

Pharm. An anilide of gallic acid, C12H10O6, used locally for skin diseases. It forms colorless, bitter-tasting crystals. Gallant (gál'ánt; 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. GALLA.] 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 gá-lánt') Polite and attentive to ladies; courteous to women.

6. (pron. usually gá-lánt') Amorous; amatory. SYN.—GALLANT, CHIVALROUS. GALLANT, as here compared (see COUBAGE), 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 obtrusively continue to style them" (Owen Wister); a chivalrous espousal of the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed.

gal-lant' (gá-lánt' or gál'ánt; in senses 1 & 2 formerly usually gál'ánt, 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' (gá-lánt'), 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; to conduct. 3. To handle in a modish manner; as, to gallant a fan. Obs.

gal-lant', 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.

gal-lan-try' (gál'ánt-rí; rarely gá-lánt'rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [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.

3. Guess the gallantry of our church by this... when the deak whereon the priest read was laid with plate of silver. Fuller. 4. Bravery; intrepidity; as, the gallantry of soldiers. 5. A gallant action or speech. 6. The life or conduct of a gallant.

7. 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 COUBAGE.

gal apple. An applelike gall. Cf. OAK APPLE. gal-late (gál'át), n. [See GALL GALLATE.] Chem. A salt or ester of gallic acid.

gal bladder. Anat. A membranous and more or less muscular sac, present in most vertebrates, in which the bile from the liver is stored until required. In man it is pear-shaped and lodged in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. Its duct, the gall duct or cystic duct, joins the hepatic duct, forming the common bile duct.

gal-le-ass (gál'è-ás), n. [F. galeasse, galeace, fr. It. galeazza; cf. LL. galea a galley. See GALLEY.] Naut. A large galley propelled by both sails and oars and mounting heavy guns in broadside; esp., such a vessel used by the southern nations of Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. See GALLON, and GALLEY.

The galleasses... consisted of an enormous towering structure at the stern, a castellated structure almost equally massive in front, with seats for the rowers amidships. Motley. galled (gáld), p. a. [From GALL to chafe.] 1. Subjected to galling; having galls. 2. Agric. Sterile from exhaustion or removal of soil.

gal-le-in (gál'è-in), n. Also gal-le-ine (-ín; -án; 184). [gall- + phthalic.] Org. Chem. A red crystalline compound, C12H8O4, obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with gallic acid or pyrogallol. It is used in dyeing violet and in calico printing, but chiefly for making carulein.

gal-le-on (gál'è-án), n. [Sp. galeón, cf. F. galleon; fr. LL. galeo, galeo, n. See GALLEY.] Naut. A sailing vessel of the 15th and following centuries, often having three or four decks, and used for war or commerce, esp. by the Spaniards as treasure ships in their American trade. The term is often rather indiscriminately applied to any large sailing vessel.

The galleons... were huge, round-stemmed, clumsy vessels, with bulwarks three or four feet thick, and built up at stem and stern, like castles. Motley. gal-ler-y (gál'è-rí), n.; pl. GALLERIES (-íz). [F. galerie, fr. LL. galeria, of uncertain origin.] 1. A long and relatively narrow room, hall, or other artificial inclosure;

gall-d. Galled. Ref. Sp. gal-le. v. GALE, GALL. gal-le-gan (gál'è-gón), [Galle-go (Sp. gál'ya-gón), n. [Sp. Galego.] A Galician, of Spain; also, the Galician language. Gal-len-ist. v. GALENIST. gal-le-ot. Naut. Var. of GALIOT. gal-ler, n. One that galls. gal-le-ra (gál'è-rá), n. [Sp.] Cockpit; place for cockfighting. gal-le-ri-an, n. [E. galérien.] A gallery slave. Obs. gal-ler-ied (gál'è-rí-d), pret. & p. p. of GALLERY. gal-ler-y goods. The occupants of

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gal-li-can-ism (-íz'm), n. The principles enunciated in the "Declaration of the Clergy of France concerning the ecclesiastical power," adopted March 19, 1682, — chiefly that the church has only spiritual jurisdiction and that the ancient rules and customs of church and state in France should be inviolate, and that the Pope's judgments are not irreversible until confirmed by the consent of the church. Gal-li-cism (gál'í-síz'm), n. [F. gallicisme.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French; a French idiom; also, in general, a French mode or custom. gal-li-cize (-síz), v. t. & i.; GAL-LI-CIZED (-síz-d); GAL-LI-CIZ-ING (-síz'ing). To conform to the French mode or idiom; to make or become Gallic, or French; Frenchify. gal-lic-o-lous (gál'í-k'ò-lús), a. [L. galla gall + -colous.] Zoöl. Producing and inhabiting galls. gal-li-fi-ca'tion (gál'í-fí-ká'sh'ún), n. [L. galla gallnut + -fication.] The formation of galls.

rumor or yarn. Naut. Slang. gal-ly (gál'í), n. pl. [L. fr. Gr. Γάλλος.] See CYBELE. Gal-ly (gál'í), n. pl. [NL.] Zoöl. See GALLINÆ. Gal-ly-a (gál'í-á), n. Latin name of Gaul (now France); hence, Poetic, France. Gal-ly-an (-án), a. [See GALLIC.] Gallic; French. Obs. Gal-ly-ard, adv. of GALLIARD. Gal-ly-ness, n. See -NESS. gal-ly-ship. Var. of GALLEASS. gal-ly-beg'gar. Var. of GALLY-BAGGER. Gal-ly-ice (gál'í-sé), adv. [L.,

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Gal/li-for'mes (gál'y-fó'r-méz), n. pl. [NL.; L. gallus a cock + forma form.] Zool. An order of birds, usually more or less nearly equivalent to Gallinæ in a broad sense of that word. — gal/li-form (gál'y-fórm), a.

gal/li-gas'kin (-gás'kín), n. [Prob. fr. OF. garguesque, greguesque, fr. It. Grechesco Grecian, a name which seems to have been given in Venice, and to have been afterwards confused with Gascony, as if they came from Gascony.] 1. (Chiefly in pl.) Loose hose or breeches; leather leg guards. The word is used loosely and often jocosely. 2. A gaiter or legging. Dial. Eng.

gal/li-mau'fry (-má'fí), n.; pl. -fries (-fí-z). [F. galimafree a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats.] 1. A hash of various kinds of meat scraps; a ragout. 2. Any absurd melody; a hodgepodge of things or persons; — sometimes used as an epithet for an individual.

The Mahometan religion, which, being a gallimau'fry made up of many, partakes much of the Jewish. South.

Gal/li-na-ce-æ (-ná'sé-á), n. pl. [NL. See GALLINACEOUS.] Zool. A group nearly or exactly equivalent to Gallinæ. — gal/li-na'-cean (-shán), a. & n.

gal/li-na'-ceous (-ná'shéus), a. [L. gallinaceus, fr. gallina hen, fr. galus cock.] Zool. Resembling the domestic fowls and pheasants; or of pertaining to the Gallinae.

Gal/li-næ (gá-lí'né), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. gallina a hen, galus a cock.] Zool. An order of birds of largely terrestrial habits, of which the barnyard fowl is a familiar example. They are mostly rather large, heavy-bodied birds, with comparatively short wings, poorly adapted for long flights, though many species fly swiftly for a short distance. The legs are adapted for running and scratching the ground, where most of their food (consisting of seeds, worms, etc.) is found. With few exceptions they nest on the ground, and lay numerous eggs. They are often polygamous, and the young are precocial. They are schizognathous and schizorhinal, the crop is large, and there is a muscular gizzard. This group includes the pheasants, turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, etc., and the megapodes and curassows. Used in a broad sense, certain other forms, as the hemicipodes and the hoatzin, the sand grouse, etc., have been included. Other names of the group, or of a subdivision including most of its members are Gallinaceæ, Gallinæ, Galli, and Alectoromorphæ. Cf. GALLIFORMES, RASORES.

gal/ling (gál'íng), p. pr. & vb. n. of GALL. Specif.: p. a. Such as to gall or chafe; vexing; irritating. — gal/ling-ly, adv. — gal/ling-ness, n.

Gal/lin'-u-la (gá-lín'ú-lá), n. [NL.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typical gallinules. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, Gal/lin'-u-lí-næ (-lí'né). — gal/lin'-u-line (-lín; -lín; 183; a.

gal/lin'u-lie (gál'y-lí-nú-lí), n. [L. gallinula a chicken, dim. of gallina hen.] Any of certain birds of the rail family, related to the coots, which they resemble in having a horny frontal shield, though their toes are long and slender, and without lobes. The common gallinule of Europe (Porphyrio cæruleus) (Gallinula chloropus) called also water hen, moor hen, etc., is one of the most common and familiar aquatic birds, and may often be seen swimming on the ponds of parks, even in large cities. There is a closely related American species, the Florida gallinule (G. galeata), but it is much less common and familiar. The purple gallinules, as Porphyrio carolinus of southern Europe and Tonopsis maritima of tropical America and the southern United States, have handsome blue and greenish plumage.



Purple Gallinule (Porphyrio cæruleus).

Gal/li-o (gál'y-ó), n. Bib. The proconsul (A. V., deputy) of Achaia, who refused to try St. Paul when the Jews of Corinth accused him, and who refrained from interposing when Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, was beaten before the judgment seat. Gallio was a brother of Seneca and an uncle of Lucan. From the statement or comment in Acts xviii. 17, "And Gallio cared for none of those things," he has been taken as a type of the indifferent man or the careless, easy-going person.

Gal/lop-o-llí-oll (gá-líp'ó-lí-ól), n. A rancid olive oil, from Galipoli, Italy, used in Turkey red dyeing.

gal/li-pot (gál'y-pót), n. [Prob. galley + pot, as being brought in galleys.] A small earthen pot or vessel, esp. as used by druggists and apothecaries to hold medicines, etc.; hence, a nickname for a druggist or druggist's clerk.

gal/li-um (gál'y-úm), n. [NL.; perh. fr. L. gallia Clerk.] Chem. A metallic element occurring widely, e. g. in iron ores, but in minute amounts. It is white, hard, and malleable, resembling aluminium, and remarkable for its low melting point (36° F., 30° C.). Symbol, Ga; at. wt., 70.1. Gallium is chiefly trivalent, resembling aluminium and indium. It was predicted with most of its properties, under the name eka-aluminium, by Mendelyev on the basis of the periodic law. This prediction was verified in its discovery (in 1875) by its characteristic spectrum (two violet lines).

Gal/lin (-gál'y-ín), n. [L. Gallia Gallia.] 1. A springing gait of various quadrupeds, esp. the horse. When much quickened, it is called r-run. See GAIT, n., 3. 2. ride on a galloping animal. 3. Rapid or hasty progression, as if by springs or leaps.

gal/lo-pade' (gál'ó-pád', -pád'), n. [F. galopade. See GALLOP, n.] 1. Man. A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. 2. A kind of lively dance; also, music for the dance; a gallop.

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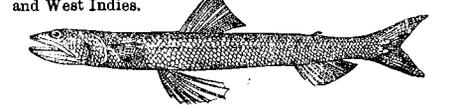
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gal/li-vant' (gál'y-vánt'), v. i.; GAL/LI-VANT'ED (-vánt'éd); GAL/LI-VANT'ING. [Cf. GALLANT.] 1. To play the gallant; to go about with members of the other sex. 2. Hence, to travel or roam about to meet pleasure.

gal/li-vat (gál'y-vát), n. [Prob. fr. Pg. galeota; cf. E. galeot, galley.] Naut. An East Indian vessel propelled by sails and oars, often armed and used by pirates.

gal/li-wasp' (-wásp'), n. [Etym. uncertain.] a lizard (Diploglossus monotropis) of Jamaica and eastern Central America. It is about a foot long and harmless. b A lizard fish (Synodus fetens) of the southern United States and West Indies.



Galliwasp (Synodus fetens). (4)

gal/lize (gál'íz), v. t.; GAL/LIZED (-ízd); GAL/LIZ-ING (-íz-íng). [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/li-za'tion (gál'y-zá'shún), n.

gal/louse. Any aphid that causes galls on plants.

gal/lite. Any of various minute four-legged mites that form galls on plants. They are now regarded as forming a family Eriophyidae. Their galls, unlike those of the gallflies, have an opening to the exterior. Eriophyes (see BLISTER MITRE) is the typical genus.

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

gall/nut' (gál'nút'), n. A nutlike gall; — applied esp. to certain galls of commerce; a nutgall. See 6th GALL.

gal/lo (gál'ó), n. Chem. A combining form for 2d GALLIC.

Gal/lo. [L. Gallus a Gaul, Gallic.] A combining form for Gallic, meaning: a Gaulish; relation to, or connection with, the Gauls or Gaul; as, Gallo-Roman, b French; 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 lusitana), native of the Levant, which yields the gallnuts of commerce.

gal/lo-bro'mol (gál'ó-bró'mól; -mól), n. [gallo- + bromine + -ol.] Pharm. A crystalline, slightly bitter powder, C₂Br₂(OH)₂COOH, used as a sedative. It is a bromine substitution product of gallic acid.

gal/lo-fla'vin, gal/lo-fla'vine (-há'vín; -vén; 184), n. [gallo- + flavin.] A yellow dyestuff obtained as a paste by exposing gallic acid in alkaline solution to air. See DYE.

Gal/lo-ma'ni-a (-má'ní-á), n. [L. Galli Gauls + mania madness.] A strong prejudice in favor of what is French. — Gal/lo-ma'ni-ac (-ák), Gal/lo-ma'ni-an, n.

gal/lon (gál'ón), n. [OF. galon, jalon, LL. gallo, galona, fr. galum a liquid measure; cf. F. jale large bowl.] 1. A measure of capacity, containing four quarts; — used for the most part in liquid measure, but sometimes in dry measure. The standard gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches, or 8.3339 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer at 30 inches, is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder of seven inches in diameter and six inches in height, and is the same as the old English wine gallon. It equals 3.7854 liters. The old ale gallon or beer gallon contained 282 cubic inches (4.62 liters). The English imperial gallon contains 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° of Fahrenheit, equal to 277.420 cubic inches or 4.546 liters, which is almost exactly 1.2 United States gallons. For the gallon of Argentina and Peru, see MEASURE, Table.

2. A vessel for liquids; a pitcher. Obs.

gal/loon' (gá-lóon'), n. [F. galon, fr. galonner to adorn with galloons.] A narrow tapelike binding or trimming, esp. a bordering or binding of rich material, as silk or gold lace. — gal-looned' (-lóon'd'), a.

gal/lop (gál'óp), n. & v. GAL/LOPED (-épt); GAL/LOPING. ME. galopen. F. galoper. OF. also galoper, waloper; of G. or D. of Scand. origin, the first part being uncertain, and the second prob. akin to E. leap, G. laufen. Cf. WALLOR to move quickly.] 1. To move or run in the mode called a gallop, as a horse; to go at, or as if at, a gallop. Such a supple idea as is conveyed by galloping over it. Locke. 2. To ride at a gallop; to ride at full speed.

gal/lop, v. t. 1. To cause to gallop; as, to gallop a horse. 2. To chase; pursue. Obs. 3. To ride a galloping horse over; to go over rapidly. Obs. 4. To transport with the speed of a gallop; as, to gallop a message from one place to another.

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gallop rhythm. Med. A faulty rhythm in cardiac action, resembling the footfall of a galloping horse.

Gal/lo-way (gál'ó-wá), n. 1. a One of a breed of small 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 tub. 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 inventor. See Lancashire boiler, Illust., under BOILER.

gal/lows (gál'ó-z; -ú-z; 277), n. sing.; pl. GALLOWSES (-éz; -íz), or, Archaic, GALLOWES. [ME. galwes, pl., AS. galga, geolga, gallowes, cross; akin to D. galg gallowes, OS. & OHG. galgo, G. galgen, Icel. gálgi, Sw. & Dan. galge, Goth. galga a cross. Etymologically and historically considered, gallowes is a noun in the plural number, but it is used as a singular, and hence is preceded by a; as, a gallowes.] 1. A frame, usually consisting (in its simplest form) of two upright posts and a crossbeam, from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging. Cf. GIBBET.

2. Any thing hung Haman on the gallowes. Esther vii. 10. O, there were desolation of gallowes and gallowes! Shak.

2. A gallowes bird. Obs.

3. Any frame with uprights and crosspiece. a A gallowes balk. Obs. b Naut. Short for gallowes bits, one of two or more frames amidships on deck to support spare spars; — called also gallowes frame. c Print. A rest for the tympan of a hand press when raised. d A horizontal bar for gymnastics. e A timber structure for butchering cattle. Australasia. f Coal Mining. A timber prop to support a roof. See MINE, Illust., North of Eng.

4. pl. A pair of suspenders, or braces. Colloq.

gallowes bird. A person who deserves hanging on the gallowes. Colloq.

gallowes, or gal/low, tree (gál'ó). The gallowes.

gallowstone' (gál'ó'stón'), n. A concretion, or calculus, formed in the gall bladder or biliary passages. See CALCULUS, n., 1.

Gal/lus (gál'ús), n. [L., cock.] Zool. The genus of the pheasant family, which consists of the barnyard fowl and its wild allies the jungle fowls (which see). It is distinguished by the vertically folded tail, which in the male has long drooping median feathers.

gal/-wind' (gál'wínd'), n. A water gall.

gal/y' (gál'y), a. Like gall; bitter as gall.

Gal/lois' field (of order pⁿ) (gál'wá'í-z). [See GALLOISIAN.] Math. A field composed of the pⁿ classes of residues of an arbitrary integral function f(x) to the moduli p (any prime) and P(x), a rational integral function (of degree n) with integral coefficients not all divisible by p.

Galois group. Math. The group of substitutions among the n roots of an equation, f(x) = 0, corresponding to (or isomorphic with) the group of Galois's domain Ω(p) of that equation.

Gal/lois'ian (gál'wá'í-z-án), a. Designating the French mathematician Evariste Galois (1811-32), or his work.

Galoisian corpus. Math., a corpus Ω(a) that is identical with each of its conjugates, Ω(a), Ω(a₂), . . . Ω(a_{n-1}); a normal corpus. See CONJUGATE.

Galois imaginaries. Math. Hypercomplex numbers introduced as solutions of congruences, such as f(x) ≡ 0 (mod. p), that are satisfied by no integral x, — f(x) being irreducible to the prime p.

Galois resolvent. Math. That resolvent of an equation whose roots are unchanged by any permutation of the group of the equation.

Gal/lois' cri-ti-cí-ón (gál'wá'í-z) (for the solution of an algebraic equation) by radicals. Math. The fact that the factors of composition of its Galois group must all be primes.

Galois's domain (of an equation f(x) = 0). Math. The corpus or domain of rationality obtained by adjoining to any domain Ω all the n (supposed) distinct roots (r₁, r₂, . . . r_n) of f(x) = 0, so as to form the domain Ω(r₁, r₂, . . . r_n).

gal/lop (gál'óp; gál'ó; 277), n. [F.] Music. A kind of lively dance, in 2 time; also, the music to the dance.

gal-lore' (gá-ló-ré'; 201), adv. [Gael. gu leòr enough; gu-to, also an adverbial prefix + leòr, leòir, enough; or fr. Ir. galeor, the same word.] Chiefly Colloq. In abundance; plentifully. — n. Abundance; plenty.

gal-losh', gal-losh'e' (gá-lósh'), n. [F. galoché galosh, perh. altered fr. LL. calopedia, calopodion, wooden shoe, or shoe with a wooden sole, Gr. καλοσάκιον, dim. of καλόπους, καλόπους, a shoemaker's last; κάλον wood + πούς foot.] 1. A clog; a shoe with a heavy sole; hence, a boot or shoe of any sort. Obs.

2. An overshoe worn in wet weather. Rare in U. S.

3. A strip of material, as leather, running around a shoe at and above the sole, as for protection or ornament.

Gal-to-ni-a (gál'tó-ní-á), n. [NL., after Francis Galton, English anthropologist.] Bot. A genus of South African liliaceous bulbous plants containing three species, of which the best known is G. candidans. See SUMMER HYACINTH.

Also [L. c.], a plant or bulb of this genus.

Gal-to-ni-an (-án), a. Of or pertaining to the English scientist Francis Galton (b. 1822) or his work.

gallows. Dial. Eng.

gallowes top. Naut. The crosspiece at the top of gallowes bits.

galls (gál-z), n. pl. [D. gal.] A jellyfish.

gal'lus (gál'ús; gál'ús). Scot. and dial. var. of GALLOWES.

gal/lo-pin, n. [F. galopin. See GALLOP, v. i.] A scullion; a cook's errand boy. Obs.

gal-losh', v. t. To put a galosh on (a shoe).

galloves. + GALLOWES.

galp, v. i. [Cf. D. galpen to cry, akin to E. yelp. Cf. GAPE.] To yawn; to gape; also, to yelp. Obs. — n. To belch. Obs.

gal'ra-vage, gal'ra-vitch, n. & v. Gilravage. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gal'some (gól'sóm), a. [Gall bitterness + 1st-some.] Angry; malignant. Obs.

gal'stre, v. i. To be boisterous; to bluster. Obs.

galt, n. Gault.

galt (gált; gólt), n. [Icel. gólt, akin to E. gilt female pig.] A hog; esp. a gelded male. Obs. Scot., or Dial. Eng. [TRAP.]

gal'thrope, gal'trop. + GALLOP.

ále, senáte, cáre, áun, áccout, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent, énd, recént, makér; íce, íll; óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únte, úrn, úp, circús, menti; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

Gallina, 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 swans.

11. Shurt or intrepidity, like that of a game animal.

12. Pluck for GAME FOWL.

Syn. — See PLAY.

game all. See ALL, a., 4.

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

[ME. gāmen, gāmenen, to rejoice, AS. gāmenian (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 her best with all his whole heart.

At all 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'ēr); GAM'EST (-ēst). 1. Having a resolute, unyielding spirit, like the gamecock; ready to fight to the last; plucky.

I was game. . . I could have fought even to the death. Irving.

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 by making the next point.

game bird. A bird considered a proper object of pursuit or capture by sportsmen. See GAME, n., 8.

game'cock' (-kōk'), n. A male game fowl.

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'keeper' (gām'kēp'ēr), n. One in charge of game.

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

game'ly' (gām'li), adv. 1. Jestingly; merrily. Obs.

2. In a plucky manner; spiritedly.

game'ness, n. Endurance; pluck.

game'some' (gām'sōm), a. Gay; sportive; playful; frolicsome; merry. "The gamesome crowd." Byron. — game'some-ly, adv. — game'some-ness, n.

game'ster' (-stēr), n. [game + -ster.] 1. A competitor in a game or contest; an athlete. Obs. exc.: Dial. Eng. A player at cudgels or singletick.

2. A person who plays at games; esp., one who habitually or as a business plays at games for stakes; a gambler.

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

3. A merry, frolicsome person. Obs.

4. A lewd person. Obs.

game'tal' (gām'tāl; gā-mēt'āl), a. Biol. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a gamete; generative; as, a gametal cell.

game'tan-gi-um' (gām'tān-gī'ūm), n.; pl. -GIA (-ā). [NL. See GAMETE; ANGIO-.] Bot. 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 oogonia or archegonia. Cf. SPOROANGIUM.

game'te' (gām'tē; gā-mēt'; the latter usually in compounds), n. [Gr. γαμετή wife, or γαμετήν husband, fr. γαμεῖν 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 CONJUGATION, 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 applanogametes 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 Zool. gamete is most commonly used of the sexual cells of certain Protozoa, though also extended to the germ cells of higher forms.

game'to-phore' (gā-mētō-fōrē; gām'tō-fōr'; 201), n. [game'te + -phore.] Bot. A modified branch bearing sex organs, or gametangia, as in the thaloid liverworts.

game'to-phyll' (-fīl), n. [game'te + -phyll.] Bot. A specialized leaf which bears sex organs. Cf. SPOROPHYLL.

game'to-phyte' (-fīt), n. [game'te + -phyte.] 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 thaloid, early perishing body; and in seed plants it is usually microscopic or rudimentary. — game'to-phytic' (gām'tō-fītik'), a.

game'tic' (gām'tik), a. [Gr. γαμος marriage.] Biol. Sexual; — said esp. of eggs developing only after fertilization.

game'lic' (-gām'tik). A suffix from Greek γαμος, marriage.

game act. Law. An act requiring killing or taking of game.

game bag. A sportsman's bag.

game'case' (gām'kās'), n. Bowls. A bowl played into such a position as to win the game unless the jack is driven off the green.

game debt. A gambling debt.

game'ful, a. See -FUL. (Obs.)

game'gall', n. A satirical retort.

game house. A gambling house.

gam'el, n. i. (Cf. GAME.) To play games; to romp. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

game'less, a. See -LESS.

game'less, a. Obs. AS. gāmen-lic, adv. Sportive.

game'li-on' (gām'li'ōn), n. G. Γαμλιον (The seventh Attic month. See GREK KALENDAR.

game'loz + CHAMELON.

gam'olyn, n. [Cf. F. gameline.] An Italian name. Obs.

game'n + GAME.

ga-mene' (gā-mēn'), n. [D. gāmen common. Cf. E. D.] Dried and powdered madder from large roots.

gam'in (gām'in; F. gām'ān'; the Ozf. E. D. gives only the French pron., now seldom heard in America), n. [F.] A neglected and untraded city boy; a young street Arab.

In Japan the gamins run after you, and say, "Look at the Chinaman." L. Oliphant.

gam'ing (gām'ing), 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 go). It is often used in nomenclature, as to designate the third member of a series. Cf. ALPHA, BETA.

gam'ma-cism' (gām'ā-sīz'm) } n. [NL. gammacismus. See gam'ma-cis'mus (-sīz'mūs) } GAMMA.] Difficulty in pronouncing the guttural consonants, as g and k; guttural stammering.

gam'ma-di-on' (gā-mā-dī'ōn), n.; pl. -DIA (-dī-ā). [LGr. γάμμαδιον, γάμματιον, dim. of γάμμα.] A cross formed of four capital gammas (Γ), esp. in Gamma-voided Greek cross (fig. 1) or in that of a dion.

The gamma among early Christians symbolized a corner stone, and hence Christ as the corner stone of the church.

gamma rays. Physics. Very penetrating rays not appreciably deflected by a magnetic or electric field, emitted by radium and other radioactive substances. The prevailing view is that they are nonperiodic ether pulses differing from Röntgen rays only in being more penetrating.

Gam'ma-ra-us' (gām'ā-rās), n. [NL.; L. gammarus, cammarus, fr. Gr. κάμματος lobster.] Zool. A genus of swimming amphipod crustaceans, the type of a large family.

Gam'mar'l-dē' (gām'mār'l-dē), of both marine and freshwater forms. — gam'ma-rid' (gām'ā-rīd'), a. & n. — gam'ma-rine' (-rīn; -rīn; 183), a. — gam'ma-roid' (-rōid), a. & n.

gam'mer' (gām'ēr), n. [Possibly contr. fr. godmother; but prob. fr. grammar for grandmother. Cf. GAFFER.] An old wife; an old woman; — correlative of gaffer, an old man.

gam'mon' (-mōn), n. [OF. gambon, F. jambon, fr. OF. gambe leg, F. jambe. See GAMBOL, n.; cf. HAM.] 1. A leg; thigh. Obs. or R.

We took off a gammon and left her [a heifer]. Zadock Steele.

2. A ham salted and smoked or dried; also, the lower end of a side of bacon.

gam'mon, v. t.; GAM'MONED (-mōnd); 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 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 wheedle; tricky persuasion; nonsense; humbug. Colloq.

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

gam'mon-ing, 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' (-gām'ō). Combining form from Gr. γαμος, marriage.

gam'o'-gen'e-sis' (-jēm'tē-sīs), n. [gamo- + -genesis.] Biol. Sexual reproduction. — gam'o'-ge-net'ic' (-jē-mēt'ik), a. — gam'o'-ge-net'ic-al-ly' (-ī-kēl'i), adv.

gam'o'-pe'ta-lōs' (-pēt'āl-ōs), n. [NL.] Bot. A division of angiospermous plants practically equivalent to the Metachlamydeæ (which see).

