni-a (glos'Y-fō'nY-à), n. [NL.; Gr. γλωσσο

tongue + σίφων pipe, siphon.] Zoöl. A ge-X2 pipe, aphon.]

Zoöl. A genus of freshwater leeches of the order
Rhynchobdellida, with Glossiphonia (G. complanata). a Acetabulum; only the posterior sucker

Intestine.

Intestine.

terior sucker

distinctly marked off from the body. Clepsine is a synonym.

glos. Bi'fit (glosi'tfs), n. [NL: ; glosso + -itis.] Med.

Inflammation of the tongue. — glos. Bi'lic (-sit'lk), a.

glos'so (glos's). A combining form from Greek γλώσσα, tongue. Cf. glorro.

glos'so-graph (glos's-graf), n. [glosso-+-graph.] 1. Physiol. An instrument for recording the extent and character of the movements made by the tongue in speaking.

2. A glossographer.

A glossographer.
 glossographer (glosögrá-fér), n. [Gr. γλωσσογράφος; γλωσσο tongue + γράφειν to write. See 4th gloss.] A writer of glosses; commentator; scholiast.
 glossography (-fl), n.: pl. - PhHRS (-fl?). [See glossography (-fl), n.: pl. - PhHRS (-fl?). [See glossographer.]
 A description or grouping of languages. R. Cent. Dict. glos'so-hy'al, glos'so-hi'al), a. [glosso-hyoid + -al.] Zoöl. 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.—glos'so-hy'al, n.

sion of some state of the stat

See 4th GLOSS.] 1. Linguistic study or learning. Obs.

| clossed (glbst), a. [See 4th ot 10.5] Provided with glosses.
| closs'ser. n. A glutton. Obs. | disserting the state of constraints of the state of constraints of the state of constraints the testes fly. | gloss'-iness. n. See -NESS. | gloss'so-epi-glost'ide, gloss'so-epi-glot'tide, glot-tid'saccost of the state of comments. | disserting the state fly. | gloss'so-epi-glot'tide, glot-tid'saccost of the state of comments. | disserting the

2. The science of language; comparative philology; linguistics; glottology.

3. The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary;

3. The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary; also, terminology or nomenclature.

4. Med. Study or knowledge of the tongue.
glos'so-pha.ryn'ge-al (glos'ō-fā-rīn'jē-āl; -fār'\n-jē'āl),
a. [glosso-+ pharyngeal.] Anat. Pertaining to both the tongue and the pharynx; — designating specif. the ninth pair of cranial nerves, which are distributed to the pharynx

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 distributed.—n. A glossopharyngeal nerve. glos'so-phy'ti.a (-it'l-a; -it'l-a), n. [NL. See glosso; -PHTTE.] Med. A morbid condition of the tongue caused by abnormal development of the filiform papillæ with increase of pigment; — called also blacklongue. glos'so-ple'gi-a (-ple'ji-a), n. [NL.; glosso-+-plegia.] Med. Paralysis of the tongue. Glos-sop'ter-is (glo-sop'ter-is), n. [NL.; glosso-+ Gr. Trepis 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.

beds. The fronds were thick, with entire margins and anastomosing veins. Glos'so-the'ri-um (glos's'-the'ri-um), n. [NL.; glosso-+-the'ri-um]. Paleon. A genus of large South American ground sloths related to Mylodon. The nostrils are completely separated by the premaxillæ, giving the skull a superficial likeness to that of a turtle. An animal now referred to this genus, but originally described as Neomylodon listat, is believed to have survived till comparatively recent times, and to have been contemporaneous with man and possibly domesticated by him. A fragment of its skin, having embedded ossicles and long yellowish brown hair, was found near Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia. gloss'y [glos' 1, 205), a.; closs'-lee (-1-c); closs'-leet. [See closs luster.] I. Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, glossy silk; a glossy surface.

[See stoss luster.] 1. Smooth and shining; reflecting luster from a smooth surface; highly polished; lustrous; as, glossy silk; a glossy surface.
2. Smooth; specious; plausible; as, glossy deceit.
Syn.—See smooth.
glossy bils, any of several bises having dark-colored plumage with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the genus Plegadis; esp., P. falcinellus of the Old World, which occurs in America, and the white-faced glossy ibis P. guarauna, widely distributed in tropical and South America and found in the southwestern United States.—g. akin. Med., a form of neurosis marked by abnormal smoothness of the skin, occurring esp. after injury of cutaneous nerves.—g. willow, the shining willow.
glost (glöst), n. [See acoss luster.] Ceramics. The lead glaze used for pottery.
glost oven. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired. glottal stop 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 glottis with an emission of breath or voice. An ordinary light cough is an example. The glottal stop is an essential element of some languages, as Danish. Called also catch of the glottis. glottic (glött'k), a. [Cf. Gr. γλωττικός of the tongue.] a Of or pertaining to the glottis; glottal; as, glottic chink, the glottis. b Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language; linguistic; as, the Aryan glottic race.
glott'ld (Id), n. [Gr. γλωττικό, chos, glottis.] Phon. A glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a vowel or other voiced speech sound.

Their (the glottin's) action is to start and end a vowel or other

glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a rowel or other voiced speech sound.

Their [the glottid\*] action is to start and end a vowel or other wound, not to modify it: that is, they deal especially with the "attack" and "release" of vowels, and the emission of unvocalized breath, with its passage to vocalized breath. A. J. Ellis. glottis (glott'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωστίς, from γλώττα, γλώστα, the tongue. See Gloss a note.] Anal. & Zoöl. The opening from the pharynx into the larynx or into the trachea. See LARYNX, and Guide to Pron., § 17. glotto. A combining form from Greek γλώττα, longue. Cf. Glosso.

glotto- A combining form from Greek γλώττα, longue. Cf. GlossoCf. GlottoCf. GlottoC ten. The glove, like the gauntlet, was in medieval times glos solaryn' geal, a. [glosso-target] and the tengue and larynx.

[slos-soly-rate (glb-sol'γ-ars), n. [nl.] νοδι. A primary division glos-soly-rate (glb-sol'γ-ars), n. [nl.] νοδι. A primary division of mollusks containing those having an odontophore; that is, glossom-theall, a. [Gr. γλωσ-σα tongue + -μάχος fighting.] Given to wordy warfare. Obs.

[slosso-target] - Apiculture. A delicate apparatus for measuring the tongues of bessen glos-sop'a-thy (-soly-d-thr), n. [glosso-+pathy]. Med. Any disease of the tongue.

[slosso-po'd-thy (-soly-d-thr), n. [glosso--po'd-tum (glos-op-o'd-tum (glos-op-o'd-tum) and the glos-sop'a-thy (-soly-d-ap), n. [NL.] glosso-+podium (glos-op-o'd-tum) glos-op-o'd-tum) glos-op-o'd-tum (glos-op-o'd-tum) glos-op-o'd-tum) glos-op-of-d-tum (glos-op-o'd-th).

used as a pledge or as a gage of battle, and such expressions as to throw down or take up the glove are still often used for offering or accepting a challenge.

2. A boxing glove, gloven (glüvd); glove'ning (glüv'ning). To cover with or as with a glove; to furnish with gloves.

glove money or silver. a A tip or gratuity to servants, professed ly to buy gloves with. Cf. roundinary reward formerly given to officers of courts; esp., a fee given by the sheriff of a county to the clerk of assize and judge's officers when there were no executions.

glov'er (glüv'er), n. One who makes or sells gloves.

glov'er's stitch (glüv'er). A kind of stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves, in which the thread is drawn alternately if through each side from within 3 Fourchettes; 4 Gussets; outward. It is also used in sur-sthumb; 6 Sitt Binding; gery, when it is usually called glover's suture.

Glover's tower. Glover's tower. I after John Glover, Reglish chemist. 1. Sulphuric Acid Manuf. A tower through which the bot sulphurous gases pass on their way 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 tower, concentrate the flowing acid, and take up its nitrous compounds.

2. Gas Manuf. A coke tower. See acrusers.

glove sponge. A commercial sponge (Sponga ubhulifera), having fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies.

glow (glö), v. i. glower (glöd), glow'nse. [AS. glöwan; akin to D. glozeipen, OHG. glucen, G. glühen, icel. glöa. Dan. gloende glowing. Cf. Gleen, Glowinse. [AS. glöwan; akin to D. glozeipen, OHG. glucen, G. glühen, icel. glöa. Dan. gloende glowing. Cf. gleen, Glowinse. [AS. glöwan; akin to be incandescent; to emit bright light.

Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees. Pope.

2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, bright, or red, with heat or animation, with blushes, etc.

Cl

tense love, zeal, anger, etc.; to rage, as passion; as, the heart glows with love, zeal, or patriotism.

With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Dryden.

with pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. Dryden.

Syn. - See Flams.

glow, v. l. 1. 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. Rare.

Glowing full-faced welcome.

Tennyson.

glow, n. 1. Light such as is emitted by a solid body heated to luminosity; incandescence; as, the glow of an incandescence wire; the glow of a farefly's body; the glow of a sunest sky.

2. Brightness or warmth of color; redness; a rosy flush; as, the glow of health in the cheeks.

3. Intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence or heat of passion; ardor. "The red glow of scorn." Shak.

4. Heat of body; a sensation of warmth, as that produced by exercise, etc.

of passion; ardor. "The red glow of scorn." Shak
4. Heat of body; a sensation of warmth, as that produced
by exercise, etc.
glow discharge. Elec. A discharge producing a luminous glow without sparks or stratification.
glow'er (glou'er), v. i.; glow'erne of conditions glow'er (glou'er), v. i.; glow'erne to look keenly with halfshut eyes, D. gluren to squint, OD. gloeren.] 1. To look
intently; to stare. Scol.
2. To stare or look angrily or with a scowl.

Syn.—See Gazz.
glow'er, n. Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.
glow'er, n. Act of glowering; an angry or lowering stare.
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glow'er, n. Act of glowering; an angry or lowering; an angry or

Like a glowworm in the night,
The which hath fire in darkness, none in light
Glox-in'l-a (glok-sin'l-a), n. [NL., after B. P.

Glox-in'1-a (glok-sin'1-a), n. [NL., after B. P. Gloxin, of the tongue. b Excision or incision of the tongue. glox of the glox

Silos-coph'a-ga (\*e5f'a-ga'), n. of the leaf in the quillworts [NL. 1 glosso + Gr. dayeve to glos-coph'a-ga'] (\*seétea).

NL. 1 glosso + Gr. dayeve to glos-coph'a-ga' (\*seétea).

N. 1 glosso + Gr. dayeve to glos-sor'-ha-phy (glō-sōr'-à-l'n), n. gloston, gloton, gloton,

German botanist.] 1. Bot. A genus of tropical American gesueriaceous herbs with leafy stems and axillary violet flowers. The 6 species are scarcely known in cultivation.

2. [l. c.] Hort. A popular greenhouse plant of the related genus Sinningia, sep. S. speciosa, which has produced many handsome varieties. Gloxinias are scapose plants with ample leaves and large bell-shaped flowers of many shades of white, pink, and purple, often finely spotted. gloze (gloz), v. t., clozen (glozd); et.oz/ms (gloz/ng).

[ME. glosen to explain, flatter, F. gloser. See closs a note.] 1. To make glosses or comments on; to expound; explain; interpret. Obs.

2. To smooth over; to palliate; gloss; extenuate. By glozing the evil that is in the world. 1. Taylor.

3. To render specious, as words. Obs.

4. To deceive by flattery or suave language; to flatter; wheedle; cajole. Obs. or Archaic. Chaucer. gloze, v. 1. To make a gloss, comment, or explanation; to comment; explain.

2. To smooth over; to palliste; gloss; extenuate.

By glozing the evil that is in the world. I Taylor.

3. To render specious, as words. Ob.

4. To deceive by flattery or suave language; to flatter; wheedle; caiole. Obs. or Archaic.

gloze, v. i. 1. To make a gloss, comment, or explanation; to comment; explain.

2. To flatter; wheelle; fawn. Now Rare.

gloze, n. [ME. glose explanation, flattery, F. glose. See closes a note.] 1. A note or gloss. Archaic.

2. Flattery; adulation; smooth speech. Rare.

3. Specious show; gloss; a disguise or pretense. Rare.

gloze, v. i. 4. ci. [Ci. cioss luster.] To make shine; to light up; to shine; glow; gleam.

1. amps, which served dimyl to gloze the shadows. S. E. White.

gloze, v. i. To look intently; to pore; peer. Rare.

glucas, c. i. To look intently; to pore; peer. Rare.

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glucas, c. i. To look intently; to

It occurs (combined) in the urine after the administration of camphor, chloral, and other substances.

glow'fly' (glo'fl'), n. A firefly. glow'ing-ly, adv. of glowing, p. pr. glowme. † GLOWER. glow: † GLOWER. glow: † GLOWER. Togurs glower. in sense 1.] Obs. 1. A writer of glosses; commentator. 2. A flatterer. [pr. glow: flat. 4 CLUR. [glb-dib'drb]. glub. + CLUR. [glb-dib'drb]. glub. glub.

glue (gloo; 243, 277), n. [F. glu, L. glus, akin to gluten. Cf. clar, ctuten.] 1. Birdlime. Obs.
2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. When gently heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used for uniting substances. Liquid glue is a fluid preparation of glue with acetic acid, nitric acid, or alcohol.
3. Loosely, any of various adhesive or viscous substances. glue, v. t.; cluen (glood); cluting. [F. gluer. See glue, n.] 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to cause to stick or hold fast, as if with glue; to fix or fasten.

That glues my lips, and will not let me speak. Shak.
2. To daub or smear with glue or the like. Obs. or R. glue, v. t. To stick; to adhere; to be capable of being joined by glue; as, the wood glues well.
glued (glood; 243), p. a. Fastened by glue. glue'pot' (gloo'pot'), n. 1. A utensil for melting glue; specif., one with an inner pot for the glue and an outer one for water.
2. A part of a road marked by deep,

specif, one with an inner pot for the glue and an outer one for water.

2. A part of a road marked by deep, sticky mud. Collog., Australia.

2. A part of a road marked by deep, sticky mud. Collog., Australia.

3. A part of a road marked by deep, sticky mud. Collog., Australia.

3. Bullen glue - glu'ey. ness, n. glum (glum), a.; Othw Mer (-ēr); Glum'.

MEST. [Cf. GLOOM.] Moody; frowning; sullen; gloomy; dismal. "I frighten people by my glum face." Thackeray.

Syn.—See SILLEN. gluma hull, arivew of the nature of, glumes. b Pert. to the order Glumales. Glu-ma'les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL. See GLUME.] Bot. a In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the grasses, sedges, etc. b In modern writings, an order synonymous with Poales (which see).— glu'mal (glōō'mɔll), a. & n. [glume (glōōm; 2'3), n. [L. gluma hull, husk, fr. glubere 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 enought glumes, while those bearing flowers in their axils are known as flowering glumes. See Poacez.

glu.mit'er-ous (glōō-mɔf'er-ūs), a. [glume + -ferous.]

are known as flowering glumes. See Poacre.
glu-mit'er-ous (gloo-mit'er-ŭs), a. [glume + ferous.]
Bot. Bearing glumes.
glu'mi-flo'rous (gloo-mit'er-ŭs), 201), a. Bot a Having
flowers subtended by glumes. b Glumaceous.
glump (glimp), v. i. [Cf. glum.] To manifest sullenness; to sulk. Dial.

ness; to sulk. Dial.

glump'y (gl\u00e4m'p\1), a.; Glump'1-ER (-p\1-\u00e4r); glump'y (gl\u00e4m'p\1), a.; Glump'1-ER (-p\1-\u00e4r); glump's and glump; chiefly, I believe, because his chiefl is unwell.

Scott.

glut (gl\u00e4t); v. t.; Glutt'tED; Glutt'tING. [OF. glotir, glotutir, L. gluttire. Cf. Gluttron.] To swallow, or to swallow; greedily; to gorge; gulp.

Though every drop of water swear against it, Shak.

And gape at widest to glut him. Shak.

tir, L. glutlire. Cf. GLUTTON.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge; gulp.

Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at widest to glut him.

Shak.
glut, n. A gulp; a swallow; a full draft. Obe. or Dial. Eng.
glut, v. t. [ME. glotten; prob. fr. OF. glotir, gloutir, to swallow, influenced by the kindred glout, nom. of glouton glutton. See glutron.] 1. To fill to satiety; to satisty fully; to satiate; sate; cloy; also, to overload; surfeit.

The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to glut the wonder, lust, and fercity of a degraded populace. C. Ringley.
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 glutr, n.

Syn.—See satiate.
glut, v. i. 1. To eat gluttonously or to satiety.
2. To look, gaze, think, etc., as much as one wills or pleases; to gloat. Rare.
glut, v. i. 1. To eat glutton, or state of being glutted; gratification to the full; plenty, to satiety or repletion; a full supply; hence, often, a supply beyond sufficiency or to loathing; overabundance: surfeit.

A glut of those talents which raise men to eminence. Macaulay, 2. A supply of mercantile goods in excess of the demand at the seiler's price; a supply of a commodity, or some object of supply and demand, in excess of the effective demand for it. Cf. DEMAND, SUPPLY, OVERPRODUCTION.

Ricardo, following J. B. Say and James Mill, denies the possibility of a "universal glut" — a glut, that is, of all commodities taken together simultaneously.

3. An excessive amount, quantity, or number, as of persons, of water, rain, etc.

4. Something that fills or chokes up an opening; a clog.
glut (glüt), n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. A more or less wedge-shaped piece of wood or fulling up behind cribbing or tubbing. C A fulcrum block. d Mach. A false key.

3. An arched opening to the sahe pit of a kiln.

4. Naul. A

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-com'ic (gloō'tch-kon'fk; 243), a. [glutaric + citra-conic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, isomeric with citraconic acid. glu-tam'le (gloō-tam'fk; 243), a. [gluten + amic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline nitrogenous acid, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, existing in three optically different forms. The dextro variety occurs in certain plants and is also obtained by boiling gluten and other albuminoids. 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 asparagine, is undoubtedly an intermediate product in the synthesis of proteids by plants.
glu-tar'ic (-tār'fk), a. [glutamic + tartaric.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline organic acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>, variously prepared, — called also normal pyrotariaric acid. glu-te'al (gloō-tē'āi); gloō'tē-āi; 243, 277), a. [Gr. yhou-ro's rump, pl., the buttocks.] Anal. Pertaining to, or in the region of, the gluteus muscles or buttocks. glutal artery, Anal., the largest branch of the internal iliac artery. It passes out of the pelvis above the pyriformis muscles chiefly the gluteal muscles. — g. nerves, 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 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 (gloō-tē'ai; 243), n. [L., glue: cf. F. gluten. See cutus.] 1. a An adhesive, as gum or glue. R. b 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 separ

glu'tin (gloo'tin), n. [See GLUTEN.] Chem. a Gliadin.

b Gelatin.

glu'ti-nate (-ti-nāt), v. t.; -nat'en (-nāt'ēd); -nat'ine
(-nāt'ning). [L. glutinatus, p. p. of glutinare to glue, fr.
gluten glue.] To unite with or as with glue; specif., to
heal (a wound). Obs. or R.
glu'ti-na'tion(-nā'shūn), n. [L. glutinatio.] Act or process of glutinating. Obs. or R.
glu'ti-na-tive (gloō'ti-nā-tiy; 243), a. [L. glutinativus.]
Obs. or R. Glutinating. — n. A glutinative agent.
glu'ti-nos'l-ty (-nōs'l-ti), n. Quality or state of being
glutinous; viscousness.

glu'ti-nos'i-ty (-nōs'i-ti), n. Quality or state of being glutinous; viscousness. glu'ti-nous (glōo't-nūs; 243), a. [L. glutinosus, fr. gluten glue; cf. F. glutineux. See gluten.] 1. Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous; adhesive; gluey.

2. Bot. Having a moist or adhesive surface, as a leaf or stem. glu-ti'tion (glōo-tish'ān; 243), n. [L. glutire to swallow.] Act of swallowing; deglutition. glut'ton (glūt'n), n. [ME. glotoun, glotun, F. glouton, fr. L. gluto, glutto. See glut to swallow, glut to satiate.]

1. One who eats voraciously, or to excess; a gormandizer; one who gluts himself in any way.

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy. Granville.

2. A vile wretch, a rascal; a scoundrel, or the like;—a general term of opprobrium. Obs.

3. A carnivorous mammal (Gulo luscus) of the family Mustelidæ, related to the mar-

mammal (Gulo luscus) of the family lated to the martens and sables, but about two and one half feet long, and of heavy build with long shaggy fur.

ound with Giutton, 3. (\$J\_0\$) long shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, also in northern North America (chiefly north of the United States), where it is known as the wolverene, and is exceedingly cunning and difficult to trap. Syn.—See EPICURE.

glut'ton (glut'n), a. Gluttonous; greedy; voracious; gormandizing.

Dryden.

glut'ton-ize (glüt''n-iz), v. i. & t.; -ized (-izd); -iz/ing (-iz'ng). To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize. glut'ton-ous (-ix), a. Given to gluttony; eating to excess; indulging the appetite extravagantly; voracious.— glut'ton-ous-iy, adv.— glut'ton-ous-ness, n. glut'ton-ous-iy, p. t. -ronize (-iz). [Me. glotonie, OF. glotonie, gloutonie, ploutonie]. Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food.

Their sumptious gluttonies, and gorgeous feasts. Milton. glut weld. Mech. A weld made by presenting together two wedge-sbaped pieces of metal and hammering a triangular piece (called a glut piece) in the cavity on each side. gly-ca/mi-a, gly-ca/mi-a, gly-ca/mi-a, gly-ca/mi-a, gly-ca/mi-a (gli-sē/mi-a), n. [NL. See clucose; -ÆMIA] Med. The presence of glucose in the blood. gly-ceride (gli-sē/mi-a), as last or ester of glyceric acid. gly-ceride (gli-sē/mi-a), at the kliquid having both acid and alcoholic properties.
glyc'er-ide (glis'ēr-id; -id; 14; 184), n. Also -id. [See clycerin]. Chem. An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial. See ester.
glyc'er-in, glyc'er-ine (-in), n. [F. glycérine, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, γλυκός, sweet. Cf. Glucose, LICORICE, ] Chem. A sweet, sirupy liquid, C., H<sub>0</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, colorless, and hygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natural fats and oils, which are compounds of it with various acids. It is a triatomic alcohol, and hence according to strict sejhygroscopic, obtained by the saponification of the natural fats and oils, which are compounds of it with various acids. 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 very large amounts for the manufacture of nitroglycerin. Glycerin is almost always manufactured in connection with soap and candle making, in which it is a by-product.

2. Pharm. = GLYCERITE.

2. Pharm. = GLYCERITE.

glyc'er-in-ate (-In-at), v. t.; -AT'ED (at'Ed); -AT'ING (-at'-ing). Med. To mix or treat with glycerin.—glyc'er-in-Yng). Med. To mi a'tion (-a'shŭn), n.

'tion (-ā/shūn), n.
ycerin, or glycerine, cement. A cement of glycerin
nd litharge, used for packing joints, in galvanoplastic

and litharge, used for packing joines, in savanoporations, etc. glys'er-ith (gl's'er-it), n. Pharm. A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin. glyc'er-o- (gl's'er-ō-). A combining form for glycerin. glyc'er-o-phos'phate (-fös'fāt), n. Chem. A salt of glyc-phosic sold.

glyc'er-o-phos-phor'ic (-fős-főr'ĭk), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid. Cg.H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>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

glycerin and phosphoric acid. It occurs in animal fluids and tissues as a cleavage product of lecithin, and is also made artificially.

glyc'er-ose (gl's'ēr-ōs), n. [glycerin + -ose.] Org. Chem. A mixture of two isomeric compounds, C3fh,O3, an aldehyde and a ketone, formed by the oxidation of glycerin. Caustic soda condenses it to inactive fructose.

glyc'er-yl (-11), n. [glycerin + -yl.] Chem. A trivalent radical, CH<sub>2</sub> CH·CH<sub>2</sub>, of which glycerin is the hydroxide. glyceryl trinitrate. Chem. Nitroglycerin.
glyc'ide (gll's'id; -1d; 184), n. Also ·id. [glyceric + anhydride.] Chem. A colorless liquid, C3H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, obtained from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regarded as a partially dehydrated glycerin; — called also glycidic alcohol. gly-cid'ic (gll-sid'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycide.—glycidic acid, avolatile mobile liquid, C2H<sub>3</sub>O·CO2H. glycide.—glycidic acid, avolatile mobile liquid, C2H<sub>3</sub>O·CO2H. glycide.—glycidic acid, avolatile mobile liquid, C2H<sub>3</sub>O·CO2H. glycine (gli'sfn', ei; gll-si'n5), n. [NL, fr. Gr. γλυκός sweet; — in allusion to the sweet taste of the root.] Bot. A genus of Old World trailing or climbing fabaceous herbs having trifoliolate leaves, small hairy racemose flowers, and globose seeds. G. hispida of China is the soy bean. glycl-nin (gli'sl'nin; gli'sl'n), n. [From Glycine]. Physiol. Chem. The chief proteid constituent of the soy bean (Glycine hispida). It is a typical globulin. glyco-chol'ate (gl'kô-kô'lāt; -kōl'āt), n. [glycocoll + cholic.] Chem. A sait or ester of glycocholic acid. glyco-chol'ic (-kōl'īk), a. [glycocoll + cholic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid in bile, and yielding on hydrolysis glycocol and choleic acid. glyco-chol'ic (-kōl'īk), a. [glycocoll + cholic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, C2H<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N, in human and ox bile. It yields on hydrolysis glycocol and choleic acid. glycocoll (gli'kô-kôl), n. [Gr. γλυκώς sweet + κόλλα glue.] Physiol. Chem. a A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>N, in human

quantity in other organs and tissues, particularly in the em-bryo. It is also found in fungi. Glycogen forms an opalesglu'tose (glōo'tōs; 243), n. [glutin + -ose.] Gelatose. glut piece. See GLUTWELD. glut'ter (glūt'ēr), n. Splutter.

gluder. + clotter.
glue plant. A red seaweed
(Gioropettis tenary used as fose)
glu'er (glo'er), n. One who
glue stock. Animal refuse used
for making glue. [in water,
glue water. A solution of glue
glue (glig), n. A sound as of
liquor issuing from a bottle;
— enomatopœic. Also, glug'glug', n.

glug', n.
glug', n.
glug', n.
glug', n.
glufi. † GLOVE.
glufish, a. Somewhat glug
glufish, a. [or Dio OLOW.

OLOVE.

OLOW.

OLOVE.

OLOVE.

OLOW.

O

giu-mel'lu-la (-mël'n-la), n., pl. l.-Læ (-jē). Also giu-mel'lu-le (-jē). Also giu-mel'lu-le (-jē). [NL dim See Glumel-La]. Bot. = LODICULE. Obs. Glu'mi-flo' ræ (glo'm'-flo' rë), n. pl. [NL j. L. gluma husk + flos, floris, flower.] Bot. Syn. of Poales, glum'ly (glum'ly), adv. of glum'lu-le gum'ly (glum'ly), adv. of

glum'ly (glüm'ly, adv. of glum'mish, a. See ist-ish. Obs. glum'my (glüm'), a. [See it-ish. Obs. glum'my (glüm'), a. [See it-ish. obs. glum'ms (glüm'oss. p. See -NESS. glu'moss (glogo'mos), glu'moss. glu'moss. db. Glumiferous.—glumos'tty (glogomos'tty), n. Obs. or R. glumos plumos' glumos' glum

gormandizing.

glur (gloor). Var. of Glore, n. glu'ter-ness, n. [Cf. Icel. glutr Bu's de (gloo'fsit); -81d; 184), n. Also -2th. [Obs. or Dial. Eng. glut (dial. glut. gloot), n. [Of. also of the gluta (dial. glut. gloot), n. [Of. also of the gloot. The summer herisals of the glot. The glut (dial. glut. gloot), n. [Of. also of the gloot. The summer herisals of the glot. The glut (dial. glut. gloot), n. [Of. also of the gloot. The summer herisals of the glot. The glot. The summer herisals of the glot. The glot. The summer herisals of the glot. The glot. The glut. The glot. The glot. A. Org. Chem. Designating an unsaturated crystalline acid. Glot. The glot. The

gur ter (gur er), n. Spinter.

Harc. N. (Y.), n. Gluttony.

glut ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of olur,

glut tong, p. pr. & vb. n. of olur,

glut ton gur ting, y. arb.

glut ton sint ting, y. arb.

glut ton bird. The giant fulmer.

glut ton er, n. A glutton. Obs.

glut ton-ess. n. Female glutton.

glut ton-ish, a. Sec-18H.

glut ton-ism('2'm), n. Sec-18M.

glut ton-ism('2'm), n. Sec.

glut ton-ism('2'm), v. dv.

glutte. + GLUTTERY.

gluwe. + GLUTTERY.

gluwe. + GLUTTERY. sint ton if and Greedity. Obs.

Sint ton if and Greedity. Obs.

Sint ton if an interest in a single single

gl. Glycogen forms an opalesglyc'er-in-ized (gl's'er-in-izd),
n.a. Glycerinated,
glycerin, or glycerinased,
glyc'er-ized (gl's'er-izd), p.a.
glyc'er-ized (gl's'er-izd), p.a.
glyc'er-izin, -zine (gl's'er-izin,
zine (gl's'er-izin,
glyc'er-io (gl's'er-io; -io)), n.
Chem. = OLYCERIN,
glyc'er-iol-(-iol), n. [Cf. F glyceroid-]. Pharm. = GLYCERITE,
glyc'er-ule, n. Glyceryl. Obs.
glyc'er-ide, n. Glyceryl. Obs.
glyc'er-ide, n. Glyceryl. Obs.
glyc'er-ide, n. Glyceryl. Obs. gly'co-cin (gli'kō-sĭn), n. [glycocoll + -in.] Glycocoll. R.

cent solution with water. See LIVER. It is quickly changed into sugar when boiled with dilute acids, and also by the

cent solution with water. See Liver. It is quickly changed into sugar when boiled with dilute acids, and also by the action of amylolytic enzymes.

gly'co-gen'ic (gli'kō-jĕn'K), a. Pertaining to, or caused by, glycogen; as, the glycogenic function of the liver.

gly-cog'o-ny (gli-kōj'ē-n'), gly'co-gen'e-sis (gli'kō-jĕn'-ō-sis), n. Physiol. Production or formation of sugar from glycogen, as in the liver.—gly'co-genet'16 (-jē-nāv'K), a.

gly'col (gli'kō; -kōi), n. [glycerin+-ol. See givcerin.)

Chem. a A thick, sweet, colorless liquid, C2H4(OH)2, produced artificially from certain ethylene compounds. B. P., 137° C. It is a diacid alcohol, intermediate between ordinary ethyl alcohol and glycerin. b Any of the large class of diacid alcohols, of which glycol proper is the type.

gly'co-late (-kō-lāt), n. [glycol+-ale.] Chem. A salt or ester of glycolic acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycoj as, glycolic ether or acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycoj as, glycolic ether or acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycoj as, glycolic ether or acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycoj as, glycolic ether or acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycoj as, glycolic ether or acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kōl'ik), a. Chem. A produced artificially in many ways, as by oxidation of glycol. It has the properties both of an alcohol and an acid, and is a type of the hydroxy acids. Called also hydroxyactic acid.

gly-col'ic (gli-kō-lid; -l'd; 184), n. Also-lid. [glycol+anhydride.] Chem. A white amorphous powder, Call-Ao, Called also hydroxyactic acid.

gly-col'l'gli-kō-lid; -l'd; 184), n. [glycolic acid.

gly-col'y-ais (gli-kō-lil), n. [glycolic+y-l]. Chem. A bivalent radical, Co-CH, the radical of glycolic acid and a large series of related compounds.

gly-coly-ais (gli-kō-lil), n. [NL. See glucose; -txsis.]

Physiol. Chem. Hydrolytic decomposition of sugar.—

gly-co-ly'io (gl

Glyconic verse. gly'co-nin (gli'kō-nin), n. Pharm. An emulsion of glyc-

Glyconic verse. gly'co-nin (gl'kô-n'n), n. Pharm. An emulsion of glycerin and the yolk of eggs, used as an ointment. gly'co-se-cre'to-ry (-sê-krê'tô-r'), a. [glycogen + secretory.] Physiol. Of or pertaining to the formation of glycogen; as, glycosecretory nerve fibers, which are thought to influence the formation of glycogen in the liver cells. gly'co-sine (gl'kô-sin; -sên; 184), n. Also-sin. Chem. An organic base, C<sub>o</sub>H<sub>o</sub>N<sub>o</sub>, produced artificially as a white, crystalliue powder, by the action of ammonia on glycxal. gly'co-som'e-ter (-sôm'ê-têr), n. [Cf. F. glycose, E. glucose, as dese-mergen.] Med. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in diabetic urine. gly'co-su'ria (-sū'ri'a), n. [NL. Of. Glucose; -URIA.] Med. A condition in which glucose is excreted in the urine; diabetes mellitus. — gly'co-su'ric (-sū'rik), a. (Hyc'yr-rhi'za (glis'l-ni'zā), n. [L., fr. Gr. γλωκρριζα; γλωκ's sweet + ρίζα root. Cf. Liconce.] 1. Bot. A genus of fabaceous herbs of wide distribution in temperate regions, with odd-pinnate leaves, purple racemose flowers,

yauve sweet + \(\rho\)i\(\alpha\) a root. Cf. LICORICE. \(\begin{align\*} \) 1. \(\beta\)iot. A genus of fabaceous herbs of wide distribution in temperate regions, with odd-pinnate leaves, purple racemose flowers, and prickly pods. \(Gamma\) leaves, purple racemose flowers, and prickly pods. \(Gamma\) leaves, be a location.

2. \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \end{align\*} Pharm. \(Li\)correct coot.

\(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \end{align\*} Pharm. \(Li\)correct coot.

\(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \end{align\*} Pharm. \(Li\)correct coot. \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \end{align\*} Pharm. \(Li\) licorice root \((\beta\)iguryrrhiza\). It is found also in other plants, as in the rhizomes of some ferns. \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \end{align\*} Pharm. \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \left(Lic) \\ \begi

gly-ox'a-line (glī-ŏk'sā-lǐn; -lēn; 184), -lin, n. Chem. A white crystalline organic base,  $C_3H_1N_2$ , produced by the action of ammonia on glyoxal, and isomeric with pyrazole; hence, any of a line-large class of derivatives of it. Called also imidazole.

gly'col-late, gly-col'lic, gly'-col-lide, etc. Vars. of OLYCOre, etc.
'col-lyl. Var. of GLYCOLYL.
'co-lu'ric (gli'kô-lū'rik),
[glycol + uric.] = HYDAN-

gly'cone (gli'kon), n. [glycerin + one.] Pharm. A suppository

+-one.] Pharm. A suppository made of glycerin. gly-co'ni-an (gli-kō'ni-an), a. 4 n. Glyconic. [COPROTEID.] gly'co-pro'te-id. Var. of clu-gly'co-am'ne (gli'kō-ām')'n; -d-mēn'; 184). Var. of oLucos-

gly-cog'e-nous (gli-köj'e-nüs),
a. Glycogenic.
gly'co-hæ'mi-a or -hemia (gli'kö-he'mi-a'), n. [NL.] Glycœmia.
See

the oxime of glyoxal. See OXIME. gly'ox-yl're (gl''0k-sl''Yk), a. glyoxyl urea. See Allantunic. Glyoxyl urea. Glyoxyl urea. Glyoxyl urea. Glyoxyl urea. Glyoxyl urea. See Allantunic. Glyoxyl urea. Glyoxyl urea. See Allantunic. Glyoxyl urea. See Al

zaver : a lapidary. Rare.

by conic. [corports].
gly conic. [corpor

gly-ox'yl (gli-ōk'sli), n. [glyozal + -yl.] Org. Chem. The bivalent radical -CH(OH)CO-glyph (glif), n. [Gr. γλυφή carving, fr. γλύφειν to carve: cf. F. glyphe. Cf. cleave to split.] 1. Arch. A channel or groove, usually vertical. See trigityfi. 2. Archæel. A carved figure or character, incised or in relief; a carved pictograph; hence, a pictograph representing a form originally adopted for sculpture, whether carved or painted; as, the Mayan glyphs.
glyph'io (-ik), a. [Gr. γλυφικός of or for carving.] Fine Arls. Of or pertaining to sculpture or carving of any sort, esp. glyphs; carved; sculptured. — n. = GLYFR, 2. glyph'o-graph (-5gráf), n. A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate. glyphography [gli-fögrá-fl), n. [Gr. γλύφειν to engrave + -graphy.] A process in which, by electrodeposition, a raised printing plate is made from an engraved design. — glyphogra-pher (-fēr), n. — glyph'o-graph'io (glif/ċ-grāf/fk), a. glyp'id (glif/ċ-grāf/fk), a. [Gr. γλυπτός fit for carving, carved. See GLYFH.] Of or pert. to carving or engraving, ssp. gem engraving.—glyptic period. Archæol. = MacDalenian Period. Glyp'to-don (glip'tō-don), n. [Gr. γλυπτός carved, engraved + δδούς, δδόντος, tooth. See GLYFH.] Paleon. A genus of large extinct mammals of the order Edentata, related to the armadillos. Their remains are numerous in the Pleistocene of South America, and occur as far north as Mexico and Texas. The back was covered by a large



Skeleton of Glyptodon (G. clavipes).  $\binom{1}{24}$  of small five-sided or six-sided o 

Bannly, GlyP to-unit - as (-don't-de), containing also Dadicurus and other genera.—glyp'to-Gont (-don't), a. & n. glyp'to-Gont (-don't), a. & n. glyp-tog'ra-phy (glip-tog'ra-fi), n. [Gr. γλνπτός carved + -graphy.] Art or process of engraving gems; also, the description or study of engraved gems or other hard and fine stones, etc.—glyp-tog'ra-pher (r a-f ēr.), n.—glyp'to-graphic (glip-tog'ra-pher) (r glip-tog'ra-pher) (r glip-tog'ra-pher

G. M. K. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Snights of St. Patrick.

G. M. L. Abbr. Gold mining lease. Queensland.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Corpe of Star of India.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of Star of India.

G. M. T. Abbr. Greenwich mean time.

G. M. V. Abbr. Gram-molecular volume.

gn. Abbr. Guinea; guineas.
gnacche, v. i. Tognash. Obs.
gnack. † KNAO, v.
gnag. (nág. nág.). Sect. and disl. Eng. var. of on Nav.

gnag (nág. nág.). Sect. and disl. Eng. var. of on Nav.

gnag (nág. nág.). Sect. and spansait.

gnap (náp), v. l. ši. To bite or snap att gnaw. Obs. or Scot.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

Gnaytho-bell? im (náthtó-dell'ej.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

Gnaytho-bell? im (náthtó-dell'ej.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

Gnaytho-bell? im (náthtó-dell'ej.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

Gnaytho-bell? im (náthtó-dell'ej.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

Gnaytho-bell? im (náthtó-dell'ej.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

G. M. T. Grand Master of the law (náthtó la chatharía (náthtó la l'ej.

gnap (náp), v. l. si. To bite or snap att gnaw. Obs. or Scot.

gnap (náp), n. A bite i Worsel.

gnap (náp), n. A bit G. M. L. Abor. Gold mining lease. Abore. Gold Messers and St. George.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

G. M. P. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

G. M. S. I. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick.

G. M. S. I. Abbr. Grand Master of the Order of St. Farrick.

G. M. V. Abbr. Gram-molecular volume.

G. M. V. Abbr. Gram-molecular volume.

gnache, p. t. To gnash. Obs. Grack.

The Master of W. T. To Barne.

G. M. V. Abbr. Gram-molecular volume.

gnach. p. t. To gnash. Obs. Grack.

The Master of W. T. To bite or snag at: gnash. Des. or Scot.

gnapp (nap), v. t. § t. To bite or snap at: gnaw. Obs. or Scot.

gnapp (nap), n. A bite: morsel.

Noof. West. Grand Master of West. Grand West.

Grand West. Ver. Grand Master of West.

Grand West. West.

Grand West.

RY.

gnash, n. Gnashing; a snap of
the teeth. Rare. [p. pr.
gnash ingly, adv. of gnashing;
gnash, v. t. \$i. To gnash. Obs.
gnast, v. t. \$i. To gnash. Obs.
gnast, v. t. \$i. To gnash.
Gomp.).] A spark. Obs.
gnat flower. The bee orchis.
gnath. See ONATHO.

a mouth part and aid in carrying or masticating food.

Gna'tho-bdel'lse (na'tho-del'le's; nath'o-). Gna'tho-bdel'lieds ('I-da), n.pl. [NL.; gnatho-fGr. Bôcha'a leech.] Zöil. An order or other division of leeches in which there is no proboscis. There are usually three toothed jaws, and the blood is red. The eggs are laid in coccons The medicinal leech (Hirudo medicinal leech (Hirudo medicinal) is an example.

gna-thon'eter (nd-thom'eter.) Craniom. An instrument for measuring angles of the jaw.

gna-thon'ical (-I-kdl), a. [L. Gna-tho, name of a panssite in the "Eunuchus" of Terence, Gr.

gnarl (närl), v. i.; enarled (närld); enarl'ine. [From older gnar, prob. imitative; cf. G. knarren, knurren, D. knorren, Sw. knorra, Dan. knurre.] 1. To growl; snarl.
And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. Shak.
2. To gnaw; nibble. Dial. Eng.
gnarl (närl), v. t. [See enarled.] To twist or contort; to render knotty or rugged.
gnarl, n. A knot in wood; a large or hard knot, or a protuberance with twisted grain, on a tree.
gnarled (närld), a. [Var. of knurled. Oxf. E. D.] Knotty; full of knots or gnarls; twisted; crossgrained; rugged.
The unwedgeable and gnarled oak.
gnarl'y (när'll'), a.; -Li-ER (-l'-ër); -Li-ERT. Gnarled.
gnash (näsh), v. t.; enasted (näsht); enast-line. [ME. gnasten, gnatten, ef. Cel. gnasten a gnashing, gnista to gnash, Fries. gnastern; prob. of imitative origin.] To grind or strike the teeth together; of the teeth, to grind or strike together.

or strike together.

Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame.

Milton.

gnash, v. l. 1. To strike or grind (the teeth) together, as gnash, v. t.

consump for anguish, and despite, and shame. Milton.
gnash, v. t. 1. To strike or grind (the teeth) together, as in anger or pain.

2. To grind the teeth on; to bite with grinding teeth.
gnat (nat), n. [AS. gnæt.] Any of various small dipterous insects or flies, esp. such as bite. The term is chiefly applied in England to mosquitoes, in America to smaller forms, as the buffalo gnate, and black flies (genus Simultum),
gnat catcher. One of several species of small American singing birds, of the genus Polioptila, allied to the kinglets.
gnath'ic (nath'lk), a. [Gr. yvádoc jaw.] Of or pert. to the jaw.—gnathe index, Crantom, the ratio of the distance from the nasion to the basion (taken as 100) to the distance from the basion to the alveolar point. Cf. FACIAL ANGE.
Skulls with the gnathic index below 38 are orthognathous, from 38 to 103 mesognathous, and above 103 are prognathous. Flower.
gnath'16 (-nath'lk). A suffix from Greek yvádoc, jaw.
gnath'10 (nath'lk). A suffix from Greek yvádoc, jaw.
gnath'10 (nath'lk). The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw. See CRANIOM-ETRY, Illust.

The lower end of the spinlysis of the law. See CRANOM-ETRY, Illust.

gna'thism (nā'thiz'm; nāth'īz'm), n. [Gr. γνάθος jaw.]

Anthropol. The formation of the upper jaw, esp. with ref-erence to the degree of its projection beyond the general plane of the face, or the classification of skulis according to such formation. The three degrees of gnathism usually distinguished are orthognathism, mesognathism, and prog-nathism. See gnathic index. Citation.

Of all cranial measurements none is more important than that which determines the varying degrees of gnathism. A. H. Keane. gna'thite (nā'thit; nāth'īt), n. [Gr. γνάθος the jaw.] Zoöl. Any of the mouth appendages of Arthropoda. They are known as mandibles, maxille, and maxillipeds, and are limbs modified for conveying or masticating food, etc. gna'tho-(nā'thit-; nāth'īt-), gnath-. Combining form from Greek γνάθος, jaw.

limbs modified for conveying or masticating 1000, euc.
gna'tho-(nā'thō-; nāth'ō-), gnath-. Combining form from
Greek γιάθος, jaw.
gnathous. A suffix from Greek γιάθος, jaw.
gnathous. A suffix from Greek γιάθος, jaw.
gnaw (nôn), v. t., pret. Grawed (nôd); p. p. Grawen,
AS. gragan; akin to D. knagen, OHG. gnagan, nagan, G.
nagen, Icel. & Sw. gnaga, Dan. gnave, nage. Cf. Nag to
tease.] 1. To bite so as to wear away or remove a part
from, as something hard or tough, which is not readily
separated or crushed; to bite off little by little, with effort; to wear or eat away by scraping or biting with the
teeth; loosely, to bite or chew upon, as the mustache.
His bones clean picked; his very bones they gnaw. Dryden.
They gnawed their tongues for pain. Rev. xvi. 10.
At this he turn'd all red and paced his hall,
Now gnaw'd his under, now his upper lip. Tennyson.
2. To corrode; to fret away; to waste.
A present in whose reign no grief shall gnaw
The heart.
3. To produce a pain in (the stomach or bowels) likened to
that caused by gnawing.
gnaw, v. i. 1. To bite with repeated effort, as in eating
or severing with the teeth something hard or unwieldy.
I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that ties
me. Sir P. Sidney.
2. To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth.

I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the chain that me.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. To have an effect like gnawing with the teeth.

gnaw'er (-ĕr), n. One that gnaws; a rodent.

gnaw'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of gnaw. Specif.: vb. n. A

persistent pain (in the stomach or bowels) likened to that

caused by gnawing; pl., pangs; as, gnawings of hunger.

gneiss (nie), 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

gna-thos'te-gite (na-thos'te-

gna-thos' te-gite (na-thôs' te-jit), n. [gnatho-+ Gr. στέγη a roof.] Zoôl. One of a pair of broad plates developed from the outer maxillipeds of some crustaceans, as crabs, and serving to cover the other mouth parts.

Gna-thos' to-ma (na-thôs' tō-ma'), Gna-thos' tō-ma (na-thôs' tō-ma'), Gna-thos-tō-ma'), Zoôl.

INL: gmatho-+ stoma.] Zoôl.

A division of crustaceans comprising the Phyllopoda, Ostrneoda, and Copepoda. D= GNA-THOSTOMI.— gna' tho-stom' a- gna' tho-stom (na' thō-stom; nath' ō-), n.

mica, arianged in planes so that it spints ratine easily in coarse slabs. Graeiss is a useful general term for highly repeated by the coarse coarse spints are supported by the coarse c

snapper of gnata; — names for various small birds. Obs.
gnat strainer. A person ostentatiously punctilious about trifles. Cf. Matt. xxiii. 24.
gnat 'ter, v. t. To nibble. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gnat' ter, v. t. Obs. or Scot. 3.
Dial. Eng. a To nibble. D To rattle or lalk rapidly and idly; to grumble; to be peevish.
Glasvenit. L. L. gmoutes, name, diligent. To be diligent. Obs.
gnav'-ty, n. L. gnavites.
Diligence. Obs. a gnavites.
Lind of the control of the

gnaw's-ble (no'a-D1), u. See-ABLE.
gnawd. Gnawed. Ref. Sp.
gnaw'ingly, adv. of GNAWING.
gnawan (nob.), p. of GNAWING.
gnade, a. [Cf. AS. gndað.]
Sparing; miserly: also, scanty;
small; hence, lacking. Obs.
gndedy, adv. Obs.
gndedy. t. To treat stingly or
grudgingly. Obs.

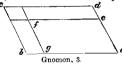
metamorphic foliated rocks containing feldspar. The dif-ferent varieties are named from some conspicuous mineral, as biotite gneiss, hornblendic gneiss, or from the corre-sponding plutonic or sedimentary rock from which they have been formed, as syenitic gneiss, conglomerate gneiss. gneiss'(c nis'ik), a. Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss. gneiss'(d) (-oid), a. [gneiss + -oid.] Resembling gneiss; having some characteristics of gneiss; — applied to rocks having some characteristics of gneiss;—applied to rocks

the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.

gneiss'otd (-oid), a. [gneiss + -oid.] Resembling gneis;
having some characteristics of gneiss; -applied to rocks
having, more or less, the laminated structure of gneiss.
gneiss'ose (-ōs), a. Gneissic.
gneiss'y (·1), a. Gneissic.
gneiss'y (·1), a. Gneissic.
Ine-ta'ce-æ (nê-ta'sê-ē), n. pl. [NL. See Gnetum.] Bot.
A family of gymnospermous shrubs and trees, the joint-fir
family, having mostly opposite articulated leaves and
branches, and small dieceious flowers. It consists of three
genera, the peculiar African Tumboa (which see), the
tropical Gnetum, and Ephedra, which occurs in both Asis
and America.—gne-ta'ceous (-shits), a.
Gne-ta'les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Gnetaceæ.
Gne'tum (nē'tūm), n. [NL., said to be fr. gnemon, a native
name of species in the island of Ternate.] Bot. A genus
of tropical shrubs or small trees, type of the family Gnetaceæ, 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 (nöm), n. [R. gnome, fr. NL. gnomus, in Paracelsus.] 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 Paracelsus to beings having earth as their element, so
that they can move through it as freely as a fish through
water (cf. stiph, i. salamangher, 2: unbuns). In later use
ithe conception has been largely influenced by popular ideas
about dwarfs, elves, and fairies, probably in particular by
the Teutonic belief in "dark elves." See DWARF, ELF.
gnome, n. [Gr. γνώμη, fr. γιγνώσκαν to know. See KNOw.]
A brief reflection or maxim; aphorism; saw.
gnome owt. Any of various small
owls of the genus Glaucidium. G
gnomio (nom'nik; nom'fik; nom'fik; 2777
gnom'lad (nom'nik; nom'fik; 2777
gnom'lad (nom'nik; nom'fik; 2777
gnom'lad (nom'nik; nom'fik; 2777
gnom'lad (nom'nik; nom'fik;

gno molog'i-oal (-löj'i-käl) f taining to, or of the nature of, gnomes or precepts.
gno-mol'o-gy (nô-mòi'iō-ji), n. [Gr. γνωμολογία; γνώμη judgment, maxim + λόγος discourse.] Gnomic discourse or writing; also, a collection of, or a treatise on, gnomes gno'mon (nō'nōn), n. [L. gnomon, Gr. γνώμων one that knows, the index of a sundial, a carpenter's square: cf. F. gnomon. See gnome 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 parallel to the earth's axis. b A column or the like erected perpendicularly to the horizon, formerly used to find the meridian attitude of the sun.
2. Arith. An odd integer; a term of an arithmetical progression yielding polyge conal numbers.
3. Geom. What is left of a parallelogram on

3. Geom. What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram on the parallelogram of the parallelo



of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the gnomon bedefg.

The parallelograms bf and df are complementary. More generally, the increment (to any figure) that changes the figure into a similar figure.

4. The nose. Obs. Humorous.

5. A rule or canon, as of faith. Obs.

gno-mon'ic (nô-môn'it), a. [L. gnomomicus, Gr. γνωμονικός: cf. f. gnomomique. See anomon.] 1. Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing.

2. Bol. = gnomon.cat. Obs.

3. = gnomic. Raye.

smomnic chart, Navig., a chart on the gnomonic projection.

-g. projection, the projection, by radials from the center, of the surface of a sphere on a plane tangent to a given point on the sphere. Great circles project as straight lines.

gno-mon'ios (-fks), rarely gno-mon'ic, n. The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials. Obs. or Hist.

gno'si-ol'o-gy (no'si-ol'ô-j'i; nô'zi-), n. [Gr. γνῶσις knowlidity of knowledge; epistemology. — gno'si-o-log'i-cal (-b-lòj'/-kki), a.

gno'sis (nô'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γνῶσις.] Metaph. The deeper wisdom; knowledge of spiritual truth or of matters commonly conceived to pertain to faith alone, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

gnos'fic (nôs'tis), a. 1. (f, pertaining to, or character-

commonly conceived to pertain to faith alone, such as was claimed by the Gnostics.

gnos'tic (nōs'tik), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, knowledge, or gnosis; — sometimes used in cornast with agnostic.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics.

3. Knowing; wise: shrewd. Humorous or Slang.

Issid you were a . . . gnostic tellow. Scott.

Gnos'tic, n. [L. gnosticus, Gr. ywootracks good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper

sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper gnetis. Rare. gnet. A gnode, v. t. Torub; crush. Obs. gnot, gnof, n. [Cf. Fries. gnuff.gnew. Obs. pret. of GNAW. gnib (n1b), a. Ready; sharp; clever. Scot. fnibble. A nibble. Side of thick, coarse, ill-mannered. gnibble. A nibble. Gnid, a. [Cf. Fries. gnuff.gnot. of Gnord, n. [Cf. Fries.

wisdom; fr. γιγνώσκειν to know: cf. F. gnostique. See know.] One of a school of heretical Christian philosophers of the 2d century, of whom Saturninus, Marcion, Basilides, and Valentinus were the foremost.

Gnos'ti-cism (nös'ti-sīz'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 of effluxes flowing forth from the godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings. The other system of emanation is Neoplatonism (which see). Gnosticism begins earlier than Neoplatonism (hefore the end of the let century), but continues down to the 6th century. Neoplatonism begins a century later and continues also to the 6th century; and in the work of Dionysius Arcopagita it has a new life and great influence in the church for another six hundred years. The writings of the Gnostics are known chiefly through the anti-heretical treatises of the early Christian Fathers, but many of the writings of the Neoplatonists have come down to us. The influence of the Parsis is found in nearly all of the Gnostics; but in the most elaborate systems there is much borrowing from Greek philosophy, such as the ideas of Logos and of Nous. The systems of Basilides and Valentinus appear to be an interpretation of Christian ideas by Greek ideas. (See VALENTINIAN GNOSTICISM).

"The Hafris."

"The Therms."

"The Therms."

"The Therms."

"The Therms." gnu  $(n\overline{oo}; n\overline{u}; 277), n$ . [Kaffir nqu, where q is the sign

for a click.]
Any of several re-Any of several remarkable
African antelopes
which constitute the genus Con-They are of They are of rather large size and compact build, with a large ox-



With a large or like head and long mane, while the horns, which are present in both sexes, curve downward and outward and then up, and their bases 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 formerly abundant on the plains of South Africa, but is now almost exterminated. Farther north the brindled gnu, or blue wildebeest (C. laurinus), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while a third form (C. albogulatus) cocurs in British East Africa.

almost externmated. Farther north the brindled gnu, or blue wildebeest (C. laurinus), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while a third form (C. albogulatus) occurs in British East Africa.

go (gō), v. i.; pret. when (went); p. p. gone (gōn; 205); p. pr. & vb. n. ao/two. Went comes from the AS. wendan. See wend, v. i. [ME. gan, gon, AS gān, akin to D. gaan, G. gelm, gehen, OHG. gēn, gān, Sw. gā, Dan. gaae; cf. Gr. xixava to reach, overtake, Skr. hā to go, AS. gangan, and E. gang.] I. To move on a course; to pass, or be passing, 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 specified or implied: as, to go along the road; to go up stairs. (1) In contrast with the more neutral verb move, go carries primarily a notion of self-originated movement; as, to go post haste, to go full speed. (2) But in a sense almost identical with move, go is frequently 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 elevator; also, with an indication of purpose; as, to go for a ride. (4) Frequently go is used with a cognate object; as, to go a journey; to go an easy pace; to go one's own way.

2. To move on one's feet at an ordinary pace; to walk;—contrasted with run, creep, fig, swim, ride, etc. Chaucer. He fell from running to going, and from going to clambering upon his hands and his kness.

3. To move hence or away; to leave; to depart; to pass, or be passing, from one station in space to another which is implied as farther away;—oposed to come; as, the hall was filled with people coming and going. Go may be used either alone or with an accessory adverb with the emphasis on the idea of departure or going away; as in "Let guests veril by pairs;" "He is going to Paris;" "Go and see." Often as a word of comm

That spear wound hath our master sped.

gno'mist (n o'm Y s t), n. A [gnomon+-logn.] A treatise on morter of gnomic poetry. Rare.
gno-mog'ra-pher, n. [gnome memorist. Rare. gno'mon-log'l-cal.], da-monist. Obs.
gno-mon'-t-cal (n0-mon'r-kal),
n. A gnomist. Rare.
gno-mon'-t-cal (n0-mon'r-kal),
a. 1. Gnomonic. Obs. or R.
2. Bot. Geniculate. Obs.
gno'mon-lot (n o'môn-ist), n.
One skilled in gnomonics. Obs.
gno'mon-ol'o-gy (-5l'o-j'n), n. Tic, a.—gnos't-cal-ly, adv.

7. To give way; to be carried away; to break; as, the sails went in the gale.

8. To pass current or have currency; to pass from hand to hand, mouth to mouth, or the like; as, sound money goes everywhere; a good story is going about; hence, to be generally known (by); as, to go under an assumed name.

[The money] should go according to its true value. Locke.

9. To be expressed or phrased; to run; read; as, the second clause goes thus; to glide or run along; as, the verses go smoothly; to be suited, as a song to a tune.

A sleeping partner, as the commercial phrase goes. Scott.

10. Of time, to pass or be passed; to elapse.

11. To be pregnant; to be (with young); — usually with an adverb of period; as, the elephant goes with young nearly two years. "The fruit she goes with:" Shak.

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 specified way with regard to success; as, the play went well; to succeed; as, his plan would not go.

How goes the night, boy?

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

Arbuthnot.

13. To continue in a specified state or maintain or perform a precified action; to run a set he note he several dwarto.

succeed; as, his plan would not go.

How goes the night, boy?

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

Arbuthnot.

13. To continue in a specified state or maintain or perform a specified action; to run; as, the note has several days to go; the seas went high; 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.

Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Pope.

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 to; as, to go to the country with a political issue; to go before a court; to go to war or to blows.

15. a To apply one's self; to set one's self. Obs.

Confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, he went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.

Sir P. Sidney.

b To put one's self, as to trouble or expense.

16. To extend from point to point or along a denoted space; to lead; reach; rum; as, this road goes to London; his land goes to the river; also, to open or lead; as, the gate goes into the pasture. Cf. come, 6.

17. To operate so as to apply, conduce, tend, or contribute (to 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.

Against right reason all your counsels go. Dryden.

18. To attain a given limit or condition; to reach; carrive (at); as, he is all gone to nothing; to go to seed; to go to show guilt; these losses go to the general deficit.

Against right reason all your counsels go.

Try the crowdly go wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be chaped or reduced; as, to go mad.

They the crowdly go wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be cheared.

19.

20. With adverbe of quantity, to reach or follow a given proportion; as, to go shares, halves, etc.
21. To enter a given relation or undertake a task or obligation; as, to go apprentice; to go bail (see 60 BaIL, below).
22. To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation or position; to admit of passing or being contained or put; as, the book will not go into my pocket; five will not go 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.

22. To so is used, in combination with many prepositions and adverbs, to denote motion of the kind indicated by the preposition or adverb, in which, and not in the verb, lies the principal force of the expression; as, to go against, to go alo, to go out, to go aside, to go asivay, etc.

23. The present participle, going, is specially used: a with in and of, or occasionally without a preposition, the sense: about to attain, or approaching (a given age). (Cf. to go on 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, I was goring to say; I am going to begin harvest.

23. The past participle, gone, is used in many special senses: a Sent beyond the mark, as an arrow. b Very, or dead, drunk;—also, gone in drink. Obs. c Infatuated; with on or upon, enamored of; violently in love with. Collog. d With far, much advanced; deeply engaged or involved; also, much wearied or fatigued. 6 Lost; ruined. I With an expression denoting a space of time, ago: since; as, we have not heard of him these ten year gone; two years, gone yesterday. Cf. come, lst note. g With a statement of age, more than; above; as, he is gone twenty-one and is of age.

23. 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, emphasiz

Then went this saying abroad among the brethren. John xxi. 22, gnos-tic'i-ty (nös-tis'i-ti), n. GNT. Abbr. (Land) grant;— (snos-tic-character or pretension. Rare.
gnos'ti-cize (-ti-sīz), r. t. § i. gnos'ti-ciz'er (-sīz'-ty), n. [gnos-ti-ciz'er (-sīz'-ty), gnos-tol'o-sgr (nös-tis'-c-i), n. gno'thi se-au-ton' (gno'thi se-au-ton' (gno'thi se-au-ton' (gno'th) seou-ton'). [Gr. ywôt σεαντόν.] Go. Abbr. Gothic. Know thyself: — maxim inscribed on the ancient temple of Apollo at Delphii.
gnow. Obs. pret. of GNAW.

-to go against. a To go to meet or encounter; to march against; to attack. b To come out or terminate adversely to. c To be in opposition to; to militate against. d To be disagreeable to; to displease;—esp., in to go against the grain, etc.—to go along. a To go on;—often used in the imperative and equivalent to be agi. b 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 aside. a To withdraw; to retire.

He . . . went aside privately into a desert place. Luke ix. 10.

D To go from what is right; to err. Num. v. 29.—to go at, to attack; to undertake energetically.—to go back on. a To retrace (one's path or footsteps). B To abandon; to withdraw; to recrede from; to turn against; to betray; as, to go back on one's promise. Colloq.—to go bail. a To act as bail or surety. b To vouch; to be sure or certain. Colloq.—to go before, to surpass. Obs.—to go behind, to investigate the elements which have produced (some result); to inquire into what does not appear on the face of; to examine the sources of, for the purpose of determining correctness, validity, or the like; as, to go behind the returns of an election.—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 beyond the limits of an inclosure; to go beyond a contract to ascertain its meaning, that is, to resort to extrinsic evidence. b To deceive or circumvent. Obs.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother. 1 Thess. iv. 6.—to go bung. Slang or Colloq., Australia. a To die. b To fail; to go to smash; collapse.—to go by the board. ed. of the sun noticed or unheeded; to be omitted or disregarded;—used chiefly in to let go by, to disregard, or overlook.—to go by default, to result or turn out as it may without a contest; as, the election went by default.—to go by the board. ed. To be s

To descend; decline; decrease; deteriorate. D Of the sun, moon, etc., to go below the horizon; to set. C To sink; founder;—said of ships, etc. d To be swallowed;—used literally or figuratively.

Nothing so ridiculous. . . . but it goes down whole with him for truth.

To the below the heart was going down, but it did noted as the below the heart was going down, but it did noted as the below the heart was going down, but it did noted as the below the heart was going down, but it did noted as the below the heart was going down, but it did noted as the set of the set of

over. a To traverse; to cross; also, to change sides. b To read or tell over; to review; rehearse; repeat; as, to go over one's accounts, lesson, part, etc.

If we go over the laws of Christianity. Tillotson.

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 vent over for the session. I To be converted (into something else); to pass or be transferred; as, monoclinic sulplur goes over into orthorhombic, by standing.—to go round. a To pass entirely round; hence, to supply all or be sufficient to do so. b Card Playing. To be played or admit of being played by all the players;—said of a suit led.—to go snacks. See under SNACK.—to go the pace, to go or proceed very rapidly; fig., to live fast; to dissipate.—to go through. a To persist to the end; to persevere. Obs. b To treat, examine, or discuss thoroughly; to scrutinize. C To suffer; undergo; experience; as, to go through a surgical operation or a tedious illness. d To perform or execute in the prescribed manner (a part, rôle, recitation, etc.). © To spend completely; to exhaust, as a fortune. I To strip or despoil (one) of his property; to search and rob. Slang, g To botch or bungle. Scot. h To have a publishing and sale of; as, the novel went through sixty editions. I To be carried; as, his bill failed to go through if To go to one's destination or travel without stopping over. Railroad Cant, U.S.—to go through fire and water, to undergo or encounter the greatest perils or severest chances,—alluding to the old ordeal by fire and water, to undergo or encounter the greatest perils or severest chances,—alluding to the old ordeal by fire and water, to undergo or encounter 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 toke, to get to go, to go to mansh; to be demolished. Collog. or Slang.—to go tograss. See under Grass.—b go an

spout, 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.

Shak.—togo with. a To coincide, agree, or side with; also, to suit; to harmonize with. b To be connected or associated with; in uncultivated usage, to attend as a lover or beau; to "keep company" with. c To follow mentally; to understand.—to go without saying [trans]. of F. alter sans dire], not to need pointing out, being declared, or the like; to be self-evident; to be a matter of course.

go (gō), v. t. 1. To go through; to pass or travel through; to go over; to cross. Obs.

2. To go as far as; to stand or endure; to tolerate; to afford; as, he cannot go such doctrines. Colloq.

3. To bet or wager; to risk; as, I'll go you a shilling; to go a dollar on a game of cards. to go better, Card Playing, in poker, etc., to raise the bet or bets of, previously made; bence, fig., to outbid or surpass; to exceed; to offer more than.—to go the way of all the earth, to die.—to go the whole figure, to do the thing thoroughly. Slang.

go, n. 1. Act of going; manner of going; gait. Rare.

2. Power of going or doing; energy; spirit; swing; as, there is no go in him; the music has no go. Colloq.

3. A circumstance or occurrence; an incident; a turn of affairs, esp. an unexpected or embarrassing one. Colloq.

This is a pretty go.

We're pretty certain to have a heavy go of it. Kipling.

4. A chance; turn; try. Colloq.

6. Skittles. A throw of the ball.

7. Cribbage. That condition of the game when a player cannot play a card which will not carry the count above thirty-one:—so called from the utterance made by the player. The player of the last card pegs one for the go.

8. Something that goes or is successful; a success; as, he could n't make a go of it; also, an agreement.

"Well," said Fleming, "is it a go?" Bret Harte.

9. With the, the fashion; the rage; as, the go. Colloq, en. or, or upon, the go. Colloq. a On the verge of destruction. Obs. Orf. E. D. b In a dec

to issue forth; as, his heart went out to his friend. — to go
go'a (gō'a), n. The marsh
crocodile.
goad/loup. + GANTLOPE.
goad/loup. + GANTLOPE.
goad/loup. + GANTLOPE.
goad/loup. + GANTLOPE.
goad/set (gō'a)-seta (gō'a)-set

or its edible seed. The four-winged pods are often pickled, in India.—Goa butter. See oil, Table I.—G. potato, the Kaawi yam.—G. powder, a bitter powder (also called araroba) found in the interspaces of the wood of a Brazilian fabaceous tree (Foucaspoua araroba). It is the chief source of the drug chrysarobin.—G. stone. Pharm.—Goa Ball.

20ad (26d), n.—BA. 3dd; perh. akin to AS. 3dr a dart.

Cf. GARFISH.] 1. A pointed rod used to urge on a beast.

2. Something that produces the effect of a goad. a Something that wounds or pricks; e.sting; a thorn. b Any necessity that urges or stimulater, a spur; an incidement.

The daily goad urging him to the daily toil. Macaulay.

3. A linear measure for cloth, etc., usually ½ feet. Obs.

4. [Perh. different word.] Cant. a A straw bidder or decoy at an auction. b pl. False dice.

goad, v. l.; GOAD'ED; GOAD'ING. To prick; to drive with a goad; hence, to urge, instigate, drive, or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming.

Syn.—Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

Syn.—Urge, excite, arouse, irritate, incite, instigate.

goal (gof), n.; pl. GOAP'S (gofs) or GOAVS (göv2). [Of uncertain origin.] Mining. a A space from which material 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; cf. Icel. golf fioor, apartment, Sw. golf floor, Dan. gulv. Oxf. E. D.]

Dial. Eng. a A mow or rick of grain or hay, laid up in a barn. b A bay of a barn.

go-a-head', a. 1. Characterized by a disposition to advance; progressive; enterprising. Colloq.