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

gam'o'-phyll-ous' (-fīl'ōs), a. [gamo- + phyllous.] Bot. Having the perianth leaves united.

gam'o'-sep'al-ous' (-sēp'āl-ōs), a. [gamo- + sepalous.] Bot. Having the calyx composed of united sepals.

gam'o'-ste'le' (gām'tō-stē'lē), n. [gamo- + stele.] Bot. A stele formed by union of schizosteles, as in Lycopodium.

gam'o'-ste'lic' (-stē'l'ik), a. Bot. Having a polystelic stem in which the separate steles constitute a gamostele. See STELE; cf. DIALYSELIC. — gam'o'-ste'ly' (gām'tō-stē'l'i), n.

gam'ous' (Gr. γαμος (as in γαμογενής polygamous), fr. γαμεῖν marriage.) A suffix signifying marrying, uniting for propagation; as in mixogamous, monogamous, phanetrogamous.

gamp (gāmp), n. A large umbrella; — said to allude to Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, in Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Gamp Mrs. Salrey' (gāmp' rī' sāl'rey'). 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 fondness for liquor.

gam'ut (gām'ūt), n. [gamina + ut; cf. F. gamme gamut, the name of a musical note. The name of the Greek letter Γ was used by Guido d' Arezzo to represent the first note of his model scale. See GAMMA, UT, SOLMIZATION.]

gaming table. = GAMBLING TABLE. [GOML'IA.]

gam'la' (gām'lā), n. Var. of GAM'LA.

Gam'ma-dim' (gām'ā-dīm) or -dīms (-dīmz), n. pl. Bib. Gamma function. See EULERIAN INTEGRAL.

gam'ma mōth. A handsome European noctuid moth (Plusia gamma) having a bright, 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'ma'ion' (gām'mā'īōn), n. & n. [Gaut. Obs.]

gam'me, n. [E. See GAMUT.]

gam'mer' (gām'ēr), n. i. [Cf. GAMMER, n.] To vile. Dial. Eng. Gam'mer-el' (gām'mēr'ēl; gām'ēr'). Dial. Eng. var. of GAMMRE.

gam'mer'stag' (gām'mēr'stāg'), n. [Cf. GAMMER, n.; STANG pole.] A tall and awkward person, esp. a woman, or a lewd or rude girl.

Dial. Eng. [Obs.]

gam'mok' n. Prob. a grommet.

gam'mock' (gām'mōk), n. [Cf. OAME.] Frolic; playfulness; a jest. Dial. Eng. [Dial. Eng.] gam'mock, p. r. To romp; frolic.

gam'mon, n. = GAMMONING.

gam'mon + GAMMON. [mons. gam'mon-er, n. One who gam-gam'my (gām'mi), n. [Cf. GAME game.] Unfavorable; bad; counterfeit. Stang or Dial. Eng.

gam'my, n. Jargon; cant. Stang. [gambster. Obs.] gam'mer, n. [See GAME, n.] A

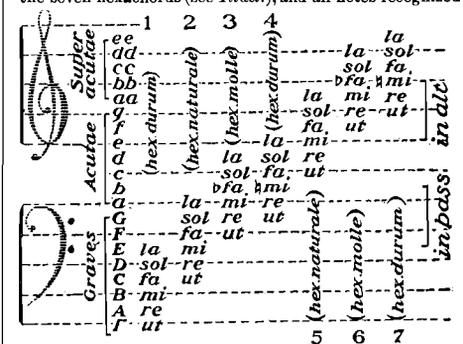
gam'mō'bi-um' (gām'mō'bi-ūm), n. [NL. gamo- + Gr. βίος life.] Zool. The sexually reproducing generation when sexual and asexual generations alternate.

gam'mō'g'ō's' (gām'mō'g'ō's'), n. [Cf. GAMMOGASTRO-.] Bot. Having the ovaries united, but the styles and stigmas free; — said of a pistil. Rare.

gam'mō'nd, n. [Cf. GAMBOL.] A coper; a gambol. Obs. Scot. gam'mō'sh' + GAMMASHES.

gamp (gāmp; gāmp), v. t. To act or proceed; to gamp. Scot. gam'mō'ph'ral' (gām'mō'ph'rāl'), n. [Cf. GOMERH. Cf. E. D.] A stupid person; blockhead. Scot.

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" (durum); 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 la mi, e la mi) 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, etc. See SOLMIZATION.

"Gamm" I am, the ground of all accord, "A re" to plead heaven's passion;

"B mi," Bianca, take him for thy lord,

"C fa ut," that loves with all affection;

"D sol re," one elf, two notes have I;

"E la mi," show pity, O die. Shak.

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

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

gam'y' (gām'i), a.; GAM'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GAM'Y-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.

gam'y. [Gr. γαμία (as in γαμογενής monogamy), fr. γαμος marriage.] A suffix denoting marriage, union for propagation or reproduction; as in polygamy, oögamy.

gan (gān), pret. of GIN, begin; — formerly used with the infinitive to form compound preterites, as did is now employed. Gan regularly denotes the singular; the plural is usually denoted by gamne or gonne. Later writers use gan both for singular and plural. Archaic.

This man gan fall (i. e., fell) in great suspicion. Chaucer.

gan'cial' (gā-nā'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' (gānch; 140), v. t.; GANCH'ED (gānch'ed); GANCH'ING. [F. ganche, n., fr. It. gancio hook; cf. Sp. Pg. ganchco.]

1. To execute by impaling on stakes or hooks. Obs. or Hist.

2. To gash or wound with the tusk; — said of boars. Obs.

ganch, n. [See GANCH, v. t.] 1. The apparatus used in ganching; also, execution by ganching. Obs. or Hist.

2. A rent or wound made by a boar's tusk. Archaic.

gan'der' (gān'dēr), n. [AS. gandra, ganra, akin to D. gander, G. dial. gander, ganter, and prob. to E. goose. See GOOSE; cf. GANNET.] 1. The male of any species of goose.

2. A stupid or foolish fellow; a simpleton.

Gan'dhar'va' (gān'dhār'vā), n. [Skr.] Hindu Myth. One of the singers or musicians of the gods, dwelling generally in the sky or atmosphere. They are fond of women, and their consorts are the Apsarases. Also, a Vedic divinity, possibly a personification of the fire of the sun.

Ga'ne-lon' (gā'n'lēn'), 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 intrigues to destroy Christianity.

Ga'ne'sa' (gā'n'ē-sā-shā), n. [Skr. Gaṇeśa, lit., lord

in which persons ride rapidly on horseback past a gander hung by its feet, and with its neck heaved, and try to pull off its head. Southwestern U. S.

gan'der-teeth', n. The sensitive bristly Monocot uncinate of the southern United States.

Gan'dhar'va' rite' (gān'dhār'vā-rīte'). [From GANDHARVA, who is invoked.] Hindu Law. A form of marriage rite used where the marriage is voluntary and independent of parental consent and with sexual commerce as its object. It is mostly restricted to the nobles.

gan'dre' + GANDER.

gan'dum' n. See WEIGHT.

gan'du'rah' (gān-dōō'rā), n. Also gan-dōō'rā. An Oriental sleeveless shirtlike garment.

game, Obs. or dial. Eng. p. p. and ba. inf. of GO.

game, v. i. [See YAWN.] To gape. n. ? An ugly countenance. Obs. Scot.

Ga'ne's'ca' (gā'n'ē-shā). Var. of GANESA. [GANESON.]

Ga'ne-lo'ne' (gā'n'ē-lōn'). =



Ganesa.

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 (gāng), *n.* [AS. *gang*, akin to D., G., & Dan. *gang* a going, Icel. *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.*: a. A walk for cattle; pasturing. b. 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 going in or forming a company; as, a *gang* of sailors; a *gang* of elk. 6. 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. & i.*; *GANGED* (gāngd); *GANG'ING* (gāng'ing). To form or hire in a gang or gangs; to act in concert.

gang, *v. i.* [AS. *gangan*, akin to OS. & OHG. *gangan*, Icel. *gang*, Goth. *gagan*; cf. Lith. *žengti* to walk, Skr. *jangha* leg, perh. akin to E. go.] To go; walk. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gangboard (gāng'bōrd'; 201), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A raised wall along a ship's waist used by sentinels and for passing between the quarter-deck and forecabin in old-time deep-watered vessels. *Obs.* 2. A gangplank.

gange (gāng), *v. t.*; *GANGED* (gāngd); *GANG'ING* (gāng'ing). [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.

ganger (gāng'gēr), *n.* One who gangs, or goes. *Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.*

ganger (gāng'gēr), *n.* Foreman over a gang of workmen.

gangling (gāng'ing), *n.* The special or protected part of a fishline to which the hook is ganged or fastened; a snell.

gangli-ate (gāng'li-āt), *a.* *Anat. & Zool.* Furnished with ganglia. [AS. *gangli*, *a.*] ganglia; as, *gangliated* nerves.

gangli-form (-fōrm), *a.* [See *GANGLION*; -FORM.] *Anat.* Having the form of a ganglion.

gangling (gāng'ing), *a.* [Cf. *GANGREL*.] Of a spindle or awkwardly long growth; loosely built; lanky. *Colloq.*

ganglion (gāng'li-ōn), *n.*; *pl. L. -GLIA* (-ē), *E. -GLIONS* (-ōnz). [L. *ganglion* a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumor under the skin, Gr. *γάνγλιον*.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A mass of nerve tissue containing nerve cells; a nerve center; as: a. An aggregation of such cells forming an enlargement upon a nerve or upon two or more nerves at their point of junction or separation. b. A mass of gray matter within the brain or spinal cord. See *NERVOUS SYSTEM*. 2. *Med.* A small hard tumor, connected either with a joint or tendon sheath, and commonly formed by elevation of the sheath by effusion of a viscid fluid to it, due to chronic irritation or inflammation. It is commonly situated about the wrist or ankle. Called also *weeping sineu*. 3. A lymphatic gland. *Obs.*

ganglion impar (gāng'li-ōn'im-pār), [L. *impar* unequal, a small ganglion situated in front of the coccyx at the junction of the two ganglionated cords of the sympathetic nerve. — *pl. m-fē-rī-us* (m-fē-rī-ūs) *L. inferior* lower, a ganglion on the pneumogastric nerve just after it leaves the jugular foramen. — *g. of Andersch* (ān'dērsh) [after Andersch, German anatomist], the inferior and larger of the two ganglia situated on the ninth nerve where it passes through the jugular foramen. — *g. of Arnold* [after G. Arnold, anatomist], the otic ganglion. — *g. of Scarpa* (shārpā) [after Antonio Scarpa, Italian anatomist], a ganglion of the vestibular or posterior branch of the auditory nerve in the internal auditory meatus of the ear. — *g. of the cerebellum*, the corpus dentatum of the cerebellum. — *pl. spirale* (spī-rāl) [NL. *spirale* spiral], a ganglionic mass occupying the spiral canal in the modiolus of the cochlea. It consists of the ganglia of the branches of the cochlear nerve passing to the spiral part of the cochlea. — *pl. vestibularis* (vēs-tīb'ul-ār-ē) [NL. *vestibularis* the vestibular (branch)]. = *GANGLION OF SCARPA*.

ganglion cell. A nerve cell, esp. one of those contained in the ganglia and in certain sense organs.

ganglion'ic (gāng'li-ōn'ik), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, ganglia or ganglion cells.

gangli-plexus (-plēks'is), *n.* [See *GANGLION*; *PLEXUS*.] *Anat.* A diffuse or spreading ganglion in a meshwork of fibers, as in certain plexuses of the sympathetic system.

gangmas'ter (gāng'mās'tēr), *n.* A master or employer of a gang of workmen.

gang'sa (gāng-gō'sā), *n.* *Med.* A disease, prevalent among natives in Guam, characterized by progressive ul-

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

gangplank (gāng'plānk'), *n.* A long, narrow, portable platform or bridge, used in entering or leaving a vessel, as from a wharf; — called also *gangboard*.

gangrel (gāng'rēl), *n.* [Cf. *GANG* to go.] *Archaic, Scot., or Dial. Eng.* 1. A vagrant or vagabond. 2. A gangling, or lanky, creature; also, a toad.

gangrene (gāng'rēn), *n.* [L. *gangraena*, fr. Gr. *γάνγραινα*: cf. F. *gangrène*.] *Med.* Mortification of a part of the body caused by interference with the local nutrition. Gangrene appears in two forms, as *dry gangrene*, or mummification, 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.

gangrene, *v. t. & i.*; *GANG'RENED* (-grēnd); *GANG'REN'ING* (-grēn'ing). [Cf. F. *gangrèner*.] To produce gangrene in; to be affected with gangrene.

gangrene-ous (gāng'rē-nūs), *a.* [Cf. F. *gangreneux*.] Affected by, due to, or of the nature of, gangrene.

gangman (gāng'mān), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (-mēn). A laborer in a gang; also, a ganger.

gangue (gāng), *n.* [F. *gangue*, fr. G. *gang* a metallic vein, a passage. See *GANG*, *n.*] *Mining.* The stony or earthy substance associated with metallic ore.

gangway (gāng'wā), *n.* [AS. *gangwey*. See *GANG*; *WAY*.] 1. A passage or way into, through, or out of, any inclosed place, esp. a temporary way of planks. 2. *Specif.*: a. In the British House of Commons, a narrow aisle across the house. b. *Naut.* (1) = *GANGBOARD*, 1. *Obs. or Hist.* (2) Either of the sides of the upper deck between the deck house and the rail and the quarter-deck and forecabin. (3) The opening through the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons enter or leave it. (4) A gangplank. c. *Mining.* A main level. See *MINE, Illust.* d. *Logging.* The incline up which logs are moved from the water into a sawmill.

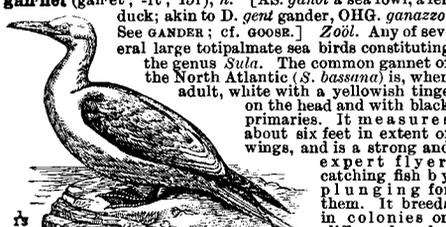
The members sitting above the gangway are the ministers and emissaries with such private members as profess more or less close agreement with the policy of the official leaders of their respective parties. *Obs. E. D.*

gangway, *v. t.* 1. To bring to the gangway, *Naut.*, to punish (a seaman) by flogging him at the gangway. *Obs. or Hist.*

ganite (gān'it), *n.* 1. A siliceous clay rock in certain English coal measures, used to make a material for lining furnace hearths, for macadamizing roads, etc., similarly used. 2. A mixture of crushed or ground siliceous stone and fire clay, similarly used.

ganja (gānjā), *n.* [Hind. *ganjā*.] A powerful form of hashish, consisting of the dried tops of pistillate hemp plants. It is smoked like tobacco.

gannet (gān'ēt; -t; 151), *n.* [AS. *ganot* a sea fowl, a fen duck; akin to D. *gant* gander, OHG. *ganazzo*. See *GANDER*; cf. *GOOSER*.] *Zool.* Any of several large totipalmate sea birds constituting the genus *Sula*. The common gannet of the North Atlantic (*S. bassana*) is, when adult, white with a yellowish tinge on the head and with black primaries. It measures about six feet in extent of wings, and is a strong and expert flyer, catching fish by plunging for them. It breeds in colonies on cliffs and rocks, esp. on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but is rapidly diminishing in numbers. Allied species occur in the Southern Hemisphere. The so-called booby gannets are smaller darker-colored species of warm parts of the world. See *BOOBY*. 2. In Florida the wood ibis is often called *gannet*.



Common Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

ganoid (gān'oid), *a.* [Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Ganoidae. — *n.* One of the Ganoidae.

ganoid scale, *Zool.*, 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 socket or socket in the adjacent one.

ganoid fish, a fish of the Ganoidae.

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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 conus arteriosus, a spiral valve in the intestine, and an optic chiasmus. 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 recognize it, making its several orders constitute with the Teleostei the subclass Teleostomi.

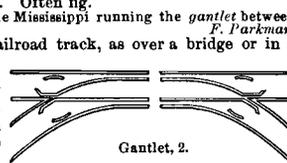
ga-no'sis (gā-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *γάνωσις* brightening.] *Sculpture.* A process of toning down the glare of marble, esp. on nude parts, as practiced in classical antiquity.

Gan-o-wan'ti-an (gān'ō-wān'ti-ān), *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*.

gan-ta' (gān'tā'), *n.* Also *gantun*. A varying measure of **gan-tang'** (-tāng') capacity of the Philippines, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, etc. See *MEASURE*.

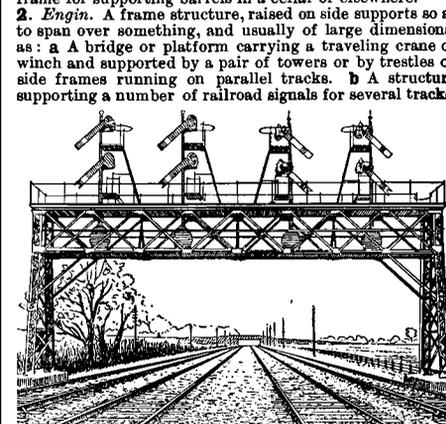
gant'let (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), *n.* A gantlet, or glove.

gant'let (gānt'lēt; gānt'lēt), *n.* [Gantlet is corrupted fr. *gantlope*; *gantlope* is for *gatelope*, Sw. *galloppe*, orig., a running down a lane; *gata* street, lane + *lopp* course, career, akin to *lōpa* to run. See *GATE* a way; *LEAF*.] 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. 2. They descended the Mississippi running the gantlet between hostile tribes. *E. Parkman.* 3. 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'let, *v. t.*; *GANT'LET-ED*; *GANT'LET-ING*. To run together (railroad tracks) so as to make a gantlet.

gan'try (gān'trī), *n.*; *pl. -TRIES* (-trīz). [Prob. fr. *F. chantier*, LL. *cantarium*, fr. L. *cantarius* trelia, 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.

Gan'y-mēds (gān'y-mēd), *n.* [L. *Ganymēdes*, Gr. *Γανυμήδης*.] 1. *Class. Myth.* A beautiful shepherd boy of Phrygia, who was carried up to Olympus by Zeus in the form of an eagle, to be the cupbearer of the gods. Cf. *HEBE*. 2. A youth who serves liquors; a cupbearer; a potboy. 3. A catamite. *Obs.* 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 (gānz), a haulage system for canal boats, in which the 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 *JAIL*.] A place of confinement. = *JAIL*.

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

In the United States the forms *gaol*, *gaoler*, etc., are

n. — *gan'o-ceph'a-lous* (-lūs), *a.* *Gan'o-don'te* (-dōn'tē), *n.* *pl.* [NL.; Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-adonta*.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct Eocene mammals believed to be ancestral forms of the Edentata. — *gan'o-dont* (gān'ō-dōnt), *a.* *pl.* [NL.; Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-dōntēs*.] *Zool.* *Gr. γάνος* brightness + *-dōntēs*, *tooth*. *Paleon.* A genus of Jurassic chimeroid fishes. **gan'oid** (gān'oid), *a.* [See *GANOIDE*.] *Gan'oid* (gān'oid), *a.* [NL.; Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Ganoid. **gan'oid** (gān'oid), *a.* [See *GANOIDE*.] *Gan'oid* (gān'oid), *a.* [NL.; Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Ganoid. **gan'o-in** (gān'ō-in), *-ine* (-īn), *n.* [Gr. *γάνος* brightness.] *Zool.* The enamel of a ganoid scale. **gan'om'a-lite** (gān'ō-mā-līt), *n.* [Gr. *γάνος* a brightness + *-lite*.] *Min.* A colorless to gray silicate of lead, calcium, and manganese, in tetragonal crystals or massive. *H. B.* Sp. gr. 5.74. **gan'o-phyl'ite** (gān'ō-fīl'īt), *n.* [Gr. *γάνος* a brightness + *-phylite*.] *Min.* A brown hydrous silicate of man-

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 (gāp), n. [ME. gap; cf. Icel. gap an empty space, Sw. gap mouth, breach, abyss, Dan. gab mouth, opening. See GAF.] 1. An opening in anything made by breaking or parting; a vacant space in anything properly or naturally continuous; an opening which implies a breach or defect; as, a gap in a fence. 2. A mountain pass, cleft, or ravine. 3. Any breach of continuity; an interval; a hiatus.

4. Mach. The notch in the bed of a gap lathe, or between the tool and the supporting post in a punching machine, etc. gap, v. t.; GAFFED (gāpt); GAFFING. 1. To notch. Rare. 2. To make an opening in; to breach. Their masses are gapp'd with our grape. Tennyson.

gape (gāp; gāp; colloq. gāp; 277), v. i.; GAFFED (gāpt or gāpt); GAFFING (gāp'ing; gāp'f). [ME. gape, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. gapa, Dan. gabe; akin to D. gaffen, G. gaffen, and perh. to Skr. jābh to snap at, open the mouth. Cf. GAP. In the pronunciation gāp or gāp the word has prob. been influenced by or is the same as E. dial. gapp, gap (see GAUF, GALE).] 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, And asks if it be time to rise. 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 alive! Shak. 3. To gape; pant. Obs. 4. To cry out; to shout. Obs. Syn.—Stare; yawn. See GAZE. To gape for or after, to long, wait eagerly, or cry aloud for. The hungry grave for her due tribute gapes. Denham.

gape, v. t. To open wide (the mouth). 1. Act of gaping; specif.: a A yawn. b An open-mouthed stare; hence, a state of wonder. 2. Zoöl. a The width of the mouth (of birds, fishes, etc.) when opened. b The line along which the mandibles of a bird's bill close together. Cf. RUCRUS. c A gap between the edges of the valves of a bivalve shell, where they do 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 GAPEWORM.

gaper (gāp'ēr; gāp'ēr), 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 Schizothaerus nuttallii, an edible species of the Pacific coast. c An East Indian broadbill of the genus 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 gape-seed, to stare idly or in idle wonderment, instead of attending to business.

gape-worm (gāp'wōrm; gāp'-), n. A parasitic nematode worm (Symangium 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. gaping-stock' (gāp'ing-stōk'; gāp'-), n. An object of open-mouthed wonder or curiosity. A gapingstock and a scorn to the young volunteers. Godwin.

gap lathe. Mach. A lathe with a deep notch in the bed to admit of turning a short object of large diameter. gap'py (gāp'ī), a. Having gapes; broken; unconnected. gap'y (gāp'ī; gāp'ī), a. Affected with the gapes. gar (gār), v. t. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gera, gōra, gerva, gōrva, to make, do, akin to AS. gieran, gearwan, to make ready, gear ready. See YARE; cf. GAR, n.] To cause; make; have done; force. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.

gar'age (gār'āzh'; gār'ā); see note below, n. [F.] A place for housing automobiles. Garage is recent in English, and has as yet acquired no settled pronunciation; G. MASSAGE, which has been longer in use as a borrowed word. gar'age (gār'āzh'; gār'ā), v. t. -RAEGED' (-rūzh'd; -ājd); -BAGING' (-rāzh'ing; -ā-jing). To keep in a garage. Colloq. gar'an-cine (gār'ān-sīn; -sēn; 184), n. Also GAR-AN-CIN. [F. garance madder, LL. garancia.] A dyestuff prepared

by treating ground madder with strong sulphuric acid. It consists essentially of alizarin.

gar-a-vance (gār'ā-vāns), n. [Sp. garbanzo, fr. Baaque garbanza; garu grain + antza dry.] The chick-pea. garb (gārb), n. [OF. garbe, jarbe, F. gerbe, fr. OHG. garba, G. garbe; cf. Skr. gṛbh to seize. Cf. GERBE.] 1. A sheaf of grain (wheat, unless otherwise specified). Obs. or Her. 2. A bundle. "The bundle or garb of steel contained 30 pieces." R. H. I. Palgrave.

garb, n. [OF. garbe looks, countenance, grace, ornament, F. garbe graceful outline, contour, fr. It. garbo grace, of G. origin; cf. OHG. garawi, garuf, ornament, dress; akin to E. gear. See GAR, v.; GAR, n.] 1. Grace, as of form. Obs. 2. Personal bearing; carriage. Obs. 3. Custom; method; fashion. Obs. He could not speak English in the native garb. Shak.

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. t.; GARBED (gārb'd); GARBING. To clothe; to array. These black dog-Dons Garb themselves bravely. Tennyson.

gar'bage (gār'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'bage, v. t. To strip of garbage; to disembowel; to clean. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

gar'ble (gār'b'l), v. t.; GAR'BLED' (-b'ld); GAR'BLING' (-bl'ing). [OF. grabler to pick out, sort, for garbeler to examine precisely, garble spices; cf. LL. garbellare to sift, Sp. garbillar to sift, garbillo a coarse sieve, It. garbellare to sift, garbello sieve; fr. Ar. gharbāl, gharbil, sieve, itself prob. fr. L. cribellum, dim. of cribrum sieve, akin to cernere to separate, sift (cf. E. DISCERN).] 1. To select the best or the best parts of; to sort or pick out; as, to garble coins. Now Rare. 2. To sift or bolt; to remove dross or dirt from; as, to garble spices. Obs. or 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 coinage, 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 (gār'bl'ing), 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 Reminders, after the best of the goods have been taken. gar'board (gār'bōrd; 201), n. Shipbuilding. One of the outside planks or plates next the keel on either outside, which together form a garboard strake. gar'bol (gār'bōl), n. [OF. garbol; cf. Sp. garbollo, It. garbuglio; of uncertain origin; the last part is perh. fr. L. bullire 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-clin'-a (gār-sīn'ā), n. [NL., after Laurent Garcin, French botanist.] Bot. A large and important genus of tropical Asiatic climacian trees, having thick coriaceous leaves and baccate fruit with arillate seeds. Gambaoge is obtained from various species; some have valuable wood. The thick-rinded fleshy fruit is often edible, that of G. mangostana being the mangosteen. Also [L. c.], a tree of this genus. See GAMBOGE, MANGOSTEEN, COCUM. || gar'con' (gār'sōn'; n. pl. -sons (F. -sōn'). [F.] A boy; follow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

gar'dant (gār'dānt), a. [OF., looking. See GUARDANT.] Her. Turning the head (only) toward the spectator; — said of a beast. || gar'd bras' (gār'd'brā'), 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.

|| gar'de' mo'ble, or gar'de' na'tio' nale' mo'bile' (gār'dā' mo'bilē; nā'syō'nālē mo'bilē'). [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' (gār'dēn'; n. pl. -dens (F. -dēn'). [F.] A boy; follow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

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Lions Gardant. || gar'den' (gār'dēn'; n. pl. -dens (F. -dēn'). [F.] A boy; follow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

pl. GAONIM (Gō-nim). (Heb., excellence.) Jewish Hist. The title given by Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, to Mar Isaac, the president of the Jewish college at Sora on the Euphrates in Babylonia, about 658 A. D. in recognition of his assistance, and assumed by successive presidents there, and after 917 by the presidents of the college at Pumbeditha till 1040. gaot. + GAUT. gar'age' (gār'āzh'; gār'ā), v. t. To cause and gape. Dial. Eng. gapes (gāps), v. t. To gape; gape; gape about. Dial. Eng. gap'ing (gāp'ing; gāp'ing), n. pl. -s. GAFFING. gap'ing' (gāp'ing; gāp'ing), n. pl. -s. GAFFING. gap'ing' (gāp'ing; gāp'ing), n. pl. -s. GAFFING. gap'ing' (gāp'ing; gāp'ing), n. pl. -s. GAFFING.

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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. gar'cion, n. [LL. garcio.] A garçon. Obs. || gar'con' d'hon'neur' (gār'sōn' d'hōn'ūr'). [F.] A groomman; a best man. gar'd. Obs. or ref. sp. of GUARD. gar'd. n. [See GARDEN, YARD.] Garden. [Eq. Gard (gārd), Gravel. Dial. gar'dain. + GARDEN. gar'drace, n. A gardebras. Obs. gar'de. + GUARD. || gar'de' a che-val' (gār'dā' shē-vā'lē'). [F.] A mounted guard. || gar'de' cham'p' tre' (gār'dā' shān'pā'tr'). [F.] A rural guard; a supervisor of municipal rural properties. || gar'de' civique' (gār'dā' sīvīk'). [F.] See ARMY ORGANIZATION. gar'de' col'let, n. [F.; gardet to guard + collet collar.] Armor. A raised plate or ridge on the nuchal to protect the neck from glancing blows. || gar'de' du corps' (gār'dā' dū kōr'). [F.] A bodyguard. || gar'de' feu' (gār'dā' fē). [F.] Lit. fire guard; a fire screen or fender. [a. See -ABLE.] || gar'den-able' (gār'dēn-ā-b'l). || gar'den-age, n. Horticulture; garden produce. Obs.

|| gar'de' na'tio' nale' (gār'dā' nā'syō'nālē). || gar'den' (gār'dēn'; n. pl. -dens (F. -dēn'). [F.] A boy; follow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter. || gar'den' (gār'dēn'; n. pl. -dens (F. -dēn'). [F.] A boy; follow; esp., a serving boy or man; a waiter.

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gar'den (gār'dēn'), n. [ME. gardin, OF. gardin, jardin, F. jardin, of G. origin; cf. OHG. garta, G. garden; akin to AS. gearð. 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 county of Kent, or Worcestershire, or any of various other fertile counties. — G. of Europe, Italy. — G. of France [a translation of F. Jardin de France], Touraine, now mostly the department of Indre-et-Loire. — G. of Italy, Sicily, Campania, or Lombardy. — G. of the Gods, 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. EPICUREANISM.

gar'den (gār'dēn'), v. i.; -DENED' (-dēnd); -DEN-ING. To lay out, cultivate, or labor in, a garden; to practice horticulture. gar'den, v. t. To cultivate as a garden; — usually in p. p. gar'de' na'tio' nale' (gār'dā' nā'syō'nālē'). [F.] Fr. Hist. A citizen soldiery or national militia, existing from 1789 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' (gār'dēnd'), a. Having a garden or gardens; formed into, or made like, a garden. gar'den engine. Any small portable force pump used for watering or spraying gardens, lawns, etc. gar'den-er (gār'dēn-ēr), n. [OF. gardinier, F. jardinier.] One who makes and tends a garden.

gar'dener bird. A small plainly colored bower bird (Amphispiza bilineata) native of New Guinea. It is remarkable for building a large hutlike bower, in front of which it makes a garden of moss ornamented with flowers and berries, which are removed and renewed when withered. gar'den glass. A bell glass for covering plants. b A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects; — much used as an ornament in gardens, esp. in Germany. Gar'de-ni-a (gār-dē-ni-ā), n. [NL., after Alexander Garden (1730-91), American botanist.] Bot. A large genus of rubiaceous trees and shrubs of the Old World tropics, having showy fragrant white or yellow flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, 5-9 stamens, and a berrylike fruit. G. Florida is the Cape jasmine. The fruits of some species yield a yellow dye. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus. gar'den-ing, n. The art or occupation of laying out and cultivating gardens.

gar'den net. A net for covering fruit trees, vines, etc., to protect them from birds. gar'den orach or orache. A chenopodiaceous plant (Atriplex hortensis), like spinach, often used as a pot herb. gar'den party. A social party held in a garden. gar'den pepper. Cayenne pepper. See PEPPER, CAPSICUM. gar'den pink. A any cultivated species of Dianthus or pink. b The pheasant's-eye. gar'den snail. Any of several snails, esp. Helix aspersa and H. hortensis, often destructive in gardens in Europe. gar'den sorrel. A European sorrel (Rumex acetosa) often cultivated for salad. gar'den spider. A spider (Epeira diadema) common in gardens in Europe. It spins a geometrical web and has a cross-shaped yellow mark on the back. gar'den truck. Vegetables raised for market. U. S. gar'den warbler. A common European warbler (Sylvia hortensis), noted for its melodious song.

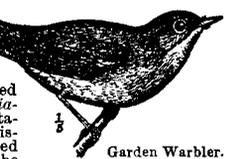
gar'den web-worm. A widely distributed webworm (Loxostege similis) injurious to many vegetables in the southern Mississippi region of the United States; — also applied to the cabbage webworm and allied species. gar'den white. Any of the white butterflies constituting the genus Pieris, as the cabbage butterfly. gar'de' robe (gār'dē'rōb'), n. [F. See WARDROBE.] Obs. or Hist. 1. A wardrobe, or its contents. 2. Hence, a private room, as a storeroom or bedchamber.

Gar'd'ner machine gun (gār'd'nēr). [After Capt. M. W. Gardner, the inventor.] A machine gun with two barrels side by side which are loaded and fired alternately by means of crank. The barrels are inclosed in a sheath of bronze holding water to keep down the heat in firing. gar'dy-loo' (gār'dī'loo'), 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-er (gār'dēn-ēr), n. [OF. gardinier, F. jardinier.] One who makes and tends a garden. gar'den bird. A small plainly colored bower bird (Amphispiza bilineata) native of New Guinea. It is remarkable for building a large hutlike bower, in front of which it makes a garden of moss ornamented with flowers and berries, which are removed and renewed when withered. gar'den glass. A bell glass for covering plants. b A globe of dark-colored glass, mounted on a pedestal, to reflect surrounding objects; — much used as an ornament in gardens, esp. in Germany.

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Garden Warbler.

Gar'eth (gâr'êth), 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 Lînet, or Lynette, whose sister Lîonês, 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. Tennyson.

gar'fish' (gâr'fîsh'), n. [The first part is fr. AS. gâr spear. Cf. gorse a triangular piece, gar, n.] Zool. 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 Percosces, esp. of the family Belontiæ, called also billfishes and needlefishes (see



Garfish of the family Belontiæ (Tylosurus marinus).

NEEDLEFISH). The common European species is Belone vulgaris. In Australia the common garfish of Melbourne is B. feroc, but in most parts of Australia and New Zealand the common garfishes belong to the allied family of halfbeaks (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 Lepisosteus, syn. Lepidosteus,



Garfish of the family Lepisosteidae (Lepisosteus osseus).

and family Lepisosteidae. L. osseus and L. platystomus, distinguished as the long-nosed garfish and short-nosed garfish, respectively, inhabit much of the eastern and central United States. The much larger alligator gar (L. trichostus) 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'ganey (gâr'gân-î), n. [Prob. indirectly fr. It. garganello.] A European teal (Querquedula cirica) related to the American blue-winged teal, having in the male a broad white stripe over the eye.



Garganey. (♂)

Gar-gan'tu-a (gâr-gân'tü-ä; f. gâr-gân'twâ'), n. [F.; cf. Sp. garganta throat, gullet.] In Rabelais's "Gargantua," a gigantic king, having an extraordinary appetite, son of Grandgousier (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 THELÈME). He is the father of Pantagruel. — Gar-gan'tu-an (gâr-gân'tü-än), a.

gar'garism (gâr-gâr-îz'm), n. [F. gargarisme or L. gargarisma. See GARGARIZE.] Med. A gargle.

gar'get (gâr'gêt), n. [ME. garget, garget, throat, OF. garget. The etymol. of senses 2, 3, & 4 is not certain.] 1. The throat. Obs. Chaucer.

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 hellebore.

gar'gle (gâr'gl), v. t.; GAR'GLED (-g'ld); GAR'GLING (-g'ling). [F. gargarifier to dabble, paddle, gargle; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. GARGOLE, GURGLE.] 1. To wash or rinse, 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.

gar'gle, v. i. 1. To use a gargle.

2. To make a sound as if gargling.

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

gar'goyle (gâr'gôil), n. [ME. garguile, OF. garguile, F. gargouille, OF. gargouille, cf. OF. gargouille throat, LL. gargula. Cf. GARGLE.] Arch. A water spout, often carved grotesquely, projecting at the upper part, usually from the gutter of a building. — gar'goyled (-gôild), a.



Gargoyle.

gar'bal'di (gâr'bal'dî; gâr'bal'dî; 277), n. 1. A shirt worn by women; — so called from its resemblance in shape to the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi.

2. A California pomacentrid market fish (Hypsopops rubicundus) of a deep scarlet color.

gar'fowl (gâr'foul'), n. [Icel. gær-fugl.] The great auk.

gareese. + GARRESON.

gar'ette. + GARRETT.

gar'gle. Abbr. Pharm. Gargarisma (L., a gargle).

gar'galeze, n. t. To gargle. Obs.

gar'galle' (gâr'gâl'), n. [F. H., throat.] The mother of Gargantua.

gar'ga-net. + CARCANE.

gar'ga-rise, n. A gargle. Obs.

gar'ga-melle' (gâr'gâm-êl'), n. [F. H., throat.] The mother of Gargantua.

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Gar'bal'di-an (gâr'bal'dî-än; gâr'bal'-l'), a. Of or pertaining to, or supporting, Giuseppe Garibaldi. — n. A supporter of Garibaldi.

gar'ish (gâr'îsh), a. [Cf. ME. gawren 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.

It makes the mind loose and garish. South. Garish like the laughers of drunkenness. Jer. Taylor.

Syn. — See GAUDY.

— gar'ish-ly, adv. — gar'ish-ness, n.

gar'land (gâr'lând), n. [ME. garland, gerland, 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 Antiqu. A woollen headband, or fillet, worn by a priest, as a sign of consecration. c Her. A wreath of laurel, or oak leaves and acorns; — often used for a chaplet, which is properly of flowers and leaves, or flowers only.

3. A book of extracts; an anthology; esp., a chapbook or broadside containing one or more ballads or songs.

They [ballads] began to be collected into little miscellanies under the name of garlands. Percy.

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 coils heaped on a corf, etc.

5. Naut. a A grommet or ring of rope lashed to a spar for convenience in hoisting, to prevent chafing, etc. 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. t.; GAR'LÂND-ED; GAR'LÂND-ING. To form into, or deck with, a garland.

gar'land flower. a Any zinziberaceous plant of the genus Hedychium, or its delicate sweet-scented flower. b Any of certain other ornamental flowering plants, as Daphne cneorum or Calceolapalus brownii, of Australia.

gar'lic (gâr'lik), n. [ME. garlek, AS. gârlic; gâr spear, lance — léac leek. See GARFISH; LEEK.] 1. Bot. A European liliaceous plant (Allium sativum); also, its bulb, which has a characteristic strong scent and pungent flavor, and is composed of a number of smaller bulbs called cloves. Garlic is much used in cooking, esp. in Europe. In medicine it is used as a digestive stimulant, diuretic, and antispasmodic. Also, any of various other species of Allium, as crow garlic (A. vineale).

2. A popular jig or farce of the 17th century. Obs.

gar'lick-y (-lik-y), a. Like or containing garlic.

gar'lic mustard. A European brassicaceous plant (Albifaria albaria) which smells of garlic.

gar'lic pear, or gar'lic pear tree. A capparidaceous tree of Jamaica (Crataegus gymnocarpa), bearing a fruit which has a strong scent of garlic and a burning taste.

gar'lic shrub. Any of several plants the bruised foliage of which has the odor of garlic; as: a The bignonaceous climbing shrub Adenocalymna alliacea. b Any phyto-laccaceous plant of the genus Petiveria, esp. P. alliacea.

gar'ment (gâr'mênt), n. [ME. garment, OF. garment, garniment, fr. garnir to garnish. See GARNISH.] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, etc.

gar'ment, v. t.; GAR'MENT-ED; GAR'MENT-ING. To clothe with or as if with a garment; — chiefly in the p. p.

A lovely lady garmented in light. Shelley.

gar'men-ture (-mên-tür), n. Clothing; dress.

gar'ner (gâr'nêr), n. [ME. garner, gerner, OF. garnier, grenier, F. grenier, fr. L. granarium, fr. granum. See 1st GRAIN; cf. GRANARY.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored; hence, fig., a collection, or store.

gar'ner, v. t.; GAR'NERED (-nêrd); GAR'NER-ING. To gather for preservation; to store, as in a granary; to treasure; as, to garner grain.

gar'ner, v. i. To gather; accumulate. Rare.

gar'net (gâr'nêt; -nît; 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 GRAIN; cf. GRENADE, POMEGRANATE.] 1. Min. A silicate of the general formula R'2R''(SiO3)2, in which R' may be calcium, magnesium, etc., and R'' aluminum 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., 6.5-7.5. Sp. gr., 3.15-4.3. Garnets are often found as crystals, the com-

mon forms being the dodecahedron and trapezohedron. The mineral also occurs massive and in grains, and is common in gneiss and mica schist. The principal varieties are: grossularite, Ca2Al2(SiO4)2, which is colorless or green, yellow, brown, or red; pyrope, Mg3Al2(SiO4)3, deep red to black; spessartite, Mn2Al2(SiO4)2, hyacinth red to brownish red; also yellow; andradite, Ca2Fe2(SiO4)2, of various colors; uvarovite, Ca3Cr3(SiO4)3, 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. Precious garnet is transparent pyrope or almandine; when cut en cabochon it is called caruncule. Demantoid, a grass-green to emerald-green variety of andradite, is also used as a gem. Common garnet includes the coarser kinds of almandine and andradite. It is used as an abrasive.

2. A deep red color, like that of the precious garnet.

gar'net (gâr'nêt; -nît; 151), n. [Of uncertain origin.] Naut. A tackle, usually rigged on the mainstay for hoisting cargo in or out. b A clew garnet.

gar'net-ifer-ous (gâr'nêt-îfêr-îs), a. [1st garnet + ferrous.] Geol. Containing garnets.

gar'nett (gâr'nêt), v. t.; GAR'NETT-ED; GAR'NETT-ING. To remove foreign substances from (wool or cotton), by passing through a machine provided with Garnett teeth.

Garnett teeth. Cotton & Woolen Manuf. Pinlike teeth on card clothing, used in certain machines as lickers-in, etc.; — so called after the inventor.

gar'ni-er-ite (gâr'nî-êr-î-tî), n. [After Jules Garnier, French geologist.] Min. A soft, amorphous, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, of apple-green or pale green color. Sp. gr., 2.3-2.8. It is an important ore of nickel.

gar'nish (gâr'nîsh), v. t.; GAR'NISHED (-nîsh); GAR'NISH-ING. [ME. garnissen, garnissen, OF. garnir, garnir, to provide, strengthen, prepare, garnish, warn, F. garnir to provide, furnish, garnish, — of German origin; cf. OHG. warnôn to provide, equip; akin to G. warnen to watch, E. aware, ware, wary, and cf. also E. warn. See WARY, 2d -ISH; cf. GARMENT.] 1. To furnish; equip, as for defense. Obs. 2. To decorate with ornamental appendages; to set off; to adorn; embellish.

All within with flowers was garnished. Spenser.

3. Specif.: Cookery. To ornament, as a dish, with something laid about it; as, a dish garnished with parsley.

4. To fit with letters. Stang. Johnson.

5. Law. a To give notice to (a person) for the purpose of attaching money or property for which he is liable to another; to warn, or bring into court, by garnishment; to garnishee. b Eng. Law. To notify (a person) of certain payments to be made as a condition of being legally retained as heir (abolished by 6 Geo. IV., c. 105).

gar'nish, n. 1. A set of dishes, etc., for the table. Obs. 2. Something added for embellishment; decoration; ornament; also, dress; garments, esp. showy ones.

So are you, sweet, For garnish this, and that for use. Shak. Prior.

3. Cookery. Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment; also, something added for flavor or relish.

4. A fee; in English jails, an unauthorized fee demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer. Obs. or Hist.

5. A fee or treat from a new workman. Stang.

6. Fetters. Stang.

gar'nish-ment (-nîsh-mênt), p. a. Furnished; adorned; specif., Her., having various attachments of specified tincture.

gar'nish-ee' (gâr'nîsh-î), n. Law. One who is garnished; a person served with a notice by way of garnishment. The garnishee is in effect a stakeholder, or custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.

gar'nish-ee', v. t.; NISH-EE' (-êd'); NISH-EE'ING. Law. a To make (a person) a garnishee; to garnish. b To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee. — gar'nish-ee'ment (-mênt), n. Rare.

garnishee order. A nisi-pris order served upon a person by way of garnishment.

gar'nish-ment (gâr'nîsh-mênt), n. [Cf. OF. garnissement protection, garnantee, warning.] 1. Ornament; embellishment; decoration.

2. Law. Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear in court on some matter; specif.: a A notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit. b Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant, but to appear in court and answer to the suit of the plaintiff to the extent of his liability to the defendant; also, the proceeding so begun by service of this warning. Garnishment is distinguished from the usual form of attachment in that the property attached is not seized. c = EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT.

3. A fee, as from a new prisoner or workman. Stang.

gar'ni-ture (-nî-tür), n. [F. garniture. See GARNISH, v. t.] 1. That which garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

The pomp of groves and garniture of fields. Beattie.

2. Specif., in rockets, the material which produces the ornamental effect after explosion.

gar'pîko. A garfish; esp., in America, one of the family Lepisosteidae.

gar'ran (gâr'rân), n. [Gael. gearran gelding, work horse, used to a very small extent as a dye. It is a complex cyanogen derivative of picric acid.]

gar'net-er, n. [OF. garnetier, grenetier.] One having charge of a garnet, or granary. Obs.

gar'net-hinge. [Cf. OF. carnee.] A hinge with an upright bar and a horizontal strap. Now Rare.

gar'net's (gâr'nêts), n. Also gar'netz. [Russ. garnets.] See MEASURE.

gar'net-work'. n. Decoration composed of garnets.

gar'nî' (gâr'nî'), p. p. [F.] Garnished.

gar'nish bolt or nail. Carp. A bolt or nail with a decorated head.

gar'nish-er, n. One that garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

gar'nish-er, n. Money given as a garnish, or fee. Obs.

gar'nish-ry, n. Garnishment. R. gar'nish-son; gar'nish-son, n. & v. [F.] Garnish.

gar'niseen. + GARNISH.

gar'ro (gâr'rô), n. A member of one of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Garo Hills, Assam,

part of whom are Hinduized, the rest animists; — also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).

gar'rook (gâr'rôok), n. [Cf. dial. gar'nook, goudnook.] The snary. Brit.

gar'roo (gâr'rôo), n., or garoo (gâr'rôo), n. A galoch.

gar-roo'kub (gâr'rôok'kûb), n. [Cf. Ar. quûkûh.] A small short-keeled fishing vessel used in the Persian Gulf. [SHELL.]

gar-roon' shell. Var. of GAROON.

gar-ro'tte'. Var. of GARROTT.

gar'roo' (gâr'rôo), a. [From GARUM.] Of or like garum. Obs.

gar'rouse. See GAROUSE.

gar'ripe. Dial. var. of GARPIKE.

gar'ro-gas'coyne. + GALL-GASKIN.

gar'ra-pa'ta. Var. of GAR-GAR'RAY, n.

gar'ray, n. [Cf. OF. guerrier to make war, F. guerroyer.] Commotion; row. Obs.

gar'ro. + GARU.

gar'ro, v. t. [Cf. L. garrire to chatter.] To growl; chatter; twitter. Obs.

Even in the lovely garnish of a boy. Shak.

For garnish this, and that for use. Prior.

Something set round or upon a dish as an embellishment; also, something added for flavor or relish.

A fee; in English jails, an unauthorized fee demanded by old prisoners of a newcomer. Obs. or Hist.

A fee or treat from a new workman. Stang.

Fetters. Stang.

Furnished; adorned; specif., Her., having various attachments of specified tincture.

One who is garnished; a person served with a notice by way of garnishment. The garnishee is in effect a stakeholder, or custodian of the defendant's property in his hands for the plaintiff's benefit.

NISH-EE' (-êd'); NISH-EE'ING. Law. a To make (a person) a garnishee; to garnish. b To attach (the fund or property sought to be secured by garnishment); to trustee. — gar'nish-ee'ment (-mênt), n. Rare.

A nisi-pris order served upon a person by way of garnishment.

Ornament; embellishment; decoration.

Warning, or legal notice, to one to appear in court on some matter; specif.: a A notice summoning a third party to appear in a suit. b Warning to a person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, not to pay the money or deliver the goods to the defendant, but to appear in court and answer to the suit of the plaintiff to the extent of his liability to the defendant; also, the proceeding so begun by service of this warning. Garnishment is distinguished from the usual form of attachment in that the property attached is not seized. c = EQUITABLE GARNISHMENT.

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[Gael. gearran gelding, work horse, used to a very small extent as a dye. It is a complex cyanogen derivative of picric acid.]

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A hinge with an upright bar and a horizontal strap. Now Rare.

Also gar'netz. [Russ. garnets.] See MEASURE.

Decoration composed of garnets.

[F.] Garnished.

A bolt or nail with a decorated head.

One that garnishes; ornamental appendage; embellishment; furniture; dress.

Money given as a garnish, or fee. Obs.

Garnishment. R. gar'nish-son; gar'nish-son, n. & v. [F.] Garnish.

+ GARNISH.

A member of one of a group of Mongoloid tribes of the Garo Hills, Assam,

part of whom are Hinduized, the rest animists; — also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE).

The snary. Brit.

A galoch.

A small short-keeled fishing vessel used in the Persian Gulf. [SHELL.]

Var. of GAROON.

From GARUM.] Of or like garum. Obs.

See GAROUSE.

Dial. var. of GARPIKE.

+ GALL-GASKIN.

Var. of GAR-GAR'RAY, n.

Commotion; row. Obs.

+ GARU.

[Cf. L. garrire to chatter.] To growl; chatter; twitter. Obs.

hack.] One of a breed of small horses used for rough work, esp. in Ireland and Scotland; hence, an inferior kind of horse. *Brit. Isl.*

garret (gär't; -it; 151), *n.* [ME. *garite*, *garrette*, watchtower, place of lookout, OF. *garde*, also denoting a place of refuge, *F. guérie* 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 *Obs. Weir*. See *weir*; cf. *GUERITE*.] 1. Turret; watchtower. 2. That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under or within the roof. Cf. *ATTIC*.

The tottering *garrets* which overhang the streets. *Macaulay*. 3. The head. *Slang*.

garret-oor' (gär't-ör'), *n.* One who lives in a garret; a poor author; a literary hack. *Macaulay*.

garri-son (gär'i-s'n), *n.* [ME. *garison* protection, deliverance, equipment, OF. *garison*, *F. guérison* cure, fr. OF. *garir* (see *GARRET*); but the word was confused with *F. garnison*, ME. *garnison* garrison, in OF. & ME. also, provision, munitions, from *garnir* to garnish. See *GARNISH*.] 1. Treasure; store; gift. *Obs.* 2. Means of defending; defense. *Obs.*

3. Mil. a A fortified place in which troops are quartered for its security. *Obs.* or *R.* b A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town.

in garrison, in the condition of a garrison; doing duty in a fort or as one of a garrison.

garri-son, *v. t.* **1.** GAR-RI-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 secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a province. **c** To place on duty in a garrison; as, a soldier *garrisoned* in a fort. **d** To guard, or occupy, as a garrison, 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 serving a sentence of confinement for an offense not entailing a dishonorable discharge.

garrot (gär'öt), *n.* [F.] The European golden-eye; also, the American golden-eye or Barrow's golden-eye.

gar-roter' (gär-röt'; -röt; 277), **gar-rotte'** (-röt'), *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-roter', gar-rotte', v. t.; GAR-ROT'ED, GAR-ROT'TED; GAR-ROT'ING, GAR-ROT'TING. [Cf. *F. garrotter*. See *GARROTE*, *n.*] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize around the throat, from behind, in order to throttle and rob.

Garru-lina (gär'öö-lin'a), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. garullus* chattering.] *Zool.* A subfamily of Corvidæ consisting of the magpies and jays. — **garru-line** (-lin; -lin; 183), *a.*

gar-ru-lin-ty (gär-rööl-in-ti), *n.* [L. *garullias*: cf. *F. garullité*.] Talkativeness; loquacity.

gar-ru-lous (gär'öö-lüs), *a.* [L. *garullus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter, talk; cf. Gr. *γάρρυος* voice, *γάρρυεύω* to speak, sing, and *E. call*.] 1. Talking much, esp. about trivial things; loquacious; also, wordy; diffuse; as, a *garullous* story.

The most *garullous* people on earth. *De Quincey*. 2. *Zool.* Of birds, having a loud, harsh note.

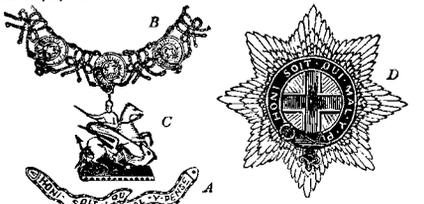
Syn. — See *TALKATIVE*.

gar-ru-lous-ly, *adv. — **gar-ru-lous-ness**, *n.**

gar-ru-pa (gär-rööp'a), *n.* [Prob. fr. *Pg. garupa* crupper. Cf. *GROUPER* the fish.] **a** In Spanish America, any of certain groupers, as the garlopa; in California applied to several of the rockfishes. **b** *Zool.* [cap.] A genus consisting of the black grouper (*G. nigrida*).

Garry (gär'i), *n.* [NL., after Michael Garry, of the Hudson Bay Company.] *Bot.* A small genus of coriaceous shrubs with evergreen coriaceous leaves and small diceous flowers borne in spikes. They are natives of the southwestern United States, a few species being cultivated for ornament. *G. fremontii* is the fever bush of California.

gar'ter (gär'tér), *n.* [OF. *garrier*, *F. garretière*, fr. OF. *gar* bend of the knee, *F. jarret*; akin to *Sp. garra* claw, *Fr. garra* ham; cf. *W. & Bret. gar* ham, shinbone.] 1. A band or supporting strap used to prevent a stocking from slipping down on the leg. 2. The distinguishing badge of the Order of the Garter; 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** (gär'ët), *n.* Masc. prop. name. **gar-ret**, *v. t.* To gallet. **gar-ret-ud**, *n.* Having garrets. **garret master**, The master of a sweatshop; a sweater. *Eng.* **gar-ret-or**, *n.* A watchman on a garret, or tower. *Obs.* **garrison court-martial**, *Mil.* See *COURT-MARTIAL*. **Gar-ris-on-i-an** (gär'i-sän-yän), *a.* U. S. Hist. Pert. to Wm. Lloyd Garrison (1804-73). — *n.* A follower of Garrison. — **Gar-ris-on-ism** (gär'i-sän-yä-z'm), *n.* **garritour**, cf. *GARRETOR*. **gar-ron**, *n.* Var. of *GARRAN*. **gar-ron**, *n.* [Cf. *OF. jarron* branch of a tree, *garrot* big stick.] A kind of large nail. **gar-roo** or **gar-roo**, *n.* Var. of *GARROO*. **gar-rot** (gär'öt), *n.* [F. Cf. *GARROTE*.] 1. *Antiq.* A lever for

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*

gar'ter (gär'tér), *v. t.*; GAR'TERED (-tér'd); GAR'TER-ING. 1. To bind or support with a garter.

He could not *gar-ter* his hose. *Shak.*

2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

gar'ter-ing, *n.* 1. Act of one who garters something.

2. Material of which garters are made.

gar'ter snake. Any of numerous harmless harmless snakes of the genus *Thamnophis*, syn. *Eutania*, 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. sirtalis*, 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.

gar'ter stitch. The simplest stitch in knitting; — called also *plain knitting*.

garth (gärth), *n.* [Icel. *garðr* yard. See *YARD* an inclosure.] 1. A close; yard; croft. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*, except as short for cloister garth.

2. Dam or weir for catching fish.

gas (gäs), *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. *χάος*, chaos.] 1. An aëriiform 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 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 *LIQUID*.

In many books of recent years, it has been the custom, following a suggestion of Andrews, to restrict the term "gas" 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 CO₂, or even SO₂ and NH₃, as *gases* at ordinary temperatures and 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.