2. Moving forward; advancing; straightforward. Rare.
goal (gol), n. [ME. gol, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. gölan to impede, hinder.] 1. The mark set to bound a race,

Diel. Eng. a A mow or rick of grain or hay, laid up in a barn. b A bay of a barn.

go-a-head, a. 1. Characterized by a disposition to advance; progressive; enterprising. Colloq.

2. Moving forward; advancing; straightforward. Eng. goll (gol), n. [ME. gol, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. gillon.

to impede, hinder.] 1. The mark set to bound a race, and to or around which the contestants run, or from which they start to return to it again; the place at which a race or a journey is to end the start of the place at which a race or a journey is to end the start of the place at which a race or a journey is to end of the start of the place at which a race or a journey is to end of the start of the place at which a person of the start of the place at which a person of the start of the place at which a close of the place at which a person of the start of the place at which a person all the place at which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or attain. Each individual seeks a several goal.

Q yet we trust that somehow good

4. In various tames, as football, polo, corose, and hockey, one of the startes and the place of th

go'-a-shore', n. [Prob. a corrupt.] of Maori kohua.] An iron cal-dron or kettle with three feet, hung over the fire by a wire handle. Colloq. New Zealand.
goat. Var. of corr. Dial. Eng.
goat fig. The wild fig or caprifig.
Go'ath (go'ath). Bib.
Go'ath (go'ath). Bib.
Go'ath (go'ath). Dib.
goat chaffer. The European goat chaffer. The European goat.—goat herd'ess.

goat moth. A large European moth (Cossus ligniperda) of the family Cosside, 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. The name is often extended to the whole family Cosside. goats beard' (gots berd'), n. a Any cichoriaceous plant of the genus Tragopogon; salsify;—so called from the long plumose pappus. b The rosaceous plant Aruncus aruncus, cultivated for its panicles of small white flowers. c Any through of the genus [Constria]

goat's'-hair' (gōts'hār'), n. A bouth African plant (Oxalis caprina), often cultivated in greenhouses.
goat's'-hair' (gōts'hār'), n. A bundle of short white hairy cirrus clouds, said to portend rain.
goat's'-honry, n. A fabaceous plant (Astragalus ægiceras) of southern Europe; — so called from the peculiar shape of the pod.

of the pod. goat/skin' (gōt/skin'), n. The skin of a goat, or leather made from it.

made from it.

goat's'-rue', n. Either of two similar fabaceous plants:
a In Europe, Galega officinalis. b In the United States,
Cracca virginiana; the catgut.
goat's'-thorn', n. Any one of several thorny fabaceous
sirubs of the genus Astragalus, natives of southern Europe
and the Levant, as A. tragacanthus and A. poterium.
goat'smc're' (gō'ski's'r), n. Any of numerous nonpasserine fissirostral birds which con-

stitute the famistitute the families Caprimulgide and Podargide. The name was originally given to the common European species, Caprimulgus europe (called also nic



mon European species, Caprimulgus europæus). Gastsucker (Caprimulgus europæus) (called also night.

jar), under the mistaken notion that it sucks the milk of goats. The goatsuckers are mostly medium-sized, longwinged, more or less nocturnal or crepuscular birds, with a short bill but very wide mouth, short legs, and soft mottled plumage. They feed on insects, which they catch flying. Their notes are commonly loud and characteristic. Most species lay their eggs (one or two) on the bare ground or rocks. Among American species are the whippoorwill, chuck-will's-widow, and night hawks.

goat's'-wheat', n. Any of several Asiatic polygonaceous plants of the genus Atraphazis.

goat'weed' (got'wēd'), n. a = goutweed. b Either of two West Indian scrophulariaceous plants (Capraria biflora and Stemodia durantifolia). c In Australia, the introduced asteraceous plant Ageratum conjucides.

goat willow. The great sallow (Saliz caprea) of Europe.

gob, n. [Cf. F. gobe, gobbe, a poisoned morsel, poison ball, gobet a piece swallowed, gober to swallow greedily and without tasting; orig. uncert.; cf. Gael. & Ir. gob mouth, snout, W. gup a bird's head and neck. Cf. GOEELE, A mass or lump, as of mud or meat; a large or good-sized mouthful; also, a large sum, as of money. Now Dial. or Vulgar.

go-bang' (gō-bāng'), n. Also go'ban' (gō'bān'). [Jap. 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.

go-bang', gōo-bār'). [Ar. gubār 1 & 7 % (\$ 0 9 9 9.

gob-bar', gōo-bār'). [Ar. gubār 1 & 7 % (\$ 0 9 9 9.

Gobar Numerals.

gobbe (gōb), n. [Prob. fr. a native name in Surinam.] A creaning fabaceous herb. (Vanudezia, subtervanea) which

numerals.

gobbe (gob), n. [Prob. fr. a native name in Surinam.] A creeping fabaceous herb (Voandzeia subterranea) which ripens its fruit beneath the ground. It is much cultivated

creeping fabaceous herb (Voundezia subterranea) which ripens its fruit beneath the ground. It is much cultivated in the tropics for its esculent pods and seeds.

gob'bet (göb'ét; 'It; 151), n. [F. gobet. See GoB, a mass.]

1. A piece, portion, or fragment; — now only of flesh.

[He] bad broken the stocksto small gobbets. Wychfe.

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 gobbets but smooth comfortable chyme. R Browning.

gob'bet, v. t. Obs. 1. To swallow in gobbets.

2. To divide into pieces.

gob'bing (göb'ng), n. [See 1st gob.] Mining. a The refuse thrown back into the excavation after removing the coal. b The process of packing with waste rock; stowing.

gob'ble (göb'l), v. t.; gob'bled (g'bb'l), v. t.; gob'bled to talk rapidly and indistinctly, and E. gobble to utter sounds like a turkey cock.] 1. To swallow or eat greedily or hastly; to gulp.

Supper gobbled up in haste.

2. To lay hold of or capture greedily or hastly; to catch; to take eagerly; — usually with up or down. Slang, U. S.

goat' heed', a. Far. Knee- goaves (gövz), n., pl. of GoAr.

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gob'ble (göb'l), v. i. To eat greedily.
gob'ble, n. [Cf. 1st gobels, 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...gob'ble out a note of self-approbation. Goldsmith.
gob'ble, v. i. To make its characteristic guttural noise;
— said of a turkey cock; also, to make a similar sound.
gob'ble, n. A noise, such as that of a turkey cock, made
in the throat.

in the throat.

gob'hler (göb'lêr), n. A turkey cock.

Gob'ho, Laun'ce-lot (lân'sê-lôt göb'ô). A whimsical clown
(son of the sand-blind Old Gobbo), in Shakespeare's "Merchant, of Venice," who leaves Shylock's service for Bas-

gov'bler (göb'lër), n. A turkey cock.
Gov'bo Laun'ce-lot (lân'se-lōt göb'ō). A whimsical clown (son of the sand-bind Old Gobo), in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," who leaves Shylock's service for Bassanlo's.
Gob'elin (göb'elin', göb'läin'), a. Designating, or pertaining to, tapestry produced in the famous Gobelin works in male, a royal manufactory under Louis XIV. in 1662, and has since been owned by the government.
Gobelin blue, a greenish blue mixed with gray.—G. stitch, a short upright stitch used in tapestry work and in embroidery;—called also dapestry stitch.
go'-be-tween', n. One that goes between; specif.: a An intermediate agent; a broker; an internucio; in a bad sense, a procurer. b A thing intermediate or connecting; an interweinig thing or form; a connecting link.
Go-bil'da (gò-bil'dō), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. gobius a goby.]
Zoöl. The family of fishes consisting of the gobies. It constitutes, either alone or with a few related forms, a superfamily or suborder, Gobiformes or Gobioidea.—go'bi-da (gō'bi-dd), a. (Gobius +-oid.) Zoöl. Of or pertaining to the Gobiide or Gobioidea.—n. A gobioid fish.
Go'bi-us (-dō), n. [L., a goby, a gudgeon.] The genus consisting of the typical gobies.
gob'let (gō'b'fct), n. [F. gobeid, dim. of OF. gobel cup of uncertain origin.] I. A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle; loosely, any wine cup. Archaic.

A drinking glass with a foot and stem. Cf. TUMBLER.
A conjurer's cup or thimble. Obs. Oz. E. D.
A kind of large saucepan. Scol.
goblet (gōb'flin), n. [M.E. gobein, F. gobein, L. gobein, 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 conception of goblims is indefinite, but in general falls in a class with gnomes, brownies, and elves, though, esp. in old writers, often used with mucus which it has secreted.

go'b'lin (gō'b'lin), n. [M.E. gobein, F. gobein, L. gobein, R. goby, go'b, Sang, a passing.
Goby (gō'b'lin, n.; pl. Gobers (bdz). [L. gobius, gobio, a kind of



god (göd; see note below), n. [AS. god; akin to OS. & D. god, OHG. got, G. gott, Icel. guð, goð, Sw. & Dan. gud,

GODFATHERSHIP

Goth. gup, perh. orig. a p. p. from a root appearing in Skr. hū, p. p. hūta, to call upon, invoke, implore, or cf. Skr. hu to sacrifice, huta worshiped with sacrifices. Cf. Goodford, and the sacrifices of the sacrifices of the sacrifices. Cf. Goodford, or cf. Skr. hu to sacrifice, huta worshiped with sacrifices. Cf. Goodford, or cf. Skr. hu to sacrifice, huta worship of more than human attributes and powers; esp., a superhuman person conceived as dominating nature or some province of nature and to whom worship is due and acceptable; a deity, esp. a male deity (cf. Godford). Not all gods, even of the higher orders, are thought of by their believers as objects of worship (cf. fainkant deity) only the higher orders are called gods, the lower being termed demigods, demons (cf. demons), godfings, heroes, etc. Cf. Esig. Olympila.

2. Any object (whether artificial, as a carved idol or image, or natural, as a meteor, an animal, or a tree) which is thought to be the seat of divine powers, the expression of a divine personality, or itself a supernatural or divine agency. Cf. Idol, Fettisk. "Bestial gods." Millon.

4. He maketh a god, and worshipeth it. Is. xliv. 15.

3. [cap.] The Supreme Being; the eternal and infinite Spirit, Creator and Sovereign of the universe; Jehovah. God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

4. The ruler or sovereign embodiment of some aspect, attribute, or department of reality; as, the god of love, of justice, of nature; also, a supreme being conceived as the dominant or ultimate principle of the universe or as a world soul; as, the pantheistic god. Cf. deism, monotheism, pantheism, theirsm.

What these objects are that constitute the scene around him, may be expressed in two words—Nature and God;—understanding by the former the totality of perceptible phenomena; and by the latter, the eternal ground and cause whose essence they express

5. A person or thing deified and honored as a god.

Whose god is their belly. Phil. iii. 19.

Fig., one who wields great or despotic power. Shak.
One of the occupants of the gallery of a theater.
One young god between the acts favored the public with a sone.

Thackeray.

7. One of the occupants of the gallery of a theater.

One young god between the acts favored the public with a song.

"F" "From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (göd) or even (göd)." Orf. B. D. god of love, or love god. a Rom. Myth. Cupid (Amor). b. Gr. Myth. Eros.—g. of this world, Satan.—G. pays, or G. to. pay, perhaps, God looks out for the consequences;—an obs. expression, apparently of indifference.—God's forbode, God forbid. Obs.—Gods my life, soul, etc., God save my life, soul, etc., Gods apeed you, for, may you have good speed.—God wet, God knows.—G. you (him, or me, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God god(b), v. t. To treat as a god; to deify; idolize. Shak. to god it, to act the god.
god(ch) (ch) (v.), n. One for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism, and whom he promises to see educated as a Christian; a godson or goddayther. See godPATHER.
god'domy'ter (dôt'ef), n. [AS. goddohfor.] A female for whom one is or has been sponsor at baptism.
god'des (gôd'es), n. 1. A female god; a divinity, or deity, of the female sex.

2. A woman of great charms, or one whom one adores.
3. A female occupant of the gallery of a theater.
Goddess of Reason, an abstraction set up by the French revolutionists in 1793 as an object of worship to take the place

2. A woman of great charms, or one whom one adores.

3. A female occupant of the gallery of a theater. Goddess of Reason, an abstraction set up by the French revolutionists in 1733 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 actress named Malliard, who was carried, dressed in white and wearing a liberty cap, to the cathedral of Notre Dame, which was converted into the "Temple of Reason."

Go-de'ti-a (gô-dē'shī-a), n. [NL.; after Charles H. Godet, Swiss botanist.] Bot. A genus of western American ona graceous plants, having showy pink or purple flowers and often cultivated. Also [l. c.], any plant of this genus. go'-de'ti, 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 behind to clear away obstructions. C A rough sled or dray used for dragging logs, hauling stone, etc. Local, U. S. god'fa'ther (gôd'fā'thêr), n. [AS. god/æder. Cf. cossip.]

1. A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and makes himself a surety for its Christian training.

There shall be for every Male child to be baptized, when they can be had, two God/fathers and one Godmother: and for every Female, one God/father and two Godmothers.

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 god'father to; to take under one's fostering care; to give a name to.

goat'-kneed', a. Far. Kneesprung.
goat'like', a. See-Ling.
goat'ling, n. See-Ling.
goat'ling, n. Gonlike. Rarr.
goat man Goating, a. Gonlike. Rarr.
goat mangaram. s Goatsbeard.
Dial. Eng. sprung.

goat'like', a. See -LINE.
goat'ling, n. See -LINE.
goat'ly, a. Goatlike. Rare.
goat marjoram. a Goatsbeard.

Clost's marjoram. BORT MARJORAM. a Goatsbeard. b Goat's marjoram. goat milker. The European goatsucker. [sucker.] goat owl. The European Toat owl.

goat ly, a Goatlike. Rare.
goat marjoram. a Goatsbeard.
b Goat's marjoram. a Goatsbeard.
b Goat's marjoram.
goat milker. The European goatgoat'-per'per, or goat's pepper.
A variety of Cayenne pepper.
goat'roev, n. A European fabaceous herb (Omons natrix).
goat rue. = Goat's Rue.
goat's hane, n. Wolfsbane.
goat's chiory. The fireweed
Erethities hieracifolia.
goat's chiory. The fireweed
Erethities hieracifolia.
goat's chiory. The fireweed
Erethities hieracifolia.
goat's hieracifolia.
goat's hieracifolia.
goat's hieracifolia.
goat's hieracifolia.
goat's cheaf, n. The joithead
goat's 'heaf', n. The joithead
goat's 'heaf', n. The British
goat's marjoram. goat's organy.
The wild marjoram.
Goat star. The star Capella.
goat's (gôt'), a. Goatish.
goav's (gôt'), a. Goatish.
goat's (gôt'), a. Goatish.

god, Ont. god, G. god, ten guo, god, Sw. & Dan. gud,

lgo'berna-dor' (gō'bernanor.
lgo'berna-dorcil'lo(thōrthel'yō; 13%; 136), n. [Sp.] Goverment leslands, formerly, a
local officer, or petty governor,
of the Spanish government; the
bead man of a pueblo.
gobet. + n Gobbet.
gob'let-da. a. In goblet form.
gob'let-da. a. In goblet form.
gob'let-da. See rvu.
gob'lin-yū. To goblinize. Rare.
gob'lin-yū. Abackrope from the
dolphin striker. Obs. or R.
gob'lin-yū. a. See -184.
gob'lin-yū. Abackrope from the
dolphin striker. Obs. or R.
gob'lin-yū. a. See -184.

goote. Tobbest. [government; govern. [govern. ]

Re-light on (go-bye'n fo; 133),

n. [Sp.] Government; govern. [govern. ]

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Go'bi-soc'ids (go'by-soa');

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-is),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Nuut. A backrope from the

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Sob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Sob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Gob'lin-iss (gob'lin-iss),

Sob'lin-iss (gob'lin

god'fa'(ther, v. l. To act as god'father to; to take under one's fostering care; to give a name to.

Go-cle'ni-an (go'.kle'ny-dn), a. god'ded, p. p. of GOD, v. l.
Of or pert. to Rudolf Goclenius (1647-1638), a German logician. See SORITES. god. † GODDAM. god'des exclamation, usually of thanks. \* GOS. — n. Thanks; a thank-you. \* Obs. — god'des. † GODDAM. god'fa'ther-bod. † GODDAM. god'fa'ther-ship, n. See -BID. god'fa'ther-shi

god/head (god/héd), n. [ME. godhed. See -head; cf. godhood.] I. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence; godhood.

2. [cap.] The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.
The imperial throne

Of Godhead, fixed for ever.

Milton.

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 (-höod), n. [god+-hood. Cf. godhead; also, state or position of being a god.

2. A deity. Obs. or R.

Go-di'va [gō-di'va], n. A Saxon lady who rode naked through the streets of her town, and thus removed an oppressive tax hiad upon the people. According to the legend condition of being a god.

2. A deity. Obs. or R.

Go-di'va [gō-di'va], n. A Saxon lady who rode naked through the streets of her town, and thus removed an oppressive tax hiad upon the people. According to the legend condition upon which he had promised her to relieve the town of the tax. See Perping Tom.
god/less [gōd/like], a. Without a god; having, or acknowledging, no God; without reverence for God; ungodly; implous; wicked.—god/less.ly, adv.—god/less.ness, n. god/like/ (gōd/like), a. [god + like. Cf. godhr.] Resembling, or befitting, a god or God; divine; hence, preëminently good; ass. goddlike virtue.—god/like/ness, n. god/liness [gōd/like], a. [god + like. Cf. godhr.] Careful observance of, or conformity to, the laws of God; state or quality of being godly; piety.

God/ling.(ling), n. An inferior or purely local deity, generally one of a multitude of deities of specific function and limited power; a supernatural being midway between a god and a fetish; also, the image of a godling.

godly (ly), a. [god + ly. Cf. godhkr, lke.] 1 Of, pertaining to, or emanating from, God; divine.

2. Pious; reversencing God and his character and laws; obedient to the commands of God from love for, and reversence of, his character; conformed to God's law; devout; righteous; as, a goddy life.

For godly sorrow workth repentance. 2 Cor. vii. 10 god'yon' (gō-doun'), n. [God-parent.] A sonor;

unexpectedly as if sent by God; an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune; a happy event.

2. Specif.: Dial. Eng. & Scot. a A wreck; wreckage. b A drove of whales; also, a boat fare. Shelland Isls. god'ship. n. [god + ship.] The rank, character, or personality of a god; deity; divinity.
god'son'(-sūn'), n. [AS. godsunu.] A male for whom one has stood sponsor. See GODFATHER.
God'speed' (-spēd'), n. Also hyphened or written as two words. I. Success; prosperous journeying;—a contraction 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.
God'ward (-wêrd), a. Directed toward God; relating to God; divine.

dod; ward (-werd), a. Direct God; divine.

God'frey (g 8 d'fr), n. [OF. Goderrei, F. Goderrei, of G. Gottried, OG. Godarid, Goderrei, G. Goderreid, Gotreil, et also G. gott god, OHG. got, and freede peace, OHG. frid also G. gott god, OHG. got, and freede peace, OHG. frid also G. gott god, OHG. Galfridus (g8l-th'dus), F. Goderreid (g6'd-free'd), H. Goffredo (g6'd-free'd), H. Goffredo (g6'd-free'd), Gotto (j6t'ds), Sp. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Gotto (j6t'ds), F. Goderreid (g6'f-free'd), Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. Gedorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. god'hed. Jes corrupt of God god'hed. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. god'hed. Godorreid (g6'f-free'd), Sp. god'hed. god'hed. god'hed. Sp. god'hed. god'hed. god'hed. Sp. god'hed. god'hed. Sp. god'hed. god'hed. god'hed. Sp. god'hed. Godorena Obs. god'hin, n. A goding. godak hed. Sp. god'her. Spe godol. Godones. Obs. god'her. Spe godol. Godones. Obs. god'her. Spe godol. Godones. Obs. god/lich. + GOODLX,
god/lich. (göd/lich), adv. of
OODLY. Rare.
—used in familiar speech.
god/man-ms/ n. Godmother;
odwobler, v. t. To furnish
with a godmother; to act as a
godmother to.
god/moth/er-hood. n. See-HODD.
god/s body. The Bible.
God/s country. A civilized region;—chiefy a frontier epithet. U. S.
[speedwell.
god/s-gy/n. — GOLD
HOWER A. OBS.
God/s hodd. — GOD'S ACRE.
God/s house. An almshouse.
God/sh house. An almshouse.
God/sh house. An almshouse.
God/sh house. An almshouse.
God/sh house. An godmaker.
god/son-ship, n. State of being
or believing in descent from a
god or gods.
godbookers, mterj. Equiv. of
GAD OF AD ONDONS. Obs. god'lich. + GOODLY. god'li-ly (gŏd'lY-lY), adv. of GODLY. Rare. godleic, n. goddelc, n. [Cf. Icel. godleikr. See good.] Goodness. Obs. god'let, n. A godling.

GOD-FEARING

God-Garing (god-fish-ing), a. Having a reverential and joing feeling towards God; decoutly religious.

God-ward (god-ward) (god-wa

3. To roll; to snake; to stagger. Out. Or Law. Ling. gog'gle, v. t. To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side; to roll.
gog'gle, v. t. To turn (the eyes) to one side or from side to side; to roll.
gog'gle, v. [See goggle, v. i.] 1. A person who goggles.
2. An affected rolling of the eye; a squint; stare. Obs.
3. pl. a The eyes. Slang. b A kind of spectacles with short, projecting eye tubes, in the front end of which are fixed plain glasses for relief from intense light. d A disk with a small aperture, to direct the sight forward, and cure squinting. e Any screen or cover for the eyes, with or without a slit for seeing through.
gog'gle, a. Protruding; full and rolling, or staring; — said of the eyes. "Goggle eyes."
gog'gle—eye, v. 1. A squinter; also, squinting. Obs.
2. a The crappie. b The rock bass. c The goggler.
gog'gle—eyed (-id'), a. Having bulging or rolling eyes.
goggle-eyed jack, the goggler.—g. perch, the crappie.

God's peace The peace com—| y0771665 skilled in witchcraft.]

god'spell. † GOSPEL.
God's penny. A penny or small sum paid as earnest money; a denarius Dei. See EARNEST.
Hist. or Dial. Eng. [Obs.]
God's pittikins. God's pity.
God's Maday. Easter.
God tree. = CRIBA b.
God'win. (god'win.), n. [AS.
Godwine; prob. lit., friend of God.] Masc. prop. name.
god'win. Obs. or dial. var. of GODWIT.

god'win. Obs. or dial. var. of GODWIT. goe. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GO.E. a. goe'd land' (go's'län'), n. [F.] A white tropical tern (Gygis candida). Goem'ot. got), n. [Gom'ot. got), n. [I.L. or NI., fr. Gr. yon; pl. yonres; cf. yonryin wailer. Cf. GOENT.] Wandering Jewish magicians and thaumaturgists who flourished about the time of Christ. goe'thits. Var of got Hist. Var of got Hist. Var of got Hist.

goffer. Var. of Ooffer. Dial. Bog. (1908) A white tropical tern (Gygis candiu'a).

Go-m'a-got (go-m'a-got), Gomoro-goffer. Goffer. Var. of Golffer. Goffer. (1908) Goff. n. [F. goffe ill-made, awk-mot(-cl), n. = Gooffaloo.

goffer. Goffer. Ooffer. Goffer. Ooffer. Goffer. Goffer. Goffer. Ooffer. Goffer. Ooffer. Goffer. Goffer

oggle-syed jack, the goggler.—g. perch, the crappie.

d's peace The peace comanded by God's laws; specif,
e Truce of God.

d's pell, + Gospel.

d's penny. A penny or small
un paid as earnest mone; a
marius Dei. See Earnsst.

sict. or Dial. Eng.

d's pttlkins. God's pity.

d's Sunday. Easter.

od tree. = Cripa b.

d'win (göd'w'n), n. [As.

odwine; prob. lit., friend of ol.] Masc. prop. name.

od'win. Obs. or dial. var. of

oowll. + Gol.E, a.

gö's Band' (gö's'law'), n. [F].

white tropical tern (Gygis

white froipeal tern (Gygis

boff (göf), Var of Gol.E.

soff (göf), Var of Gol.E.

gog'gler (gŏg'lēr), n. An oceanic carangoid fish (Trachurops crumenophthalma), having very large and prominent eyes. It is an important food fish of the Hawaiian Islands, and is known there as &ule.
gog'let (-iët), n. [Fg. gorgoleta.] A long-necked water vessel, usually made of porous earthenware, for cooling the water by evaporation. Anglo-Ind.
Gog'ma-gog' (gŏg'nnà-gŏg'), n. [LL. Goemagot, influenced by Gog and Magog.] In British legend, a king of the giants, slain by Corineus, a follower of Brut; hence, Obs., a giant. Cf. Goa and Magog. — Gog'ma-got'l-cal (-gŏt'l-kāl), a. Obs.
go'ing (gō'ng), vb. n. c. go. specif.: a Departure. b Gestation. c Course of life; behavior; way; — usually pl. His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he secth all his go-ings.
d Gait. Obs. e Access; passageway; path; road. Obs.

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his gongs.

d Gait. Obs. e Access; passageway; path; road. Obs.
f Arch. (1) Of a step, the horizontal distance between any two successive risers. (2) Of a stair, the horizontal distance between the first and last risers. g Condition of the ground for purposes of traveling, crossing, or racing; state of a road, track, etc.; as, the going is very bad. going forth, Bib., outgoing; going out; way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "Every going forth of the sanctuary." Ezek. xiiv. 5. "The going forth thereof shall be from the south to Kadeshbarnea." Num. xxxiv. 4.— goings on, actions; conduct; — usually in a bad sense. — goings out. Bib. a Way or place of exit; hence, boundary. "The going out of it shall be at the sait sea." Num. xxxiv. 12. B Goings forth; settings out on stages of a journey; departures from places of encampment. c Outgoings; expenditures. Obs.
go'ling, p. pr. of Go. Specif.: a That goes; in existence;

Bib. a Way or place of exit; hence, boundary. The goings out of it shall be at the salt sea. Num. xxxiv. The goings out of it shall be at the salt sea. Num. xxxiv. The goings forth; settings out on stages of a journey; departures from places of encampment. c Outgoings; expenditures. Obs.

going, p. pr. of so. Specif.: a That goes; in existence; available for present use or enjoyment; current; obtainable; 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 continuance; — chieffy used in the phrases a going business, a going concern, etc. C Of or pertaining to a going business, a going concern, etc. C Of or pertaining to a going business, a sense point of the prospect of continuance; — chieffy used in the phrases a going business, a sense property of crive the train. b = MAINTAINING FOWER.— g. fusee. Horol. See FUSER, n., 2.—g. light. — ASTHENIA b. Colloq. U. S.—g. train, Horol., a train of wi.eels in a clock corresponding to the mainspring going barrel in a watch.— g. wheel, Horol., a maintaining power for a clock.

goiter (goit'ter), n. [F. goitre, fr. a derivative of L. gulgoitre of turthroat, of turnium guttur goiter, guiturosus goitered. See guttural.] Med. An enlargement of the thyroid gland, on the anterior part of the neck; bronchocele; — often associated with cretinism and myxcedema, and commonest in inhabitants of mountainous regions, esp. in parts of Switzerland;— also common in the lower animals. goiter, or goitre, stick. The stem of any of several olivegreen seaweeds, as species of Sargassum and Laminaria, used in South America as a remedy for goiter.

goitrong (goitris), a. [F. goitreux. See goitren.] Pertaining to the goiter or bronchocele.

Gold (goid), n. [AS. goid; akin to D. goud, OS. & G. gold, Icel. gull, Sw. & Dan. guld, Goth. gull, Nuss. zolote, OSlav. zlato; prob. skin to E. yellow. See vellow; cf. ell.D, v. t.] 1. A metallic el

standard fineness, i. e., 900 in New York and Paris, and 916.6 in London. Chemically, gold is comparatively inactive. Gogeon. † GUDGRON, pivot. gog'gan (gōg'an), n. [Manx.] gok obs. or dial. Eng. var. of January gog'gle (gōg'i), v. t. [Imitative]. To guggle Dial. Eng. gog'gle (gōg'i), v. t. [Imitative]. To guggle Dial. Eng. gog'gle (-12), n. Veter. = STAGGER, n., 2 pl. [Dial Eng. gog'gle (-12), n. Veter. = STAGGER, n., 2 pl. [Dial Eng. gog'gly, a. Goggle. goseg'gre, a. pl. Gooseberries, gog'gly, a. Goggle. pl. doal. Eng. gog's go'l. of Gogle. Ref. Sp. gog's Dial. gog'l. Goggle. Ref. Sp. gog'l. Goggle. Golder's go'lader (go'lid-dr'), go'der gog'l. Goggle. Pl. Sp. gog'l. Goggle. Ref. Sp. gog'l. Goggle. Ref. Sp. gog'l. Gogle. Re

It is not attacked by the common acids singly, but it combines with chlorine and hence is dissolved by aqua regia. It is univalent (aurous compounds, as AuCl) and trivalent (auric compounds, as AuCl).

The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence,

(auric compounds, as AuCl.).

2. The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence, riches; weath; fg., anything of great value.

For me, the gold of France din ots adue.

3. Gilding, gold thread, gold leaf, etc.; also, fabric embroidered with, or having in it, gold or gold thread. Obt.

4. The yellow color of the metal; gold color.

5. Archery. The gilded or golden bull's-eye of a target; also, a hit of it; as, to make a gold.

gold (göld), golde, goodlo (gööd), n. [AS. golde. See colo., the metal.] a The pot marigold (Calendula officialis). Obs. b The corn marigold; also, the except daily, or often distinguished respectively as yellow gold and white gold. From the application by medieval anthroa of the terms heliotropium, soleculam, etc., to gold the plant), the terms heliotropium, but to Calendula. See heliotropium, and the policy of the color of gold; golden.—gold key, the symbol of the office, and hence the office, of groom of the stole.—on a. basts, with prices adjusted to the gold standard.

1. The color of the sole of the stole of the gold is an assay, assay of fice, or government, bar when made by the government; a commercial bar when made by private concerns.

1. gold bar. A bar of pure gold;—called an assay, assay of fice, or government, bar when made by the government; a commercial bar when made by private concerns.

1. gold bar. Gold barder, and the gold barder.

1. gold bar. Gold barder, and the gold barder of gold into extremely thin leaves.

1. gold barder, gold barder, and gold barding, and the private of the genuine one; hence, anything purchased as valuable, which proves to gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing in imitation of gold.

2. An advocate of the gold standard.

3. Gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing in imitation of gold.

2. An advocate of the gold standard.

2. An a

A devoted worshiper of the golden calf—the mammon of unrighteousness.

—g. calls, any of several cultivated calla lilies (Aroides) distinguished from the common species by their yellow spathes.—g. carp, the goldfish.—g. chain, the laburnum;—so called from its long clusters of yellow blossoms.—g. clover.—YELLOW CLOVER.—g. club, an American araceous aquatic plant (Prontium aquaticum), bearing a thick spadix composed of minute yellow flowers.—g. cordial, a cordial made by distilling spirit with a number of aromatics,

gold. + COLD.

Gold (gold), n. A member of a fond borde of Tungusic Mongolians, dwelling along the Amur, and known for their aptitude for ornamental arms of said borde. Any of various horded of Tungusic Mongolians, dwelling along the Amur, and known for their aptitude for ornamental arms. Said bestle. Any of various horself bestless having a brilliant golden luster. Gold bestless, Printing with gold blocking. Printing with gold blocking. Printing with gold blocking. Printing with gold block. [Dial. Eng.] gold block. [Dial. Eng.] gold block. A paper book 3 gold block A paper book 3 inches by 3 inches, contain-



including caraway, coriander, cinnamon, and cloves, and colored with caramel or saffron. Obs.—golden crown, any asteraceous garden plant of the genus Gorderia.—g. cudweed, either of two asteraceous plants, Helichrysum orientale and Chemolobus virgatus, cultivated as garden everlastings for their flower heads, which have golden-yellow involucres.—g. cup, the gold-cup; buttercup.—g. currant.—FLOWERING CURRANT.—g. dewdrop, the shrub Duranta of molasses.—g. data—cold Dours, 2.—g. dript, a kind of molasses.—g. data—cold Dours, 2.—g. dript, a kind of molasses.—g. data—cold Dours, 2.—g. eagle. a A large and powerful eagly widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, though rare in North America; — so called from the brownish yellow tips of the feathers on the head and neck. b In India, the lammergeier.—g. sarth, orpinent.—g. the same of the color of the promotion of





Golden Pheasant.

(Chrysolophus pictus) of China and western Tibet. The crest is amber-colored, the rump is golden yellow, and the under parts are scarlet. —g. pine. — GOLDEN LARGH. —g. pippin, a bright yellow early variety of apple. —g. plover, any of several plovers of the genus Charadrius. When in summer plumage the adults have the upper parts speckled with golden yellow and white, and the lower parts black. The European species is C. apricarius, that of America C. dominicus; the variety of the Pacific Islands, eastern Asia, etc., is C. dominicus fut vus. They are noted for their gregarious habits and very extensive migrations, breeding chiefly in the Arctic regions and often wintering far south of the equator. They are highly esteemed as game birds. The American species is becoming rare. —g. ragwort, the ragwort Senectic aureus. See RAGWORT. —g. rose, R. C. Ch., a gold or gilded rose blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent, and sent to some church, person, city, or state, in recognition of special services rendered to the papal see. —g. rosemary, an Australian fabaceous shrub (Orylohium ellipticum) with corymbose yellow flowers, common in greenhouse cultivation. —g. rale. a The rule of doing to others as we would ing 25 sheets of gold leaf be-gold-cupy, n. a Any of varieveen the chalked legves.

have them do to us. (Matt. vii. 12; Luke vi. 31.) b Aruh. The rule of proportion, or rule of three.—golden rust, a rust fungus (Puccinia glumarum) which attacks cereals, which bears its uredospores in bright yellow sori.—g. samphire, a European asteraceous maritime plant (Inula crithmoides).—g. saxifraga, a low saxifragaceous herb with yellow flowers (Chrysospherium oppositiolium); also, any of several other species of this genus.—g. section. a Math. Division of a line segment in extreme and mean ratio (Euclid, II. II). b Esthetics. That division of a line or proportion of a geometrical figure in which the width is to the length as the length to the sum of the two. The golden section is sasthetically satisfying, though it does not in all figures yield the maximum satisfaction.—g. shower.—g. colden set.—b. A kind of monstrace used at the papal Mass on Easter day.—G. State, California;—from its gold mines.—g. sulphide, or sulphure, of antimony, g. sulphur, (Id Chem., the pentasulphide of antimony, Sb.Sg. a golden or orange-yellow powder, sometimes used in medicine.—g. thiste, any European asteraceous plant of the genus Scolymus, esp. S. hispanicus, naturalized in California. They have thistellike foliage and yellow-rayed heads.—g. trofol, the hepatica.—g. trogon, the quesal.—g. trout. A small but beautifully colored trout (Salmo aqua-bonida), native of the streams on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, Cal. b The Sunapee trout.—g. trut. a = Golden cucked in basket mak.

Buropean willow, as european steraceous plant of the genus Scolymus, esp. S. hispanicus, naturalized in California. They have thistellike foliage and yellow-rayed heads.—g. trofol, the hepatica.—g. trogon, the quesal.—g. trout. A small but beautifully colored trout (Salmo aqua-bonida), native of the streams on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, Cal. b The Sunapee trout.—g. tuft. a = Golden cucked.—g. wedding. See under welpoline.—g. wellow, as called because chiefly yellow in color.—g. waspecies;—so called because chiefly yellow in color.—g. waspecies;—so called b



North Ameri-

tributed American Golden-eye. Male. (10) North American species. The golden-eyes are expert divers and are noted for their swift whistling flight, whence the occasional name whistler. The adult males are black and white.

2. A golden-eyed fly. See Chrysopa.

2. A golden-eyed fly. See Chrysopa.

3. May See Chrysopa.— g. grass, a yellow-flowered iridaceous plant of California (Sisyrinchium californicum).

3. Golden-hair', n. A South African asteraceous shrub (Chrysocoma coma-aurea) with golden-yellow flowers shrub (Chrysocoma coma-aurea) with golden-yellow flowers.

3. Golden-pert' (gold'n-pūrt'), n. A small, yellow-flowered serophulariaceous herb (Gratiola aurea).

3. Gold'en-pert' (gold'n-pūrt'), n. A small, yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (Gratiola aurea).

3. Gold'en-flow (-fod'), n. Any asteraceous plant of the genus Solidago, or of any of several small related genera, as Brachycheta, etc. They are well-known fall-blooming plants with wandlike 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-mora), of the Canary Islands.

ing 25 sheets of gold leaf between the chalked leaves. gold'-cup', n. a Any of various crowfoots, esp. Ranunculus gold'-brick', v. t. To swindle. Steep yr. gold brown. Bismarck brown. gold carp. The goldfish. gold carp. The goldfish. gold carp. The goldfish. some preparation of gold is said stoneerop (Sedum acre). b = GOLDEN CHAIN. gold cloth. Sec CLOTH OF GOLD. gold digging. a Placer mining gold digging. Local, Ireland.

| Moral, to the Callety Islands. | M

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 must at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000 and on falling below \$100,000,000 is to be restored to the maximum

ing below \$100,000,000 is to be restored to the maximum sum by borrowing money.

gold shell. A shell spread with powdered gold or gold leaf mixed or ground up with gum water, for artists' use.

b A small bivalve shell of the genus Anomia (which see); esp. the jingle shell (A. glabra) of the Atlantic coast;—so called from its golden luster.

gold size. An adhesive composition used to prepare the surface before applying gold leaf. It is usually composed of oil, resin, a pigment (as vermilion), and turpentine.

gold'smith' (gold'smith'), n. [AS. goldsmit. See gold:

SUMPH.] An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments, etc., of gold. Goldsmiths commonly acted as bankers as late as the 18th century.

goldsmith beetle. A large, bright yellow, American scarabeid beetle (Cotalpa lanigera) which feeds on the foliage of various trees.

abaid beetle (Cotalpa lanigera)
which feeds on the foliage of
various trees.
gold solder. A kind of solder
often containing twelve parts of
gold, two of silver,
and four of copper,
and four of copper,
eight to the colonel of a regiment of
the Gentlemenat-arms, on his
also, one who carries this rod. Eng.
gold stone (gold stone), n. A venturine in which the gold
spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of
a natural jewel. See AVENTURINE, I.
gold thread. Thread formed by twisting thin gold filament
over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun
gold.

maid/thread/ (cold/thred/), n. Bol. A small ranuncula-

over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold.

gold/thread' (göld'thr&d'), n. Bot. A small ranunculaceous plant (Coptis trifolia) with white flowers and trifoliate leaves;—so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

gold tissue. A tissue interwoven with gold thread.

gold washer. 1. A sweater of gold coin. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

2. Mining. One who recovers gold by washing away the dirt from auriferous gravel in a pan, cradle, or the like; also, a mechanical device for this purpose.

gold washing. Act or process of washing auriferous soil for gold; also, chiefly ph., a place where this is carried on.

gold/work' (göld'wūrk'), n. 1. Act or art of working in gold; also, work done in gold, as by a smith.

2. pl. A place where gold is mined, washed, or worked.

gold/work'er (-wūr'kēr), n. A person whose occupation is the obtaining or working of gold.

golf (gölf; sometimes göf, an approximate imitation of the Scot. prom.; 277), n. [Ci. Scot. gonf a blow, stroke.] A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs (called golf clubs) having heads (wooden or metal), into

gold'en-seal' (gol'd'n-sol'), n. A perennial American ranunculaceous herb (Hydrastis canadensis), with a thick knotted yellow rootstock and large rounded leaves. gold'en-spoon', n. A yellow-flowered West Indian malpiphiaceous shrub (Byrsonima cinerea). gold forn. Any fern having the lower surface of the frond covered with a golden yellow powder, as in species of Notherna 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' (filled'; ST), a. Jewelry. Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (which see). gold'finch' (gold'finch': 140), n. [AS. goldfinc. See goll; finck.] a A small brightly colored European finch (Carduelis elegans) often kept as a cage bird. The name refers to the large patch 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. The name is locally incorrectly applied to the European yellow-hammer. b In America, any of various small finches of the genera Astra-gulinus and Spinus, esp. A. tristis, (Carduelis elegans): a widely distributed and familiar bird noted for its undulating flight and characteristic song. In summer the male becomes bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown. gold'fin'ny (fin'I), n.; pl. NES (Iz).

lating flight and characteristic song. In summer the male becomes bright yellow with black wings, tail, and crown.

gdd'th'ny (-fin'!), n.; pl. -NES (-12). A small brightly colored European labroid fish (Ctenolabrus rupestris) common in the Mediterranean; also, any of several other related European labroids, as the cunner (Crenilabrus melops).

gdd'tish' (-fish'), n. 1. a A small cyprinoid fish (Carastius auratus), closely related to the true carp, native of China, but now 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 in color. Many curious variations have been produced by domestication. Cf. Trelescore Fish. b The garibaldi.

2. [cap.] Astron. = DORADO, 2.

gold flower. a A European asteraceous plant (Helichrysum stacchas) cultivated as a garden everlasting for its flower heads, which have yellow involucral scales. b A showy yellow-flowered shrub (Hypericum moserianum). C Any South African plant of the genus Gorteria. d = GOLDEN CUDWEED.

gold foil. Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif, as used by dentists and others, gold in sheets thicker than gold glass. Archaol. Glassware figured with, designs

gold foll. Gold beaten or rolled out very thin; specif., as used by dentists and others, gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf.

gold glass. Archwol. Glassware figured with designs produced by engraving upon gold foil, attached to the glass, and afterwards protected by a glass film. Ware of this sort appears to have originated in the 3d century.

gold'16, gold'y (gol'd'), n. [From gold.] 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'1-locks' (gol'd'1-löks'), n. 1. 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 Chrysocome. c A European buttercup (Ranunculus auricomus).

d The haircap moss. Obs. c The globeflower.

gold lace. or silver lace, lace or braid, formerly made of gold and silver wire, but now made with warp threads of silk, or silk and cotton, and a wett of silk threads covered with gold or silver, or with gilt.

gold leaf. Gold foil, or a leaf of gold, of extreme thinness, used for gilding, etc. It varies ordinarily from goods to an inch in thickness.

gold mine. A place where gold is obtained by mining operations; hence, any source from which one obtains abundantly something sought for, as wealth or knowledge.

gold-orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the tropwollins.

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. Less accurately called hullion point and specie point. The 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.

where the payment is to be made.

gold'en-wing', n. a The flicker.
gold den-winged warbler.
gold'en-winged warbler.
gold'en-winged warbler.
gold'en-winged warbler.
gold'en-winged warbler.
gold how gold'ny gold'ny gold'ny.
Gorrupt of GOLDEN.BYE.
GOLDEN.BYE.
gold passant.
gold premium. See PREMIUM.
having gold premium. See PREMIUM.
having gold premium. See PREMIUM.
have premium.
gold premium.
gold premium.
have premium.

herb of the genus Baeria. California.
gold finder. a One who finds
gold: esp., one whose occupation is searching for gold. b
One who emptice privise. Obs.
gold flux. = AVENTURINE, 1.
gold-hammer. n. [See Gold.]
AMMER, bird. JThe European yellow-hammer. Tr. poccept.
Ammer. Tr. poccept.
Gold 'es ferr.'
Gold 'es fer

Obs. or Dial. Eng. b An English variety of yellow apple. gold kins, a. See -1SH. gold kins, knobs. or knoppes. =001b-CUPA. [with gold lace.] gold -laced(-last).a. Adorned gold -laced(-last).a. Adorned gold -laced(-last).a. Adorned spid lily. a OLDEN, ELLY. gold lily. a OLDEN, n. Esce MALIN a brass.] Brass ; latten. Obs.

ciosa.

gold'sin'ny (gold'sin'I), n. ==
GOLDFINNY.

gold'sin'ny (gold'sin'i), n. = gold'sin'ny (gold'sin'in', n. = gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', n. Goldennithery, gold'sin'in', n. Goldennithery, gold'sin'in', n. Goldennithery, gold'sin'in', gold'sin'in', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', gold'sin', and gold'sin', n. The verdin, gold'sin', n. The verdin, gold'sin', gold'sin

Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Cluba. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Nib-lick; 7 Putter. 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 game which consists in putting the ball, in as few strokes 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 the hours on the dial of a clock. A set of golf clubs necessary for the proper playing of the game of golf usually consists of a driver, brassy (or brassie), cleck, mid-iron, mashie, and so on in a descending scale with the cleck, mid-iron, and mashle. The distance capable of being sevel was the constitution of the cleck of the consistency of the proper playing of the capable of being sevel was the cleck of the cleck of the cleck of the consistency of the cleck of the cleck of the consistency of the cleck of the cleck of the constitution of the cleck of the clec

Colf

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. The niblick is used for playing out of hazards; the putter, for putting the ball into the hole on the putting green.

golf (golf; see golf, n.), v. i.; Golffed (golf); Golffing. To

for putting the can have an activities of putting the call have golf (golf; see golf, n), v. i.; golffed (golft); golffing. To play golf.

Golfgo-tha (göl/gō-tha), n. [L. golgotha, Gr. γολγοθά, of Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. gulgoleth skull.] 1. Calvary.

See Calvary, 1.

2. [L. c.] A burial place; cemetery; charmel house.

3. The place where heads of a university college deal with discipline or other affairs. Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang. golfard (göl/yard), n. [LL. goldardus or OF. goldart; prob. fr. a proper name; cf. the Philistine giant Goldath.] One of a class of wandering students, chiefly of the 12th and 13th centuries, who composed loose and satirical Latin verse, and served as jesters or minstrels. — gol-lar/der-y (gōl-yār/dēr-ly), n.— gol-lar/dic (-dfk), a. See Gollas.

The Latin rimes of the goldards... disclose the existence even before the days of the chivalrous Minnesong of a large class of roving singers, given over to wine, women, and merriment. Kuno Francks.

(gol-yār-dēr-l), n.— gol-lar'dic (-dik), a. See Gollas.

The Latin rimes of the goltar'ds... disclose the existence even before the days of the chivatious Minnesong of a large class of roving singers, given over to wine, women, and merriment.

Go'll-as (go'll-ās; gōl'yās), n. [LL. See gollas.] Amythical person, often said to be a bishop, from whom goliards were supposed to take their name and who figures as the author and hero of many goliardic poems.

Go-ll'ath (gō-ll'āth), n. [Heb. Golyath.] 1. Bib. The Philistine giant killed by David with a sling (see 1 Sam. xvii.). Hence, a giant.

2. [L.c.] Short for gollath crant cronian beetles, esp. Goliath us giganteus, which becomes about four inches long and is usually of a chalky white color with black markings.

gollath beetle. [From Goliath, the Philistine giant.] Any of several very large African cetonian beetles, esp. Goliathus giganteus, which becomes about four inches long and is usually of a chalky white color with black markings.

gollath orane. Mach. A powerful traveling crane mounted on a movable gantry of large span.

gommath'a (gō-māsht'a), n. [Ar gambin.] Usury;—chiefly used adjectively in gombeen man or woman, a male or female money lender or usurer. Ireland & Isle of Man.

gom-been' (gōm-bōon'), n. [Ir. gambin.] Usury;—chiefly used adjectively in gombeen man or woman, a male or female money lender or usurer. Ireland & Isle of Man.

gom-ben' (gōm-bōon'), a made originally in Persia.

gom-ben' (gōm-bōon'), a made originally in Persia.

gom'er-al (gōm-bōon'), a made originally in Pers

lect. gamm.] Heed; care; notice. Obs.
Go-mel'sa (go-mt'sā), n. [Prob.
Ar. al gumaiçā' the water dog
(Sirius).] See star.
gomen, † OARMELY,
gomen † OARMELY,
gomen (go' mer), n. [L. gomor,
Gr. youdo, fi. Heb. Somer. Cf.
Gr. youdo, fi. Heb. Somer.
A conical chamber at the breach
of the bore in old smoothbore
ordnance, esp. mortars:—named
after the inventor.
Go'mer (go' mer), n. Bib. 1. Son
of Japhelm. "Gomer iste equiv."
of the Gimerrai frequently regon. Gone. Obs. or Ref. 49.

strands, which are of great strength and durability, are used for cordage and cables, esp. of ships.

Gom (gom; gim). Corrupt of GoD: — used in oaths. Gomes are strength and durability, are used in oaths. Gomes are strength and gomes are strength and gomes of GoD: — used in oaths. Gomes are strength and god as a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea a promiscuous group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea and the Cally and the Cappadocia. Who, forced across the Black Sea

gom' pno-con' (gom' 10-con'), a. [Gr. yóµdos a bolt + -odont.]

Zoil Having the teeth implanted in sockets.
gom'pho-lite(-lit), n. [Gr. yóµdos a bolt + -lite.] Geol. =:
NAGELFLUH. Obs.
gom-room'. Var. of gombroon.

sol'isa (göl'8), sol'ier, v. t. gol'isa (göl'8), sol'ier, v. t. gol'isa (göl'8), sol'ier, v. t. gole'isa (a [AS, gal'] a Merry lustiful; wanton b Rank, as grass; toolis color solis column, or Gol's tract (gölz). See COLUMN, 5. golisa, n. [OF, gole-1] A mouthful (of words). Obs. goles, n. [OF, gole-1] A mouthful (of words). Obs. goles, n. [OF, gole-1] a mouthful (of words). Obs. goles, n. [OF, gole-1] a mouthful (of words). Obs. gole-1, n. [OF, gole-1] a gol-lev', or gol-lev's or gol's golf-1, n. [OF, gole-1] a golf-1, n. [OF, golf-1] a golf-1, n. [OF, golf-1

gon'ad (gŏn'ād), n. [Gr. yov'i that which generates.] Zoōi. A reproductive gland, or group of such glands, a novary, testis, or hermaphrodite gland. — go-na'di-al (gō-na'di-al), a. — go-na'di-c (-nā'di'k), a. gon'a-poph'y-sis (gŏn'a-pŏf'1-sis), n.; pl. -ses(-sēz). [NL.; gono-+apophysis.] Zoōil. 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 regarded as modified appendages. — gon'a-poph'y-sal (-sāl), a. — gon'a-po-phys'i-al (-pō-flz'i-āl), a. gon'a-r-thri'tis (gōn'ār-tiri'tis), n. [NL.; Gr. yōv' knee + arthri'tis.] Med. Inflammation of the knee joint.
Gon'd (gōn'd), n. 1. A member of an important Dravidian people, mainly of the Central Provinces of India, long 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. — GONDI.
Gon'dō, n. The language of the Gonds, whether their own Dravidian language, or a broken Aryan one. Cf. Dravido-Munda.

2. — GONDI.
Gon'di (gŏn'dō), n. The language of the Gonds, whether their own Dravidian language, or a broken Aryan one. Ci. Dravido-Munda.
gon'do-la (gŏn'dō-la), n. [It., dim. of gonda a gondola; of uncertain origin.] 1. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern, used in the canals of Vencice. A gondola is usually propelled by one man, who stands facing the prow, by rowing or by poling. A gondola for passengers has a small shelter amidships, 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. gondola car. A long platform railroad car, either having no sides or with very low sides. U. S. gon'do-lier' (gŏn'dō-lēr'), n. [It. gondoliere: cf. F. gondolier.] A man who rows a gondola.
Gond-wa'na land (gŏnd-wā'nā). [From the district of Gonduand, prop. forest of the Gonds.] Geol. A hypothetical land area which is believed at one time to have connected South Africa with India and, on subsiding, to have left Madagascar and other islands as remnants.
Gondwana system Gool. An important series of conglowerates (some of which are of glacial origin), sandstones, and shales found in India.
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Gondwana system Gool. An important series of congonerates (some of which are of glacial origin), sandstones, and shales found in India.
Gondwana system Gool. As p. a.: a Lost; ruined; hopeless; undone; as, a gone man or case. b Departed, as because of death, gone feeling or sanatom, a feeling of faintness or weakness, as from hunger.

gone'ness, n. A state of exhaustion; faintness, esp. as resulting from hunger.

Gon'er-il (gŏn'ēr-Il), n. The masculine, unnatural eldest daughter of King Lear. She dies by her own hand after poisoning her sister Regan. See LEAR.

gon'fa-lon (gŏn'fā-lŏn), n. [F. gonfalon or It. gonfalon. See GONFANON.] I. The ensign or standard in use by certain princes or states, such as the medieval republics of Italy, and in more recent times by the Pope.

republics of Italy, and in more recent times by the Pope.

2. A name popularly given to any flag which hangs from a crosspiece or frame instead of from the staff or the mast.

gon'fa-lon-ier' (-ēr'), ... (F. gonfalonier:
cf. It. gonfaloniere.) lie who bears the gonfalon; a standard bearer; as: a An officer at Rome who bears the standard of the Church. b The chief magistrate or some other official of any of several republics in medieval Italy. c The chief officer of any of the sixteen corporations of arts, or guilds, in medieval Florence; also, short for Gonfalonier of Justice.
d A Turkish general and standard keeper.
gon'fa-non, gon'fa-non (gör'fa-non), n. ME. gonfa-gon'fa-non, gon'fa-non, gon'fa-non, non, n.

ME. gonfagon'fa-non, gon'fan-non (gŏn'fà-nŏn), n.

d A Turkish general and standard keeper.

gon'a-non, gon'fan-non (gon'fa-non), n. [ME. gonfagon'a-duct (gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct (gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gong gamar on duct perous
gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gon'a-duct).

gong gamar or man.

A cleaner

of prives.

Gos.

gon'a-duct).

gon'a

neun, OF. gonfanon, F. gonfalon, the same word as F. confalon, name of a religious brotherhood, fr. OHG. gundfano war flag; gund war (used in comp., and akin to AS. gūð) + fano cloth, flag; akin to E. vane. See vANE; cf. confalon.] A gonfalon, esp. the small one suspended from beneath the head of a knight's lance. Obs. or Hist. gong (göng), n. 1. [Malayan (Jav.) göng.] An instrument, first used in the East, made of an alloy of copper and tin, shaped like a disk with upturned rim, and producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding tone. It is often used as an instrument of call.

tin, shaped like a disk with upturned rim, and producing, when struck, a harsh and resounding tone. It is often used as an instrument of call.

2. A flat saucerlike bell, rung by striking it with a small hammer which is connected with it by various mechanical devices; a stationary bell, used to sound calls or alarms; — called also gong bell.

gong metal. An alloy from which Oriental gongs are made, as one of 78 parts copper and 22 parts tin.

gon-gon/ha (gön-gön'ya'), n. [Braz. congonha, gongonha.] An icacinaceous Brazilian tree (Villaresia gongonha) having valuable wood.

Its leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for tea.

Gon'go-1a (gön'gö-7a'), n. [NL., after Don A. Cabellero y Góngora, 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-1sm (gön'gö-rlz'm), n. An affected elegance or euphuism of style, for which the Spanish poet Luis de Góngora y Argote (1561-1627) and others of his time were noted; — called also cultism. — Gon'go-rist (-rist), n. — Gon'go-resque' (-rēsk'), a.

Gon'al-at'l'tes (gön'l-ā-l'l'tēz), n. [Gr. yevía angle.] Paleon.

A genus of ammonites having a discoldal coiled shell with



noted; — called also cultism. — Gon'go-rist (-rist), n. — Gon'go-resque' (-rēsk'), a. Gon'na-ti't'es (gōn'n-d-ti't'es), n. [Gr. yovia angle.] Paleon. A genus of ammonites having a discoidal coiled shell with angular-lobed sutures. It formerly included numerous species now placed in other genera, and is made the type of the carbonier of the carb

angles. — goniometric line, the line segment representing a trigonometric function, the unit length being taken as

go'ni-om'e-try (gō'nĭ-ŏm'ē-trĭ), n. [Cf. F. goniométrie.] go'ni-om'e-try (gō'ni-om'ē-tri), n. [Cf. F. goniométrie.]
Math. Measurement of (solid) angles; trigonometry.
go'ni-on (gō'ni-ōn), n.; pl. Gonia (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr.
γωνία angle.] Craniol. The point at the angle of the lower
jaw on either side. See Craniometry, Illust.
go-ni'tis (gō-ni'tis), n. [NL.; Gr. γώνυ knee + -itis.]
Med. Inflammation of the knee.
gon'o-(gōn'ā-), gon-. [Gr. γώνος, γυγή, procreation, offspring, semen, fr. the root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] A
combining form used to signify sexual, generative, etc.;
as, gonochorism, gonoduct, gonopoietic, gonotome.
gon'o-coc'ous (-kök'ŭs), n. [NL.; gono- + NL. & E.
coccus.] Bacteriol. The pus-producing microörganism of
gonorrhea (Micrococcus gonorrhex); also [cap.], the genus
to which it was formerly referred.

as, gonochorism, younduct, gonopoietic, gonotome.
gon'o-coc'cus (-kök'as), n. [NL.; gono- + NL. & E.
coccus.] Bacteriol. The pus-producing microbrganism of
gonorrhea (Micrococcus gonorrheæ); also [cap.], the genus
to which it was formerly referred.
gon'o-phore (gōn'ō-fōr; 201), n. [gono- + -phore.] 1. Zoōl.
A reproductive zooid of a hydroid colony. It represents
the free-swimming medusa stage, but differs from a medusa in remaining attached to the hydroid stock, Gonophores exhibit varying degrees of simplification or degenration in different members of the group, sometimes being reduced to ovoid pouchlike bodies called sporosacs.
2. Bol. Any sporophyll-bearing prolongation of the axis,
as the stipe above the torus in some capparidaceous flowers.
— gon'o-phor'ic (-fōr'fk), go-noph'o-roug (-nōf'ō-rōa'), n.
gon'or-rhea'a (gōn'ō-rōa'), n. [L. gonorhea; Gr. you'ogon'or-rhea'a | con'or-rōa') pour in the will be gets, semen +
pieur to flow.] Med. A contagious inflammatory disease
of the genito-urinary tract caused by a specific microörganism, the gonococcus, and affecting esp. the urethra and
vagina; clap. It is characterized by a mucopurulent discharge, pain urination, and chordee.
gon'or-rhe'al | (-rōf'āl), a. Med. Of or pertaining to gongon'or-rhe'al | orrhea; as, gonorrheal rheumatism.
gon'o-the'a | gōn'ot-thērka), n.; pl. -cz. (-sē). [NL.;
gono- + Gr. dŷn'p box.] Zoōl. The theca inclosing the
blastostyle upon which the medusoid buds or gonophores
of certain hydroids develop.—gon'othe'cal (-kāl), a.
gon'o-zo'odi (-cōroid), n. [gono- + zooid.] Zoōl. a A
sexual zooid, or medusoid bud, of a hydroid; a gonophore.
b A sexual zooid of a tunicate.
go'ny (gō'nl), n.; pl. con'Es (-nlx).
[O'ny of several large sea birds, esp. the black-footed
albatross, and the young of the short-tailed albatross.
go'ny (gō'nl), n.; pl. gon'Es (-nlx).
[A booby; dunce. Obs. or Dial.
2. Any of several large sea birds, esp. the black-footed
albatross, and the young, the sense. Look of the gon'near too.

Go'ny styllus (gō'n's),

standard; commendable; as, good drawing; good features;

[gono- + Gr. οχημα vehicle.] Zool. A sexual hydroid medusa; a gonophore.
gon'o-cho'rism (-kō'riz'm), n.

a gonophore.
gon'o-cho'rism (-kō'riz'm), n.
[gono- Gr. xwpi'śeiv to separate.] Biol. a Separation of sex;
— opposed to hermaphroditism.
b The development or evolution
of sexual distinction in the individual or race. — gon'o-choris' mal (-kō-r'z'm \(\bar{o}\)], a.—
gon'o-cho-ris' tic (-ris''tik), a.
gon'o-cho-ris' tic (-ris''tik), a.
gon'o-cho-ris' tic (-ris''tik), a.
gon'o-duct. Var. of GONADUCT.
gon'o-bus (go-nol'o-bus'), n.
[NL., prob. tf. Gr. ywu'a angle,
or ywu knee + Ao\(\beta\) of sod, in
allusion to the angled pod s.]
Bot. Syn of Vincetroxicum.
gon'o-ph. gon'of (gon'of), n.
Heb. gamabh thie; 1. A nickallusion to the angree public Spot Syn. of Vincetonicum.

Bot. Syn. of Vincetonicum.

gon'oph, gon'of (gon'of), n.

[Heb. gammāh thief.] 1. A pickpocket of thief. Stang, Eng.

2. Bumpkin: simpleton. Stang.
gon'oph. gon'of, n. i. To pick
pockets. Stang, Eng.
gon'oph.am, n. (gono-+
plasm.). Bot. In peronesporaceous fungi, the conjugating
portion of the protoplasm.
gon'op-det'ic. a. (gnon-+-poietic.) Productive of germ cells.
gon'or-the'an, gon'or-the'an.

gon'o-ca'lyx (-kā'l'ks; -kāl'- (gōn'o-rē'dn), a. Gonorrheal.
l'ks),n. [gono-+calyx.] Zoöl.
The bell of an attached medusiferm gonophore.—gon'o-cal'y-cine (-kāl'-sān'), a.
gon'o-cheme (gōn'o-kān), a.
gon'o-cheme (gōn'o-kān), a.
gon'o-cheme (gōn'o-kān), a.
gon'o-cheme (gōn'o-kān'), a.
gon'o-cheme (gōn'o-kān'), a. 

goniometric functions, the six ratios of the sides of any (esp. oblique) triangle, regarded as functions of (two of) the Frids, a. [goniden network] goniometric functions of the sides of any (esp. oblique) triangle, regarded as functions of (two of) the Frids), a. [goniden network] goniden network of the first production of the first produc

of persons, capable, efficient, skillful; as, a good scholar; a good workman; also, marked by approval or conveying commendation; as, to have a good opinion, or to give a good report, of one; in a stronger sense, highly commendable; excellent; admirable; as, a good plan; a good story. And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good.

He... is a good workman; a very good tailor. Shak.

5. Commendable as indicating or leading to social or moral well-being; specif.: a Proper; fit; becoming.

It is not good that the man should be alone. Gen. ii. 18.

b Characterized by moral goodness; virtuous; also, pious or devout; as, a good man; a good prayer.

In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works. Tit. ii. 7.

6. Possessing desirable or attractive qualities; specif.: a Kind; benevolent; gracious; friendly.

The men were very good unto us. 1 Sam.xxv 15.

b Well-hehaved; decorous; as, a good child; good manners. c Stout-hearted; courageous; as, good men and true.

I have fought a good fight. 2 Tim.iv. 7.

7. Socially in good repute; fair; honorable; untainted; as, to come of a good a family.

A good name is better than precious ointment. Eccl. vii. 1.

8. Of a sound or reliable character, or in sound or right condition; as, good sense; a good reaction; hence: valid; adequate; as, a good excuse; a good reaction; hence: valid; adequate; as, a good excuse; a good money; hence, actual; honest; sincere; as, good faith; in good earnest.

My meaning in saying he is a good man ann is... that he is sufficient.... I think I may take his bond.

9. Law. Valid or effectual for the transfer of title or the creation or vesting of rights; as, a good deed; a good ten-

my ineating in any take his bond.

Shak

1. 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 or deficient; ample; full; thorough; as, a good thrashing; a good day's work.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over.

11. Considerable; not small, insignificant, or of no account;—esp. in the phrases a good deal, a good way, a good 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. c Scot. & Dial. Eng.

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 mother, a mother-in-law, or, Obs., a stepfather; good mother, a mother-in-law, or, Obs., a stepfather; good mother, a mother-in-law, or, Obs., a stepfather; good sister, a sister-in-law; good son, a son-in-law, etc. These combinations are often written as one word, good/aunt/ (good/sint/), good/brother (-brither), etc. d In the phrases the good ship (so-and-so), the good town of (so-and-so). by good rights. See by right, under Right, n.—for g., or for g. and all, completely and finally; fully; truly; finally.—g. book [often cap.], the Bible.—g. breeding, education in polite manners; conformity to the conventions of society. See REEDING, n., 4.—g. cheap, a good bargain; a good state of the market (see CHEAP, n., 4);—also used adjectively and adverbially. Obs.

manners; conformity to the conventions of society. See RREBDING, n., 4.—g. cheap, a good bargain; a good state of the market (see chear, n., 4);— also used adjectively and adverbially. Obs.

The sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler's in Europe. Shad.—g. consideration of blood or of natural love and affection. b Now, usually, a valuable consideration, or one which will sustain a contract.—g. dame, agrandmother. Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.—g. day. a Short for God give you a good day, or May you have yood day, or the like;—used as a greeting or farewell. b The greeting thus expressed; as, to bid one good day. G. Duke Rum'phrey (hum'fit), Humphrey Plantagenet (1391-1447), Duke of Gloucester, youngests son of Henry IV.;—so called by his contemporaries.—g. even, short for good Evening. G. evening, a phrase of greeting or farewell, used in the evening. Cf. good DAY, good NIGHT.—g. fellow. A A person of companionable qualities; a pleasant or jovial comrade; a reveler. "'Good Jellows' of large, shrewd, humorous views of life." W. C. Brounell. b A thief; a robber. Obs.—g. fellowship, companionableness; the disposition befitting comrades; also, conviviality.—g. few. a. fair or considerable number. Dial. or Collog.—g. folk, or g. people, the, fairies, brownies, pixies, etc. Collog., Eng. & Scot.—g. form. See FORM, n., 7 b.—g. for nothing or naught, of no value; useless; worthless; hence, substantively, an idle, worthless person.—G. Friday, the Friday of Holy Week, kept as the anniversary of the Grucifixion of Christ, and in some churches observed with fasting in memory of the Savior's passion or suffering.—g. graces, favor; friendship;—formerly also in the sing.—g. Gray Poet. Walt Whitman (1819-92).—g. hand, a marked advantage. Obs.—G. Henry.—G. G. King Henry, a European plant (Chenopodium bonus-henricus) naturalized as a weed in the United States, sometimes used as a pot herb.—G. King Ren'd (\*ch. 50%).—G. Manght, without Fear and without Reproach, the fat translation o

-g. office, a kind or benevolent service or attention; specif.

pl., in Diplomacy, services intended to bring about mediation between parties at variance a mild form of mediation of the parties.

— The parties.

— The parties of the parties of the parties of the parties.

— Good Partiament, the English Parliament of 1376, noted for its reforms and for its use of impseudment for the first time of the parties.

— Good Partiament, the English Parliament of 1376, noted for its reforms and for its use of impseudment for the first time of Parties of King Richard II of England.

— G. Queen 1635-1663) of Kingland.

— G. Begent, the James Stuart, Queen 1635-1663) of King Richard II of England.

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— G. Queen 1635-1663) of Kingland.

— G. Begent, the James Stuart, Queen 1635-1663, of King Richard II of Ric

| good'ly (good'l), a.; good'll-er (-II-ër); good'll-er.

[ME. godlich, AS. godlic. See good; -LY.] 1. Of pleasing appearance, character, or quality; comely; handsome; excellent; as, a goodly person; goodly raiment; goodly houses. "We have many good'ly days to see." Shak.

2. Large; considerable; portly; as, a goodly number. Goodly and great he sails behind his link. Dryden.

3. Gracious; kind. Obs.

Syn.—See CapaCious.
good'ly, adv. In a goodly manner; handsomely; graciously; readily; properly; excellently. Obs. or R. good'man (good'man), n.; pl.—Mex (-mën). [good + man.]

1. A man who is good. Obs.

2. The master (of the house); the head of a family, household, or other establishment; a householder; a husband. 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 Scot. & Dial. Eng.

With you, goodman by, an you please. Shak.

4. A man of property who is of lower rank than that of gentleman; a yeoman; a laird; also, a fariner as distinguished from a proprietor. Obs. or Scot.

good nature. Pleasant or kindly nature; a cheerful, sunny nature; — often implying ready compliance with the wishes of others. Also, goodness of nature;—virtuousness. The young count's good nature and easy persuadability were among his best characteristics.