CONSTITUENTS.	Natural gas.		Ordinary coal gas.		Coke-oven gas.		Water gas.		Oil gas.		Carburized water gas.		Anthracite.		Producer gas from coal.		Blas-furnace gas.
	Hydrogen.	CH ₄ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	CO.	H ₂ .	
Hydrogen.....	3.9	46.0	30.0	48.0	32.4	40.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.0
Methane.....	32.0	40.0	36.6	2.0	48.9	25.6	2.0	48.9	25.6	2.0	48.9	25.6	2.0	48.9	25.6	2.0	48.9
Carbon monoxide.....	3.0	5.0	4.4	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5	16.5	8.5
Carbon dioxide.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	38.0	19.0	25.0	23.0	29.0	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Dioxin.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nitrogen.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.5	3.0	4.0	48.5	58.0	56.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Oxygen.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
B. T. U. per cu. ft.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vol. of gas needed to 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	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	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. t.*; GASED (gäsd); GAS'ING. To affect or treat with gas; as, a *Feedles*. 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. i.* 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 black. A superior kind of lampblack, collected by introducing a cold iron surface into a luminous gas flame.

gas buoy. *Naut.* A metal buoy filled with gas and surmounted by a lantern where a light fed by the gas burns night and day.

giardsel, *Sw.* *giardsel*, and *E. GARTH* yard.] Brushwood. *Dial. Eng.*

gar-rome, cf. *GERSUM*. [SON; GAR'SON; cf. *GARBION*, *GARBISTON* (gär'stön), *n.* [AS. *garstion*. See *GRASS*; *TOWN*.] A grassy yard or field; paddock. *Obs.*

gar-sum, cf. *GERSUM*; cf. *GERSUM*, *GARTEN* (gär'tén). Var. of *GARTER*. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

gar'ter King-of-Arms. *Her.* See *KING-OF-ARMS*.

garth (gärth), *n.* Girth, or a wirth or hoop. *Dial. Eng.*

garth-cross, *n.* [garth garden + *cross*.] Peppercorn.

garthstead (gärth'städ), *n.* A garth; homestead. *Dial. Eng.*

gar'tier, cf. *GARTER*.

Gar'tner's canal or duct. See *DUCT* of *GARTNER*.

Gar'ta-da (gär'tä-dä), *n.* [Skt. *garuda*, *Hindu Myth*. A supernatural being, half man, half bird, with golden body and red wings. The gods mistook him for a giant and worshipped him. *gar'm* (gär'm; gär'm; *n.* [L., fr. Gr. γάρμος.] A sauce of fermented fish, prized by the ancients. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

gar-van, cf. *GARVANCE*.

gar'vey (gär'vü), *n.* A small scow. *Local*, U. S.

gar'vie, *n.* The sprat. *Scot.*

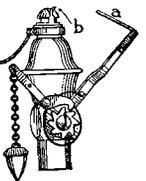
gar'vock (gär'vök), *n.* Var. of *GARVIT*.

Gar-zet'ta (gär-zät'tä), *n.* [NL., fr. an It. dim. of *garza* heron, or fr. *Sp. garzeta*, dim. of *garza* heron.] *Zool.* A subgenus or genus of herons consisting of the small white egrets.

gäs, *Obs.* pres. indic. 2d and 3d person sing. of *GO*. *Gäs* (gäs). *Bö.*

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.



Electric Gas Burner. A pull on the chain turns on the gas (by means of the ratchet) and ignites it by a spark produced by bringing a close to b, a & b being connected with opposite poles of a battery.

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, disk, 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.

gas coal. Bituminous coal yielding a high percentage of volatile matters, and therefore used in making illuminating gas.

gas coke. The coke formed in gas retorts, as distinguished from that made in coke ovens.

Gas'con (gäs'kän), *a.* [F.] Of or pert. to Gascony, previous to 1789 a province of southwestern France, or the Gascons; also [L. c.], braggart; swaggering. See *GASCONADE*.

Gas'con, *n.* 1. One of the natives of Gascony (see *FRENCH*, *n.*, 1), who have a reputation for assurance and braggadocio; hence [L. c.], a boaster; awashbuckler. 2. [L. c.] A carangoid fish (*Trachurus trachurus*), or an allied species.

gas'con-ade' (gäs'kän-äd'), *n.* [F. *gasconade*, 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.*; GAS'CON-AD'ED (-äd'äd); GAS'CON-AD'ING (-äd'ing). 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' (gäs'e-lär'), *n.* [Formed from *gas*, in imitation of *chandelier*.] A chandelier arranged to burn gas.

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

gas'e-ous (gäs'e-üs; 277), *a.* [From *gas*.] 1. In the form, or of the nature, of gas; pertaining to gases; as, *gaseous* matter, *gaseous* substances; also, superheated, as *steam*. 2. Lacking substance or solidity; tenuous. "Uncon-nected, *gaseous* information." *Sir J. Stephen*.

gaseous spectrum. See *SPECTRUM*.

gas field. A tract or district yielding natural gas.

gas'fired' (gäs'fir'd), *a.* Heated by the combustion of gaseous fuel; as, a *gas-fired* furnace. — **gas'-fir'ing**, *a.*

gas fitter. A workman who installs or repairs gas pipes and fixtures.

gas fitting. **a** 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. 160 Pa. 303.

gas fixture. A device for conveying illuminating or combustible gas from the pipe to the gas burner, consisting of an appendage of metal, usually ornamented with tubes upon which the burners, keys, etc., are adjusted. Cf. *GAS FITTING*.

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 generator. **c** A machine for the production of carbonic acid gas, for aerating water, bread, etc.

gash (gäsh), *v. t.*; GASH'ED (gäsh't); GASH'ING. [For older *garsh* or *garise*, *OF. garser* to scarify, *F. gercer* to chap, of uncertain origin.] To make a long, deep incision in; — applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

Gravely *gashed* or gored to death. *Hayward*.

gash, *n.* [ME. *garce*, *garce*. 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'i-fi-ca'tion (gäs'i-fi-kä'sh'än), *n.* [See *GASIFY*.] Act or process of converting into gas.

gas'i-form (gäs'i-för'm), *a.* In the form of gas; gaseous.

gas'i-ty (-fi), *v. t.*; GAS'I-FIED (-fid); GAS'I-FY'ING (-fi'ing). [gas + *-fy*.] To convert into gas or aëriiform gas; as, by means of heat or a chemical process. — *v. i.* To become gas.

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

gas'ket (gäs'kët; -kët; 151), *n.* [Cf. *F. garcelle*, *It. gascetta*, *Sp. cajeta* caburn, *garcelta* reeppoint.] 1. *Naut.* A line or band used to lash a furlled sail securely. *Sea gaskets* are common lines; harbor gaskets are plated or decorated lines or bands.

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

gas'ket, *v. t.*; GAS'KET-ED; GAS'KET-ING. *Naut.* To fasten with a gasket or gaskets.

gas'lier'. Var. of *GASLIER*.

Ga-san' (gäs-sän'), *a.* = *GATHIC*.

gas'net. Var. of *GASNET*.

gas'net, *n.* [Cf. dial. *gash chin*, a projection of the under jaw.] Empty talk; babble. *Scot.* — *v. i.* To talk idly; tattle; gossip. *Scot.* — *a.* Talkative. *Scot.*

gas harmonicon. A pyrophone.

gas heater. Any device for heating by heat from burning gas.

gas'les (gäs'lez; -lez; 12), *n.* Hairy cirrus clouds which precede tropical hurricanes. *Rare*.

gas'ful, *a.* [Perh. from *gashful*, confused with *gash*.] Gladly; fruitful. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

gash'y, *a.* *Obs.* or *Dial.* Ghastly; dismal. — **gash'il-ness**, *n.*

gash'ly

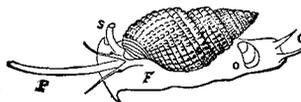
gas/kin (gās'kīn), *n.* [Cf. GALLIGASKIN.] 1. *pl.* Galligaskins; gaiters. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
 2. That part of the hind leg of a horse or other quadruped between the stifle and the hock.
gas/light (-līt'), *n.* 1. The light yielded by the combustion of illuminating gas.
 2. A gas jet or gas burner.
gas/light/ed, *a.* — **gas/light/ing**, *n.*
gas lime. Lime that has been used in purifying illuminating gas, and hence contains large amounts of carbonate, sulphide, etc. It is used as a soil dressing.
gas liquor. A liquid obtained in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal and valued as a source of ammonia. It is an aqueous solution of ammonia in the form of carbonate, sulphide, and chloride, with a little of other salts and tarry matters. The water comes partly from distillation of the coal and partly from the scrubbers or washers.
gas machine. An apparatus for carbureting air for use as illuminating gas.
gas/man (gās'mān), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (-mēn). 1. A man connected 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 micro. An oxyhydrogen microprojector.
gas/o-oleo/tric (gās'ō-ē-lēk'trīk), *a.* *Mach.* Designating, or pertaining to, a system of automobile propulsion in which both a gasoline engine and an electric motor are used. Cf. AUTOMOBILE SYSTEM.
gas 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.
gasoline, or **gasolene engine**. *Mach.* A kind of internal-combustion engine; — in British countries called usually petrol engine.
gas/o-iline (gās'ō-lēn; -līn; 277), **gas/o-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*gas* + *2d-ol* + *-ine*.] A volatile inflammable liquid used as a solvent for oils, fats, etc., as a carburent, and to produce heat and motive power. See *PETROLEUM*; Cf. *PETROL*.
gas-om-e-ter (gās'ōm'ē-tēr), *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 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 volume of gas it contains or the pressure required.
gas-om-e-try (-trī), *n.* Science or art of measuring gas.
gas-o-metric (gās'ō-mē-trīk), **met'rī-cal** (-rī-kāl), *a.*
gas/o-scope (gās'ō-skōp), *n.* [*gas* + *-scope*.] An apparatus for detecting the presence of dangerous gas escaping into a coal mine or a dwelling house.
gasp (gāsp), *v. i.*; *GASPED* (gāspīt); *GASP/ING*. [*ME. gaspen, gaspen, to yawn, gasp, Icel. geispa to yawn, for geispa; akin to Sw. gaspa, Dan. gispe to gasp; cf. D. gippen, AS. gipung a gasing.*] 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. t. 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.
Gas-se-ri-an (gās-sēr'i-ān), *a.* Of or relating to the early German physician Gaspar (L. Gasserius).
Gas-serian ganglion, *Anat.*, a large ganglion on the chief or sensory root of the trifacial or fifth cranial nerve.
gas/sing (gās'īng), *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/slot's wheel (gās'slōt's), *Physiol.* 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 is that of a wheel with luminous spokes.
gas spectrum. A The spectrum, consisting of bright lines or bands, obtained by dispersing the light from a glowing gas or vapor. B An absorption spectrum obtained by passing light through a gas or vapor.
gas spurts. *Geol.* Little heaps observed on the surface of certain strata containing organic matter; — so called because believed to be due to the escape of gas.
gas/sy (gās'ī), *a.*; *GAS/SI-ER* (-ī-ēr); *GAS/SI-EST*. Full of gas; like gas; hence, *Collog.*, 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 (gās'tēr-ō), **gas/ter-**. *Biol.* Combining forms equivalent to *gastro-*, *gast-*.
Gas/ter-o-my-cetes (-mī-sē'tēs), *n. pl.* [*NL*; *gastero-* + *-mycetes*.] *Bot.* A group of basidiomycetous fungi in which the spores are borne in a peridium, as in the puffballs, stink-horns, etc. This name is now often abandoned, the orders of the group being included with others in the subclass *Autobasidiomycetes*. — **gas/ter-o-my-cetoid** (-tōid), *a.*
gas thread. *Mech.* A special kind of thread, much finer in diameter than ordinary standard threads, and spun on wrought iron tubes for conveying gas. Gas threads usually run from 28 threads per inch in a pipe 1/2 inch in diameter to 11 threads per inch in a 2-inch pipe.
gas-tight (gās'tīv), *a.* Impervious to gas.
gas-trā-a (gās-trā-ā), *n.* [*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 *gastrea* theory, such an animal was a common ancestor of the Metazoa.
gas-tral-gia (gās-trāl'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *-algia*.] Pain in the stomach or epigastrium, esp. of a neuralgic type.
gas-tral-gic (-jīk), *a.* *Med.* Pert. to, or affected with, gastralgia. — *n.* A person subject to attacks of gastralgia.
gas-tro-to-my (gās'trō-tō-mī), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-ectomy*.] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the stomach.
gas/tric (gās'trīk), *a.* [*Gr. γαστήρ, γαστρός*, stomach.] Of, pertaining to, or situated near, the stomach.
gastric artery. *Anat.* A branch of the coeliac 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. crisis*, *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 juices. — *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. juice*, *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 rennin. It has a strong digestive action on proteins and gelatin-forming substances, and curdles milk. — *g. mill*, *Zool.*, a grinding apparatus consisting of several movable calcareous or chitinous consisting in the pharynx or stomach of certain invertebrates.
gas-tri'tis (gās-trī'tīs), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach, esp. of its mucous membrane.
gas'tro (gās'trō-), **gastr-**. A combining form from Greek *γαστήρ, γαστρός*, the stomach, or belly.
gas'tro-coele (gās'trō-sēl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-coele*.] *Med.* Hernia of the stomach.
gas'tro-coele-mi-us (gās'trō-kōel'mī-ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -mī (-mī-ī). [*NL*, fr. *Gr. γαστροκοιλία* the calf of the leg.] *Anat.* 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'tro-coele-mi-al** (-āl), *a.* — **gas'tro-coele-mi-an** (-ān), *a.*
gas'tro-du-o-de-nal (gās'trō-dū-ō-dē-nāl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *duodenal*.] *Anat.* Pert. to the stomach and duodenum.

gas'tro-du-o-de-nal/itis (gās'trō-dū-ō-dē-nāl'ītīs), *n.* [*NL*. See *GASTRODUODENAL*; -*itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum, a frequent cause of jaundice.
gas'tro-el-y-tro'o-my (-ēl'y-t'rō'ō-mī), *n.* [*gastro-* + *elytro-* + *-omy*.] *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 Cesarean operation, and is less dangerous.
gas'tro-en-ter'ic (-ēn-tēr'īk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *enteric*.] *Anat. & Med.* Gastrointestinal.
gas'tro-en-ter'itis (-ēn-tēr'ītīs), *n.* [*NL*. See *GASTROENTERIC*; -*itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and the intestines.
gas'tro-en-ter-os-to-my (-ēn-tēr'ōs'tō-mī), *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-pl'o'ic (-ēp'y-plō'īk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *epiploic*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and great omentum.
gas'tro-he-pat'ic (-hē-pāt'īk), *a.* [*gastro-* + *hepatic*.] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the stomach and liver; hepatogastric; as, the *gastrohepatic*, or lesser, omentum.
gas'tro-in-test'i-nal (-īn-tēs'tī-nāl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *intestinal*.] Of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines.
gas'tro-l'o-bi-um (-lō'bī-ūm), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *Gr. λόβιον*, dim. of *λοβός* pod.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs having opposite or whorled leaves, showy yellow or purple flowers, and 2-seeded pods. They are commonly called poison bushes, from their effect on cattle. Several are cultivated.
gas'tro-l'o-gy (gās'trō-lō'jī), *n.* [*Gr. γαστρολογία; γαστήρ, γαστρός*, stomach + *λόγος* discourse.] Science of the structure and functions of the stomach.
gas'tro-ma-la'ci-a (gās'trō-mā-lā'sī-ā), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* A softening, usually post mortem, of the coats of the stomach.
gas'tro-nome (gās'trō-nōm), *n.* [*Gr. γαστρονόμος; γαστήρ, γαστρός*, stomach + *νόμος* law; cf. *F. gastronomie*.] The art or science of good eating; epicurism.
gas'tro-pa-ri'e-tal (-pā-rī-ē-tāl), *a.* [*gastro-* + *parietal*.] *Zool.* Connecting the stomach and body wall.
gas'tro-pod (gās'trō-pōd), *a.* Also **gas'ter-o-pod** (-tēr-ō-pōd). *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Gastropoda. — *n.* One of the Gastropoda.
Gas'tro-p'o-da (gās'trō-pō-dā), *n. pl.* Also **Gas'ter-op'o-da** (gās'tēr-ōp'ō-dā). [*NL*; *gastro-* + *-poda*.] *Zool.* A large and varied class of mollusks comprising most of the existing forms having a 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 dextral direction) into a more or less conical spiral. In the ordinary forms the animal has a head with one or two pairs of tentacles and a pair of eyes, which are often borne on the tentacles. Within the mouth from abnormal adhesions.
gas'tro-man'cy (gās'trō-mān'sī), *n.* [*gastro-* + *man-* + *-cy*.] A division by ventroloquism. B Division by crystal gazing.
gas'tro-m'e-lus (gās'trō-mē-lūs), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *Gr. μέλος* limb.] *Teratol.* A fetus with accessory limbs arising from the abdominal region.
gas'tro-my'ces (gās'trō-mī'sēs), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *-myces*.] *Biol.* A fungoid growth in the stomach.
gas'tro-my-c'o-sis (-sīs), *n.* [*NL*; *gastro-* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* A fungous affection of the stomach.
gas'tro-myth, *n.* [*gastro-* + *Gr. μυθεῖσθαι* to say, speak.] A ventriiloquist. *Obs.*
gas'tro-pa-thy (gās'trō-pā-thī), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Disease of the stomach.
gas'tro-pex'y, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pexy*.] *Surg.* An operation for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall.
gas'tro-phile (-fīl; -fīl), *n.* [*gastro-* + *-phile*.] A glutton. — **gas'tro-phili-ism** (-fīl'ī-zm), *n.* — **gas'tro-phili-ist** (-fīl'īst), *n.* — **gas'tro-phili-ty** (-fīl'ītī), *a.* *All Rare*.
Gas'troph'ylus (gās'trō-fī-lūs), *n.* [*NL*. See *GASTROPHYLUS*.] A genus of bottles containing the common species (*G. equi*) infesting the horse.
gas'tro-phren'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *-phrenic*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.
gas'tro-plas'ty, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-plasty*.] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the stomach.
gas'tro-pli-ca'tion, *n.* [*gastro-* + *-pliation*.] *Surg.* Operation to reduce stomach dilatation.
gas'tro-pneum'ic, *a.* [*gastro-* + *pneumonic*.] *Gastropulmonary*.



Gastrolobium (*Gastrolobium bilobum*)



One of the Gastropoda (*Tritia trivittata*). 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 dextral direction) into a more or less conical spiral. In the ordinary forms the animal has a head with one or two pairs of tentacles and a pair of eyes, which are often borne on the tentacles. Within the mouth

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ingk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bow; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in *Gramm.* Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

(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 odontophore, and serves to rasp off and draw in particles of food. The ventral surface of the body, or a part of it, forms a muscular disk, or foot, on which the animal creeps about, carrying its shell upon its back. Some (see PTEROPODA) have winglike lobes to the foot, used in swimming. Most of the terrestrial and many fresh-water forms breathe by a lunglike sac, the marine forms usually by one or more gills (see CIRRARIUM). GASTROPODS are oviparous, rarely ovoviviparous, and the embryo in typical cases passes through trochophore and veliger stages. They are found fossil from the Cambrian onward. The class is now usually divided into the subclasses Strophoneura and Euthyneura, the Amphineura and Scaphopoda, formerly included, being made separate classes. — **gas-trop-o-dous** (gās-trōp'ō-dūs), *a.*

gas-tro-pore (gās-trōp'ōr; 201), *n.* [*gastro* + *pore*.] *Zool.* A pore occupied by a gastrozoid in a hydroid coral. It is larger than that occupied by a dactylozoid.

gas-tro-to-sis (gās-trōp'ō-sis), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *ptosis*.] *Med.* Protrusion of the stomach into the lower abdomen.

gas-tro-tri-phy (gās-trōr'ā-phy), *n.* [*Gr.* γαστροτρυφία; γαστήρ, stomach + τρυφή, a sewing.] *Surg.* The operation of sewing up wounds of the stomach or abdomen.

gas-tro-scope (gās-trō-skōp), *n.* [*gastro* + *scope*.] *Med.* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the stomach. — **gas-tro-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), *a.* — **gas-tros-co-py** (gās-trōs'kō-pl), *n.*

gas-tro-splen'ic (gās-trō-splēn'ik), *a.* [*gastro* + *splenic*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

gas-tro-stego (gās-trō-stēj), *n.* [*gastro* + *Gr.* στέγη roof.] *Zool.* One of the large scales on the belly of most snakes. — **gas-tro-tro-gal** (gās-trōr'trō-gā), *a.*

gas-tros-to-my (gās-trōs'tō-mī), *n.* [*gastro* + *stomy*.] *Surg.* The operation of making a permanent opening into the stomach, for the introduction of food.

gas-tro-to-my (gās-trōtō-mī), *n.* [*gastro* + *atomy*; cf. *F.* gastrotomie.] *Surg.* A cutting into, or opening of, the abdomen or the stomach.

gas-tro-tri-cha (-rī-kā), *n.* *pl.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *Gr.* τριχός, hair.] *Zool.* A small group of minute fresh-water multicellular animals superficially resembling infusorians, having cilia on the ventral side. They are generally regarded as a class related to the rotifers.

gas-tro-vas-cu-lar (gās-trō-vās'kū-lār), *a.* [*gastro* + *vascular*.] *Zool.* Functioning both as digestive and circulatory organs; as, the *gastrovascular* canals of coelenterates.

gas-trox-yn'is (gās-trōk'stū-ris), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *Gr.* ὄξύς to make acid.] *Med.* Nervous dyspepsia attended by excessive acidity of the gastric juice.

gas-tro-zo'id (gās-trō-zō'id), *n.* [*gastro* + *zoid*.] *Zool.* A zooid provided with a mouth and digestive organs.

gas-tru-la (gās'trō-lā), *n.*; *pl.* -læ (-lē). [*NL.*, dim. fr. *Gr.* γαστήρ the stomach.] *Embryol.* A form of embryo consisting typically of a cup or open-mouthed sac with walls composed of two layers of cells, an outer (epiblast) and an inner (hypoblast). The mouth is called the *blastopore*, and the interior cavity the *archenteron*. A recognizable, though often greatly modified, gastrula stage occurs in the early development of at least a very large proportion of the Metazoa, or multicellular animals. In typical cases it follows the one-celled, hollow blastula stage from which it is derived by invagination of a part of the wall to form the hypoblast, but if the cells of this part are very large and greatly distended with yolk, the process is modified so that the other part (epiblast) grows around and incloses them. This is called *epiboly*, or *epibolic invagination*. A gastrula may also be produced by *determination* (which see). Cf. *GASTRÆA*. — **gas-tru-lar** (-lār), *a.*

gas-tru-lion (-lā'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 well. A boring from which natural gas is discharged.

gas works or **gas works** (gās'wūks'), *n.* A manufactory of gas, esp. illuminating gas, with all the machinery and appurtenances; a gas plant.

gat (gāt), *n.* [*Cf.* Icel. *gat*, and *Dan.* *gat* a hole. Cf. *GATE* an opening.] A natural or artificial channel or passage from a shore inland, as between sandbanks or cliffs.

ga'ta (gā'tā), *n.* [*Cf.* *Sp.* *gata*, fem. of *gato cat*.] A shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*) of the West Indian region.



Gata (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*).

gatch (gäch; gäch), *n.* [*Per.* *gatch* a white earth yielding lime.] Plaster as used in Persian architecture, etc.

gatch'work (-wūrk'), *n.* Work in which gatch is employed; also, articles of gatch ornamentation collectively.

gate (gāt), *n.* [*ME.* *ȝet*, *ȝate*, *gate*, *gat*, *door*, *AS.* *gastrop* (*g* *ast* *rōp* *ō* *d* *ā*), *a.* *fr.* *n.* *GASTROPOD*. *bro* + *pulmonary*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the alimentary canal and respiratory organs.

gas-tro-rho'a, **gas-tro-rho'a** (gās'trō-rō'ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *rheia*.] *Med.* Excessive secretion of gastric juice or mucus by the stomach.

gas-tro-rho'i-a (-rō'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *rheia*.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the stomach.

gas-tros-chi-sis (gās-trōs'ki-sis), *n.* [*NL.*; *gastro* + *Gr.* σχίζω cleaving.] Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.

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

1. An opening for passage in an inclosing wall, fence, or 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.

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 trestletree 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-Jørgensen system, the cover for the magazine opening. **e.** *Lace Manuf.* Any of the slits or interstices in the comb of a lace frame. **f.** 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*, *Newgate*, etc. *Slang.*

gate of horn. *Class. Myth.*, that gate of the abode of Sleep through which true dreams come forth.—*G. of Tears*, a translation of *Bab el Mandeb* (*Ar.* *bāb al māndab*), the strait being so called from the many shipwrecks occurring there.

gate (gāt), *v. t.*; *gate*' (*gāt*'ēd; -īd; 151); *gate*'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. *gat*, *Sw.* *gata* street, lane, *Dan.* *gate*; akin to Goth. *gatawō*, *G.* *gasse*, and perh. to *E.* *gate a door*. Cf. *GATE*.] **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.*

5. Manner or mode of acting or doing; way; method; hence, a habit or habitual mode. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*, except in sense of manner of going, for which *gait* (which see) is now the accepted spelling.

6. Pasture; pasturage. *Dial. Eng.*

gate. *n.* [*Cf.* *AS.* *geotan* 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 sillage piece.

gate, v. l. *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/age (gāt'āj), *n.* [*lat* *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/keeper (-kēp'ēr), *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 gating basin with the gates below.

gate post (gāt'pōst), *n.* **a.** A post to which a gate is hung; — called also *swing*, or *swing post*. **b.** A post against which a gate closes; — called also *shutting post*.

gate tower. A tower at a gate, as in medieval fortification.

gate valve. *Mech.* A valve which opens the full area of the pipe, on the principle of a gate in a water wheel.

gate way (gāt'wā'), *n.* **1.** A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, etc., in which a gate is hung, 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 coal. *Eng.*

gather (gāth'ēr), *v. t.*; *GATH'ERED* (-ēr'd); *GATH'ER-ING*. [*ME.* *gaderen*, *AS.* *gaderian*, *gadirian*, *fr.* *gador*, *geador*, together, *fr.* *gēd* fellowship; akin to *D.* *gaderen* to collect, *G.* *gatte* husband, *MHG.* *gate*, also companion, Goth. *gadiŕiggs* a sister's son, and prob. to *E.*

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 people together. *Matt. ii. 4.*

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 stalk. *Dryden.* Gather us from among the heathen. *Ps. evi. 47.*

3. To accumulate by collecting and saving little by little; to amass; to gain; to leap 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.

6. To urge on or encourage (a horse). **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; to conclude. Gather the sequel by that went before. *Shak.*

9. 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. Gather his flowing robe, he seemed to stand. *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* emphasizes 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. 1*); "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may" (*Herriek*); "with care collect what in their eyes excels" (*Cowper*); "collecting toys and trifles for choice matters . . . as children gathering pebbles on the shore" (*Milton*). See *ACCUMULATE, CHOOSE*.

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.

gather (gāth'ēr), *v. i.* **1.** To come together; to collect; to unite; to become assembled; to congregate. Tears from the depth of some divine despair Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes. *Tennyson.*

2. To grow larger by accretion; to increase. They snowball did not gather as it went. *Bacon.*

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. Thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not sowed. *Matt. xxv. 26.*

5. *Vehicles.* To follow the track; — said of a wheel with forward inclined axle journals. See *GATHER, n.*, 2.

6. *Naut.* To make progress; approach; with *on*, near, etc. **gather, 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.* The inclination forward of the axle journals to keep the wheels from working outward. **3.** *Arch.* The soffit or under surface of the masonry required in gathering. See *GATHER, v. t.*, 10 **b.**

4. [*Perh.* a different word.] The pluck, as of a calf or a sheep. *Obs.*

gather'er (-ēr), *n.* One that gathers; specif.: **a.** A collector of money, fees, etc.; as, a tax gatherer. **b.** A miser. **c.** A sewing-machine attachment for making gathers. **d.** *Bookbinding.* A person or machine that gathers sheets. **e.** *Glassmaking.* A workman who gathers glass from the pot.

gather'ing, *n.* [*pr.* & *vb.* *n.* of *GATHER*.] *Specif.*: *vb.* *n.* **a.** A crowd; assembly; congregation. **b.** A charitable contribution; a collection. **c.** A suppurating tumor or boil; abscess. **gathering board, Bookbinding.** a gathering table. — *g. coal*, a coal left smothered in embers as a nucleus for a fire. *Scott.* — *g. hoop*, a hoop used by coopers to draw together the ends of barrel staves, to allow the hoops to be slipped over them. — *g. iron, Glassmaking,* an iron tube on which melted glass is gathered for blowing. — *g. pallet, Horol.* = *BACK HOOP*. — *g. seat*, A seat used as a gathering coal.

b In Scotland, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers as an alarm signal. Cf. *FIRBY CROSS*. — *g. reel*, in a harvesting machine, any of various revolving devices, composed essentially of horizontal slats turned by a center or spindle, for pressing the grain down against the cutter bar. — *g. rod, Glassmaking,* a gathering iron. — *g. table, Bookbinding,* a table or board, usually of horseshoe shape, on which sheets are laid to be gathered.

Gath'mann gun (gāt'mān), *n.* 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 gun cotton, designed to explode upon impact.

gat'ing (gāt'ing), *n.* [*From* *gate, v. t.*] **1.** Compulsory confinement of an undergraduate within the university or school grounds. *Eng.*

2. A gate in a lock tumbler.

gate/ing, *n.* Wayfaring. *Obs.*

gate/leg (gāt'lēj), *n.* [*From* *gate* + *leg*.] **a.** A style of table with folding legs which permit the side leaves of the circular top to be shut down; — called also *forty*, *hundred*, or *thousand-legged table*. **b.** See *LESS*.

gate/less, *a.* See *LESS*.

gate'man (gāt'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A gatekeeper.

gate road. *Mining.* A gateway. *Eng.*

gate row, *n.* A street. *Obs.*

gate table. = *GATE-LEGGED TABLE*.

gatetrip, *n.* *Gait.* *Obs.*

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; **ēve, ēvent, ānd, recēt, makēr;** **īce, īll;** **ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect;** **ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, mēnti;** **Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.**

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'tz). *Elec.* The theorem that the total flux of force across any closed surface in an electric field equals 4π times the quantity of electricity enclosed by it.

gauze (gōz), *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. 2. A haze or mist.

gauze, a. i. Made of gauze. 2. Having the qualities of gauze; thin; light. **gauzy** (gōz'i), *a.*; **GAUZY-ER** (-i-ēr); **GAUZY-EST**. Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin and slight as gauze. || **GAUGE** (gā'vāzh'), *n.* [*F., fr. gauge to gorge.*] Forced feeding (as of poultry or infants) by means of a tube passed through the mouth down to the stomach.

gavel (gā'vəl), *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.

gavel (gā'vəl), *n.* [*OF. Gavel, 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.

gavel, *v. t.*; **GAV'ELLED** (-l'id) or **GAV'ELLED**; **GAV'EL-LING** or **GAV'EL-LING**. To deposit (grain) in gavels, or swaths; — said esp. of a mowing machine.

gavel (gā'vəl), *n.* [*ME. gavel, AS. gafol, prob. fr. gifan to give.*] See **GIVE**; cf. **GABEL** tribute.] *Obs.* or *Hist. Lav.* 1. A tribute. 2. Periodical payment; rent. The term was due to designate various early forms of tribute or rents due in bread, corn, swine, plowing (earth or arid), reaping (rep or rip), etc., as in gavel-bread, gavel-corn, gavel-earth, or — earth, gavel-rep, gavel-swine, etc.

2. Interest on money. *Obs.*

gavel, *v. t.* To rent (land). *Obs.* — *v. i.* To put out or lend money at interest. *Obs.*

gavel, *v. t.* To subject to, or distribute according to, the custom of gavelkind. *Eng.*

gavel-er, gavel-ler (gā'vəl-ēr), *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 miners.

3. One who pays gavel, or rent, for land.

gavel-kind (-kind), *n.* [*ME. gavelkynde, gavelkende.*] See **GAVEL** tribute; **KIND, n.** 1. Law. A common-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 feoffment at the age of 15. (3) There is no escheat upon judgment of death for felony. (4) The right of free bench vests in the surviving spouse.

Kent . . . has a considerable body of customs. . . . In the main they are concerned with the maintenance of a peculiar form of land tenure known as *gavelkind*. The name seems to tell us that the chief characteristic of that tenure is or has been the payment of gavel, of rent, as distinguished from the performance of military service on the one hand and of agricultural labor on the other. . . . It is only to modern eyes that the inheritance partible among sons is the main feature of *gavelkind*. *Pollock & Mait.*

b The custom of dividing an intestate's estate equally among the sons, or other heirs; specif.: (1) A Welsh custom of so dividing intestate estates. (2) An Irish custom of tribal succession in which land of a deceased person was added to that held by the other members of the sept and the whole then divided among them.

gavel-lock (gā'vəl-lōk), *n.* [*ME. gavelock a dart, AS. gafeloc; perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. gafeloch fork, dart, Ir. gabhla, pl., but also Icel. gaflok, MHG. gablot, OF. gavelot, gavelot, F. javelot, E. gaff. Cf. JAVELIN.*] 1. A spear or dart; also, a gaff for a gamecock. *Obs.* or *Hist.* 2. An iron crow or lever. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gav'al-al (gā'vəl-āl), *n.* [*Hind. ghav'al; cf. F. gaviat.*] A hind crocodilian (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India, inhabiting chiefly the banks of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus rivers. The name is extended to allied forms (ex-



Gaviat (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

inct with one exception). The gaviat has long and very slender jaws, especially when old, with teeth of nearly uniform size, and completely webbed feet. The tip of the nose is soft and swollen and can be inflated. Although attaining a length of 20 feet or more, it is harmless to man, living on fish. It is the only existing species of the genus, but in Borneo, Sumatra, etc., a smaller gaviat of a related genus (*Tomistoma schlegelii*) is found. A fossil form (*Rhamphosuchus crassidens*) from the Siwalik Hills of India reached 50 feet in length.

Gav'al-les (gā'vəl-lēs), *n.* [*NL. Zool.*] The typical genus of gavials, the type of a family, **Gav'al-lid-ae** (gā'vəl-lid-ē).

ga-vot' (gā'vōt'; gāvōt'; 277) *n.* [*F. gavotte, fr. Pr. Ga-votte* (gā'vōt')] *volo, fr. Gavots, a name given in Provence to the Alpine mountaineers.*] *Music.*

A dance of French peasant origin in which the feet were raised in the step instead of sliding. It was introduced at court in the 18th century, and, as later remodeled, became a popular theatrical dance. Its music, in quick common time, has two strains, brisk yet dignified, and usually of four and eight bars, each repeated. It often was a movement of the classic suite.

Gawain, Sir (gō'vān). 1. In Arthurian legend, a nephew of the king, and a famous knight of the Round Table. 2. A knight in "Amadis de Gaul" of great exploits.

gawk (gōk), *n.* [*E. dial. gawk* (left-handed, cf. dial. galack, gaulick; orig. unknown.)] Simpleton; booby; gawky.

gawk'y (gōk'i), *a.*; **GAWK'-ER** (-i-ēr); **GAWK'-EST**. Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; as, *gawky* behavior. — *n.* A fellow awkward from overgrowth or stupidity; a gawk.

gaw'sy, gaw'sle (gō'sī), *a.* Also **gaw'cy**, etc. [*Of uncertain origin.*] Large and jolly or handsome in appearance; lusty; big and braw. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay (gā), *a.*; **GAY'-ER** (-ēr); **GAY'-EST**. [*F. gai; cf. OHG. wāht beautiful, good.*] 1. Excited with merriment; manifesting sportiveness or delight; inspiring delight; merry. Being so smiled, and all the world was gay. *Pop.* Gay hope is theirs by fancy fed. *Gay.*

2. Bright and lively in appearance; brilliant in color; as, *gay* plumage; a *gay* costume; a park *gay* with flags; of a person, showily dressed; as, a *gay* fool.

3. Of rhetoric, reasoning, etc.: Showy; specious. *Obs.*

4. A of quality: First-class; fine. *Obs.* b Of quantity: Considerable; tolerable; fair. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* c Of health: Good; well. *Dial. or Slang.*

5. Given to social pleasures or indulgence; hence, loose; licentious; as, to lead a *gay* life.

Syn. — Merry, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, vivacious; sportive, light-hearted, frolicsome, jolly, jovial, joyful, joyous, glad; showy, gaudy, fine, splendid. See **LIVELY**.

gay cat, a tramp who works occasionally and briefly for unusually high wages. *Slang.* — *g. orchis*, the showy orchis. — *g. science*, poetry, esp. amatory poetry. *Obs.*

gay'al (gā'yāl; gā-yāl'), *n.* [*Native name.*] A species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) differing from the gaur in its longer, slenderer horns and white legs, which is kept domesticated in India. It is said not to be found wild, and may be a domesticated variety of the gaur.

gay'bine (gā'yān'), *n.* [*Gay, a. + bine.*] Any of several ornamental vines belonging to the convolvulaceous genera *Ipomoea* and *Pharbitis*.

gay'e-ty, gay'e-ty (gā'yē-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tīz). [*F. gaieté.*] See **GAY, a.** 1. State of being gay; merriment; mirth; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; — often *pl.*; as, the *gayeties* of the season.

2. Finery; show; as, *gayety* of dress.

Syn. — Liveliness, mirth, animation, vivacity, glee, blitheness, sprightliness, jollity.

gay'-feather, n. Either of two asteraceous herbs (*Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. spicata*) having showy heads of purple flowers in tall virgate spikes.

Gay-feros, Don (dōn gā-fērōs). In Spanish romance, a knight, the nephew of Roland, who rescues his ladylove, Melisendra, a reputed daughter of Charlemagne, after she has been for some years a prisoner among the Moors.

Gay-Lussac's (gā'yūsāk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to the French chemist Joseph L. Gay-Lussac; or designating, or pertaining to, the alcoholometer or the hydrometer invented by him; as, 95° *Gay-Lussac*.

Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, a glass alcoholometer whose degrees correspond, at 15° C., to percentages of alcohol by volume. — **g. hydrometer**, a hydrometer so graduated that the reading in degrees, when divided into 100, gives the corresponding specific gravity. — **g. tower**, a large tower or chamber, used in the chamber process for making sulphuric acid, to absorb (by means of concentrated sulphuric acid) the spent nitrous fumes, the resulting "nitrous vitriol" flowing to the Glover tower. See **SULPHURIC ACID**, and **GLOVER TOWER**.

Gay-lus-sac'-a (gā'yūsāk'-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 berrily-like drupe containing ten 1-seeded nutlets. See **HUCKLEBERRY**.

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

ical Parisian gamin. **gaw**, *Scot. and dial. Eng. p. n.* [*Of G. gaw, a. + G. gaw, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawne, *n.* [*Of G. gawne, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawny, *n.* [*Of G. gawny, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawp, *n.* [*Of G. gawp, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawse, *n.* [*Of G. gawse, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawster, *n.* [*Of G. gawster, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawt, *n.* [*Of G. gawt, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

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to form a gaseous compound, the volume of the product is either 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*. **b** Charles's law.

gay'lus-site (gā'yūs-it), *n.* *Min.* A yellowish white, translucent, hydrous carbonate of calcium and sodium, CaCO₃·Na₂CO₃·5H₂O. H., 2-3. Sp. gr., 1.93-1.95.

gay'ly, gal'y (gā'yī), *adv.* In a gay manner; specif.: a With mirth and frolic; merrily; blithely; gleefully. **b** Finely; showily; as, ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming. **c** Pretty well; fairly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gay'some (-sūm), *a.* Full of gaiety; blithe; cheery.

gaze (gāz), *v. t.*; **GAZED** (gāzd); **GAZ'ING** (gāz'ing). [*ME. gāzen; of uncertain origin; cf. Sw. dial. gāza.*] To fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention.

Why stand ye gazing up into heaven? *Acts i. 11.* Only he hath an eye to gaze on beauty. *Shak.*

Syn. — GAZE, GAPE, STARE, GLARE, GLOWER, PEER, GLOAT. GAZE implies fixed and prolonged attention, esp. as in admiration or wonder; as, "And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew" (*Goldsmith*); "He gazed so long that both his eyes were dazzled" (*Tennyson*). GAZE implies stupid and open-mouthed wonder; STARE, esp. insolence or vacant fixedness; GLARE, fierceness or anger; GLOWER, scowling or lowering ill temper; as, "the languid fool, who was gazing and grinning by" (*Tennyson*); "Archie saw the cod's mouth and the blunt lips of Glenkilie gape at him for a moment" (*Stevenson*); "the . . . frozen stare with which we look on our unimproved neighbor" (*G. Elliot*); "His eyes relaxed their solemn stare at vacancy" (*Mary Wil. 2*); "over the head of it, peering and prying" (*R. Browning*); "James had him [Rab] firm, and gave him a glower from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick" (*Dr. J. Brown*). To PEER is to look narrowly (sometimes as if with difficulty) or curiously, esp. through or from behind something; as, "peering through her narrowed eyes for those few seconds" (*M. Hewlett*); "Mrs. Carey kept peering unceasingly out of the window at her husband" (*Mary Wilkins*); "over her head of it, peering and prying" (*R. Browning*). To GLOAT is to gaze with profound, often malignant or unhallowed, satisfaction; as, "to gaze and gloat with his hungry eye on jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's spark" (*Longfellow*); "those who . . . sit at home, and gloat over their thousands in silent satisfaction" (*Goldsmith*). See **WINK**, **SEE**, **SCAN**.

gaze, v. t. To view with attention; to gaze on. *Poetic.* And gazed a while the ample sky. *Milton.*

gaze, n. 1. An object gazed on. *Obs.* or *R.* Milton. 2. Act of looking fixedly; a fixed, intent look; a continued look of attention.

at gaze, a Her. Depicted with the face turned directly to the front; — said of beasts in chase. **b** In a position expressing sudden fear or surprise; — used in stag hunting to describe the manner of a stag when he first hears the hounds and gazes round in apprehension; hence, standing staring; gazing in wonder, alarm, etc. **c** By sight; — said of a dog chasing game. *Orf. E. D.*

ga-ze'bo (gā-zē'bō; gāzē'bō), *n.* *pl.* -BOS (-bōz). [*Prob. humorously formed from gaze.*] 1. A turret on a roof, or a summer house commanding an extensive prospect. 2. A projecting balcony closed with windows.

gaze'hound' (gāz'hound'), *n.* A hound that pursues by sight rather than by scent.

ga-zelle' (gā-zē'lē), *n.* [*F. gazelle, OF. also, gazel; cf. Sp. gacela, Pg. gazella, It. gazzella; all fr. Ar. ghazāl a wild goat.*] Any of numerous small graceful and very swift antelopes constituting the genus *Gazella* and allied genera. The gazelles are celebrated for the luster and soft expression of their eyes. Their horns are transversely ringed and usually present in both sexes. Among the best-known species are the common gazelle of northern Africa (*G. dorcas*), the Persian gazelle (*G. subgutturosa*), the Indian gazelle (*G. ben-nelli*), and the springbok (*Antidorcas eucore*).

ga-zette' (gā-zē'tē; orig. accented as at present, but later also ga-zette, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming gazette' from the 18th c.). [*F. gazette, It. gazetta, perh. fr. gazetta a Venetian coin (see GAZZETTA), said to have been the price of the first newspaper published at Venice; or perh. dim. of gazza magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper.*] 1. A newspaper; a printed sheet published periodically. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.*



Stag at Gaze.



Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas*).

ga-zette' (gā-zē'tē; orig. accented as at present, but later also ga-zette, as given by Dr. Johnson, again becoming gazette' from the 18th c.). [*F. gazette, It. gazetta, perh. fr. gazetta a Venetian coin (see GAZZETTA), said to have been the price of the first newspaper published at Venice; or perh. dim. of gazza magpie, a name perh. applied to the first newspaper.*] 1. A newspaper; a printed sheet published periodically. *Rare, exc. in names of newspapers.*

gay'ish, a. See **ISH**.

gay'i-try, n. Gayety. *Obs.*

gay'le (gā'yī; gā'yī'), *Scot. var.* of **GAYLY**.

gayne, n. See **GAIN**.

gay'ness, n. See **NESS**.

gay'ner, n. See **NER**.

gau'ster (gō'stēr), *v. i.* [*ME. gāstern, cf. G. gāstern to demand.*] To bluster; bully; brag. — **gau'ster-er, n.** Both *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gaut, *var.* of **GAUT**.

gaut (gōt; gāt), *Scot. and dial. Eng. var.* of **GALT**.

Gau'ta-mā (gō'tā-mā; gō'tā-mā), *n.* [*SKT.*] See **BUPPIA**.

Gau'tier, Mar'gue-rite (mārgē-ritē' gō'tyēr'). See **CAMILLE**.

gauva, n. Incorrect for **GUAVA**.

gauve (gōv), *var.* of **GOVE, Scot. or Dial. Eng. [*Dial. Eng.*]**

gau'vey (gō'vay), *var.* of **GABY**.

gauz, *var.* of **GAUZE**.

gauze ring, *var.* of **CHAPER RING**.

gauze tree, *var.* of **LACZBARK**.

gauze wing', *var.* of **GAUZE-WINGED FLY**.

gauze-winged fly, a lace-winged fly.

gauze'ness (gōz'-nēs), *n.* See **NESS**.

Gavatt level, See **DUMPEY LEVEL**.

ga-val' (gā-vəl'), *v. t.* To rev-el. *Scot.*

gave (gāv), *pref.* of **GIVE**

gav'al (gā'vəl), *Scot. and dial. Eng. var.* of **GABLE**.

gav'al-age, n. See **AGE, Obs.**

gav'al-bread, n. **gav'al-corn, n.** **gav'al-earth, n.** or **— earth, n.**

Law. See **4th GAVEL, n.** *Obs.*

gav'el'd, n. *Eng. Law.* Held in gavelkind. *Rare.*

gav'el-et, or, sometimes, gav'el-let, n. [*From GAVEL tribute.*] *Eng. Law.* An ancient process for the recovery of rent, chiefly for lands held in gavelkind in Kent and London. *Obs.*

gav'el-kind-er (-kind-ēr), *n.* A tenant in gavelkind.

gav'el-ler, *var.* of **GAVELER**.

gav'el-man, n. One who pays gavel, or rent. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

2. = **GAVELINDER**.

gav'el-loche, *var.* of **GAVELLOCK**.

gav'el-rep or **-rip, n.** **gav'el-swine, n.** See **ATRE GAVEL, Obs.**

gav'er-ick (gā'vēr-ik), *n.* The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*). *Local Eng.*

gav'yōs (gā'yōs), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. L. gavia a sea mew.*] *Zool.* A group of birds which (if recognized at all) is now usually restricted to the gulls and terns, or to these and the auks.

gav-yōt' (gā'yōt'), *v. t.* To dance a gavotte. *Rare.*

Gav'vroche (gā'vrōsh'), *n.* In Hugo's "Les Misérables," a type-

ical Parisian gamin.

gaw, *Scot. and dial. Eng. p. n.* [*Of G. gaw, a. + G. gaw, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon; Obs. or Dial. Eng. a Gallion.*] b A small tub or pail; a lading vessel.

gawne, *n.* [*Of G. gawne, n.*] [*Corrupted fr. gawlon*

ply a form of cell division in which one of the new cells is much smaller than the other.

2. Bot. a The process or action of budding. b = VERMATION. c The time or period of budding. d The disposition of buds on the axis. All Rare.

gem/me-ous (jēm'tē-ū), a. [L. gemmeus. See GEM.] Pertaining to gems, or of the nature of gems.

gem-min/gi-a (jēm-in'jī-ā), n. [NL., of unknown origin.] Bot. A genus of iridaceous plants including the single species G. chinensis. See BLACKBERRY LILY.

gem-mip/a-rous (jēm-īp'ā-rūs), a. [Cf. F. gemmipare.] Biol. Producing buds; reproducing by buds. See GEMMATION. 1. — gem-mip/a-rously, adv.

gem-mu-la-tion (jēm'tū-lā'shūn), n. [See GEMMULE.] Biol. The formation of, or reproduction by, gemmules.

gem-mule (jēm'ūl), n. [L. gemmula, dim. of gemma: cf. F. gemmule. See GEM.] 1. Bot. 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 (jēm't), a. [From GEM, n.] 1. Full of gems; bright; glittering like a gem.

The gemmy bride glittered free. Tennyson.

2. = JEMMY. Colloq., or Dial., Eng.

ge-mot' (gē-mōt'), ge-mote', n. [AS. gemōt an assembly. See MRET, v. t.] Anglo-Saxon Hist. A meeting or assembly; a court. Cf. FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT.

The most general Anglo-Saxon term for a court or assembly empowered to do justice is gemot. Pollock & Mait.

gem-s/bok' (gēmz'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 (Oryx gazella), formerly abundant in parts of South Africa, and still occurring in some desert regions. The name is extended to other species of oryx.

gem-s/horn' (hōrn'), n. [G., prop., chamois horn.] Music. An organ stop with conical tin pipes giving soft, hornlike tones.

gen- (jēn), [From Gr. suffix -γενής; born, of a certain kind, akin to E. kin: cf. F. gène.] A suffix used in forming nouns, signifying a Chiefly Chem. Producing, generating; as, oxygen, amidogen, halogen.

b Biol. Produced, generated; as, exogen, phellogen.

gen-a (jē'nā), n.; pl. -næ (-nē). [L., the cheek.] Zool. 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.



Head of Gemsbok.

gen-al (jē'nāl), a. Anat. & Zool. Of or pertaining to the cheeks or genæ; genal angle, g. suture. See GENA.

gen-app'e (jē-nāp'), n. [From Genappe, Belgium.] A smooth worsted yarn used with silk in braids, fringes, etc.

gen-app'e, v. t. To convert into genappe.

gen-darm'e (zhān'dārm'; jēn-dārm'; 277), n.; pl. GEN-DARMS or (in sense 1) GEN'S D'ARMS (zhān'dārm'; jēn-dārmz'). [F.] 1. Mil. A horse soldier in full armor in command of a squad or troop; later, a cavalryman. Obs. or Fr. Hist.

2. One of a body of policemen organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers, in France and some other European countries.

3. Mountaineering. A projecting piece of rock on a ridge.

gen-darm'er-y (jēn-dārm'ēr-y), gen-darm'er-rie' (zhān-dārm'ēr-rē'), n. [F. gendarmérie.] The body of gendarmes. See GENDARME, 1, 2.

gen'der (jēn'dēr), n. [OF. genre, gendre (with excrement d) fr. L. genus, generis, birth, descent, race, kind, gender, fr. the root of generis, gignere, to beget, in pass., to be born, akin to E. kin. See KIN; cf. GENERATE, GENRE, GENTLE, GENTS.] 1. Kind; sort; genus. Obs. "One gender of herbs." Shak.

2. Sex, male or female. Obs. or Colloq.

3. Gram. Distinction of a word or words according to the (actual or imputed) sex denoted or referred to, often expressed, as in Latin, by a difference in its inflected form; also, the distinctive form itself, or one of the classes so distinguished; as, the masculine gender. Natural gender is that which, as in English, corresponds to actual sex, that which disregards it being called grammatical gender. Some languages, as Latin, distinguish three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, corresponding primarily to a male, female, and sexless class respectively; some, as French, distinguish but two, masculine and feminine. Grammatical gender is found almost solely in the Hamitic, Semitic, and Indo-European tongues. Some languages have formal distinctions for other differences than sex, as for animate and inanimate, rational and irrational, which are also called gender.

4. Product; offspring. Obs. Orf. E. D.

5. Syn. — See SEX.

gen'der (jēn'dēr), v. t.; GEN'DERED (-dērd); GEN'DER-ING. [OF. gendrer, fr. L. generare. See GENDER, n.] To beget; generate; produce; engender. Obs. or Archaic.

gen'der, v. i. 1. To copulate; breed. Obs. Shak.

2. To be brought into existence. Obs.

gene. A suffix used in words analogous to F. words ending in -gène. See GEN.

gem'mer, n. One who seeks, or mines for, gems.

gem'mer-y. Var. of GEMMERY.

gem-mif'er-ous (jēm-īf'ēr-ūs), a. [gemma + ferous.] 1. Producing, or containing, gems.

2. Bot. & Zool. Bearing, or reproducing by means of, gemme.

gem-mif'er-ous-ness, n. See -NESS.

gem-mi-la-ca-tion (jēm-ī-lā-kā'shūn), n. [gemma + -fication.] Biol. Production of a gemma.

gem-mi-form'a (jēm-ī-fōrm'), a. [gemma + -form.] Resembling a gemma or bud.

gem-mi-ly (-lī), adv. of GEMMITY.

gem-mi-ness, n. 1. See -NESS.

gen'e-a-log'ic (jēn'ē-ā-lōj'ik; jēn'ē-), a. Genealogical.

gen'e-a-log'ic-al (jēn'ē-ā-lōj'ī-kāl; jēn'ē-), a. [Cf. F. généalogique.] Of or pert. to genealogy; as, a genealogical table; genealogical order. — gen'e-a-log'ic-al-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-gist (-lōj'ist), n. One who traces genealogies or studies the descent of persons or families.

gen'e-al-o-gize (-jīz), v. t.; -GIZED (-jīzid); -GIZ'ING (-jīz'ing). To investigate, or relate the history of, descents. — v. i. To trace or chart the genealogy of.

gen'e-al-o-jy (jēn'ē-ā-lōj'ī; jēn'ē-; 277), n.; pl. -gies (-jīz). [ME. genealogi, genealogie, OF. genealogie, genealogie, F. généalogie, L. genealogia, fr. Gr. γενεαλογία; yevēā 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 (jēn'ē-ārk), n. [Gr. γενεάρχης; yevos race + ἀρχός a leader.] The head of a family or gens.

gen'e-at' (gē-nē't; yē-nā't), n. [AS. genēat, orig., a companion; akin to D. genoot companion, G. genosse, and to AS. genōtan to enjoy.] Anglo-Saxon Hist. A vassal or tenant; one holding land by service or rent. Cf. GEBUR.

gen'er-a-ble (jēn'ēr-ā-b'l), a. [L. generabilis.] 1. Capable of being generated or produced.

2. Capable of generating. Obs.

gen'er-al (-āl), a. [F. général, fr. L. generalis. See GENUS, 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 that accrue to the community or neighborhood at large; also, taken as a whole; (the) whole; as, the general body of citizens.

The general sex shall suffer in her shame. Pope.

2. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, each and all of the members of a class, kind, or order; universal within 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.

3. Not restrained or limited to a precise import or application; not specific; not entering into details or minutiae; 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, below).

5. Pertaining to, affecting, or applicable to, many, or the greatest number of, persons, cases, or occasions; prevalent; usual; extensive, though not universal; as, a general opinion; a general custom; one's general habit; a general rule. "This general applause." Shak.

6. Of or pertaining to a heterogeneous or miscellaneous group; broad; catholic; not special or specialized; as, a general store or shop; a general practitioner.

7. Not precise or definite; approximate; as, general limits; general comments.

8. Affecting; not exclusive. Obs. Orf. E. D.

9. The word general, annexed to a name of office, usually denotes chief or superior; as, attorney-general; adjutant-general; commissary-general; vicar-general, etc.