Syn.—Good NATURE, GOOD HUMOR, GOOD TEMPER, GOOD MATURE implies a disposition (sometimes unduly compliant) to please and be pleased; GOOD HUMOR, a spirit of ease and cheerfulness, esp. as displayed in one's demeanor or in social intercourse; GOOD TEMPER, GOOD MATURE implies a disposition (sometimes unduly compliant) to please and be pleased; GOOD 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 disposition, cometimes in

sire of making the deserving happy.

That solid imperturbable ease and good humor which is infectious, and, like great grassy hills in the sunshine, quiets even an irritate degoism.

good'—na'tured (gōod'na'tūrd), a. Characterized by good nature; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.
—good'—na'tured-ly, adv. —good'—na'tured ness, n.
good'ness, n. [AS. gōdne.] 1. Quality or state of being good; excellence; strength; virtue; kindness; henevolence; beneficence; 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 exclamation or in various exclamatory phrases, as, for goodness' sake! goodness gracious!—the reference being originally to the goodness of God.

2. That which is good; a good deed or action. Obs.
Syn.—Goodness, virtue agree in the idea of excellence. In their nonmoral senses, goodness is of general application, virtue connotes efficacy or potency; as, "the goodness of his land" (Hos. x. 1); "the virtue of the ring" (Shāk.). In their common ethical ness (for technical distinctions, see defs.), goodness (opposed to vivil) is apt to suggest inherent quality or the more human and kindly moral attributes; virtue (opposed to vice) is rather goodness in its (sometimes coldly) formal aspects; as, "There is some soul of goodness in things soil" (Shāk.); "As for her kindness, who ever... would look for aught else from one who was an angel of goodness and pity?" (Thackeray); "Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied" (Shāk.); "Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied" (Shā

(see GOOD NATURE, Syn.); not easily vexed.— guou'— good'wife' (good'wif'), n. The mistress of a house or other establishment. Formerly used as an appellation of civility, equivalent to "Mrs." Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. good will, or, esp. in sense 4, good'will', n. 1. Good intention or inclination. Obs.

2. Benevolence; well wishing; kindly feeling.

3. Cheerful consent; heartiness; readiness.

4. Law. The custom of any trade or business; the favor or advantage in the way of custom which a business has acquired 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 may do. Syn.—See FAVOR.

of, by, or with one's good will, willingly; voluntarily. Obs. good'y, a. Weakly, sentimentally, or affectedly good;—often in the reduplicated form goody-goody. Colloq.

2. The spot (Leiostomus xanthurus).

good'y, n. One who is goody. Colloq, U.S.
good'y, n. Prob. contr. from goodwig. 1. An appellation of civility formerly applied to a woman, esp. a married one, of lowly station; hence, such a woman.

2. A woman who takes care of students rooms. Harvard Univ., U.S.

good'sistra, n. See good, a., later in imprecations. Obs.
12 c. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
good'son' (godd'son'), n. See
good'son' (godd'son'), n. See
good'will'er, n. A wellwisher;
a benevolent person. Obs.
good'will'y, a. Also goodwill-tt. Liberal; cordial; hospitable. Scot.
good'year'. Used without definite meaning in the phrase
What a, or the, goodyear', and

-g. omes, a kind of benevoient service of attention; specil., specifyen, of see good. State from the service of attention; specil., specifying sod. State from the service of se

Armonia good'-hu' mored-ly,-hu' moureu-ly, adr. of GOOD-HIMMORED. good's-r. GOOD's-ness, n. See -NESS, h. d. See -ish. - good'-good's-r. + GOOD's-ness, n. good-good's-r. + GOOD's-ness, n. good-good's-see, d. Obs. 1. Destitute

of good; worthless.

2. Having no goods.
2. Having no goods.
2. Having no goods.
2. Good lich + Goodly.
2. Good lich or Dial.
2. Good lich or Dial.
2. Good lich ling a. Handsome.
2. Good lich ling a. Handsome.
2. Good lich ling a. Handsome.
2. Good lich ling a. Goodly.
2. Goodly.
3. Goodly.

CLOOTIE'S CROPT. Scot. [Scot.]

CLOOTIE'S CROPT. Scot. [Scot.]

god'man-ship. n. See -SHIP.]

god'man-ship. n. See oo.p. a.,

good'man-ship. n. See oo.p. a.,

good oo.p. n. see oo.p. n. see oo.p. a.,

good oo.p. n. see oo.p. n. see oo.p. a.,

good oo.p. n. see oo.p. n. see oo.p. a.,

good oo.p. n. see oo.p. n. see

GOODYISM

GOODYISM

Goody Two'-shoes' (good'! too'shooz'). A well-known nursery character, a poor child whose pleasure at the possession of two shoes, when before she had only one, is so great that she cannot help telling every one she meets. Her "History" was first published by Newberry, and is thought to have been written by Goldsmith.

go'-off', n. Collog. 1. Act or time of going off; beginning; commencement; start.

2. Banking. The amount going off the books because of loans falling due; the amount of loans falling due in certain period. Eng.

goos-an'der (goos-an'der; goos-an'der), n. [Barlier gos-sander, of uncertain origin, perh. fr. goose + gander, in imitation of NL. merganser. Cf. berganser merganser) or the related American species (M. americanus).

goose (goos), n.; pl. geess (ges), n. [ME. gos, As. gos, pl. ges; akin to D. & G. gans, leel. gas, Dan. gaas, Sw. gâs, Russ. gus', L. anser, for hanser, Gr. xiv, Skr. hansa. Olr. geis swan. Cf. gander, anner, Ganza, Gosling.

1. Any of various lamellirostral birds in many respects intermediate between the swans and ducks, which constitute the subfamily Amserinæ of the family Anatidæ. They are usually larger and longer-necked than the ducks, though inferior in these respects to the swans; they have 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 is chiefly gray and brownish, with black head and neck, and white or whitish cheek patches. The domestic geese are apparently derived from several wild species; those of Europe and America chiefly from the graylag. They are extensively kept for their flesh and feathers, and in former times for their quills, which were made into pens. See Bernice goose, branta canter of some

extensively kept for their flesh and feathers, and in former times for their quills, which were made into pens. See BERNICLE GOOSE, BEANT, SNOW GOOSE, etc.

2. A silly creature; a simpleton.

3. A game played with counters on a board. Obs.

The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose. Goldsmith.

4. One of the pieces in the game of fox and geose (b).

5. [pl. GOOSES.] A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose.

6. A keno goose. See KENO.

goose (gōos), v. l.; GOOSED (gōost); GOOS'ING (gōos'Ing).

1. To iron or smooth with a goose.

2. To hiss, as a play or an actor. Theatrical Slang.

3. To repair (boots or shoes) by putting on new front pieces half way up and new soles. Cf. Fox, v. U. S.

4. To make a goose, or fool, of. Slang.

goose-berry (gōoz'bēr-l'; gōos': 2T?), n.; pl. -RES (-Iz).

[goose + berry; or perh. altered from some older form; cf. grose:lile, G. krausebeere, kräuselbeere (ir. kraus crisp), D. kruisbes, kruisbezie (as if crossberry), Sw. krusbār (fr. kruss, krusig, crisp).] 1. a The acid, usually hairy berry of any of several species of Ribes of the subgenus Grossularia, esp. R. grossularia, commonly cultivated; also, any shrub producing this berry. Gooseberries are used chiefly in the preparation of jam or preserves, tarts, pies, etc. The fruit of the various wild species is scarcely delibe. D. A currant. Obs. C. Any of various shrubs more or less resembling the gooseberry, Burbalds gooseberry, etc.

2. Short for gooseberry, usually with an attributive; as, American gooseberry, Burbalds gooseberry, etc.

2. Short for gooseberry wine.

3. A chaperon, esp. one who is indulgently umobservant; as, to play gooseberry.

cld gooseberry truit worm. The larva of a small moth (Dakruma convolutella). It destroys the gooseberry by

Dakruma convolu-illa). It destroys ne gooseberry by ating the interior.

the gooseberry by eating the interior.

gooseberry mildew. Bol. 1. a A whit ish mildew affecting the garden gooseberry.

Gooseberry and Gooseberry Fruit Worm and Adult Moth sphera grossularian.

D In the United States, a disease of imported English gooseberries, causing brown leaves and dwarfed or aborted fruit. It is caused by the parasitic fungus Spherotheca mors-uvx.

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.

gooseberry spanworm. The currant spanworm. See currant worm.

CORRANT WORM.

gossberry stone. A pale or yellowish green variety of garnet, included under the term grossularide. See Garnet.

gosse corn. a A coarse rush (Juncus squarrosus). b A kind of chess (Bromus hordeacus).

gosse egg. In games, a zero; a score or record of naught; —so named in allusion to the egglike outline of the zero sign 0. Called also duck egg. Slang.

gosse flesh. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear; —called also goose skin. Cf. Arrectores phlorum.—goose'-flesh'y, a. Rare.

good'y-ism'cffd'(Y-Y-Y-N). Real COARDE.

pilorum.—goose'-flesh'y, a. Rare.
good'y-ism(good'Y-iz'm), n. See -ism.
good'y-ness, good't-ness. See goor (goor), n. [Prob. fr. Hind.
good'y-fly, n. See -ship.
good'y-fly, n. See -ship.
goo'goo', a. A matory;
chiefly in the phrase "goo-goo', a. A matory;
chiefly in the phrase "goo-goo', a. Goor's, foodry, foour, foodry, foour, for Goral, goorfy, foour, for Goral, goorfy, foodry, foour, for Goral, goor, for goor, gold. b Marsh manigold.
goom. + GOME, GUM.
goom'pain (gōm'pan), goom'pa-na (-pà-na), n. An East Indian anacrdiaceous tree (Calesium grande), having a durable wood and yielding a useful gum.
goon. Obs. inf. and p. p. of Go. goonch (goonch), n. [Hind. gunch.] Seed of Indian licorice.
goon'ey, n. [Cf. gony.] Simpleton. Dial. Amer.

goose barnacie. See 3d BARNA-CLE, 2.
goose'-beak', n. A dolphin.
goose-beak whale. A rather
small and rare whale (Ziphins
camnostris), widely distributed
in temperate seas.
goose'berry-eyed', a. Having
dull gray eyes.
gooseberry fool. Dual. Eng. a
Willow-herb. b Lungwort. c
See 3th FOOL 2. See 5th FOOL, 2.
gooseberry gourd. The gherkin.
gooseberry moth. The magpie gooseberry moun.

moth.
gooseberry picker. = GGOSEBERRY. 3. Colloq. [PIE.]
gooseberry sawfly. The currant
sawfly. See CURRANT WORM.
goose'-bill', n. 1. Bot. Cleavers.

sosoma coratis, var. comperii), black in color with reddish markings, found in the southern United States.

2. Surg. Akind of forceps. Obs. goose bird. The Hudsonian godwit. Local, U.S. goose cap', n. A sily person: bobby fool. Obs. or Dial. Eng. goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE goose chase. See WILD-GOOSE goose fool. Obs. or Dial. Eng. goose feel. Indian file. goose fish, n. The angler (Lopalms piscatorums). Local, U.S. goosefoot maple. The striped maple. U.S. [Dal. Eng. goose fool. A goose fool. A goose pen. a A pen for geese. goose pen. a A pen for geese. goose pen. a A pen for geese. goose -ahare, n. Bot. Cleavers. Obs. goose stangy. The silverweed, goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. The silverweed, goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. The silverweed of pill unit. Goose tee. A fabulous tree developed into bernicle geese, con that day. Dhal. Eng. goose fool. Eng. goose goose, control and the properties which falling on law eveloped into bernicle geese, or into water became fishes. Doose tongue. Eng. Goose. Goose. Capt. Goose tongue. Goose tongue. Goose tongue. Goose tongue. Goose tongue. Goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. The silverweed. Goose tongue. Dhal. Eng. goose tongue. The silverweed. Goose tongue. The silverweed of pill unit. Goose tee. A fabulous tree developed into bernich goose tee. A fabulous tree developed into bernich goose tee. A fabulous tree developed into the which is grower with the sounded by blowing through a goose tree. A fabulous tree developed in the which is grower with the counter was a school. The fool. The fool. The fool. The fool. The fool. The fool. The fool.

their honeycombing the earth. See gorren.

1. Any of certain burrowing rodents the

Pocket Gopher (Geomys bursarius). (18)

dents the
size of a
Pocket Gopher (Geomys bursarius). (1)
large rat or larger, having small eyes and short ears,
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
burrows and feed on roots, vegetables, etc.
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 spermophilus, closely
allied to the chipmunks of the southern United States. It measures a foot or more in length of shell, and both the eggs
and flesh are used as food.
4. The gopher snake.
5. A burglar who blows open safes. Thieves' Slang.
6. [cap.] An inhabitant of Minnesota. Collog.
go'pher, v i. & t. To mine in irregular prospecting drift.
gopher plum. a A kind of sour gum (Nyssa ogeche) of
the southern United States. b The icaco plum; also, in
Florida, the related plant Chrysbolaarus bolongifolius.
gopher snake. A large harmless burrowing snake (Compsosoma corais, var. couperii), black in color with reddish
markings, found in the southern United States.

2. Surg. A kind of forceps. Obs. scribed by early writers as beargoose bird. The Hudsonian ing fruits which falling on land

go'pher wood (gō'fēr). [Heb. gōpher.] a The unidertified wood used in the construction of Noah's ark. Gen. vi. 14. b = YELOWWOOD.
go'pu-ra (gō'pōō-rā), n. [Skr. gōpura city gate.] East ludian Arch. The gateway of a temple, including its sometimes very elaborate architectural deconstitute.

GORE

architectural deco-ration; often, the massive pyramidlike tower above the gateway. go'ral (gō'rāl), n. A

go'ral (gō'rāl), n. A goat antelope (Ke-mas goral), of the Himalayas. Related species have been described from Tibet and Mongolia. Gor'bo-duc (gōr'bō-dūk), n. A mythical king of Britain, who gives the name

dūk), n. A mythical king of Britain, who gives the name to the first English tragedy, written in blank verse by Sackville and Norton, acted in 1561, and printed in 1565. Gorboduc divides his kingdom between his two sons, Ferrex and Porrex They quarrel, the younger, Forrex, 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 become embroiled in civil war and in the end are all slain. gor-bu'scha (gôr-bo'shal), n. Also gor-bu'sa. [Russ. gor-busha, fr. gorb hunchback.] The humpback salmon. Gordins. Jo for pert to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or designating or resembling a knot tied by him; hence, intricate; complicated; inextricable. Gordian knot. Class. Myth., an intricate knot tied by Gordius in the thong which connected the pole of the chariot with 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 extense or inextricable difficulty. b A very tight or indissoluble bond. To cut the Gordian knot, or to cut the knot, is to dispose of a difficulty by bold measures or summarily. Gordian n. 1. A Gordian knot.

R. Browning.

Gor'di-us (gor'di-ŭs), n.

[NL. See 3d GORDIAN.] Zoöl.

Gor'di-us (gor'di-ŭs), n. [NL. see sol dornin | Zoöl. A genus of worms generally included among the nematodes, whose members are parasitic in insects when young, but when adult are free-living and aquatic, and exceedingly 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 atrophied. In the male the tail is forked. Gordins, with Nectonema, a marine form, and in older classifications with a few other genera, constitutes the family Gor-di'l-dē) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidea, which usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though differing greatly from typical nematodes in having the commined with epithelium, and in the structure of the nervous and reproductive systems. See Nematomorpha. Gor-do'nl-a (gòr-dô'nl-a), n. [NL., after James Gordon, London nurseryman.] Bot. A genus of theaceous shrubs or small trees embracing fourteen East Indian and two North American species. Many species are highly ornamental, having evergreen foliage and large white flowers with pentadelphous stamens, each fascicle attached to the base of a petal. G. lasianthus is the loblolly bay. Also (l. c.), a tree of this genus.

Gor'don' ili'y (gôr'dǎm). Any Australian Illiaceous plant of the genus Blandfordia.

Gor'don's for'mu-la (gôr'dǎm). An empirical formula, intro-

Gor'don 111'y (gôr'dŭn). Any Australian liliaceous plant of the genus Blandfordia. [After Lewis Gordon, Gor'don's for'mu-la (gôr'dŭnz). [After Lewis Gordon, Scottish engineer.] Engin. An empirical formula, introduced 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 lengths, and agrees on the whole with the results of Hodgkinson's experiments. It is  $P=fA/(1+e^{\frac{D}{k^2}})$ , where P=axial load in pounds; f=induced stress; A= cross-sectional area of strut; t= length of strut; t= radius of gyration of its section; c= a constant depending upon the form of the section and the manner of fixing the ends of the strut. gore (gôr; 201), n [AS. gor dirt, dung; akin to Icel. gor, Sw. gor, OHG. gor.] I. Dirt; mud; silme; filt; dung; specif, caked rheum from the eyes. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Blood; usually and esp., thick or clotted blood. in a, or one, gore of blood, covered with blood. Obs. go-rac'co (gêr-tāk'ō), n Atobac-| gord. + Gourd.

2. Blood; usually and esp., thick or clotted blood. obs.

go-rac'co (gc'-rak'o), n Atobacop sate smoked in hookahs.
go'ra-my (go'rd-m'). Var. of GOURAMI (go'rd-m'). Var. of GOURAMI (go'rd-m'). Var. of GOURAMI (go'rd-m'). A greedy person or animal. Both Scot. 4 pron. [gore animal. Both Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 4 pron. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 5 prol. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent belly both. Scot. 5 prol. [gore filth + belly] a A prominent gor'd-an gor

gore (gor; 201), v. t. To cover or stain with or as with

gore (gōr; 201), v. t. To cover or stain with or as with gore. Obs.
gore, n. [ME. gore, gare, AS. gāra angular point of land, fr. gār spear; akin to D. geer gore, G. gehre gore, ger spear, Icel. geir gore, geir spear. Cf. GAR, n., GARLIC, GOAD, GORE to pierce.] 1. A small triangular piece of land; specif., in Maine and Vermont, a minor unorganized territorial division, consisting of an irregular, usually small, tract of land, as one between the corners of neighboring counties.
2. The front piece in a skirt, narrowest at the top; the lap of a dress or apron; hence, a gown; petticoat; dress; clothes. Obs.
3. Any tapering or triangular piece of cloth, canvas, etc..

2. The front piece in a skirt, narrowest at the top; the 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 sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest point of the shield, meeting in the fess point. A gore sinister is one of the old fanciful abatements.

5. One of the triangular pieces of the covering of a dome, umbrella, balloon, etc.

6. An angular piece of planking used to fill up a vessel's planking where needed.

gore, v. t.; gorrel (gord); gorl'/10 (gor'1ng). [Perh. fr. AS. gār spear, dart. See 3d gorr.] 1. To pierce or penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to stab. Obsoles., exc., specif., of horned or tusked animals, to pierce or wound with the horns or tusk.

The low stumps shall gore

2. To dig or hollow. Obs.

gore, v. 4. To pierce with the horns or tusk.

gore, v. 4. To pierce with the horns or tusk.

gore, v. 5. [See 3d gorr.] To cut into a tapering or triangular form; to piece or provide with a gore, as an apron.

gore, v. 6. To plow a gore. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

gore strake. Shipbuilding. A triangular strake or plate not continuing to the stem and stern, made necessary by the narrowing of the extremities of the vessel.

gorge (gôr), n. [F. gorge, of uncertain origin. Cf. gorrer.]

1. The throat, external or internal. Archaic or Poetic.

Wherewith he gripped her gorge with so great pain. Spenser. Now, how showshorred!. ... my gorge rises at it. Shak.

2. A hawk's crop; hence, stomach; appetite; capacity for devouring or consuming. Obs. or Archaic.

3. A hawk's neal; hence, a meal, esp. a full meal. Archaic. From all of his pack he my claim.

Full gorge when the killer has eaten.

4. That which is gorged, or swallowed.

He spewed up his gorge, that all did him detest. Spen

mountains. b A ravine having steep rocky walls, esp. one in which a stream flows. c Fort. (1) The rear entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort. See Bastion, Illust. (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. b A concave molding; cavetto. c Throat of a chimney. d A small groove under a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall.

7. The groove of a pulley.

8. Angling. A primitive device used instead of a fishhook, consisting of an object easy to be swallowed but difficult to be ejected or loosened, as a piece of bone or stone pointed at each end 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.

10. A kind of earthenware pitcher; as, white gorges. Obs. gorge, v. i.; goorgen (gfrid); cong'ing (gfr'jing). [F. gorger, See conca, m.] To fill the gorge or crop; to eat greedily and to satiety.

gorge, v. l. To fill the gorge or crop of; to glut.

The giant gorged with flesh.

2. To swallow; esp., to swallow with greediness, or in large mouthfuls or quantities.

The fish has gorged the hook. Johnson.

3. To fill, as a vein with blood; to choke up.

Syn.—See sattate.

gorge (gfrid), a. Her. Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.); as, a lion gorged with a collar.

gorged (gfrid), a. Her. Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.); as, a lion gorged with a collar.

gorged (gfrid), a. Her. Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.); as, a lion gorged with a collar.

gorged (gfrid), a. Gorge is given time to swallow, or gorge.

gorge hook. Angling. a = Goorge, S. b. A hook having two barbs, or two hooks with their shanks joined together by a heavy casing of lead.

gorge throat, and se remgorger to assume airs. Cf. 1st gorge throat, and se remgorger to assume airs. Cf. 1st gorge throat, and se remgorger to assume airs. Cf. 1st gorge throat, and se remgorger

Syn.—See GRAND.

—gor'geous-ly, adv.—gor'geous-ness, n.
gorg'er (gôr'jēr), n. 1. One that gorges, or eats to satiety.

2. Naud. A big haul or heavy deck load of fish. Cent. Dict.
gor'ger-in (gôr'jēr-In), n. [F., fr. gorge neck.] 1. Arch.
In some columns, that part of the capital between the termination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, or the

mination of the shaft and the annulet of the echinus, or the gore. bill. n. [3d gore + bill.] gor get-ed. a. Having a gorget gore blill. A garfish. Dial. Eng. gore blood. Clotted blood; gore. Dbs. or Dial. Eng. gore fish. n. = GOREBILL. gor fiy' (gbr'fiy'), n. [gore decented for gore) dung + fy.] A dung fly. Local, Eng. [Grand Organist.] G. Org. Abbr. Freemasonry. gorge a-ble (gbr'fish), a. See consideration of a hyperboloid of revolution. Gorge fish (gbr'fish) n. [gorge fish (gbr'fish (gbr'fish) n. [gorge fish (gbr'fish (gbr'fish) n. [gorge fish (gbr'fish (gbr'fi

Surp. A gone.

N. D. D. UOROUS ELA (VIL) - D. GORGON ELA (VIL) - D

TABLE.

GOZJ. LUYPBY (MOTO).

GOT SPORT OF THE OUT.

GOT SPORT OU

acult of untamable, disposition, and lives in small family

a. Like a Gorgon; repulsive; of all the series of a like of a like of series of a like of a like

goose.

2. A foolish or callow person.

3. An ament or catkin.

4. The pasque flower.

gos/pel (gos/pel), n. [ME. gospel, godspel, AS. godspell;
god God (prob. an alteration of an original god good) +
spell story, tale. See god, good; spell, v.] I. Glad tidings; esp., the good news concerning Christ, the Kingdom
of God, and salvation; hence, the teachings of Christ and
the apostles as a body or system; the Christian faith, revelation, or dispensation. Cf. LAW, 3.

And Jesus went about all Galliel, etaching in their synagogues,
and preaching the gospel of the kingdom.

Matt. iv. 23.

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. Mark i. 1.
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 Testament,
Table, & APOCRYPHA, 2, Table.

3. [Usually cap.] 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 churches.
The Gospel, the Holy Gospel, or the Gospel 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 elebrated or not.
In the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church the Gospel
is sung at High Mass by the deacon after the celebrating
priest has read it in a low voice. Cf. Eristle, 3.

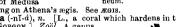
4. Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as,
they took his words for gospel.

2. One who preaches the gospel. Rare.

pean linnet. Eng. [Local, Eng.]
gorse duck. The corn crake.
gorse factor, n. a The whinchat!
gorse duck. The corn crake.
gorse hatch, n. a The whinchat.
bThe wheatear. Local, Eng.
gorse hatcher. a GOSRE BIRD.
b The wheatear. Local, Eng.
gorse linnet. The common Engorse linnet. The common Engorse linnet. The common Engorse linnet. Local, Eng.
gorse thatcher. a GOSRE BIRD.
gosse linet place of length in mined oath the lam of planty allotted to the lam of characteristic of, gorse.
Gor-ty'na (gōr-tit'na'). Bill. The land of planty allotted to the lam of characteristic of, gorse.
Gor-ty'na (gōr-tit'na'). Bill.
gos. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GOOSR.
gos. Dos or dial. Eng. var. of GOOSR.
gos. The goshawk. Scot.
gos. hard. The Conselled of the lam of the place of plenty or of light and immunity from evils.
gos'herd. + GOOSEHERD.
gos'herd. - Hoose Herd.
gos'herd. + GOOSEHERD.
gos'herd. - Hoose Herd.
g







sentation of a Gor-Millian the Egis with Gorgon's head; esp., Athena wearing the Egis with Gorgonithe head of Medusa as appearing on Athena's ægis. See ægis.

Gorgo'mi-a (-ni-a), n. [L., a coral which hardens in the air. Cf. Gorgon. Zoöl. A genus of Gorgoniaceæ, in old classifications very extensive, but now restricted to certain species having a flexible, horny axis.

Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a (-a'/shê-a') n. pl.

Gor-go'ni-a'ce-a (-a'/shê-a') [NL. See Gorgonia, including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis, covered with cœenchym, in which the polyps are em-

branched axis, covered with comenchym, in which the polyps are embedded. The axis is commonly horny, but it may be solid and stony (composed largely of calcium carbonate). The sea fans and sea shrubs are examples. See coral.; Gorgonyla, Illust.—gorgo/ni-a'cean (-shān), a. & n.—gor-go/ni-a'ceous (-shās), a.

stony (composed largely of calculus carbonate). The sea fans and sea shrubs are examples. See coral; Gorgovial, \*\*Ilust. — gor-govil-a'oean (-shān), a. & n. — gor-govil-aroean (Gor-govil-an, a. [Cit. L. Gorgoneus.] 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon; petrifying; terrific; of the ægis, etc., bearing the Gorgon's head.

Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move.

2. [I. c.] Zoōi. Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniacea. gor'gon-laze (gōr'gōn-laz), v. t., 'l-ized (-laz') right. The had of a Gorgoniacea (gor'gōn-laz) (gōr'gōn-laz) (a. 'l-ized (-laz') right. (laz') right. Stone; to petrify; to stare at with a Gorgon look.

Gor'gon's head (gōr'gōnz). 1. The head of a Gorgon, esp. Medusa, or a representation of it; a gorgoneum.

Z. — BASKET FISH.

Gor'gon-zo'la (gōr'gōn-zō'la), n., or Gorgonzola cheese. [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan. gor-lil'la (gō-rl'la), n. [An African word; found in the Greek Periplus of Hanno, a Carthaginian.] The largest known anthropoid ape (Gorilla gorilla, syn. G. savagei), an inhabitanto fa small area of the forest region of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimp an xee, but much larger, the males being much more powerful than a man, although (as they usually stand) not so tall, with massive bones, broad shoulders, very long arms, and strong jawa with tusklike canine teeth. The female is considerably smaller. There are thirteen pairs of ribs, the nor index the ears are small area of the forest region of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimp an xee, but much larger, the males being much more powerful than a man, although (as they usually stand) not so tall. With massive bones, broad shoulders, very long arms, and strong jawa with tusklike canine the constant of the const



3. Eccl. One who reads or sings the Gospel.
4. A book containing the liturgical Gospels. Obs.
5. A person who professes belief in the gospel, or who maintains that his party alone has the true gospel; hence, Obs., usually derisively, a Puritan, Protestant, or sectary, gos\*pel.ize (gospelsiz), v. t., oos\*Fell-izel (cisp); oos\*pell-izel (gospelsiz), v. t., oos\*fell-izel (cisp); oos\*pell-izel (gospelsiz), v. t., oos\*fell-izel (cisp); oos\*pell-izel (gospelside). Eccl. Of an altar, the side from which the Gospel is read; the north side, or left side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Of. Epistric side. Eccl. Of an altar, the side from which the Gospel is read; the north side, or left side to a person looking from the nave toward the chancel. Of. Epistric side. 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 clergyman accompanying the perambulators, a curse being laid on him who moves the landmarks. Eng.
gos\*pel-true? a. As true as the gospel; infallibly true.
gospel truth. a The truth or a truth in the gospel.

A return to something more like the original gospel truth than men had ever known in England.

B Something infallibly or absolutely true.
gos\*somer, gerh. for goose summer, perh. referring to the summerlike season in November (Indian summer, St. Martin's summer) when geese were eaten; cf. G. Mädchensommer, both meaning this season and also, gossamer, fliegender Sommer gossamer.]

1. A fine, filmy substance, consisting of cobwebs, floating in the air, in calm, clear weather, esp. in autumn. It is seen on grass 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.

2. An very thing fauzelike fabric.

3. In England, orig., an advertising tradesman's name for a make of silk hat recommended as extre

tomary acquaintance. Obs. or Archaic, now of women only. My gossip, dwelling in our town.

God save her soul! Her name was Alisoun. Chaucer

3. One who runs from house to house or goes about tattling and telling news; an idle tattler; a newsmonger.

The common chat of gossips when they meet. Dryden.

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 city with gossip, scandal, and spite. Tennyson.

Syn.—Gossip, Tattle. Gossip is idle personal talk; Tattle, trifling or petty gossip or scandal; as, "fearing the lazy gossip of the port" (Tennyson); I live in a place where even the ordinary tattle of the town arrives not till it is stale! "Gray). See CHAT.

gos'sip (gos'Ip), v. i.; Gos'sifed (-Tpt); Gos'sif-ing. 1. To be a gossip; to act as a familiar friend or companion. Obs.

2. To run about and tattle; to tell idle, esp. personal, tales.

And only hear the magpie gossip
Garrilous under a roof of pine. Tennyson.

3. To write in a light familiar way.

gos'sip-er (-Er), n. One who gossips or is given to gossip.

gos'sip-er (-Er), n. One who gossips or is given to gossip.

gos'sip-ing (-Ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of gossip. Specif.: vb. n.

a A christening or christening feast. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

gos'sip-red (gos'Ip-red), n. [Cf. Kindeld. 1. The relationship between a person and his sponsors; sponsorahip; spiritual affinity. Cf. compatential.

2. Gossip. special intimacy. Archaic or Hist.

2. Gossip; special intimacy. Archaic or Hist.

3. Gossipping; chat; gossip. Till of, or given to, gossip.

gos'sip-ry (-ri), n. Full of, or given to, gossip.

gos'sip-ry (-ri), n. [N., fr. L. gossypion,

gos'specials, gos'pellist, n. etaining gossan. [of gossip.

gos'specials. Goson'), n. [F. garçon.] A lad. Anglo-Ir.

Gosp

GOS-SOON' (GO-SOON'), n. [R. gar'ng. A REL. GOS-SPON') (GOS-SOON'), n. [NL., ftr. L. gossuprion, gos'pel-list, gos'pel-list, n. = gos'pel-list, GOS-SECTION (GOS-SOON), n. [R. gar'ng. gos'pel-list, GOS-SOON, gos'pel-gos'pel-list, GOS-SOON, gos'pel-gos'pel-list, adv. gos'pel-gos'pel-list, adv. gos'pel-gos'pel-list, adv. gos'pel-gos'pel-list, adv. gos'pel-gos

gassipion.] Bot. A genus of malvaceous herbs or shrubs yielding the cotton of commerce. They have mostly palmately lobed leaves and showy flowers. The species are much confused through artificial hybridization; the most important are G. hirzatum, upland cotton; G. Barbadenes, herbaceum and G. retigiosum, Indian cotton). See corron. Goth (goth), n. [L. Gohit, pl.; cf. Gr. Töde, Goth. Gut., piuda the Gothic people.] 1. One of an ancient Teutonic race, who originally dwell between the Elbe and the Vistula, or, according to some records, in northern Germany and southern Sweden, and in the early centuries of the Christian era overran the greater part of the Roman empire, of which, under Theodoric the Great, they were virtual masters. They had early taken possession of Dacia (modern Transylvania and adoining regions), and, dividing into two groups, came to be known as Ostrogoths and Visigothic Transylvania and adoining regions), and, dividing into two groups, came to be known as Ostrogoths and Visigotha, or Bat Getha and West Goths. The borner inhabited them took possession of the province of Meesia, and hence were called Mosogoths. The West Goths, after wandering to and fro over Europe, founded the Visigothic kingdom in Spain and southern France, forming the foundation of the later Spanish nationality.

2. One who is rude or uncivilized; a person without culture or refinement; a barbarian.

Gotham (Gottm, or minproperly göthäm, Ozf. E. D.; the second prom. (or göth'ām) is usual in America, as insense 2 B), n. 1. A village in England whose inhabitants were proverbial for their follies, as testified by a well-kind of the control of the 2. Gothic style or decoration. See Gothicks. 2.

go'sum-mer. n. [See GOSSAMER.]
The end of summer: St. Mar.
The end of summer: Scoth in (20th in.)
The end of summer: St. Mar.
The end of summer: Scoth in (20th in.)
The end of summer: Secth in (20th in.)
The end in (20th in.)
The en

3. Print. a In England, black letter. b [often l. c.] In the United States, a square-cut type with no serifs;—called in England grotesque or, sometimes, Doric.

\*\*This line is in Nonpareil GOTHIC.\*

(60th'-Gism (g6th'-siz'm), n. 1. Rudeness; barbarousness; inelegance, or an inelegance.

2. Gothic principles or characteristics generally; conformity to, or practice of, the Gothic style. As a critical term Gothicism denotes the principles, qualities, or informing spirit of medieval art. During the Renaissance, and until within the 18th century, this art was thought of as typically uncouth and extravagant, with unity of conception lost sight of in florid and fanciful or grotesque details. With fuller appreciation of Gothic architecture "the Gothic" has taken the favorable signification of rugged grandeur, of the blended effects of vivid imagery with an appeal to the mysterious and infinite. Gothicism has thus been akin to romanticism, in later critical thought, as opposed to classicism.

3. A Gothic idiom.

Gothic effects (-Set), and person who is familiar with or who is a critical to constitution.

posed to classicism.

3. A Gothic idiom.

Gothi-Cist (-sist), n. A person who is familiar with or who is devoted to Gothic style, as in architecture.

Gothi-Cizto (-siz), v. t. Gothi-Cizzo (-siz) (-Gothi-Cizzo (-siz)), v. t. Gothi-Cizzo (-siz), v. t. Gothi-Cizzo (-siz) (-Gothi-Cizzo (-siz)), contacter to; to transform to the Gothic style, as of architecture.—v. t. To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture.—v. t. To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture.—v. t. To adopt or use the Gothic style, as of architecture.—Gothi-Cizzor (-siz/si), n. [After the poet Goethe.]

Min. A hydrous oxide of iron, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, occurring in prismatic crystals, also massive, with a fibrous, reniform, or stalactitic structure. The color varies from yellowish to blackish brown. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.0-4.4.

go'tra (go'tra'), n. [Skr. gôtra.] Hindu Law. Orig., the inclosure or curtilage within which the cattle of a family are sheltered; hence, a stock or family descended from a common ancestor by an uninterrupted line of males.

gouache (gwash), 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.

goua-ree' (gō-8-rē'), n. [From native name in the Dekkan.] A fabaccous annual herb (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds.

gouge (gouj; gōoj; 277), n. [From stive name in the Dekan.] A fabaccous annual herb (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds.

gouge (gouj; gōoj; 277), n. [From native name in the Dekan.] A fabaccous annual herb (Cyamopsis tetragonoloba) grown in southern Asia for its edible pods and seeds.



Gouges, la. 1, 2, 3 Straight; 4 Curved; 5 Front Bent; 6 Back Bent.

Gouges, 1.a. 1, 2, 3 Straight; 4 Curved; 5 Front Bent; 6 Back Bent.

concavo-convex cross section, used in its various forms for scooping or cutting holes, channels, or grooves, in wood, stone, etc., for doing the roughing cuts in wood turning, for removing portions of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes of bone in surgery, or the like. Danic in the holes in the holes in the solid twin.

2. Act of scooping out with or as with a gouge; a groove or cavity scooped out, as with a gone, the solid vein.

3. The chart in the solid core.

3. To scoop out, as an eye, with the thumb.

3. To cheat; to defraud. Collog., U. S.

5. Couge bit. Mech. A boring bit, shaped like a gouge, which cuts out a solid core.

5. Couge'er (gouj'er; gōōj'-), n. One that gouges; specif., Railroads, a snow plow consisting of a kind of box car with a prow made like a large flat scraper set sufficiently low to enable it to run into the snow like a wedge, and having hinged side wings to widen the opening thus made.

6. Coulard's errate is a cerate containing the extract.

5. Thomas Goulard (d. cir. 1790), French surgeon. Med. An aqueous solution of a basic acetate of lead, used as a lotton for inflammation. Goulard water is a much weaker solution.

6. Goulard's cerate is a cerate containing the extract.

5. To man definite a cerate containing the extract.

6. The man definite a cerate containing the extract.

6. The man definite a cerate containing the concavo-convex cross section, used in its various forms for

fruit. gou'ra-mi

(goo'r a-m 1; -rä'mĭ), n.

goo-ra'm1), n. [Malay  $gur\bar{a}m\bar{\iota}$ .] A very large fresh-water fish (Osphro-

(Got-Fa'mi), n.

(Malay gurāmī.] A very large fresh-water fish (Osphro-Maley Got-Maley Got-Maley

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(a verb) to be (in a particular person and number); —said of the subject.

Syn. — Regulate, influence, manage, direct, conduct, supervise. — Govern, cult. Govern, the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; Rulle frequently suggests more immediate, commanding or (sometimes) arbitrary authority or influence; as, "the Right Divine of kings to govern wrong" (Pope); "resolved to ruin or to rule the state" (Dryden); "I have no tongue, sir. —And for mine, sir, I will govern it "(Shak); "He that ruleth his spirit [is better] than he that taketh a city" (Prov. xvi. 32); "His wife... ruled her husband's opinions better than she could govern his conduct" (Thackeray). See COMMAND, CONDUCT, CHIEF.

GOV'STR. v. i. To exercise authority or the governing func-

menno goramy) of China and the Malay Archipelago, extensively reared in tropical countries, and highly valued as a food fish. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into southern Europe.

menno goramy) of China and the Malay Archipelago, extensively reared in tropical countries, and highly valued as a food fish. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to introduce it into southern Europe.

gourd (gord; goord; 277), n. [F. gourde, OF. also coorde, gourde, cougourde, goule of the countries of the first of any species of cucurbita fruit of any species of Cucurbita, or that of the bottle gourd (Lagenaria lagenaria); also, any plant producing such fruit. In the United States the term is generally restricted to the various forms of Cucurbita pepo. The hard shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.

2. The cleaned and dried shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.

3. Obs. a Drinking vessel; cultivated for reased and dried shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.

3. Obs. a Drinking vessel; countries of the sum of the first of the firs

sir.—And for mine, sir, I will govern it "(Shak.); "He that ruleth his spirit [is better] than he that taketh a city" (Prov. xvi. 32); "His wife . . . ruled her husband's opinions better than she could govern his conduct" (Thackeray). See COMMAND, CONDUCT, CHIEF.

gov'ern.—All. n. [F. gouvernail helm, rudder, L. gubernaculum.] Obs. 1. A rudder; also, steering.

2. Government; management; treatment; behavior.

3. Period of government; ruler; community ruled.

gov'ern.—anoe (güv'ēr-nāns), n. [F. gouvernance.] 1. Act, manner, office, or power of governing; exercise of authority; 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-ess (güv'ēr-nās), n. [Ct. OF. governersse. See governos.] 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 (güv'ērn-mēnt), n. [F. gouvernment. See govern.] 1. Act or fact of governing; exercise of authority in regulation; has active the action of something; control; direction; rule; regulation; as, church government. See government; specif., the direction of affairs of state; the ruling and administration of a political body.

At one time the mere administrative basis of government was gentile relationship; the mere administrative basis of government was gentile relationship; the mere administrative basis of government of some time the mere administrative basis of government of the legislature, or as she legislature, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; as centralized or qual, federal or confederate, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; as centralized or role, aristocratic, or democratic, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; as the tenure of office is hereditary

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 gout fly.

5. A disease marked by a hard swelling, affecting hawks and other birds. Obs.

gout fly. A small dipterous fly, which in the larval state injures grain, living in the stalk, and causing the disease of wheat called "gout" from the swelled joints. The common European species is Chlorops tantopus.

gout'weed' (gout'wart') \ use as a remedy for the gout.]

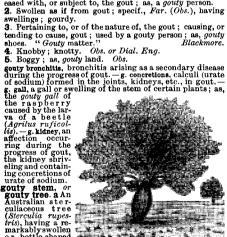
A coarse European apiaceous plant (\(\mathcal{E}\)goodium podaorgaria).

gout'y (gout'i), a.; Gout'i-er (-i-er); 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

urate of sodium.
gouty stem, or
gouty tree. a An
Australian sterculiaceous tree
(Sterculia rupestris), having a remarkably swollen
or bottle-shaped
trunk. b The sour
gourd.

sisting of the crowned pigeons (which see). It is the type of a subfamily, Gou-ri'ne, Gou-ri'ne, Gouri'ne, A whirlpool or deep hole. Obs. gourd, n. [Of. Of. gourd cheating.] A sort of false dice. Obs. gourd'al, n. = GOURDER. Local, Research



Gouty Stem a.

Gouty Stem a.

gourd melon. The wax gourdgourd'mouth', n., or gourd'seed suck'er. The black horse
(Cwcleptus elongatus).
gourd towel. = TOWEL GOUED.
gourd towel. = TOWEL GOUED.
gourd free. = CALBASH TREES.
gourd'worm' (wirm'), n. A
flukeworm. [See GOURA.]
Gour'mand, v. t. \$i. To eat or
devour greedily. Ohs.
gour'mand-er, n. A gourmand.
gour-man'de-ric (goor-man'deric goor'mand-er, n. (Cf. OF.
gourmandere-) Gourmandism.
gourmandise. † GOEMANDIZE.
gour'mand-ist. n. A gourmand.
gour'mand-ist. n. A gourmand.
gour'mand-ist. n. A gourmand.
gour'mand-ist. n. A gourmand.
n. See -18M.
gour'met-tz'm),
n. See -18M.

n. See -18M. gournard. + GURNARD.

government by injunction. See INJUNCTION.

gour'net (gûr'nēt). Rare var. of gout ivy. = HERR EVE. gou'rou.nut' (gôo'roō-).n. [Fr. gout'ous.n. [OF., F. goutteux.] gou'rou.nut' (gōo'roō-).n. [Fr. antive name.] The kola nut. gout some. See CHALKSTONE. [n., 2.] native name.] The kola nut. gout some. See CHALKSTONE. [n., 2.] gout gous'try. gouts'te, gout's (goot, n., [F.] Her. A dial (Scot.) gouwster, gaussier to shaped figure. court (sout of the gout's gout (goot t). n. [F.] Her. A female governant (gout). n. [Gf. GOTE.] An artificial water channel: a ditch; chain covered conduit; sluice. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gott (goot). [F.] L. gatus taste. See Gusto.] Taste. gov. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of Gov. Abbr. Governor; government. govet'-lness, n. See -NESS. govt'-lness, n. See -NESS. govt'-lness, n. See -ISH. Rare.

In. nature warding (goo'rō). n. [F.] a A female gove. Obs. or dial. Eng. pret. of Gov. Abbr. Governor; government. gove. foo. F. [Gotye.] and p. [Gotye.] gove. Dial. Eng. pret. and p. p. gove. p. [Gotye.] [Gotye

churches, etc.

churches, etc.

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; synactical regimen.

10. pl. Government securities. Brokers' Cant.
government by injunction. See Injunction.

gov/ern-men'tal (gŭv/ern-men'tăi), a. Of or pert. to government; made by government.—governmental theory (of atonement), Theol., the Grotian theory. See Atonementy, Theol., the Grotian theory. See Atonementy, The govern-men'tal-ism (giv/ern-men'tal-i2'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.
government depository. A national bank in which by law the Treasury may deposit national funds. U. S.
government man. 1. A government official.
2. An Australian convict, esp. an assigned servant. Hist. government note. A currency note issued by the government, as distinguished from a bank note.
government paper. Evidences of debt, as bonds, exchequer bills, notes, etc., issued by a government.gov'er-nor (güv'er-ner), n. [ME. governor, governour, CF. governeor, F. governeur, Tr. 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 apperage of a colony constitutes the only political link. gov/ern-men'tal (gŭv/ern-men'tal), a. Of or pert. to gov-

gov'ern (gūv'ērn), v. l.; gov'erned (-ĕrnd); gov'ern-ing.

[OF. governer, F. gouverner, fr. L. gubernare to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνάν. Cf. gubernaronal I. 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 rule multitudes."

2. Hence, to control or direct the action, conduct, or operation of; to regulate; influence; restrain; manage; administer; as, to govern the life; to govern a horse.

Govern these ventages with your fingers and thumb, and it will discourse most eloquent music.

Shak.

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.

5. 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 governs the objective case. Formerly, also, to require (a verb) to be (in a particular person and number); — said of the subject.

Syn. — Regulate, influence, manage, direct, conduct,

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 regards the internal administration of his government, he is merely a constitutional sovereign acting through his advisers; interfering with their policy or their patronage, if at all, only as a friend and impartial counselor. But whenever any question is agitated touching the interests of the mother country,—such, for instance, as the imposition of customs duties, or the public defense,—his functions as an independent officer are called at once into play. He must see that the mother country receives no detriment.

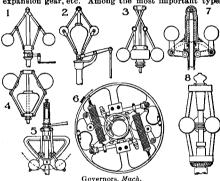
Colonial governors invariably hold office during the pleasure of the crown; but their period of service in a colony is usually limited to six years.

(2) The person elected as chief executive official of a State in the United States. In some States, as Massachusetts, he is assisted by an elected advisory body called the governor's council. (3) The agent, in a Prussian province, of the central government, or executive departments at Berlin, having very large powers of supervision over subordinate officials and local administration;—called in German Oberpräsident. C The captain or commander of a company, esp. an armed body. Obs.

3. One who has the care of a young man's education and occupations; a tutor. Obs.

4. One looked upon as governing, as an employer, one's father, an elderly person, etc. Slang.

5. 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 centrifugal action of two or more balls or weights which fly away from or towards their axis of revolution according as their speed is increased or diminished, and by suitable linkwork or other connections this motion is used to actuate a throttle valv



Governors, Mach.

are the following: (1) The simple, or Watt's, governor (fig. 1), in which two ball-carrying arms are connected by a pair of links to a sliding sieeve whose travel controls a throttle valve 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 Pröll's (fig. 4) governors, with a heavy sliding weight above the sleeve. (3) Spring governor, similar to this, but having the weight replaced by a spring, as in Hartaell's governor (fig. 7), in which the balls are fixed to the ends of bell cranks whose other ends control the 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 sleeve. Isochronism is variously attained, as in the parabolic governor (fig. 3), which may be either loaded or of the spring variety. Of a different action is the disengagement governor, which has an elongated sleeve, between the upper and lower flanges of which is a small wheel, which at a certain point engages with one of the flanges to operate a regulating mechanism. This governor is usually supplementary to a larger and more sensitive governor, a common form of which consists of a sort of friction brake driven through a differential gear. The wheel governor, a common variety of shaft governor (that is, a governor recolving governer.

mon variety of shaft governor (that is, a governor revolving govele. † GAVELER, 16 OUVEL. goven. Obs. pret. pl. and p. p. govern. en. f. GOVERNENT. gov'ern. en. f. government. # GOVERNENT. gov'ern. en. bl. ty, ty, ty, the gov'ern. en. bl. ty, ty, the gov'ern. en. bl. ty, the gov'ern. en. ty

7. Specif.: The governing board (Regierung) of pro-fessional officers of a division of a Prussian province, hav-ing control of state domains, central taxes, education,

on and with the engine crank shaft), is arranged inside the rim of a wheel, and in a typical form acts directly upon the eccentric to vary the cut-off, as in fig. 6. In the ht-aud-miss governor for gas engines, the cam or digger which actuates the inlet or exhaust valve is moved sideways by a centrifugal device so as to miss the spindle when the speed of the engine is too 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 motors in general, machinery, the flow of gases and liquids, or the like; as, an electric governor; a hydraulic governor.

6. Angling. A kind of artificial fly.
governor in coanell. See under governor.General.

6. Governor-gen'eral (giw'er-ner-gen'er-al), n. A governor who has lieutenant or deputy governors under him, as of Canada, India(cf. vucenor), the Australian Commonwealth, the Philippine Islands.— gov'er-nor-gen'eral-almip, n. governor-general, or governor, of a colony acting with the advice of his council.

6. gov'er-nor's coun'ell (giw'er-nerz). In some States of the United States, a body elected to advise the governor on matters of official duty, as in Massachusetts.

6. gov'er-nor-ship', n. 1. The office of a governor.

7. The function, jurisdiction, or term of a governor.

8. The territory under a governor for a governor.

9. The function, jurisdiction, or term of a governor.

1. Scot. & Dial. Eng. a The daisy.

Buns.

8. Any of various white or yellow field flowers;— in this sense generally with attributive, as ewe gowan, horse gowan, with govan, etc.

9. Decomposed granite.

6. He Mary Governor of the cord, and pass through the medulla and pons Varolii to the eerebellum.

6. gow's gow's took give governor of the cord, and pass through the medulla and pons Varolii to the eerebellum.

6. gow's (gov); gool), v. i. [ME gaulen, goulen. Cf. Yawu, v. i.] To howl; yell; whine. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. A simpleton; a fool; a gawk or gawky.

6.

ot silk, has full, found, open sleeves, is faced with velvet, and has three velvet bars on the sleeves. These distinctions copy closely British usage.

2. Collectively, the students of a university or college; as, a town and gown row.

gown, v. l.; gowned (gound); gown'ing. To clothe in, or invest with, a gown.—v. i. To put on a gown.

Gowned in pure white, that fitted to the shape. Tennyson gown boy. A boy of a foundation school, as the Charterhouse;—so called from the gown worn by such scholars.

gowns'man (goun'man), n.; pl.—mk. (mėn). I. An adult Roman; a Roman citizen;—so called as being a 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 English municipality.

4. A bluegown, or beadsman. Scot.

gow'pon (gou'pôn', gô'pôn), n. Also gow'pin. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gaupn, Sw. gôpen; akin to OHG. coufuna.]

1. The kollow 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 allowed to the servant in a mill, from tenants by thirlage.

goyle (goil), goy'al (go'fal), n. A ravine or gully; a steep narrow valley; a hollow. Dial. Eng.

Graalin follice or vestele, Anal., one of the small sacs or 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 governor's plum. = Indian Angowen. + Govern.

[eral. | gowff. Var. of Golf.

pensation. Obs. or Hist. b
yell. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
gowl (goul; gfol), n. [OF. gole,
gowle, throat.] 1. Throat. Obs.
2. Gap; defile. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
gowland, gowlan, gowlon.
Yar. of Gollan.
gowliand, gowlan, gowlon.
youn of Gown.
gowliat. n. Agownsman. Obs.
gowliat. n. See-LET.
gowlian. + GGWNSMAN.
gowp. Scot. and dial. Eng. var.
of GAUP.
gowl. + GOUT.
gowl. + GOUT.
goylove. Hour.
gowlove. when well developed, are small vesicles containing a serous governor's plum. = Indian gowf. Var. of Golf. Government. Governme

dial. Eng. var. or vacano gowd'en. Seot. and dial Eng. var. of GOLDEN. Seot. a fr. good'r). Var. of GOLDEN. Seot. & fr. godden. gowd'ne, n. (Corrupt. of golden. gye.] Local, Seot. a The golden. gye duck. b The drag on et (Caltionymus draca). gowd'nook' (g o u d'n 50 k'), n. The saury. Seot. GOWDIE. gower. + GLAUGE. gower. + GLAUGE. gower. + GLAUGE. gower. Seot. gowd'nook of the Moral (g o u'Er). John Gower (13257-1488); -- first seo called by Chaucer.

fluid, the liquor folliculi. Their walls consist of an outer fibrous sheath, lined with numerous layers of small polyhedral cells which constitute the membrana granuloss. This presents one point a thickening or inward projection, the discus proligerus, containing the egg. The egg is discharged by the bursting of the follicle. Cf. corrus LUTEUM. grab (grab), n. [Ar. & Hind. ghuvāb crow, raven, a kind of Arab ship.] Naul. A coasting vessel of light draft and broad beam, with square, raking stern, and sharp bow with long overhang, used in the East. It has lateen sails and, usually, two master. grab, v. l.; Grabbeb (grabd); Grab graben. [Akin to Sw. grabba to grasp, OD. grabben. Cf. Grabber, Grass.] 1. To take, or take hold of, by a sudden motion or grasp; to seize; clutch.

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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.
b To nab; capture; esp., to arrest. Colloq. grab, v. i.
1. To grasp suddenly; to snatch.
2. Far. Of a horse, to overreach. grab, n.
1. A sudden grasp or seizure, or attempt to grasp.

to grasp.

2. Actor practice of appropriating unscrupulously, as in politics; also, Scot., that which is grabbed.

3. One who grabs, as a body snatcher, a policeman, or a bailiff. Obs. or R.

4. Mech. An instrument or device for clutch-Grab.

b A kind of

or a balliff. Obs. or R.

4. Mech. An instrument or device for clutching objects, as for hauling or hoisting them; specif.: a Any of various implements or appliances for gripping and withdrawing drills, broken cables, etc., from bore holes or wells. bucket or dredge that more or less automatically closes over grain, gravel, sand, mud, or the like for the purpose of removing it c pl. Logging. = skidding to the like for the purpose of removing it c pl. Logging. = skidding to the like for the purpose of removing it c pl. Logging. = skidding to the like for the purpose of removing it c pl. Logging. = skidding to the like for the purpose of removing it c pl. Logging. = skidding to the like for the purpose of the purpose o

a grasping or avaricious person.
b A bag for carrying miscellaneous articles. c A kind of net used for marine fishing near the shore. Australasia.

grab bag. A bag or box holding small articles which are to be drawn, without being seen, often on payment of a 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 lottery in some jurisdictions. Collog., U. S.

grab ble (grab'), v. i.; grab'slep (-!d); grab'sling (-Ing). [Freq. of grab; of D. grabbelen.] 1. To move the hand in a groping or clutching fashion; to grope.

He puts his hands into his pockets, and keeps a grabbling and fumbling.

To lie prostrate on the belly; to sprawl; to grovel.

To grapple. Rare.

A to grab; to snatch (at). Rare.

A gric. To practice grabbling (which see).

grab'ble, v. t. 1. To feel (one's way); to grope. Oxf. E. D.

To treat or handle roughly, as a woman. Obs.

To treat or handle roughly, as a woman. Obs.

To seize; to grab; to appropriate.

A gric. To secure (potatoes) by grabbling.

grab'bling (grab'fling), n. Agric. 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.

grab'holow' (grab'hoōk'), n. A hook for grabbing, as a grapnel or a hook for seizing the links of a chain.

grab rope. Naul. A rope extending from a lower boom along a vessel's side for boats to hold to.

grab rope. Naul. A rope extending from a lower boom along a ressel's side for boats to hold to.

grab rope. Naul. A rope extending from a lower boom along a vessel's side for boats to hold to.

grace (gras), n. [F. grâce, L. gratia, fr. gratus beloved, dear, agreeable; cf. Skr. givia welcome, pleasing, dear.

Cf. Gratfeful, 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.

A stat

this; also, the condition of penn lavored of in lavor, as, to be in one's good graces.

To bow and sue for grace.

Milton.

A. An act of kindness or good will; a favor; specifi.: a A special favor from a person in power; a privilege; a dispensation.

Obs. or Hist. b Favor manifested by permit-

gowt. tt.-(1). Var. of GOWRED. Soci. gowt. to the coming of the evernal gaie thought to be contemporary with the coming of the cuckoo. Calcium and aluminium. Govern the coming of the cuckoo. Calcium and aluminium. Govern the coming of the cuckoo. Calcium and aluminium. Govern the common that the coming of the cuckoo. Calcium and aluminium. Govern the common that the coming of the cuckoo. Govern the cuckoo calcium and aluminium. Govern the common that the coming of the cuckoo calcium and aluminium. Govern the common that the coming of the cuckoo calcium and aluminium. Govern the cuckoo calcium and alumini

Bravor manifested by permitgoz'zard (göz'erd), n. ME.
gosherde. See Goose; nerd a
gosherde. General paratition a
gosherde. General post
for the Temple (the supreme body
in Scotland).
G. P. M. Abbr. Freemasonry.
Grand Past Master. [Office]
f. G. P. Abbr. Seremasonry.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Forest granders
granmar; grammarian; grammer;
grammar; grammarian; grammer
grammar; grammarian; grammer,
grammar; grammarian; grammer;
grammaria; gramdersen; gross.
G. B. Abbr. Grand Recorder;
Georgius Rex(L.K. king George);
r. ice, Ill; jold, 8bey, ôrb, 8d.

ting an action to be postponed, by granting temporary exemption from a penalty, a reprieve, or the like; as, a day or year of grace; a year's or a day's grace.

5. Permission; leave. Obs.

6. Eng. Universities. a Orig., an exemption of a candidate for a degree from some of the established requirements for it. Obs. b Hence, the permission of the congregation to take a degree. c A decree, act, or vote of the government of the institution. d The permission to take a degree which a candidate must obtain from his college or hall.

7. Law. a The percegative of mercy exercised by the executive, 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 archivishop, and formerly to the king or queen of England;— usually cap.

9. The favor shown by fortune or Providence; lot; fate; luck;— used often with hard, cvii, or sorry. Obs.

10. Virtue; efficacy;— now only of persons: vitue or a virtue; sems of right; hs, he had the grace to return.

Nothing goes right.

Nothing goes right.

11. 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.

22. Attin of your graces and your gits set titl.

33. Martin of your graces and your gits set titl.

34. Than of your graces and your gits set titl.

34. Than of your graces and your gits set titl.

35. Act.

35. Act.

36. Act.

36. Act.

37. Act.

38. Act.

39. Act.

39. Act.

30. Act.

31. Any endoment, characteristic, or feature fitted to win favor.

For to no other pass my verses tend.

31. Act.

32. Act.

33. Act.

34. Act.

34. Act.

35. Act.

35. Act.

35. Act.

36. Act.

36. Act.

36. Act.

37. Act.

37. Act.

38. Act.

38. Act.

39. Act.

39. Act.

30. Act.

30. Act.

30. Act.

30. Act.

30. Act.

30. Act.

31. Act.

31. Act.

32. Act.

32. Act.

33. Act.

34. Act.

34. Act.

34. Act.

3



grac'ile (gras'il), a. [L. gracilis.] Slende in recent use, gracefully slender or slight. Slender; thin; hence,

Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).

Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).

Gulielmus Rex (L., King William).

† GRO.

gra. n [II. gradh.] ? Love:

fondness. Ireland. [Grail.]

grab. Tex. n [II. gradh.] ? Love:

fordness. Ireland. [Grail.]

grab. Tex. n [II. gradh.] ? Love:

fordness. Ireland. [Grail.]

grab. Tex. n [Grahl.]

grac. Tex. n [Graks.]

[grace at Tex. n [Graks.]

grace ordink. A drink taken on grab. Tex. n [Graks.]

grace ordink. A drink taken on grab. Tex. n [Graks.]

grace ordink. A drink taken on grace ordink and text of the section and other material separated in cottonseed oil mills from the seed by a special gine called a grace style. A finishing stroke of touch: coup de grace; also, an Grabbet. Ref. Sp. [Grabbet. Ref. Sp.

GRACILESCENT

grac'l-lis (grăs'l-lis), n. [NL., fr. L.] Anat. The most superficial muscle of the inside of the thigh. It arises from the lower part of the symphysis and the anterior half of the pubic arch, and its tendon is inserted into the inner surface of the shaft of the tibia below the tuberosity.

gra-cil'l-ty (grā-sil'l-t'l), n. [L. gracilitas: cf. F. gracilité.] Quality or state of being gracile; slenderness; thinness. "Youthful gracility." W. D. Howells.

gra'ci-0's'l-ty (grā'sil-0's'i-t'l), n. [F. gracieuseté, L. gra-tiositas.] Graciousness; esp., an assumed graciousness.

gra'ci-0'so (grā'shi-0'sō; \$p. grā'thè-0'sō; 138), n. [Sp. See gracious.] I. A favorite; a person in favor.

2. A clown character of Spanish comedy.

gra'cious (grā'shis), a. [OF. gracios, F. gracieux, L. gra-tiossts. See grace.] 1. Finding grace or favor; pleasing. Obs.

But is he gracious in the people's eye?

Shak.

2. Having an attractive or pleasing character or appearance.

There was not such a gracious creature born. Shak.

3. Abounding in grace or mercy; characterized by grace, kindness, or courtesy; kindly; beneficent; disposed to show kindness, favor, courtesy, mercy, or compassion; merciful; benignant; as. His Most Gracious Majesty.

A God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful. Neh. ix. 17.

So hallowed and so gracious is the time. Shak.

4. Marked by, or having, divine grace; influenced or controlled by the divine influence; godly; regenerate. Obs.

5. Lucky; fortunate; happy. Obs.

There is but one shamed that never was gracious. Shak.

Syn. — Favorable, kind, benevolent, friendly, beneficent, benignant, merciful. See cryll.

— grac'le (grāk''), n. [L. graculus jackdaw.] 1. Any of certain birds of the starling family (Sturnidæ) of the Old World (as the mynas) and of the general Quiscalus, Megaquiscalus, and Euphaquss of the family Icteridæ of America. The purple and bronzed grackles (see crow Blackend), he boat-tailed grackle, the rusty grackle (E. Jerrugineus), a common migrant and winter resident of the eastern Unite

steps, grades, or ranks.

to make (colors) blend; to dispose or arrange in or into steps, grades, or ranks.

2. = GRADUATE, 4.

Tra-da'tion (gra'-dā'shiun), n. [L. gradatio: cf. F. gradation. See GRADE.] 1. Act or process of progressing by regular steps or evenly; gradual advance. Now Rare.

The soul's advances are not made by gradation, such as can be represented by motion in a straight line.

Emerson.

2. A series of events, conditions, etc., forming successive stages in some course or process.

3. pl. 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 shale pass into each other by imperceptible gradations of the intelligent universe. I Taylor

6. A gradual passing from one tint to another or from darker to lighter shades, as in painting or drawing.

7. Music. A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords.

8. Phys. Grad. A bringing to a uniform or nearly uniform.

of chords.

of chords.

8. Phys. Geog. A bringing to a uniform or nearly uniform low grade or slope. The gradation of the land by streams, resulting in the formation of plains, is a twofold process, involving: (1) degradation of tracts originally above the final grade; (2) aggradation of tracts originally above tit. If, after gradation, a change in level is produced by crustal movements, regradation may occur.

9. Philol. Ablaut; vowel gradation.

10. a Rhet. Climax. Obs. b Alchem. Exaltation. Obs. grada'tion-al'dy, adv. grad'a-to-ry (grād'a-tō-rī), a. [See grade.] 1. Proceeding step by step, or by gradations; gradual. Rane. Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on the progress; ... could this gradatory apostasy have been shown us.

2. Zoöl. Adapted for walking.

Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on ther progress; ... could this gradatory spostasy have been shown us.

2. Zoöl. Adapted for walking.
grad'a-to-ry, n. [Cf. LL. gradatarium.] Arch. A series of steps, esp. from a cloister into a church.
grade (grād), n. [F. grade, L. gradus step, pace, grade, akin to gradi to step, go. Cf. congress, derenge, grade, akin to gradi to step, go. Cf. congress, derenge, grade, akin to gradi to step, go. Cf. congress, derenge, gradestem of measuring angles. Obs. b = grad. Rare.

2. A step, stage, or degree in any series, rank, quality, or order; relative position or standing; a class constituted by things having the same relative position or standing, or the same quality or value; as, grades of military rank; crimes of 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 each representing a year's work; also, the scholars working in any particular division.

3. Of animals, a hybrid; specif., Stock Breeding, the result of crossing a native stock with some better breed. If the crossbreed have more than three fourths of the better blood, it is called high grade.

4. Philol. a Any one of the phases of a root which appear in an ablaut series. Each series has three grades, of which two, called strong grades, have a fuller vocalism than the third, called by contrast weak grade. b The class

than the third, called by contrast weak grade. D The class grac'l-les'cent (gras'i-les'ent), ures in Boiardo's "Orlando In-amorato' and Ariosto's "Orlando In-amorato' and I

of a consonant as "tenuis" or "media"—a usage arising from Grimm's use of German "Grad." Rare. Oxf. E. D. 5. 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 many of horizontal distance, (3) as so much in a hundred feet, or (4) as a percentage of horizontal distance; as, a heavy grade; a grade of twenty 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, descending, or level portion of a road; a gradient. c Railroad Cant. The upper surface of the roadbed foundation.

A 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.—g. of repose, Railroads, the minimum grade upon which a car will of itself begin to move.

grade (grād), v. t.; orad/kd (grād/ēd; -Id; 151); GRAD/ms (grād/ing). 1. To admit to a (specified) degree at a university. Obs.

2. To arrange in order, steps, degrees, or classes, according 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.

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.

5. Stock Breeding. To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of; — often with up.

6. Philol. To alter (a vowel) by ablant, or vowel gradation; — chiefly 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 walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoölogy, to signify walking, going (in a certain manner); as, digitigrade, plantigrade.

grade crossing. A crossing at grade;—called in Eng. level crossing. See al grade, under Grade.

graded (graded; -id; 151), p. a. 1. Subjected to grading; arranged in grades, steps, sorts, or degrees; of roads, etc., reduced to a level or to an evenly progressive ascent. Stock Breeding. Improved by crossing with a better breed.

3. Her. Degraded;—said of a cross.

grade school, a school divided into successive grades or departments, through which the pupils pass in course.

grad'er (-ër), n. One that grades, as: a A device for sorting out sizes of broken stuff, as coal. b A machine on wheels for grading railroads.

Grad'grind, Thomas (grad'grind'). An intensely practical, matter-of-fact, utilitarian hardware merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." Disgraced by his eldest son, he becomes a more humane man.

gra'dl-ent (grad'd'-ënt), a. [L. gradiens, p. pr. of gradi to step, to go. See grans.] 1. Moving by steps; walking;

Bleschis a more humane man.

gra'dl-ent (grā'dl-ënt), a. [L. gradiens, p. pr. of gradito step, to go. See graDel.]

1. Moving by steps; walking; as, gradient automata.

2. Her. Depicted as walking; — said of a tortoise.

3. Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds.

4. Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination; as, the gradient line of a railroad. Rave.

gra'di-ent, n. 1. The rate of regular or graded ascent or descent in a road; grade. Chiefly Brit.

2. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level; a grade.

3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve that represents it.

portion of a way not level; a grade.

3. The rate of increase or decrease of a variable magnitude, or the curve that represents it.

4. Math. A rational integral homogeneous isobaric function of a number of quantics of assigned weights. gradient of a function, Math., a vector function whose rectangular components are the derivatives (ast or, y, z) of the function;—so called as determining the rate at which the function changes in value from point to point.

gra'di-ent-er (grā'di-ĕn-tēr), n. Surv. a An instrument for leveling, establishing grades, etc. It consists of a small telescope, a graduated vertical are, 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 micrometer head (B) with a scale (C) for indicating the number of complete revolutions. When applied to the vertical limb of the transit it is used in establishing grades.

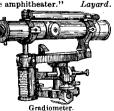
of the transit it is used in establishing grades.
gradient post. A post or stake indicating by the height or by marks on it the grade of a railroad, highway, or e m ba n k-ment, etc., at that spot.
gradin (gradin; F. (at D) to a Standard support gradins, gradine) the horizontal axis of the

Gradienter b. The Leg is attached (at D) to a Standard supporting the horizontal axis of the tele-

ment, etc., at that spot.
gra'din (grā'din; F.
gra'diav), gradine'
(grā'dēx), n. [F. gradin,
fr. It. gradino, dim. of grado, L. gradus. See GRADE.]

1. One of a series of low steps or seats raised one over another. "The gradines of the amphitheater." Layard.
2. Eccl. A shelf, or one of the shelves, at the back of the altar, on which candlesticks, flowers, etc., are placed.

placed.
gradine' (grā-dēn'), n.
[F. gradine.] A toothed
chisel used by sculptors.
gra'di-om'e-ter (grā'dīŏm'ē-tēr), n. A gradometer for civil engineering
work.—gra'dī-o-met'rīc
(-ō-mĕt'rīk), a. grad'dan (gräd'an; gräd'-), n. (Geel. & Ir. gradan.] Scot. & Ir. Parched grain. — v. t. To purch (grain).
gradde, pret. of Grede. Obs.
grade. v. t. To degrade. Obs.
grade'ly (gräd'li), a. [ME. greibli; cf. Icel. greibly gredy, prompt. See Graith!] Obs. or Dial. Eng. Good; orderly; decent: also, real; genuine. — adv. In order: properly; well.
grade school. A graded school.



Gradi. † GREEDY.
Gra'dien'ti-aigra'dy-ën'shy-a),
n. pl. [NL., fr. neut. pl. of L.
gradiens, p. pr. See GRADIENT.]
Zool. The Urodela; formerly,
also, the lizards.
grad'ing (grad'ing), p. pr. &
tb. n. of GRADE.
| gra-dd'no (grade'no), n.; pl.
-NOS.(nGS.) [lt. Cf. GRADIN.]
1. Eccl. = GRADIN. 2.
2. A painting or sculpture for
ornamenting an altar gradin.

grad-om'e-ter (grād-ŏm'ê-tër), n. [grade + -meter.] Any of various instruments for measuring grades in civil engineering work, or for directly indicating a grade when carried in a vehicle.
grad'u-al (grăd'ū-āl), a. [Cf. F. graduel. See GRADE; cf. GRADUL, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to degree; as, gradual difference. Obs.

difference. Obs.

2. Arranged in grades or degrees, or admitting of such arrangement. Obs.

3. Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step, as in ascent or descent or from one state to another; regularly progressive; also, moving or changing by fine, slight, or insensible gradations or modulations; as, a gradual slope or curve; a gradual increase of knowledge. Creatures animate with gradual increase of knowledge. Of growth, sense, reason, all summed up in man. Milton.

4. Phon. Pronounced with gradual narrowing of the glottis; —said of the beginning or ending of a vowel sound. The gradual beginning is the usual one in English speech, and in most other languages.

gradual psalm. Bib. See sorg of ASCENTS.—g. tone. Music.

DEGREE. Obs.

graddual e, ILL. graduale a gradual (in sense 1), fr. L.

The gradual beginning is the usual one in English speech, and in most other languages.

gradual psalm. Bib. See SONG OF ASCENTS.—g. tone. Music.

DEGENEE. Obs.

grad'u-al. n. [I.L. 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. Obs.

grad'u-al-ly, 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 degrees; esp., by slow or slight modifications, changes, progress, or the like.

grad'u-ate (grad'i-at), n. [I.L. gradualus, p. p. of graduare to admit to a degree, fr. L. gradus grade. See GRADE. n.] 1. One who has received an academical or professional 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 proficient or adept. Now Rare.

3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask. See GRADUATED, 5. grad'u-ate (grad'a-at), v. t.; GRAD'u-AT'ED (-at'ed); GRAD'u-AT'ED (-at

To become accommodated to some state of grades.
 To pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off; as, sandstone which graduates into gneiss.
 graduate, a. [See Graduates, n. & v.] 1. Holding, or admitted to, a (college or university) degree; being a graduate; of or pertaining to graduates; as, a graduate student; a graduate school.
 Arranged by degrees; graduated. Now Rare.
 Beginning with the genus, passing through all the graduate and subordinate stages.
 Tatham.

 Admitted to, or having re-

2. Arranged by degrees; graduated. Now Rare.

Beginning with the genus, passing through all the graduate and subordinate stages.

grad'u-at'ed (-at'ed), p. a. 1. Admitted to, or having received, a (college or university) degree; qualified by having taken a degree, as a physician. Now Rare.

2. Having completed a course of training in some line, and hence having acquired proficiency; qualified. Rare.

3. Marked with, or divided into, degrees; divided into, or arranged in, grades; progressive; as, a graduated tax.

4. Zoöl. Tapered; — said 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, having horizontal marks on its sides, with figures to indicate the amount of the contents at the several levels. graduated spring, Railroads, a combination of metallic and rubber springs.

grad'u-a'tion (grād'n-ā'ahūn), n. [LL. graduatio promotion to a degree: cf. F. graduation division into degrees.]

1. Act of graduating, or state of being graduated; as, graduation of a scale; graduation at a college; graduation in color; graduation by evaporation.

2. Any of the marks on an instrument or vessel to indicate degrees or quantity; also, these marks collectively.

3. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to hasten its evaporation.

grad'u-a'tor (grād'ā-ā'tēr), n. One that graduates; specif.:

a One who determines or indicates graduation; as, a graduator of instruments. b A dividing engine. 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 te prevent the telegraphic impulses from affecting the telephone receivers.

phone receivers. **Gra/dus** (grā/dūs), n. [L. See grade, n.] Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus; — title of a dictionary of prosody formerly used in English schools as an aid in Latin versification; hence [t. c.], a dictionary of prosody, designed to sid in writing Latin or Greek poetry, etc.

ody, desirned to aid in writing Latin or Greek poetry, etc.

A degree (of the scale).

Radingree (of t

GRADY

Græ'æ (grē'ē), Gra'æ (grā'yē; grī'ē), n. pl. [Gr. ai Γραίαι.] Gr. Myth. Watchers for the Gorgons, daughters of a sea deity. Their names are Deino, Enyo, and Pephredo. They were born with gray hair, and they have but one eye and one tooth among them. See Perseus.

Graeme, Roland (grām). In Scott's "The Abbot," the Lady of Avenel's "pettish, spoiled, and presuming page," who sobers down into a "modest and unassuming young man." His grandmother involves him in the fortunes of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he aids to escape from Lochleven Castle. He turns out to be the rightful heir to Avenel Castle.

graff'(σ (gráf-fē'dō), n.; pl. -πī (+tē). [H., fr. graffio a scratching.] 1. Archwol. A rude inscription, figure drawing, 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.

graff (gráft), n. [ME. graff, F. greffe, originally the same word as OF. grafe pencil, L. graphium, Gr. γραφίον, γραφέον, fr. γράφεν to write. Named from the resemblance of a scion or shoot to a pointed pencil. See Carve; cf. Raphic, Grammar.] 1. Hort. a A scion. b The growth or individual resulting from the union of scion and stock; a grafted plant or tree. The graft obtains its food elements from the original stock, which remains rooted in the ground. It generally retains the characters, as of flower, fruit, or foliage, of the plant from which it was taken as a bud or scion; but there are exceptions. See Graft Hyrrin.

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 costumes and peculiarities are accidental or factitious grafts from other races.

3. Surg. A portion of living tissue used in grafting of the point of inverse of the plant from the original stock.

2. [Frob. orig. so called because illegitimate or improper

where costumes 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 a legitimate business undertaking, in distinction from its natural or proper development.] a Acquisition of money, position, etc., by dishonest 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. Colloq. b A "soft thing" or "easy thing;" a "snap." Slang.

graft, v. b.; GRAFT'ED: GRAFT'ING.

Colloq. b A "soft thing" or "easy thing;" a "snap." Stang. graft, v. l.; GRAFT'ED; GRAFT'ING. 1 To insert (a bud or scion) in a branch or stem of another tree; to propagate by insertion in another stock; also, to insert a graft upon.

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. Naul. To cover, as a rope, with a weaving of small cord or the like, as a fishing line or log line.
5. 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 (autoplastic graft) or from the body of another individual (heteroplastic graft).
6. To repair (boots or shoes) by means of giving new soles and foxed uppers. Locat, 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. To be or become grafted.
2. To insert buds or scions taken from one plant within the bark of another so that a permanent union is effected.
Grafting is principally employed to increase the stock of a rare plant not easily propagated by seed or to improve the vigor of weak-rooted fruits or flowers.
3. To practice graft; to get money, etc., by graft. Colloq. graft'gae (gráft'(fix)) n.

2. The original plant from 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. Collog.

gets money in that way. See graft pyrid. Collog. graft hybrid. Hort. A graft which exhibits characters derived apparently from the stock in addition to those naturally belonging to it, or one in which the characters are intermediate between those of scion and stock. Authentic instances of Graftage. a Cleft; b Splice; cwhip or Tongue; d Saddle; e Side.



graft'ing (graf'ting), n. 1. Hort. a Act or process of insertgraft'ing (grafit'ing), n. 1. Hort. a Act or process of inserting grafts or performing graftage. See GRAFTAGE, Illust., for the principal methods now in use. DA graft or scion.

2. Hence: a Naut. Act or method of weaving a cover for a rope, etc. D 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 Knitting or Darning. A joining or uniting of two pieces, as of a broken stitch.

broken stileh.
grafting wax. A composition of rosin, beeswax, tallow, etc., used on the wounds of newly grafted or pruned trees.
Gra'ham flour (grā'ām). [After Sylvester Graham (794-1851), a physician, vegetarian, and writer on dietetics.] Unboiled wheat flour. See Ploue.
gra'ham fle'eit), n. [After J. A. and J. L. Graham, owners of the nime where it was first obtained.] Min. A lustrous pitch-black mineral resembling asphaltum.
graft (grā), n. [OF. grad, greal, greal, greal, greal, greal of uncertain origin; ct. L. gradalis, which perh. originally 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.] A platter; a cup; a chalice; - used only [2ap.] of the Holy Grail. The Holy Grail, according to some legends of the Middle Ages, was the platter from which Christ at at the Last Supper and Christ's body; a condition that has been contained in the state of the grain and was perfectly pure and holy person, it would be borne away and vanish. It keepers having become impure, it disappeared, and thereafter was an object of search to numerous charger for quest such observables. Only you we wook, Galahad, and Bors only, of King Arthur's knights, achieved the quest and saw the Grail.

grail, n. [Of uncertain origin.] Gravel. Poetic. Spenser. grail, graille (grail), n. [Of i. grain, l. granum, grain, seed, small kernel, small perticle; in seens of 1f. Of. graine crimson dye, kermes (formerly supposed to be seeds), prop. seed, f. graine, fr. L. grana, pl. of granum. See cons; cf. cannum, contained the contained of the cont

15. Quarrying. A direction of cleavage, at right angles to, and less easy than, the rift.

16. Temper; natural disposition; inclination.

Brothers... not united in grain.

Hayward.

16. Temper; natural disposition; inclination.

Brothers... not united in grain. Hayward.

17. pl. Grainer, or bate.

against the grain. See under Against.—a g. of allowance, a slight indulgence or latitude; a small allowance, — grains of paradise, the pungent seeds of a Weat African zinziberaceous plant (Amomum metequeta), used in veterinary medicine.—grain of rice, porcelain having translucent decoration, made in China and Japan;—so called by American collectors.—in g., dyed in grain, or scarlet or crimson; of a fast color; hence, deeply seated; fixed; innate; genuine; thorough; in essence or character. "Anguish in grain," Herebert. "A rogue in grain." Tennyaon.—with a g. of salt [L. cum grano salis], with some reservation or allowance; with caution.

grain (grān), v. i.; grained (grānd); grain'ino. [F. grainer, grener. See grain, n.] 1. To yield grain or fruit. Obs. 2. To form grains or into grains; to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization; to granulate.

3. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. grain, v. l. 1. To form, or cause to separate, in grains, as powder, sugar, etc.; specif., Soap Making, to salt out;—sometimes with of."

2. Brewing. To remove the grain from.

3. To dye in grain; to ingrain.

4. To impart a granulated surface to, as paper or stone for drawing or lithographic work.

5. To take the hair off (skins); to soften and raise the grain of (leather, etc.).

6. To paint, etc., in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. The surface is painted in the ordinary way and when dry a coat of graining color is put on. This is partly removed by combs, rags, etc., until the desired effect is produced.

grain, n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. grein distinction, division, branch, Sw. gren branch.] 1. pl. The crotch of the body; groin. Obs.

2. A banch of a tree; also, a fork, as where two branches meet. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

3. An arm, as of the sea; a branch, or fork, as of a river. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

4. A blade of a sword, knife, etc.

5. A time or







Grain Beetles. a Cadelle (Tenebroides mauri-tanicus); b Its Larva; c Saw-necked Grain Beetle (Silvanus surinamensis); d Its Larva.

Beetle (Silvanus surinamensis); d Its Larva.

sis). b The square-necked, or red, grain beetle (Cathartus gemetlatus). c The cadelle.

grain bill. Com. A bill of exchange or draft drawn against a shipment of grain and accompanied by the bill of lading.

grained (graind), p. a. 1. Dyed in grain; ingrained.

Persons lightly dipped, not grained, in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness

2. Having a grain; divided into small particles or grains; having or showing a grain or granulated structure or surface; hence, rough.

3. Painted or stained to imitate the grain of wood, etc.

face; hence, rough.

3. Painted or stained to imitate the grain of wood, etc.

4. Eol. Having grainlike prominences, as the sepals of dock. See GRAIN, Illust.

grain'er (grain'er), 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 graining or unhairing skins. c Salt Manuf. An evaporating vat in which salt grains from brine.

grain'field' (-fēld'), n. A field where grain is grown.

grain'fing, p. pr. & vb. 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.

grain'Ing, n. A European fresh-water cyprinoid (Leucis-cus laneastriensis).

grain leather. Any leather made from the grain side of a skin; usually, specif., such a leather somewhat heavier than buffing and, in case of cowhide leather, split from a hide already tanned and dried and colored or finished afterwards as desired.

grain'age, n. Growth or crop grain'er, n. Fishing. A person of grain' Olis.



graft'-hy'brid-ism. n.

grad'y (grād't), a. Her. Cut fine stide.

Græ'cian. + Greclan.

Græ'cian. Græ'cize. Græ'co.

etc. Vars. of Greclan.

graf. + Grave.

graf. + Grave.

graf. faff. n.: pl. Gra'fen.

(grā'fen). [G. Cf. -Grave.]

graf (grāf), n.: pl. Gra'fen.

Græ'rien.

Gra'fen). G. Cf. -Grave.

graf, n. a graf'rien.

See Rarl.

graf, n. a v. = Graft, seion.

to insert (a scion). Archaic.

graf, n. a v. = Graft, space.

to draft of Soci. var. of Gravy.

graf, n. a v. = Graft, space.

to draft of Soci. var. of Gravy.

graf, n. graf's praf.

graf, n. [Cf. D. graf graft, n. [Cf. D. lon. grāft, n. [Cf. D. lon. grāft, n. [Cf. D. graft graft, n. [Cf. D. graft, n. [Cf. D. graft, n. [Cf. D. graft, n. [Cf. D. graft graft, n. [Cf. D. graft, n. [Cf

appearance of the fibers in wood, of strata in stone, etc.

graft'-hy'brid-iza'tion, "
floot: = Graftan (grafya'n).

graft'ling, n. A young grafted
tree. Obs.

Grafham bread(grafya'm). [See
Grafham bread(grafya'm). [See
Grafham bread(grafya'm). [See
Grafham blook] See BROWN
BREAD a.

Grafham secapement. [Horol.

See ESCAPEMENT. 3. [[ing. R.]

Grafham-ling, rb. n. Grafnamiz
Graflamiz
Grafham-ling, rb. n. Grafnamiz
Graflamiz
Graflamiz-

Eng.
grain'ed-ness, n. See-NESS.
grain'el, n. A granary. Obs

stain age, n. Growth or crop of grain Obs.
grain Das.
grain brinder. A harvester attachment for binding grain.
grain-furnt, n. Having digestive disturbances attributed to overfeeding with grain, but in many cases due to other causes: -said of horses. Cant.
grain color or colour. A securet dye, as that made from the kermes. b A fast color or afforit the dyed.
grain'-cut', a. Cut transversegraind. Grained. Ref. Sp.,
grained. Grained. Ref. Sp.,
grained. Grained. Ref. Sp.,
grained Grained. Obs. or Dial.
Eng. a Place or point of forking; a fork, as of a tree. b A
promoger formed.

Eng. Sp. grain's dealers. Sp.
grain's dealers. Sp. grain's dealers. Sp.
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grain's dealers. Sp.
g grain mark. A line on a gem-iacet due to imperfect polishing.

grain moth. Any of several small tineid moths, whose larve devour grain in storehouses; esp., Tince granella, common in Europe, and the Angoumois grain moth.

grain screen. Phologravure. A fine network screen through which photographs are taken to impart a grain.

grain soap. Soap which has separated out in granular form from the spent lye.

grain tin. a Mining. Crystalline tin ore. b The purest grade of commercial tin. It is rendered brittle by heating and broken up into grains.

grain traveler or traveller. Ring Spinning. Any of a set of travelers advancing a grain in weight for each size.

grain weevil. A term popularly applied to various small insects destructive of stored grain. Of these the granary weevil and rice weevil (see these terms) are true weevils.

grain'y (grān'i), a.; Grain'i-er (-i-er); Grain'i-er. 1. Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular.

2. Full of grain.

3. Resembling the grain of wood as it is at the surface.

graith (grāth), v. . [Of Scand. origin; of. Icel. greiða, akin to AS. gerædan to arrange, ræde ready. Cf. Erady.]

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. greiði.] 1. Prepared state; readiness; order. Obs.

2. Furniture; apparel; dress; apparatus or accouter-ments for work traveling were sto.

grath, n. [Cf. Icel. greiði.] 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.
Gralle (grāl'ē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. grallae stilts.] Zoöl.
An order of birds which formerly included all the waders. In later classifications it has been often used to designate a group more or less exactly equivalent to Limicolæ, or Grallaroros (grāl'a-tor'es) (grāl'a-tor'es); n. pl. [NL., fr. L. grallator one who runs on stilts.] Zoöl. The wading birds; — equiv. to Grallæ in its old and broad sense.
gral'la-tor'l-al (-rl-āl; 201) a. Zoöl. Of or pertaining to

 $Zo\"{ol}$ . Of or pertaining to

to Gralize in its old and broad sense.

gral/la-to/rtal(-rt-xi; 201) a. Zoöl. Of or p
gral/la-to-ry (gral/a-tō-ri) the Grallatores, o
gral/loch (gral/xx), n.
[Gael. gralanch en
trails.] Offal of a deer, trails.] Offal of a deer, etc.; also, act of gral-loching. — v. t. To re-move the offal from (as a deer); to disembowel. gram (gram), n. [Pg. grāo grain. See GRAIN.] a The chick-pea (Cicer arietinum), used in India for food h A a The chick-pea (Cicer arietinum), used in India for food. b A kind of bean (Phaseo-lus mungo), similarly used. The adsuki bean



Grallatory Birds.
b b Head and Foot of Crane.
c c Head and Foot of Stork.

used. The adsuki bean is a variety of this.

gram, gramme (gram),

n. [F. gramme, fr. Gr. γράμμα that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. γράφω to twrite. See Grang. 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 Grann, n., 9. gram, or gramme, molecular weight. Chem.—GRAM MOLECULE.—gram (gram). [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. γράφω to draw, write. See GRAFIIC.] A suffix indicating something drawn or written, a drawing, writing; as, monogram, telegram, chronogram.

grama (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.

gram'a-rye, gramm'a-ry (gram'a-r), n. [ME. gramer, gramery, grammar, magic, OF. gramaire, F. grammaire. See GRAMMAR.] 1. Grammar; learning. Obs.

Necromancy; magic; enchantment. Archaic. Scott.

The evil wish was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one kaw his gramane. Other. The quantity of an electron of the pasture grasses. Chem. The quantity of an electron of grammer, grammer, auch the pasture grasses. Chem. The quantity of an electron of gramme.

knew his gramarye.

gram, or gramme, atom. Chem. The quantity of an element which has a 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 small calorie. See CALORIE.

See CALORE.

gram, or gramme, equivalent. Electrolysis. That quantity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

gra-mer'cy (grā-mūr'sī), inlerj. [F. grand-merci. See grand; Mercy.] A word used to express thankfulness; thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion; "mercy."

Gramercy, Mammon. said the gentle knight. Spenser.

gra-min'o-ous (grā-mīn'ē-ūs), a. [L. gramineus, fr. gramen, -minis, grass.] a Grasslike ; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass. b Belonging to the grass family (Poaceæ).

gra-min'e-ous-ness, n.

rain oil. = FUSEL OIL.
grain oil. = FUSEL OIL.
grain fack', n. Sickness of
cattle, in which the rumen is excessively distended with food.
grain stone. Stone having a
granulated appearance.
graip (grāp). Scot. and dial.
Eng. var. of GROPE.
graip, n. [Prob. akin to grope,
gripe; cf. leel. greip the space
between the thumb and the
other fingers, a grip, Norw. dial.
greip dungfork. A graden fork
er dungfork. Panal. Eng.
gratth, a. [Icel. greid'r.] Obs.
1. Ready, prepared; with of,
furnished with: possessed of the
English direct exact; [Dis.]
Gratth adv. Readily: plainly.
graith'ness. n. Readiness. Obs.
graith'ness. n. Readiness. Obs.
gratth'ness. n. Readiness.
Tak'le (grikk'l). Var. of grake. grain stone. Stone having a gra/ma (gri/má), n. [Prob. granulated appearance. dial. Eng. var. of GROFE. graip, n. [Prob. akin to grope, graim, n. [Ready; propaged; n. [Prob. akin to graim, n. [Ready; propaged; n. [Prob. akin to graim, n. [Ass. grammarev.] Grammarev. — Grammarav. — Grammarav.

Zool. Of or pert. to the Grallse. gram. + GRAME. gram. Abbr. Grammar; grammarian; grammarian; grammatical. gra/ma (gra/ma). n. [Prob. corrupt of ramarama.] Bot. =

Gramme ring (grām). [Also l. c.] Winding; C Commuta
Elec. An armature for a dynamo or E B B Brushes.

Framerivorous. † Graminivorous. † Gram

a grand lady or dame; a grand villa; grand manners.

8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impression;

gram'i-nif'er-ous (grām'i-nif'ēr-ūs), a. [L. gramen, -minis, grass + -ferous.] Yielding or producing grass.
gram'i-niv'o-rous (-nīv'ō-rūs), a. [L. gramen, -minis,
grass + -vorous.] Feeding on grass and like food.
gram'ma-logue (grām'ā-lōg), n. [Gr. γράμμα letter +
λόγος word. Cf. Logogram; as, it, represented by 1, that
is, by t; less correctly, a logogram; as, it, represented by 1, that
is, by t; less correctly, a logogram.
gram'mar (-ēτ), n. [ME. gramer, gramere, OF. gramarire,
F. grammarire, prob. fr. L. grammatica, Gr. γράμμα letter,
See graphic; cf. Grammatical, Gr. γράμμα letter,
See graphic; cf. Grammatical, Gr. λομματική,
fem. of γράμματικός skilled in grammar, fr. γράμμα letter,
See graphic; cf. Grammatical, Gr.λουπ, gramer of the
classes of words, their inflections or other means of indicating relation to each other, and their functions and
relations in the sentence, as employed according to established usage; the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another; the art concerned with the right
use and application of the rules of a language in speaking
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 usually treated under four heads, Orthography, Etymology
(or Inflection), Syntax, and Prosody, to which a fifth head
orthogry, is sometimes added. English grammar was at
one time similarly divided, but its treatment is now usually grouped under Phonology, Accidence, and Syntax.
Historical grammar is concerned with the study of the historical development of the sounds, inflections, and syntax
of a language. Comparative grammar examines the phenomena of two or more kindred languages, to determine by
comparison the character and extent of their relationship,
General, philosophical, or universal, grammar is concerned
with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.

2.

Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing considered with regard to such rules.
 Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish, and French, are often said to have little grammar.
 The Latin language; Latin; learning in general. Obs.
 The elements or principles of any science or art; also, a treatise or book on them; — once common in book titles. gram.ma/Ti-an (grā-mā/Ti-ān; 115), n. [F. grammairien.]
 One versed in grammar or languages; a philologist.
 One who writes on, or teaches, grammar.
 A grammar-school pupil. Obs.
 One who writes on the elements or fundamental principles of any science or art. "The innovation was stigmatized by musical grammarians." Macfarra(Enaye. Brit.). grammar school. a Orig., a school for the teaching of Latin; now, esp. in England, a school, usually endowed, in which Latin, Greek, and other studies preparatory to colleges or universities are taught; as, the Bedford Grammar School. b In the American system of graded common schools, an intermediate school between the primary school and the high school, in which, besides other studies, English grammar is taught. gram.mat/1-call (gram.mat/1-call (gram.mat/1-call)).
 See grammar; as, a grammatical rule.

Grammantal propriety is nothing more than the established usage of a particular body of speakers at a particular time. Sayce.
 According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar; grammatically cormatical sense or interpretation.
 According to the rules of grammar; grammatically cor-

accordance with the rules of grammar; interal; as, grammatical sense or interpretation.

3. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the construction is not grammatical.

4. Of, pertaining to, or in strict accordance with, the grammar, or methodic principles, of an art or science.

grammatical accent. See ACCENT, n., 2 b, 6 a.—g. gender. See GENDER, 3.—g. interpretation. See DOCTRINAL INTERPRETA-

Tion.

— gram-mat'i-cal-ty, adv. — gram-mat'i-cal-ness, n.
gram-mat'i-cas'ter (-i-kās'ter), n. [LL.] A petty gram-marian; a grammatical pedant or pretender.

My noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster. B. Jonson.
gram-mat'i-cize (-siz), v. t.; -cizeb (-sizd); -ciz'ing (-siz'-Ing). To make grammatical; to reduce to rules of grammar.
gram-mat'i-cize, v. i. To discuss points of grammar.

gram-mat'l-cize, v. i. To discuss points of grammar.
gram'ma-tist (grăm'a-tYst), n. [L. grammatista schoolmaster, Gr. γραμματιστής, fr. γραμματίζειν to teach the letters, to be a scribe:
cf. F. grammatiste. See GRAMMATICAL.] Rare. a A grammarian, esp. a pedantic one. b A teacher of letters.— gram'ma-tis'ti-cal (-tis'ti-kāl), a. (-t (-t/s'tī-kǎi), a. [Also l. c.] Pieces; G Laminuted from Ring; W Armature Elec. An armature for a dynamo tr; E, B Brushes.



or motor, consisting essentially of a ring or hollow cylinder of iron, now usually laminated, wound with a number of coils connected continuously in a closed circuit, the joined ends of consecutive coils being joined to an equal number of commutator segments. It was invented by Dr. A. Pacinotti of Florence, in 1860, and independently introduced by the Belgian inventor, Z. T. Gramme, in 1870. Hence: Gramme armature, machine, motor, winding, etc. 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. Foor Pound. gram, or gramme, molecule. Chem. The quantity of a compound which has a weight in grams equal numerically to the number expressing the molecular weight of the compound; as, eighteen grams is the gram molecule of water; —cailed also gram, or gramme, molecular weight. gram/o-phone (grām/ō-fon), n. [Gr. γράμμα a thing drawn or written (fr. γράφεν to write) + -phone.] A kind of phonograph. See FHONOGRAPH. gram/pus (grām/pūs), n. [Prob. fr. OF. graspeis, graspois, gaparently

phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.

gram'pus (grām'pūs), n. [Prob. fr. OF. graspeis, graspois, grapois, craspois, apparently meaning whale, prop. fat fish, fr.

L. crassus fat (F. gras) + piscis fish; influenced by F. grand great. Oxf. E. D. See Crass, fish.] 1. A 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 Hemisphere, but is not very common. The name is often applied to other related cetaceans, as the blackfish.

2. A kind of tongs used in a bloomery. U. S.

gran'a (grān'a), n. pl. [L. granum grain, seed.] Bst.

The oleaginous drops saturating the ground substance of the chloroplast in plants, and holding in solution the various chlorophyll pigments. See Ghiorophyll.

gran'a-dil'la (grān'a-d'l'a; Sp. grā'nā-dšl'yā; 195), n. [Sp., dim of granda pomegranate. See Grenade, carner.] a The fruit of certain species of passion flower (esp. Passiflora quadrangularis) of Brazil and the 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 America, much used for flutes, etc. Its source is uncertain.

gran'a-ry (grān'a-r'l), n., pl. -ries (-r'lz). [L. granarium, fr. granum grain. See garrers.] A storehouse or repository for grain, esp. after it is thrashed or husked; a cornhouse; also, fig., a region fertile in grain.

The exhaustless granary of a world.

granary weevill. A small brown snout beetle (Calandra granaria) which lays its eggs in the kernels of stored wheat, barley, maize, etc., the larva developing in and undergoing its transformations within the hull. The adult also feeds on the kernels.

granafum granate. Pharm. The bark of the pomegranate. Pharm. The bark of the

mand undergoing its transformations within the hull. The adult also feeds on the kernels.

gra-na'tum (grā-nā'tūm), n. [L., pomegranate.] Pharm. The bark of the pomegranate stem and root, used as a vermfuge and treniacide.

grand (grānd), a.; grand'er (grān', dēe'); grand. F. grand, fr. L. grandis.

Cf. grand, F. grand, fr. L. grandis.

Cf. grand piper rank or more dignity than other persons bearing the same general designation; also, conventionally, 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 nation; — used in the title of sovereigns; as, the Grand 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.

4. Of large size, extent, value, or consequence; great; as, a grand mountain; a grand army; a grand mistake.

5. 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 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 willa; grand manners.

8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impressi

sive because of physical, moral, or intellectual greatness; illustrious, stately, dignified, or noble (said of persons); majestic, splendid, magnificent, lofty, or sublime (said of things); as, a grand mourach; a grand cance price (said of things); as, a grand mourach; a grand cance; and the grand stee of the prand style.

They are the highest models of expression, the unapproached maters of the prand style.

9. Deserving of great admiration; fine; splendid. Collog.

10. Standing in the second or some more remote degree of ancestry or descent; — generally used in composition; as, grandfather, grandson, grandchild, etc.

Syn.—Granno, grandchild, etc.

Syn.—Grando, grandchild, etc.

Syn.—Grandchild, et

advantageous lead, as by undertrumping a trick already

n. & r. [Imitative.] Crunch;
gnash.Obs. or Dial.Eng. [Obs.]
grandam gold. Hoardedmoney.]
Grand Coutwinfer (mod. F.
gran köö(ti myä'). or Coustumier. [F.] Lit., the great customary; — the name of: a A
collection of old Norman laws,
dating from the 18th century,
and known as the Grand Coutmier de Normandie. b A compilation of old, chiefly customary, laws (called the Grand Couttunnier de France or Coutumier
de Charles VI.) made by Jacques
d'Albeiges about 1389.
grand' dad., gran' dad's grand'
d'a'd. a. gran' da'ds. n. Grand
father - childish or affection
[E.] Great passion '(pa'syôn').
[E.] Great passion '(pa'syôn').
[E.] Great passion '(pa'syôn').
[E.] Great passion '(pa'syôn').

ate terms.

grand'dad'dy, gran'dad'dy, n.

a Granddad. b = DADDY LONG-LEGS b.

[DAM, 2.]

grand'dam. Var. of GRAN-grand'dam. Of or pertain-ing to a grand duke.

grand. m. = GRAND, 4.

The Duchesse de Montpensier (1827-83).

| grande pas'sion' (på'syôn').
| F. | Great pussion: love.
gran-de val (gran-de val), a.
Of great sage; ancient. Rare.
gran-de val (gran-de val), a.
Great sage; ancient. Rare.
gran-de val), a.
Great sage; ancient.
gran-de val), a.
Great sage; a.
Great sage; a.
Grandaevis; grand +
grandaevis; grands grand +
grandaevis; grands grand +
grandaevis; grands grands.
grande vous ness. n. Obs.
gran-de vous ness. n. Obs.

gran'dam (grān'dām), n. [F. grande, fem. of grand +
gran-dez'za, gran-dez'za, n. [I. gran'di-o-quae'.ty (10.kwhs'grandez'za, ey Sp. grandeza].

Grundear; greateses: also, an
instance of it; a distinction,
honor, or privilege. Obs.
grand'fa'ther, r. t. To ascribe
or impute (to) as being the
or impute (to) as being the
grandfather chair. A wing
chair. Grandfather chair. A wing
chair. Grandfather chod, n. Seel
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
no grandfather; hence, not
high-born. [LONOLEOS.
grandfatherlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
no grandfather ship. See-Ship.
grandfatherlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
the ship of the grandfather of grandfather,
grandfatherlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
the ship of the grandfather of grandfather,
grandfatherlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
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grandfatherlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
the ship of the grandfather,
grand'fa'therlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
the ship of the grandfather,
grand'fa'therlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'ther-leus, a. Having
the ship of the grandfather,
grand'fa'therlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'therlonglegs. = DADU's
grand'fa'therlo

trumped, trumping a trick already won, etc.—grand cross.

A decoration, consisting of a cross, indicating the highest rank in many orders of knighthood. b A person wearing such a decoration; a knight grand cross.—g. days. Evaluation, carrial days (Candlemas, Ascension, St. John Baplist's, and All Sainte Days) in the terms, observed as holidity of the control of th

officer of some social or convivial clubs.

3. A grand piano.

4. Sugar Making. The largest evaporating pan of a battery.

5. Card Playing. a In some games, as bridge, the playing 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 grand played without the skat cards is a solo grand; played with the skat cards, a gucki grand; played by a player who has bid on a tournee and turned a jack in the skat, a tournee grand. A solo grand played with the player's hand on the table, to take every trick (i.e. schwarz announced), is a momen grand.

need), is an open grand. gran'dam (gran'dam), n. [F. grande, fem. of grand +

**GRANDUKE** dame. See GRAND; DAME.] 1. Also grandame. An old woman; specif., a grandmother.
2. Also granddam. A dam's dam; — used of animals. grand'aun' (grand'aun' (grand'aun') (grand'aun') (grand'aun' (grand'aun') (grand'aun' (grand'aun') ( grand'daugh'ter (-dô'têr), n. The daughter of one's son or daughter.
gran-dee' (grân-dē'), n. [Sp. grande, fr. L. grandis. See Grand.] A man of elevated rank or station, or of eminence. In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the first rank.
Grandet', Père (pâr grân'dē'). In Balzac's "Eugénie Grandet," a cold-blooded miser who sacrifices his daughter, Eugénie, to his avarice.
gran'deur (grân'dūr), n. [F., fr. grand. See Grand.] State or quality of being grand; specif.: a Greatness of odegree or extent; also, highness; loftiness; tallness. Obs. & R. b Greatness of power, position, character, appearance, 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 show
Of luxury. allure mine eye.
Syn.—Sublimity, majesty, stateliness, augustness.
grand'fa'ther (grând'fâ'ther; 277), n. 1. A father's or mother's father; an ancestor in the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent; also, any forefather.
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 passes along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others have to jump.

grandfather clause. In some of the Southern States of the United States, a clause in the constitutional provisions, restrictive of the suffrage, which have been made since 1890, exempting from the property and literacy restrictions all descendants of men who voted before the Civil War;—popularly so called.

grandfather!y, a. Of, like, or proper to, a grandfather in age or manner; kind; benignant; indulgent.

He was a grandfather!y sort of personage. Hawthorne.

grandfather's clock (\*thers), by ort of large pendulum clock, having a square columnlike case;—prob. so named by dealers with aliusion to a once popular song.

grandiloquent; use of lofty words or phrases; bombast. The sin of grandiloquence or tall talking. Thackeray.

grandiloquent(\*kwent), a. [L. grandis grand + loqui to speak.] Speaking in, or marked by, a lofty style; pompous; bombastic.

Syn.—See Turgod.

grandiloques (kwent), a. [L. grandioquus; grandis grandiloques (kwent). pous; bombastic.

Syn. — See Turgid.

Syn. — See Turgid.

Syn. — See Turgid.

gran-dil-oquous (-kwis), a. [L. grandiloquus; grandis grand + loqui to speak.] Grandiloquent.

gran'di-ose (gran'di-os), a. [F. grandiose, It grandiose. See Grand ] 1. Impressive or elevating in effect; imposing; splendid; striking.

The tone of the parts was to be perpetually kept down, in order not to impair the grandiose effect of the whole. M. Arnold.

2. Characterized by affectation of grandeur or splendor; flaunting; turgid; bombastic.

Syn. — See Grand, Turgid.

Syn. — See Grand, Turgid.

Cran'di-syn. Sir Charles (cran'di-syn). The here of

Syn.— See Grand, Turoid.

Gran'di-son. Sir Charles (gran'di-san). The hero of Richardson's novel "The History of Sir Charles Grandison," designed to represent the ideal of a perfect hero—a union of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman—but in fact a "faultless monster that the world ne'er saw,"

tleman—but in fact a "faultiess monster that the world ne'er saw."

Gran'di-son Crom'well (krōm'wŏl). Lafayette; — so called by Mirabeau, who looked upon him as an ambitious man who wished to appear before men as a Grandison.

Gran'di-so'ni-an (grăn'di-sō'ni-ān), a. Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, Sir Charles Grandison (see above), as in his stately manners, chivalrous magnanimity, or exemplary morals. — Gran'di-so'ni-an-ism (-1z'm), n. grand'ma' (grān'dm'z); grān'm'z) | n. Grandmother. grand'mam-ma' (-md-mā'; -mā'mā) | Familiar.

grand'mam-ma' (-md-mā'; -mā'mā) | Familiar.

grand'mam' (rg far'm'mh'). [r], lit. great sickness] Med. An attack of epilepsy accompanied by convulsions and loss of consciousness; haut mal; — opposed to petit mal. grand'moth'er (grānd'mūth'er : 277), n. The mother of one's father or mother; also, any foremother.

grand'moth'er-ly, a. Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a grandmother; kind; indulgent; also, marked by attention to trivial details of regulation, suggestive of the care of a grandmother for the behavior of weak or helpless children; as, grandmotherly government.

grand'neph'ew (-nēf'ū; -nēv'ū), n. A grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'nebee (-nēs'), n. A granddaughter of one's brother

grand'niece' (-nes'), n. A granddaughter of one's brother

or sister.
grand'pa' (grănd'pă'; grăn'pä) n. Grandfather. Fagrand'pa-pa' (-pā-pā', -pā'pā) miliar.
grand'pa-pa' (-pā-pā', -pā'pā) miliar.
grand'par'ent (grānd'pār'ēnt), n. A parent's parent. Cf.
grand, a., 10. — grand'par'ent-age (-āj), n. — grand'pa-ren'tal (-pā-rēn'tāl), a.
grand'sire' (grānd'sir'; 277), n. [See grand; sire.]
1. A grandfather. Archaic or Dial. Eng.
2. A great-grandfather. Scol.
3. An ancestor; a forefather. Archaic.
4. An aged man. Archaic.
5. See chang ringing.
grand'son' (grānd'sūn'; 277), n. A son's or daughter's son.

grand'son' (grand'sun'; 277), n. A son's or daughter's son.

grand'un'cle (grand'un'k'l), n. [Cf. F. grand-oncle.] A

gran/o-lith (grän/ō-lith), n. [L. grunum a grain (or E. granite) + -lith.] An artificial stone of crushed granite cement, for paving. — gran/o-lith/ic (-lith/Tk), a. gran/o-phyre (grän/ō-fir), n. [L. granum a grain (or E. granite) + -phyre.] Petrog. a A porphyritic igneous rock, chiefly 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 micropegmatite intergrowths. — gran/o-phyrinc (-fir/Tk), a. grant(gränt), v. t., Grann/Ten. grannfo-phyrinc [ME. graunten, granlen, OF. graunter, craunter, creanter, to promise, yield, (assumed LL.) credenare to make believe, fr. L. credens, p. pr. of credere to believe. See CREED, CREDIT.]

1. To agree or assent to; to allow to be fulfilled; to give by consents; to accord.

grand'un'cle (grand'un'k'l), n. [Cf. F. grand-oncle.] A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.
grange (gran), n. [F. grange barn, LL. granea, fr. L. granum grain. See gran a kernel.] 1. A building for storing grain; a granary. Archaic.

2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse or country house, with the barns and other buildings for farming purposes.

3. An outlying farmhouse, with its barns and other buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. Cf. errewick. Obs. or Hist.

4. A country house or seat. Obs.

5. U. S. a One of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a scret association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into direct commercial relations, without intervention of middlemen or traders. The national grange was organized in 1867.

b [cap.] Also, popularly, the association itself.
grang'er (gran'fe), n. [Cf. F. granger.] A farm steward. Hence: U. S. a A member of a grange. b A farmer; a countryman. Often Humorous or Derogatory. C pl. Granger stocks or shares. U. S.
grang'er-ism (-Iz'm), n. The policy or methods of the grangers. See Grange, n., 5. U. S.
grang'er-ism (-Iz'm), n. The policy or methods of the grangers. See Grange, n., 5. U. S.
grang'er-ism (-Iz'm), n. To lilustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other sources, esp. from other books. — grang'er-ize'(-iz'e), n.
grange'er-ize'(-iz'e), v. & & i., -izen (-izd') (-I-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. — grang'er-ize'er (-iz'e), n.
granger raliroads, or granger, specifically applied to the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Chicago & Northwestern, railroads. U. S.
granger railroads. U. S.
granger stocks or shares. Stocks or shares of the granger railroads. U. S.
granger railroads. U. S.
granger to the deide bodies of small or half-grown insects.
gran'ite (gran'1'b), n. [II. granito granite, adj., granin

small seed.] Coeffineat it small or half-grown insects.

gran/ite (gran/it), n. [It. granito granite, adj., grainy, p. p. of granite to make grainy, fr. L. granum grain: cf. F. granit. See grain, p. 1. Petrog. 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 other minerals. The color of granite is usually whitish, fleshred, or gray, caused by the mingling of small black and light-colored particles. The texture varies from fine to very coarse. Some varieties are named from the principal accessory mineral; as, muscovite granite, biotite granite granitite, etc. In the restricted usage of petrographers typical granite contains wholly or mainly alkali feldspars, such as orthoclase; if the feldspar is mostly plagicalse the rock is diorite. Granite is very hard and durable, though great heat causes it to scale badly. It takes a fine polish. See APLITE, PREMATTE, GRAPHIC GRANITE.

2. A kind of water ice in which somewhat coarse particles of ice are present.

3. Granite ware.

granite porphyty. Petrog. Porphyritic fine-grained

3. Granite ware. granite porphyry. Petrog. Porphyritic fine-grained granite; that is granite in which large crystals of quartz and feldspar are embedded in a finer crystalline mass of the same minerals. Small amounts of mica, hornblende, etc., may be present. It is commonly found in dikes, in-truded sheets, laccoliths, etc.

etc., may be present. It is commonly found in class, intruded sheets, laccoliths, etc.

granite ware. A Pottery with a speckled appearance imitating that of granite. b A very hard kind of pottery resembling ironstone china. c A kind of ironware, coated with an enamel suggestive of granite.

granitic (granite Vik), a. [Cf. F. granitique.] 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; austere; inflexible. The granite conventions of an old New England village.

C. G. D. Roberts.

The granitic conventions of an old New England village. C. G. D. Roberts.

gra-nit'i-form (-I-fôrm), a. [granite + -form.] Geol. Resembling granite in structure or shape.

gran'it-ite (grān'i-tit), n. Petrog. A variety of granite containing biotite (and sometimes also hornblende), but not muscovite. It is the commonest kind of granite.

gran'it-ize (-tīz), v. t.; -IZED (-tīzd); -IZ/ING (-tīz'ING). Petrog. To permeate with granitic material (feldspar and quartz). — gran'it-iza'tion (-tī-za'shān; n. gran'it-oid (-toid), a. Also gran'it-oi'dal (-toid'dī). [granite + -oid; cf. F. granitoi'de.] Resembling granite in granular appearance; granitic; as, granitoid gneiss.

gran'ny, gran'nie (grān'i), n.; pl. -NIES (-IZ). 1. A grandmother; — used familiarly, affectionately, or somewhat disrespectfully; also, loosely, au old woman.

2. A nurse. Local, U. S.

3. A simpleton; a person who is fussy or behind the

what disrespectfully; also, loosely, an old woman.

2. A nurse. Local, U. S.

3. A simpleton; a person who is fussy or behind the times; an "old woman." Dial. or Slang.

4. A granny knot.

gran'ny knot. gran'nny's bend, gran'ny's knot (grān'12), a kind of readily jammed and insecure knot often made by the inexperienced instead of a reef knot. See KNOT, I. gran'nd'o-fite (grān'ō-div'ō-rit), n. [granite + diorite.]

Petrog. A granular, intrusive, igneous rock, intermediate between granite and quartz diorite.

between granite and quartz d
gran'dure. † ORANDEUR.
grane. Obs., Scot., or dial. Eng.
var. of ORAIN, GROAN.
grane, n. (E.f. GRIN SHARE). Gin;
snare; noose. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
grane (gran), v. t. To choke or
strangle. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
graner, obs.
gra granien. + GROAN.
granif'er-ous (gra-nyf'er-üs), a.
[L. granifer; granum grain +

which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers),

ferre to bear.] Bearing grain or
grainlike seeds.

former to pearly form), a.

formal form or a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers),

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grante, O. D. granaver, cranter, cranter, to promise, yield, (assumed LL.) credentare to make believe, fr. L. credents, p. pr. of credere to believe. See oraspe, cREDIT. 1. To agree or assent to; to allow to be fulfilled; to give by consent: to accord.

Wherefore did God grant me my request. Milton. 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. Bk. 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 riving; to convey. Formerly at common law the word grant used in a deed was held by some to impart a covenant for quiet enjoyment. Life after the expressly removed by statute (8 d. To yield or relinquish; to give over. Obs. 5. Formerly, to admit, allow, or acknowledge; now, to admit as true (what is not yet satisfactorily proved); to allow or concede for the sake of argument; to concede to be. Grant that the Fates have firmed by their decree Dryden. Syn.—Grant To acknowledgment (esp. of a right or privilege) in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, ghaxr often implies the more voluntary, concent, Character. To acknowledgment (esp. of a right or privilege) in response to a petition or a claim. Of the two, ghaxr often implies the more voluntary, concent, Character. Trant. n. [ME. grant, graunt, OF grand, creant, promise, assurance. See canny, v. 1.] 1. Act of granting; specif: a Consent, permission, promise, or acknowledgment. (as of land, money, or a privilege by the government. 2. Thing or property granted; git; toom; specif.; a Consent, or an acknowledgment. A distinguished from a git. Formerly: Eng. Law. A conveyance for in dispute. O A gift or bestowal by one having control or authority over it, as of land, money, or a privilege by the government. 3. Law. A transfer of property, read or prevention of the kindery and control or acknowledgment. The consent of the state author

and are the efficient agents in the process of healing. Act or process of the formation of such prominences. gran'u-la'tor (gran'u-la'fe'r), n. One that granulates, as a rotating steam-heated cylinder in which sugar is dried and granulated. gran'ule (gran'ūl), n. [L. granulum, dim. of granum grain: cf. F. granule. See gran'u sternel.] A little grain; a small particle; a pellet; specif., Bot., a small grain or particle, as a pollen grain, a granule of protoplasm, etc.; in certain thallophytes, a sporule.

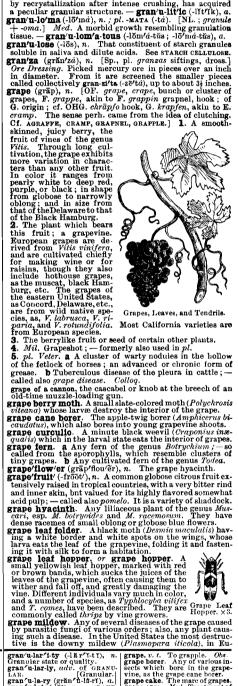
granule cell. Anat. A variety of cell, occurring in connective tissue, in which the cytoplasm contains coarse granules staining deeply with aniline colors.

gran'u-lit'or-ous (gran'ū-lit'er-vs), a. [granule + -fer-ous.] Bearing, producing, or full of, granules.

gran'u-lit'orm (gra-nū'lī-fôrm; gran'ū-), a. [granule + -form.] Having a granular structure; granular.

gran'u-lite (gran'ū-lit), n. [From gran'u-lit.] Petrog. a A whitish, granular rock, consisting of alkalic feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets intimately mixed, occurring with crystalline schists. b A fine-grained granite composed of quartz and alkalic feldspar; aplite. C Any rock which by recrystallization after intense crushing, has acquired a peculiar granular structure. — gran'u-lit'ic (-līt'lk), a. gran'u-loma(-lō'mà), n.; pl. -Mara (-tà). [NL: granule + -oma.] Med. A morbid growth resembling granulation tissue. — gran'u-lom'a-tous (-lōm'a-tūs; -lō'ma-tūs), a gran'u-lose (-lōs), n. That constituent of starch granules soluble in saliva and dilute acids. See Starch cell-tulose.

tive is the downy mildew (Plasmopara iticola), in Eugran-u-lar-t-ty, clk r'-t-t), n. Granular state or quality.
gran-u-lar-ty, adv. of Granular.
gran-u-late (lat), a. = gran-t-late (gran-t-late), n. | (Granular tran-t-late), a. = gran-t-late, a. = gran

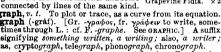


food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

also, something resembling such a formation.

4. Med. a One of the small, red, grainlike prominences which form on a raw surface (that of wounds or ulcers),

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rope the powdery mildew (Uncinula spiralvis). See also BLACK ROT. BITTER BOT. ETTAPE BOT. ETTAPE BOT. ETTAPE BOT. THE ROT. ETTAPE HOW. The grape berby moth. The grape berby moth. The grape state of grapes in grape house; a vinery. Grape's a grape house; a vinery. Grape's a grape house; a vinery. Grape's a grape house; a vinery. Grape's and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot were inclosed in canvas bags.

Grape's and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grapeshot were inclosed in canvas bags.

Grape's grape state of the grape state of



grapenel. † GRAPNEL.
grape pear. A shadbush (Amedanehierborryapium) with clustered fruits, and leaves resembling pear leaves. [loxera.
grape phylozera. The phyligrape scale. A scale insect (Applications of the proposition of the proposition

grapevine leaf hopper, grape-vine thrips. = GRAPE LEAF

grape near A shadoush (American proposed of the control of the con

tude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines, and unknown quantities are found by mechanical measurement.—graphic tellurium, sylvanite. graphics (grāi/īks), n. Ant or science of drawing, esp. according to mathematical rules, as in perspective, projection, and the like; specif., calculation, as of stresses in engineering, by the use of geometrical constructions. graphite (grāi/īt), n. [Gr. γράφεν to write: cf. F. graphite. 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 pencils), for crucibles, for electrolytic anodes, as a lubricator, etc. Graphite is now made artificially by passing an alternating current through granular anthracite. H., 1-2. Sp. gr., 209-223. Often called plumbago, or black lead. gra-phitic (grā-fitfik), a. Pert. to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite.—graphite acid. See MELLITIC.—g. carbon, in iron or steel, that portion of the carbon present as graphite;—disting, from combined carbon. graphi-tize (grāi-fitz), v. i. TILED (tizd);—TILMENT. graphi-toid (grāi/ī-tioi), v. i. TILED (tizd);—TILMENT. graphi-toid (grāi/ī-tioi), v. i. TILED (tizd);—TILMENT. graphi-tid/dal (crid/āi) b plumbago.
graph-olite (grāi/ī-tioi), v. [grapho-+-lite.] Any species of slate suitable to be written on. graphite (grāi/ō-lit), n. [grapho-+-logy: cf. F. graphologie.] I. 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.)
graph-o-ma'ni-ac (-ni-āk), n. [grapho-+-metri-qrain-o-metri-qrain

unaffected by projection or linear transformation;—so called by Clifford.—graph'o-met'ric, n.
graph'o-met'rics (x'rks), n. Math. The doctrine of graph-ometric functions.
graph'o-mot'or (mō'ter), a. [grapho + motor.] Med.
Relating to, or affecting, movements executed in writing.
graph'o-bone (grāt'ō-fōn), n. A kind of phonograph.

EF Graphophome is a trade-mark name.
graph'o-scope (-ō-skōp), n. [grapho + -scope.] An optical device for showing (or photographing) an image when projected upon the atmosphere as a screen.
graph'o-stat'ic (-stāt'īk), a. [grapho + -scope.] An operation of statical problems by graphic methods.—graph'o-stat'ic (-stāt'īk), a. graph'o-stat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'o-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-stat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'o-stat'ic-cal (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-stat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'o-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-tstat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'o-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-tstat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'e-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-tstat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'e-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-tstat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'e-stat'ic-al (-fkāl), a.—graph'o-tstat'ics (-fks), n.
graph'e-flope (grāp''ll), n. [ME. grapeal, dim. fr. F. grappin graphe] of a ship, 0.F. grapin a kind of hook; of Ger. origin.
See grape.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grapping iron; a grab.
2. Act of grappiling, or state of being grappled; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; a struggle in which the contestants grapple each other.
grap'ple, v. l.; grap'fled (-fld); grap'pling (-flng). [See grapel, close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; as truggle in which the contestants grapple each other.
grap'ple, v. l.; graph'ele (-fld); grap'pling (-flng). [See grapple, v. l. grapple; to fix; to join fast.
Grapple an anatagonist.

2. To fasten as with a grapple; to fix; to join fast.
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel Shok.
grapp'ling with the house of Lancaster

2. To make grasping motions; to grope. Obs. or R.
2. Grapple with a To seize on hold with or as with grapnel

many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their [Cf. Grapholocox.] a = Grapholocox.] b. Science, art. or munner of graphic representation. graph/o-spasm(graf/6-spax/m), mer of graphic spax/m), mer of graphic spax and graphic spax

wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the under side with grays and browns imitative of bark or dead leaves.

grap'to-lite (grap'tb-lit), n. [NL. Graptolithus, fr. Gr. yparro's engraved, written (ypady... vowite) + \(\lambda\) for stone. ] 1. Paleon. Any of numerous fossils of a group Grap'to-lith'i-da (.lith'i-da), syn. Grap'to

Graptolites. I Mon-ograptus colonus, Silurian: 2 Drdy-mograptus mur-chisoni, Ordo-vician: 3 Duplo-graptus palmeus, Silurian. All slightly reduced.

2. Any stone having natural markings suggestive of a drawing, as ruin marble, moss agate, etc.

grap'to-lit'ic(-lit'ik), a. Of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites; as, a graptolitic slate.

grap'y (grap'i), a. 1. Of or pert. to grapes or the vine; resembling grapes.

2. Veter. Affected with grapes.

graspe frasp (grape), v. i., graspen (graspt); grasping drawlers are grapen to grope, grasp at, prob. akin to LG. grapsen to grope, grasp at, prob. akin to LG. grapsen to grope. Obs. exc. with at (see below).

2. To embrace; grapple;—with with or about. Obs. to grasp at, to catch or clutch at; to take or 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 and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of.

Thy hand is made to grasp a palmer's staff.

Shak.

3. To lay hold of with the mind; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

2. To seize and hold by clasping or embracing with the fingers or arms; to catch; to take possession of.

Thy hand is made to grasp a palmer's staff.

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. Specif.: Naul. The handle of an oar.

3. A grasping; hand grip; also, a seizure by embrace; an embrace. "The grasps of love."

Shak.

4. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; as, it was beyond or within his grasp.

5. Forcible holding; possession; hold; control.

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, equal to their predecessors... era were not, in power of grasp, equal to their predecessors.

Taylor.

graspling, p. pr. & vb. n. of grasp; esp.: p. a. A varicious; greedy; covetous; as, a grasping usurer.—grasp'ing-Iy.

adv.—grasp'ing-ness, n.

graspless, a. I. Without a grasp or grip; relaxed.

2. That cannot be grasped; incomprehensible.

grass, Grás), n. [ME. gras, gres, gers, AS. græs, gærs; akin to OFries. gres, gers, OS., D., G., Icel., & Goth. gras, Dan. græs, Sw. gräs, and prob. to E. green, grow; cf. L. gramen grass, Gr. xóproc. Cf. Grazz to feed on grass.]

1. In the widest sense, green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals, esp. that of plants belonging 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 (Poaceæ). The true grassess are distinguished by their jointed stems (culms), sheathing leaves, flowers borne in spikelets composed of bracts (glumes), and fruit consisting of a seedlike grain (caryopsis). See the Tuble. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect.

3. Any small herb, esp one used medicinally. Obs. or Dial.

4. With attribu

## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

B. Boreal, i. e. north temperate and arctic; C., cosmopolitan; Cu, cultivated; E. Leurope; NA., North America; SA., South America; Te. or te., temperate (regions); Tr. or tr., tropical and subtropical (regions). The given distribution includes regions where the grass is naturalized or much cultivated.

Economic USES are indicated as follows: 1, pasturage, forage, or hay; 2, gram used for food; 3, all other economic uses, as ornamental grasses (including lawn grasses), those used for paper, basketry, etc. Grasses with no numeral designation have no particular economic value.

GRASS TABLE I. AMERICAN, EUROPE-AN, AND ASIATIC GRASSES. TABLE 1. AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, AND ASIATIC GRASSES.
African care, pearl millet.
African millet, Eleusine covacana. Tr. As. Af. S.A. 2, 3.
Aleppo grass, Johnson grass.
alkali grass, salt grass s.
alkali grass, ealt grass s.
alkali sacceton, Sporobolus airoides. NA. 1.
Angola grass, Panicum spectabile. Af. SA. 1. [E. As. 3.]
animated ost, Avena steritis.
ankee, barn grass.
animated ost, Avena steritis.
ankee, barn grass.
ant rice, Aristida oligantha.
Apache blue grass, wire bunch
grass. A. timothy, Phalaris
angusta. NA. 1.
Arabian millet, Johnson grass.
Arabian millet, Johnson grass.
Austin grass, Colorado grass.
Australian millet, Johnson g.
A. oste, A. pratric g., rescue gras.
Australian millet, Johnson g.
A. oste, A. pratric g., rescue g.
A. sand g., Japanese lawn g.
Australian brome grass, awnless
brome.
awned wheat g., bearded wheat Austrian brome grass, awnless brome.

awned wheat g., bearded wheat grass. [mis. E. As. NA.1. awnless brome. Bromus iner-Bahama grass, bermuda grass. bares, beares, beares, beares, bearing. Hordeum satirum Cu., barn grass, barnyard grass, barnyard millet. See Vocab.

bach g., Annuophita arenaria.

L. M. Arvenfoot. Chouse bar. beach g., Aumophila arenaria. E. NA.
bearded crowfoot, Chlorus barbata. C. tr. 3. - b. darnel, darnel a. - b. mesquit, Stipa leucotricha, NA. 1. - b. saccaton,
Muhlenbergia distichophylla.
NA. 1. - b. wheat grass. Apropyron cannum. E. NA.
beard grass. a Andropogon. b
Polypogon monspeliensis. NA. 1. c. Needle grass.
bear grass, Stipa setigera. NA. 1.
bear grass, Stipa setigera. NA. 1.
bear grass, Stipa setigera. 1. c Needle grass a. bear grass, Stipa setigera. NA.1. bene., vetivert. Bengal grass, Italian millet. bent., or bent grass, Italian millet. bent., or bent grass, Italian millet. bent., or bent grass, Carriola dactylon. C. tr. 1, 3. big blue stem, blue stem a. black bent. switch g. -b. bunch g., Hilaria mutta. NA. 1. -b. grama. a Bouteloua eriopoda. NA.1. b Black bunch g. -b. g., slender foxtail. -b oat g., bearded mesquit. -b.sed g., bearded mesquit. -b. sed g., Poa. -b. joint. a Calamagrostis canadeausis. NA. 1. -b. g., Poa. -b. joint. a Calamagrostis canadeausis. NA. 1. b. Agropyron glaucum. NA. 1. bonnet grass, redtop a. Borden's grass, redtop a. Borden's grass, redtop a. Borden's grass, green foxtail. NA.
bottle grass, green foxtail,
bottom grass, Colorado grass,
branch grass, creek sedge,
branching foxtail, windmill g.
bristle-pointed oat, Avena strigosa. E. gosa. E.
bristly foxtail. a Giant millet.
b Chatochloa verticillata. E. bristly foxtall. a Giant millet. b Cherochloa verticilata. E. NA.
brock grass. Andropogon glomeratis. NA.1. broomers millet. Panicum militareum. C. tr. 2.
broom grass, Andropogon rymicus na. holosomeratis. NA.1. broomers militareum. C. tr. 2.
broom grass, Andropogon rymicus na. holosomeratis. NA.1. brown sedge Rhode Island bent. brown millet, broomers militet. [tun. NA.] brown panicus [tun. Na.] canadan small reed, blue joint a. [tun. Na.] brown panicus [tun. Na.] canadan small reed, blue joint a. [tun. Na.] brown panicus [tun. Na.] brown p golden millet. Italian millet. golden oat grass, yellow oat grass, yellow oat gooden-top grass. Lamarcka aurea. E. As. N.A. 3.
goode grass. a Yardgrass. b Colorder grass. c Dwar meadow grass. compared grass. compared grass. compared grass of the Andes, tell oat g. grapevine. grass of the Andes, tell oat g. great bunch grass. Festuca scabrella. N.A. 1.
general grass. Jones of grapevine grass of the Andes, tell oat g. great bunch grass. Festuca scabrella. N.A. 1.
general grass. Johnson grapevine grass of the grass. Johnson graper years. Johnson graper grans yellow grass. Johnson graper golden grapes. Johnson graper golden grapes. Johnson graper golden grapes. Johnson graper golden grapes. Johnson graper graper yellow grass. Johnson graper graper yellow graper g ma. NA.3.

ma. NA.3.

capon's-tail fescue, rat-tail fescapot g. a Paspalum compressum. NA. SA. I. b Smut g.

cat-tail g., Timothy. - c. millet.

a Italian millet. b Peari millet.

chandler's grass, couch grass.

cheat, chess.

chess.

dother species of Bromus.

chicken corn, Andropogon sorghum sativus. Cu. tr. 2.

citronella g., Andropogon nardus As. I fautus. E. As.

cocksoun g., Cynosurus echicocksfout. a Orchard grass.

Shama millet.

[C. tr.
cockspur, Cenchrus echinatus.

cockspur grass, barn grass.

Colorado grass, Pancum texanum. NA.1.

comb-tringed grass, yard grass. green fortail, green pigeon g.,
restabling rest between green fortails grass to hisson g.
Guthenals grass, to hisson g.
Guthenals grass, to hisson g.
Guthenals grass, and produce maximum. C. tr. i. b. Johnson grass,
millet.
guines grass, as Panacum maximum. C. tr. i. b. Johnson grass,
gumbo grass, blue stem b.
hair grass, rough best grass,
hard fescue. Festuca duvisscula.
E. NA 1. - h. g. St. Augustine g.
hare's-tail grass, Lagunus ovatus. E. h. h. g. st. Augustine g.
hare's-tail grass, Lagunus ovatus. E. J. St. Bermuda grass.
hard fescue. Festuca duvisscula.
E. NA 1. - h. g. St. Augustine g.
hare's-tail grass, Lagunus ovatus. E. J. St. Bermuda grass
hard grass, S. St. Bermuda grass
hassock g. J. St. Bermuda grass
hedgehog grass, sand bur.
her'd g. s. Timothy. b Redtop a.
hirse, or mirse grass, broomcorn millet.
hog millet, broom-corn millet.
holy grass, soft cless.
horse millet, pearl millet.
hose grass, velvet grass. Colorado grass, Pancum texanum. NA. 1.
comb-fringed grass, yard grass.
common reed. Phragmites
phragmites. C. te. 1.
concho-grass. Colorado grass.
cond grass. Spartina cynosurordes. NA. 1. 3.
cora beads, Job's tears.
cotton grass, Panicum lanatum.
C. tr. 1. See also Vocab.
coch brome, awnless brome.
couch grass, Agropyron repens
E. AS. NA. 1.
crab grass. a Syntherisma sanguinatis. C. 1. b Yardgrass.

creek sedge, Spartina stricta complements of the co 943 lis. NA.-p. g., Pappophorum wrightii. NA.1.-purple-top, fall redtop. purple wood g., little blue stem.
quack, quick, or quitch, grass, Manitoba millet, broom-corn millet.

manna grass, Panicularia.

manorrin, wild rice a.

marram grass, beach grass.

marram grass, beach grass.

marram grass, a Beach grass. Nardus structure of the structure of roides. NA. SA. 3. c Bearded saccaton. poison rye grass, darnel a. Polish in liet, crab grass a. Polish wheat, wild-goose wheat, pony grass. Calamagnosis neglecta. E. NA. 1. [NA. 1.] porcupine grass, Sipes spartea. prairie grass, a Early bunch grass. D June grass b. prairie June grass, June grass b. prairie June grass, June grass b. purple beard g., needle g. a. - p. bent g., Calamovilfa brevipi-

touch grass, couch grass, couch grass, couch grass, couch grass, couch grass, couch grass, candison millet, aragi millet, African millet, aragi millet, African millet, and the grass, Randall grass, meadow fesone, range grass, vine meaquit, rat-tall fesone, Festnea myuros. E. As. NA. - T. g., Manisuris, rattlesnake grass. a Briza maxima. E. 3. b Panicularia canadensis. NA. - T. g., Manisuris, rattlesnake grass. a Briza maxima. E. 3. b Panicularia canadensis. NA. - T. g., Manisuris, rattlesnake grass. a Briza maxima. E. 3. b Panicularia canadensis. NA. - T. g., Manisuris, rattlesnake grass. Ped fescue, Festnea rubra. E. NA. 1.5. - millet, crab g a red-topped buffus, grass, Pod tennifola. NA. - T. canary g., Phalaris armidinacea. E. As. NA. 1. - T. fescue, meadow ice. armicularia americana. NA. 1. rescue grass. Bromus unitotido. NA. SA. 1. Rhode Island bent. Agrostis caperitolia americana. NA. 1. Tebon cane, sugar cane ribbon grass. Phalaris armidinacea picta. Cu. tr. 2. river grass. Colorado g. rough bent, Agrostis scaperifolia. NA. - T. meadow g., or rough-tatled meadow g., or sough bent, Agrostis caperifolia. NA. - T. meadow g., or rough-tatled meadow g., or sough g., and the proper grass. Selecture grass. Sele stink grass, Eragrostis major.
E. NA.

triped grass, ribbon grass.
Suffolk grass, dwarf meadow g.
sugar cane, Saccharum officimarum. Cu. tr. 3.
summer dew grass, redtop a.
swamp chess, Bromus citiatus.
NA. - s. wire g., false redtop.
sweet g., vanilla g. - s. reed, In.
dian reed. - s. reed g., Cinna
sweet g., vanilla g. - da.
NN 1- s. vernal g., Anthoranthum odoratum. E. As.
At. NA. 1. 3. [um. NA.1.]
switch grass, Panicum virgaSyrian grass, Johnson grass.
tall fescue, meadow fescue.
tall grams, side oats.
tall grams, side oats.