10. COMMON, GENERAL, UNIVERSAL are here compared only in their nontechnical usage; for technical senses, see defs. COMMON, as here compared (see COMMON), suggests primarily that in which many share, and hence, that which is usual or often met with; as, "Good meat, sir, is common; that every churl affords" (Shak.); "I had little to say in return farther than the common answer, that different nations had different customs" (Swift); of common occurrence. GENERAL denotes that which pertains to all, or almost all, UNIVERSAL, to all without exception, of the individuals or elements concerned; as, a general practice, a universal belief. See ECUMENICAL.

general acceptance, Bills of Exchange, an unqualified acceptance. — g. agent. Law. See AGENT. — g. anatomy. See ANATOMY. — g. appearance, Law, an appearance made in general terms giving the court full and absolute jurisdiction in the issue. — g. arrangement, a complete drawing in plan and elevation of a structure or machine, with certain leading dimensions, used as a guide in erecting. — G. Assembly. See ASSEMBLY, 1. — g. assignment, Law, an assignment of all one's property not exempt by law for the benefit of all one's creditors with only such preferences as may be allowed by law. — g. assumption. Law. See ASSUMPTION. — g. average. See AVERAGE, n., 4. — G. Baptists. See BAPTIST, 2. — g. cargo, Law, a mixed cargo such as that carried by ships that take merchandise for transportation for all persons indifferently, that is, as common carriers. — g. circulation, circulation, as of a newspaper, among readers not confined to a narrow class in business or interests. — g. concept, idea, or notion, Logic, a thought or conception presenting certain characteristics as representative of a plurality of individuals or instances, of each of which the given characteristics are predicable.

In so far as the connection consists merely in possession of common characteristics by a multiplicity of objects otherwise distinct, the whole for which the words stand is called a class — of things, qualities, actions, or relations, as the case may be; and the idea of the whole is called a general concept. G. F. Stout.

— g. confession, confession, confession of sins made by a number of persons in common, as in public prayer. — G. Convention, Prot.

of which the lapidary cements a gem prepares to cutting it. gem stone, a gem. See GEM, 1. gemul. Var. of GEMMAL.

gen. + GIN, n. Gen., or gen. Abbr. Gender; generic; generally; generally; Geneva; Genevian; genitive; genus; genealogus, n. Genealogy. Obs.

gen'arch (jēn'ārk), gen-nar'cha (jē-nār'kā), n. [Gr. γενάρχης; yevos race + ἀρχή to rule.] = GENEARCH. Rare. — gen-nar'-cha-ship (jē-nār'kā-shīp), n. = GENEARCHSHIP.

gen's-tour + GENTLER, GENNETOUR.

gen'tian. + GENTIAN.

gen'tial (jēn'ti-āl), n. [F. général. See GENERAL, a.] 1. The whole; the total; that which comprehends or relates to all, or the chief part; a general proposition, fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to particular. Archaic.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so proceeds itself by degrees to generalities. Locke.

2. The general public; the people; the vulgar. — The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 't was caviare to the general. Shak.

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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 Lay Deputies, composed of an equal number (four) of Clerical and lay delegates from each diocese and one clerical and one lay nonvoting delegate from each missionary jurisdiction. See PRESIDING BISHOP. — general court. — g. council. A council composed of representatives of the whole of a certain territory or organization; as: (1) The British Parliament. (2) [cap.] See COUNCIL, n., 3. f. G. Court. See COUNCIL, n., 2, a. c. [cap.] See LUTHERAN, n. — g. Court. The legislature of a State; — so called from having had, in the colonial days, judicial power; as, the General Court of Massachusetts. Obsolete, except here (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) it is the legal title. U. S. b The half-yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of England. — g. court-martial. Mil. See COURT-MARTIAL. — g. creditor, Law, a creditor not secured by a lien or other security; a creditor not having a preference. — g. custom. See CUSTOM. — g. damages, Law, direct damages. See DAMAGE, n., 3. Citation. — g. delivery, the delivery of mail at a post office to those who call for it; distinguished from a box delivery or one by carrier at a given address. — g. demurrer. See DEMURRER. — g. dental. Law. See DENTAL. — g. deposit. Banking. See DEPOSIT, n., 1, a. — g. deputy. See DEPUTY, n., 1. — g. election, an election in which every constituency chooses a representative; — opposed to by-election. British. — g. epistle, a canonical, or catholic, epistle. — g. equation, Math., one that disregards initial or other special conditions and features of a problem. — g. expense or charge, a charge incurred for the benefit of the road as a whole, and not for any special department. See COST, n., 6. — g. failure of issue. See FAILURE OF ISSUE. — g. form, Schol., a generic form; the form of a genus. — g. grammar. See UNDER GRAMMAR, n., 1. — g. hospital, a Mil. An independent post hospital established for the treatment of sick and wounded sent from the field hospitals or any part of the army. b A hospital which is more or less supported by public funds, and which receives a certain number of patients. — g. idea. See GENERAL CONCEPT, above. — g. indorsement, Negotiable Paper, a blank indorsement. — g. Inquest, the Last Judgment. — g. integral (of a partial differential equation), Math., a relation between the n variables involving n-1 independent functions of them as well as an arbitrary function of those n-1 functions. — g. issue. See ISSUE, a. — g. joiner, a wood-working machine of general utility, used for a variety of purposes, as sawing, planing, etc. — g. mean, Math., the arithmetic mean of magnitudes (as observations) unequally weighted. — g. metamorphism. Geol. See METAMORPHISM. — g. mortality table, Life Insurance, a (mortality) table based upon the general rate of mortality in the entire body of the insured of all ages and dates of entry. In such a table the premiums for young lives are too low, and those for old lives excessive. — g. mortgage, a blanket mortgage. — g. name. See NAME, — g. officer, any officer having a rank above that of colonel entitled to command a force comprising more than a single regiment and constituting a brigade, division, corps, or army. In the United States army, staff officers are not, strictly speaking, general officers. — g. orders, Mil., orders issued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from special orders. — g. paralysis, Med., a form of insanity attended with atrophy of the brain substance followed by degeneration of the nerve cells, and in later stages by complete mental deterioration and motor disturbances. — g. partner. See PARTNER. — g. partnership. See PARTNERSHIP. — g. post office, the main post office in a city where there are branches. — g. prisoner, Mil., in the United States army, an enlisted man serving a sentence of confinement for an offense entailing a dishonorable discharge. — g. proposition, Logic, a proposition in which the antecedent is affirmed or denied of an unlimited number of individuals. — g. quarters, Nav., the stationing of all hands, and the making of all preparations, as if to engage in battle. — g. retainer. See RETAINER, — g. rule, Practice, a standing order of a court governing practice in it. — g. sessions. Law. See SESSION. — g. ship, a ship not chartered or let to particular parties, but advertised for the general receipt of goods from the public indiscriminately, to be carried on a particular voyage. — g. solution. Math. See SOLUTION. — g. staff, Mil., a body of officers, often graduates of a staff or war college, under a Chief of Staff, who study the organization and equipment of armies, theaters of war, mobilization and movement of armies, prepare plans of campaign, etc., and assist the generals in command of troops to carry on military operations. In the United States the general staff of the army was organized as the General Staff Corps in pursuance of an act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1903. — g. stock, a common or ordinary stock. — G. Synod. Sect. The highest ecclesiastical court in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America and in the Reformed (German) Church in the United States. b See LUTHERAN, n. c The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland, composed of the bishops and 16 clerical and 32 lay representatives from each diocese. — g. table. Short for GENERAL MORTALITY TABLE. — g. tall. Law. See FEZ TALL. — g. term or name, Logic, a term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

A general name is familiarly defined, a name which is capable of being truly affirmed, in the same sense, of each of an indefinite number of things. J. S. Mill.

— g. term of a series, Math., that function of one or more integers (indices or coordinates of the term) which yields the terms successively when the integers are each put equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, . . . successively; as, the general term in the exponential series is a^n . — g. traverse. Law. See TRAVERSE, n.

g. verdict. See VERDICT.

gen'er-al (jēn'ēr-āl), n. [F. général. See GENERAL, a.] 1. The whole; the total; that which comprehends or relates to all, or the chief part; a general proposition, fact, principle, etc.; — opposed to particular. Archaic.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so proceeds itself by degrees to generalities. Locke.

2. The general public; the people; the vulgar. — The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 't was caviare to the general. Shak.

gen'tian. + GENTIAN.

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CHART OF GEOLOGIC TIME AND FORMATIONS

According to the nomenclature adopted by the International Geological Congress.

According to the accompanying chart, geological history is divided into five great eras, the Archeozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Each era except the first is divided into periods, as the Paleozoic into Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, etc.

The rocks formed during an era constitute a group, as the Paleozoic group; those of a period constitute a system, as the Cambrian system; those of an epoch, a series, as the Lower Devonian series; and a series may be divided into still smaller subdivisions, variously known as formations, stages, etc.

The arrangement of the formations conforms to that of the natural order of the rocks, proceeding from the oldest, at the bottom, upward to the most recent. The divisions for North America and Europe, which are represented in the two wide columns (headed "North America" and "Europe" respectively) are by far the best known geologically, but the larger divisions of the chart hold throughout the world.

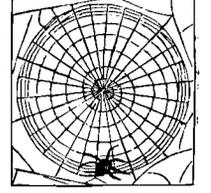
The basis of classification is primarily chronological. Thus, the Cambrian rocks of America are believed to have been formed at the same time as the Cambrian rocks of Europe, as nearly as can be determined.

The correlation is based on the general assumption that the life of the different parts of the earth at any one period was similar (though not necessarily identical) to the life of other parts of the earth at the same time.

In the chart Eras (or Groups) are indicated by bold-face type, as CENOZOIC; Periods (or Systems) by capitals, as PLEISTOCENE; Epochs (or Series, Formations) by capitals and small letters, as Lafayette.

Table with columns for NORTH AMERICA (after Chamberlin & Salisbury, 1906) and EUROPE (after A. Geikie, 1903). Rows include Cenozoic (Quaternary, Tertiary, Eocene), Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic, Triassic), Paleozoic (Permian, Carboniferous, Devonian, Silurian, Ordovician, Cambrian), and Proterozoic/Archeozoic. Subdivisions include Pliocene, Miocene, Oligocene, etc., with specific geological names and regional notes.

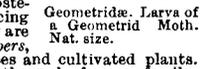
when parallel.—first stated by Kepler, then employed by Desargues (1636), finally named and vindicated by Poncelet (1822).—geometrical curve. = ALGEBRAIC CURVE;—so called because its points may be constructed by the operations of elementary geometry.—g. intuition, intuitive apprehension or cognition of geometric or spatial relations and properties.—g. isomerism, Chem., alloisomerism; stereoisomerism.—g. lathe, an instrument for engraving bank notes, etc., with complicated patterns of interlocking lines;—called also cylindrical engine.—g. mean, Math., the second root of the product of two magnitudes.—g. pace, a length equal to 5 (or sometimes 4.4) feet;—so named as the average distance passed over by each foot from the time it leaves the ground to the time it 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 wheels that move the arm.—g. plane. See PLANE.—g. probability, or local probability, Math., that part of the theory of 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. progression or series, one whose terms or elements progress by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, . . . a, ar, ar², ar³, . . .—g. proportion, Math. See PROPORTION.—g. radius, Geom., the pitch-circle radius.—g. ratio. See RATIO.—g. shadow, Physics, the theoretical shadow outlined by drawing straight lines from the source through the edges of the opaque body. It differs from the actual shadow owing to diffraction (which see).—g. solution, Math., one effected by geometry or analysis and hence exact;—opposed to mechanical solution, effected by actual measurements and hence empirical and inexact.—geometric spider, any of many species of spiders which spin a circular web, composed chiefly of radiating and spiral threads. They mostly belong to Epeira and allied genera, as the garden spider.—geometrical square, a portable instrument in the form of a square frame, used formerly for ascertaining distances and heights by measuring angles;—a quadrat, a line of shadow.—g. stairs, continuous stairs turning or winding about a central well-hole which has rounded corners or is circular or elliptical, and having the strings and rails arranged upon geometric principles and running continuously from top to bottom.—g. tracery, in architecture and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures.—g. units, Math., units of length, area, volume, and angular magnitude both plane and solid; spatial units.



Geometric Spider and Web. ranged upon geometric principles and running continuously from top to bottom.—g. tracery, in architecture and decoration, tracery arranged in geometrical figures.—g. units, Math., units of length, area, volume, and angular magnitude both plane and solid; spatial units.

ge-om'e-tri'cian (jē-ōm'ē-trī-shā'n), n. One skilled in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

Ge-om'e-tri'des (jē-ōm'ē-trī-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. geometra; see GEOMETR.] Zool. A very large and widely distributed family of moths. They are chiefly of medium size and slender build, with large wings, though in some the females are wingless. The larvæ, which often make stalks or twigs, usually have but two pairs of prolegs, and progress by a looping movement, bringing the posterior end forward, then advancing the anterior end, whence they are called measuring worms, loopers, etc. Many are injurious to trees and cultivated plants. The group is now often raised to the rank of a superfamily, and termed Ge-om'e-tri'na (jē-ōm'ē-trī-nā),—ge-om'e-trid (jē-ōm'ē-trīd), a. & n.—ge-om'e-tri-form (jē-ōm'ē-trī-fōrm), a.—ge-om'e-trine (jē-ōm'ē-trīn), a.



Geometridæ. Larva of a Geometrid Moth. Nat. size.

ge-om'e-trize (jē-ōm'ē-trīz), v. t.;—TRIZED (-trīzd);—TRIZ-ING (-trīz'ing). To investigate or make geometrical constructions; to work by geometrical principles or laws;—generally used to denote the passage in Plutarch, πῶς ἠλάτῳ ἐλεγε τὸν θεὸν αἰετῶν γεωμετρῆν (how often Plato used to say that God always geometrizes).

Nature geometrizes, and observeth order in all things. Sir T. Browne.

ge-om'e-tri-graph'ic (jē-ōm'ē-trī-grāf'ik), a. Geom. Having the smallest possible index of simplicity.

ge-om'e-tro-graphy (-m'ē-trō-grāf'ī), n. [Geometric + -graphy.] Math. The analysis of geometric constructions into their most elementary operations, to determine the degree of their simplicity and their exactness.

ge-om'e-try (jē-ōm'ē-trī), n.; pl. -TRIES (-trīz). [F. géométrie, L. geometria, fr. Gr. γεωμετρία, fr. γεωμετρῆν to measure land; γῆ, the earth + μετρῆν to measure. So called because one of its earliest and most important applications was to the measurement of the earth's surface. See GEOMETR.] 1. That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles; the science that treats of the properties and relations of spatial magnitudes; the theory of space and of figures in space; as at present conceived, the doctrine of series of two or more dimensions.

2. A treatise on this science.

geometry of forces, Math., the doctrine of complexes and congruences of forces (represented by vectors).—g. of position, Math., the study of the change in position of a locus as determined by the change in its equation (Carnot); also, modern projective geometry, as not dealing with metrical properties.—g. of the compasses, Math., a geometry that does not admit the straight edge in drawing, but allows only constructions and determinations by means of links rotating about pivots; the doctrine of linkages. See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.—g. on an algebraic curve or surface, the theory of only those properties of a curve or surface that belong to all curves or surfaces related in a birational manner to the fundamental curve or surface.

ge-om'or-phic (jē-ōm'ōr'fīk), a. [Geo- + -morphic.] Of or pertaining to the figure of the earth or the form of its surface; resembling the earth; geomorphological; as, geomorphical contour.

ge-om'or-phog'e-my (-m'ōr-fōj'ē-nī), n. [Geo- + morphogeny.] Science that deals with the genesis of earth forms.—ge-om'or-pho-genic (-m'ōr-fō-jēn'īk), a.

ge-om'or-phol'o-gy (jē-ōm'ōr-fōl'ō-jī), n. [Geo- + morphology.] 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, etc.

2. Geol. The investigation of the history of geologic changes through the interpretation of topographic forms.

16j'7-kd), a. Of or pertaining to geomorphology. = GEOMORPHOLOGY, 1.

and later by the introduction of rude animal and human figures. The ware was glazed yellow with black (rarely white) decorations. Cf. DIPPLOON.

EF In many of the phrases below either geometric or geometrical is in good usage, but the form shown is the more common one. 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, n., 4.—g. clamp, Mech., a contrivance for applying and maintaining six mutual pressures between two rigid bodies touching

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

versed, in geomorphogeny. E-nist), n. A specialist, or one ge-om'or-pho-log'ic-al (-m'ōr-fō-

Geomys (jē'ō-mī), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. μῦς mouse.] Zool. A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gophers. It is the type of a family, Geomyidae (mī'ŷ-dē). — geomyid (jē'ō-mī'īd), a. & n.

Geonoma (jē'ō-nō-mā), n. [Cf. Gr. γεωνομός 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.

Geophagy (jē'ō-fā-jī), 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 for the indulgence of which favors idiosyncrasy, chlorosis, etc.

Geophilic (jē'ō-fī-lī), n. pl. [NL.; geo- + Gr. φίλος loving.] Zool. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land snails and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora.

Geophilous (jē'ō-fī-lūs), a. [geo- + philous-] Biol. a Living on or in the ground; as, geophilous insects. b Of or pertaining to the Geophila.

Geophysic (jē'ō-fī-zīk), n. [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. — geophys'cal (-ī-kāl), a. — geophys'calist (-ī-sīst), a.

Geopon'ic (jē'ō-pō-nīk), a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γῆ, γῆ, earth; and πόνος toil/sweat, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic. — geopon'ic'cal (-ī-kāl), n. — geopon'ic'cal'ly (-ī-kāl'ī), adv.

Geopon'ics (jē'ō-pō-nīk-s), n. The art or science of cultivating the earth; agriculture; husbandry; a treatise on agriculture.

Geopoma (jē'ō-pō-mā), n. [geo- + Gr. ὄψαμα sight, view, ὄραω to see, view: cf. F. géorama.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jōrj), n. [OF. George, Jorje, F. Georges, L. Georgius, Gr. Γεώργιος, fr. γεωργός a husbandman; cf. γῆ, γῆ, earth, and ἔργον work. Cf. WORK.] 1. Masc. prop. name. L. Georgius (jōr'jī-ŷis); F. Georges (zhōr'jī); It. Giorgio (jōr'jō); Sp. Jorge (hōr'hā; 172, 189); Pg. Jorge (zhōr'hā); G. Georg (gā-rā'k). — Dim. Georg'ic (jōr'jīk), Georg'ic (jōr'jīd). — Fem. Georgiana.

2. A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, slaying the dragon, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter; also, a gold image of St. George on an oval of enamel encircled with a buckled garter, sometimes worn on a ribbon, crossing the breast, called the little or lesser George. See GARTER, 2, 11ust.

3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. BROWN GEORGE, a. Obs.

4. 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."

Georg'ia (jōr'jī-ā), jē. n. One of the United States. Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States (Pinckneya pubens) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. — G. pine. A 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.

Georg'ian (-ān), 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.

Geon (jē'ō-n), Bib. Var. of GIBON.

Geog'ra'ph'ic'ation (jē'ō-fī-k'ā-shən), n. Navigation by reckoning the course from other places on the earth's surface, as in dead reckoning. [Apr. 23.]

Geog'ra'ph'ic'ist (-ī-sīst), n. St. George's Day. Geog'ra'ph'ic'ist (-ī-sīst), n. St. George's Day. Geog'ra'ph'ic'ist (-ī-sīst), n. St. George's Day. Geog'ra'ph'ic'ist (-ī-sīst), n. St. George's Day.

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ture of the period of the four Georges, especially that of the period before 1800. — G. planet. = GEORGIAN SIDUS. Georg'ian (jōr'jī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians. Georgian version (of the Bible). See VERSION.

Georg'ian, n. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A. Georg'ian, 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., MESSROPIAN.

Georg'ic (jōr'jīk), 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.

Georg'ic (jōr'jīk), a. [L. georgicus, Gr. γεωργικός, fr. georg'ic'cal (-ī-kāl)] γεωργία tillage, agriculture. See GEORGE. Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

Geos'cop'ic (jē'ō-skōp'īk), n. [geo- + scop'y.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. — geos'cop'ic'ly (jē'ō-skōp'īk'ī), adv.

Geosphere (jē'ō-sfēr), n. [geo- + sphere.] Phys. Geog. A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth; specif., the solid earth, as distinct from hydrosphere and atmosphere.

Geostat'ic (-stāt'īk), a. [geo- + static.] Civil Engin'. Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance. — geostat'ic arch, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

Geostat'ics (-īks), n. [geo- + statics.] Physics. That part of the mechanics of rigid bodies which deals with balanced forces; statics as applied to rigid bodies.

Geosyn'cline (-sīn'klīn), geosyn'clinal (-sīn'klī'nāl), n. [See GEO-; SYNCLINAL.] Geol. A great downward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geanticline. — geosyn'clinal, a.

Geotax'ic (-tāk'sīk), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. τάξις an arranging-] Biol. & Physiol. The influence of gravity on the movements of organisms. — geotax'ic'ly (-tāk'sīk'ī), adv.

Geotecton'ic (-tēk'tōn'īk), a. [geo- + tectonic.] Geol. Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geotectonic geology.

Geother'mal (-thū'r'māl), a. [geo- + thermal, thermic.] Geother'mic (-thū'r'mīk) 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.

Geother'mom'e'ter (-thēr'mōm'ē-tēr), 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.

Geotrop'ism (jē'ō-trōp'īz'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 geotropism) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots. — geotrop'ic (jē'ō-trōp'īk), a. — geotrop'ic'cal, adv.

Geophy're'a (jē'ō-fī-rē-ā), n. pl. [NL.; fr. Gr. γήφυρα a dam, a bridge.] Zool. A group, now usually considered a class, of marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmentation when adult, but are included in the Annelata on account of the likeness of their larval stages to those of Chaetopoda. They have a large coelom, separate sexes, and usually but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual ducts. There is an esophageal nerve ring and ventral nerve cord without segmented ganglia. Setsae if present at all are few in number. — geophy're'an (jē'ō-fī-rē-ān), a. & n.

Ge'rah (gē'rā), n. [Heb. gērah, lit., a bean.] Jewish fish. Paleon. A genus of extinct cuttlefishes abundant in the upper Jurassic formations of Europe. The contents of the ink bags are often found preserved.

Geoth'ly'p'ic (jē'ō-th'ī-p'īk), n. [NL.; orig. uncert.] Zool. A genus of American warblers nesting in the dense formations of Europe. The contents of the ink bags are often found preserved.

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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.

Geraniol (jē-rā-nī-ōl), n. pl. [NL. See GERANIUM.] Bot. A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are Geranium, Pelargonium, and Ageratum. — geraniol'ic (jē-rā-nī-ōl'īk), a.

Geraniol'ic (jē-rā-nī-ōl'īk), a. [NL.] Bot. A name of dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniales is the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxalidaceae, Rutaceae, Malpighiaceae, Polygalaceae, and Euphorbiaceae, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. b In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and allies. — geraniol'ic'ly (jē-rā-nī-ōl'īk'ī), adv.

Gerani'ne (jē-rā-nī-nē), n. [See GERANIUM.] Gerani'ne (jē-rā-nī-nē), n. [Pharm. A valuable astringent obtained from the root of Geranium maculatum.

Gerani'ol (-ōl), n. [Chem. A fragrant oil, C₁₅H₁₈O, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of rose, etc. It is an unsaturated alcohol.

Gerani'um (jē-rā-nī-ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. γέρανον, fr. γέρων crane; cf. F. géranium. See CRANE, n.] 1. Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniales, having regular flowers, usually pink or purple, and palmately lobed or divided leaves with a pungent odor. The rhizome of G. maculatum is used in medicine as an astringent. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus. 2. [L. c.] Hort. A plant or flower of the allied genus Pelargonium. The numerous garden plants known by this name are all species of Pelargonium, and are distinguished by the somewhat irregular flowers. The common types of garden geranium are derived from P. zonale and P. inquinans. They nearly all have peltate leaves and double or single flowers in shades of red, pink, purple, and white. See PELARGONIUM, FISH GERANIUM.

Geranium (G. maculatum or Wild Crane's-bill).

Geranium oil. A fragrant essential oil obtained from various species of Pelargonium, as P. capitatum, etc. Its main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr. 0.886. It is used extensively in perfumery. b Gingergrass oil, called specific Indian geranium oil.

Gerard'ia (jē-rār'dī-ā), n. [NL.; after John Gerard (1545-1612), English herbalist.] Bot. A genus of scrophulariaceae (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers; also [L. c.], a plant of this genus. The yellow-flowered species formerly included in Gerardia are now separated as the genus Dasystema.

Gerb, gerbe (jūr'b), n. [F. Cf. GARB sheaf.] 1. A sheaf, as of wheat, — sometimes used in heraldry. See 1st GARB, 1. 2. Pyrotechny. A firework throwing a shower of sparks like a sheaf in shape.

Gerbil (jūr'bīl), n. [F. gerbille. Cf. JERBOA.] Any Gerbil { of numerous small jerboa-like rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia. Gerbil'ius (jūr'bīl'ī-us), n. the best-known genus. They form a subfamily, Gerbil'ī'nas (jūr'bīl'ī-nās), of the mouse family.

Gerent (jēr'ēt), a. [L. gerens, p. pr. of gerere to bear, manage.] Bearing; carrying. Obs.

Gerent (jēr'ēt), n. One that rules or manages; one holding an office of power.

germ (jūr'm), n. [F. germe, fr. L. germen, germinis, sprout, bud, germ.] 1. A small mass of living substance capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part; an embryo in its early stages; a sprout or bud; a seed. 2. Biol. The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the somatic cells, or soma. 3. Hence, in popular usage, any microorganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe; a disease germ.

geraniol; as, geraniol acetate, a fragrant oil from encalyptus. Ger'ra (jēr-rā), n. [Heb. gērā, a stranger, received into a tribe and given some of its privileges. (many; gerund.) Ger'ra (jēr-rā), n. [Heb. gērā, a stranger, received into a tribe and given some of its privileges. (many; gerund.)

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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. Smithsonian Inst.

Yet every heart contains perfection's germ. Shelley.
Ger'man (jŕ'mán), n.; pl. -MANS (-mánz). [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, HANOVIAN, 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 500 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 Roman cursive, and chiefly known from 8th-century charters in Gaul.

3. [i. 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.

Ger'man, a. [L. Germanus. See GERMAN, n.] Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

German aster: — CHINA ASTER. — G. Baptist Brother. See DUN-KEE. — G. bit, a wood boring, with a long elliptical pod and a screw point. — G. black: — FRANKFORD BLACK.

— G. camomile oil. See OIL, Table I. — G. carp. a The common carp (Cyprinus carpio), introduced from Europe. U. S. b In England, the crucian carp. — G. cockroach, the croton bug. — G. Confederation, the confederation of German states formed at the Congress of Vienna, with Austria at the head. It fell to pieces in 1866, was succeeded by the North German Confederation (1867-71), with Prussia at the head. — G. duck. a The gadwall. Local, U. S. b Half a sheep's head boiled with onions. Obs. Point of a Slang. Grose. — G. duty, drawback or remis. German Bit.

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— 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 threads. — G. system (of tunneling) = ENGLISH SYSTEM. — 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. = AMADOU. — G. umber, Cologne brown. — G. wheat. = SPILT. — G. wool. = BELLIN WOOL.

ger'man (jŕ'mán), a. [ME. german, German, F. german, 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 and sister-german. b Being the child of one's parent's own brother or sister; own, or first (cousin); — now used only in cousin-german.

2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. Now Rare.

ger'man-der (jŕ'mán-dŕ), n. [ME. germaunder, prob. through OF. fr. L. chamaedryis, fr. Gr. χαμαίδρις; χαμαί on the earth or ground + δρις tree: cf. F. germandrée. See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menisphaeous plant of the genus Teucrium, esp. T. chamaedryis, the wall germander, and in the United States T. canadense.

germander chickweed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (Veronica) resembling chickweed.

germander speedwell. The World speedwell (Veronica chamaedryis) with leaves somewhat resembling those of the germander.

ger'man-er (jŕ'mán-ŕ), a. [Var. of GERMAN akin.] 1. Lit., near akin. = GERMAN (the more usual spelling).

2. Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

The phrase would be more germane to the matter. Shak. (An amendment) must be germane. Barclay (Digest).

3. Genuine; true or complete. Obs. or Archaic.

ger'man-ic (jŕ'mán-ík), 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 CONFEDERATION.

ger'man-ic, a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.

ger'man-i-ous (-má'n-ŕ-ŕs), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium in the bivalent state.

Ger'man-ism (jŕ'mán-ŕ-z'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.

Ger'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 Teutonic, and esp. Germanic, institutions in the development of European civilization; — opposed to Romanticist.

ger'man-i-um (jŕ-mán-ŕ-ŕm), 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 1866 by the German chemist Winkler. It is brittle and resembles tin, and in some respects and tin in others, and in general fulfills the prediction of Mendelyev, who described it under the name of ekasilicon. Cf. GALLIUM.

Ger'man-i-za-tion (jŕ'mán-ŕ-zá-shŕn), n. Act of Germanizing, or state of being Germanized.

Ger'man-ize (jŕ'mán-ŕ-z), v. t.; GER'MAN-IZED (-ŕz); GER'MAN-IZING (-ŕz-ŕng). 1. To translate into German.

2. To make German, or like what is distinctively German; as, to Germanize a province, a language, a society.

Ger'man-ize, v. i. To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits.

Ger'man-no- (jŕ'mán-nŕ), a. A combining form for German.

ger'man-cell. Biol. A cell whose function is the perpetuation of the race; one which is set apart from the rest of the body, to develop, usually after union with another of the opposite sex, into a new individual; an egg or sperm cell, or one of their antecedent cells; — opposed to somatic cell.

ger'mi-cide (jŕ'mŕ-sŕd), n. [germ + -cide.] Any substance or agent which destroys microorganisms. See STERILIZE, ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT. — ger'mi-cid-al (-sŕd-ŕl), ger'mi-cide (-sŕd), a.

ger'mi-nal (-ná), a. [See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ, in any sense; incipient; esp., Biol., pertaining to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal apparatus. Bot. = EGG APPARATUS. — g. area. Embryol. = GERMINAL DISK. — g. corpuscle. Bot. = OOSPHERE. — g. disk. Embryol. A disklike or shield-shaped area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote vertebrates, in which the first indications of embryo proper appear.

h In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike proto-

wagon — called in full Germantown wagon. Local, U. S.

2. A highly twisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheting and weaving; — called in full Germantown wool or yarn.

ger'ma-ti-um (jŕ-má-tŕ-ŕm), n. [NL. See GERM.] In certain invertebrates (flatworms and rotifers), the egg-producing part of the ovary as dist. from the vitellinum.

germaunder. + GERMANDER.

germ disk. A Bot. The flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. = GERMINAL DISK.

germe. + GERM.

ger'men (jŕ'mŕn), n.; pl. E. -MEN (-mŕnz), L. -MINA (-mŕnŕ). [L.] a Germ. Obs. or Prop. Shoot; sprout. Obs. c Bot. An ovary. Rare. [Ovary or testis.]

germ gland. Zool. A gonad; — ger'mi-cul-ture (jŕ'mŕ-kŕ-l-tŕr), n. [germ + culture.] A culture of bacteria. Obsol.

ger'mig-e-nous (jŕ-mŕ-gŕ-nŕs), a. [germ + -genous.] Producing germs. Rare.

ger'min. + GERMEN.

ger'min (jŕ'mŕn), v. t. & t. [L. germinare.] To bud; to bud into. Archaic. [germination.]

ger'min-a-ble, a. Capable of germinating. [z h r m e n a b l e ; jŕ'mŕ-ná-bl]. [F. See REVOLVER.]

ger'min-al-ly, adv. Of or pertaining to germination. Rare.

ger'mi-nance (jŕ'mŕ-náns), n. = GERMINATION. Rare.

ger'mi-nip-a-rous (jŕ'mŕ-nŕ-p-á-rŕs), a. [germen + -parous.] Bot. Bearing seeds; reproducing by means of seeds. Rare.

ger'mi-par-ity (jŕ'mŕ-p-á-r-ŕ-tŕ), n. [germ + L. parare to produce.] Biol. Reproduction of germs.

ger'm-less, a. See LESS.

ger'mon (jŕ'mŕn), n. [F.] The algaecol (Germon algalina).

germ peg. = GERM PEG.

germ shoot. Zool. In certain unicellular, a process producing young individuals by budding.

germule (jŕ'mŕ-ŕl), n. [Dim. fr. germ.] Biol. A small germ.

ger'm-ŕ-ŕ. + GERM.

ger'm-ŕ-tive, a. [Cf. ORN.] Given to ginning; peevish. Obs. gerner. + GARNER.

plasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — germinal epithelium. Embryol. & Anat., the epithelium covering the genital ridges and the glands (ovary and testis) derived from them. — this epithelium the primordial ova are found. See PRIMORDIAL OVA. — g. layers. Biol. = GERM LAYERS. — g. membrane. Embryol. = BLASTODERM. — g. spot. Embryol., the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — g. vesicle. a Embryol. The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. b Bot. = OOSPHERE.

ger'mi-nant (jŕ'mŕ-nánt), a. [F. germinans, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing.

ger'mi-nate (-náŕ), v. i.; GER'MI-NATED (-náŕ-ŕd); GER'MI-NATING (-náŕ-ŕng). [L. germinatus, p. p. of germinare to sprout, fr. 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.

ger'mi-na-tion (-ná-shŕn), n. [L. germinatio: cf. F. germination.] 1. 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 a bud.

2. Efflorescence; ebullition. Obs.

ger'mi-na-tive (jŕ'mŕ-ná-tŕv), a. [Cf. F. germinatif.] Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — ger'mi-na-tive-ly, adv. — germinative spot, g. vesicle. = GERMINAL SPOT, GERMINAL VESICLE.

ger'mi-na-tor (-náŕ-tŕ), n. 1. 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 differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the epiblast, or ectoderm, and an inner, the hypoblast, or endoderm, are formed. They are both epithelial in character. Later a 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 mesoglea) is entirely the character of mesenchyma, but in the higher forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the somatopleure and splanchnopleure (see these terms) and bound a cavity, the coelom, or body cavity. In the vertebrates the epiblast gives rise to the epidermis, the nervous system, the enamel of the teeth, the crystalline lens, the sensitive epithelia of the eye, ear, and nose, etc.; the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the alimentary canal and its appendages (the lungs, liver, pancreas, etc.); and the mesoblast to the muscles, bones, dentine, cartilage, connective tissues, the vascular system, and most of the urogenital structures.

germ nucleus. Biol. The nucleus of the egg or sperm cell. b In 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 pore. Bot. 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. Biol. The theory that living organisms can be produced only by the development of living germs. Cf. BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. 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 tube. Bot. The slender tubular outgrowth first produced by a spore in germination.

ge-ron-tic (jŕ-rŕn-tŕk), a. [Gr. γέρωνικός pertaining to an old man, fr. γέρων, -eros, an old man.] Biol. Of or pertaining to decadence or old age, either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction.

ge-ron-tine (-tŕn; -tŕn; 184). n. Also -tin. [Gr. γέρων, -eros, an old man, old.] Physiol. Chem. A crystalline base, C₂H₄N₂, from the liver and kidneys, esp. of old dogs. It is an isomer of cadaverine, which it resembles.

ger-on-toe-ra-cy (jŕ-rŕn-tŕ-ŕ-sŕ), n.; pl. -cies (-sŕz). [Gr. γέρων, -eros, an old man + -racy.] Government by old men; a governing body of old men.

ge-ron-to-ge-ous (jŕ-rŕn-tŕ-ŕ-ŕ-sŕ), a. [Gr. γέρων, -eros, an old man + γῆ earth + -ous.] Pertaining to the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

ger-o-plg-ŕ-a (jŕ-rŕ-ŕ-plŕ-ŕ), n. [Pg. geropiga.] A mixture, variously composed, for adulteration of wines. It is manufactured in Portugal.

gerous (jŕ-rŕ-sŕ). [L. -ger, fr. gerere to bear, carry. See GEST.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing; as, crystalligerous, producing crystals; dentigerous. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after i as a stem or connecting vowel.

☞ The reference "See GEROUS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in -gerous, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

ger-ry-man-der (jŕ-rŕ-mán-dŕr), v. t.; GER-RY-MAN-DERED (-dŕrd); GER-RY-MAN-DER-ING. [Gerry + salamander.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts or

Fourberies de Scapin." ger-ron-tes (jŕ-rŕn-tŕs), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. γέρων, -eros.] [NL, fr. Gr. γέρων, -eros.] Members of the Spartan gerusia (which see).

ger-on-to-og-y (jŕ-rŕn-tŕ-ŕ-ŕ-gŕ), n. [Gr. γέρων, γέρωντος, old man + -og-y.] Scientific study of old people.

ger-on-to-sis (jŕ-rŕn-tŕ-sŕs), n. [Gr. γέρων, -eros, old man + -osis.] Arcus senilis.

ger-ran (jŕ-rán), n. Obs. or Scot. Var. of GARRON.

gerre. + GAR.

ger-rŕ-náns (jŕ-rŕ-náns), n. [NL, fr. Ger. inferior salted sea fish.] Zool. The genus containing the typical mollusks.

ger-rŕ-sh (jŕ-rŕ-sh), n. [Fr. Gerres.] A fish.

ger-rŕ-dŕs (jŕ-rŕ-dŕs), n. pl. [NL. See GERRES.] Zool. See MOJARRA.

ger-rŕ-dŕs, n. pl. [NL, fr. obs. Fr. Gerres.] Zool. Syn. of HYDROBATIA.

ger-rock (jŕ-rŕk), n. A coal-fish of the first year. Scot.

ger-net. + GARNET.

ger-nit-z. Var. of GARNETS.

ger-o-co-mŕ-a (jŕ-rŕ-ŕ-kŕ-mŕ-ŕ), n. [NL.] = GEROCOMY.

ger-oc-o-my (jŕ-rŕ-ŕ-ŕ-mŕ), n. [Gr. γήροκομία; γήρος old age + κομῆν to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people.

ger-o-co-mŕ-ŕ-cal (jŕ-rŕ-ŕ-ŕ-kŕ-mŕ-ŕ-kŕ-ŕl), a. [Gr. γήροκομος, old man + -ŕ-cal.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. Rare.

Ger-ron-te (jŕ-rŕn-tŕntŕ), n. [F.] A gullible old man in various French comedies, such as the character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and in Molière's "Le Médecin malgré Lui" and "Les

ále, senáte, cáre, kím, áccount, árm, ásk, sólá; éve, švent, šnd, recčnt, makčr; íce, íll; šíd, šbey, šrb, šdd, ššft, ččnnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, circús, menú; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

by heart. **d** To take off; to remove. *Obs. & R.* — to get on. **a** To do; 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? *Slang.* — to get one's back up, to become or make angry and obstinate. — to get one's hand in, to acquire skill or adroitness by experience. — to get one's way, or ways, to go away; to take one's self off. *Obs.* — to get on the brain, to be obsessed with the thought or desire of. **g** out. **a** To elicit; to draw out; to reveal. **b** To give forth 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 get out, to elicit, obtain, or extract, from; as, you will get nothing but curses out of him. — to get 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 get religion, to be converted. *Vulgar, U. S.* — to get square with, to become on even terms with; to repay for a benefit or an injury. *Colloq.* — to get the better of, to get the best of, to obtain an advantage over, whether fairly or unfairly; to surpass. — to get 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 Slang.* — to get the hang of, to become familiar with the balance or pulse of, as of a tool; to come to know; to acquire the knack of; as, it is difficult to get the hang of sailing a sharpie. — to get the mittens or mittin, to be refused as a suitor for marriage; to be jilted. *Colloq.* — to get the wind of, *Naut.*, to get to windward of and so, in sailing close-hauled, to have the advantage of; esp., to get to windward of and so close as to take the wind from the sails of; to blanket. — to get under, to gain the mastery of; to overcome; as, the confederation was quickly got under. — to get up, to cause to be established or to exist; to prepare; arrange; construct; invent; as, to get up a celebration, a petition, a machine, etc. **h** To array; to dress; to arrange as to external appearance; as, she got herself up with great magnificence; this edition is beautifully got up. **c** To launder; as, to get up the linen. **d** To recover; to make up; to recoup. **e** To acquire a knowledge of; to study for a special purpose or an emergency; as, to get up a role for a play. **f** To harvest; stack. — to get up air, to become inflated; to get up the wind, to get wind of, to become aware of, as of a person to the windward. — to get with child or young, to make pregnant. **g** Various other phrases with *get* are entered under their respective nouns, adjectives, etc.

get (gĕt), *v. i.* **1.** To arrive at, or bring one's self into, a state, condition, or position; to come to be; to become; — with a modifying word or phrase; as, to get to New York; to get to be friends; to get free; to get to sleep; to get well; to get elected; to get talking together, etc.
To get rid of fools and scoundrels. *Pope.*

2. To make acquisition; to gain; to profit; to receive accessions; to be increased.
We mourn, France smiles; we lose, they daily get. *Shak.*

3. To go away quickly; to take one's self off; — often pronounced *gut*. *Vulgar, U. S.*

4. To manage; contrive; as, I could n't get to go. *Dial. U. S.*
to get about, to move about; go about; circulate; become current; as, the invalid is unable to get about yet; the rumor got about. — to get ahead, to get about; to get ahead of, to get in advance. — to get across, to get the better of. *Colloq.* — to get 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 get 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 assail; to make fun of. *Slang.* — to get away, to depart; to depart, usually with difficulty; in racing and hunting, to start. — to get away with, to carry off; to capture; hence, to get the better of; to defeat. *Colloq.* — to get back, to arrive at the place from which one departed. — to get clear, to disengage one's self; to be released, as from confinement, obligation, or burden; also, to be freed from danger or embarrassment. — to get from, to escape from. *Obs.* — to get home, to arrive at one's dwelling. *Colloq.* — to get in, **a** To contribute. **b** To reach the hawk as soon as she has killed. **c** To arrive; as, the boat got in on time. — to get into, **a** To effect an entrance; to enter; as, he got into her good graces. "A language has got into the inflated state." *Keary.* **b** To clothe one's self with; to don, as an overcoat. *Colloq.* **c** To enter into the knowledge of, as, to get into art. — to get in with, **a** To attain to intimacy, association, or favor, with; as, to get in with influential people. **b** *Vulgar.* To come near to; to fall in with. — to get in to be disappointed, to get in, 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 get of, to get the better of; to gain upon; to outstrip. *Obs.* — to get off, **a** To depart; escape; to start, as on a journey; also, to evade the responsibility or consequences of; as, he got off easily at his trial; the ship got off on time; he tried to get off his bargain. **b** To dismount or escape; as, he got off a car or a horse. — to get on, **a** To mount. **b** To go forward; progress; prosper; fare; make progress (with). **c** To manage (with, or without); to get along. **d** To keep on friendly or not unfriendly terms; to harmonize; as, they do not get on together. — to get on for, to, or towards, to approach; to come close to; as, it is getting on for bed-time. *Colloq.* — to get on (some one's) nerves, to make nervously irritable; as, loquacity gets on one's nerves. *Colloq.* — to get out, **a** To escape; go away; take one's self off. **b** To become known; leak out; as, the secret got out. — to get out of, **a** To get beyond; as, to get out of one's depth; to get out of sight. **b** To avoid; to evade; as, he got out of attending school. — to get over, **a** To surmount, or overcome, as an obstacle or difficulty. **b** To recover from, as an injury, a calamity, an illness. **c** To become accus-

tomed to; to think of without strong feeling; as, he never got over his son's action. **d** To 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. **b** To evade; to escape the operation of; as, to get round a rule. **c** To move about; hence, to recover from illness. *Slang or Colloq.* — to get shut of, to get rid of. *Dial. or Colloq.* — to get there, to achieve one's object; to succeed. *Slang, U. S.* — to get through, **a** To finish; bring to a conclusion; accomplish; as, he gets through much work in a day. **b** To succeed in passing through (anything of the nature of an ordeal); as, to get through the day; to get through an examination. — to get to, to begin; to arrive at the point of; as, to get to business or to work. — to get together, **a** To assemble; convene. **b** To come to an agreement; as, they got together as to the price. — to get up, **a** To rise; arise, as from a bed, chair, etc. **b** To ascend; climb, as a hill, a tree, a flight of stairs, etc.; mount. **c** To approach; arrive; come up. **d** To begin to exert force; to increase in force; as, the wind and sea got up at dawn. **e** To break cover; to flush; — said of game. **f** A command to a horse, go ahead! **g** *Cricket.* Of a bowled ball, to rise abruptly and dangerously above the pitch. — to get within, to get inside the guard (of an adversary); to get into the confidence of. *Obs.* **get** (gĕt), *n.* **1.** Anything got; as, a gain; earnings. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 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. *Brit.*

get-at-able (gĕt'at'ā-b'l), *a.* Possible to be reached, attained, got, or known; approachable; accessible; as, a get-at-able place or person. — **get-at-a-bill-ty** (gĕt'at'ā-bill'tī), **get-at-a-ble-ness**, *n.*
Gett-se-ma-ne (gĕt'sĕm'ā-nĕ), *n.* [Gr. Γεθσημανη, Γεθσημανη, fr. Aramaic *gath shĕmānĕ* (*n*) 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 ironstone found in the roof of a coal seam and worked at the same time as the coal.
get-up (gĕt'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. *Colloq.*

Ge'um (jĕ'um), *n.* [*L.*, herb *ben-net*.] *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 *G. rivale* and *G. urbanum* yield an astringent. See *AVENS* and *BENNET*. Also [*L. c.*], any plant of this genus.

gew'gaw (gĕw'gaw), *n.* [*ME.* *gugaw*, prob. same as *ME.* *gugoue* (or *gugovef*), of uncertain origin.] A showy trifle; a toy; a pretty but worthless bauble. "A heavy *gewgaw* called a crown." *Dryden.* Hence: **a** A flute or musical pipe. *Obs.* **b** A Jew's-harp. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **gew'gaw**, *a.* Showy; pretentious with small worth.
Seeing his *gewgaw* castle shine. *Tennyson.*

geyser (jĕz'er; jĕz'er; 277; see note below), *n.* [*Icel.* *geysir*, the name of a certain hot spring, fr. *geysa* to rush furiously, fr. *gĕssa* 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 at intervals. *Geysers* are known in Iceland, New Zealand, and the Yellowstone National Park. In the Yellowstone Park they are numerous, and some of them very powerful, throwing jets to a height of 200 feet or more. The eruptions of most are irregular in varying degrees. They are grouped in several areas called *geyser basins*. The *geysers* deposited from the water about the orifices often form *geyser cones* of great beauty.
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, *gĕz'er* being no longer recognized. The pronoun *geyser* or *gĕz'er*, little heard, represents approximately the Icelandic pronunciation.
geyser-al (jĕz'er'āl), *a.* **geyser-ite** (jĕz'er'it; jĕz'er'it), *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'ti, ghar'ry (gĕr'tī; gĕr'tī), *n.* [*Hind. gĕr'tī*.] Any wheeled cart or carriage; commonly, a bullock vehicle. *India.*

ghastful, gastful (gĕst'fūl), *a.* [*See* *GHASTLY*, *a.*] **1.** Afraid; timid; alarmed. *Obs.*
2. Fit to make one ghastly; dreadful. *Archaic.*
3. Ghostly; deathlike. *Obs. & R.*

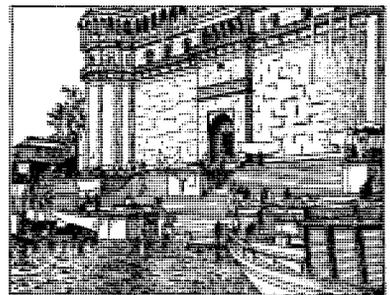
ghast'ly (gĕst'li; gĕst'li), *adv.* In a ghastly or ghostly manner; dreadfully; horribly; dismally. *R. Browning.*
ghast'ly (-lī), *a.*; **GHAST'LER** (-lĕr); **GHAST'LEST**. [*ME.* *gastlich*, *gastlich*, fearful, causing fear, fr. *gāsten* to terrify, *AS.* *gāstan*. Cf. *AGHAST*, *GAST*, *GHOST*.] **1.** Fearful. *Obs.*
2. Horrible; shocking; dreadful; as, ghastly 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,

hideous, frightful, horrible, terrible. — **GHASTLY**, *GRISTLY*, *GRUESOME*, *GRIM*, *LURID*. **GHASTLY** (cf. *haggard*, under *THIN*) suggests the terrifying aspects of death or bloodshed; it is frequently used as a strong intensive for *hideous*, *horrific*; as, "smeared with gore, and ghastly pale" (*Gray*); "Death grinned horrible a ghastly smile" (*Milton*); "the image of a hideous — of a ghastly thing — of the gallows!" (*Poe*). That is *GHASTLY* (in modern usage more commonly *GRUESOME*) which inspires shuddering or uncanny horror; as, "So spake the gristly Terror" (*Milton*); "See the gristly texture grow — 'tis 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 *PALL*) 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*.

ghast'ly (gĕst'li), *adv.* In a ghastly manner; often, esp., with a deathlike appearance.

Staring full ghastly like a strangled man. *Shak.*
ghast'ness (gĕst'nĕs), *n.* Appearance of terror; fright. *Rare.*
ghat (gĕt), *n.* [*Hind. gĕt*] mountain pass, landing

ghat (gĕt), *n.* **1.** A pass through a mountain. *India.*
2. A name erroneously given by Europeans to a mountain range, esp., in *pl.*, to two coastal ranges of the peninsula of 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.

ghaz'al (gĕz'āl), **ghaz'el** (gĕz'el), *n.* [*Ar.* *ghazal*.] A kind of Oriental lyric, and usually erotic, poetry, written in recurring rimes.

ghaz'i (gĕz'i), *n.* [*Ar.* *ghāzī*.] Among Moslems, a warrior champion or veteran, esp. in the destruction of infidels; a fanatic slayer of infidels. — **ghaz'izm** (gĕz'iz'm), *n.*

Ghe'bre (gĕb'er; gĕb'er; 277), *n.* [*Per.* *gebr*: cf. *F.* *Ghe'bre*] *Guèbre*. Cf. *GIAOUR*. One of the Zoroastrian fire worshippers remaining in Persia after the Moslem conquest. A few still remain, and they are distinguished by upright conduct and intelligent industry. Cf. *PARS*.

ghe (gĕ), *n.* [*Hind. gĕh*] clarified butter, *Skr. gĕhṛta*] Butter converted into a kind of oil by boiling. *India, etc.*

gher'kin (gĕr'kĭn), *n.* [*D.* *agurke*, a dim. akin to *G. gurke*, *Dan. agurke*; cf. *Pol.* *ogórek*, *Bohem.* *okurka*, *L.Gr.* *ἀγγύριον* watermelon.] *Bot.* A small oblong prickly fruit of a species of cucumber (*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.



Gherkins (*Cucumis anguria*). (f)

ghet'to (gĕt'tō), *n.*; *pl.* *It.* -*ti* (-tĕ), *E.* -*tos* (-ōz). [*It.*] **1.** The quarter of a town or city to which Jews were restricted for residence, esp. in Italy; a Jewish *Obs.* or *Hist.* I went to the *Ghetto*, where the Jews dwell. *Evelyn.*

2. A quarter of a city where Jews in great numbers live. **Ghib'el-līne** (gĭb'el-līn), *n.* [*It.* *Ghibellino*], of German origin.] *Hist.* A member of a great political faction in medieval Italy. See *GUELPH* *— a.* Of or pertaining to this faction.

Ghib'el-līm-līm (-lĭz'n), *n.*

ghil'gal (gĭl'gal), *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; akin to *OS.* *gast*, spirit, *D.* *geest*, *G.* *geist*, and prob. to *E.* *ghastly*; cf. *Goth.* *gastjan* to terrify, *Skr.* *hĕgas* anger, *hĕg* 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

get-ā-ble (gĕt'ā-b'l), *a.* Var. of *GETTABLE*.
Ge'tas (jĕ'tĕ), *n. pl.* [*L.*, fr. *Gr.* *Γεταί*. See *DACIAN*.]
Ge'tān, *n.* [*Arab.*] Obtained from the sap of the East Indian fig tree *Ficus variegata*.
getarn'y, *Obs. pl.* of *GITTERN*.
get-a-way, *n.* **a** Of a fox, a breaking cover. **b** Of horses, a start in a race.
gete, *v. t.* [*Icel.* *gæta*.] To tend; guard. *Obs.* — **get'er**, *n.* *Obs.*
getee, *v. t.* [*P. pr.* of *GET*.]
geten, *Obs. inf. p.* of *GET*.
geth, *Obs. pres. indic. 3d person sing. of* *GO*.
Get'h-im (gĕt'h'im), *D. Bib.* *gethe*, *n.* [*Orig. uncert.*; cf. *AS.* *gēðu* care, sorrow.] Hurry. *Obs.*
geth'er (gĕt'h'er), *adv.* Appetite for together.
get'er (gĕt'h'er), *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of *GATHER*.

gewel, *v.* *JEWEL*.
Ge-wer-be-g'rich-t (gĕ-wĕr'bĕ-gĕr'ĭch't), *n. pl.* [*G.*, lit., court of law.] See *CONSEIL DES PRÉVÔTES*.
gew'gawed (gĕw'gōd), *a.* Tricked out with gewgaws.
gew'gaw-ish, *a.* Gaudy. [*Iness.*]
gew'gaw'y, *cheap showy.*
gew'gaw-y, *a.* Cheaply showy.
gey (gĕ), *a.* [*See* *GAY*, *a.*] *Scot.* Considerable; tolerable (in quantity or amount). — *adv.* Considerably; very; pretty; as, *gey* old; *gey* bonny. *Scot.*
gey-an (gĕ'ān), *adv.* [*gey* = *GAY* + *and*.] Tolerably; considerably. *Scot.*
geyer, *v.* *GEAR*.
gey'er-ite (gĕ'ĕr'it), *n.* [*From* *GEYSER*, a Saxony, where it was first found.] *Min.* A variety of lullingtonite containing sulphur.
gey'str, *var.* of *GEYSER*.
gey'str-ic, *var.* of *GEYSERIC*.
gez, *var.* of *OUZ*.

Ge'zer (gĕz'er), *Bib.* *Ge-ze-ron* (gĕ-zĕ'rōn), *D. Bib.* *Ge-zir'ites* (gĕz'itĕs), *n. pl.* [*Bib.* *GIZIRITES*.] (*Queensland*).
G. F. S. Abbr. Girls' Friendly Society. [*144* dozen.]
g. gr. *Abbr.* A great gross, or *G. H. Abbr.*, Grazing homestead. *Queensland*. [*GHOST*.]
ghaist (gĕst), *var.* of *GHAL'CHAH*.
ghal'chah, *Var.* of *GALCHIA*.
ghar'tal, ghar'tal, *Vars.* of *GAVIAL*.
gha-wa-wal' (gĕ'r'ā-wā-wā'), *n.* [*Hind.* *ghar-jawā-wā'*] *Hindustani*. One who, with his wife, lives in the house of her father and manages the latter's affairs.
gha-sab', or **gha-zab'** (gĕ-zĕb'), *n.* [*Ar.* *ghasab* to take by violence.] *Moham. Law*. Forcible acquisition of another's property — a form of tenure in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district. *India.*
ghas'el, *Var.* of *HAZAL*.

gibbet (jɪb'et; -It; 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.*

gibbet, *v. t.* -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 on a gibbet; as, to gibbet a signboard.

gibbon (gɪb'ən), *n.* [Cf. F. *gibbon*; perh. fr. some native name.] Any of several apes constituting the genus *Hyllobates*. 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.