GRASS tear grass, Job's tears
teff, Eragrostis abyssinica Af. 2.
Tennessee fescue, red fescue.
Tennessee oat grass, Danthonia
compressa. NA. 1. [NA. 1.
teoslite, Euchiena mexicana.
Terrell grass, Elymus virginicus. NA.
Texan mesquit, seed mesquit.
Texas blue g., Poa arachnifera.
NA. 1. -t millet, Colorado g.
thatch, creck sedge.
thatch grass, rough bense.
tickle grass, rough bense.
tickle grass, rough bense.
timothy, Phdeum pratense. E.
As. NA. 1.3. [maticus. NA.,
toothache g., Campulosus arotutfed hair grass, hasock g.
tumble grass, old witch grass.
turkeyfoot, Andropogon hallii
NA.
Tuscarora rice, wild rice a. tumble grass, old witch grass.
turkeyfoot, Andropogon hallin
NA.
Tuscarora rice, wild rice a.
tussock grass. a Poa flabellata.
SA. b Smut grass.
twisted beard grass, Andropogon controtus. C. tr.
twitch grass, couch g.
usar g., Sporobolus orientalis.
vanila grass, Andropogon controtus.
vanila grass, sweet vernal gravelyet g., Itoleus landus. E. NA.
vernal grass, sweet vernal g.
vetivert, Andropogon squarrosus. As. Af. 3. [sum NA.]
vine mesquit, Panicum obtuvirginia beard grass, broom g.
Virginia lyme grass. Terrell g
wall barley, Hordeum nurnum.
E. As. Af. NA.
vater couch, knot g.- w. foxtall,
Alopeway geniculatus. E. As.
Al. NA. 1, 3.- w g., burn g.- w.
moats, w. tree, wild rice s.
w. oats, w. tree, wild rice s.
w. brome, Bromus pumpellianus.
NA 1.- w. June g., June g. b.
- w. rye g., giant rye g.
whest, Tritcum saturum Cu
te. 2.- w. grass, Agropyron.
white bent, redtop. - w. grams. grass of Tonga, Oplismenus compositus.
halry brome, Bromus asper,
halry g. cocksfoot finger g.
hard fescue g. Festuca duriuscula-h. oat g. Danthonia
pilosa.
Indian doub grass, Capriolal
kangaroo grass. a Andropogon
refractus. b Anthistiria avenacca. c Anthistiria ciliata.
Kirk's pos grass, Poa kirkii.
knee-jointed foxtali grass, Alopecurus geniculatus geniculatus knee-jointed foxtail grass, Alopecurus geniculatus
knot-jointed rice grass, Microlæna polymoda.
Landsborough gr., Barcoo g.
Landsborough gr., Barcoo g.
Lesser star gr., Chloris acciudaris,
long-hair plume grass, Dichelachne crinita.
manns gr., Panicularia, fluitans.
meadow rice grass. a Weeping
grass. b Spiny rolling grass.
Mitchell gr. Astrebla pectinata.
b Atriticoides. b Aelymoides.
mouse gr., long-hair plume g.
Mueller's bent grass, Agrostis
mueller's. wheat, Triticum satirum Cute. 2.-w. grass, Agropyron.
white bent, redtop. -w. grama. a Blue grama b Side outs.-w. g. Homolocenchrus virginicus. NA. -w. rush, fox g.-w. spear g., reed meadow g.-w. timothy, velvet g.
whitetop. redtop s.
wild bafley, squirrel-tail grass.
wild goose wheat. Triticum powild bafley, squirrel-tail grass.
wild goose wheat. Triticum powild millet a. Green fox tail. b
ild millet a. Gr Mueller's bent grass, Agrostis mueller's mulga g. a Danthonia racemosa. b Neurachne mitchelliana. naked oat g., Danthonia nuda. narrow-leaved oat grass, Danthonia racoulii. New Zealand oat grass, Danthonia semanularis. - N.Z. wind grass, Apera arundinacea. oat grass, Anthistria, esp. A. gigantea [avenodes.] oatlike bent grass, Pogeaxia] paper grass, Poa cæspitosa. plumed tussock grass, Arundo conspitua. conspicua.
poalike fescue grass. Festuca poslike fescue grass. Festuca scoparua.
porcupine grass, Triodia.
purpie-awned oatg, hard oatgracemed oatgrass, hard oatgrat-tail grass. a Fechsemum
lazum. b Chilean grass
reddisp panic grass, cocksfoot
reddisp grass.
panics. b Depuevaic quadriseta.
rice grass, Homalocenchrus hexandrus. mites. b Deyewia quadriseta.

rice grass, Homalocenchrus kexandrus.
rolly-poly grass, Pancum macractinum. [pogon oratus.]
rough-bearded grass, Echinosared g., Savastana redolens.
sandhill fescue grass, Festucaseented g. a Chrysopogon parviflorus. b Sacred g., Inarius.
seaside brome g., Bromus sreseaside glumeiess grass, Gymnostichum gracile.
seaside millet, sill grass.
sheep fescue g., Festuca onina.
sheep oat g., New Zealand oat g.,
shining oat g., Trisetum antarcticum. [cum multiforum
short-tawned wheat g., Tritishort-hair plume grass, Dichelachne scurea.
Ligrass, Daybour palitéa.

lender bent g., Agrostis scobra,
slender panic grass, Oplismenus
wondulatifolius.
small-flowered oat tussock g.,
Dantionia cunninghamii.
small tussock pos g., Poa intermedia.
snow grass. a Paper grass. b velvet grass.
zacate, saccaton. [As. 3.]
zebra g., Miscanthus sinensis. smail-nowered out tussock g.,
Dauthoria cunninghami,
smaitussock pos g., Poa intersolve grass, a Paper grass. b
Norrow-leaved out grass,
spear g. a Heteropogon contortus. b Stipa. [catissimumspider grass, Panicum divarispiked bent grass, reed grass b.
spiked out grass, risetum subspicatum.
[hivsuts.]
spiny rolling grass, Spinites us
spiny rolling grass, Spinites
sugar grass, Pollinia futre.
summer g., cocksloot inger g.
swamp millet, Isuchne australis.
sweet g., Ponicularis stricta.
sweet g., Ponicularis stricta.
sweet g., Ponicularis stricta.
turty hair g., beschampsia cesstussock grass, paper grass.
umbrella grass, Panicum decompositum.
Vandyke g., Panicum favidum,
wallaby grass, Panicum decompositum.
Vandyke g., Panicum favidum,
wallaby grass, Danthonia penicilata.
water coulc grass, silt grass.
weeping g., Microlenus sipoides.
weeping g., Microlenus sipoides.
weeping g., Silip grass a Paper g.
white-toppedg., Danthonia lonwindmill g., Chloris truncata.
wire grass. a Indian doub
grass. b Chirharta juneca.
wiry dichelachne, Stipa teretifolar. w. g., paper g.—
leaved out g., Danthonia raonlii australis.
woolly-leaded grass, Deyeuxiel
Young's bent grass, Deyeuxiel
Young's acts, Prisetum youngit.
Numbers refer to \$\$ in Guide. TABLE II. AUSTRALASIAN GRASSES. GRASSES.

alpine bent: a Agrostis muelteri. b Dependia setifolia.
alpine oatg., New Zealand oatg
alpine rice grass, Ehrharta colensoi. [larctica:
alpine whorl g., Catabrosa anAuckland Island poa grass, Poe
foliosu. foliosa. [scabra
Australian bent g. Deyeuxii
Australian love g., Eragrost
brawnii. [decompositum brawni. Idecompositum.
Australian millet, Panicum
bamboo grass. a Paniculari
ramigera. b Sipa micrantha
Barcoo grass, Anthistiria mem branacca.
barn grass. See Vocab.
bayonet g., Aciphylla colensoi.
bearded feacue, Festuca gigan tea. Billardiere's bent g., Deyeuxia Billardiere's bent g., Deyeurach billardierii, cealblady g., Imperata arundinablady g., Imperata arundinablus g. a Andropogon annulatus. b A. pertusus. CA. sericeus. blue whest g., Agroppron scabrum. [Unstiria frondosa.] broad-leaved kangaroo g., Antroad-leaved tussock grass. Danthoma flarescens. brown bent g., Agrostis caninabuchanani. [arenaca.] bush rice grass, Microlana Campbell Island bent g., Agrostis androtica. [riensis.] Canary grass. Phalaris canagrass'plot' (gras'plot'), grass'plat' (-plat'), n. A plot or

at grass, at pasture; grazing; hence, in rural retirement; in rustication.—È. of Farnassus, any plant of the genus Parnassia. See Parnassia.—E. of the Andes, the tall oat grass of Europe (Arrhenatherum elatius).—E. of Tong's (tông's). See Grass, Table II.—to go tog. a Tog to pasture; to graze; hence, to retire, rusticate, go for a holiday in the country, or the like. b To go or fall to the ground; to be knocked down. Slang. C. In the imperative, a euphemism for "go to the Devil" and the like.—to put or send to g., to put, or turn, out to g., to put out to pasture or to graze, as cattle; hence, to dismiss; rusticate; retire.

grass (grâs), v. l.; Grassed (grâst); Grass'ing. 1. To plunge or lose in grass. Rare.
2. To graze (cattle or horses); to furnish with pasture.
3. To cover with grass or with turf.
4. To expose, as flax, on the grass for bleaching, etc.
5. To bring to the grass or ground; as, to grass a flsh. Slang, Colloq., or Mining.
grass, v. i. 1. To produce grass. Rare.
2. To graze.
3. Printers' Slang. To do casual or jobbing work. Brit. grass cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable fiber, as a thick cloth made in the Canary Islands; esp., a cloth woven from the tough fibers of the ramie, or grass-cloth plant. grassed (grâst), p. a. 1. Furnished or covered with grass.
2. Golf. Designating a club with a face that is slightly

grass cloth. Cloth of grass or vegetable fiber, as a thick cloth made in the Canary Islands; esp., a cloth woven from the tough fibers of the ramie, or grass-cloth plant. grassed (grast), p. a. 1. Furnished or covered with grass.

2. Golf. Designating a club with a face that is slightly spooned or sloped backward.

Il gras's perio' (gra's-1ed'), n. [F.] A noncontagious and nonhereditary disease of silkworms, causing them to have a thin stretched skin, through which a soiling liquid exudes.

grass forn. A polypodiaceous fern (Vittaria lineata) of Florida and the West Indies. Its narrow grassike fronds grow in pendent tufts upon palmetto trees. Also, any of several other species of Vittaria.

grass finch. a A common American sparrow (Poweetes grainteus) having the outer tail feathers partly white. It is also called bay-winged bunding and (from its habit of singing in the evening) weper sparrow. b Any of various weaver birds, as the several Australian species of the genus Poephila. 0 = Grass QUIT.

grass'-green', a. Green with grass; of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.

grass fand. a A compositor on casual or job work. Brit.

Printers' Slang. b [Chin. ts'aos' shows.] A style of Chinese and Japanese writing for business and private use, consisting of irregular cursive characters (grass characters).

grass'hop'per (gras'hop'er), n. 1. Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects of the families Acridides and Locustides. 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 stratulation). The ordinary grasshoppers belong to the family Acridides, which is distinguished by the short antenme, three-jointed tarsi, and short ovipositor composed of four pieces. They are also called locusts (see Locusty). Among the numerous American forms are the widely distributed red-legged framoplus femuer to the side of the same and some tendent of the same and some femuer of the same and some fem

American for grasshopper (Melanopius femur-rushbrum); the allied migratory Rocky Mountain grasshopper (M. spretus), which is about one inch long, and sometimes travels in vast hordes in the region west of the Mississippi, come westofthe Mississippi, come to the mississip



of the Messissispil, composition of six pieces. The species are mostly of slender and delicate build. They are called meadow grasshoppers, or, from the color of many species, green grasshoppers, or, from the color of many species, green grasshoppers. The katydids also belong to this family.

2. Angling. A kind of artigrashopper of the family ficial batt formed of lead cast on the shank of a hook and covered with rings of colored wool or worsted.

on the shank of a hook and covered with rings of colored wool or worst.

3. Mach. A kind of locomotive crane. U.

grass'hop'per, a. Suggesting in operation or appearance the grasshopper or its action; as, a grasshopper elevator (for grain); a grasshopper spring (for carriages); a grasshopper shim (used between rails); the grasshopper march

hopper shim (used between rails); the grasshop (on parallel bars).

grasshopper engine, a steam engine having a walking beam pivoted to a swinging link at one end, the cylinder at the other end, and the connecting rod at an intermediate point. Hence, grasshopper gear or motion.—g. gauge or gage, a carpenter's marking gauge with a long fence, flat on one side and round on the



grass pink. A European pink (Dianthus plumarius) with narrow, grassilke leaves and single fragrant flowers of various colors, grass/plot/ (grás/plot/), grass/plat/ (plāt/), n. A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn. grass porgy. A small sparoid fish (Calamus arctifrons) of the Florida coast; —so called because it lives in eelgrass. grass quit. Any of several very small tropical American and West Indian finehes of Euchècio or allied genera. The males have most of the head and chest black, and often marked with yellow.
grass snake. a The common European ringed snake (Marix matrix). b The green snake (Liopeltis vernalis).
c A garter snake, esp. a variety of Thamnophis sirlalis, with the stripes indistinct or wanting.
grass snipe. The pectoral sandpiper.
grass snipe. The pectoral sniper.
grass snipe. The pectoral sniper.
grass snipe. The sniper.
gras pean frog. [with grass.]

grass "grown", a Overgrown! or overgrown! or overgrown! or overgrass grass grass. Test.

grass grass grass. Grass of the see animal through a season. Scot.

grass flow Veter. A disease of young lambs caused by eating transmitted to the see animal through a season of the see animal through a season. Scot.

grass inth. Any moth of the family Crambide (which see), young lambs caused by eating transmitted to the see animal through a season. Scot.

"grass before the stormer is grown." The sweet edible to the reason of the see animal through a season of the season

grass guard. A guard for grazing animais.

grass guar. B Grass to keep an iming animais.

grass guar. G Grass Tree.
grass fob' per-ish, a See -ish.
grass ill. Veter. A disease of young lambe caused by eating grass before the stomach is properly habituated to it. F.NESS.
grass '-ness (gras'--ness, n. See |
grass function of a sedge (Cypegrass lamb. A lamb suckled by a dam running on pasture land nid giving rich milk.
grass' less, a. See -i.e.ss.
grass ill. The Australian illiaceous plant Dichopogon strictus.
grass mail. [See MAIL rent.]
grass mail. [See MAIL rent.]
grass function are defined as the control of the grass poly.

grass for the sweet edible grass of a sedge (Cypegrass plover. The upland or
grass rockish. One of several
California rockfishes, esp. Schasceous plant Dichopogon strictus.
grass staggers. Veter. A disgrass mail. [See MAIL rent.]
grass function and control of a sedge (Cypegrass for the sweet edible grass of a sedge (Cypegrass plover. The upland or
grass rockish. One of several
California rockfishes, esp. Schasdes niquorientus. Local, U. S.
grass function and properties of a sedge (Cypegrass function and properties of a sedge of a sedge

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to grade a nutnerg.

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.

News, my good lord, from Rome... grates me. Shak.

5. To get by importunity or by extortion. Obs.
grate (grāt), v. i. 1. To make a harsh sound by friction.

I had rather hear a brazen canstick turned,
Or a dry wheel grate on the axletree.

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.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men.

3. To dwell irritatingly; — with upon. Obs.
grate (grāt), n. [LL. grata, fr. L. crates hurdle: cf. It.
grata. See CRATE, HURDLE.] 1. A structure or frame containing parallel or crossed bars, with interstices; a kind of latticework, such as that used in the windows of prisons and cloisters. "A secret grate of iron bars." Shak.

2. A frame, bed, or kind of basket, of iron bars, for holding fuel while burning.

3. Mining &

burning.
3. Mining & Metal. A Metal. A screen or sieve for use with stamp mortars for grading ore according to

size.
4. A grated hence, cage; hence a prison. Obs

size.
4. A grated cage; hence, a prison. Obs.
Frate, v. f.
1. To imprison. Obs.
Frate, v. f.
2. To furnish with a grate or grates; to protect with a grate on crossbars; as, to grate a window.
Frate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See coal.
Frate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See coal.
Frate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See coal.
Frate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See coal.
Frate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See coal.
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swine paid for the use of grass | grate'less, a. Ungrateful. Obs. | grast table. Arch. = EARTH | GRAITH. |

Transport to the least of grass grant when the latter of grass grant to the latter of grass grant (gras with the latter of grass grass table. Arch. = EARTH GRAST GRAST GRAST GRASS WRACK grass wrack. = EELGIASS a Greet Britain. Grass wrack. = EELGIASS a Greet Britain. Grass grass weed. Grass wrack grass grass wrack. = EELGIASS a Grass Britain grass gras

4. To check or stop; to embarrass; perplex. Colloq.

The physician was so graveled and amazed withal, that he Sir T. North. The physician was so graveled and amazed withal that he d not a word more to say.

To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the

4. To grace; adorn. Obs.

Syn.—Satisfy, favor, please, delight, requite.—Gratify, favor, please, delight, requite.—Gratify, favor, please, delight, requite.—Gratify, is to give pleasure or satisfaction to; induce implies a concession, sometimes through complaisance or even weakness, to wishes or desires, esp. to those which have no claim to fulfillment; to ramper is to overinding or to gratify inordinately; humor suggests adaptation to the varying moods or caprices (esp.) of others; as, "A to one they gratify their scent and taste" (Pope); "I would induge 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, human life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet, till it falls asleep, and then the care is over" (Sir W. Temple). See Poster.

gray'inate (gray'ix'ix'), n. [F.] Cookery. The brown crust formed upon a gratinated dish; also, the dish itself, or the process of preparing it.
gray'inate (gray'ing'), n. [See 4th gray'i., i., to form a crust.] Cookery. To cook, as with a covering of buttered crumbs, until a crust or crisp surface forms.
gray'ing (gray'ing'), n. [See 4th gray: 1. A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or cross bars; a latticework resembling a window grate; a grate.

2. Optics. A system of close equidistant and parallel lines or bars, esp. lines ruled on a polished surface, used for 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. They are of great assistance in spectroscopic work.

3. Naul. 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-tifo-la'), n. [NL, dim fr. L. gratia grace; — in allusion to alleged healing properties of some species.]

Bot. A genus of small

The debt immense of endless gratitude.

2. A favor; a gift: a gratuity. Obs.

I will requite your royal gratitudes.

gra-tu'l-tous (gra-tu'l-tus), a. [L. gratuitus, fr. gratus pleasing. See GRACE.]

1. Given freely or without recompense; granted without pay, or without claim or merit; not required by institute.

pleasing. See Grace. 1. Given freely or without recompense; granted without pay, or without claim or merit; not required by justice.

The gratuitous blessings of Heaven. L'Estrange.

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 conveyance; a gratuitous trust; a gratuitous bailment, or 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, cause, or proof; adopted or asserted without any good ground; as, a gratuitous assumption.

Syn.—Groundless, baseless, unwarranted; needless, reckless, inconsiderate.—Gratuitous, uncalled-rece, wanton. That is gratuitous, as here compared, which is unwarranted or has no reason for its existence; uncalled-receive and the implication of impertinence; wanton, as here compared, suggests reckless or willful, sometimes malicious, disregard for rights or restraints: as, "Among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuitous" (6. Elioi); "It is a graduitous impertinence to quarrel with the proofs of a conclusion which it is so desirable that all should receive" (Froude): his interference was entirely wandled-for, "indignation... against an act of wanton folly," (See Guincey); "the wanton horrors of her bloody play" (Shelley).

—gratut'tously, adv.—gratu'tousle, or LL. gratuité, or LL. gra-

folly "(De Quincey); "the wanton horrors of her bloody play" (Shelley).

— gra-tu'l-tous-ly, adv. — gra-tu'l-tous-ness, n. gra-tu'l-ty(-ti), n.; pl.-ries (-tiz). [F. gratuile, or LL. gra-tuilas.] 1. Graciousness; grace, or an act of grace. Obs. 2. Something voluntarily given in return for a favor or service; hence, a bounty; a tip. 4. Gratefulness; gratitude. Obs. 5. Gratuitousness. Rare. Syn.—See present.

grat'u-late (grat'j-lat), v. t.; -lat'ed (-lat'8d); -lat'ing (-lat'ing). [L. gratuidus, p. p. of gradulari to congratulate, fr. gradus pleasing, agreeable. See grace.] 1. To salute 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.

grat'u-late, v. i. To express sympathetic pleasure. Obs.

grat'u-late, v. i. To express sympathetic pleasure. Obs.
grat'u-late, v. i. To express sympathetic pleasure. Obs.
grat'u-late, v. i. To express sympathetic pleasure. Obs.
n. of ORATE to rub harshly.
n. of ORATE to rub harshly.
grat'u-late (grat'y-late), a. [L.
grat'u-late (grat'y-late),
n. Chem. Glucosides found in
the hedge hyssop (gratila).
grat'u-late (grat'y-late), n. [F.
grat's de' tum (grat'r-late), n. [F.
grat't-late, gratulation by rubbing with a brush.
grat'ton, n. [Perh.fr. AS.græde
grass + (grat's in grat'en,
grat'ten, grat'ten, grat'en,
grat'ten, grat'ten, n. [F.]
drchwol. A scraper, as of film;
grat'u-late (grat'war), n. [F.]
drchwol. A scraper, as of film;
grat'u-late (grat'y-late), n. [F.]
drchwol. A scraper, as of film;
grat'u-late (grat'y-late), n. [F.]
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grat'u-late (grat'y-late), n. [F.]
drchwol. A scraper, as of film;
grat'u-late (grat'y-late), n. [G.]
Graywacke (grou'y-k-late), n. [G.]
Graywacke (grou'y-k-late), n. [L. gravaer to
burden.] A gravamen. Obs.
gravu't'ton, n. [R. gratulariv.
grav'u-late, gratilate, late, lat

eled; and one of his feet stuck as the ground.

gravance. † GARAVANCE.
gravat'. Var. of CRAVAT.
grave. † GARAVANCE.
grave. n. [See -GRAVE.] A grave.
grave. n. [See -GRAVE.] A grave.
grave. n. [See -GRAVE.] A grave.
grave (grav). n. [M.G. GRAV!]
Steward. overseer in Vorkshire and Lincolnshire. Eng., an elective township officer. Obs.
grave'do (grave'dô), n. [L.]
Med. Cold in the head; coryza.
grav'el-bind'. a. Having very dim sight, as more than sand-blind: — orig. jocular. Shak.
grave'lot, grave'delling, or grav'el-ling, p. pr. y bb. n. of GRAVEL.
grav'el-ish. a. See -I.R.S.
grav'el-ing, or grav'el-ling, n.
A young salmon. Local, Eng.
k Ire.
grav'el-ish. a. See -ISH.
grav'el-ish. a. See -ISH.
grav'el-ish. a. See -ISH.
grav'el-ish. a. Gravelly. Obs.
gravel jona. The mayflower.
Local, U. S.
grave'nag'ely, adv. of GRAVE.
grave'rly, adv. of GRAVE.

one in charge of graves. Rare. Graver less. n. See. \*\*RSS. Graves. Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. Graves. h. See. \*\*RSS. Graves. Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. Graves. h. See. \*\*RSS. Graves. Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. Graves. h. Sch. See. B. Graves. Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. Graves. Graves. A kind of Graves. Graves. A dispocere. Survey of lence (graveve. Collections). A stong and offensive smell. Rare. Graves. A dispocere. Graves. A smooth of the smooth o

grat'u-la'tion (grkt'ū-lā'shūn), n. [L. gratulatio.] 1. Gratification; satisfaction or pleasure; also, expression of gratification; rejoicing. Now Rare.

2. Cougratulation; specif., a congratulatory address.

3. Obs. a Expression of gratitude; thanks. b Reward.
grat'u-la-to-ry (grāt'ū-la-tō-r), a. [L. gratulatorius.]
Expressing gratulation; esp., congratulatory.
The usual groundwork of such gratulatory odes. Bp. Horsley.
gra-va'men (grā-vā'mēn), n.; pl. L. v-Nahna (v-āmf'na),
E. Mens (-vā'mēn). [L., fr. gravare to load, burden, fr.
gravis heavy, weighty. See grave, a.] A grievance; hence:
a A formal complaiut. Obs. b Eng. Eccl. Law. A grievance 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.
grav(grāv), v. t.; gravare, charge, etc.
grave (grāv), v. t.; gravare, charge, etc.
gravesel) of barnacles, grass, etc., esp. by burning, and
pay it over with pitch.

[\$\frac{\text{c}}{\text{grav}} \text{ 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.

2. Pavavis heavy; cf. it. & Sp. grave heavy, grave. See gries.

3. Deserving serious consideration or thought; important;
weighty; formerly, specif., of men, books, or the like: influential; authoritative; now esp., deserving serious consideration as involving difficulties, serious consequences,
etc.; as, a grave situation; grave symptoms.

A grave and prudent law, full of moral equity. Millon.

2. Characterized by serious or sedate and dignified aspect or demeanor.

Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors. Shak.

3. Not light or gav; soher: san comper: as a grave colous

pect or demeanor.

Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors.

Most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors. Shak.

3. Not light or gay; sober; somber; as, grave colors.

4. Of great weight; heavy; ponderous. Obs.

His shield grave and great. Chapman.

5. Music. a Not acute or sharp; low; deep;—said of sound; as, a grave note or key.

The thicker the cord or string, the more grave is the note or tone.

Moore (Encyc. of Music).

b Slow; solemn;—designating a passage to be so rendered Also adv. Also adv.

dered. Also adv.

8. a Characterized by the tone or quality indicated by the grave accent (see ACCENT); marked with this accent; as, grave e (è). B Entirely unaccented; as, a grave syllable.

Syn. — Solemn, sober, serious, sage, staid, demure, thoughtful, sedate; momentous, important. See EARNEST. grave accent. See ACCENT, n., 2. — g. harmonic. See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

grave sceen. See Accent, n., 2.—g. narmonic. See Combinational Tone.

grave, n. A grave accent.

grave (grāv'), v. t.; pret. graved (grāv'd); p. p. grav'en
(grāv'n) or graved; p. pr. & vb. n. grav'ing (grāv'ng).

[AS. grafan to dig, grave, engrave; akin to Ofries. greva,
D. graven, G. graben, OHG. & Goth. graban, Dan. grave,
Sw. grā'va, Icel. grafa. Cf. grave, n., groove.] 1. To
dig. Obs., Archaic, or Dial. "He hath graven and digged
up a pit." Ps. vii. 16 (Bk. of Com. Prayer).

2. To bury. "Graved in the hollow ground." Shak.

3. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance: to engrave.

2. To bury. "Gravea in the hollow ground." Shak.
3. To carve or cut, as letters or figures, on some hard substance; to engrave.
4. To carve out, or give shape to, by cutting with a cbisel; to sculpture; as, to grave an image.
5. To impress deeply (on the mind); to fix indelibly.
O! may they graven in thy heart remain. Prior.
grave, v. i. To write or delineate on 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. gråf, Russ. grob grave, coffin. See grave to carve.] I. An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; loosely, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulcher. Hence: Death; destruction.
2. An excavation; a pit, ditch, or trench. Obs. or R.grave (grāv). [D. graaf, OD. grave; cf. G. graf.] A suffix signifying a ruler, as in landgrave. See MARGRAVE.
grave/clothes/ (grāv/klōthz/), n. pl. The clothes or dress in which the dead are interred.
grave/dig/ggr (-dīg/ēr), n. 1. A digger of graves.
2. a = Burkins Berlie. b The ratel. India. c A digger wasp. Jamaica.

2. a = BUNYING BERTLE. b The ratel. India. c A digger wasp. Jamaica.
grav'el (grāv'ēl), n. [OF. gravele, F. gravelle, dim. of F. grève sandy shore, strand; of Celt. orig.; cf. Armor. groung 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.
3. Med. A deposit of small calculous concretions in the kidneys and the urinary bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom.

kidneys and the urinary bladder; also, the disease of which they are a symptom.

grav'el, v. t.; -eled (-èld) or -elled; -el-ing or -el-ling.

1. To cover with gravel; to spread gravel on, as a walk.

2. To bury in gravel. Obs.

3. 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 the ground.

Camden.

Politicians who naturally gravitate towards the stronger party.

\*\*Macaulay.\*\*

\*\*Gravilate, v. t. To move by gravitation; hence, specif., to agitate, as gravel in diamond mining, so that the weighty parts settle to the bottom.

\*\*grav'l-ta'tton.\*\*

\*\*Caracterian of the strength of the grav1-ta-tive (grav1-ta-tiv), a. Causing to gravitate; tending to a center.
grav1-ty(-tf), n.; pl.-Ties(-tiz), [L. gravitas, fr. gravis heavy: cf. F. gravité. See orave, a., orate.] 1. State or quality of being grave; specif.: a Sobriety or seriousness of character or demeanor. "Men of gravity and learning." Shak. b Importance, significance, dignity, etc.; hence, seriousness; enormity; as, the gravity of an offense. C Influence; authoritativeness. Obs. d A title of respect or honor. Obs. Influence; authoritativeness. Obs. d A title of respect or honor. Obs.

2. Something grave or serious; a matter of importance.

3. Music. Lowness of pitch; — opposed to acuteness.

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, per second per second. b Loosely, gravitation in general. gravity hattery. Elec. A battery of gravity cells. gravity oell. Elec. A modification of Daniell's cell;—so called because the two fluids remain separate by reason of the greater specific gravity of the copper sulphate solution. It gives a low but constant current. gravity railroad or railway. A railroad on which the cars run by gravity down slopes after having been hauled up shorter but steeper inclines by stationary engines. gravity system. Mech. Any system, as of vehicles, lubrication, or the like, in which movement or flow occurs by reason of unbalanced weight causing descent.

graves. Local, Eng. Oxf. E. D. In. [L. gravis heavy + -meter.]

5. To hurt or lame (a horse) by gravel lodged between the shoe and foot.
grav'el-ly (grăv'&l-Y), a. 1. Abounding with gravel; consisting of, or containing, gravel; as, a gravelly soil.
2. Of the nature of, or due to, the disease gravel.
grav'el-root' (-rōōt'), n. The joe-pye weed, or the horse balm;
— so called from their popular use as remedies for gravel.
grav'el-stone' (-stōn'), 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. b The bush honeysuckle.
grav'en (grāv'n), p. p. or grave.—graven image, an idol; an object of worship carved from wood, stone, etc. "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image." Ex. xx. 4.
grav'er (grāv'er), n. One that graves; specif.: a An engraver or a sculptor. b Any of various cutting or shaving tools, as an engraver's burin, or a metal turner's diamond point.
grave'stone' (grāv'er), 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' (-yārd'), n. A yard or inclosure for the in-

near, a grave, usually with an inscription, to preserve the memory of the dead; a tombstone.

grave'gray'd' (-yiar'd), n. A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

grav'd (grāv'd), a. [L. gravidus, fr. gravis heavy, loaded. See grave, a.] Being with child; heavy with young; pregnant; fruitful; as, a gravid uterus.— gra-vid'1-ty, grav'd-ness, n.

grav'd-met'ri-G (grāv'd-met'ri-K) \{ a. Chem. Of or pertaingrav'i-met'ri-G (l-met'ri-Kall) \} ing to measurement by weight; measured by weight.— grav'd-met'ri-Gal-ly, adv. gravimetric analysis, Chem., analysis in which the amounts of the constituents are determined by weighing;—in distinction from volumetric analysis.—g. density. a Physics. The mean density of the total contents, including the air in the interstitial spaces, of any volume filled with a granular 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 of an equal weight of water.

gra-vim'e-try (grā-vim'ē-tri), n. [L. gravis heavy +-metry.] The measurement of weight or density.

grav'i-tate (grāv'I-tāt), v. i.; Grav'I-rav'go (-tāt'ĕd); Grav'I-rav'ing (-tāt'fing). [Cf. F. graviter. See gravitr.]

To obey the law of gravitation; to exert a force or pressure, 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? Because all bodies gravitate toward each other.

Politicians who naturally gravitate towards the stronger party. To move gravitation; to expert a force or pressure, or tend to move, under the influence of gravitation.

gravity yard. Railroading. A switch yard constructed with inclines so that the switching is done by gravity. gravity, gravity, gravity, art you to misreading OF. grané, prob. meaning properly 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 fish in cooking, made into a dressing for the food when served up gray, grays. Inc. Co. Gravitan. Gra

grav'ous, a. Grave. Obs.
grav'rous, a. Grave. Obs.
grav'rous, a. Grave. Obs.
grav'ner (grav'ruf': grav'vth',
n. [F. Cf. PHOTOGRAVURE.]
Engraving, esp. in composition
or of a certain (designated) kind:
as, carbon gravure, one kind of
photoengraving.
gravy beak. A dish for gravy,
esp. a long deep dish.
gravy beak. A dish for gravy,
esp. a long deep dish.
grawther (grave), esp. a long deep dish.
gray'lsh, grey'lsh, a. Sec-Ish
HOUND.
gray'lsh, grey'rish, a. Sec-Ish
gray'lsh, grey'rish, a. Sec-Ish
gray'lsh, grey'rish, a. Sec-Ish
gray'lsh, grey'mill', grey'mill', gray'mill', grey'mill', gray'mill', gray'mill', gray'mill', gray'mill', gray'mill', gray'mill', gray'ness, n. See
gray'beard, or greybeard, tree.

NESS.

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



Gray Whale. (210)

fierce, active disposition, and difficult to capture.—g. widgeon. a The gadwall. b The pintail.—g willow, the silky willow, g. withy, the great sallow (Sadix capreu).
—g. wolf, the common or timber wolf of North America, as distinguished from the prairie wolf or coyote.
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 garment, gray cloth, etc., or a gray spot.

Wee worth the chase, wee worth the day,
That coast thy life, my gallant gray!

3. Gray fur (probably the badger's); also, a badger. Obs.
4. An old or gray-headed person. Obs. Chaucer.
5. pl. A regiment of British dragoons, the Scots Greys.
gray, grey, v. t.; Grayed, Greyrs (grād); gray/ing.
Greyrine. To make or cause to become or appear gray or grayish, as glass by grinding it.— v. i. To become gray.
Gray, Anld Rob'in (6ld rob'n grā/.) The title of a popular Scotch ballad written (1771) by Lady Anne Lindsay (afterward wife of Andrew Barnard). The heroine is Jeanie, 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 to save her parents from misery. In a sequel, Auld Robin to save her parents from misery. In a sequel, Auld Robin dies and Jamie and Jeanie are married.
gray'back', gray'back' (grā'Abk'), n. 1. [cap.] A Confederate 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. b The red-breasted sandpiper or knot. c The dowitcher. d A scaup duck. 0 The cisco (Argyrosomus artedi). f The hooded crow. g The body louse.
3. A disease of peaches caused by one of the Fungi Imperfecti (Cladosporium carpophilum) which attacks the fruit. gray'beard', grey'beard' (-bērd'), n. 1. An old man.
2. A stomeware jug; a bellarmi

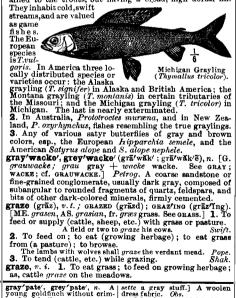
gray/head/, grey/head/ (grā/-hĕd/), n. A gray-haired or ), n.  $\tilde{P}$  person.

aged person. gray/lag' (g rā/-lag'), n. [Prob. gray + lag (goose), from its lagging or late migrating.] The common gray wild goose (Anser cinereus) of Europe, believed to be the chief wild ancestor of the common denseit geese.

be the chief wild ancestor of the common domestic geese.

gray/ling, grey/ling (-ling), n. [gray, a. + 1st -ling.]

1. Any of several fishes constituting the genus Thymallus, allied to the trouts, but having a broad, high dorsal fin. They inhabit cold, swift streams, and are valued



as, cattle graze on the meadows.

gray'pate', grey'pate', n. A sette a gray stuff.] A woolen young goldfinch without crimson head feathers.

A gray'shore', grey'stone', n. A gray'shore', gray'stone', gray'stone', gray'stone', gray'steh'er, grey'weth'er (grā'weth'er, grey'weth'er (grā'weth'er, grey'weth'er (grā'weth'er), n. A sarsen; gray'er, graze'she gr

CREAT

2. To yield grass for grazing.

The ground . . . will never graze to purpose. Bacon.

3. To take on fat, as cattle. Dial. Eng.

graze (graz), n. An act of grazing, or cropping grass or other vegetation. Colloq.

Turning him out for a graze on the common. T. Hughes.

graze, v. t. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to touch and glance off; as, the bullet 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, graze, n. [See graze to touch lightly.] A scraping along a surface, or an abrasion made by such scraping; also, Gun., the place where a shot strikes and glances.

grazer (graz'nfe'n). N. [See grazes. Forned like Glazier.]

1. One who grazes cattle, as for market.

The inhabitants be rather . . . graziers than plowmen. Stow.

2. In Australia, a pastoralist occupying crown or other land for sheep raising under a lease or license. Cf. squarter.

grease (gres), n. [ME. graze, grace, F. graisse; akin to gras fat, greasy, fr. LL. grassus thick, fat, gross, L. crassus. 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 lubricant thicker than ordinary oil; 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 transverse fissures, ulceration, and nodular excrescences.

5. Fawning; flattery; also, bribe money. Slang.

grease (grez; gres; 277), v. t.; greasse (gread; grest); greasing; grest). I. To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to grease an axle.

2. To bribe; to influence by presents.

The greased advocate that grinds the poor. Dryden.

3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. Obs. Beau. & Fl.

4. Far. To affect

grease (grez'); gres'). 1. To smear, anoint, or daub, with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to grease an axle.

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The greased advocate that grinds the poor. Dryden.

3. To cheat or cozen; to overreach. Obs. Beau. & Fl.

4. Far. To affect (a horse) with grease, the disease. to grease the hand or pain, to bribe or tip. — to g. the wheele of, to cause to run smoothly. Collog.

Rease bas (gres). A box containing far or grease to lubricate a car axle. A box containing and the grease as a car axle.

Brease bas (gres). A box containing far or grease to lubricate a car axle. A loint made by grinding with oil or grease of ont. Mach. A loint made by grinding with oil or grease of ont. Mach. A loint made by grinding with oil or grease of ont. Mach. A loint made by grinding with oil or grease and emery. See ground doint. Eng.

grease for (grez'6; gres'6; 277), m. 1. One that greases; specif., a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.

2. A Mexican or Spanish American. Slang, U.S.

grease trap (gres). Plumbing. A trap in a drain or waste pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system.

grease for far obstance to make the pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system.

grease for greate wood! (gres'wood!), n. a A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (Sarcobatus vermiculaus) common in alkaline soils in the western United States; also, any other species of Sarcobatus. b Any of various similar and related shrubs of the genera Atripler, Grayia, or Allenrolfea.

greas' (grezif; gress'): 277, a.; oreas'-rea (-že); oreas'-rea (-ž

generation; — often used before grand to indicate one deGr. D. Abbr. Grand Duches;
Grand Duke.
gre. + Gere.
gre. + Gere.
gre. + Gere.
gre. + Gere.
gre. - He. a. [OF.] Agreeable.
gre. - He. a. [OF.] Agreeably.
gread-gread

gree more remote in the direct line of descent; as great-grandfather (a grandfather's or a grandmother's father).

grandfather (a grandfather's or a grandmother's father). Syn. — Garar, Laros, mo. As applied to material objects, orrar has been practically displaced by Laros or (Collega) has. Where great is used to denote physical magnitude, it now regularly comotes some impression (as of the size; as, a large (or bin) dog; cft. agrad for (d. e., a dog whose size is imposing, terrifying, disconcerting, etc.); a drage (or big) head; cf. "the great head that seemed so weighted down with thought and study" (The Nation); "The" ("She hour the trembling man with "great eyes gazed") (W. Morris); "He 's as big again as he used to be, with eyes like saucers" (Dryden); a big boy, a great boy, Great alone expresses degree; as, great kindness, haste, great alone expresses degree; as, great kindness, haste, great alone expresses degree; as, great kindness, haste, great discretion; "that large utterance of the early gods (Acarlo); "There is something in Webster that reminds me discretion; "that large utterance of the early gods (Acarlo); "There is something in Webster that reminds me ship with what is great" (Lowell); "We're no longer a small people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big people living and dying for a great idea; we're a big seen and the company of the compan

great, v. t. 4 i. To make, or to become, great's to increase. Obs.
great's aunt', n. A grandaunt.
great's farmeding, flateng great's farmeding, flateng great's farmeding, flateng great's farmeding, flateng great's grand'child', n. A child of one's grand'child', n. A child of one's grand'd aught'ter, n. A daughter of one's grandchild, great's great'



great guns. See under BLOW, v. i.— great habit, East. Ch., the costume of monks of the highest grade, or the grade itself, in which the members are almost continuously engaged in religious exercises.— g. horned owl, a large owl (Bubo virgat high with its widely distributed in North America and represented by several varieties in different parts of its range. It is closely related to, but smaller than, the sagle own of the trange. It is closely related to, but smaller than, the sagle own of the north of the control of the cont

great'u, adv. of Greaty.

great'u, adv. of Greaty.

great'u nouthed.

great'un outhed.

great'un outhed.

great'un outhed.

great'un outhed.

great'un outhed.

great'un ole, n. A granduncle.

GRECQUE

Great Unknown, a name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," which first appeared anonymously.'—g. unwashed, the lower classes: —a contemptuous term first applied to the artisan class by Edmund Burke. —g. water illy, the water chinquapin. —g. water parsnip, a poisonous European apiaceous plant (Sium latifolium). —G. Week, Eccl. 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., of Great Week are Great Monday, Great Tuesday, etc., of Great Week are Great Monday, Great Pusconson and the procession of the equinores, under precession. Freat (grät), n. 1. The whole; the gross; as, a contract to build a ship by the great.

2. That of chief import; the gist. Obs.

3. pl. In an English university, a great go. Stang. great'-bel'ided, a. Big-bellied ; pregnant; teeming. great'-ole'ide, a. Of or pertaining to the great circle of a sphere. See under Graxt, a. great-circle chart, Navig., a chart constructed on the gnomonic projection (which see). —g. salling, the process of 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 circle. When following any great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great circle, except a meridian or the equator, a great or gray great constantly changes. See salling, Ruyar, the track of a vessel following a great circle. When following any great circle, except a meridian or the equator, and great or gray greater gray gray gray gray gray gray gray g and able to swim long distances under water. The nest is built of reeds, etc., close to, or even floating on, the water. A mong the larger species are the western grebe (Echmophorus occidentalis) of America; and the created Grebe (Colymbus hobbellit), necked grebes (Colymbus grisegena of Europe and C. holbelliti of America); and the created grebe (C. cristatus) of Europe. The horned grebe (C. auritus) is a common small species of the Northern Hemisphere. The last two are named from their peculiar creats. See also DABCHICK.

Grecian (gre'shān), a. [L. Graecia Greece. Cf. GREEK.]
Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek.

Grecian bend, among women, an affected carriage of the body, the upper part being inclined forward. Colloq. a Grego, a greyhound. Obs.—G. era.—Era of the Seleucidæ, under ERA.—G. fire. — GREEK FIRE.

Grecian, n. 1. A native of Greece; a Greek.

2. A Hellenized Jew. Acts vi. 1 (Authorized Version).

3. One versed in the Greek language and literature.

4. One who belongs to the Greek Church. Obs.

5. A first-class student in Christ's Hospital, London.

6. An Irishman. Slang, Eng.

Gre'cism, Gree'cism (gre'slz'm), n. [Cf. F. grécisme. See Greek characteristics or adoption of Greek style.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize (gre'siz), v. t.; Gree'cized. Græ'cized.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize. To render Greek; to give a Greek form or character to; to Hellenize.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize. [To render Greek; to give a Greek form or character to; to Hellenize.

Gre'cize, Græ'cize. [To conform to the Greek custom or diom, esp. in speech.

Grevica. Græ'ciae (gre'kō-). Combining form for Greek or Caretion, Greek or Greek or

or idiom, esp. in speech. Gre'co-, Græ'co- (gre'kō-). Combining form for Greek or

Gre'co-Ro'man, Græ'co-Ro'man, a. Having character-

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istics that are partly Greek and partly Roman; specif., Art, having the character of Roman work done under strong Greek influence. The term is often applied to the Roman Imperial art from about 50 s. c. to 400 A. D., but carelessly, as ignoring the powerful Italian, and the later, Oriental, influences at work.

Oriental, influences at work.

Greco-Roman, or Grzec-Roman, wrestling. See Wrestling.

Grod (grē), n. [F. gr¢, L. gralus. See Grateful; cf. Agree.]

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. pls. Greece (grēs), Grice (gris; grēs), chs.; Grize (griz; grēz), etc. [OF. gr¢, L. gralus. See Grade.] 1. Step; stage; degree. Obs.

2. Rank; degree; position. Obs. or Scot.

3. Superiority; mastery; hence, a prize; honors; as, to bear the gree, i. e., to carry off the prize. Obs. or Scot.

gree, v. i. & t. [From Agree.] To agree, or to cause to agree; to harmonize. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

greed (grēd), n. [See Greed r.] An eager desire or longing; greedines; sa, sa greed of grin.]

greedines: as, a greed of gain.

Syn. — See cupidity.
greed'i-ness (-1-nes), n. [AS. grædignes.]
of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire.
Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness.

period, four stand preëminent: a The Ionic, spoken on the Asiatic coast and many of the islands of the Ægean. This is characterized by care for melody and the freedom and richness of the wowel system. It is divided into Old Ionic, or epic, the language of Homer, possibly always a some of the language of Homer, possibly always a some of Asia and the isles. D Attic, originally the dislect of Attica, a branch of Ionic, taken as the standard form of classical Greek. From the other forms of Ionic it differs chiefly in its contraction of vowels, giving it greater vigor without loss of greek. From the other forms of Ionic it differs chiefly in its contraction of vowels, giving it greater vigor without loss of greek. From the other forms of Ionic it differs chiefly in its contraction of vowels, giving it greater vigor without loss of greed at throughout the ancient world, and in which were composed the works of Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch, the New Testament, etc. of Eolic, comprising the dialects spoken chiefly in Æolis, Thessaly, and Bootia, Arcadian. Elsaa, and Oprita, being sometimes included. An avoidance of Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and solve the period of Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and alexaus and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus, and Alexaus and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus and Alexaus and Sappho and three of the dyls of Theocritus and Alexaus and Alexaus and Alexaus and the Alexaus and the Alexaus and the Alexaus and the Alexaus and greediness: as, a greed of gain.

Syn.—See cupinty.

greed'i.ness (1-nes), relating of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire.

Syn.—Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity.

greed'y (1), a., careed'i.e. (1-6); careed'i.e.s. Shak.

Syn.—Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity.

greed'y (1), a., careed'i.e. (1-6); careed'i.e.s. [ME. gredi,
AS. grædig, grædig; akiu to OS. grædag, OHG. grædag, Dan,

gradig, OSw. grædig, grædig, foel. grædag, OHG. grædag,

gradig, OSw. grædig, grædig, toel. grædus hunger; cf. Skr,

gråd to be greedy.] 1. Having a keen appetite for food

or drink; ravenous; voracious; very hungry;—followed

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. Ohs. & R.

Syn.—Insakiate, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring;

grasping, avaricious.—Grændy, voractous suggests rather

excess or gluttony in the act of eating or (fig.) acquiring;

as, "His little eyes... were like a pig's, sly and greedy at

once, and bloodshot" (M. Hewlett), "I think I make no

habit of feeding on praise, and despise those whom I see

greedy of it, as much as I should an underbred fellow, who,

alter eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate'

(Scotl), "orracious birds, that hotly bill and breed, and

largely drink, because on salt they feed "(Dryden)" Many

of the green of the seed of the seed of the service and Peru" (Gibbon). Ravenous suggests violent con

grasping voracity (often due to excessive hunger), as of a bird or beast of prey; as, "Being often very hungry when

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

forey" (Macaulay): "Allegra is prettier, I think, but as ob
stimate as a mule and as ravenous as a vulture" (Byron).

RAPACTOUS suggests a violent tendency to seize or appropri
car be devoid of avarice" (Pra/man): "A fond

1, the joy of life unquestioned—1, the Greek—
1, the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth! Kipling.
2. [l. c.] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, a roisterer; a boon companion.
5. [From Greeks, Droadly, the whole family of Helenic didoms (see Inno-European). The Hellenic family is a compact body of dialects comparatively isolated among the Indo-European languages (most nearly related to the Italic tongues), characterized by retention of many inflectional forms, complexity and expressiveness of the verbal conjugations, and marvelons facility for word formation. The use of pitch accent and variety of vowel sounds gave the language suphony without loss of consonantal vigor. Of the numerous local dialects of the classical

weather, mild; as, a green winter; also, consisting of green growth or of young plants or vegetables; as, green feed.

3. Full of life and vigor; fresh and vigorous; as, a green old age; green memories.

4. Not ripened or matured; immature; not fully grown; as, green fruit, corn, vegetables, etc.

5. Immature in age or experience; young; raw; not trained; as, green in years or judgment; hence, ignorant; gullibly simple or uninformed.

1 might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its green conceptions can instruct my gray hairs.

6. Specif., of a horse, that has never been raced for premiums or money or speeded against time.

7. Not seasoned; raw; of liquors, not matured or mel-Greek'dom (grēk'dum), n. See

DOM.

Greek'er-y.(-F.-Y.), n. Greek acts

Greek'in, n. fen. GREEK.

Rave.

Greek'in, a. [Cf. AS. Greeix-].

Greek'in hay. Fenugreek. Obs.

Greek'in hay. Fenugreek. Obs.

Greek'in hay. Fenugreek. Obs.

Greek'in hettle. A European

ncttle (Urtica piulifera).

Greek'in Greek' is Rave.

Greek'in Standard in Greek' is Rave.

green adder's mouth. See

Greek'in Nese-ist. [Rave.]

green adder's mouth. See

Greek'in Nese-ist.

Greek'sh. a. [Ct. AS. Grēcies.] | GRANK. 7.
Greekish nettle. A European partie (Uritor spituliferes). Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. Greek'sh. R. Greek'sh. See e. 1-ST. [Rare.] Greek'sh. 7. L. To Greeize. Greek'sh. A. Greece. Obs.

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.

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, unfired; as, green bricks; green pottery.

9. 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 so green and pale.

To look so green and pale.

Shok.

The phrases beginning with green, a., are, for facility of reference, distributed in the Vocabulary.

green (greu), 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. b Golf. The whole links or course; also, the putting green within twenty yards of a hole exclusive of hazards. See fair green. 4. Green vegetation; specif.: a Fresh leaves or branches of trees or other plants; wreaths; — usually in pl.

In that soft season when descending showers.

Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers. Pope. b pl. Leaves and stems of young plants, as spinach, beets, etc., which in their green state are boiled for food.

5. Any pigment or dye which colors green.

6. pl. Sugar Manuf. Green sirup.

the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of the Irish nationalists.

Green, v. l.; Green sirup.

the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of the Irish nationalists.

Green, green, green, as in bowling; as, to green a bowl.

3. To cause to appear green, or simple; to hoax. Slang.

the Green, green as the emblematic color of Ireland or of the Irish nationalists.

green, v.t. greeneng (grend); green/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.
green, v.i. [AS. grēnian.] To become or grow green.

By greening slope and singing flood. Whittier.
green alder. An alder (Almus almobetula) of the northern parts of both hemispheres, distinguished by the light green under surfaces of the leaves and by the winged nuts.
green algæ. Bol. A group of algæ constituting the class. Chlorophyceæ. See Chiloportyceæ.
green amaranth. Any of several species of Amaranthus (as A. retroflexus) having greenish flower clusters.
green amaranth. Any of several species of Amaranthus (as A. retroflexus) having greenish flower clusters.
green ash. An American ash (Fraxinus lanceolata) having hard and strong brown wood.
green/back' (grēn'bāk'), n. 1. Any of the legal-tender 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, they depreciated, at one time to 33, but since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in accordance with R. S. 3575 (at Jan. 14, 1873), they have been redeemable in gold and have uniformly circulated at par.
2. Any of various animals, as: a The European garfish. b A green frog. c The golden plover. d A cisco.
Green'back'er (-87), n. U. S. Polit. Hist. A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.
Greenback party. U. S. Polit. Hist. A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the green back, and to all currency 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 Cooper for 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 Gree

with a yellowish solution is a yellowish a yellowish solution flowers; — called also cat brier.

Green brier limestone. [From Greenbrier County, Vest Virginia, 1] Geol. A formation of the Mississippiam (Lower Carboniferous) system in West Virginia and adjacent States. In West Virginia and adjacent States. In West Virginia it overlies the Pocono sandstone (Big Injum oil sand) and is known to the drillers as the Big Lime.

Greenbrier (Smilax rotund folta). a Staminate Flower. b Facilitate Flower. (3) Fishiate Flower. (3) Fishiate Flower. (4) Fishiate Flower. (5) Fishiate Flower. (5) Fishiate Flower. (6) Fishiate Flower. (7) Fishiate Flower. (8) Fishiate Flower. (8) Fishiate Flower. (9) Fishiate Flower. (10) Fishiate Fl

the Big Lime.

greon charge. A mixture of ingredents for gunpowder before the intimate mixing in the incorporating mill.

green cheese. a Cheese not dried by standing; new cheese. b Sage cheese. a Cheese of whey or skim milk.

green charge. a A green pigment consisting of fired oxides of cobalt and zinc. b = Brunswic green b.

Green Cloth, Green/cloth (gren/klöth), n. 1. A board or court of justice formerly held in the countinghouse of the British sovereign's household, composed of the Lord Steward and his officers, and having cognizance of matters of 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.

Z. [l. c.] A table for gambling; —from the common use of green cloth as a covering.

green comma. An anglewing butterfly (Grapia faunus) of the northern United States, whose larva feeds on willows. See Grapta, Illust.

green archangel. See An Ch- green'-bot'tle fly. A bluebottle green archangel.

green archangel. See ARCHANGEL, 2 by Yarrow.
Green Arrow. Yarrow.
Green back' her'ring. Thecis
Green'back' her'ring. Thecis
Green'back fam.
Green'back fam.
Green'back Tarty.
Green-back trout. A small blackspotted trout (Salmo clarkii
stomios) of the headwaters of
the Platte and Arkansa rivers.
Green bight. Any green aphid.
Green bight. Any green aphid.
Green bidness. See Cot.OR
The coalinish b
The coalinish. The shag

vigor. Of the numerous local dialects of the classical gred, n. Also grade. A cry or calling out. Obs. [GRIDELIN.] gred et al. [GRIDELIN.] gred et al. [GRIDELIN.] gred et al. [GRIDEL GRED.] gred et al. [GRED et al

gree'full. + GRIEFFUL.
Greek, v. t. To do like a Greek.
Obs.
greek, v. i. To cheat at cards.

green crop. A crop while in a growing or unripe state. green dragon. a in Europe, a common aroid (bracunculus dracunculus) resembling the cuckoopint. See Dracunculus dracunculus) resembling the cuckoopint. See Dracunculus dracunculus of the cuckoopint. See Dracunculus dracunculus of the cuckoopint. See Dracunculus dracunculus of the cuckoopint. See Dracunculus differing from the related A. triphyllum, or jack-in-the-pulpit, by its digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix.

green duck. A young duck; specif., one marketed at about nine weeks of age, before the pinfeathers grow.

green earth. a Glauconite, cound in cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks, and used as a pigment by artists. b Celadonite, similarly used.

green ebony. A Any variety of ebony of a greenish color; also, any of the species of Diosypros yielding this wood, as D. melanozylon. b A South American bignoniaceous tree (Jacaranda ovalifotia) or its wood, used for turned and inlaid work and in dyeing. C Either of the West Indian trees Brya ebenus and Excacaria glandulosa, or their similar wood.

green'er-y (gren'er-i), n.; pl. -eries (-iz). 1. Green plants; verdure.

2. A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse. green'ey-god' (-id'; 87), a. Having green eyes; hence [after Shakespeare, who speaks of "green-eyed feolousy" (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. green fallow. Fallow on which some crop is kept growing the greater part of the year.

green fillow. Fallow on which some crop is kept growing the greater part of the year.

green file. Pyrotech. A composition that burns with a bright green light. In a common composition the color is due to barium nitrate.

green'fish' (gren'fish'), n. a The coalfish. b The blue-fish (Cheludatplerus sallatrix). c A small Californian food fish (Girella nigricans) of the family Kyphosidæ d A greenling (Hezagrammus octogrammus) of Alaska.

g

green figh. Fish, esp. cod, not yet salted, or salted but not dried.

green fly. Any green species of plant lice or aphids, esp. those that infest greenhouse plants.

green fog. A common frog (Rana clamala) of the eastern and central United States and parts of Canada, which is dark olive above, becoming green toward the head.

green'gage' (gren'gaj'), n. !green + pagea plum.] A kind of plum of mediumsize, greenish flesh, and fine flavor. See Goe.

green'gill' (-gil'), n. An oyster with gills or other parts tinged with a green pigment. This condition is due to feeding on green vegetable organisms, and does not, as often supposed, injure the oyster as food. In Europe the condition is artificially produced.—green'-gilled' (-gild'), a.

green gland. Zoot. One of a pair of large green glands in crawfishes and related crustaceans, supposed to act as kidneys. Their outlets are at the bases of the larger antennac.

green glass. Common glass, as for bottles, etc., whether green or not in color.

green goods. Counterfeit greenbacks. Slang, U. S.

green goods. A young goose; esp., a well-fattened young goose for market.

green'gro'cer (gren'grō'sēr), n. A retailer of fresh vegetables and funit.

green'gro'cer (gren'gro'ser), n. A retailer of fresh vege-

tables and fruit green'gro'cer-y (-Y), n.; pl. -CERIES (-Yz). The wares, or

tables and fruit.

green/gro'cer-y (-f), n.; pl. - CRRIRS (-Iz). The wares, or the shop, of a greengrocer.

green haw. A partially evergreen hawthorn (Cratagus viridis) of the southern United States.

green/head' (gren'head'), n. a The mallard. b The striped bass. c Any of several species of horsefly having the compound eyes green. Tabanus lineola and T. costalis are abundant and widely distributed North American forms very troublesome to horses and cattle.

green/heart' (-hart'), 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/heart' (-hart'), n. a The wood for shipbuilding or turnery; also, the tree. b In Martinique, a rhamnaceous tree (Colubrina ferruginosa) or its wood.

green/horn' (green'horn'), n. A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon. — green'horn'ism (-ta'm), n.

green'house' (-hous'), n. 1. A glasshouse devoted to the protection or cultivation of tender plants. In America the word is used for any glasshouse, irrespective of its temperature; in England, however, the term green/house is restricted to a house containing plants that require little or no artificial heat. Cf. cool-House, Horn-House, conservators.

2. Pottery. A place for drying ware before firing.

stricted to a house containing plants that require little or no artificial heat. Cf. coolhouse, hothouse, conservators?

2. Pottery. A place for drying ware before firing. Green'i-an (gren'i-an), a. Relating to George Green, English mathematician (1793-1841). — n. A Green's function. green indigo. A green dye from either of two European species of Rhammus (R. tinctoria and R. dahurica). green'ing, n. 1. a A variety of pear. Obs. b Any of several varieties of green-skinned apple; specif., the Rhode Island greening, well known for its fine-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping qualities.

2. A peculiar green appearance of oysters, due to their feeding upon minute green marine algse.

3. A cedar swamp. Local, U. S. green'ish. a. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as, a greenish yellow. — green'ish-ness, n. Greenland hallbut, a flatfish (Reinharditus hippoglossoides) of the cold parts of the Atlantic. It commonly attains a weight of ten to twenty-five pounds, and is remarkable among flatfishes in being colored on both sides. — 6. poppy. — ICELAND POPPY. — 6. shark, a large shark (Somnioms microcephalus) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak [Phalacpocorax graculus], green hellebore. See American

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



Greenland Shark

Greenland Shark.

25 feet, and is an enemy to the whales, biting out large masses of flesh.—Greenland spar, cryolite.—G. whale, the Arctic right whale (Balæna mysticctus). See RIGHT WHALE. Greenland. Greenland stelleri, which is found from San Francisco northward. 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 ilzard. A common lizard (Lacerta viridis) of the warmer parts of Europe and southwest Asia. It becomes over a foot long.

Gf. CULTUS COD. ATRA PISH. b The pollack.

green linet. The European greenfinch.

green lizard. A common lizard (Lacerta viridis) of the warmer parts of Europe and southwest Asia. It becomes over a foot long.

green manufe. Agric. a A herbaceous crop, as clover, vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. b Fresh or undecayed stable manure.

green monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (Cercopithecus calitirichus) whose hair is slightly greenish. It is 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 mycelium of certain fungi.

green/ock.ite (gren'ūk-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.

green off or olph. The European greenfinch.

green osier. A dogwood (Cornus alternifolia) of the eastern United States, having green twigs and umbels of small white flowers; also, the related C. circinata.

green'o-vite (gren'ō-vit), n. [After G. B. Greenough (1778-1855), English geologist.] Min. A variety of titanite, colored red or rose by manganese.

green pheasant. A Japanese pheasant (Phasianus versicolor) having the breast of the male green. It has been introduced to some extent into other countries.

green pigeon. Any of various Old World fruit pigeons of the genus Treron and allied genera, having the plumage more or less extensively green or greenish.

green pigeon. He common pickerel (Esox reticulatus). b The wall-eyed pike.

green plover. The lapming.

green/com/ (gren'rōm/), n. 1. The general retiring room of actors and actresses in a theater. It is seldom, if 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 ways. It is one of a large class of compounds of platinum containing ammonia.

gre

Laplace's and representing the distribution of electricity over an ellipsoid.

green'shank' (gren'shănk'), n. An Old World sandpiper (Totanus nebularius) related to the yellowlegs of America.

green snake. Either of two bright green harmless North American snakes. Liopelis vernalis and Cyclophis zstivus, 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.

Green's theorems. [See Greentain to waves, electricity, and magnetism. The best known declares analytically that the accumulation of any agent in any region is the excess of what passes inward through the boundary over what passes outward. As a pure mathematical form it consurances the laplace of the consumer of the consumer

verts certain volume integrals into surface integrals, and in the plane certain surface integrals into line integrals. green'stick' frac'ture (grën'stik'). Surg. A fracture, esp. of limb bones in children, in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent. green'stone' (grën'stōn'), n. [So called from a tinge of green in the color: cf. G. grünstein.] 1. Geol. Any of vaxious dark green compact rocks, usually altered, including diorite, diabase, etc.;— formerly a class name, but now fallen into disuse, except as a field name.

2. Nephrite. green'sward' (-swôrd'), n. Turf green with grass.

2. Repurtte. green'sward' (-swôrd'), n. Turf green with grass. green tea. Any tea which is roasted and rolled immediately after being gathered, thus preserving its green color. See TEA.

ately after being gathered, thus preserving its green color. See TeA.

greenth (grenth), n. [Cf. growth.] Green growth; verdure. Rare. Greenth of summer." G. Eliot. green turtle. A large sea turtle (Chelonia mydas) having usually a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell. It is highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh, which is used especially for turtle so u.p. The green turtle is widely distributed in warm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other mawarm seas.

widely distributed in warm seas, and feeds principally on seawed and other marine plants, especially the turtle grass.

gree'nuk (grē'nūk), n. [From native name in Sonnalinand garanug-ti, prop. the female antelope.] An Abyssinian long-necked gazellelike antelope (Litecronius waltert), green ultramarine. A green pigment obtained as a first product in the manufacture of ultramarine proper.

green violet. A violaceous plant of the eastern United States (Cubeltum concolor) having erect leafy stems and small green axillary flowers.

green wattle. An Australian wattle (Acacia decurrens) of variable characters, exhibiting numerous varieties.

green wax. 0. Eng. Law. a Green sealing wax; hence: halso written greenwax.] A seal of green wax, such as that by which documents issued out of the Exchequer to sheriffs were attested; also, the document so attested, or the fines or amercements collected by virtue of it.

Green'wich (grin'ij), n. A southeast horough of London

or the fines or amercements collected by virtue of it.

Green'wich (grin'i), n. A southeast borough of London in which is situated the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, from the meridian of which geographers and navigators of nearly all nations count their longitude.

Greenwich stars, Navig., those stars whose angular distance from the moon's center are calculated for trihoral intervals in the nautical almanac.—G. time, mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich, used by most navigators, and adopted as the prime basis of standard time throughout the world.

Green'wing' (grën'wing'), n., or green'—winged' teal (-wingd'). Either of two small river ducks in which the male has a chestnut head w'th a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing speculum. Nettion crecou is the Old World species; N. cardoimensis, the American form. Green'wood' (-wood'), n. 1. A forest when in foliage.

2. a The woadwaxen. b The mountain holly licitoides mucronata.

mucronata

2. a The woadwaren. b The mountain holly Ilicioides mucronata.

green woodpecker. A common large European woodpecker (Gecinus viridis) having green plumage with a yellow rump and being red on the head.

greet (Gecinus viridis) having green plumage with a yellow rump and being red on the head.

greet (gret), v. t.; gerer'be; gerer'ins. [ME. greten, AS. gretan to address, approach; akin to OS. gretion, LG. groten, 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 hall; to welcome; to pay respects or compliments to, either personally or through another, or by writing or token.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to greet you. Shak.

2. To offer felicitations on. Obs.

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 perceived by; as, offensive odors greet the nose.

Syn.—Address, accost, welcome.—Greet, salute, Hall. In modern usage, to greet the nose.

Syn.—Address, accost, welcome.—Greet, salute, Hall. In modern usage, to greet the promise of the street they ran to greet his hearty welcome heartily "(Tennyson): "Then I salute you with this kingly title: Long live Richard, England's royal king!" (Shak.); a soldier salutes by presenting arms, etc.; cf. as salute of twenty-one guns. To Hall (requent in nautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout; as, "Ere he came, like one that halis as hip, hel criquent in hautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout, sa, "Ere he came, like one that halis as hip, hel criquent in hautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout, frein; cf. Skr. hrād to sound, roar, also AS. grēdan, grētan; akin to Icel, grāda, Sw. grāda, Dan. græda, Goth, grādar; akin to Icel, grāda, Sw. grāda, Dan. græda, Goth, grādar; akin to Icel, grāda, Sw. grāda, Dan. græda, Goth, grādar; akin to Icel, grāda, Sw. grāda, Dan

microcephalus) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak

(Phalacrocorax graculus).

(Incaling the phalacrocorax graculus).

(Incaling th

what passes outward. As a pure mathematical form it conparakeet Polytelis barrabandi)
largely green in color with the
breast scarlet.
green locust. Bot. = Locust, Sa
green locust. Bot. = L

a frozen condition). U. S. green soil. The soil in which green roops are produced, the soil of which green roops are produced. The soil of the Pacific one at rather small sturgeon (Acipenser medirostris) of the Pacific coast. green sunfish. A small sunfish (Apomotic eyanellus) found in streams and ponds west of the Alleghenies. green table. A gambling table, because commonly covered with green cloth.

green cloth.
green'tall' n. The menhaden.
green'tall' fly. Grannom fly.
green tar. Burhados tar.
green tody. See room.
green trout. The large-mouthed
black bass. Local, U. S. preen trout. In elementaria black bass. Local, U.S. green verdigris. Verdigris, green verdigris. See VERDITER. green vitriol. Chem. Copperas (sulphate of 100), green ware. Unfired pottery.

green'weed', n. = GREEN
BROOM &.
green'withe', n. A West Indian
climbing orchid (Vanilla claviculata). green'withe', n. A West Indian climbing orchid (Vanilla clavicala), green wood'i-an, n. A dweller in the green wood' outlaw. Obs. green'wort' (green'wort'), n. Sneezewort. green'y, n.; pl.-IES(-72). I. A green, or inexperienced, person. 2. The European greenfinch. green'y, and n. a A yard covered with turf. b A pound for strey animals, etc. Eng. grees. + GREASE, GRASS. grees, greeses. Obs. Scot., or dial. Eng. wars. of orece. The green's of orece or green's orece. The green's of orece or green's orece. The green's of orece or green's orece. The green's orece of orece or green's orece or green's orece. The green's orece or so or soot. and dial. Eng. war, of orea.

magmatic exhalations.

gre'mi-al (gre'mi-al), a. [L. gremium lap, bosom.] 1. Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom; specif., Eccl., designating, or relating to, an episcopal gremial.

2. Intimate: "bosom;" hence, having active or resident membership in a society or university. Obs. or Hist.

gre'mi-al, n. 1. A bosom friend. Obs.

2. A full or resident member of a society or university. Obs. or Hist.

2. A full or resident member of a society or university. Obs. or Hist.

3. Eccl. A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests; also, a breast cloth worn by nuns.

gre-nade' (grē-nād'), n. [F. grenade a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. granada; orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET, GRAIN a kernel; cf. POMEGRANATE.] 1. A pomegranate. Obs.

2. 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.

3. 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 chemicals, to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

greet, n. Greeting. Obs.

greet, n. Weeping; sobbing.
Obs. or Scot.

greet's. No. One who greets.

greet'ing-less a. Sec. 1.8.8.

greet'ing-ly, adv. of greeting,
p. pr. Sec. 1.8.

greeve. + GRIEV.

greeve. - GRIEV.

greeve. Math. The series tam '1x = x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^6 - \frac{1}{2}x^7 + \text{etc} \text{Gregory the Himminator.} St. Gregory (c. 240-332), founder of the Armenian Church. Grega. n. pl. F. prégues.] Gallier, F. prégues. Gallier, F. prégues. Gallier, F. prégues. Gallier, F. prégues. F. prégues. J. préfit. + GREVER, n. γ. v. greife. grein grein (grein). Obs. or dial. Eng. grein grein. + GREIN. grein grein. + GREIN. RINIDA.

Greg'a-ri-nid'e-a (-n'id'e-à), n.

pl. [NL.] Zoöl. a = GregaRINIDA. b = SPOROZOA.

RINIDA. b = GregaRINIDA. disease caused by

the Gregoriaida. gregariously.
grege. + AGGREGE, GRIG.
grege, greg'ge, v. t. [OF. gregier to burden.] To make heavy;
to increase. Obs.

greet'ing (grēt'ing), n. [AS. grēting.] Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; a compliment from one absent.

Write to him . . . gentle adieus and greetings. Shak.

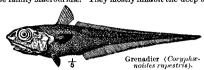
gre'gal (grē'gāl), a. [L. gregatis, fr. grex, gregis, herd.]

Pertaining to, or like, a flock.

Gregarious. Obs.

Gregarious. Obs.

Gregarious. F. L. gregarius. See Gregarius. Shak.



3. A bright-colored South African grosbeak (Pyromeiæna orix), having the back red and the lower parts black. gren'a-din, or gren'a-dine (gren'a-din), m. [F. grenudin.] Hort. A type of carnation recognized by French horticulturists, including all varieties having strongly perfumed flowers of medium size.

gren'a-dine (-den), n. [F.] 1. A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

2. Dyeing. An impure fuchsine.

Gren'a-dine (-den), n. [F.] 1. A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured.

Z. Dyeing. An impure fuchsine.

Gresh'am's law. or, sometimes. Gresh'am's the'o-rem (gresh'am's law. or, sometimes, Gresh'am's the'o-rem (gresh'am's). Economics. The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unitually 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 statement of the law was, "When two sorts of coin are current 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 Exchange of

rent in the same mation, 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 Exchange of London, is, as commonly stated, that had money invariably drives out good money. Thus expressed, the theorem is incorrect. Bad money will only drive out good money when the sum of the two is in excess of the wants of trade. Diet. of Pol. Econ. RTGS-8071-31 (ac. [L. gressus, p. p. of gradi to gres-8071-14 (gres-8071-31) a. [L. gressus, p. p. of gradi to gres-8071-16]. Step. go.] Zööl. a Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects. b Of or pertaining to the Gressoria.

Grevina Green marriage (grevina). A runaway marriage Gretna Green is a village in Dumfries County, Scotland, just across the English border, formerly much resorted to by runaway couples from England, on account of its nearness and the liberality of the Scotch marriage laws.

Gre-vil'le-a (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, various cultivated species are called silk oak. Also [l. c.], a tree of this genus.

Grew'ta (groof-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 colored sepals, petals with pits or glands inside at the base, and drupaceous fruits. The fibrous bark of some species is used in making nets, while the wood of others, as Gelastica, is valuable. The fruit is used in India for flavoring drinks or sherbets.

Grey (grā), a. & m. Gray. In British usage grey is the commoner spelling. See Gray. grayhound. [ME. grainding, greihound, greihound, greihound, greihound, greihound, greihound, greihound, greihound, grei

greist (grist). Obs. or dial. Eng.
var. of GRIST.
greit. + GREAT.
greit (dial. gret). Obs. or dial.
Eng. var. of GRIT.
greit (dial. gret). Obs. or Scot.

Grenter, i. To grind the teeth.
Obs. greist (grist). Obs. or dial. Engvar. of GRIST,
var. of GRIST,
v

Ohs.
greot. + GRIT.
grep, grepe. Obs. pret. of GRIPE.
gres. + GRASS, GREASE, GRECE.
gres. cps. / Ceramics.
Stoneware: - chiefly in phrases;
as: gres de Flan'dres (flan'dr').
= COLOGNE WARE.

The Italian greyhound is a dwarf variety kept as a pet dog. The Scotch deerhound and the wolfhounds are related breeds. Cf. WHIPPET.

GRIEVD

2. A swift steam-

steamer. grib'ble (grYb'l), n. Zoöl. A small marine isopod crustacean (Lim-

crustacean (Limnoria lignorum or L. terebrans), which burrows into and rapidly Greyhound. destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.

poth in Europe and America. **grid** (grid), n. [See Gendinon.] A grating or gridiron, or something resembling or likened to one; as: *Elec.*, a perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery; *Raitroads*,

gridiron, or something resembling or likened to one; as: Elec., a perforated or ridged plate of lead for use in a storage battery; Railroads, a gridiron track.

grid'dle (grid'l), n. [ME. gredil, gredel, gridel, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. grediller to scorch, burn, F. dial. grédil gridiron. Cf. Gribble (Limnoria lignorakes; hence, U. S., a griddlecake.

3. A kind of sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners. grid'dle, v. l.; grid'ple ('-ld); grid'ple (-ling).

1. To cook on a griddle.

2. Mining. To screen (ore) with a griddle.

grid'dle-cake' (-kāk'), n. A cake baked or fried on a griddle, grid'reg. p. t. i. ordiffer (-kilig) (-ling).

gride (grid), v. l. & l.; ordiffer (-kilig) (-ling), grid'reg. (-ling)

A mishap; misadventure; in a stronger sense, disaster;

failure; — esp. in to come, or bring, to grief.

Syn. — Affliction, sadness; trial, grievance. See sorrow.
griev'ance (grev'ans), n. [OF. grevance. See erieve,

greven. "GRIEVE grevens. grevons. grevons. grevons. + GRIEVOUS. Grévy's' ze'bra (grā'vēz'). See Zebra. grew (grī60), pret. of orow. grew. Ohs. pret. of orow. grew. of a. [Of. grieu. greu.] Greek. Obs. grew (grō0), n. [Of. GREUND, and dial. greuhound.] A greyhound. Sent. & Dial. Eng. grew. v. i. To hunt with grews. Scot.

greyhound. Obs. [ANCE.]
greyhound. Obs. [ANCE.]
greyence. See GRIEVE.]
greyence. GREYE.]
grid, r. t. [See GRID, n.] Tol
greyen. GREYE. GREYE.]
grid, r. t. [See GRID, n.] Tol
grid did (grid 'i), r. i. To sing
greyeous greyous. GREYE.]
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greyeous greyous. GREYE.]
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greivas. Obs. pl. of GRIEF. greivas. GREIVAS. GREEVA. GREEVAS. GREEKAS. GRE

grig (grig), n. [Cf. Sw. kräk little creature, reptile; or D. krick cricket, E. cricket.] 1. A small person or creature; a dwarf; hence: a A cricket or grasshopper. b A small short-legged variety of domestic fowl. c A sand eel or small eel. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. A lively person; — usually with merry.
3. A farthing; pl., money. Obs. Slang.
Grignard's 'f-a-o'tion (gre'nyārz'). Org. Chem. A synthetic reaction in which magnesium combines with an organic halled, the compound being used to react with other substances, as in preparing hydrocarbons, alcohols, etc.
grill (gril), n. [F. gril. See GRILL, v. l.] 1. A gridiron.
[They] make grills of [wood] to broil their meat. Cotton.
2. That which is broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc.
3. A grillroom.
4. Act of grilling.
5. A figure of crossed bars with interstices, such as those sometimes impressed upon postage stamps.

v. l.] 1. Suffering, or grief, or its infliction; affliction; hurt; distress; disease. Obs.

The ... grievance of a mind unreasonably yoked. Milton.

2. Aggrieved state; anger; displeasure. Obs.

3. A cause of uneasiness and complaint; a wrong done and suffered; that which gives ground for remonstrance or resistance, as arising from injustice, tyramy, etc.; injury.

Syn.—Burden, oppression, hardship. See injustice.

grieve (grev), n. [AS. gerela. Cf. reflex 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.

2. A manager, overseer, or bailiff, esp. of a farm. Scot.

grieve, v. l.; Griever, fr. (assumed) LL. grevare for L. graver of the burden, oppress, fr. gravis heavy. Cf. Grief. 1.

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.

Grieven of the Holy Spirit of God.

Eph., iv. 30.

The maidens grieved themselves at my concern.

3. To feel grief over; as, to grieve one's fate. Rare.

4. To provoke; anger; enrage. Obs.

5. To weigh or press heavily upon. Obs.

Syn.—See distrates.

grieve, v. i. To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; — often followed by at, for, or over. "Do not you grieve at this." Shak.

Syn.—See Distrates.

grieve, v. i. To feel grief; to be in pain of mind on account of an evil; to sorrow; to mourn; — often followed by at, for, or over. "Do not you grieve at this." Shak.

Syn.—See Distrates.

grieve or a hour, perhaps, then mown a year? Pope.

Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell.

Give warning to the world that 1 am fled.

No longer mown for me when 1 am deed.

Than you shall hear the surly sullen bell.

Give warning to the world that 1 am fled.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear.

Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mown a year? Pope.

grievous (greviss), a. [OF, grevous, grevos. See grief.]

1. Heavy; weighing, or falling, heavily; hence

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 grill, v. i. To undergo the process of being grilled or broiled; to broil.

He had grilled in the heat, sweated in the rains. Kipling, grilllage (grill'a), n. [F.] 1. Arch. & Engin. A framework of sleepers and crossbeams of timber or steel forming a foundation in marshy or treacherous soil.

2. Lace Making. A barred or grated background showing in open spaces of the pattern. grillegrill, n. [F., OF. greille, L. craticula gridiron. See orall, v. l.] 1. A system of bars, esp. of wrought iron, forming an openwork barrier, large or small, as a high fence inclosing a public building or across a passageway, or the grating of a window.

2. Court Tennis. A square opening in the corner at the farther end of the court, on the hazard side. Playing a ball over the net into the grille is a wimning stroke.

3. Fish Culture. A box or frame with a bottom of glass tubes or rods placed side by side to support fish eggs.

I grill'16', grill'16e' (grēyyā'), p. a. [F.] 1. Broiled.

2. Lace Making. Having a barred or grated background.—n. Grille lace; also, the barred background, or grillage. grill'room' (gril'rōōm'), n. A room specially fitted for broiling food, esp. one in a restaurant, botel, or clubhouse, arranged for prompt service.

grills (grils), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A stage in the development of the young of the salmon (Salmo salur) after its first return from the sea. The grilse is noted for its brilliant silvery colors and great activity and gameness, and is sometimes already capable of reproduction. Also, a similar stage in other species.

grim (gr'm), a.; GRIM'MER (-êr.); GRIM'MEST. [AS. grim; jakin to G. & D. grim

the hooked wires which raise the warp threads in a loom for weaving figured goods.

griffe (grif), n. [F.] 1. The offspring of a mulatto woman and a negro; also, a mulatto. Local, U. S.

2. A person of mixed negro and American Indian blood.

griffe, n. [F.] A deposit that forms from new wine a few days after it is bottled.

after it is bottled.

Tiffe, n. [F.] Arch. A clawlike ornament projecting from the round base of a column upon the angle formed by a corner of the plinth; - called also spur.

Tiffin (griffn) \( n. \) ME. griffyn, gryffon, griffoun, F. griffon (griffon) \( f. \) ypiffon, fr. L. gryphus, equiv. to gryps, Gr. ypiv; cf. ypuv6s hook nosed, curved.

1. Myth. A monster, half lion and half eagle, believed by the Greeks to keep watch over the gold of Scythia. It is often figured in Griffin, 1.

2. Her. A representation of this creature as a heraldic

2. Her. A representation of this creature as a heraldic

2. Her. A representation of this creation charge.
3. The griffon vulture.
griffin (griffin), n. A white person new to the East; one recently come from the Occident. Anglo-Indian.—griffin age (-āj), n.
Griffin mill. Mach. A gyratory crushing or grinding mill consisting essentially of a steel roll acting by centrifugal force.
griffon (griffon), n. [F.] One of a European breed of rough-coated dogs, somewhat taller than the setter and of a grizzly liver color. They dogs, somewhat came than the sector than do a grizzly liver color. They are used in hunting game birds. The Brussels griffon is a very small, wiry-coated, short-nosed pet dog of

Belgian origin.

griffon vulture. A large vulture (Gyps fulvus) of mountainous parts in southern Europe, northern Africa, and eastward to India. The name is extended to related species.



griev'ed-ly, adv. of grieved, grif'fin-ism (grif'yn-Yz'm), Nee - ISM. [VULTURE

griev'ed.ly, adv. of grieved, p.p. griev'ed.ly, adv. of grieved, p.p. griev'e'ment, n. An injury. Obs. griev'e'r. n. One that grieves. Griev'e'r. n. One that grieve'r. n. of griff'n-ism (griff'n-ism (griff'n-ism

arter its first return from the sea. The grilse is noted for its brilliant silvery colors and great activity and gameness, and is sometimes already capable of reproduction. Also, a similar stage in other species.

grim (grim), a.; GRIM'MER (-ε); GRIM'MEST. [AS. grim; akin to G. grimm, equiv. to G. & D. grimmig, Dan. grim, Sw. grym, Icel. grimmir, G. gram grief, as adj., hostile; cf. Gr. χρόμαδος a crashing sound, χρεμετίζειν to neigh.]

I. Savage and merciless; ferce; cruel; as, grim wolves; angry; furious; raging. "Grim war." Milton.

2. Unyielding; relentless; stern; as, grim purpose.

3. Of harsh and forbidding aspect; stern or repellent in action or appearance; without sympathy or kindliness as, a grim smile; in a stronger sense, grisly; horrible; as, a grim death's head.

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, grisly, hideous, stern, sullen, sour, forbidding. See ghastly.

gri-mace' (gri-mās'), n. [F., of uncertain origin; cf. OF. grimache critical situation, embarrassment.] I. A distortion of the countenance, whether involuntary or from affectation, expressive of some feeling, as contempt, diapprobation, complacency, etc.; a wry or made-up face. Moving his face into such a hideous grimace, that every feature of it appeared under a different distortion.

2. Affectation, as in pose; hence, sham; pretense. Rare.

grimace', v. i.; σκιμασιος' (-mās'); σκιμασιος is distort one's face; to make faces.

grim, no. [Cf. F. grimacer.] To make grimaces; to distort one's face; to make faces.

grime, OD. grijmsel, grimsel, soot, smut.] Soot, smut, or dirt, rubbed in; sullying blackness, deeply ingrained.

grime, V. l.; σκιμει (grim'ling); as kining (grim'ling). To sully or soll deeply; to begrime.

gathered. Dial. or Collor, Em. 1 tion of hoggishness in Spenser's grif net (grig' net), n. [Cf. Then grim' Faère Que en e." II. xii.;

grim'ly (gr'm'll), a. [AS. grimlic.] Grim; hideous; stern. Archaic. "Margaret's grimly ghost." D. Mallet. grimme (gr'im), n. [Cf. F. grimme.] A small West African antelope (Cephalophus rufilotus) of a deep bay color, with a broad dorsal stripe of black.

Grim'mi-a (gr'im'l-a), n. [NL., after J. F. K. Grimm, Ger. botanist.] Bot. A large genus of mostly tutted rock mosses typifying the family Grimmiaceæ, having smooth costate leaves and the calyptra of the capsule not plicate.

Grim'mi-a'ce-æ. 'a's-\vec{e}-\vec{e}\_1, n. [NL.] Bot. A large famility 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. Grimmia and Hedwigia are familiar genera.—grim'mi-a'ceous (-shi\vec{e}\_0), a.

Grimm's law (gr'imz). Philol. A statement of the regular changes (Lautverschebungen, or sound shiftings) which the stops, or mute consonants, of the primitive Indo-European consonant system (best seen in Sanskrit and, with some variations, in Greek and Latin) have undergone 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 bh. dh., dh.) became media (voiced stops, b. d., g) in the Low German languages (Gothic, Low German, English, etc.), and tenues (voiceless stops, p. t. k) in High German; and original tenues became "aspirates" (at that time not clearly distinguished from affricates and spirants) in High German; and original tenues became "aspirates" in Low German, and mediæ in High German, Examples are Skr. Phratr, E. brother, G. bruder, Alemannic pruader (the Alemannic dialect having carried out the High German changes most completely; Skr. go. E. cow, G. kuh i. L. tres, E. three, G. drci. The original form of Grimm's law is no longer accepted as entirely correct. It has been supplemented by later investigators, who have formulated various observed exceptions; as, esp., Ferre'

ASPIRATE. MEDIE.

I.E. gh dh bh g d b
L.G. g d b k t p
H.G. k(g) t p(b) ch(k) z(sz,ss) pf,f k t p h th f h d f

ASPIRATE.

I.E. gh dh bh g d b k t p

I.G. k(g) t p(b) ch(k) z(sz,ss) pf,f h d f

grim'y (grim'f), a.; GRIM'-ER (-1-ër); GRIM'-EST. Full of
grime; begrimed; dirty; foul.
grin, v. i.; GRINNED (grInd); GRIN'NING. [ME. grinnen,
grennen, AS. grennian, akin to Icel. grenja to howl, and
perh to E. groan.] To draw back the lips from the teeth
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.

The pangs of death do make him grin.
Stat.
to grin like a Cheshire cat, to grin so as to show the teeth
and gums (Brewer);—a phrase of unknown origin.
grin, v. t. 1. To show (the teeth) in snarling. Obs.

2. To make or express by grinning.
Grinned horrible a ghastly smile.
grind, (grind), v. l.; pret. de p. p. GROUND (ground),
GRIND'ED (Obs. or R.); p. pr. de vbn. GRIND'ING. [AS.
grindan; perh akin to L. frendere to gnash, grind. Cf.
GRIST.] 1. To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill,
or with the teeth; to crush into small fragments; to produce by or as by the action of millstones.

Take the millstones, and grind meal. Is. xlvii, 2.

2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen, 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
heel into something.

4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to grind
a hand organ; to grind out a tune.

5. To grind a pupil. Collog.

7. To study hard, as for examination. College Slang.
grind, v. 1. 1. To perform the operation of grinding.

8. To subject to ridicule; to satirize. College Slang.
grind, v. 1. 1. To perform the operation of grinding.

2. To become ground or pulverized by friction, as corn.

3. To become ground or pulverized by friction, as, glass
grind, v. 1. 1. To perform the operation of grinding.

2. To become ground or pulverized by friction; as, glass
grind, v. 1. 1. To perform the operation of grinding.

2. To become ground or pulverized

sully or soil deeply; to begrime.

gathered. Dial. or Collog., Eng. grig net (grig net), (Cf. Off. perdria garguette the ordinary partridge (Cotgrave), Jany of certain small Old World fly. eathers of the genus Parisona. grilling the same of the genus Parisona. grilling the same of the genus Parisona. grilling the same of the genus Parisona. grilling the grilling the grilling the same of grilling that which is grilled to irritate, AS. grillan]. Spite harm; mischief. Obs. grilling the ear or eye, shrilling that which is grilled grild'y, a. Provided with eximine exerting the exerting the exerting the exerting th wheel for grinding tools, a machine for crushing one, etc.

as the name of an estate. Rare. grim'aly (grim'all), adv. of GRIMY. See -I.Y. grim'all, adv. of GRIMY. See -I.Y. grim'ness, n. grim'ness, n. [AS. grimmes, Did. Eng. grimen. Did. Eng. grimen's n. [AS. grimmes]. See -NESS. grim'ness n. [AS. grimmes]. See -NESS. grim'ness n. [AS. grimmes]. Grim'ness n. [AS. grim'ness of bars. Orkney and Shetland. grim'ness of demons and the dead. grim'ness of demons and the dead. grim'ness. [ling man. Obs. grim'stre, n. A stern or repellim'stre, n

adr. Obs. grin'del-laik, n. Anger. Obs.

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5. A figure of crossed bars with interstices, such as those sometimes impressed upon postage stamps.
6. = GRILLE, grating, etc.
grill, v. t.; GRILLED (grYld); GRILLFING. [F. griller, fr. gril gridiron, or grille grating, OF. grail, greille, L. craticulum, craticula, fine hurdlework, a small gridiron, dim. of crates hurdle. See GRATE, n.] 1. To broil on a grill.
Boiling of men in caldrons, grilling them on gridirons. Marvell.
2. To cook in scallop shells, as oysters or shrimps. Obs.
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. grill, v. i. To undergo the process of being grilled or broiled; to broil.

A molar tooth; hence, pl., Slang, the teeth.
 a The Australian restless flycatcher (Sisura inquieta);
 —so called from its peculiar note, likened to the sound of grinding a knife.
 b The European goatsacker.
 A private tutor. College Slang, Eng.
 grind'er's asth'ma phthi'sis, or rot (grin'der). Med. A lung disease produced by the inhalation of particles of steel and stone given of in the operation of grinding.
 grind'er-y (grin'der-1), n; pl. -eries (-iz).
 Leather workers' materials. Eng.
 A place where tools, etc., are ground.
 grinding frame, an English name for a cotton-spinning machine. -g, mill. a A mill for grinding grain. b A lapidary's lathe. -g. organ, a barrel organ. Obs. -g. wheel, a wheel, as an emery wheel, for grinding is also, a building containing machinery for grinding by power.
 grind'stone' (grind'ston'; see note below), n.
 A millstone. Obs.

stone. Obs.

2. A flat, circular stone, revolving on an axle, for grind-

A nat, circular stone, revolving on an axie, for grinding or sharpening tools, or shaping or smoothing objects.
 Stone suitable for grindstones.
 Formerly often spelt without the "d," and still commonly provid grind/ston, grin/ston, colloq. and in dial.
 to keep, hold, put, etc., one's nose to the grindstone. See under Nose.

NOSE.

grin/go (grĭn/gō), n. ; pl. -oos (-gōz). [Amer. Sp., fr. Sp. grin/go (gibberish, of uncertain origin.] Among Spanish Americans, a foreigner, esp. an Englishman or American; — chiefly contemptuous.

Grin-nel'li-a (grĭ-nel'l-a), n. [NL., after Henry Grinnell, a merchant of New York.] Bot. A genus of red algæhaving lanceolate fronds often 18 inches in length. G.

Grin.nel'11-a (grit-Nel'i-a), n. [NL., atter Henry Grinnell, a merchant of New York.] Bot. A genus of red algae having lanceolate tronds often 18 inches in length. Gamericana, the only species, is found below low-water mark along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod south. grip (grip), n. [Cf. Lf. G. grippe, D. grep, greb; akin to AS. grēp, grēpe, grūpe.] A small ditch or furrow; a gutter. Chiefly Dial. Eng.
grip, n. [AS. gripe.] See oripe, v. t.] 1. An energetic 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 mode of clasping the hand by which members of a secret association recognize or greet one another; as, a Masonic 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.

5. That by which anything is grasped; a handle or part of a handle roughened or covered or otherwise adapted to facilitate grasping; as, the grip of a sword.

6. A device for grasping or holding fast; specif.: a Anearing, Scot. b An apparatus attached to a car for clutching a traction cable. of The narrower space in front of the 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 times the diameter of the rivet.

8. a A spassm of pain. b [See grip.] Influenza; grippe.

9. Theat. A scene shifter. U.S.

10. U.S. a A gripsack or valise. Collog. b A grip car. grip, v.t.; grippen grapfirmly.

2. To give a grip, or handclasp, to.

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.

5. To fasten or attach by a grip or clutch. gripp. v.t.; Grippen, G. greifen, OHG. grifan, Icel. gripa, Sw. gripa, Dan. gribe, Goth. greifen, OHG. grip.

2. To secure sheep

vriindel.] The bowfin. Locat, U.S. grind-de-stone, Obs. or Dial. Eng. grind-stone. Obs. or Dial. Eng. grind-let (grind Oliet), n. A small drain. Obs. grind-de-tail. n. A dog. Obs. grind-de-tail. n. A dog. Obs. Grind-de-to-ni-an, grind-let-fon-tain. English Familiat sect of the 17th century. Obs. grind-whale (grind). The black-neb Globicephala nuclas. [body. grine grin]. + o know, of the gring-olee, gring-olee,

the heads of serpents, as the ends of a cross. grin go.ly. Vur. of GRINGOLER. grinnen. A grin: snare. Obs. trin re. n. A grin: snare. Obs. trin re. n. One who grins. trin ringly, adv. of grinning, p. pr. See -ty. [GRINDSTONE] grin stone. Obs. or dial vur. of grint, 3d pers. sng. pres. of GRIND, contr. fr. grindeth. Obs. grint, v. i. To grind the teeth. Obs.

His quivering fingers griped towards the handle. Scott.

grindery warehouse. = FINDING STORE A.

grind (ing ly, adr. of GRINDING STORE A.

grind (ing ly, adr. of GRINDgrind (ing ly, adr. of GRINDIT (ing ly, add. of GRINDIT (ing ly, add. of GRINDIT (ing

dos an enigma, fr. its unusual composition.] Min. A phosphate related to triplite.

Griph'o-sau'rus (-5-sô'rŭs), n.

2. To grapple (with). Obs.
3. To experience griping pains.
4. Naul. To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship which, when sailing close-hauled, requires the helm to be continually put up; to have a weather helm.
gripe (grip), n. 1. Act of griping, clutching, or taking fast hold; firm seizure or grasp; hence, control; mastery.

A barren seepter in my gripe.

A handus was suffocated by the gripe of Hercules. Emerson.
2. Oppression; cruel exaction; affliction; pinching distress; as, the gripe of poverty.
3. Pinching spasmodic intestinal pain; — chiefly in pl.
4. What can be grasped in the hand; a handful; also, 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. Naul. [Also earlier greepe. Cf. D. greep, prop. grip.] a A timber sometimes scarfed into the forefoot and stem of a wooden ship for additional strength; sometimes, the forefoot. b The compass or sharpness 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 hooks fastened to ringbolts in the deck to secure the boats when hoisted; also, broad bands passed around a boat to secure it at the davits and prevent swinging.
8. Slang. A miser or usurer. Obs.
grip/man (grip/mān), n.; pl.—MEN (-mēn). The man who manipulates the grip on a cable car.
grippe (grip), n. [F.] Med. The influenza, or epidemic catarrh; the grip. — grip/pal (grip/āl), a.
grip/grack'(-sāk'), n. A traveler's handbag. Colloq., U. S. grip wheel. Mach. A wheel or one of a pair of wheels by which a cable is gripped; specif., a wheel baving a number of toggle-jointed steel jaws in its periphery which grip the cable passing over it.
Grif (grif grif kwa), n. [Prob. fr. the native name.] One of a mixed race of South Africa resulting from alliances of the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen; — called also Bassiaards. They occupy the countries known as Griqualand East and Griqualand W

the Boers with women of the Hottentots or the Bushmen; — called also Bastaards. They occupy the countries known as Griqualand East and Griqualand West.

gris (grēs), a. [Of. & F.; of German origin; cf. MHG. gris, G. greis, hoary. Cf. onizzle.] Gray. Obs.

gris-gaille' (gri-zāl', F. grē'zā'y'), n. [F., fr. gris gray.]

1. Decorative painting in gray monochrome; — used in English esp. for painted glass.

2. A kind of fancy French dress goods.

Gri-sel'da (gri-zēl'dā; -sēl'dā), m. [It., of G. origin; the second part prob. fr. OHG. hilti war, battle.]

1. Fem. prop. name. F. Griselda (grē'zēl'dā's), Griselde (-zēl'dē), Grishi'dē (grī-shi'dē); D. Griseldis (grē'zēl'dā's). — Dim. Gris'sel.

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's Tale," and it has been used in various plays, poems, etc. gris'e-ous (grīs'ē-ūs; grīz'ē-ūs), a. [LL. griseus, of G. origin. See Gris, a.] Of a light color, or white, mottled with black or brown; grizzled or grizzly.

gri-sette' (grī-zēl'), n. [F., fr. grisette 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 gril or young woman of the working class, of lively and free manners but not necessarily immoral character.

gris'ly (grīz'īl), a.; Grisettes were so called because they wore gray gowns made of this stuff. See Gris, a.] A French gristy gristich, A. S. grisici, fr. grīsan (in cump.) to shudder; cf. OD. gryselick horrible, OHG. grisenīch.] 1. Inspiring horror or loathing fear; grim and ghastly; in milder sense, harsh and forbidding.

A man of grisily and stern graviy. Rohnson (More's Utopia).

2. Caused by what is grim or horrible, or marked by a sense of grim horror. "Grisly dread." Chaucer.

3. Ugly. Dial. Eng.

Syn. — See Grisstry.

2. Caused by what is grim or horrible, or marked by a sense of grim horror. "Grisly dread."
3. Ugly. Dial. Eng.
Syn. - See GHASTLY.
grl/son (gri/sin; Oxf. E. D., grlz/in), n. [F., fr. grison gray, gray-haired, gris gray. See GRIS, a.] a A South American nearly plantigrade mammal (Grison vittatus) of the family Mustelidæ. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and nunusual in its coloration, being black below and light-colored above. b A South American monkey (Lagotherix in lymatus)

ix infumatus).
st (grist), n. [AS. grist, fr. grindan. See GRIND.]

grist (grist), n. [AS. grīst, fr. grindan. See grind.]

1. Act of grinding. Obs.

2. Grain to be, or that has been, ground; esp., as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; hence, supply for an occasion.

griph, griphus, n. [L. griphus, griph, griphus, n. [L. griphus, Gr. ypidos a woven fish basket, hence anything intricate.] A puzzle, riddle, or enigma. Obs. griph, griphe. n. A griffin. Obs. griph'in. + GRIFFIN. griph'te (grif'tt), n. [Gr. ypidos on the griph' in the grift in the griph' in the griph

gran as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; hence, supply for an occasion.

Archaropterxx.
grip'ing-ly (grip'ing-ly), adv. of origing, p. pr. Sec-1x.
grip'ness, a. Sec-1x.
grip nut. = Lock Nut.
grip'eas, a. Sec-1x.
grip pen, v. t. [Sec Gripe, v., cf. Gripen.] To grip (the fist).
Obs.
grip'pin. m. (Cf. Grip, Gripe.)
Grip'pin. m. (Cf. Griph.)
Grip'pin. m. (Grip'oble.)
Grip

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. Colloq.
grist(grist), n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. oran to encircle.] Rope Making. A given size of rope, common grist being three inches in circumference, with 20 yarns in each of the three etrands.

Making. A given size of rope, commen grist being three sinches in circumference, with 20 yarns in each of the three strands.

gris'tle (gr\( \text{gr\( \text{is}} \) 1), \ n. [ME. \ gr\( \text{is} \) 1, \ AS. \ gr\( \text{is} \) 1; \ akin to OFries. \ gr\( \text{is} \) 1. Cartilage; also, a cartilaginous part or structure.

2. A young or delicate person. \ Obs. in the gr\( \text{is} \) 1, \ an immature stage; — with reference to the cartilaginous nature of the bones in infancy.

A people who are . . . but \( nt \text{is} \) 1, \( \text{is} \) 2, \( \text{is} \) 1, \( \text{is} \) 2, \( \text{is} \) 1, \( \text{is} \) 2, \( \text{is} \) 1, \( \text{is} \) 2, \( \text{is} \) 3, \( \text{is} \) 2, \( \text{is} \) 3, \( \text{is}

grit, v. i. [From oarr sand.] To give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate; grind.
grit, n. [AS. grytta, gryttan, pl., akin to D. grut, G. grütze, and E. grit sand.] I. Coarse part of meal; bran. Obs. 2. pl. Grain, esp. oats or wheat, hulled and coarsely ground; in High Milling, fragments of cracked wheat smaller than groats.
grit cell. Bot. A parenchymatous cell having walls strongly thickened and cuticularized. They are found in the flesh of pears and other fruits.
grith (grith), n. [AS. grið peace, of Scand. origin; cf. 10cl. grið.] 1. Peace; security; defense; safe conduct. Obs. or Hist.
2. 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 sanctuary or asylum afforded by the precincts of a church. b The king's special peace, or mund (which see).
3. A place of security; a refuge, asylum, or sanctuary.
4. Quarter or mercy, as in battle. Obs.
grit'ty (grit't), a.; ant'T-Lex (-1-er); cent'T-Lex. 1. Containing, or resembling, sand, or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles.
2. Courageously persistent; spirited; resolute, plucky. Collog., U. S.

taining, or resembling, sand, or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles.

2. Courageously persistent; spirited; resolute, plucky. Colloq., U.S.
griv'et (griv'ët; '.ft), n. [Cf. F.
grivet.] A monkey of the upper Nile and Abyssinia (Cercopithecus griseo-viridis), having the back dull olive-green, and the lower parts white. It is intelligent and docile.
griz'zle (griz'l), a. [OF. grisel, fr.
gris gray. See oris, a.] Gray, griz-zled; also, Obs., roan.
griz'zle, n. [From crizzle, a.] 1. A
gray-haired man; — anickname. Obs.
2. Gray hair; also, a gray wig.
3. The color gray; formerly of animals, roan; also, a gray animal, esp. a horse.
4. A second-rate brick, underburnt, gray in color, and deficient in strength.
griz'zle, v. l. & i. Galz'zled ('Id); Griz'zling ('Ing).
To make, or become, grizzly, or grayish.

griz'zle, v. l. & i., gaiz'zled (-'ld); gaiz'zling (-l'Ing). To make, or become, grizzly, or grayish. Hardship .. such as would grizzle little cluidren. R. F. Burton. griz'zle, v. i. [Orig. uncert.] 1. Togrin; laugh; snarl. Diad. Eng. 2. To fret; whimper; complain. Also v. t. Grizzling over a packet of greasy letters. Kipling. griz'zled (-'ld), a. [From gaizzle, a.] Gray; grayish; sprinkled or mixed with gray; of a mixed white and black. Grizzled hair flowing in elf locks

griz'zly (-II), a.; GRIZ'ZLI-ER (-II-ër); GRIZ'ZLI-EST. [From gaizzle, a.] Somewhat gray. grizzled.

GRIZZLE, a.] Somewhat gray; grizzled. Old squirrels that turn grizzly.

grain as is carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces; hence, supply for an occasion.

dero, no accasion.

dero, no analyse of Griqualand. grip'ing-ly (grip'ng-ly), adde. Grighting-ly (grip'ng-ly), adde. Grighting-ly

obs. 10 g. nenigma. fr. its unusual composition.] Min. A phosphate related to triplite.

| griotte' (gre'05'), n. [F. G. Griph'o-sau'rus (-5-85'rus), n. Griph'o-sau'rus (-5-85'rus), n. (B.L. fr. q. yodoo an enigma (-5-80'rus), n. (B.L. fr. q. yod ale, senate, câre, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, event, end, recent, maker; ice, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menu; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of + combined with.



grizzly bear, a very large and powerful bear (Ursus horribilis) of the hills and mountains of western North America, from Alaska to southern California and Arizona. Se veral subspecies are distinguish and Arizona. Se veral subspecies are distinguish and Arizona. Se veral subspecies are distinguish and the control of Europe, but much larger and heavier, and its strength and ugly temper make it very dangerous when brought to bay. It now seldom ventures to attack human beings at proving the proving proving the proving proving the proving proving the proving proving proving the proving p

For wes. ... do groan, being burdened. 2 Cor. v. 4.

2. To express or manifest desire with or as with groans. Nothing but holy, pur, and clear,

Or that which groaneth to be so. Herbert.

3. To suffer great affliction; to suffer oppression such as is to be borne only with groans; hence, fig., of inanimate things, to creak, as from a heavy weight or pressure. He heard the groaning of the oak.

Froan, v. l. 1. To utter or give forth with groans.

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 was received with groans.

Such groans for foring wind and rain.

Syn. — Groan, moan. Groan applies to a deep, often spasmodic sound indicative of pain or suffering; Moan, to a low and continuous one. Groans may also indicate a feeling of oppression or disapprobation; moaning is esp. associated with weakness or grief; as. "The wretched animal 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 until now" (Rom. viii. 22); "[I] weep afresh love's long since canceled woe, and moan the expense of many a vanished sight" (Shak.); to greet a speech with groans; cf. (fig.) the table groans under its load; "The door upon its hinges groans" (Keats); the moan of the wind; "the moan of doves in immemorial elms" (Tennyson). See Deptore.

groat (gröt; gröt; gröt; 277: the second was until recently the preferred pronunciation), n. [LG. grote, or OD. groot, fr. the word for great, hence a great piece of coin, larger than other coins in former use. See Great. ] a An old coin of several European countries and varying values; specif, an English silver coin worth fourpence, issued from the time of Edward I. to Charles II.; also, the old Scotch fourpence. Documents of the proper of the sum of fourpence. Eng.

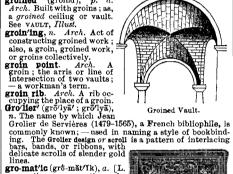
groots (gröser), n.,

3. The trade or business of a grocer; also, U.S., a retail grocer's shop or store.

4. A barroom; hence, liquor. Local, Southern U.S. grog (grög), n. [So named from "Old Grog," a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, in allusion to his wearing a grogram cloak in foul weather. He is said to have been the first 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.

3. The refractory materials, such as pulverized pottery and fire bricks, fire clay, etc., which are used in the manufacture of crucibles, fire bricks, and the like. Cant.



4. One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the Lord Chamberlain's department; as, the groom of the chamber; the groom of the stole.

5. A bridegroom. groom of the stole, the first lord of the bedchamber. Eng. groom (groom), v. t.; groomen (groom); groom/ing.

1. To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc.

groom (grōom), v. l.; groomed (grōomd); groom'nse.
1. To attend to the needs of (a horse), as by currying, feeding, etc.
2. To make neat, smart, or tidy.
(Groom'bridge 1830 (grōom'brij). Astron. A 6-7 magnitude star in Ursa Major (assigned that number in the catalogue of the English astronomer Stephen Groombridge, 1755-1832), which has the exceptionally large proper motion of 7" annually: — sometimes called "the runaway star." Its real motion in space is about 200 miles per second.
groom'er (-ēr), n. One that grooms, as, specif., a brush rotated by a flexible shaft, for cleaning horses.
grooms'man (grōomz'mān), n.; pl. -men (-mēn). A male friend who attends a bridegroom at his wedding; — the correlative of bridesmaid. Cf. best man.
groove (grōov), n. [D. groof, groeve, pit, trench, akin to G. grube pit, hollow, hole, OHG. gruoba, Goth. grōba, and E. grave. See Grave, n. d. v.] 1. A mining shaft or excavation. 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 of the rifing in the bore of a gun. c Theat. A channel serving as the bottom support for a scene. d Print. The channel on the bottom of a type. See Type, Illust.
3. Hence: The habitual course of life, work, or affairs; a fixed routine; as, he had fallen into a groove.

The gregarious trifing of life in the social groove. J. Morley. groove, v. l.; groovel (grōōvd); groovier, n. 1. A miner. Dial. Eng.
2. One that grooves, esp. a tool for cutting grooves.
groove condend. Wood Working. A composite sawing tool rotated on a circular saw spindle for cutting grooves.
groove; grooves collectively.
groove; grooves collectively.
grooves; grooves collect

grooves. head. Wood Working. A composite sawing tool rotated on a circular saw spindle for cutting grooves. grooving, n. 1. Mining. Dial. Eng.

2. Act of forming a groove or grooves; a groove; grooves collectively. grooving plane. Carp. A plane to cut grooves across the grain. Cf. RABBET

Groover Head.

grooves across the grain. Cf. RABBET Groover Head.

grooving saw. Wood Working. A kind of coarse-toothed circular saw, sometimes with separate inserted teeth, for cutting grooves in timber.

grope (grop), v. i.; gropen, gropien, gropien, gropien, gropien, gropien, gropien, gropien, gropien, fr. gripan to gripe. See grape.

AS. grāpian to touch, grope, fr. gripan to gripe. See grape.

AS. grapian to touch, grope, fr. gripan to gripe. See grape. Grooving Saws; 1 with rehandle something. Obs.

AS. grāpiam to touch, grope, fr. grīpam to gripe. See carpe.]

1. To feel with the hands; to Grooving Saws: 1 with re handle something. Obs.

2. To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or, as a blind person, by feeling; to move about hesitatingly, as in darkness or obscurity; to feel one's way, as with the hands, when one cannot see.

We grope for the wall like the blind. Is. lix. 10.

To grope a little longer among the miseries and sensualities of Buckminster.

grope, v. t. 1. To feel; handle; probe. Obs.

2. To examine; test; sound. Obs.

3. To search out by feeling in the dark; as, we groped our way at midnight.

grop'er (grōp'er), n. [See Grouper.] a Var. of Grouper.

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.

grog'boak' (grōg'obek'), n. [gross + beak: cf. F. groshec.]

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, black-headed, and evening grosbeaks (which see).

gro'schen (grō'shen), n. sing. & nl. [G.] A silver coin and money of account of Germany, worth variously \( \frac{1}{2} \), \( \frac{1}{2} \



and are oriess, are early, etc., which are used in the manufacture of crucibles, fire bricks, and the like. Cant.

grom. Abbr. Gram.
gro, "(Cf. Icel. grār gray.] A
kind of iur. Obs.
gro. Abbr. Gross.
groan'sn. One who groans.
groan'ni, a. See-Ful.
groan'ng, p. pr. & vb. n. of
GROAN. Specif., Obs. or Diad.
groan'inj. p. pr. & vb. n. of
GROAN. Specif., Obs. or Diad.
groin in semining cake,
drink, etc. — groan'ing-ly, adv.
groap. + oroor.
groat worth/ n. The value of
groat, a small amount. Obs.
grob (gröb), v. i. [Cf. GROPE.]
to grope: probe. Obs. or Diad.
grobe. + GRUB. n. & v.
grof (gröf) a. Grogram. Obs.
grob (gröb), v. i. [Cf. GROPE.]
to grope: probe. Obs. or Diad.
grobe. + GRUB. n. & v.
grof'ti-an (gró bi-dn.), n. [G.,
fr. grob rude. Cf. GRUFF, a]
gro'et-la (gro'bi-dn.), n. [G.,
fr. grob rude. Cf. GRUFF, a]
gro'et-lo (gró bi-dn.), n. [G.,
fr. grob rude. Cf. GRUFF, a]
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
grof'er-growin, marry. Groining. Rave.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
grof'er-growin, n. gl., a fret to a grocery.
Rare.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
grof'er-growin, n. gl., a fret to a grocery.
Rare.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
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Rare.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
grof'er-growin, growin, n. gl., a fret to a grocery.
Rare.
groce-t-GROSS. [See DOM.
grof'er-growin, growin, n. gl., a fret to a grocery.
Rare.
groce-t-GROSS. grob (grof) growin, gro

2. A man, esp. a man of inferior station. Archave.
3. A manservant; now, esp., one in charge of horses.

groil, a. See -esque.
groil, n. [Cf. OD. grod a bangleton. Obs.
grom, grome. + GRANGE.
grond. Obs.
grom, grome. + GRANGE.
grow, grome. + GROSS.
groop, growel. grop, in grop, grop, in grop, grop, in grop, grop, in gro

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." Millon.

4. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, the coarser or broader aspects or distinctions of anything; as, gross anatomy (see ANATOMY, 2).

5. General; broad; not particular; of quantities, in large numbers or denominations. Obs.

6. Whole; entire; total; as, the gross sum, or gross amount; the gross weight; — opposed to net. The gross earnings, receipts, or the like, are the entire earnings, receipts, or the like, under consideration, without any deduction for expenses incurred.

7. Of perceptions, sentiments, feelings, etc., wanting delicacy or nice discrimination; not easily aroused or excited; of persons, minds, etc., not sensitive in perception or feeling; dull; witless; rude; crass.

Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear. Milton.

8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetities; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure.

The terms which are delicate in one age become gross in the next.

Macaulty,

9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be

8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure. The terms which are delected in one age become gross in the next.

9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be excused; fiagrant; shameful; as, a gross dereliction of 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, g. income, g. engligence, etc.—See average, income, g. negligence, etc.—See average, income, so, see in sense of the duction for tare, tret, or waste;—disting, from net weight.

gross (gros), n [F. gros, grosse (in sense 4). See gross, a.] 1. The main body; the chief part, bulk, or mass.

The gross of the enemy.

2. Obs. a Sum; total. b A large body; mass.

3. a O. Eng. Law. A right in gross, as an advowson belonging 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; as, a gross of bottles; ten gross of pens.

by the gross, by the quantity; at wholesale.—ing. a In the bulk, or the undivided whole; all parts taken together. b Law. In a state of independent existence:—said of rights, as an advowson, a servitude, common, or the like, belonging to a person, and not attached to land.

gross'4fl-ca'tion (grōs'f-la'k'shūn), n. [gross + -fication.] 1. Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.

2. Bot. Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. Obs.

gros'su-lar'geous (grōs'f-la'k'shūn), n. [gross + -fication.] 1. Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.

2. Bot. Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. Obs.

gros'su-lar'geous (grōs'f-la'k'shūn), n. [gross + -fication.] 1. Act of making, or state of becoming, gross.

2. Bot. Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. Obs.

gros'su-lar'geo-see ('arō's'f-la'r-la'se-ē), n. pl. [NL. See gross-ula'r-la'ce-see ('arō's'f-la'r-la'se-ē), n. pl. [NL. See gross-ula

an Inclian of the Siouan Hidatsa tribe of North Dakota.

grot (grot), n. [F. grotte, It. grotte. See grotto.] A
grotto. Now Chiefly Poetic.

gro-tesque' (grot-tesk'), a. [F. grotesque, earlier crotesque,
n. & a., fr. It. grottesca, n., fr. the a. grottesco, fr. grotta
grotto. See grotto.] 1. Designating, or pertaining to,
a work or style of art characterized by fantastic exaggeration or combination, esp. of
human and animal figures;
whimsical, extravagant, or
antic in form or character.
2. Abaudly or ludicrously

whinsical, extravagant, or antic in form or character, antic in form or character, 2. Absurdly or ludicrously incongruous or awkward; as, grotesque theories or manners. Syn. — See Fanciful.

gro-tesque, n. 1. Grotesque quality or character; also, that which is grotesque, as a whimsical figure. The grotesque is distinguished from the ugly in that it affords a positive æsthetic satisfaction. The ugly is the antitype of the beautiful; the grotesque is the complement of physical beauty, representing in the material world a distortion of æsthetic relations, or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental world. It may not, however, appeal to the sense of humor.

Z. A clown or a person in fantastic disguise.

3. Print Any grotesque form of type face; specif., in Great Britain, the type called gothic in the United States. grotesquery (grō-tesken-i). p. p. quennes (1z). Also grotesquery (grō-tesken-i). p. p. quennes (1z). Also grotesquery develor of more results or overka. Vileness, on the other hand, becomes grotesquerie, wonderfully converted into a subject of laughter.

Grotland (grōfshi-dn), a. Of or pertaining to the views of the Dutch statesman Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particularly those as to jurisprudence and theology.

Grotland theory of the atomement's must endore precept and penalty, and that, since gratuitous remission of sins would weaken authority, there was required such an example of suffering in Christ as to show that sin shall not escape with impunity;—called also governmental theory.

grot'to (grōt/ō), n.; pl. rose or ros (-52). [Formerly grotlat, fr. t. grotla, fl. grotla, fr. t. grotla, fr. t.

6. Elec. To connect with the ground so as to make the earth a part of an electrical circuit.

7. Leather Manuf. To prepare the surface of (leather) by scraping the flesh side with the moon knife. to ground arms, Mi., to lay arms on the ground in front of one, esp. as a token of, or a step in, a surrender. ground (ground), v. i. 1. 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 GRIND. ground cock, a cock the plug of which is ground into its seat, as distinguished from a compression cock.—g. glass, glass the transparency of which has been destroyed by having its surface roughened by grinding or etching.—g. joint, a joint got or made by grinding the two surfaces so as to fit snugly each to the other.

ground bass (bās). Muxic. Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.

a varied melody.
ground beetle. Any beetle of the family
Carabidæ (which see).

ground beetle. Any beetle of the family Carabidæ (which see). ground/ber-ry (ground/ber-r), n.; pl. -RIES (-iz). a The checkerberry (Gaultheria procumbens). b in Australia, any of several prostrate shrubs, as the geebung, the native cranberry, etc. ground bundle. Anat. Either of two tracts of nerve fibers of the spinal cord lying next to the gray matter: the anterior, between the column of Turck and the anterior roots, and the latteral, in the inner part of the lateral column. For the lateral column of the interior roots, and the anterior roots, and the anterior had not always and the lateral column for the interior roots, and the anterior had not always and the lateral column for the interior roots, and the anterior had not been decided as a spin of the lateral column for the lateral column for the series of the vessel. ground cherry. a Any plant of the genus Physalis, esp.



ground chain. Maud. A length of chain at tached along 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 Physolis, esp, the alkekengi (P. alkekengi). See Physalis. b A European cherry (Prunus chamzecrasus); also, any of several ornamental flowering dwarf cherries, as P. fruitcosa.

ground dove. Any of several very small doves of the warner parts of America, which constitute the genus Columbigallina. They are very tame, and nest on the ground or in low trees or bushes. The species of the southern United States is C. passerina lerrestris. It is only about seven inches long. In a broader sense the term is applied to other doves or pigeons more or less terrestrial in habits, sometimes to a subfamily, Zenaidinæ, of which Columbigallina is an example. Cf. ground Figon.

ground elder. In England, any of a number of plants, as: a The danewort. b The wild angelica (Angelica sylvestris). C The goutweed. d The dog's mercury.

ground er (groun'der), n. 1. One that grounds.

2. In ball games, a batted ball that skips or rolls.

ground flaz. The wild flax, or gold-of-pleasure.

ground incor. 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 an enterprise or investment on the terms obtained by the original participators, usually thought to be more favorable than the terms obtainable by later participators.

ground form. Gram. The stem or basis of a word, to which other parts are added in declension or conjugation. It is sometimes the same as the root. A Germanism.

ground hemlock. The yew (Transconadensis) of eastern North America, distinguished from that of Europe by its low, straggling stems.

ground them has stones, mud, etc., attached to its bottom. ground indiv. A trailing menthaceous plant (Glecoma hederacca) with round leaves and rather showy blue-purple flowers. It is common in both

racea) with round leaves and rather showy onue-purper flowers. It is common in both Europe and America.

ground jasmine. An ornamental evergreen thymelseaceous white-flowered shrub (Passerina stelleri).

ground joist. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.

ground loist. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.

ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, groundless fear; a groundless report. — ground'less-ley, adv. — ground'less-ness, n.

ground'ling (ground'lfing), n. [ground + 1st -ling.]

1. One that keeps close to the ground; specif., a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water, as the loach.

2. A spectator in the pit of a theater, which formerly was on the ground, and without floor or benches; hence, one of inferior critical judgment or taste.

No comic buffoon to make the groundlings laugh. Coleridge

3. A low-born person. Obs.

scurim. Sourim. The training ground fish. Any fish which lives chiefly on the bottom of the see, as the cod and halibut. Ground fies. A fies beetle, ground fies. A fies beetle, ground fies. The rest-harrow ground line. See PERSPECTIVE.

3. A low-born person. Obs.

ground cistus. A small alpine ericaceous undershrub (Rhodo-thammus chamacistus), native of thammus chamacistus), native of ground cover. Forestry, All small plaints growing in a forest, except young trees. The control cock. b = COUCAL. [cotton-tround cock. b = Cock. b = Cock. b = Cock. [cotton-tround cock. b = Cock. b = Cock. b = Cock. b = Cock. [cotton-tround cock. b = Cock. [cotton-tround

(grös'ai), a. var. of GROSER. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gross'beak' (grös' bēk'). Rare Scot. S. Did., Eng.
gross' bek' (gros' bek'). Rare
var. of Oronsueak.
gros' self' de, der (der gro'
se int' de). [G.] The great heathem, or pagan; — applietegros' ser. + GROCER.
grosser, n. An engrosser, or
forestaller. Obs.
gross' se See' len dul' den still',
(gro' se Za'l'en do'l' d'en shill').
(G.] Great souis suffer in silence. Schiller (Don Carlos, 1.4).
Grosse' kie', peu' de sems'
(gro' kit', pi' de saws'). [F.]
gross' head', n. A dolt.
gross' head', n. A dolt.
gross' head', n. Stupid. R.
gross' head' de, a. Stupid. R.
gross' sis' re- te' (gro' sye'rit'),
n. [F.] Coarseness; lack of
delitacy: a rude word or set.

2. To make gross, or coarse. Obs.

2. To make gross, or coarse. Obs.
3. To gain as gross profit. Rare.

gross, v. i. To increase. Obs.

Gross-avies (gro-savies). n. pl.

[NL., fr. NL. grossatus goose-berry, fr. f. grosseith. Bot. In

Lindley's classification, an all
Lindley's classification, an all
ance comprising the currants.

grosseberries, etc. — gros'sal

(RASSTABLE.] An earth table.

Obs.

Obs. Obs.
gros'su-lar, n.=GROSSULARITE.
Gros'su-la'ri-a (gros'n-la'ri-a),
n. [NL. See GROSSULAR.]
1. Boi. Syn. of Ribes.
2. [l. c.] Min.=GROSSULARITE.
gros'su-lari-ous (-28), a. Boi.
Grossulaceous.
!! gros' bu'nois' (gro' ton-

5. To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to ground a rifle; to ground a ship.

gro-tesque, Oss.
grotesque, Oss.
grotesque, V.t. To make grotesque, Rare.
grotesque, Rare.
grotesque'ly, adv. of GROgrotesque'ly, adv. of GROgrotes, Mill. | Agrotto Obs.
grotet. + GROgrotto. Obs.
grotet. + GROgrot'es, Grot'es, Gro

ground liverwort. a A common liverwort (Marchantia polymorpha) with a broad flat branching thallus and long-stalked archegonial receptacles. b A lichen (Peltigera canina) of somewhat similar appearance.

canina) of somewhat similar appearance.
ground/mass/ (ground/mas/), n., or ground mass. Petrog.
The fine-grained or glassy base of a porphyry in which the
larger distinct crystals, or phenocrysts, are embedded.
ground moss. a The haircap moss Polytrichum juniperinum. b The beach heather.
ground note. Music. The fundamental of a triad or common chord.

mon chord.

ground'nut' (ground'nŭt'), n. 1. = earthnut.

2. Any of several plants having edible tuberous roots; as:
a An American fabaceous vine (Apios apios) with pinnate leaves and purple racemose flowers. b A small araliaceous plant (Panax trifolium) related to and resembling ginseng. c The harbinger-of-spring (Erigenia bulbosa).

3. The root of any of the above plants.

ground oak. 1. a An oak sapling. b Any dwarf oak.

2. Any of various species of Teucrium, esp. the wall germander (T. chamxadrus).

ground oak. 1. a An oak sapling. b Any dwarf oak.
2. Any of various species of Teucrium, esp. the wall germander (T. chamædrys).
ground parrakeet or parakeet. Any of several Australian parrakeets, of the genera Pezoporus and Geopsitacus, which live mainly upon the ground.
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 the West Indies. In the Bahamas M. formicarum is found in ants' nests, and their shells are strung into necklaces.
ground pig. Any of several large burrowing African rodents allied to the porcupines, having harsh bristless mingled 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 pigeon. A pigeon that lives largely on the ground, as the Samoan tooth-billed pigeon (Didunculus strigirostris), and the crowned pigeons. Cf. ground power.
ground pine. a A European menthaceous herb (Ajuga chamæpilys) so called from its resinous odor. b A club moss (Lycopodium clavatum), with long creeping stems and erect branches; also, the allied L. complanatum, with an-shaped branches. Both species are extensively used for Christmas decorations. c The ground fir.
ground plan. A plan of the ground foor of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or perpendicular 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

for Christmas decorations. c. The ground fir.
ground plan. A plan of the ground floor of any wilding.
or of any floor, as distinguished from an elevation or perpendicular section; hence, any first, or basic, plan.
ground plane. The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.
ground plane. Arch. One of the chief pieces of fram
ing of a building; a timber laid horizontally on or near
the ground to support the uprights. b. Radroads. A bed
plate for sleepers or ties; a mudsill. c. Elec. A metallic
plate buried in 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 globose pod, which resembles a plum. b Any of several related species, as A mexicanus;
ground rattla. A low fan palm (Rhapis flubelliformis) of
eastern Asia, having small and tough flexible stems.
ground rattler, or ground rattlesmake. A small rattlesmake (Sistrurus miturarius) of the southern United States,
having a small rattle. It has nine large scales on its head.
The name is extended 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,
money or compensation so paid; —distinct from ordinary
rent, which is paid for the use of land and improvements,
but nearly equivalent to economic rent. See RENT.

If contracts for the rent of land were renewed every year,
ground rent and economic rent computed on a theoretical basis
is apt to be very large.

Law. A rent charge reserved to himself and his hers
by the grantor of land in fee simple or for life out of the
land granted. U. S., Chiefly Pennsylvania.
ground sea. The West Indian name for a swell of the
ocean, which occurs in calm weather and without obvious
cause, breaking on the shore in heavy, roaring billows;—
called also rollers, and, in Jamaica, the north sea.
ground'sell (ground'sell) piece or foundation timber supporting a timber superstruc

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: collog. groun's'l), n. [ME. grundsweige; perh. fr. gund matter, pus + sweigan to swallow, and so named as being good for a running from the eye. See swallow, v.] a Any asteraceous plant of the genus Senecio, esp. S. vulgaris in England and S. aureus in America. The young leaves are sometimes given to cage birds. It has medicinal properties, esp. as a remedy for amenorrhea. 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) extinct American edentate mammals which constitute the group Gravigrada. Megatherium and Mylodon (which see) are the best-known genera.

ground snake. Zoöl. A small American blunt-tailed, salmon-colored, burrowing snake (Carphophiops amena).

ground squirrel. A Any of various burrowing rodents of the squirrel family;—applied especially to the chipmunks, but broadly including the spermophiles and the African genus Xerus. b Bol. The twinleaf.

ground substance. Anal. a The intercellular substance of tissues. b The apparently homogeneous substance which fills the intervals of the reticulum of protoplasm;—called also cytolymph, hyadoplasma, enchylema, etc.

ground swell. A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean, caused by a long-continued gale or seismic disturbance, and felt even at a remote distance.

ground tackle or tackling. Naul. The anchors, cables, and other tackle used to secure a vessel at anchor.

ground thistle. A stemless European thistle (Carlina acautis) with crimson flower heads. The root is medicinal. b The cardoon.

ance, and felt even at a remote distance.

ground tackle or tackling. Naul. The anchors, cables, and other tackle used to secure a vessel at anchor. ground thistle. A stemless European thistle (Carlina acaulis) with crimson flower heads. The root is medicinal. D The cardoon.

ground thrush. A Any species of the genns Pilla (which see) or the family Pittidæ. D Any of numerous (mostly Old World) true thrushes of Geocichia and allied genera. ground warbler. Any American warbler of the genus Geothlypis, as the mourning warbler (G. philladelphia) and the Maryland yellowthroat, which frequent low bushes and nest on or near the ground, as the water near the surface, which supplies wells, the water of mines, etc. ground ways. Skipbuilding. Fixed or permanent ways on which a ship rests while being constructed.

ground ways. Skipbuilding. Fixed or permanent ways on which a ship rests while being constructed.
ground wire. Elec. a A wire making a ground connection. b That part of a circuit formed by the earth. ground work (ground/wfirk'), n. That which forms the foundation or support of anything; the basis; ground; the essential or fundamental part; first principle.

ground wren. A small brown wrenlike Californian bird (Chamxa Jusziata) having soft plumage and a long tail and short rounded wings. It inhabits the coast region, frequenting shrubbery. An allied paler form (C.f. henshawi) inhabits the interior.

group (grōop), n. [F. groupe, It. gruppo, groppo, cluster, bunch, packet, group; of G. origin; cf. G. kropf craw, 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.

2. Music. a A number of eighth, sixteenth, etc., notes joined at the stems;— sometimes applied to any figure made up of a few short notes, esp. when sung to one syllable. b A division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments; as, the wood-wind group.

3. An assemblage of physical p

roup'er (groop'er), n. [Pg. garupa crupper. Cf. oar.
RUPA.] Any of numerof warm seas constitut-Mister ne phelus, Mycteroper-ca, and certain allied genera. 

allie of genera.

Man yare important food fishes of the coasts of Florida, the West Indies, Central America, etc., some attaining a length of two to three feet, and one species, at least, much more (see BLACK GROUPER). Some of the forms are called cabridis and (esp. certain spotted species) hinds. The tripletail (Loholes) and some of the Californian rockfishes are also called groupers.

Californian rockfishes are also called groupers.

| Californian rockfishes are also called groupers. | Empertum migrum. Eng. b The cowberry war of GROOP var of GROOP var of GROOP var of GROOP called a called groupers.

species) Rings. The tripletail Choles's and some of the Californian rockfishes are also called groupers.

ground squirrel pea. = GROUND | [lark.] ground squirrel pea. = GROUND | [lark.] ground stone A foundation; ground stone A foundation; ground stone Rose peace of the ground state. The meadow ground stake. Shipbuilding A garboard strake. Ground'swell. + GROUNDSEL. ground table = RARTH TABLE ground ter a The lowest tier or line of articles of any kind stowed in a vessel's hold. b The lowest row of boxes in a theater or line of articles of any kind stowed in a vessel's hold. b The lowest row of boxes in a theater. ground tissue = FUNDAMEN-I ground ward (ground werd, ground wards (werds), adv. grouse' ward (grouse' berr.), n common wintergreen. U. S. grouse' ward (ground' werd ground' ward (ground' werd ground' ward (ground' werd ground' ward (ground' werd), adv. ground' werd), adv. ground' werd, adv. ground' werd), adv. ground' werd, adv

group rate. Railroads. A uniform rate made to a number 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.
grouse (grous), n. sing, d. pl. [Of uncertain origin; cf. LL. gruta a kind of wild fowl (Du Cange).] Any of a number 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 World. They constitute the subfamily Tetraoninæ. Nearly all are important game birds, as the capercaillie, black grouse, and hazel grouse, of Europe and Asia; the unifed grouse (called partyidge in the northern United States), prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, dusky grouse, and Canada grouse of America, and the ptarmigans of both continents. (See these terms.) In the British Islands 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 GROUSE. grout'ser (grout'ser; grout'ser), 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 groot), n. [AS. grūt'; akin to D. grut, gord, MHG. grūz grain, kernel, G. grütze groats, Icel. grautr, Lith. grudas corn, kernel, and E. groats, gral, grogor, MHG. grūz grain, kernel, G. grütze groats, 1. Group grut, groft, groot or groats. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. Mait infusion before or during fermentation; also, small beer. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

3. Porridge of grout or groats. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

4. Lees; dregs; grounds;—usually studded with small stones after application, sometimes used for coating the wall of a building. C A fi

the ground; to lie prone, or move uneasily with the body prostrate; to lie flat on one's belly, in abjectness; to crawl.

2. To tend toward, or delight in, what is sensual or base; to be low, abject, or mean.

Syn.— Crawl, creep, cringe, fawn; flounder, tumble, roll.— Grovel, wallow, wellter. To grovel is to creep or lie, face down, on the ground; to wallow, to roll or tumble, as in mire; to wellter, 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 lis turned again] to her vallowing in the mire" (2 Pet. li. 22); "beneath the weltering of the restless tide" (Shelley). Fig., grovel implies abject self-abasemer's; wallow, less frequently welter, utter abandonment, esp. to pleasure or vice; as. "He is formed for abjectness and woe, to grovel on the dunghill of his fears" (Shelley). Fig. "Thy Justs deep wellow in the earnings of the poor" (id.); "Happy are those that welter in their sin, swine in the mud, that cannot see for sline" (Tennyson); cf. "His eye plunged down the weltering strife, the turmoil of expiring life" (M. Arnold). See FAWN, SHRINK.

grovy (grōvT), a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a grove; situated in, or frequenting, groves.

grow (grōv, b. t.; pret. grew (grōo); p. p. Grown (grōn); p. pr. & vb. n. Growling. [AS. grōwan; akin to D. groeijen, leel. grāa, Dan. groe, Sw gro. Cf. Greek, 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.

Men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. Shak.

2. To increase in size by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by gradual assimilation of new matter into the living organism;—said of animals, plants, and their organs. Formerly, of minerals, to form by natural processes, a hair; hence, to thrive; also, to exist or be found as native; as, grow

Winter began to grow hast on.

1 grow in worth, and wit, and sense.

grouse'y (grous'), a. Having growe's in such that the grow is as grow's heather. R grow is grow'th grow's heather. R grow's grow'

saruto or small tree (saccearus saumipita) the leaves of which resemble those of groundsel.

ground lizard. Any of certain small lizards of terrestrial had ground state of the southern United States.

ground lizard. Southern the state of the southern United States.

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4. To pass by degrees into a state or condition; to come to be; to develop by degrees; to become; as, to grow pale.

For his mind

Had grown Suspicion's sanctuary.

Byron.

5. To become a growth, fixed, or united by or as if by the

5. To become actualized, in each of summer of process of growth.
Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they grow. Shak.
6. Naul. To stretch out; to lead; to tend; as, the cable

5. To become attached, fixed, or united by or as if by the process of growth.

Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they grow. Shak.

6. Naul. To stretch out; to lead; to tend; as, the cable grows to port.

Syn.—Enlarge, augment, improve, expand; become. to grow down. a To grow downwards. Dro decrease; decline; subside. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Oxf. E. D.—to g. or or upon. a To obtain an increasing influence over, or to make increasing demands upon: as, the habit grows on one. b To gain on; to get the better of; also, to presume upon. "Begin you to grow upon me?" State. Or To gain in one's affection or estimation; as, a place or wrk of air grows on one.—to g. out of. a To issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from Warshave grown out of commercial considerations. A. Hamilton.

b To develop beyond; to outgrow; as, he will grow out of these childish beliefs.—to g. out of kind, to differentiate from one's natural or inherited characteristics; to degenerate.—to g. to. a To accrue in favor of or against. Obs.

Even just the sum that I do owe to you is growning to me by Antipholus.

b To incline or advance towards; to come to; to arrive at;—sometimes with om. Os.

Say what the play treats on, then read the names of the actors, and so grow to a point.

—to g. up. 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 [or], v. t. 1. To cause to grow; to cultivate; produce; as, to grow a crop; to grow wheat, hops, or tobacco.

2. In the passive, to be covered with a growth, as rocks.

growing, p. pr. d. vb. n. of srow. Specif.: p. a. Pertaining to or suitable for growth; as, the growing season.

growing pains, Med., neuralgic or muscular pains in the limbs, associated with the rapid growth of children.—g.

Browl (groul), v. i.; growled (grould); growning. El.

Growl (groul), v. i.; growled (grould); growning.

Browl (groul), v. i.; growled (grown), v. i. growled (grown), v. i.

Nature multiplies 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 habit of growth, but not necessarily with morphological er genetic relationship, as a tree, an herb, etc.
gro'zing i/ron (gro'zing). [Cl. D. gruizen to crush.] 1. A steel tool formerly used for cutting glass. Obs.
2. Plumbing. A bulbous tool for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.
grub (grüb), v. i.; GRUBBED (grübd); GRUB'BING. [ME. grubben, perh. akin to E. grave, n. & v.; cf. G. grübeln to grüb, to rack one's brains, OHG. grubilôn to dig, search.]
1. 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. digging; to root or rummage.
2. To do menial work; to plod; drudge.

3. To eat; to feed. Slang.

or Collog.

groyn, groyne. Var. of Groin.
Obs. exc. in civil engineering.
gro'zet. Var. of Groser.
gro'zet. Var. of Groser.
gro'zier, n. A grozing iron. Obs.
grs. Abbr. Grains. [GRUE.]
Gru, or gru. + Grew, Greek.;
[gru'au' (grii'o'), n. [F.] Grits;
gronts; gruel.
Grub-m'an. + Grubean.

2. To do menial work; to plod; drudge.
3. To eat; to feed. Slang.

Trow, n. Growth. Obs. [-ABLE\_grow's ble (gro'a-b'l), a. Seel grow's growel, sand.) Decomposed granite; sometimes, a layer of gravelly soil. Dial. Eng. grow's growel. Decomposed granite; sometimes, a layer of gravelly soil. Dial. Eng. grow's in Colloque, and the grows grow's grub'oi-a' ceous (-snus), a. See srub'iless (grib'-iless), n. See srub'iles (dial grib'iluz), adr. Groveling. Drad. Eng. grub'iles (dial grib'iluz), adr. Groveling. Drad. Eng. grub'breaker. A grub hook grub'by, n. A sculpin or toadisis (dial grib'by, n. A sculpin or toadisis (dial grib'by, n. A sculpin or toadis), and the grib's (dial grib'breaker. A grub hook. Ref. Sp. Grube's (dial grib'breaker. Grib's (dial grib'breaker. Grib's (dial grib'breaker. Grib's (dial grib'breaker. Grib's (dial grib'breaker. Grib'breaker. Grib'breaker. Gribreaker. Gribreake

| grub (grüb), v. t. 1. To remove roots, etc., from (land); to clear or break up the surface of (land) by digging.
2. To dig up by the roots; to root out by digging; — followed by up; as, to grub up trees, rushes, or sedge.
3. Hort. To clear of grubs, or insect larvæ.
4. To supply with food. Slang.
grub, n. 1. Any soft thick wormlike larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle. "Your butterfly was a grub." Shak.
2. A short, thick man; a dwarf. Obs. Carew.
3. One who grubs, or drudges; a plodder; also, a slovenly, raw, or ill-bred person.
4. A dirty child. Dial. Eng.
5. Cricket. A grounder; a sneak.
6. A root or stump in the ground. U. S.
7. Victuals; food. Slang.
grub'hof (grüb'f-i), n. [NL., after Michael Grubb, Swedish patron of science.] But. A large genus of South African heathlike shrubs constituting the family Grubbiaceæ (order Santalales). They have opposite leaves and small capitate flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits. grub'by, grūb'f), a.; GRUP-LER (1-fer); GRUP-BEST.
[From GRUE.] 1. Infested with grubs; as, grubby trees; specif., Western U. S., of cattle or sheep, affected by the larvæ of botflies or warble flies.
2. Small; dwarfish. Dial. Eng.
3. Dirty; slovenly.

Small; dwarfish. Dial. Eng.
 Dirty; slovenly.
 grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.

2. Small; dwarfish. Dial. Eng.
3. Dirty; slovenly;
grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.
grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.
grub saw. A handsaw used for cutting stone.
grub sorew. A screw for metal work, without nut or head and slotted at one end for a screw-driver.
grub'stake' (grüb'stāk'), n. Supplies furnished to a prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries; —so called because the lender stakes, or risks, the grub (food), etc., so furnished. Also v.t. Mining Stang, Western U.S.
Grub Street. Also Grub'street' (-strēt'), or, as an adjective, grubstreet. A London street (now called Milton Street), described by Dr. Johnson as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whenco any mean production is called grubstreet.'
hence, petty and needy writers, or literary hacks, collectively. As an adjective, pertaining to, produced in, or characteristic of, the productions of Grub Street.

I'd sooner ballads write, and grubstreet lays. Gay.
grudge (grūj), v. t.; orudoen (grūjd); orudoed in, or characteristic of, the productions of Grub Street.

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grudge (grūj), v. t.; orudoen (grūjd); orudoed in, or chier, groucher, gro

also, formerly, such a food with chopped meat cooked in it. to take, have, give, get one's (his, 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 (gröo'skm), a. [From a word akin to Dan. gru horror, terror + 1st -some; cf. D. grux-cuam, G. graussom.]

1. Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. "Gruesome sights of war." C. Kingsley.
2. Affected by what is gruesome; fearful. Rare.
Syn.—See GHASTLY.—grue'some-ly, adv.—grue'some-ness, grew'some-ness, gr.
gruff (grūf), a.; gruff'spr. (-Er); gruff'spr. [D. grof; akin to G. grob, OHG. griob, grob, Dan. grov, Sw. grof.]

Of coarse texture; coarse-grained. Obs. or Scot.
 Of a rough or stern manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh.
 Gruff, disgreeable, sarcastic remarks. Thackeray.

 Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice.

o. nowise; usep and narsh; — said of the voice.
— gruff'ly, adv. — gruff'ness, n.
gru'gru (groo'groo), n. 1. Also grugru palm. Any of
several West Indian spiny palms, as Acrocomia fusiformis,
Curima cogullina.

several West Indian spiny palms, as Acrocomia Jusiformia, Curima corullina, etc.

2. Also grugru worm. The wormlike larva of a large weevil (Rhyncophorus palmarum or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in parts of the West Indies and tropical America. The larvæ become very fat and are esteemed a great delicacy not only by the natives, but by many European colonists.

settlement a great deflicacy not only by the natives, out by many European colonists.

grum (grüm), a.; grum/mer (-ër); grum/mesr. [Cf. Dan.

grum frious, E. grim, and grumble.] 1. Morose; sour;

surly; glum. "Nick looked sour and grum." Arbuthnot.

2. Deep in the throat; gutturai; as, a grum voice.

grum/ble (grüm/b'l), v. i.; grum/sien (-b'ld); grum/s

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.

grumble, v. t. To express or utter with grumbling.

grumble, n. 1. Act of grumbling; a growl; a rumble.

2. A fit of grumbling; — usually pl.

A bad case of grumble. Mrs. H. H. Jackson.

A bad case of granhle. Mrs. H. H. Jackson.
grume (groom), n. [L. grumus a little heap, hillock: cf.
OF. grume a cluster, F. grumeau a little heap, clot of
blood.] A thick, viscid fluid; a clot, as of blood.
gru'mose (groo'nos: groo-mos'), a. Bot. Formed of
clustered grains or granules.
gru'mous (groo'nws), a. [See grume.] 1. Resembling,
or containing, grume; thick; clotted; as, grumous blood.
2. Bot. Grumose.

or containing, grume; thick; clotted; as, grumous blood.

2. Bol. Grumose.
grump'y (grūm'p'), a.; orump'i-er (-p'i-er); orump'i-est.
[Cf. Grumele, grum.] Surly; dissatisfied; grouty.
Grun'dy, Mrs. (grün'di). A person frequently referred to in Morton's comedy (1798) "Speed the Plough," but not introduced as one of the dramatis persons. Dame Ashfield is so continually asking, "What will Mrs. Grundy has become proverbial for that part of society whose opinion as to the proprieties is narrowly conventional.
Grun'dy-ism (-iz'm), n. Narrow and unintelligent conventionalism.— Grun'dy-ist, n.
grunt (grünt), r. 4.; orum'rb, granion to grunt; akin to G.
grunzen, Dan. grynte, Sw. grymda; all prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To make a deep, short noise, as a hog; to utter a deep guttural sound.

2. To groan. Obs.
To grunt and sweat under a weary life.
grunt, v. t. To utter with a grunt.
grunt, v. t. To guttural sound, as of a hog.

grunt, n. 1. A groan. Obs.
2. A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.
3. Any of numerous mostly marine fishes of the genus
Hamulon and

allied genera, allied to the suappers, rs, but usually



snappers, but now usually made the type of a distinct family, Hæmulonidæ. They are called grunts because they make a grunting noise when taken from the water. The grunts occur chiefly in warm seas, and many are valuable food fishes. Among the species of Florida and the West Indies are the common, or white, grunt (H. plumieri), which occurs north to Cape Hatteras; the yellow grunt (H. sciurus); the French, or open-mouthed, grunt (H. flarveoineatum); the gray, or striped, grunt(H. macrostomum). Cf. Ronco, TOMTATE, MARGATE FISH.

grunt'er (grün'tĕr), n. 1. One that grunts; specif., a hog. 2. Any of various fishes which make a grunting noise, as many of the grunts and gurnards, esp. Terapon ellipticus, an Australian fresh-water grunt, called also sliver perch.

3. Brass Founding. A hook used in lifting a crucible.

armin to G. grade, O.H.G. grade, grade, grade gr

Grus (grüs), n.; gen. Grus (gröo's). [L., a crane.]

1. Astron. A southern constellation, just south of Pisces australis; the Crane.

2. Zoöl. The genus consisting of the typical cranes.
Gru'yère' cheese (grü'yâr'). A firm skim-milk cheese, of a pale yellow color and containing numerous holes;—called also in the United States Schweitzerkäxe or Schweitzer. It is made chiefly in Switzerland and eastern France (originally at Gruyère, Switz.)

Gry-phæ'a (grī-fe'd; grī-), n.
[NL., fr. L. gryphus, or gryps, gen. gryphis, a griffin.] Paleon. A genus of fossil shells closely allied to the oyster, but having the left valve strongly arched with an incurved beak, and the right valve flat. They occur from the Lias to the Tertiary.
gry-po'sis (grī-pō'sis; grī-), n.
[NL., fr. Gr. γρύπωσις a crooking, fr. γρυπός curved.] Med. Abnormal curvature, esp. of the finger nails.
grys'bok (grīs'bōk), n. [D. grijs gray + bok buck.] A small reddish South African antelope (Neotragus melanotis), now becoming rare, and found only north and west of the Limpopo River.
gua'oha-ro (gwä'chā-rō), n.
[Sp. guácharo, prob. fr. native name.] A remarkable nocturnal bird (Steatornis carripensis) of northern South America and Trinidad, re-



tive name.] A remarkable mocturnal bird (Steatornis carripensis) of northern South America and Trinidad, related to the goatsuckers, and in some characters to the owls. It feeds upon fruits and nests in caverns. It is now considered as constituting a family by itself, the Steatornithide. A noil, used in place of butter, is extracted from the young by the natives, whence it is also called oillirid.

gua'co (gwä'kō), n. [Sp.] a A tropical American asteraceous vine (Willughbæya amara); also, its aromatic dried leaves, reputed to be an antidote to snake bites, and a cure for dyspepsia, asthma, and rheumatism. b A South American plant (Aristolochia anguicida), also employed as a remedy for snake bites.

gual'aco(gwi'āk), n. [See cualacum.] a = cualacum, 2, 3.
b The tonka bean; also, the tree bearing it. French Guiana. A colorless liquid, C7H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, with a peculiar odor. It is the methylether of pyrocatechin, and is obtained by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar crososte, and in other ways. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis. gual'a-cum (kmm), n. [NL, fr. Sp. gnayaco, from native name in Haiti.] 1. [cap.] Bot. A small genus of tropical 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

name in Hait...] 1. [cap.] 160. A small genus of tropical 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. officinale. See Lignum-vitz.

3. A greenish resin with a faint balsamic odor, obtained from the trunk of G. officinale, used medicinally as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. It possesses the property of changing color in the presence of various oxidizing agents. It is said to consist chiefly of three acids, gual-a-67/a caid, CapHaOo, and/a-ord/a caid, CapHaOo, and gual-a-cin/ic acid. CapHaOo, and probably condensation products of tiglic aldehyde and gualacol. Also, the similar resin from other species of Guaiacum.

4. A related tree of Texas and Mexico (Porliera angustifolia), or its wood or resinous exudate. guai-ap/e-ol(gwi-Ap/e-ol-3), n. [guaiacol + piperidine.]

Pharm. A white crystalline substance, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O<sub>2</sub>N, used in the treatment of phthisis. It is a compound of piperidine and guaiacol.

Tha-mb (gwi-mä), n. [Sp.

guaiacol.
gua-má' (gwä-mä'), n. [Sp.
Guba and Porto Rico.] A tropical American mimosacous tree
(Inga laurina) with quadripinnate leaves and alender clusters nate leaves and slender clusters of pale flowers. It is much used as a shade for coffee plantations. guan (gwan), n. Any of various species of large, more or less arboreal, gallinaceous birds



Guan (Penelope cristata).

of Central and South America, constituting Penelope, Pipile, Ortalis, and allied genera. They form the subfamily 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.

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apecies (see CHACHALACA) is found as far north as Texas.

guanno(o (gwā-nā/kō), n. ; pl. -cos (-kōz). [Sp. guanaco,
Peruv. huanocu. 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
be the wild form from which both the llama and alpaca
are derived.

graceful than the llama, inhabiting the temperate parts 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'nā-min; gwä'nā-mēn'; 184), n. Also -min. [guanidine + amine.] Org. Chem. Any of a series of heterocyciic bases formed by heating guanidine salts of the fatty acids; as, formoguanamine.

Guan'che (gwän'chā), n. [Sp.] One of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Canary Islands, exterminated or absorbed by European conquerors in the 15th century. They are described as a tall, blond, handsome people, brave warriors, and well advanced in neolithic culture. The known vestiges of their language seem to ally them to the Berbers.

gua'ni-dine (gwä'nī-dīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. Org. Chem. A strong base, NH:C(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed by the oxidation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulphocyanate, and in other ways. Its crystals are deliquescent. gua'nine (gwä'nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also -din. Org. A white basic substance, CgH<sub>2</sub>ON<sub>5</sub>, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of manmals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid. gua'no (gwä'nō), n.; pl. -nos (-nōz). [Sp. guano, fr. Peruv. huanu dung.] 1. A substance found in great abundance on some coasts or islands frequented by sea fowls, and composed chiefly of their excrement. It is rich in phosphates, nitrogenous matter, and other material for plant growth, and has hence been much used as a fertilizer. The best deposits, however, are now exhausted.

2. Any manure of similar claracter, as the excrement of bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc. gua-nyl'ic (gwā-nyl'īk), a. [guanine + -yl + -ic.] Physiol. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a nucleic acid which is obtained from the pancreas, and which yields guanine as one of its chief cleavage products.

gua-pe'na (gwā-pē'na), n. [Prob. fr. native name.] A fish (Eques lanceolatus) stripes on each side.

n. [Tupi guarana, hammaning and an arringent drink and as a nerve stimulant.

Guaran'i (-nē), n.

Gua

Gua-ra'ni (-nē), n. Guapena (Eques lanceolatus). (a)
An Indian of an extensive linguistic stock originally forming the bulk of the native peoples of Paraguay. They were early Christianized by the Jesuits and formed into the settlements called the Paraguay Missions, which were maintained until the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, after which the Guaranis rapidly diminished.—Gua-ra'ni-an, a. guar'an-tee' (gar'ān-tē'), n.; pl. -TEES (-tēz'). [Perhorig, fr. Sp. garante (Orf. E. D.) a guarantor, warrant (see WARRANTE, ] 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. Guapena (Eques lanceolatus). (18) Gua-ra'ni (-nē), n.

WIND RULE BS A BUILTLY OF ANYSON.

Act of one who makes a guaranty or acts as a surety.

GUARANTY, n., 1.

3. That which is given by way of security; something made or held as a security.

GUARANTY, n., 3.

4. The person to whom a guaranty is made; — the correlative of guarantor. See def. 1, above.

This late sense is probably due to mistaken identification of the ending with the -ee suffix of many legal terms.

GUALYAN-TEP' (-tEd); GUAR'AN-TEP' (-tEd); GUAR'AN-TEP' (-TE).

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).

3. To give a guaranty to (another); to give or furnish security to; to secure; — used with against, from, in; as, guaranteed in their liberty by a constitution.

On condition of being guaranteed more or less efficaciously against his tyranny.

Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed bond, Finance, a bond the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by another than the iosling company.

Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed by another than the iosuing company.

Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed by another than the iosuing company.

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Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed by another than the iosuing company.

The terms surety which makes guarantees or acts as a surety on the principal ediffer.

The rules of the common acceptation a surety for another. The rules of the common is a set to sureties are not strictly applied to guarantors, but rather the rules of the lew that it is in the first instance answerable for the debt for which he makes himself responsible, and his contracts are often specialties, while a guarantor is only liable when default is made by the party whose undertaking is guaranteed, and his agreement is self-off of the common of the principal debtor, for want of notice, although the principal debtor was solvent when the debt became due.

Courties v. Dennis (Thetcalf (Mass.) 518).

guarantie, F. garantie, fr. OF, guarantie, guarantie, guarantie, guaranty, fr. OF, guarantie, guaranty, guaranty, fr. OF, guarantie, guaranty, fr. OF, guarantie, guaranty, guaranty

To accompany as for protection; to escort. Archaic.
 To watch over, to prevent escape or restrain from violence, from indiscretion, or the like; to restrain; as, to guard a prisoner or a maniac; to guard one's speech.
 To furnish with proper checks or corrections; to safeguard; as, to guard an experiment; courts guard the laws against misapplication.
 In games, to protect by safeguards or support; as, to

(gröö'sön). [After H. Gruson (b. 1821), German inventor.] See Armors, 7... 5. grustils. Obs. pl. of oristle. grustils. 4 croot: diad. grösch). 5. t. 4 croot: diad. grösch). 5. t. 4 croot: diad. grösch). 6. t. 5. t. [See oruboe.] Tomurmur; grudge. Archaic or Diad. gratch, 7... A compleint t also, a grudge. Obs. or Diad. Eng. grutch'en, 7... A grumbler. Obs. grutch'ing-ly, adv. Grumblingly. Obs. [Dial. Eng. grut'ten (grit''n). Seot. and dial. Eng. p. p. of Greet, to cry. gru'tum (grö'tüm), 7.; L. pl. -TA (-tä). [LL., prop. a grain, of Teutonic origin, akin to E. grout coarse meal.] = millum. gruve. Dial. Eng. for orocoze. gr. wt. Abbr. Gross weight. Grysse the forms in Gri.

grylle, n. [L. grylux-] A criexe.

Ors. '1-das (grl'1-dē), n. pl.

NL. See GRYLLE.] Zoòl. The
family of orthopterous insects
consisting of the crickets.

Gryl'lo-tal'pa (grl'5-tal'pa),
n. [NL. L. gryllus cricket +
talpa mole.] The genus consisting of the typical mole crickets.

Gryl'us (grl'us), n. [L.,
cricket.] Zoòl. The genus consisting of the typical crickets.

grynde. + GROIN.

grypa'nian (grl-pā'ni-dn;
grf'), a. [Gr. ypuwayuos bowed

grynde. + GRÖIN.
gryn-pa'nt-dn;
gryn-pa'nt-dn;
gryn-pa'nt-dn;
gryn-ba'nt-dn;
gryn-dn;
gryn-dn

the like, of (something); to undertake to do or secure (something); to warrant (which see).

Typy Duck. Var. of GRYSBOK. Erysts. + GRICE.

Typy Buck. Var. of GRYSBOK. Erysts. + GRICE.

G. S. Abbr. Guineas.

G. S. Abbr. Guineas.

G. S. Abbr. Guineas.

G. S. B. Abbr. General secretary, Scribe, Sentinel, Sentry, or Steward (Freemasonry. Grand Severtary, Scribe, Sentinel, Sentry, or Steward (Freemasonry. Grand Sentre Manuelle, and Secretary. Grand Sentre Manuelle, Grand Sentre Manu

guard high cards with low ones in whist; to guard a piece or a position in chees; to guard a goal in hockey.

7. Bookbinding. To place guards in, as a scrapbook, etc.

Syn.—Protect, shield, keep, watch. See DEFEND.

guard (gard), 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, F. guarde, prop. a watching, fr. the

F. verb, or cf. OHG. varda a watching. See GUARD, v. l.;

cf. ward, n.] 1. Ward; guardianship. Obs.

2. State of being, or act of holding, in ward; protection; defense; as, a nation's welfare is in the guard of its citicus; 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. b A posture of defense, as in fencing, bayonet exercise, boxing, etc. c Cricket.

b A posture of defense, as in fencin boxing, etc. c Cricket.
The position of a bataman or his bat in guarding the wicket.

4. Quality of being watchful against dangeror mishap; caution; also, an instance of caution or a means of forestalling ill; a safeguard; precaution. Archaic.
The poor gentleman has no guard, no caution.

5. One that guards against injury.

caution.

5. One that guards against injury, danger, or attack.

His greatness was no guard to bar heaven's shaft.

6. a A man or body of men stationed to protect or control a person or position; a watch; a sentinel; specif, a soddier or sailor, or a number of them, on guard duty, acting as an escort, or watching varianers.

a soldier or sailor, or a number of or Simalisword. a soldier or sailor, or a number of them, on guard duty, acting as an escort, or watching prisoners.

\*\*D pl.\*\* In the British army, certain troops attached to the person of the sovereign. They are: the household cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards; the Foot Guards, consisting of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards; and seven regiments of dragoon guards. See Amy Obsanzion. OA railroad conductor. \*Gr. Brit.\*\* dA brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. \*U. S. & A society officer, as of Freemasons. \*I American Football.\*\* One of two players, called right guard and left guard, next to the center in the line-up. \*g Curling.\*\* A stone played to a position where it protects another from attack.

7. A border trimming on a garment, generally of lace or embroidery. \*Obs. or Ilist.\*\*
8. pl. [cap.] \*Astron.\*\* The "Pointers" of the Great Bear; also Bets and Gamma in Ursa Minor. \*Obs.\*\*
9. Any fixture or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, soiling, or defacement, theft or loss; as: a That part of a sword hilt which protects the hand. \*D. A chain or cord for fastening a watch to one's dress. \*C. A fence or rail to prevent falling from the deck of a vessel. \*d. An extension of the deck of a vessel beyond the hull; esp., in side-wheel steam vessels, the framework of timbers protecting the paddle wheel and shaft at the side. \*e. 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 trigger. \*I Bookbinding.\*\* An interleaved strip at the back, as in a scrapbook, to guard against its breaking when filled. \*g. A fender.

10. \*Padem.\*\* The hard calcareous fusiform or subcylindrical piece which insheathes the phragmacone forming the rear end of the shell of belemites; the root runn.

Syn.— Defense, shield, protection, safeguard; convoy, escort; care, attention, watch, hed.

guard of the stendard. \*Mil.\*\* See under Color Guard. \*G. per

expansion and contraction influence the size of the opening guard'ed, p. a. Protected; defended; also, cautious; wary; circumspect; as, he was guarded in his expressions framed or uttered with caution; as, his expressions were guarded.—guard'ed-ly, 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 confined for misconduct; hence, a military lockup. guard'i-an (gär'di-an), n. [F. gardien, OF. orig. guardenc, where the suffix is the Germanic ing (see ING).

See guard, n.; cf. warden.] 1. One who guards, preserves, 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 care and management of the person or property, or both, of another, as of a minor or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs. Cf. curards, rutora, committed. The various species of guardians recognized by the law of England at the time of the separation of the United States in 1716, and to which those of the United States in general conform, are: Guardian by nature. A The father with respect to the person of his heir apparent or heiress presumptive — of little importance and doubtful existence since the abolition of tenures in chivalry. D A natural guardian. Guardian for nurture or by nurture, the father, or upon his decease the mother, with respect to the persons of all children under 14 years of age. Guardianship by nature and for nurture as distinguished from the general parental control are now of no practical importance. (See NATURAL GUARDIAN, below.) Guardian by election, a guardian elected by an infant himself having lands in socage upon attaining his obscure; and this guardianship is nearly or wholly disused. Guardian by statute, or, as commonly called, testamentary guardian, a person appointed as guardian by deed or will (by virtue of 12 Car. II, (1660) c. 24, or later enabling statute). Guardian his socage, the person who in case of the legal estate of lands held in socage having descended to an infant, is his next of blood to whom the inheritance cannot descend. Guardian by custom. a A guardian according to a custom existing in respect of lands of copyhold tenure, where the right of guardianship falls to the next of blood incapable of inheriting the estate, or may be claimed by special custom by the lord of the manor or his nominee. b A guardian according to a now disused custom of the lord of the manor or his nominee. The A guardian according to a now disused custom of the lord of the manor

is used to denote the father of mother acting as guardian;
— a term not in technical legal usage, but popularly used 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 township, parish, or district. Eng. guard'an (gar'd'ad'n), a. Performing, or appropriate to, the office of a protector; as, a guardian care. guardian angel, an angel supposed to have special care for a particular individual. Of, Genus, 2.—g. cell. = Guard for a particular individual. Of, Genus, 2.—g. cell. = Guard, new guard and relieving the old one.
guard mounting. Mil. The ceremony of installing the new guard and relieving the old one.
guard plate. a Elec. A guard ring. b Metal. A plate that closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace, containing the tap hole. c Mac. The plate which limits the amount of opening of an India-rubber disk valve.
guard rail. a Railroads. A rail placed on the inside of a main rail, on bridges, at switches, etc., as a safeguard against derailment. b A railing to guard against accident or treapass. C 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 surrounding and concentric with a plate in an air condenser, as in an electrometer, to prevent disturbance of the edge flux distribution. b A keeper ring.
guard'room' (gird'rōom'), n. Mil. The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty; also, a room where prisoners are confined.
guard ship. Nav. a A vessel appointed to superintend marine affairs in a harbor, and also, in the English service, to receive seamen till they are received on their ships. b The ship of a squard mara.] One who guards, ag ond flux of the National Guard of a State of the United States.
guard wire. Elec. A wire stretched transversely above a live wire, as a trolley wire, to prevent falling

household troops in England or the National Guard of a State of the United States.

guard wire. Elec. A wire stretched transversely above a live wire, as a trolley wire, to prevent falling wires, as telegraph wires, from coming in contact with it.

Gua'te-a (gwa'te-a; gwa'te-a), 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 succeeded by capsular fruits. The species are all purgative and emetic. G. trichitioides is the muskwood.

Guas-tal'line (gwa's-tal'n; -an), n. Eccl. A member of a sisterhood, properly called Daughters of Mary, established in Milan, about 1535, to manage an institute for the orphans of noble families; —so called from their founder, the Countess of Guastalla. This order is distinct from the Angelicals (see An

majority of whom are full blooded Indians.—n. A native or citizen of Guatemala.—Guatemala ant, the kelep. gna'va (gwi'va'), n. [Sp. guayaba the guava fruit, guayabo the guava tree; prob. fr. the native West Indian name.]

1. a A tropical American shrub or small tree (Psidium guayaba) with large oblong leaves. Its wood is used in cabinetwork. b The fruit of this tree, which is about the size of a small apple. The pulp, which contains numerous seeds, is middly acid, and is much used in making guava jelly, paste, and preserve. Several varieties are cultivated.

2. A West Indian mimosaceous tree (Inga vera) resembling the guamá, and similarly used, esp. in Porto Rico. Guay'ou-ran (gwi'kōo-rān), a. Designating, or pert. to, an extensive South American Indian linguistic stock, of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina. They are tall and of a brownish yellow complexion, and valorous in war. gub'bins (gūb'Inz), n. pl. [Perh. connected with gob a little mass.] 1. Fragments; fish parings or refuse. Obs.

2. Formerly, the half-savage inhabitants of a Devonshire district, on the edge of Dartmoor. Contemptuous. gu'ber-nac'u-lum (gū'ber-nāk'ū-lūm), n.; pl. -l.A (-lâ).

[L., a rudder, fr. gubernare to steer. See govenn.]

1. Anat. a In the fetus, a fibrous chord connecting the 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 testis. b In the development of the teeth, a slender band of connective tissue connecting the sac of each permanent tooth with the fibrous tissue of the gum.

2. Zoòl. The posterior flagellum of certain infusorians;—so called because it is used for guiding in swimming. gu'ber-na-1eo?1-14. (n-d-571-61; 201), a. [L. gubernador governor, or to government.

Gu'der-man'ni-an (gū'dēr-mān'ni-ān), n. [A ter Guder-mann (1798-1852), German mathematician.] Math. Cayley's term for θ viewed as a function of u when u = log (tan θ + sec θ); wr

ica the killifishes or minnows are Gudgeon (Gobio gobio). (‡)

2. Hence: a A person easily duped or cheated. b A bait; an allurement. c What may be got without skill or merit. Fish not, with this melancholy bait, For this fool gudgeon, this opinion. Shak.

gud'geon, n. [F. goujon.] 1. Mach. A pivot or journal; specif.: a An iron or steel pivot fixed in the end of 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 hook or pintle. b Naul. a Wooden Shaft, with Socket in (1) A metal eye or socket attached to the sternpost to receive the rudder pintle. (2) A notch in the carrick bitts to receive a spindle bush.

3. An iron pin to fasten together blocks of stone, etc. gud'geon (gtj'kin), v. t.; gud'geoned ('Aind); gud'geon.

Graftun (gōōd'rōōn), n. 1. [Icel. Guðrān.] In the Volsunga Saga, the sister of Gunnar, who wins Sigurd by aid of a magic draft, and after his death is married to Atli. See Arll, Beynhild; c Graftun, who wins Sigurd by aid of a magic draft, and after his death is married to Atli. See Arll, Beynhild; The heroine of an old Germanic saga of the same name, who is rescued by her lover and her brother after many years of hard captivity. guel'der-rose' (gēl'dēr-rōz), n. [Supposed to be brought from Gelderiand (F. Gudderiand); hence, D. Geldersche rose, F. rose de Gueldre, It. rosa di Guelph ((gwēli)), n. [It. Guelfo, or LL. Guelphus, fr. Welf, Guelf j the name of a German princely family, so called from the 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 memperors in Italy, the upholders of which constituted the other faction, the Ghibellines. The Guelphs were made up of the Church party, asserting the paracy to be indecendent of the cmarky very the pholders of which constituted the other faction, the Ghibellines. Th 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 the Church party, asserting the papacy to be independent of the em-

guard'a-ble(găr'dd-bl), a. See and ship of a guard'a-ble(găr'dd-bl), a. See guard'a-ble(găr'dd-bl), a. See guard'a-ble(găr'dd-bl), a. See guard'a-ble(găr'dd-bl), a. See guard'a-g, n. (cf. OF. wardage.) Guardianhip. Obs. guard'a-g. n. (cf. OF. wardage.) Guardianhip. Obs. guard'a-g. n. Obs. or Kardia, a. See e. Less. guard'a-g. n. Obs. or Kardia, n. A guardian. Obs. guard'a-g. n. Obs. or Kardia, n. A guardian. Obs. or Kardia, n. A guardiann. Na gua

Gua'te-ma'lan (gwä'tē-mā'lān), a. Of or pert. to the Gentral American republic of Guatemala or its inhabitants, the as the spotted jewfish.

gaa-se'ta (gwä-sā'tā), n. [Amer. Sp. guascta, gmasa.] A grouper (Alphestes afer) found from Cuba to Brazil, etc.

Gaa'te-ma'la grass (gwä'tt-ma'lan, a. gua'ta-we're (gwä'tt-wā'rā), n.

[Guatemalan.

guatemalan.

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Ghibellines. The Guelphs were made up of the Church party, asserting the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of the papacy to be independent of the emgresser of th

perors, and the party of the principalities and city republics, contending for their rights and liberties, and thus were in a measure the national party.

Guelph'(c) (gw8/ffk), a. Of or pertaining to the family Guelf'(c) or the faction of the Guelphs.

Guelphic Order, a military and civil order of knighthood for Hanover, instituted in 1815 and lasting until 1866.

gue-non'(gĕ-nōn'), n. [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting the genus Cercopithecus, as the green monkey and grivet.

guer'don (gGr'dm), n. [OF. guerdon, guerredon, LL. widerdomw (influenced by L. donum gift, cf. donation), fr. OHG. widarlōn; widar again, against (G. wider, wieder) + lōn reward, G. lohn, akin to AS. léan, Goth. laun. See WITHERS.] A reward; requital; recompense.

guer/don (ghr/din), n. OF. guerdon, guerredon, Ll. widerdonum (influenced by L. donum gift, cf. donation), fr. OHG. widerlon; wider again, against (G. wider, wieder) + lôn reward, G. lohn, akin to AS. léan, Goth. laun. See Withers. A reward; requital; recompense.

The just querdon of all his former villainies. Knolles. The just querdon of all his former villainies. Knolles. The guerdoner. See Guerdon. n.] To give guerdon to; to reward; to be a recompense for.

Him we gave a costly bribe

To guerdon silence. Tennyson. Guer'e-Za (ger'e-Za), n. Any of several beautiful African monkeys constituting the genus Colobus, esp. C. guereza of Abyssinia, having the body black, with a fringe of long, silky, white hair along the sides, and a tuft of the same at the end of the tail. The frontal band, cheeks, and chin are white. They are much hunted for their skins, and C. kirki, limited to the island of Zanzibar, is nearly extinct. Guericki'an (ge-rik'l-in), a. Pert. to the physicist Otto von Guericke, inventor of the air pump; as, Guerickian vacuum, that obtainable with an ordinary air pump.

Guern'sey (girn'et'), n. 1. One of the Channel Islands.

2. [l. c.] A knitted woolen garment, most commonly a shirt, fitting close, like a jersey.

3. One of a breed of dairy cattle 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. — 6. brandy, an imitation brandy made from beet-root spirit. — G. slm, a horticultural variety of the common elm of Europe (Ulmus campestris). — 6. flower or lily, a South African amaryllidacoous plant (Imhofia carriensie), with bright red umbellate flowers, naturalized on the island of Guernsey; also, the bulb or flower of this plant. — 6. brandy, an imitation brandy made from beet-root spirit. — G. slm, a horticultural variety of the common elmo. Europe (Ulmus campestris). — 6. flower o

Not all together: better far, 1 mess.

That we do make our entrance several ways. Shak.

Syn.—Suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy. See conjectures, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy. See conjecture; — with al, about, etc.

This is the place, as well as I may guess. Milton.

guess, n. An opinion formed without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; an attempt to hit upon the truth by a random judgment; a conjecture; a surmise.

A poet must confess

When he had made his scientific guess, his hypothesis, he applied... mathematics to his guess, and computed what ought to happen, lift were true, in certain definite cases. Josich Royce.

guess'—warp', n. [Of uncertain origin.] Naul. a A line carried in a small boat from a ship to a buoy, anchor, or the shore. b = Guess'-Rope b.

guess'work' (ges'wûrk'), n. Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

guess' gost), n. [ME. gest, AS. gæst, gest, perh. influenced by a Scand. form; akin to OS., D., & G. gast, Icel. gestr, Sw. gist, Dan. gists, Goth. gasts, Russ. gost, and to L. hostis enemy, stranger; the meaning stranger is the older one, but the root is unknown. Cf. Host an army, Hostile. ] 1. A stranger. Obs.

Guesphtian, n. Guelph. Obs. | Guerrilla, n. y a.

one, but the root is unknown. Cf. Host an army, Hostille. I. A stranger. Obs.

Guelph'i-an, n. Guelph. Obs.

Guelph'i-an, n. Geuelph. Obs.

Guelph'i-an, n. Geuelph. Obs.

Guelph'i-an, n. Gellen, n. Guelph'i-and ded out in 1835. (Jobs. Obs.

Guern'i-an, n. Guelph. Obs.

Guern'i-an, n. Guelph. Obs.

Guern'i-and guern'i-and ded out in 1835. (Jobs. Obs.

Guern'i-an, n. Guelph. Obs.

Guern'i-and guern'i-and ded out in 1835. (Jobs. Obs.

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Guern'i-an, n. Guelph. Obs.

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Guern'i-an guern'i-and guern'i-and ded out in 1835. (Jobs. Obs.

Guern'i-an guern'i

2. A person entertained in one's house or at one's table; a visitor entertained without pay; hence, a person to whom the hospitality of a home, club, etc., is extended.

The friendship's laws are by this rule exprest, Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

You will be present who lodges, boards, or receives refreshment, for pay, at a hotel, boarding house, restaurant, or the like, 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 stays o long as he retains his character of a traveler or transient visitor; —distinguished from a boarder. Cf. BOARDER, LODGER: see 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.

In an an atraveler, is a guest, and entitled to hold the innakeper responsible as such.

While a guest is a traveler, it is not necessary that he should come from another State or country, or from any distant pare to the coming of a guest. Local or Cant.

8. A fellow; a man. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

8. 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 stree ands), guest bees, guest galifies or guest fies, guest moting its traveler, and therefore a guest.

He is royally guested at a castle Saintsbury guest, change guest change group to which they belong.

Syn.—See vistrors. group to which they belong.

Syn.—See vistrors. group to which they belong.

Ryn.—See vistrors. group to which they belong.

Ryn.—See vistrors. group to which they belong.

Ryn.—See vistrors. group to which they belong the part of the major for the seve

ing; also, something that serves as a guide or model. His studies were without gmidance. Macaulay.

guess'ive. a. Conjectural. Obs.
guess'-rope', n. [Orig. uncert.;
off. OUEN-ROVE.] And. a A
guess-warp. b A guest-rope.
guest'en (gre't'n), a. [Conguesten. festers.]
guest'en (gre't'n), a. [Conguesten. festers.]
archivolute of gre't'n), a. [Conguest on the outers, festers.]
archivolute of greyt'n), a. [Conguest on the outers, festers.]
archivolute of greyt'n), a. [Conguest on the outers, festers.]
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guide (gid), v. L., audd'ed (gid'ed; 151); audd'ing). [ME. guiden, gyaden, F. guider, fr. Pr. guiden of It. quidare; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OS. giwilan to start, AS. wilan to see to, guard, keep, go, akin to Goth. wilan to watch over, give heed to, AS. wilan to know (cf. wrr). The word perh. meant to indicate, point to; hence, to show the way. Cf. our a rope.] 1. To act as a guide to; to lead or direct in a way; to conduct; pilot.

2. To regulate and manage; to direct; order; hence, to superintend the training or education of; to instruct and influence intellectually or morally; to train.

He will guide his affairs with discretion. Ps. cxii. 5.

The meek will he guide in judgment. Ps. xxv. 9.

Syn.—Lead, conduct, order, regulate, govern.—Guide, Direct. Guide commonly implies more immediate or personal conduct or supervision than direct; as, "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalf go: I will guide thee with mine eye" (Ps. xxii. 8); "Acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths" (Prov. iii. 6); "I wish... that you'ld guide me to your sovereign'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 Guide, n. [ME. gide, F. guide, It. guida.

1. A person who leads or directs another in his way or course, as in a strange land, or one who exhibits points of interest to strangers; also, that which guides; guidebook. Armies often employ or force residents of the country operated in to act as guides, and some armies have organized bodies of guides, whose duties include recomnoitering.

2. One that directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director: a regulator.

He will be our guide, even unto death. Ps. xiviii. 14.

3. Any contrivance, esp. one having a directing edge, surface, or channel, for directing the water to the buckets. b Surg. A grooved director for a probe or knife. C Print. A strip or device to direct the compositor's eye to the right line of copy. d A metal ring on a f

of the heavenly body immovable on the photographic plate.

gui'don (gi'dŭn), n. [F. guidon, It. guidone. See guide, n.] A small flag or streamer carried by troops, in the U.S. army by cavalry and field artillery only, to indicate, when marching, the side toward which the guide is, and to mark the line on which any formation is to be made; also, one who carries such a flag.

Gui-do'ni-an (gwê-dō'ni-an), a. Music, of or pert. to Guido of Arezzo, a famous 11th-century musician.

Guidonian hand, Music, a tabulation of the tones of the gamut on the left hand, formerly used in teaching solmization;—attributed to Guido's scale (see GAMUT, HLUS,) was assigned to a joint of the hand, to which the singing master pointed.—6. syllables. Music.—ARETINIAN SYLLABLES.

Guidonian Hand.

Chi'gne's' green prepared by fusing potassisum dichromate and boric acid together and treating the product with water. See CHROME GREEN.

Gui'lan-di'na (gi'lăn-di'na), n. [NL., after Melchior Gui-landinus (Wieland), Prussian botanist.] Bot. A genus of gui'ac (gwi'ak). Var of gualac. [guid'er (gid'er), n. One that

gul'a-col (gwl'a-kōl;-kōl). Var.
gul'a-col (gwl'a-kōl;-kōl). Var.
of GUAIACOL.
gul'a-cum (-kūm). Var. orl
gul'a-cum (-kūm). Var.

450d, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ipk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to ∰ in Goma.

tropical cæsalpiniaceous shrubs having pinnate leaves with hooked prickles, small racemose flowers, and large prickly pods inclosing polished whitish beanlike seeds. These, esp, those of G. Crista, are the kind of sea beans known as bondue, or nicker, nuts. The bark is used medicinally. The genus is united by some botanists with Cæsalpinia.

guild, gild (gild), n. [ME. gilda, Icel. gildi guild, payment, tribute, akin to AS. gilda, gilda, gild, tribute, a 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 men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, or with certain common interests or aims, formed for mutual aid and protection 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, 1066), besides having certain social features, were of a semireligious nature, providing payment for masses for 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, municipal corporations, and later trade guilds. The main object of the merchant guild was the maintenance of privileges already granted, such as monopolies, freedom from tolls, etc. These guilds became in many cases the governing bodies of the borough, and often evolved courts of justice. The merchant guilds appear in England after the Conquest, but correspond to Continental ones of earlier 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 Livery companies of London, retain but little of their former character, and are now seldom called guilds.

3. Any of various modern associations, societies, or brotherhoods, more or less closely resembling the medieval guilds in their aims or characters; as, a guild for charitable or missionary work; h

2. A stratagem or device; a trick.

Syn.—See DECEIT.

guile/ful (gil/foil), a. Full of

guile; characterized by cunning,
deceit, or treachery.—guile/
ful-ly, adv.—guile/ful-ness, n.

guil/le-mot (gil/e-moth, n. [F.,

fr. the personal name Guillaume

William] Any of certain auks

having a comparatively narrow

bill impairium northern seas

guille-mot (gil'è-môt), n. [F., fr. the personal name Guillaums william.] Any of certain auks having a comparatively narrow bill, inhabiting northern seas. They constitute the genera Uria, whose species are called murre, and Cepphus, which contains the smaller forms, called black guillemots, as their summer plumage is mostly black. Their skins, feathers, and eggs (laid on rocky cliffs) are important to the natives of the northern coasts. The principal North Atlantic forms are the common, or foolish, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, guillemot or murre (U. troile)-the the thick-billed, or Brünnich's, perh. fr. a proper name.]

1. Arch. An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments.

2. Hence, any pattern made by interlacing curved lines.

guillo-tine (gil'lô-ten; 277), n.

[F., after J. I. Guillotin (1738-1814), a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1789, to a bolish decapitation with the ax orsword. The instrument was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis, and was called at first Louison or Louisette. Similar machines, however, were 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, resembling in its action a guillotine.

guillo-tine' (gill'lô-ten'), v. t.; -TINED' (tēnd'); -TINI'ING guild, n. § v. Obs. or hist var.

guild. + GILD, GOLD, marigold. guil/er-y (dial. g1/fe-t), n. guild. + O.B. or hist var. of OILD, IX. guild. p. v. dial. g1/fe-t), n. decorate with guill-oil. gail. gill. gail. gill. gi

called because first struck out of gold from Guunea. It was intended to pass for twenty shillings, 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. b Hence, the sum of 21 shillings (\$5.11).

3. Short for Guinea Fowl.

The the terms below the form shown is the more common one in usage. Those printed guinea [l. c.] are by some capitalized; some of those capitalized as Guinea coth, a kind of cloth made for trade in West Africa.—g. cock, 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 Guinea.—g. dropper, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas. Obs.—G. fever, Med., a form of malarial fever prevalent in Guinea.—g. towl, g. hen, a gallinaceous bird (Numida meleagris) of West Africa, domesticated and raised in most parts of the world for the sake of its flesh and eggs, the latter, though small, being superior to hens' eggs. It h as dark slaty plumage finely speckled with white, and the head andneck bare and surmounted by a bony casque. Domesticated in dividuals are often white. The guinea fowl has been introduced into certain of the West Indies and Ascension. In a wider sense the term is applied to all the subfamily Numidinæ, of which the common guinea fowl is the type. It is a group of over a dozen species, confined to Africa and Madagascar, where they take the place of the true pheasants, which are wanting there. They are gregarious in habits and are favorite game birds. Some of the handsomest belong to the genus Guitera (which see, as the crested guinea fowl (G. cristata) of northern West Africa.—g. goose, the Chinese goose (Cygnopsis cygnoides).—G. grans. — MELEBGUETA FEFFER.—g. grass. A Atall African for gegs and guild of twenty-two carats, of which guineas were coined.—g. goose, the Chinese goose (Cygnopsis cygnoides).—G. grans emergens and guild of the west Indies and southern With (Sarcoccephalize e

culent berry, of the size of a peach. — Guinea pepper. a The pungent aromatic fruits of a tropical African annonaceous tree (Xylopicrum & Michiquicum); also, the tree itself. b = MERGUETA PEFFER. O See CAPSCUM, 1.—G. pulm, a large inge scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling to purpose the second of the property of the fruit somewhat resembling the purpose of the fruit itself. —g. rush, a sedge (Cyperus articulatus) widely distributed in tropical regions, having a root-stock used locally as a carminative, tonic, and antiemetic. —g. sorel. — ROSELLE.—g. quash, the egyplant. —G. stuff. —g. tropical corrections of the second of the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, where it causes painful and often dangerous sores, from which the worm must be carefully drawn. Guin'e an (gin'e an), a. Of or pertaining to Guinea. Fulmea pig. [In 160 faciled pig comy; guinea pig is probable tailed, short-cared cary about six inches long, which is domesticated and kept as a pet in most parts of the world, and extensively used in bacteriolally black, white, and tawny in color, but many fancy varieties, commonly called cavies (see cavy), are raised. Some 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 readless cavy (Cavea porcedus) of guinea-pig director, a director (usually que holding a number of directorships) who serves energly or mainly for the fee (in England, often a guinea) for attendance. Colloq. Guin'e-vero (gwin't-ver), n. [F., fr. guiper to cover with silk; of G. origin; cf. G. weifen to red, wind, Goth. weifpan to crown.] Any of various kinds of laces; prop., a lace of large pattern and heavy material with no ground or mesh, the pattern being held together by bars or brides. Iguiry of 'art' (gilyipir' dar'), a lace having a squaremeshed net foundation upon which fancy stitches are worked. Sometimes then at its above the property of th

the sonnet. Guitar. Guitar. Guitar. Guitar. Guifar (gōơ'jàr), n. A member of a numerous race or caste of India, of fine physique but predatory and untrustworthy. There are two branches, one in the Punjab and the United Provinces, the other in Gujarat. They are mostly agriculturists and herdsmen.

turists and herdsmen.  $\mathbf{Gu'}_{\mathbf{Ja-ra'tt}}$  ( $\mathbf{goo'}_{\mathbf{Ja-ra'tt}}$ ), n. The language of Gujarat, Baroda, and neighboring native states of India. It ness a vernacular alphabet which is a type of the western group of Nagari alphabets. See Indo-European.



gu'la (gū'lá), n.; pl. L. LE (-18), E. -LAS (-1âz). [L., the throat, gullet.] 1. Zoôl. a The upper front of the neck, next the chin; the upper throat. b In many insects, as most beetles, a plate which forms the central part of the lower surface of the head, and supports the submentum. It is bounded laterally by sutures, called gular sutures.

2. Arch. a A molding or group of moldings having a large hollow, as a cavetto. b An ogee.

gu-lan'cha (gōo-lān'chā), n. [Hind.] An East Indian menispernaceous climbing shrub (Tinosyora cordifolia) whose root has bitter properties and is used as a tonic.

gu'lar (gū'lār), a. Zoôl. Pert. to the gula or throat. — n. A gular plate or shield, as on the throat of a fish.

gulch (gūlch), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. gulch to fall heavily; of land, to sink in; of water, to gusl; perh. initative.] A deep or precipitous cleft, esp. the sharply hollowed out bed of a torrent or intermittent stream; a ravine; a deep gully. Western U. S.

gulden (gōōl/dōn), n. [D. & G.] A coin and money of account;—called also guider and florin. 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, equal to 40.2 cents (1s. 13d.); also, a current silver coin of this value. o The Austrian florin. See Toran b.

gules (gūlz), n. [ME. goules, fr. an OF. form of F. gueules, perh. the same word as gueule throat, OF. gole, goule, L. gula, and so named from the red color of the throat. Cf. Guller; gulla, if gully in the same word as gueule throat, OF. gole, goule, L. gula, and so named from the red color of the which is red.

gulf (gūlf), n. [F. golfe, It. golfo, fr. [Go., 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 pulf fixed. Luke xvi. 26.

3. A whirtpool; a suck

really due to the ocean, not to the streagul'weed' (glilfweed'), n. A branching olive-brown seaweed (Sargassum bacciferum), having numerous berryliko air vessels, and occurring in tropical American seas, whence masses of it drift into the Gulf Stream; also, any of several similar species of Sargassum.
gulf'y (gulf'n), a. Like a gulf; full of whirlpools, or gulfs.
gul'gul (gül'gül), n. [Hind. galgal.]
A cement made in India from sea shells, pulverized and mixed with oil, spread over a shirly's bottom to prevent

gukit. + GUCKED.
gul. + OULL.
gul. (gool), n. [Per.] A rose.
gul. (gool), n. [Per.] A gabylon.
Myth. The consort of Ninh, a
goddess of healing, also associated with the underworld cults
as the one who leads the dead to
a new life. See BAU.
gulayman (goolis/man), n.
[Tag.] Ceylon moss.
gulasma (goolish). Var. of
GOULASH.
gulla (dial. goolsh). goolsh.

Gulfweed.

spread over a ship's bottom to prevent boring by worms. gull (gul; dial. also gool), n. [Cf. Icel. gulr yellow, Sw. gul, Dan. guul.] A young bird, esp. a gosling. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gull (gul), v. t.; gulled (guld); gull'ing. [Prob. fr. E.

guk'go. + CUCKOO. gukit. + GUCKED. gul. + OULL.

dial. gull an unfledged gosling.] To deceive; cheat; mis-



Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), in winter plumage

Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), in winter plumage.

ber of the genus Larus or closely allied genera (which are often made a subfamily, Larinæ), thus excluding the terms and jaegers (see these terms). The typical gulls differ from their nearest allies, the terns, in their usually larger size, stouter build, thicker bill, somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short unforked tail. Though strong filers, they usually remain near land. Many frequent inland waters as well as the sea. They feed on fish offal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. The different species vary greatly in size, but are generally with in adult plumage with the back and upper surface 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 Gull. Elack-Hadden Gull., Herrinake.

gull-catcher, n. One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people.

gull-catcher, n. One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people.

gull-catcher, n. [ME. golet, OF. goulet, dim. of gole, goule, throat, F. gueule, L. gula; perh. akin to Skr. gala, G. kehle; cf. F. goulet the neck of a bottle, goulotte channel, gutter. Cf. gulzs, gully. ] 1. Anat. The tube by which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach; the esophagus.

2. Something shaped like the food passage, or performing similar functions; as: a A channel for water. b Engin. A preparatory cut or channel in excavations, of sufficient with for the passage of earth wagons. C 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 strap. e A gully. Now Rare. 1 Mach. = gar.

gull'let, v. t.; gull-let-let, n., tool. — g. stick, a notched stick used in taking a hook from the mouth of a fish. U. S. gull'let-ling, p. pr. & vb. n. of gull-er-line (gull'-vir'). n. — gull-liby, a

GLUBDUBDIRIB, HOUYHNRIM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT.
gully (gŭl/i), n.; pl. -lies (-1z). [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, gulch, or the like, whether produced by water or not; specif., a wooded hollow with steep sides; as, a fern-tree gully.

4. [Perh. a different word.] A grooved iron rail plate or tram plate. Eng.

4. [Perh. a different word.] A grooved iron rail plate or tram plate. Eng. gull'ly (güll'), v. l. & l.; συι/μευ (-Id); συι/μγ-ικο. To make a gully or gullies in; to wear so as to have a gully, gu-lon'le (gū-lōn'lk; gū-lōn'lk), a. [gulose + -one + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an artificially prepared acid, C<sub>b</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>s</sub>:CO<sub>s</sub>H, existing in three optically different forms, corresponding to the three forms of gulose. gu'lose (gū'lōs), n. [Formed from glucose.] An artificial sugar, C<sub>b</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, closely related to glucose and like it existing in three forms, each obtained as a sirup by reduction from the corresponding form of gulonic acid.

gu-les'1-ty (gū-los'1-ti), n. [L. gulositas, fr. gulosus gluttonous. See GULLET.] Excessive appetite; greediness. R. gulp (gūlp), v. l.; GULPED (gūlpt); GULP'ING. [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. Couper. The old man . . . gulped down the whole narrative. Fielding.
2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to gulp down a sob.

He does not swallow, but he gulps it down. Couper. 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.
gulp, n. 1. Act of swallowing a large mouthful; a swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

2. A spasmodic action of the throat, as if or as in swallowing, or the sound of such action.
gum (gim), n. [ME. gome, AS. goma palate; akin to G. gaumen, OHG. goumo, guomo, Icel. gomr, Sw. gom; cf. Gr. xaivo; gaping.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar parts of the jaws.
gum, v. l.; gummen (gimd); gum/ming. To enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See gummer, gum, n. [ME. gomme, gumme, F. gomme, L. gummi and commis, fr. Gr. xoiµu, prob. fr. an Egypt. form kamī; cf. lt. gomma.] 1. a Any of a number of amorphous, tasteless 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 muctilages) swell up in water into a glutinous mass. All are insoluble in alcohol. They may be true secretions, or transformation products of cellulose, as in cherry gum, etc. b Loosely, any of various plant exudations, including the gums proper, resins, gum resins, etc.

2. A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use, as formerly for embalming.

3. A substance resembling a natural gum, as the secretion that forms in the corners of the eyes.

4. Short for chewing Gum, Gum Elastic, Gum tree.

5. A rubber overshoe. Local, U. S.

6. A hive made of a section of a hollow gum tree; hence, any roughly made hive; also, a vessel or bin made of a hollow 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 humbu

acid; it is used in calico printing, in the manufacture of mucitage, blacking, etc., in confectionery, and in medicine as a demulcent.

gum'bo (gūm'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 gumbo, a.

4. [Perh. fr. Kongo nkombo runaway slaves; hence, language of slaves.] A patois used by negroes and creoles in the French West Indies, Louisiana, etc.

gum'bo, a. Lit., of or pertaining to gumbo; consisting of, or like, gumbo; — specif. applied, esp. in the western United States, to a class of peculiar, fine-grained, silty soils, which are usually devoid of true sand, but rich in alkaline compounds, and which when saturated with water become impervious and soapy or waxy in appearance and to the touch. Local, U. S.

gum'boil' (gūm'boil'), n. A small abscess on the gums, gum'bo lim'bo (gūm'bō l'm'bō). [Prob. of negro origin] a A small West Indian tree (Terebinthus simaruba), yielding the aromatic resin cachibou. b A simaroubaceous tree of southern Florida (Simarouba glauca).

gum'dig''ger (gūm'dig''ēr), n. One whose occupation is to dig the fossil resin of the kauri pine, which is used in the manufacture of varnish. New Zealand.—gum'dig'ging (-Yug), n.

(-Yng), n.

gum'drop' (gŭm'drop'), n. A confection of sweetened gum
arabic or other glutinous substance, as gelatin, made in
drops or small molds.

gum elastic. 1. = CAOUTCHOUC.

2. A small sapotaceous tree of the southern United States
(Bumelia lanuginosa).

gum'ma (gŭm'd), n.; pl. -MATA (-ta). [NL. So called
from its gummy contents. See gum.] Med. A kind of
soft tumor, of syphilitic origin. — gum'ma-tous (-ta), a.

Trom its gummy contents. See GUM.] Med. A kind of soft tumor, of syphilitic origin.

gul'sy (gul'py), a. Like a guip, or done with gulping. Gul'sey, a. Gull-sys, a. Gull'sys, b. Like a guip, or done with gulping. Gull-sys, b. Check, gul'sach (gul'sac), gul'school (eshōk), gund (eshok),



existing in three forms, each obtained as a strup by reduction from the corresponding form of gulonic acid.

gold. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gull (dial. go61; gül), n. [OF.
goele, goule, mouth, throat, F.
gueule.] 1. The gullet. Obs.
2. A gully. Obs. or Dial. Eng.
gull, v. t. s i. [Cf. OF. gole.
goule, mouth, throat, F. gueule.]
To guzzle. Obs.
gull, v. t. s i. [Cf. OF. gole.
gull, v. t. gole.
gull, v. t. s i. [Cf. of. gole.
gull, v. t. gole

gum'mer (gum'er), n. [From 2d eum.] One that gums; specif., a punch-cutting or milling tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the spaces between the teeth of a worn saw.
gum-mit'er-ous

gum-mil'er-ous (gum-if'er-us), a. [L. gummi gum + ferous.] Pro-ducing gum; gum-baring.

bearing.
gum'ming (gum'Ing), n. 1. Act
of discharging
gum or becoming
gummy, esp. as a
disease in trees.
2. Application of

a gummy prepa-ration to lithographic stone

Gummer. A. A. Handles for turning Milling Cutter, B; C. Feed Wheel for moving Arm D over the perfect Tooth E, thereby causing B to copy its motion

graphic stone. Arm D over the perfect Tooth E, thereby g u m - m o's is causing B to copy its motion (gum-5'ofs), n [NL. See 3d gum; -osns.] Bot. A pathological condition of the cell walls in certain plants, as the cherry and acacia, in which they are transformed into masses of gum. The production of gum arabic in the acacia results from this disease.
gum'mous gum'ns, a. [L. gumnosus; cf. F. gommeux.]
Gumlike; composed of gum; guminy.
gum'mous, gum'ny (-1), a. Med. Of, designating, or nortaining to, a gumma.

masses of gum. The production of gum arabic in the acacia results from this disease.

gum'mous (gūm'ūs), a. [L. gummoss; cf. F. gommeux.]

gum'mous (gūm'ūs), a. ; aum'ms.

gum'my (gūm'n), a.; aum'ms.

Kindle gum par a gummy substance; viacous.

La gum par a gummy substance; viacous.

Kindle gum par a gummy substance; viacous.

La gum par a gummy substance; viacous.

La gum par a gump'lion (gūmp'shūn), n. 1. Shrewdness; common sense; cleverness. Colloq. "One does not have gumption till one has been properly cleated." Lord Lytton.

2. Paint. a Art of preparing colors. b Megilp.

gum resin. A product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin, usually obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the pite which exudes to solidity by evaporation. Gum resins are, in accordance with their color of the gum resins are, in accordance with their color of the gum resins. They subsily of gum'resi'n-ous. a gum gumerous small heads of yellow-rayed flowers; also, its resinous exudate. b A European wild lettuce (Lactuca peremnis).

gum tree. 1. In the United States, any of several unrelated gum-yielding trees, as: a The sour gum (Nyssa). b The sweet gum (Liquidambar styractifua).

2. In Australia, any tree of the genus Eucalyphus; — often with descriptive adjective, as the surfaciance on a carriage or other with descriptive adjective, as bue, white, gray, or red gum.

3. In the West Indies, any of several luticiferous trees, as Rhus metopium, Sapium laurifolium, e

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: rajax, passion, sattva, truth, tamas, ignorance.

gu'nate (gofonate), v. t., cavNar-En (cnit-fd); cu'Nar-INO (cnit-lug). Gram. To subject to, or change by, guna.—gunarion (gofonate) hallows a control of the control of the

coil; — often called gun carriage.

100 coil; — often called gun carriage.

101 coil; — often called gun carriage.

102 coil; — often called gun gun tagacanth — IRAOA-liquim sagapenum — SAOA-liquim sagapenum — SAOA-liquim sagapenum — SAOA-liquim sagapenum — SAOA-liquim sagapenum — SAOAA-liquim sagapenum — SAOAA-liquim sagapenum — SAOAA-liquim sagariage gun Obs pret pl of Gin, begin.

102 cum stick. ADAIARAC, 3 gun Stock. — SAOAAACA-liquim suck et al. — often called gun stock. — often called gun stock. — often called gun stock. — often called gun suck et al. — often called gun delog. — often called gun del

gun'nage (gun'āj), n. 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. Kare. Gun'nar (gōōn'nār), n. [Icel. Gunnarr.] In the Volsunga Saga, a brother of Gudrum and husband of Brynhild (which see). Cf. Gunther. gun'nel (gūn'ēl), n. [Orig. uncert.] A small, slimy marine fish (Pholis gunnellus) found on both sides of the northern Atlantic. The name is extended to related species.



Gunnel.

gun/ner (-\(\frac{c}\)r, n. 1. One who works a gun, whether on land or sea; a cannoneer; specif.: a A warrant officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance of the continue of the navy having charge of the ordnance of the continue of the navy having charge of the ordnance of the continue of the navy having charge of the ordnance of the continue of the navier of the ordnance of the continue of the navier of the ordnance of the continue of t

Those . . are supposed to be out of gunshot. Dryden.

gun'dy-gut', n. A paunch; pl.,
a voracious person Obs.
gu-ne'bo lil'y (gd-nē'bō). A gune'bo large pade yellow flower.

gunge guni (gdn), n. [Hind. & Per. gan). A granary; a gun'er-san, n/em. of gunNer. Cangher. And the turbot. Scot.

gun'er-gun'er-lule. The turbot. Scot.

gun'er-gun'er

ment to each, a and \$\bar{a}\$ remaining unchanged. The guna gum'mic (g\bar{a}\times\bar{n}'\times\bar{k}\), a. [L. gumma gum \bar{m}\times\bar{e}\ti

gun slide. Ordnance. The fixed part of a gun mount, on the upper surface of which the recoiling part travels. gun'smith' (gūn'smith'), n. One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms; an armorer.
gun'smith' (regun'smith, or a gunsmith's place of work. gun'smith'sp. n. The work of a gunsmith. gun'smith'ing, n. The work of a gunsmith. gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith, or a gunsmith. gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith, or a gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing said. gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing said. gun'smith'ing auton's gun'smith'ing auton'smith'ing auton'smith auton

Gunter's quadrant. A thin quadrant, show—Gunter froms ing a stereographic projection on the plane—Gunter froms of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. By it are found the hour of the equator. A scale invented by Rev. Edmund Gunter (1881-1826). English astronomer, who invented also Gunter's scala is 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 of these various parts.

Gun'ther (goon'te'), n. a In the Nibelungenlied, a Burgundian king, husband of Brunhild and brother to Kriemhild. 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 (gin'zl: formally gin'wal; 277), n. Also gun'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 bulwarks); or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend, which finishes the upper works of the hull; in a small open boat, a piece of timber lying on top of the upper strakes, to finish off the side.

gunwale down or to, tipping or sinking until the gunwale is on a level with the water.

gurge (girl), n. [L. gurges.] A whirlpool. Rare.

The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge

Burge, v. i. To surge; swirl. Rare.

gurge (girl), i. [L. gurges.] A whirlpool. Obs.

2. Her. A spiral conventionally representing a whirlpool, of two narrow bands, argent and azure.

gurgele (gfurg'i), v. i.; gurgelen (g'll); cur'Glin, Obs.

3. A boiling or surging of a liquid; violent ebullition.

gurgle, v. i. To surge; swirl.

gur'gle, v. i. To tuter with a gurgling sound.

gur'gle, v. i. To tuter with a gurgling sound.

Gur'gle, v. i. To tute



food. The common American forms belong to another genus, Prionotus, and are commonly called sea robins. They are not esteemed as food. The dragonet (Callionymus draco) is also sometimes called gurnard. See also fixing gushamas (such gush), v. i.; cushen (gisht); austring. He gushamas or tush forth copiously or violently, as a fluid from confinement; to flow spoutingly.

He smote the rock that the waters gushed out. Ps. lxxvii 20.

20. To suffer 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.

The gaping wound gushed out a crimson flood. Dryden gush, n.

1. A sudden outpouring of a fluid from an inclosed 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. Collog.

2. A gust of wind. Now Dial.

3. A sentimental exhibition of affection, enthusiasm, etc.; effusive display of sentiment; sentimentality. Colloq. gush'er (gush'er), n. One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.

gush'er (gush'er), n. One that gushes; specif., an oil well with a large natural flow.

gush'er (gush'er), 1; 151), n. [F. gousset armpit, fob, gushet, dim. of gousse pod, husk; cf. it. gusco shell.] 1. In medieval armor, a piece of chain mail at the openings of the joints of plate armor, as at the armpits.

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 garment; as: a A gore of land. b An elastic side piece in a shoe. c Mech. 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.

gush'et, v. t.; -setled; -setling. To provide with a gusset or gussets.

Gusset, 3 c.

gust (gust), n. [leel. gustr.] 1. A sudden squall; a violent blast; a sudden brief rushing or driving of wind.

Snow, and hall, stormy gust and flaw.

Milton.

2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion.

fins. Their tapering body and large spiny fins give them a superficial resemblance to the sculpins. None attain a large size. The gurnards constitute the family Triglidæ. The typical genus, Trigla, common European species, which are extensively used as

driving of wind.

Snow, and hail, stormy gust and flaw.

2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion.

driving of wind.

2. A sudden outburst, esp. of temper or passion.

Syn.—See wind.

gust. n. [L. gustus. Of. ousro.] Rare or Archaic. 1. The 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.

3. Gratification of any kind, particularly that which is exquisitely relished; enjoyment.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust. Pope.

4. Intellectual or sethetic taste.

A choice of it may be made according to the gust and manner of the ancients.

5. A partial experience; a taste; a foretaste. Obs. gustation.] Act or faculty of tasting.

gustative (gūstā-tīv), a. [L. gustare, gustatum, to taste.] Of or pertaining to, or affecting, the sense of taste; gustatory. gustative cells of a taste bud. They often end in a hairlike process, the gustatory sell, Anal., a taste cell; one of the sense of taste, — gustatory cell, Anal., a taste cell; one of the sense of taste, — gustatory cell, Anal., a taste cell; one of the sense of taste, — gustatory cell, Anal., a taste cell; one of the sense of taste, — gustatory hair. — g. nerve, Anal., a nerve of the tongue. As a nerve of taste it appears to be of less importance than the glossopharyngeal.

gustatory. Gustō) n. [It. or Sp., fr. L. gustus; akin to E. choose. Cf. 2d gust, coft.] 1. Taste; liking; appreciation. "Men of a nice and foppish gusto." Pope.

2. Keen or zestful appreciation; high relish or enjoyment; as, the hoax was carried through with gusto.

3. Artistic style, esp. as implying lofty spirit or taste.

Syn.—See Relish.

in Tifis, Transcacasia.

gur'y, n. A small car, sledge, Gur'ja-a ggoor'ja-lor barrow. Local, Eng.

gust'y (gŭs'ti), a.; gust'i-ee (-ti-er); gust'i-est. Suvject to, or characterized by, gusts or squalls; windy; stormy; tempestuous. "Upon a raw and gusty day." Shak. gut (gŭt), n. [Me. gut, gutte, AS. gut, prob. orig., a channtestine; 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 sheep, used for various purposes. See CATGUT.

3. The sac of silk taken from a silkworm (when ready to spin its occoon) for the purpose of drawing it out into a

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 of water, or gully or defile between hills or banks of land.
gut (gŭt), v. t.; guyyze (-èd; -id; 151); guyynine.

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 vowels, used it as freely as he pleased.

Addison.

Suntryine (contents) in the "Ring of the Nibe-

Tom Brown, of facetious memory, having gutted a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased.

Addison.

Gu-tu'une (goo'-troô)re), n. In the "Ring of the Nibelung," Gunther's sister, who becomes wife of Siegfried.

Cf. Gudrun, Kriemhild; see Brünnehlder, Siegfried.

gut'ta (gŭt'a), n.; pl. -tr. (-ē). [L.] 1. A drop.

2. Arch. One of a series of ornaments, generally in the form of a frustum of a cone, but sometimes cylindrical, in the under end of the triglyphs, and the lower faces of the mutules, in the Doric entablature; — called also campana, drop, and treenail.

They are conjectured to represent the treenalls, 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-fercha.]

1. Chem. The principal constituent of gutta-percha, extracted as a white, amorphous substance, insoluble in alcohol. The formula (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>)<sub>2</sub> has been assigned to it.

2. Short for gutta-percha.

 $(C_{10}H_{16})_x$  has been assigned to it. 2. Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.

2. Short for OUTA-PRICHA.

gut'ta-per'oha (güt'a-pür'chā), n.
[Malay gatah gum + percha the
tree from which it is procured.]
A concrete juice, nearly white
when pure, yielded by various Malaysian sapotaceous trees,
esp. by Palaquium gutta. It becomes soft and impressible at the
temperature of boiling water. In
composition and many properties
it resembles caoutchouc. It is used
for many purposes, and esp. for insulating, being a poorer conductor
of electricity than caoutchouc. Cf.
BALATA.

sulating, being a poorer conductor of electricity than caoutchouc. Cf. BALATA.

BRU'ta ro-sa'ce-a (g'it'à rō-zā'shō-a'). [NL., lit., rose or reddish drop.]

Med. A skin disease affecting the face, esp. the nose, marked by small suppurating tubercles and shining redness of the skin.

gut'tate (g'it'zī) \ a. [L. guttaguttaguttat-de (-āt-dd) / us. Cf. gur-rr.] Spotted with droplike spots.

gut-ta'tim (gō-tā'tim), adv. [L., Gutta-percha Tree (Fadrop, — used in prescriptions.

gut'tat'din (gō-tā'shin), n. Plant Physiol. The collection of atmospheric moisture in drops which gather along definite channels, often by the aid of special adaptive modifications.

gut'ter (gū'tēr), n. [ME. gotere, OF. gouttère, F. gouttère, fr. OF. gote, goute, drop, F. goutte, fr. L. gutta. Cf. gout.]

1. A channel for running water.

3. A channel worn by running water.

3. A channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the rain; an eaves channel; an eaves trough.

4. A small channel at the roadside or elsewhere, to lead off surface water; specif., that between a sidewalk and the part of a road devoted to carriage travel, — sometimes taken as a type of low life; as, a gutter urchin.

Gutters running with ale.

Macaulay.

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. b A piece of printer's furniture, esp. one with a channel in the center, for use between pages.

guse (Scot. gūs.) Obs. Scot., or | relish; tasteless. Obs. dial. Eng. for goose. [oussert.] || gusto'so (gōs-to'so), a. §

formed of the modified ventral rays of the large pectoral as: a A pronged staff. b A telescope with mirrors. It is also called bore searcher. gun'-shy', a. Easily frightened by shooting, as a dog or a horse gun'-shy'ess, n. See -NESS. guns'-man (ginz'mdn), n. quurman. Rare. gun'ster, n. A young or raw shooter. Obs. or Dial. End. Rare. gun'ster, n. A young or raw gun'ster, n. A cannon ball che earliest cannon balls being gun'stones, Obs. Gun'ter's chain (gūn'ter's), gun'ter's chai

Australia. GOOLET. [Rare. gun'yang (gun'yang), n. [Na- gur'glet, n. A small whirlpool. itive name.] The kangaroo apple. Australia. [Rare. gun'gling-ly, adv. of guryling] p. pr. See -LY.

The kangaroo apple. Australia.

gur gling, y, adv. of guryling, gurr falling, n, h. h. [Imitative.]]

p. p. See 1.7.

See 1.7.

p. p. p. See 1.7.

p. p. p. See 1.7.

p. p. See 1.7.

p. p. p. see 1.7.

8. Mining. The dry bed of a river of the Tertiary age, containing alluvial gold, often covered, to a great depth, by volcanic matter or detritus; — called also bottom. Australia.

trana.
gut'ter (gŭt'ër), v. t.; -tered (-ërd); -ter-ing. 1. To cut
or form into small longitudinal hollows; to channel.

gui'ter (gŭt'ēr), v. t.; -tered (-ērd); -tereing. 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.
gui'ter, v. i. 1. To flow in streams; as, tears gutter down.

2. To form gutters; to become channeled, as a candle when the flame flares in the wind.
gut'ter-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of gutters. Specif.: vb. 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 made by treating the outside face of the gutter in a decorative fashion, or by crowning it with ornaments.
gut'ter-snipe' (gūt'ēr-snip'), n. Slang. a A person of the gutter, as a ragpicker or a street Arab. b A small poster, suitable for a curbstone. G A curbstone broker. U. S.
gutter stick. Print. One of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form.
gui'tle' (gūt'ti'), n. [gut + ite.] Veter. A form of colic seen in the castrated ox due to strangulation of a loop of intestine by a faulty method of castration.
gut'tl-for-ous (gūt'ffer-sis), a. Bot. a Yielding gum or resinous substances. b Pert. to the Guttiferæ (Clusiaceæ).
gut'tl-form (gūt'f-fgn), p. pr. & vb. n. of gut. Specif.: vb. n. Act of removing the entrails of fish, or the refuse removed.
gut'tle (gūt'li), v. t. & i.; -tled (-ld); -tling (!Ing).
[From eur, n.] To gormandize.—gut'tler (gūt'lēr), n.
gut'tl-lar (gūt'f-lāt), n. pl. Lag (-lē). [L. a little drop, dim of yutta drop.] Bot. & Zoōt. A small droplike spot; a gut'tu-late (gūt'f-lāt), a. [L. guttula a little drop + -ate.]

gut'tie (gūt'n), v. t. & i.; -tled (-1a); -tling (-1ing).

[From GUT, n.] To gormandize. — gut'tier (gūt'lēr), n.

gut'tu-la (gūt'ū-lā), n.; pl. -t.& (-1ē). [L., a little drop,
dim. of gutta drop.] Bot. & Zoōl. A small droplike spot;
a guttule. — gut'tu-lar (-lā'), a.

gut'tu-late (gūt'ū-lāt), a. [L. guttula a little drop + -ate.]
Marked or covered with guttula; also, having the form of
guttule; as, guttulade markings.

gut'tu-al (gūt'ū-lāt), a. [L. guttur throat: cf. F. guttural.]

1. Of or pertaining to the throat.

2. Of speech sounds or vocal utterance, produced, or
thought to be produced, in the throat; now specif., Phon.,
formed or articulated between the tongue and the back, or
soft, palate; velar; back; — said of certain speech sounds,
as k in cour, g in go, ch in German ach, etc., also, sometimes, the back vowels, as ō, ōō, ô, 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 because 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 quality; as, the gutturalism of English h [in the 16th century]. Earle.
gut'tur-al-lam ('tz'm), n. Guttural quality; as, the guttural-lam ('tz'm), n. Guttural quality; as, the guttural-lam ('tz'm), n. Guttural quality; as, the guttural-lam ('tz'm), n. A combining form denoting relation to the throat; as, gut'tur-on-lai, Phon., having both a
gut'tur-al-lam ('tz'm'-ō). A combining form denoting relation to the throat; as, gut'tur-on-pal'a-tal, etc.
gut'ty (gūt'), a. [F. gouté, OF. goté spotted, L. guttaus.
Cf. gut'tate], the reseme of drops.
gut'yon't (-wūt'), n. A handsome globulariaceous shrub
of southern Europe

side to prevent lateral swaying. d A rod or rope attached to the top of a structure, as of a derrick, and extending obliquely to the ground, where it is fastened.

guy (gi), v. t.; guyed (gid); guy'ing. 1. To guide. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. To steady or guide with a guy.

guy (gi), v. E.; Guyed (gid); guy'ing. 1. In English popular custom, an effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burnt on the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, Nov. 5; hence, an effigy of any person similarly treated on the same occasion. The custom is obsolescent.

2. A person of grotesque appearance or dress.

3. Secret departure; act of decamping; as, to give the guy to, to elude. Slang, Eng.
guy, v. i. To make (a person) an object of ridicule. Colloq. guy, v. i. To carry or make an effigy, as of Guy Fawkes.

2. [Cf. dial. guy a feint, trick, and E. guy an effigy.] To decamp or run away secretly. Slang, Eng.
Guy of War'wick (wôr'lk). A famous English 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 England, he kills the Danish giant Colbrand, and dies a hermit. Guy'on, Sir (gi'0n). A knight, representing temperance, in the Second Book of Spenser's "Faërie Queene." He takes captive the witch Acrasia (Intemperance) and destroys her abode, the Bower of Bliss.
guz (giz), n. Also gaz. [Hind. & Per. guz, orig. a bar, club.] A linear measure of India, Persia, etc., varying from about 23 to over 44 inches (59 to 112 cm.); also, the corresponding square or cubic measure. The guz of Bengal is equiv. to the English yard, or 36 inches (91.44 cm.); of Madras, 33 in. (33.82 cm.); of Bombay, 27 in. (68.58 cm.). The Persian guz (called also car and arsheen) is usually equiv. to 40.95 in. (104.0 cm.); that of Azerbaigan, to 44.09 in. (112.0 cm.). There is an Arabian guz of 25 in. (63.5 cm.). Guzman'nia (guz-man'ria), n. [NL., after A. Guzman, Sp. naturalist.] Bol. A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous herbs resembling Tillandsia,

2. Liquor; drink; also, a drinking; a debauch. \*Vulgar or Contemptions.\*
gwely (gwell'), 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 great-grandfather as its chieftain.

Gwyal-on (gwdd'i-on; gwid'-), n. [Cf. W. gwedyd to say, gwaud 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'(gwin), n. Celt. 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.

gwyn'd-ad (gwin'i-ad), n. [W. gwyniad a whiting, the name of various fishes, fr. gwyn white.] A fish (Coregonus clupcoides) of North Wales, northern England, etc., allied to the lake whitefish.

gybe (jib), v. i.; Gybed (jibd); Gyb'ing). Also jibe. [Cf. Dan. gibbe, D. gipen, v. i., and Sw. dial. gippa to jerk. Cf. Jib to swing, as a sail.] Naw. 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. 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, which then swings over with a rush. Cf. Tack.

2. To change the course of a vessel so that the sail gybes;—said of the vessel or the one who sails it gythe. Y. Also ilbe. Naul. To cause (a vessel or a sail.)

said of the vessel or the one who sails it be, v. t. Also jibe. Naut. To cause (a vessel or a sail its boom) to gybe. Cf. wear, Naut.

Gy/ges (ji'jēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Γύγης.] a A king of Lydia mentioned by Herodotus as the favorite and murderer of Candaules (which see). He is fabled by Plato to have been a shepherd who discovered a magic ring by which he could make himself invisible. b One of the Hecatoncheires. gyle (gil), n. [L. gyjl unfermented beer; cf. F. guiller to ferment.] Brewing. a Amount of one brewing of beer or ale. b Fermenting wort, or a tun or vat for it. gym.na/st.al (jim.na/st.al), a. Pertaining or relating to the gymmasium, or preparatory school. gym.na/si-arch (-ārk), n. [L. gymnasiarchus, Gr. γυμνασαρχος; γυμνάστον + άρχευ to govern.] 1. Gr. Antiq. An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia and athletic games.

athletic games.

2. The head, or head master, of a school or college. Rare.

athletic games.

2. The head, or head master, of a school or college. Rare.

gym-na'si-ast (-ast), n. 1. A gymnast.

2. A student or graduate of a preparatory school.

gym-na'si-um (-m), n. pl. E. -siums (-mnz), L. -sia (-a).

[L., fr. Gr. γυμνασιον, fr. γυμναζευ to exercise (naked),
fr. γυμνός naked.] 1. A place or building where athletic

exercises are performed; a school for gymnastics. In
ancient Greece the gymnasium became an elaborate establishment, as a peristylar ourt with adjoining chambers, baths, porticoes, and facilities for exercise, instruction, and social intercourse.

2. [cap.] (Ger. pron. glm-ni'zl-ōōm, glm-) In continental Europe, esp. Germany, a school preparing for the
university, the classic languages being an essential part of
the curriculum. In Germany such schools hold the highest rank among the secondary schools. Cf. Realschule.

gym'nast (jim'nāst), n. [Gr. γυμναστής a trainer of athletes: cf. F. gymnaste. See Gymnasium.] One who teaches
or is expert in gymnastic exercises; an athlete.
gym-nas'tic (iim-nās'tik) {a. [L. gymnasticus, Gr. γυgym-nas'tic (iim-nās'tik) {a. [L. gymnasticus exercise;
athletic; as, gymnastic exercises, contests, etc.

2. Pertaining to disciplinary intellectual exercise.

3. Gymnasial. Rare.
gymnastic (n. 1. Gymnastic discipline or exercise performed in or adarbatic do performence in a gymnasium gymnastic or adarbatic or a gymnasium -

2. Pertaining to disciplinary intellectual exercise.
3. Gymnasial. Rare.
3. Gymnasial. Rare.
3. Gymnasial. Rare.
3. Hymnas'tic, n. J. Gymnastic discipline or exercise.
2. A gymnast. Obs.
3. Gymnast'(is, n. βs't'ks), n. pl. The bodily exercises performed in, or adapted to performance in, a gymnasium;—in a broad sense including a great variety of exercises, but 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 calisthenes, comprising repeated and rhythmical movements, usually performed in a standing 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 body must often be supported and its movements controlled by the arms alone.

gym-ne/mic (-nē/mīk: -nēm/īk), a. [From NL. Gymnema; Gr. γυμνός naked + νημα thread.] Chem. Designating the acid principle of the asclepiadaceous plant Gymnema sylvestre, the leaves of which, when chewed, destroy temporarily the sense of taste.

gym'nic (jim'nīk), gym'ni-cal (-nī-kāl), a. [L. gymni-cus, Gr. γυμνώς: cf. F. gymnique. See Gymnasum.] Athletic; gymnastic. Obs. or R.

gym'no-blas'tic (-blās'tīk), a. [gymno- + Gr. βλαστός a sprout.] Zoöl. Having naked medusa buds; --said of hydroids of the suborder Anthomedusæ, which is also termed Gym'no-blas'tic (-blās'tīk), a. [Gr. γυμνόκαρπος; γυμνός naked + καρπός fruit.] Bot. Naked-fruited: a In lichenology, having open exposed apothecia. b In mycology, having open exposed apothecia. b In mycology, having the hymenium exposed during development of spores.

Gym'no-don'tes (-dôn'tēz), n. pl. [NL.; gymno- + Gr. κόοι', δόοντος, δόοντος, tooth.] Zoöl. A group of plectognath fishes having the premaxillaries united to the maxillaries and the teeth consolidated into one or two plates on each jaw

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 gut'ter, n. One that guts.

Arican fowls having black of guines fowls having black plumage with light blue spots, white areas on the wings, and a crest of feathers on the head. gut'ter-blood', n. A person of mean birth. Scot.

gutter fags. A flag to mark the course of a gutter. See OUTTER, gutter ledge. Nant. A beam across a large hatchway to give support to the cover.

gut'ter-ling, n. A low-bred person. Rave.

gutter plane. A carpenter's gut'ter-mas'ter, n. On e in target for gutters. No. gutter plane. A carpenter's gutter plane. A carpenter's plane with a gutter plane. A carpenter's plane with a gutter bloom gutter stall. A stall kept by a gutter man.

gut'ter-tree', n. The dowood Chomas stolonife's. U.S.

gutter waterway. Naut. A wagutter waterway. Naut. A wagutter water water and the patate cach side for draining the deck. gut'ter yellong's first plane with side for draining the deck. gut'ter yellong's first plane with side for draining the deck. gut'ter, or furrows.

2. Muddy miry. Cheefly Scot.

gutter man. A Shall Kept by a gutter man. gut'ter-tree, n. The dogwood Cornes stolonife a. U. S. gutter waterway. Naut. A watercourse on a vessel's deek at each side for draining the deek. gut'tery (ght'er-t). a. I. Having gutters, or furrows.

2. Muddy: miry. Chnefly Scot. gut'tide, n. [For good title. Orf. E. D.] Shrovetide. Ohs. or Dial. Eng.

each side for draining the deek gut'very (git'very, a. 1 Having gutters, or furrows. 2. "Middy miry. Chefly Scot. 2. "Middle Miry. Miry. Middle Miry. Miry. Middle Miry. Mir. Miry. Mi

Gym'no-læ'ma-ta (jǐm'nō-lē'mā-tā), n. pl. [NL.; gymno- + Gr. λαιμός the throat.] Zoōl. A large order of ectoproctous Polyzoa comprising most of the marine forms, distinguished by the circular lophophore and absence of an epistome. -gym'no-læ'ma-tous (-lē'mā-tūs), a.

Gym'no-no'ti (-nō'ti), n. pl. [NL.: gymno- + Gr. νῶτος the back.] Zoōl. A group of fishes including the electric eel; —so named because the dorsal fin is wanting.

Gym'no-pa'dia (-pē'dī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. Γυμνο-παιδια; γυμνός naked + παιδιά childish play.] Gr. παιδια; γυμνός naked + παιδιά childish play.] Gr. παιδια the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths danced around the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto.

gym'no-pæ'dia (-pē'dīk), α. [gymno- + Gr. παίς, παιδός, a child.] 1. Zoōl. = reliopædic.

2. Performed by naked boys, as dances at ancient Greek festivals.

Gym/no-phi/o-



of Amphibia, latus, reduced; B Head; C Posterior End. containing only a single family, Cæciliidæ, composed of wormlike, entirely limbless, burrowing forms, found in moist ground in tropical countries of both the Old and New Worlds. They have a small head and compact skull, more or less rudimentary eyes, and a very short blunt tail. The vertebras are amphicolous, and very numerous. Externally the body exhibits numerous annulations, or transverse rings, and many have mesodermal scales, embedded in the skin. The breeding habits are known in but few forms; some are viviparous, others oviparous, the female colling about the eggs. In at least one genus (lehthyophis) the larvæ are aquatic. About forty species are known, the largest rarely exceeding 18 inches in length. The group is also called Cæciliæ, Apoda, Ophiomorpha, etc.

gym'no-plast (im'nō-plāst), n. [gymno-+plast.] Biol. A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinct cell wall; a naked protoplast.

Gym'no-Bo'ma-ta(-sō'mā-tā), n. pl. [NL.; gymno-+Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] Zoöl. One of the two primary divisions of the Pteropoda, distinguished by having no shell or mantle when adult. There is a well-developed head with two pairs of tentacles. The fins are attached to the anterior part of the body, instead of to the head. The species are carnivorous. Cf. Thecosomara.—gym'no-so'mate (-māt), gym'no-som'a-tous (-sōm'ā-tūs); -sō'-mā-tūs), gym'no-so'mous (-sō'mūs), n. [L. gymnosophistae, pl., Gr. yupwoooфaro'ris; yupw'so naked + σοφαστής philosophers, said to have been found in India by Alexander the Great. They went naked, ate no flesh, renounced bodily pleasures, and employed themselves in meditation on the nature of true being and of absorption into the absolute. W. T. Harris. gym'no-soperm (jim'nō-spūrn), n. A plant of the class

**gym-nos/o-phy** (-ff), n. Doctrines of the gymnosophists. **gym/no-sperm** (jĭm/nō-spûrm), n. A plant of the class

gym'no-sperm (im'nō-spūrm), n. A plant of the class Gymnospermæ. Gymn'no-sper'mæ (-spūr'mē), n. pl. [NL. See Gymnospermæ. Gymn'no-sper'mæ (-spūr'mē), n. pl. [NL. See Gymnospermæ, or seed plants, coördinate with the Angiospermæ, but of lower phylogenetic rank, as it includes plants having the seeds naked, or not inclosed in an ovary. In some cases fertilization is accomplished by spermatozoids, as in the Pteridophyta, with which these plants exhibit other relationships. The class includes the fossil orders Bennettitales and Cordaitales, and the living orders Cycadales, Ginkgoales, Gnetales, and Pinales, the latter consisting of the so-called coniferous trees. Gf. ΑναίοςΕπαπ. gym'no-sper'mous [-mūs), α. [Gr. γυμνόσπερμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed.] Bol. a Having seeds not inclosed in an ovary or carpel. b Belonging to the Gymnospermæ. Gym'no-spo-tan'gl-um (-spō-rān'jl-ūm), n. [NL.; gymno-+ sporangium.] Bol. A genus of rust fungi of the order Uredinales. They are all heterecious, the teliospores forming the so-called cedar apples (which see) on the juniper trees, and the æcia appearing on various fruit trees.

gym'no-spore (jim'nō-spōr), n. [gymno-+spore.] Biol. A naked spore ; - contrasted with chlamydospore. - gymno-nos'po-rous (jim-nōs'pō-rūs ; ]im'nō-spō'rūs ; 201), a. gym-nos'to-mous (jim-nōs'tō-mūs), a. [gymno-+sto-

gym'no-myx'ne (-m' k'sin; alu), ac pse' des (-në' dës), n. pl.
NL.] Zool. = Psilo-nënës
Gym'noph thal ma-ta (jim'nsfth k'm a-ta), n. pl. [NL.;
gymno+ Gr. ôo' baakoë; the
eyel. Zool. A retoup of jelynevel. Zool. Zool. Zool. The typical
gym'no-poly-sper'mous, a.
gym'no-ph'na (jim'no-tr'na),
n. [NL.; gymno- + Gr. p's,
pu's, nose.] Zool. The typical
genus of erow shrikes, consisting of the piping crows.

sym'no-rhi'nal (-nāl), a. Zoöl. Having unfeathered nostrils, as

Gym-not'o-ka.(-ka),n. pl. [NL:, qumno-+ Gr. tōko; a bringing forth.] Zoil. A group more or less exactly equiv. to Athecata. — gym-not'o-kous (-kūs), a. Gym-nu'ra (j'in-n't'ra), n. [NL:, gymno-+ Gr. o'ipa the 1098-] Zoöl. The typical Gym.nu'ra (j 1m.n û'râ), n. of crow shrikes, oonsische piping crows.

11. NL: gymno- Gr. ovpá the harbital Zoöl. A genus of small rahi'nai (ad), a. Zoöl. Malayan mammals of the tunfeathered nostrils, as bidgehog family. The coat is without spines. There is hut a single species, G. gymnura.

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mous.] Bol. Without a peristome;—applied to the capsules of certain mosses or to the plants themselves.
gyn'æ-ce'um (ijin'ê-sē'am; ji'nē'; 277), n.; pl. -CEA (-α).
Also -ci'um (-sī'am; ji-nē's'-ām). [L., fr. Gr. γυναικείον women's apartments, fr. γυνή a woman.] 1. Class. Antiq. The women's apartments in a house or establishment.
2. Bol. Var. of synkeriments in a house or establishment.
2. Bol. Var. of synkeriments in a house or establishment.
3. Having the undrecium and gyncecium united in a column, as orchids. b Belonging to the Gynandria. Obs.
gyn'archy (jin'ār-ki; ji'nār-ki; 277), n. [gyno--archy.]
Government by a woman or women.
gyne. Combining form fr. Gr. γυνη, woman, female; gynogyne'cic, gy-næ'cic (ji-nē'sīk; ji-), a. [Gr. γυναικικόs.]
Of or pertaining to woman or the female sex; female.
gyne-coo'fa-cy, gyn'æ-oo'ra-cy (jin'ê-kök'rā-sī; ji'nē-), n. [Gr. γυναικοκρατία: γυνή, γυναικός, a woman +
κρατεῖν to rule: cf. F. gynéco-cratic. Cf. σγνοοκαν.]
Government by women; in a depreciative sense, petticoat
rule. See matriarchy.—gy-ne'co-cratic, gyn'æ-co-crat
ij'-nē'b-krāt; ji-), n. gyn'œ-co-log'i-cal (jin'ê-kö-k'ōi'fkāl; ji-nē'-), a. Of or pertaining to gynecology.
gyn'e-colog'i-cal, gyn'æ-col'o-gist (jin'ê-kö-i'fji'nê-), n. one skilled in gynecology.
gyn'e-colog-gist, gyn'æ-col'o-gy (jin'ê-kö'f-ji's; ji'nē-,) n. One skilled in gynecology.
gyn'e-co-mas'ti-a (jin'ê-kō-mās'ti-ā; ji-nē'-), gyn'e-comas'ty (jin'ê-kō-mās'ti-şi-nē'-), or gyn'æ-co-nor'
plous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous (jin'ê-kōmôr'fūs; ji-nē'-), a. [Gr. γυναικώρος in woman's shape.
See σγνικοο; -κοιρτωου.] Having the form or morphological characters of a woman or female.
gyn'e-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous (jin'ê-kōgyn'e-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co-mor'phous, gyn'æ-co

ical characters of a woman or female.

gyn'e-co-nl'tis, gyn'æ-co-nl'tis (kô-ni'tīs), n. [L. gynaecount:s, fr. Gr. γυναικωνίτις, fr. γυνή, γυναικός, woman.]

1. A gynæceum.

2. Eccl. A place reserved for women in a church, as in the early church or in the Eastern Church.

gyn'e-ol'a-try, gyn'æ-ol'a-try (jĭn'ê-ŏl'ā-trǐ; jī'nê-), n. [gyne-+-iatry.] The adoration or worship of woman.—

gyn'e-ol'a-ter, gyn'æ-ol'a-tre (-têr), n.

gyn'a-trios (-āt/rīks), n. [gyno-+iatric.] Med. Treatment of disenses of women; gynecological therapeutics.

gyn'os (jīn'īks; jī'nīks), n. [Gr. γυνή woman.] The department of knowledge having specific relation to women; — used in library cataloguing.

gyno-, gyn-. A combining form from Greek γυνή, γυναικός, νυπαn, female.

gyn'o-base (jīn'ō-bās; jī'nō-; 277), n. [gyno-+ base.]

woman, female.

gyn'o-base (j'n'ō-bās; ji'nō-; 277), n. [gyno- + base.]

Bot. A dilated base or receptacle bearing the gynoccium
in certain plants, as the bound's-tongue (Cynoglossum).

gyn'o-ba'sic (-bā'sik), α. Bot. Pert. to, or having, a gynobase.—gynobasic style, one arising from the base or sides
of the ovary.

base.—gynobasic style, one arising from the base or sides of the ovary.

gyn'o-car'dic (-kär'dlk), a. [From NL. gynocardia; gyno
+ Gr. καρδία heart.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a yellowish crystalline acid found in chaulmoogra oil, and used to some extent in medicine as a substitute for the oil.

gyn'o-di-œ'cious (jln'ō-di-ē'shūs; jl'nō-), a. [gynodiacious.] Bot. Dicecious, but having some hermaphrodite or perfect flowers — gyn'o-di-œ'cious-ly, adv. —

gyn'o-di-œ'cism (-sīz'm), n. Also gyn'o-di-e'cious, etc.

gy-nœ'ci-um (jl-nē'sl-ām; ji-), n.; pl. c1a (-ā). Also
gy-ne'ci-um [NL.; gyno-+Gr. ckco-house.] Bot. The aggregate of carpels or megasporophylls in the flower of a seed plant; pistils, collectively. See Flowers. Cf. Androgolum.

gyn'o-mo-nœ'cious (jl'n'ō-mō-nē'shūs; ji'nō-), a. [gyno
+ monæcious.] Bot. Having perfect and pistillate flowers on the same plant, but no staminate flowers.—gyn'o-monœ'cious-ly, adv.—gyn'o-mo-nœ'cism (-slz'm), n. Also
gyn'o-phore (jl'n'ō-fōr; ji'nō-; 277), n. [gyno-+-phore.]

gyn'o-mo-ne cious, etc.

gyn'o-phore (jin'ò-fōr; ji'nō-; 277), n. [gyno-+-phore.]

Bol. A stipe bearing the gynœcium, as in the flowers of Cleome, Gynandropsis, etc. Cf. gonophore, anthophore.

Gym'nu-i'næ (jim'nû-ri'nē), gy-nan'dro-spo'rous, a. pl. [NL.] Zool A subfamily of the hedgehog family consisting of the spineless East Indian genera Gymnura and Hylomys. gym'nur (jim'nūl', n. gym'nur'fine (jim-nūl'rīn; -rīn; 18%), a. ėn. [ymo- a. eym'nur'fine (jim-nūl'rīn; -rīn; 18%), a. eym'nur'fine (jim-nū

+ andro- + -sporous.]
Bearing androspores on or the oögonium, as some alga

2. Zoöl. One of the branches bearing the female gonephores, in certain Siphonophora.

gyn'o-ste'mi-um (jin'ô-ste'mi-tòm), n.; pl.-mia (-â). [NL; gyno- f-Gr. στήμων warp.] Bot. The column formed by the union of andreecium and gynecium, as in orchids.

gynous. [L.-gynus, fr. Gr. -γννος (as in ἀνδρόγννος androgynous), fr. γννή woman.] A terminal combining form signifying woman, female; as in misogynous; — usually used specif. in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs; as in androgynous, hypogynous.

gyp'se-ous (jip'sê-ŭs), a. [L. gypseus. See gypsum.

gyp-ste'ro-ous (jip-sif'er-tòs), a. [gypsum +-ferous: cf. F. gypsifere.] Bearing gypsum.

gyp-styfero-ous (jip-sif'er-tòs), a. [gypsum +-graphy.]

Act or art of engraving on gypsum.

gyp-soph'l-la (-söt'l-la), n. [NL. See gypsum; -phil..]

Bot. A large genus of silenaceous Old World herbs having small delicate paniculate flowers with a naked gamosepalous calyx and five clawed petals. Many species are cultivated. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

gyp'sum (jip'sām), n. [L. gypsum, Gr. γύψος; cf. Ar. fibs plaster, mortar, Per. fabsin line.] Min. Hydrous sulphate of calcium, CaSO<sub>2</sub>-2H<sub>2</sub>O, coloriess when pure, occurring in the form of monoclinic crystals, 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 dressing for soils, for making plaster of Paris, etc. Selenite, adulaster, and sulin spar are varieties.

gyp'sum, v. t.; στρ'swed (-sūmd); στρ'sum-ing. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

gyp'sy, gip'sy (jip'si), n.; pl. -sies (-siz). [Earlier Gipcyan, F. eyyptien Egyptian, gypsy, L. Aegyptius. See Egyp'sum, v. t.; στρ'swed (-sūmd); στρ'sum-ing. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

gyp'sy, gip'sy (jip'si), n.; pl. -sies (-siz). [Earlier Gipcyan, F. eyyptien Egyptian, gypsy, L. Aegyptius. See Egyp'sum, v. t.; στρ'swed (-sūmd); στρ'sum-inte language of the same of or the countries named; others still mai

any way suggesting of the gypsies. It is an Indic tongue, divided into many dialects formed by corruption and intermixture with European tongues. See Indo-European.

4. a A rogue; rascal. Obs. b A hussy. Obs. c A brunette. Collog.

gypsy, or gipsy, color or colour. Poultry. Dark purple, approaching black.



eater of women. Rave.
gyn'o-phi'l-an (jn'o-fil')-dn;
j'(nb-), a. [gyno- + Gr. biAos
loving.] Loving women. Rave.
gyn'o-phor'ie (-f5r'fk), a. Of
or pertaining to a gynophore.
gyn'o-ste' gl-um (-ste' ji-zm), n.;
pl.-GlA-(-a), INL: gyno- + Gr.
στέγητοοf, Bot. s. Any covering
of the gynocium. b. A perianth.
gyour. + GUYOUR.
gyn. gh. [Jip), n. [Orig. uncert.:
ct. OFPSY.] 1. A college servant: - so called in Cambridge,
England. Cf. scour. Cant.
2. A sharper or swindler, esp. at
horse trades. Slang, U. S.
Gyp-Ba'stas (ji-ph'e-ta's), n.
[NL: Gr. yúψ vulture + aerós
eagle.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the lammergeier and
an allied African species.
gypon. gypoun. † OIPON.
Gyps (jips), n. [NL., fr. Gr. yúψ
vulture.] Zoöl. The genus consisting of the griffon vulture and
African and Asiatic allies.
gyps. gypse. Gypseun. Obs.or R.
gyp-se'ian, glp-se'ian (jip-se'yān), a. Of or pert. to gypsies.

gyp-se'ian, gip-se'ian (jĭp-se'-yān), a. Of or pert. to gypsies. gyp'sey. Var. of GYPSY. gyp'sine (jĭp'sīn), a. Gypseous. Rare.

a. [NL.; gyme-+Gr. θυσία sacri fice.] Sacrifice of women. Rare, gymne. + GIN, begin. gym'o-ba'sous (jin'o-bā'shās; j'nō-), a. Gymobasic. Rave: gyncorfa-cy (jin'nb', fa-sī; ji-), gymo-r'a-cy (jin'nb', fa-sī; ji-), gymo-r'a-cy (jin'nb', fa-sī; ji-), gymo-r'a-cy (jin'nb', fa-sī; ji-), gymo-y-gym'o-crat'r (jin'o-krāt'Tk; jl'nō-), a. gym'o-ba't' (jin'o-krāt'Tk; jl'nō-), a. gym'o-ba't' (jin'o-krāt'Tk; jl'nō-), a. [gymo-y-grid-cym'o-phil'-an (jin'o-fil'-an ; gym'o-phil'-an (jin'o-fil'-an ; gym'o-phil'-c (-for'th', a. of or pertaining to a gymophore. gym'o-phor'ic (-for'th', a. of or pertaining to a gynophore. gym'o-sbor'ic (-for'th', a. of or pertaining to a gynophore. gym'o-sbor'ic (-for'th', a. of or pertaining to a gynophore. gym'o-sbor'ic (-for'th', a. of or pertaining to a gynophore. gym'o-sbor'ic synon, sp' sy-dom (-dwm), gyp'sy-dom gyp'sy-dom (-dwm), gyp'sy-dom gyp'sy-dom (-dwm),

step (said), strates to pay the gypsy.
gyp'sy-dom, gip'sy-dom (-dim),
n. See -DOM.
gyp'sy-fy, gip'sy-fy (-fi), v. t.;
-fieD (-fid); -py'ino (-fi'ng),
[gy|ys/ +-fy.] To cause to become a gypsy; to make gypsylike. like. [SYWORT]
gypsy, or gipsy, herb. = 01Pgypsy, or gipsy, herring. The
pilchard. Local, Scot.
gyp'sy-hood, gip'sy-hood, n.
See-HOOD. [18H4]

| gyp'sy-hood, gip'sy-hood, n. See-Hood. [1-SH-, See] syp'sy-ish, gip'sy-ish, a. See gyp'sy-ish, gip'sy-ism (jip'st-iz'm), n. See-ISM. [ranison.] gypsy, or gipsy, onton. The gypsy, or gipsy, rose. Scabious. gyp'sy-y-or gip'sy-ry (jip'st-ri), a. [gypsy - ry.] (gypsy trounds or quarters. Hare. gypsy, or gipsy, wagon or gyp'sy-weed', gip'sy-weed', n. a. gyp'sy-weed', gip'sy-weed', n. a. gyp'sy-work'. gip'sy-weed'. gyp'sy-work'. gip'sy-weed'. gyp'sy-work'. gip'sy-weed'. gyp'sy-work'. gip'sy-work'. gip'sy-

gyp'sy-wort', gip'sy-wort' (jip'si-wurt'), n. The water

**GYRACANTHUS** 

operated by a crank, or by a ratchet and pawl through a lever working up and down. b A winch with a gypsy head. See GYEST HEAD.

gytal (jytal), a. [See GYES.] 1. Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

2. Anat. Pert. to a gyrus, or convolution of the brain.

gytate (-rāt), a. [L. gyratus made in a circular form, p. p. of gyrare.] Winding or coiled round; curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

gytate, v. i.; ov'rated (-rāt-ĕd); ov'rate-iso (-rāt-Yng).

[L. gyratus, p. p. of gyrare to gyrate. See GYES, n.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

gy-rat'ino (j-rā'shām), n. 1. Act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotatiou; revolution.

The gyrations of an ascending balloon. De Quincey.

2. Zoöl. One of the whorls of a spiral shell.

gy-rat'ion-al (-āl), a. Pert. to, or marked by, gyration.

gyratory (ji'ra-tō-ri), a. Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

gyre (jir), n. [L. gyrus, Gr. yūpos.] 1. A circular motion of a circle described by a proving body: a turn or

gyre (jir), n. [L. gyrus, Gr. γῦρος.] 1. A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution to a size it.

tion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn or revolution; a circuit.

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyres. Dryden.

2. A circular or spiral form; also, a vortex.
gyre, v. & £.; cyrene [jird]; cyrvins [jirfing]. [Cf. OF. gyrer, girer. See gyrate.] To turn round; to gyrate.

gyre, v. l. & i.; GYRED ([ird]); GYRI'NG ([ir'Ing). [Cf. OF. gyrer, giver. See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate.

gyr'fal'con, ger'fal'con (jūr'fō'k'n; -fō'l'k'n), n. [ME. gerfaucon, OF. gerfaucon, OF. gerfaucon, OF. gerfaucon, OF. gerfaucon, OF. grivulture, G. geier, akin to G. gier greed. Cf. GIER-EAGLE, FALCON.]

Any of certain large falcons of the Arctic regions and cold parts of Europe, Asia, and America, which constitute the subgenus Hierofalco, as Falco rusticolus and F. islandus. They are about two feet long, and more powerful, though less active, than the peregrine falcon. Individuals vary greatly in color from very dark-colored to almost pure white with only a few dark markings, and the number of species or varieties which exist has been a subject of much controversy. 27 The spelling gerfalcon is etymologically preferable; but gyroicon is generally preferred in usage.

Gy-fin'ldæ (ji-rin'l-dē; ji-), n. pi. [NL., fr. Gyrinus, name of the genus, fr. Gr. yupivos or yūpuvos a tadpole, fr. in the gyroicon generally green and the genus, fr. Gr. yupivos or yūpuvos a tadpole, fr. in the gyroicon gyroicon green and gyroicon gy



yupós round.] Zööl. The family of aquatic beetles consisting of the whirligig beetles (which see). **Gy-ri'nus** (jī-rī'nŭs; ji-) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

gy'ro- (jī'rō-). A combining form from Greek γῦρος, ring,

(11-rrnus; jr.) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

gy'ro- (ji'rō-). A combining form from Greek yῦρος, ring, circle.

Gy-roc'er-as (ji-rōs'ēr-ŭs), n. [NL.; gyro- + Gr. κέρας horn.] Paleon. A genus of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the shell in the form of a loosely coiled discoidal spiral, the different whorls not touching each other. In old classifications it included many forms now placed in other genera. — gy-roc'er-an (-ān), α.

gy-rol'dal (ji-rol'dāl), α. [gyro- + -oid + -al.] Spiral or gyratory in arrangement or action; specif: a Cryst. Having the planes arranged spirally, so that they incline all to the right (or left) of a vertical line;— said of certain hemihedral forms. b Optics. Rotatory.

gy'ro-mele (ji'rō-mēl), n. [NL.; gyro- + Gr. μέλη a sort of cup.] Mcd. An instrument used in treating stomach diseases, consisting of a rotating sponge-tipped probe.

gy'ron (ji'rōn), n. [F. giron; of German origin. See gong a piece of cloth.] Her.

A subordinary of triangular form having one of its angles at the fess point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

gy-ron'ny (ji-rōn'l), α. [F. gironné.] Her.

Covered with gyrons, or divided in such a manner as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

gy'ro-scope (-skōp), n. [F. See gyre; -score.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in 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 rolascope, it was used as a kind of scientific toy and to illustrate the dynamics 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 tendency of the rotating wheel to preserve a constant plane of rotation, independently of the earth's motion. This same principle is made use of in an instrument, invented by Dr. H. Anschütz-Kämpfe, designed to replace the mariner's compass or to serve as a check upon its accuracy. Other uses of the gyroscope are as a steering apparatus (see Obey GEAR) and as a balancing device, as in certain flying machines and in a proposed type of monorallway.

By'ro-scop'ic (if'rō-skōp'fik), a. Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

gy'rose (if'rō-skōp'fik), a. [See GRE.] Bot. Marked with wavy lines; undulate or sinuate.

Gy'ro-sta'chys (if'rō-stā'kis; -stāk'is), n. [NL; gyro-+Gr. orāxyo ear of grain.] Bot. A large genus of terrestrial orchids (lady's-traces), having fleshy fibrous roots, slender stems, and small white flowers in more or less twisted spikes appearing spirally arranged. The species are widely distributed, 10 occurring in the United States.

By'ro-stat (if'rō-stāt'), n. [gyro-+Gr. idravato cause to stand.] Physics. A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a figwheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is a tached a thin flange of metal. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

gy'ro-stat'io (-stāt'îk), 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 (-the'kā), n. [NL.; gyro-+Gr. θn'm case; — in allusion to the round fruit.] Bot. A genus of hamodoraceous herbs constituted by G. ceptituta. See Rennoor.

gy'rus (if'rūs), n. 7. p.l. ovnit (-rī). [L. See GrRs, n.] Anat. A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; esp., a convolution of the measi surface of the cerebr

## $\mathbf{H}$

H (āch). 1. The eighth letter of the English alphabet. H is classed with the consonants, although its sound is now generally considered by phometicians to be mainly a breath glide formed with the oral organs in the same position as for the preceding or the following sound. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with only enough narrowing of the glottis to produce audibility. H is combined with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, the oral of the contained with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, the oral of the contained with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, the oral of the contained with certain consonants to form various digraphs; as, the oral of the contained with consonants to form various digraphs; as, the oral of the contained with a consonant of the consonant of the contained with a consonant of the consonant of the consonant of the contained with a consonant of the consonant of the consonant of the contained with a consonant of the consonant of the contained with a consonant of the consonant of the contained with a contained with a consonant of the consonant of the contained with a contained with a consonant of the contained with a contained with

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The eighth in a series; eighth in class or order; sometimes, the numeral 8; as, quire h; Company H. h [cap.] Chem. Hydrogen. c See MILLER SYMBOLS. d [cap.] Physics. (1) Horizontal component of the earth's magnetism; (2) intensity of magnetic flux; (3) henry. e [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer spectrum line produced chiefly by calcium. I Music. In German use, the note, tone, or key of B natural. See B. 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, H stood for 200;  $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ , for 200,000.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, H stood for 200; H, for 200,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form H.: Various proper names, as Helen, Henry, Horace, etc.; in the log book, heavy sea (Naul.); Law of Holiness (O. T. Criticism). b In the form h or H.: In the log book (h), hail (Naul.); harbor; hard; hardness; in wigwagging, have; height; hence; high; hour or hours; in the Shipping Register, hoy (Naul.); hundred; husband; hydrant.

H, or h (āch), n.; pl. H's or hs (āch'Iz). The letter H, h, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter H; as, an H frame, or H-frame.

H armature, Elec., an armature of H-shaped section.—H bar.—I bar.—H beam.—I beam.—H bone.—Altroheom.—H girder.—I offing, the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve.—H II Pole. pole, a telegraph pole built up of two parallel poles braced together.—H sight, a rear gun sight consisting of two small uprights with a wire between them.

5y/ro-graph (ij'ro-graf), n | sy/ro-pi/geon (i/to-pi/an), n.

ha (hā), inlerj. 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, ha, ha, it is an expression of laughter, satisfaction, or triumph, sometimes derisive.—n. The sound made in uttering this exclamation.

Ha-has, and inarticulate hootings of satirical rebuke. Carlyle.

Ha-hakfuk (hà-bki/šk; hāb/ā-kūk), n. a A Hebrew prophet of unknown date. b The Book of Habakkuk. See Old Testament.

Ha/be-sc Cot'po-ra (hā'bā-ās kōr'pō-rā). [L., (that) you have the bodies.] Lau. In England: a A process of the Common Pleas (abolished in 1852) for compelling attendance of jurymen; in full called || ha/be-ss cor'po-ra ju'rato'rum (jōō'rā-tō'rüm; 243). b A process for bringing an ex-sheriff into court to account;—in full called || ha/be-ss cor'po-ra nu'per vice-co'mi-tis (nu') per vice-kom'! this, ha/be-ss cor'po-ra pu'rato'rum (jōō'rā-tō'rüm; 243). L., (that) you have the body.]

Lau. Any of several common-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 vacation; esp., the prerogative writ, more fully called || ha/be-ss cor'pus da sub-life-lend'dum (for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody. This writ of habeas corpus was not well established as the supreme remedy for enforcing the law of personal liberty until the passage of the Petition of Right (16 Car. I. c. 10, sec. 8), and the subsequent enactment of the Habeas Corpus Act (31 Car. II. c. 2, 1679). In its widest sense habeas corpus includes, besides the foregoing, the writ commonly called capias, and certain others, more fully called: ||ha/be-as cor/lans, and certain others, more

gy'ro-graph (il'ro-graf), n.
[gyro-y-graph] A device for
recording revolutions. [DAL-]
gy-rol'dal-ly, adv. of gyron[gyro'-y-graph] A device for
recording revolutions. [DAL-]
gy-rol'dal-ly, adv. of gyron[gyro'-y-graph] A device for
recording revolutions. [DAL-]
gy-rol'dal-ly, adv. of gyron[gyro'-y-graph] A device for
recording revolutions. [DAL-]
gy-rol'dal-ly, adv. of gyron[gyro'-y-graph] A device for
recording revolutions. [DAL-]
gy-rol'dal-ly, adv. of gyron[gyro'-y-graph] A fore gyrongyrongy'ro-macle (j'ro-l'il', j'r'-j-), n.
[gyro-+-ilte.] Min. A hydrous
calcium silicate, H-2GaSigoyH-20, in white concretions.
gy-ro'ma (j'r'o-ma', j'r-), n.
[NL., fr. Gr. yupoo'w to roundbend.] A turning round. Raregy'ro-man'cy (j'r'o-man's);
jir'o-j-n, [gyro-+-mancy: cf.
F. gyromomeic.] Divination
performed by drawing a ring or
circle, and walking in or around
it till the walker falls from dizziness, the prognostic being drawn
from the place of the fall.
gy-rom'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-p-lygon (ji'rō-ma', ji-),
gyro-p-lygon (ji'rō-y-j'an), n.
[L. gyrom'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-m'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-n'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-p-lygon (ji'rō-y-j'an), n.
[L. gyrom'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-m'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-n'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-n'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-p-lygon (ji'rō-y-j'an), n.
[L. gyrom'e-ter (ji-rom'c-ter), n.
gyro-y-to-wa'gi (ji'rō-y-j'an), n.
[L. gyrom'e-ter (ji-rom'e-ter), n.
gyro-m'e-ter (ji-rom'e-ter), n.
gyro-n'e-ter (ji-rom'e-ter), n.

cludes, besides the foregoing, the writ commonly called cludes; besides the foregoing, the writ commonly called cludes; and certain others, more fully called: |ha/be-as cor/called capies, and certain others, more fully called: |ha/be-as cor/called capies, and certain others, more fully called: |ha/be-as cor/called capies, and ca

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, embryo, and sometimes applied to growths analogous to organic. "Crystalline germs." Rep. Smithson. Inst.

Yet every heart contains perfection's germ. Shelley.

German (jûr'mān), n.; pl. — MANS (-mānz). [L. Germanus, prob. of Celtic origin.] 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 preponderating in the north and northwest, the Celtic or Alpine in the south, and the Slavic strongly affecting the populations of eastern Germany. Cf. BAVARIAN, HANOVERIAN, PRUSSIAN, SAXON, SWABIAN; see TEUTON.

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 official language of Germany; properly, High German. It is divided into Old High German, from about 800 to 1100 A. D., 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 endings. The German language employs a Latin alphabet, preserving the old Gothic, or black-letter, characters, modified and improved (see German text, under German, a), although the Roman characters, as in English print, are now also largely used. German script is derived from the Merovingian script based upon the Roman cursive, and chiefly known from 8th-century charters in Gaul.

3. [L.c.] a A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with wattes, etc.; a cotillion (which

cmeny known from Sth-century cnarters in Gaul.

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.

Germana, a. [L. Germanus. See German, n.] Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

gures intermingled with waltzes, etc.; a cotillion (which see). b A social party at which the german is danced.

German a. [L. Germany or its inhabitants.

German ster. = 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. — Frankroper Black.

German states from the crotical carpio. Introduced from the common cars. (Cyprims. carpio.), introduced from the confederation of German states formed at the Congress of Vienna. with Austria at the head. It fell to pleces in 1866, and was succeeded by the North German Confederation (1867—II), with Prussia at the head.—G. duck. a The gadwall. Local. U. S. b Point of a Slang. Grose.—G. duty, drawback or remise when goods manufactured in Germany in bond are withdrawn for export.—so called by American importers. The tax remitted 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).—G. equatorial. See Equatorial, n.—G. Evangelical Protestant Church, a body of German Church, a considered as income in the conflicting statements may receive either the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The Bible is accepted as the only rule of faith and practice, and the Augsburg Confession, Luther's catchism, and the Heidelberg catchism are considered as interpreting it correctly as far as they are in agreement, and where they are not the Biblical passages cited in support of the conflicting statements may receive either the Lutheran or Reformed interpretation.—G. fatte, Music, the modern fute.—G. gold, Dutch gold.—G. heaming, a kind of hemming like a fell, which makes a flat, covered seam, with the stitches all on the wrong side, used in place of overand-over sewing to unite raw edges of material.—G. hone, a soft, smooth, yellow stone used for setting racyon.—C. e. iris, any o

-German sixth. 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 (of tunneling).—ENGLISH SYRTEM.—G. tamarisk, a European tamaricaceous shrub (Myricaria germanica), resembling the tamarisk.—G. text. Print., the modern German type; Fraktur; also, a modification of Fraktur, used in English printing for ornamental headings, etc., as in the words,

This line is German Text.

G. tinder.—AMDOU.—G. umber, Cologne brown.—G. wheat.—SFEIT.—G. wool.—BERIM WOOL.

ger'man (fibr'mān). a. [ME. german, germain, F. germain, fr. L. germanus full, own (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents).] 1 Lit., near of kin; now usually specif.: a Of the same parentage; own (brother or sister);—now used only in brother-german.

Z.—GERMANE, Z. & 3. Now Rare.

ger-man'der (jer-mān'dār), n. [ME. germawnder, prob. through Off fr. L. chamaedrys, fr. Gr. xanaibps; xanai on the earth or ground + 5p\$ tree: cf. F. germandree.

See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menthaceous plant of the genus Teurrium, esp. T. chamædrys, the wall germander, and in the United States T. canadense.

germander chickweed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (Veronica agressis) resembling chickweed.

germander Speedwell. An Old World speedwell (Veronica agressis) resembling chickweed.

germander (jer-mān'; jūr'mān), a. [Var. of GERMAN akin.]

of the germander.
ger-mane' (jer-man'; jûr'man), a. [Var. of German akin.]

(Veronica agressis) resembling chickweed.
germander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (Veronica chamædrys) with leaves somewhat resembling those of the germander.
germane' (jër-mān'; jūr'mān), a. [Var. of german stoft he inc. Shak. Loosely allied; appropriate; relevant.

Lit., near akin. — german to the matter. Shak. [An amendment] must be germane. Barclay (Digest).

3. Genuine; true or complete. Obs. or Archaic.
[Germanic (jër-mān'kl), a. [L. Germanicus: cf. F. germanique, 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 belonging to the Teutonic languages; Teutonic.
germanic Confederation. — German loose of containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.
germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.
germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.
germanium, germanium in the bivalent state.
germanium, germanium in the bivalent state.
germanium (jūr'mān-tz'm), n. [Cf. F. germanisme.]

1. An idiom of the German language.
2. Something characteristic of the Germans; a characteristic German mode of thought, doctrine, etc.; hence, sometimes, rationalism.

3. German population, culture, or influence.
4. Adoption or imitation of German habits or traits.
Germanist, n. 1. One learned in the German language or in Germanic philology; also, one familiar with or influence by German life, customs, or modes of thought.
2. Hist. A historian who magnifies the influence of Teutonic, and esp. Germanic, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to Romanticist.
germa'ni.um (jër-mā'nl-ūm), n. [Kl., fr. L. Germania erals. Symbol, Ge; atomic weight, 72.5. Germanium was discovered in 1886 by the German chemist Winkler. It is bivalent and quadrivalent, resembles carbon and silicon in some respects and tim in others, and in general fulfills the prediction of Mendelyeev, who described it under the name of chashicon. Cf. callium.
Germanize (jūr'mā-nō-). A combining form for German. as, to Germanize, vi. To adopt

plasmic part, which undergoes segmentation.—germinal epithelium. Embryol. & Anal., the epithelium covering 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 LAYERS.—g. membrans. Embryol. = ELASTODERM.—g. spot, Embryol., the nucleoius of the germinal vesicle.—g. vesicle. a Embryol. The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. b Bol. = OGSPHERE.
ger'mi-nant (jftr'mi-nànt), a. [L. germinans, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing.
ger'mi-nate (-nāt), v. i.; GER'MI-NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); GER'-MI-NAT'ING (-nāt'ng). [L. germinatus, p. p. of germinare to sprout, fr. germen. See GERM.] 1. To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

2. To shoot forth like a plant; effloresce, as salts. Obs. ger'mi-nate, v. t.—To cause to sprout or develop.

MI-NATING (nat/Ing). Legrminatus, p. p. of germinare to sprout, fr. germen. See Germ. 1. To begin to grow or develop; — said esp. of a spore or seed, and, by extension, of a bud or plant; to sprout.

2. To shoot forth like a plant; effloresce, as salts. Obs. germinate, v. t. To cause to sprout or develop. germinate, v. t. To cause to sprout or develop. germination. 1. Process of germinating; beginning of vegetation or growth; as: Bot. a Beginning of growthordevelopment of a spore. b Resumption of growth by the embryo in a seed after planting; sprouting. c. Development of a bud.

2. Efflorescence; ebulition. Obs.
germi-na-tive (jūrmi-nativ), a. [Cf. F. germinatif.]
Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — germinath. Sport, or mainty per sport, seed.
germi-na-tive (jūrmi-nativ), a. [Cf. F. germinatif.]
Pertaining to germination; the sing power to grow or develop. — germination sport, stages of entry of seeds.
germi-na-tive (jūrmi-nativ), a. [One that causes to grow.

2. A device for testing the germinating capacity of seeds.
germ layer. Embryol. Any of the layers of cells that are different faced in the early stages of entry equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the epidicat, or ectoderm, and an inner, the hypothesis, or endoderm, are third, the mesoblast, or mesoderm, usually appears between them, being formed from the hypoblast in many cases at least. In the lower Metazoa the mesoblast (if not wanting, its place being taken by a jellylike mesogica) has entirely the character of mesenchyma, but in the higher forms it also forms two epithelial in character. Later a third, the mesoblast, which take pass the seed of the

(-derd); Ger'ry-man'der-ing. [Gerry + salamander. To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts of

ware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys.

germ'al (jūr'mal), a. Germinal.
Rare.
Ger'man (jūr'man), Ger'maine
(jūr'mān), Ger'maine
(jūr'mān), jēr-mān'), n.
L. Germane (jūr'mān-in), n.
L. Germane (jūr'mān-in), n.
Re PETROGRAPHY.
Ger'man-ext' (jūr'mān-ir'), n.
See PETROGRAPHY.
Ger'man-ext' (jūr'mān-ir'), n.
Ger'man-ext' (jūr'mān-ir'), n.
J. Germane' (jūr'mān-ir'), n.
J. J. Germane' (jūr'mān-ir'), n.
Ger'man-oman' (jūr'mān'), n. ji.
Ger'man' (jūr'mān'), n. ji.
Ger'man' (jūr'mān'), n.

which the first indications of the embryo proper appear. In Imeroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protowagon;—called in full Germantown wagon. Local, U.S.
2. A light wisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheting and weaving—called in full Germantown wool or yarn, full Germantown wool or yarn, germantown to or yarn, germantown to retain it were the set of fattworms and rotters, the egg-producing part of the oways as dist from the vitellarium. germander. 4 GERMANDER. germ disk. a Bot. The flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germent of the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germent of the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germent of the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germent of the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. germ to the flattened discoid apex of the germ tube flattened discoid apex of the germ tube. German tube flattened discoid apex of the germ tube flattened discoid apex of the germ tube. German tube flattened discoid apex of the germ tube flattened discoid apex of the germ tube. German tube flattened discoid apex of the german tube. The flattened discoid apex of the german tube. German tube flattened discoid apex of the german tube. The flattened discoid apex of the german tube. The flattened discoid apex of the german tube. The flattened discoid apex of the ger

To divide (a State, county, e ger'net. † GARNET. ger nitz. Var. of GARNETS. ger'o-to'mia (jer'o-kō'my-a), n. [NI..] = GEROCOMY. ge-roc'o-my (jerōk'ō-my), n. [Gr. γηροκομία: γηρας old age + κμείν to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people. — ger'o-com'i-cal (jer'o-mor'phism [Gr. γηρας old age + μορφή form.] Med. The condition of appearing to be much older than one really is. Ge-ron'o-mite (jer'nō'-m)to. n.t. Ge-ron'o-mite (jë-ron'o-mit), n. Eccl. Hist. A Hieronymite. ger'on-tar'chi-cal (jër'on-tar'. ger'on-tar'chi-cal (jêr'ôn-tar' skl-kdl), a. [Gr. yépaw], opvors, an old man + arch + ical' lett. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. Rare. [Gerride, [gr'rd, g], npl. [NL. Gerride, [gr'rd, g], npl. [NL. French comedies; esp., such a character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and iu Molière's "Le Medecin maigré Lui" and "Les lish of the first year. Scot.

Fourberies de Scapin."
ge-ron'tes (jë-ron'tez; gë-), n ge-ron'tes (βε-ron'tez; ge-), n.
pl. [NL., fr. Gr. γέρων, -οντος.]
Gr. Antiq. Members of the Spartan gerusia (which see).
ger'on-tol'ogy (βε'ron-tol'o-jr), tan gettista (which see). ger'on-tol'o-gy (ger'on-tol'o-gy), n. [Gr. γέρων, γέροντος, old man + logy.] Scientific study of the phenomena of senescence. ger'on-tox'on (-tōk'sōn), n. [Gr. γέρων, -οντος, old man + τόξον bow.] Arcus senilis. ger'ran (ger'dn). Obs. or Scot. var. of δ.ARSON.
gerre. + JAB. [pl. D. Bib.] Ger-re'n-lang (ger'en-lang). Ger'res (jer'ez), n. [L., an inferior salted sea fish.] Zoöl. The genus containing the typical mojarras. gerreth. + GHRH. [n. pl. Bib.] Ger-rhe'n-lang (ger'en-lang). Ger'rl-dæ (jer'-dē), n. pl. [NL. See GERRES.] Zoöl. See Mo-JARRA.

Ge'o.mys (iĕ'ō-mis), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. μῦς mouse.] Zoöl. A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the type of a family, Ge'o-my'i-dæ (-mi'i-dē). — ge-om'y-dā (iṣ-ōm'i-id), a. & n.

Ge-on'o-mā (iṣ-ōn'ō-mā), n. [Cf. Gr. γεωνόμος a colonist.] Bol. A large genus of graceful slender South and Central American palms having leaves varying greatly in shape from nearly entire to pinnately cleft, and fruit consisting of a small dry berry. Also [l. c.], any palm of this genus. ge-oph'a gy (jē-ōl'ā-jl), n. [See gro; -phagta.] 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 ordinarily the practice appears in connection with malnutrition and often develops an appetite or craving the indulgence of which favors didocy, chlorosis, etc. Ge-oph'la (-l-ià), n. pl. [NL.; geo-+ Gr. φίλος loving.] Zoöl. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land smalls and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora. ge-oph'lous (-liūs), a. [geo-+ physics.] Geol. The physics of the earth, or the science treating of the agencies which modify the earth, including dynamical geology and physical geography; esp., the causes which bring about the movements and warpings of the surface of the lithosphere. — ge'o-phys'l-cal (-l-kāl), a.—ge'o-phys'l-cist ('-sist), n.
ge'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, ge'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, ge'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, γε'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, γε'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, γε'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, γο'o-pon'ic (is'ō-pin'ik) \ a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, γο'o-pon'ic

breast, called the little or lesser George. See GARTER, 2, Illust.

3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. BROWN GEORGE a. Obs.

4. An English coin bearing St. George's image; as: a half-crown. b A guinea. Called also yellow George. Obs. Stang. Saint George, the patron saint of England. The real St. George seems to have been a Cappadocian martyr of the 4th century. The story of the legendary St. George, who killed a dragon in Libya and rescued the princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

Georgia (jār'jī-ā; -jā), n. One of the United States. Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States (Pinckneys pubens) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge.—G. pine. A valuable timber pine of the southern United States (Pinckneys pubens) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge.—G. pine. A valuable timber pine of the southern United States (Pinus palustris), frequently known as long-leaf, or long-leaved, pine, from its long leaves, borne three in a sheath. It is a prominent source of turpentine. 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. Georgia, an 'cān', 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. Georgian architecture. British or British colonial architecture. Georgian for the United States.

ture of the period of the sour Georges, especially that of the period before 1800.—G. planet. — Georgian Sidus. Georgian (iβr'ji-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians.
Georgian version (of the Bible). See Version.
Georgian, n. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U.S. A. Georgian, n. A nember of a race of mountaineers of the Caucasus, noted for their physical beauty (see Caucasian, 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 related to the Armenian. Cf. Armenian, n. Mesropian.

geor'gic (jôr'jik), n. [L. georgicum (sc. carmen), and georgica, pl., Gr. βίβλιον γεωργικόν, and τὰ γεωργικό. See Georgic, a.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, etc.; as, the Georgics of Vergil.

geor'gic (jôr'jik) {a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικός, fr. geor'gic, [l-käl]) γεωργία tillage, agriculture. See Georgic, Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

geosy'oo-py (jê·ōs'kō-pi), n. [geo-+scopy.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.—ge'o-scop'ic (jê'ō-skōp'Yk), a.

ge'o-sphere (jê'ō-skōp'Yk), a. [geo-+static.] Civil Engin.

Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance.—georate tarch, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

ge'o-stat'ics (-tks), n. [geo-+ statics.] Physics. That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

ge'o-stat'ics (-tks), a. [geo-syn-cli'nal. (-sin-kil'nāl), n. [See Geo-; synclinal.] Geol. A great downward flexure of the earth's crust.—opposed to geanticline.—ge'o-tax'is (-tāk'sīs), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. τāţs: an arranging.] Biol. & Phusiol. The influence of gravity on

ure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geammen. — geosyn-cli'nal, α.
ge'o-tax'is (-tāk'sīs), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] Biol. & Physiol. The influence of gravity on the movements of organisms. — ge'o-tac'fic (-tāk'tāk), α.
— ge'o-tac'fi-cal-ly (-tī-kāl-l), adv.
ge'o-tec-lou'ic (-tāk'tōn''lk), α. [geo- + tectonic.] Geol.
Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as accidentic geology.

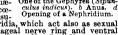
Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geotectonic geology.

ge'o-ther'mal (-thûr'mil) } a. [geo-thermal, thermic.]
ge'o-ther'mal (-thûr'mil) } Geol. Of or pertaining to the heat of the earth's interior.—geothermic degree, Geophysics, the average depth within the crust of the earth corresponding to an increase of one degree of temperature.
ge'o-ther-mom'e-ter (-thēr-mom'e-ter), n. [geo-ther-mometer] Physics. A thermometer, as a recording thermometer or an electrical-resistance thermometer, specially constructed for measuring temperatures at a depth below the surface of the ground.
geotro-pism (je-ōtrō-plz'm), n. [geo-tropism.]
Biol. In a broad sense, the influence 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 response to this stimulus. When not otherwise qualified (as negative geotro-pism) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots.—ge'o-trop'(alf-6-trop'lal), adv.
Ge-phy're-a (je-fi'rē-a), n. pl.
[NL., fr. q-c'pupa a dam, a bridge.] Zoōl. A group, now usually considered a class, of marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmentation when adult, but are included in the Annulston account of the likeness of their larval stages to those of Chectopically, adv.

Ge-phy're-a (je-fi'rē-a), n. pl.
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Geord's decrementation of the geological nerve rord without segmental ganglia. Setze if present at all are few in number.—geph'y-re'an (śt'f'-rōan), a. & n.

ge'rah (ge'ra), n. [Heb. gerah, lit., a bean.] Jewish



ge'rah (gē'ra), n. [Heb. gērah, lit., a bean.] Jewish

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 geral would accordingly have been worth 40-47 cents and the situer 3-4 cents.

Gera'ni-a'ce-ac (fe-ra'ni-a's-5-0, n. pl. [NL. See Geranuma' Bot. A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distriguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. They are distripuished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. They are distributed by the general selection of the strain of th

guished from the somatic cells, or soma.

3. Hence, in popular usage, any microbrganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe; a disease germ.

geraniol; as, geranyl acetate, a fragrant oil from encalyptus.

Ger'ar (ger'ar). Bib.

Ger'ar (ger'ar). Bib.

Ger'ar (ger'ar). Bib.

Ger'ar (ger'ar). Bib.

Ger'ard (jer'ard; je-rard), n.

[OF. Gerart, Girart, of G. or ger'ard (jer'ard; je-rard), n.

[OF. Gerart, Girart, of G. or in sec. prop. name. L. Gerardus.

Lit., strong with the spear; — in mase. prop. name. L. Gerardus.

[Ger'ard (ger'ar) do); G. Ger-hard (gar'ar'do); G. Ger'hard (gar'ar'do); G. Ger'hard (gar'ar'do); G. Ger'hard (gar'ar'do); G. Ger'hard (g

Georgian architecture, British or British colonial architecture, Ge'on (gē'ōn). Bib. Var. of lad, "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefithon.

ge'onay'i-ga'tion (jē'ō-), n. Marigation by reckoning the course from other places on the earth's surface, as in dead reckoning.

ge-on'o-my (jē-ōn'ō-m'), n.

[geo-+ Gr. νόμος a law.] The George mas, n.S. George of British Carlon, and physical geography.—ge'onathylic (jē'ō-m'), "ge'opha'g'ia (jē'ō-i'a'), "a coalled in parts of the north-group (je'ō-i'a'), "a coalled in parts of the north-group (je'ō-i'a'), "a coalled in parts of the north-group (je'ō-i'a'), "a coalled in parts of the north-group (je'ō-j'a'), "a coalled in parts of the north-group (je'ō-j'a

nerve cord without segmental ganglia. Sette if present at all are few in number. — geph'y-re'an [6ff'1-re'an], a. & n. ge'rah (ge'rah), n. [Heb. gerah, lit., a bean.] Jewish fish.] Paleon. A genus of extinct cuttlefishes abundant in the upper Liassic formations of Europe. The contents of the ink bag are often found preserved. Geoth'ly-fis (je'd'i'l-fish), n. [NL:; orig. uncert.] Zoôl. A genus of American warbiers nesting on or near the ground and frequenting low bushes. The Maryland vellow throat and mourning warbier are species. gootical, geoty. Erron, 100 control, observed and mourning warbier are species. gootical, geoty. Erron, 100 control, observed and in modern form in Tennyson's flowest flower of the carth. geot'on us (jed'c'n'u's) n. flower of the control, and the three was a reference to the earth. geot'on organ as to gravity.—ge'o-ton'd (je'd'c'ho's) n. flower of the control, geot'ro-py (-rō-pi), n. Geotropism.

Ge'o-try'gon (je'd-tr'gūn), n. Geotropism.

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Ge'o-try'gon (je'd-tr'gūn), n. Geotropism.

Ge'o-try'gon (je'd-try'gūn), n. [Geotropism.]

Ge'o-try'gon (je'd-try'gūn), n. [Geotr'd-to', Giraudi (d'rō'), ge-phy'ro-cer'cal (j'rō-fir'a), n. [Geral'do) (g'r'n's), n. [Ge'rd-d'ro, g'rō-d'ro-graven), n. [Ge'rd-d'ro, g'rō-d'ro-graven), n. [Ge'rd-d'ro, g'rō-d'ro-graven), n. [Ge'rd-d'ro, g'rō-d'ro-graven), n. [Ge'rd-d'ro-graven), n. geophagist (jet), n. [eating-geophagist (jet