Gibbon (*Hyllobates agilis*).

gibbosity (gɪ'bɒs-ɪ-ti), *n.*; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [Cf. F. *gibbosité*.] 1. State or quality of being gibbose; gibbousness. 2. A protuberance; a swelling.

gibbous (gɪ'bʊs), *a.* [L. *gibbus* humped, gibbous, or *gibbus*, *gibba*, a 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 hump. — **gibbously**, *adv.* — **gibbousness**, *n.*

gibbsite (gɪb'zɪt), *n.* [After George Gibbs (b. 1861), American mineralogist.] *Min.* Light-colored, translucent hydroxide of aluminum, Al(OH)₃, occurring as monoclinic crystals, also in forms tabular, spheroidal, etc. H., 2.5-3.5. Sp. gr., 2.3-2.4.

gibe (jɪb), *v. i.*; *gibed* (jɪbd); *gibing* (jɪb'ɪŋ). [Cf. F. dial. *giber* to play, OF. *giber* to treat roughly in sport.] To cast sneering reproaches; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to jeer; to scoff.

gibe, *n.* Fier and gibe, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Syn. — See *SCOFF*.

gibe, *n.* To reproach with contemptuous words; to deride; to scoff at; to mock. *Swift.*

gibe, *n.* An expression of sarcastic scorn; a sarcastic jest; a scoff; a taunt; a sneer.

Mark the jeers, the gibes, and notable scorns. *Shak.*

giblet (jɪb'lɪt), *n.* [G. *giblet*, *gibellet*.] The crucian carp.

giblet (jɪb'lɪt; -It; 151), *n.* [ME. *gibelet*, OF. *gibelet* game: cf. F. *giblette* stewed rabbit. Cf. *GIBLETTE*.] 1. Garbage; entrails. *Obs.* 2. [Usually pl.] The edible portions of a fowl that are removed before cooking, esp. the liver, gizzard, and heart.

gibraltar (jɪ-brɪ'lɪ'tər), *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 FEVER. — **G. of America**, the city of Quebec.

gibus (jɪ'bʊs; F. *pron.* zhə'bʊs), *n.* **Gibus hat**. An opera hat; — so named from the original maker in Paris.

gid (gɪd), *n.* [See *GIDDY*, *v.*] *Veter.* A parasitic disease principally affecting sheep, produced by the presence in the brain of the *Cenurus cerebralis*, a larval form of a tapeworm (*Taenia cenurus*) 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 *CENURUS*.

giddy (gɪd'i), *a.*; *gid'dier* (-ɪ-ɛr); *gid'diest*. [ME. *gidi* mad, silly, AS. *gidig*, of uncertain origin; perh. fr. god, and meaning orig. possessed by a god; cf. AS. *gyden* goddess. Cf. *god*.] 1. Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body, and therefore wavering and inclined to fall; affected with vertigo; dizzy.

gibber, *n.* = GIBBER. *Obs.*

gibbet, *n.* [Perh. fr. OF. *gappet* the distance to which one can shout. Cf. F. *E. D.*] A hunting signal to a hawk or hound. *Obs.*

gibbet-ling, *n.* *Obs.*

gibbet gab. A double hook by which large pots are hung on a gibbet. *Scot.*

gibbet-thon (gɪb'et-thɒn), *Bib.*

gibbet tree. *Eng.* A custom formerly existing in the forest of Hardwick, when coextensive with the parish of Halifax, according to which any person suspected to be in the unlawful possession of goods to the value of 13s. 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 guillotine. The last execution took place in 1850. *Encyc. Brit.*

gibbet pan. The largest pot used in cooking. It generally hung on the gibbet. *Scot.*

gibble, *n.* A gibbet; gallows.

gibble, *n.* Goose (G.Y.B.). In Scott's "Old Mortality," a half-witted servant boy of ludicrous appearance and behavior, who is at first a poultry keeper and later a cowherd.

gibbler. + *GIBBER*.

gibble-gabble (gɪb'l-ɪ-gæb'l), *n.* [A reduplication of *gabble*.] Gabbled; senseless chatter.

2. a Promoting or inducing giddiness; as, a giddy height. Upon the giddy rising of the hatchet. *Shak.*

b Turning or running round with bewildering celerity; gyration; whirling. 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.*

gid'dy (gɪd'i), *v. t.*; *gid'died* (-ɪd); *gid'dy-ing*. To make giddy.

gid'dy, *v. i.* To become giddy; to reel; to whirl.

gid'dy (gɪd'i); *gid'dy* (-ɪ). [Native name.] 1. An Australian mimosaecous tree (*Acacia homalophylla*), 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.

gie-seck-ite (gɪ'sɛk-ɪt; gɪ'sɛk-), *n.* [After Sir Charles Giesecke.] *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 (gɪft), *n.* [ME. *gift*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *gift*, *gíft*, akin to D. & G. *gift*, Goth. *gífts* (in comp.), and AS. *gíft* amount paid for a wife, whence prob. ME. *gift*, *yeft*, *gíft*, *zeft*. See *GIVE*, *v. t.*] 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 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 I granted (*gicimus me dedisse et concessisse*). *Pallock & Mait.*

b A voluntary transfer of real or personal property without any consideration, or more strictly without a valuable consideration; — distinguished from *sale*. The essential elements of a gift are an intention to give, transfer of title or delivery, and acceptance by the donee. The gift can be perfected only by deed, or in case of personal property by such a delivery of possession as completely divests the giver of his legal possession and control, as by delivery to 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.* xvi. 19.

5. Some quality or endowment given to man by God or a deity; a preëminent and special talent or aptitude; as, the gift of wit; a gift of faith; gifts of the gods.

6. A white speck on the finger nail, which, according to an old superstition, portends a present. *Colloq. or Dial.*

Syn. — Ability, capacity; readiness, address; bent, turn, bias, tendency. — *GIFT*, *ENDOWMENT*, *FACULTY*, *APTITUDE*, *TALENT*, *KNACK* agree in the idea of ability, esp. as exercised with ease (see *ACQUIREMENT*). *GIFT*, as here compared (see *PRESENT*), connotes a quality conferred by favor of nature or fortune, and is a somewhat less formal term than *ENDOWMENT* or *TALENT*, frequently denoting talents, as, "Though the knack of versifying is a gift, the art is an acquirement" (*Southeys*); "the tragic story of a high endowment with an insufficient will" (*Carlyle*). In *FACULTY*, as here compared, the suggestion of something bestowed gives place to the implication of native address or ability, happily or easily employed, whereas *APTITUDE* denotes a bent or turn, native or acquired, for some particular activity or pursuit; as, the bias or tendency of learning, or the aptitude for affairs. *TALENT* (see *GENIUS*) combines with the implication of specific direction, as in *aptitude*, the suggestion of large capacity for cultivation and achievement; as, a rare talent for music. *KNACK* adds to *aptitude* the implication of dexterous and adroit performance, as if by a certain trick or sleight; as, "She has, certainly, something of a knack at characters" (*Maud. D'Arbury*); the *knack* of putting things, *see BENT*, *TURN*, *PRELECTION*, *VENUE*.

Beamont and Fletcher. . . had, with the advantage of Shakespeare's wit, . . . great natural gifts improved by study. *Dryden*.

Butler was compelled by the endowment of his nature to strive for a profound . . . conception of religious things. *M. Arnold*.

The highest reach of science is, one may say, an inventive power, a faculty of divinity. *Arnold*.

The art [of expression] . . . comes from an organic aptitude not less special, when possessed with fullness, than the aptitude for music and drawing. . . . To write well . . . is not an accomplishment, but a talent. *G. H. Lewes*.

These things are not to be learnt; they depend upon a *knack* that comes . . . with one's mother's blood. *Hawthorne*.

Gibiline. + *GIBBELINE*.

gib'ingly (jɪb'ɪŋ-ly), *adv.* of *gibbing*.

gib'le-gab'ble, *v. i.* — **gib'le-gab'bler**, *n.* + *JIBBOOM*.

gib'brish. + *OIBBERISH*.

gib'by (jɪb'i), *n.* **gibby stick**. [Dim. of *gib* a hook.] A walking stick with a crook; a similar stick of candy. *Local Eng.*

gib'cat (jɪb'kæt), *n.* = *GIB*, a male cat. *Archaic*, *Scot.*, or *Dial. Eng.*

gibe. Var. of *JIBB*, to agree.

Gib'e-a (jɪb'ɛ-ə), *Bib.*

Gib'e-ah (jɪb'ɛ-ə), *Bib.*

Gib'e-ath-ite (-ɪt), *Bib.*

giblet. + *GIBLET*.

Gib'le-line. + *GIBBELINE*.

Gib'e-on (jɪb'ɛ-ɒn), *Bib.*

Gib'e-on-ites (-ɪt-s), *n. pl.* *Bib.* Inhabitants of Gibeon, who asked for alliance with Joshua, pretending to have come a great distance, and were condemned to be hewers of wood and drawers of water because of their deceptions.

gib'er, *jib'er* (jɪb'ɛ-r), *n.* One who gibes.

gibet. + *GIBBET*.

gib fish (fɪʃ). [Cf. *GIB* a male cat.] A male salmon. Cf. *GIB*, *cat*. 2. *Local*, *Scot.*

gib'ier (jɪb'ɪ-ɛr), *n.* [F.] Game; wild fowl.

gib'ier de potence (dɛ'pɒt-ɛns), [F.] Lit., game of gallows; a gallows bird. *Gib'ier* (jɪb'ɪ-ɛr), *n.* See *GIBBIE*.

gift or **gab**, the gift of facile expression. *Shang*. — **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. Phenomena thought to be similar to this have in modern times been attributed to some of the early Friends, Jansenists, Methodists, Camisards, and members of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

gift (gɪft), *v. t.*; *gift'ed*; *gift'ing*. 1. To endow with a gift, esp. of some power or faculty; — chiefly in *p. p.* He was *gifted*. . . . with philosophical sagacity. *I. Taylor*.

2. To make a gift of; to present gratuitously. *Chiefly Scot.*

gift'ed (gɪft'ɛd; -ɪd; 151), *p. a.* Endowed by nature with gifts or a gift; talented; having a special faculty.

gift 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 (gɪg), *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 whirlingig. Thou disputest like an infant; go, whirp 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 teaseles, for teasing woolsens. d *Foundry*. A portable center for a small sweepboard spindle.

2. [ME. *gigge*. Cf. *giglet*.] A giddy or wanton girl. *Obs.*

3. Something odd, grotesque, or laughable; as: a An odd person or idea; an oddity. b A joke; a whim. *Obs.* or *R.* c Fun; hilarity; sport. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

gig, *n.* [Prob. named from its lightness. Cf. *gig* anything that whirls.] 1. A light carriage, with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse; a kind of chaise.

2. A *Naut.* A long, light ship's boat for rowing or sail, generally clinker-built, and fast, usually appropriated for the 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 shaft; also, a kibble. *Eng.*

gig (gɪg), *v. i.* To travel in a gig; — often with *it*.

gig, *n.* [Perh. shortened fr. *fishgig*. Cf. *gig* anything that whirls.] a A kind of fish spear or harpoon. See *FISHGIG*. 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. *gig* anything that whirls.] To move backwards 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 as a squeaking noise or a rapid movement. *Obs.*

gig-an-te'an (jɪ'gæn-tɛ'æn), *a.* [L. *giganteus*, fr. *gigas*, *-antis*. See *GIANT*.] Like a giant; mighty; gigantic.

gig-an-tesque ('tɛsk-), *a.* [Fr. fr. *gigantesco*.] Like a giant; befitting a giant. — *Also*, *n.*

The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque* with which he bantered little Lilia first. *Tennyson*.

gig-an'tic (jɪ'gæn'tɪk), *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.

gig-an'ti-cide (-ɪ-sɪd), *n.* **gig-an-tes, -antis, giant, with -cide.] Act of killing, or one who kills, a giant. — **gig-an'ti-cid-al** (-sɪd'əl), *a.***

gig-an-to-lo-gy (jɪ'gæn-tɒ'lɒ'jɪ), *n.* [Gr. *γίγας*, *gýgavros*, giant + *-logia*; cf. F. *gigantologie*.] An account or description of, or discussion about, giants. — **gig-an'to-log'ical** (jɪ'gæn-tɒ'lɒ'jɪ-kəl), *a.*

gig-an'to-m-a-chy (jɪ'gæn-tɒm'ə-kɪ), *n.* [L. *gigantomachia*, fr. Gr. *γίγαντομαχία*; *gýgas*, *-avros*, giant + *μάχη* battle.] A war of giants; specif. [cap.], *Class. 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*.

Gig-an'tos'tra-ca (-tɒs'trə-kə), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *γίγας*, *gýgavros*, giant + *στράκων* shell.] *Zool.* A subclass or

phoron perconopter).

gig'-lal-con, *n.* Gyrfalcon. *Obs.*

gig'le (gɪ'le; -ɪ). D. *Bib.*

gig'ly. + *GIVE*, *v.*

gig'ly, *conj.* [AS. pronounced *yif* or nearly so. See *IF*.] If. *Obs.* or *Scot.* or *Dial. Eng.*

gig'ly (gɪ'li; -ɪ). [Reduplicated fr. *gave*.] Mutual accommodation; give and take; informal conversation. — **gig'ly-gig'ly**, *n.* *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Gig'o-la (jɪ'gɒ-lə), *n.* [NL., an anagram of *Filago*, a related genus.] Bot. A genus of roose-woolly or tomentose asteraceous herbs, of temperate regions of both hemispheres. *G. germanica* is the herb impious. See *NESS*.

gig'le-ness, *n.* See *NESS*.

gig'le. + *GIFTURE*.

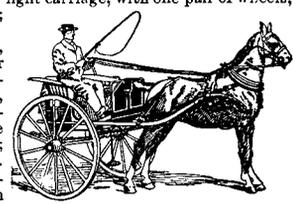
gig'le (gɪ'le; -ɪ). A gift. *Scot.*

gig'less, *a.* See *NESS*.

giftless gifts. Gifts of no real benefit to the recipient.

gig'ling, *n.* See *LING*.

gig'lope. *Naut.* A rope extend-



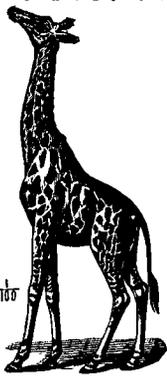
Gig. 1.

Glottosque (jöt-tzék), a. Resembling the style of the painter Giotto (1276-1337), 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' (jī-pōn'), n. [See JURON.] A medieval tunic; a japon (which see).

gi-pon' (jī-pōn'), n. [F. gibecière a game pouch or game pocket.] A kind of pouch formerly worn at the girdle. Archaic.

Gi-raf'a (jī-rāf'ā), n. [NL. See GIRAFFE.] Zool. The genus consisting of the giraffes, — type of a family, Gi-raf'i-dae (-i-dē), including also the okapi and extinct genera, as Samotherium and Sivatherium. — gi-raf'fīno (-īn; -in), a. Gi-raf'fī (jī-rāf'), n. [F. girafe, cf. It. giraffa, Sp. girafa; fr. Ar. zurāfah, zarāfah.] 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 vertebrae (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 giraffes 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 Asia.



Giraffe.

2. [cap.] Astron. 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.

gir'an-dole (jī-rān-dōl), n. [F., It. girandola. See GYRANTE.] 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. ANTHEMION, 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.

gir'a-sol, gir'a-sole (jī-rā-sōl; -sōl), n. [It. girasole, or F. girasol, fr. L. gyrate to turn around + sol sun.] 1. The heliotrope. 2 The sunflower. Obs.

3. Mir. An opal of varying color, which gives out firelike reflections in a bright light; — hence called also fire opal.

gird (gūrd), v. t.; pret. & p. p. GIRT (gūrt) or GIRD'ED; p. pr. & vb. n. GIRD'ING. [ME. girden, gerden, gurdan, gorden, AS. gyrdan; akin to OS. gurdian, D. gorden, OHG. gurtin, G. gürten, Icel. gyrða, Sw. gjordå, Dan. gjorde, Goth. bigairdan to begird, and prob. to E. yard an inclosure. Cf. GIRTH, n. & v., GIRT, v. t.] 1. To encircle or bind with any flexible band, as a belt; hence, to make fast or secure, as a sword by a belt or clothing with a cord, girdle, bandage, or the like; to girt; to girth; to engird. Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off. 1 Kings xx. 11. 2. 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. Girded thee about with fine linen. Ezek. xvi. 10. Thou hast girded me with strength. Ps. xviii. 39. c To prepare; to make ready; to brace; as, to gird one's self for a contest; — often with up. Gird up the loins of your mind. 1 Pet. i. 13. 3. To surround; to encircle or encompass. That Nyseian isle, Girt with the River Triton. Milton. 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. 6. Gird (gūrd; Scot. gūrd), v. t. [ME. girden, gerden, gurdan, gorden, of uncertain origin; perh. the same word as gird to encircle, and first used of striking with a belt or whip, the lash circling round the one struck. Cf. GRIDE, v.] 1. To strike; smite. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. To slay him and to girden off his head. Chaucer. 2. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving, pulling, or throwing; — followed by an adverb or a preposition; as, to gird about. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng. 3. To sneer at; to mock; to gibe. Obs. or R. Being moved, he will not spare to gird the gods. Shak. 4. To move or act quickly, suddenly, or energetically; to start; to rush. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

gird'ed thee about with fine linen. Ezek. xvi. 10.

Thou hast girded me with strength. Ps. xviii. 39.

c To prepare; to make ready; to brace; as, to gird one's self for a contest; — often with up.

Gird up the loins of your mind. 1 Pet. i. 13.

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To slay him and to girden off his head. Chaucer.

2. To move quickly in some way, as thrusting, driving, pulling, or throwing; — followed by an adverb or a preposition; as, to gird about. Obs., Scot., or Dial. Eng.

3. To sneer at; to mock; to gibe. Obs. or R.

Being moved, he will not spare to gird the gods. Shak.

4. To move or act quickly, suddenly, or energetically; to start; to rush. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

gird'ing, n. 1. Act of one that girds.

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3. To make a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms; to gibe; to sneer; — usually with at. Jeering and girding at his elder brother. Mrs. Humphry Ward. Syn. — See SCOFF.

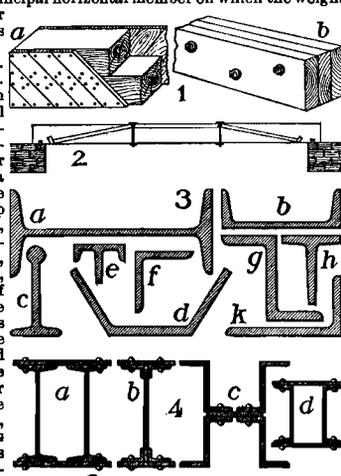
gird (gūrd), n. [See GIRD to strike.] 1. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. A sharp stick with a rod or switch. b A sudden motion; a jerk; start; spurt. c A moment; a trice. d A severe spasm (of pain); a twinge; a pang. Gone to visit some poor body in a sick gird. C. Brontë.

2. A cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe; a sneer. I thank thee for that gird, good Tranio. Shak.

3. An uncontrollable fit (of laughter). Dial. Eng. gir'd'er (gūrd'ēr), n. [From GIRD 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. BRASTSUMMER, SUMMER. b Any heavy, strong, or principal horizontal member on which the weight of a floor or partition is carried.

3. Arch. & Engin. Hence, an iron or steel beam of economical section, either made in a single piece or built up of plates, fitches, lattice work, bars, etc., and often of very large proportions (as in bridge work), used for the same or a similar purpose. See BOX GIRDER, BOWSTRING GIRDER, CROSS GIRDER, LATTICE GIRDER, PLATE GIRDER, TRUSS.



Description of Illustration: 1 a, b, Two forms of Built-up Wooden Girders. 2 Trussed Wooden Girder. 3 Sections of typical Iron and Steel Girders: a I or H Section; b Channel Iron; c Built-up I Section with sloping flanges; d Flange; e Angle; f Z Section; g T Section; h Angle with unequal flanges. 4 Sections of typical Built-up Girders: a I Sections and Plates; b Angles and Plates; c Plate and four Z Sections; d Channels and Plates. 5 Examples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place: a I or H Sections; b Z Sections; c Channel Sections; d Latticing.

1 a, b, Two forms of Built-up Wooden Girders.

2 Trussed Wooden Girder.

3 Sections of typical Iron and Steel Girders: a I or H Section; b Channel Iron; c Built-up I Section with sloping flanges; d Flange; e Angle; f Z Section; g T Section; h Angle with unequal flanges.

4 Sections of typical Built-up Girders: a I Sections and Plates; b Angles and Plates; c Plate and four Z Sections; d Channels and Plates.

5 Examples of Built-up Girders and Columns in Place: a I or H Sections; b Z Sections; c Channel Sections; d Latticing.

6 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.

7 Masonry. A bonding stone or course. Obs. gir'd'er, n. [From GIRD to sneer at.] One who girds; a mocker or cavalier.

gir'd'er-age (ā), n. Girders collectively; a system of girders.

gir'd'er rail. A track rail for street railways, more or less resembling a steel girder

2. To fasten by means of a girth.
3. To surround (with a line or cord) to measure the girth; to measure the girth of; as, to girth a tree.
to girth (anything) over, to surround or encircle (anything).
girt (gürt), *v. t.* To measure in girth or girth; to girth.
girth (gürth), *n.* [Icel. *gírd* girdle, or *gerð* girth; akin to Goth. *gairda* girdle. See *GIRD* to girth; cf. *GIRDLE*, *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.
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 girth; encircle; girdle.
2. To bind or fasten with a girth; to put a girth on.
3. *Mech.* To measure the girth of; to find the contour of. 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. *GIRT OVER*.
girth, v. t. To have a girth (of such an extent). *Rare*.
girthline (gür'tlín), *n.* *Naut.* A line rove through a block at a masthead or bowsprit end for hoisting rigging, hanging clothing or hammocks to dry, or the like; a gantline.
gisarme (jí-zárm), *n.* [OF. *gisarme*, *quisarme*.] A medieval weapon mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers. Its head has been variously represented as like that of a poleax, bill, or halberd, as having its blade scythe-shaped with a separate long straight prong, and as straight, with a hooked cutting edge and one or more spikes in the back, and ending in the prong.
gisholt tool (gish'ólt), *Mach.* A fast-cutting lathe tool having an inclined cutting edge with top, front, and side rake, for cutting a bevel on a cylindrical part.
gis-món/dite (jí-z-món'dít), *n.* [After C. G. Giomondi, Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A light-colored hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminum, occurring in pyramidal crystals. *H.*, 4.5. *Sp. gr.*, 2.26.
gist (jíst), *n.* [OF. *gist*, *F. gít*, 3d pers. of the *sing. ind. of gésir* to lie, used in a proverb. *F.*, *c'est là que gú le lièvre*, it is there that the hare lies, i. e., that is the point, the difficulty; *F. gésir* is fr. *L. jacere*, akin to *jacere* to throw. See *JET* a shooting forth; cf. *ADJACENT*, *AGIST*, *RASE*, *JOIST*, *n.*] The ground or foundation of a legal action, without which it would not lie; the point on which an action rests; hence, the main point, or material part, as of a question or debate; the pith of a matter; as, the *gist* of a question.
gith (gíth), *n.* [L.] Any plant of the genus *Nigella*.
Obs. **b** The corn cockle.
githern (gí'thérn), *n.* [ME. *githerne*, OF. *githerne*, ultimately from same source as *E. guitar*. See *GUITAR*, cf. *CITRUS*.] *Musíc.* An old wire-strung instrument like a guitar. "Lutes, and githernes." *Chaucer*.
githern, v. t. To play on a githern. *Obs.*
gith'th (gí'th'íth), *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 (gív), *v. t.* *pret.* *GAVE* (gáve), *p. p.* *GIVEN* (gíven); *p. pr.* *gív'ing*, *v. t.* *gív'ing*. [ME. *gíven*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *gefa*, Sw. *gífa*, Dan. *gíft*; akin to AS. *gífan*, *giefan*, *D. geven*, OHG. *geban*, G. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, and *perh.* to Oír. *gabim* I take, *Gíth. gabéim* to bring. ME. *geven*, *zeven*, are fr. AS. Cf. *GIFT*, *n.*] **1.** To make over or bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to make a present or a bequest of; to grant or confer, as authority, permission, a favor, an endowment, etc.; to accord or yield, as trust or love.
to give my love a ring.
I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death! *Patrick Henry*.
2. To make over or yield possession of by way of exchange; to deliver or hand over, as property, in exchange for something or in discharge of a debt or obligation; to pay, as money; to sell; as, we give the value of what we buy.
If thou wilt give it . . . I will give thee money. *Gen. xxiii. 13.*
What shall a man give in exchange for his soul? *Matt. xvi. 26.*
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; in trust; as, to give a letter to the postman; to transfer from one's authority or care; as, to give a daughter in marriage; to give a prisoner into proper custody; to execute and deliver; as, to give one's bond as security.
Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed
And let him sign it. *Shak.*
4. To deliver (anything) as a share or portion; to allot; assign; as, to give a guest his chamber; to give an actor his rôle. **b** To appoint to be. *Obs.* *Eph. iv. 12.*
5. To deliver to the action of another; to proffer, expose, or present; as, to give a person one's hand; to give the sails to the wind; to give no sign of life.
I gave my back to the smiters. *Is. l. 6.*
6. To deliver or deal by bodily action; as, to give a blow;

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 proffer, as a reply; to communicate or announce, as advice, tidings, etc.; to issue, as a command; to pronounce, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, etc.; to award by formal verdict; as, to give a prize; to give damages to the plaintiff; to pledge; as, to give one's word; to describe or portray; as, to give a circumstance as it really occurred.
8. To do, esp. publicly, the action appropriate to or necessary to the rendering or reproduction of; as, to give, i. e., sing, a song; to give, i. e., read, a selection from a book; to give, i. e., act, perform, or produce, a play.
9. To furnish or supply by way of entertainment; as, to give a dinner or a ball.
10. To yield or furnish as a product, consequence, or effect; produce; emit; as, flint and steel give sparks; also, to yield or exhibit as a product or result of calculation or measurement; as, the number of men, divided by the number of ships, gives four hundred to each ship.
11. To yield freely or fully; to devote, surrender, or apply; as, to give one's energies to a cause; to give one's life for one's country; the soldiers 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 given ye *re reserved* *J. Webster*.
13. To cause or occasion (an action, state, or quality) to cause to have, receive, or exist, as a sensation or knowledge; as, to give one to understand; to give pleasure or pain; to excite; arouse; as, to give offense or alarm.
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; allow; concede.
If it given me once again to behold my friend *Rouvé*.
**It give not heaven for lost *Milton*.
16. To attribute; ascribe. *Obs.* or *R.*
I don't wonder at people's giving him to me as a lover. *Sheridan*.
17. *Logic & Math.* To set forth as a known quantity or a known relation, or as a premise from which to reason; — used principally in the passive form *given*.
18. To consider; to adjudge; to hold; deem; — esp. with *for*; as, to give one for dead. *Obs.*
19. To afford a view of; as, his window gave the park.
20. *Har.* To have or show as a bearing to bear.
21. To put; to set; — used in various phrases; as, to give an end to; to give fire to. *Obs.*
Syn. — *Furnish*, supply, vouchsafe, accord. — *GIVE*, *PRESENT*, *BESTOW*, *CONFER*, *GRANT*, *AFFORD*. *GIVE* is the general term; as, "It is more blessed to give than to receive" (*Acts* x. 35). *PRESENT* is more formal or ceremonious; as, "Who visits with a gun, presents you birds" (*Pope*); "Pray, present my respects to Lady Scott" (*Byron*); cf. "Give my love to your mother and sisters" (*Keats*). *BESTOW* implies the settling of something on one as a gift; as, "Larsen gives away his 'learned' clock" (*Shak.*) "What nature wants commodious good bestows" (*Pope*). *TO CONFER* is esp. to give graciously, or as a favor or honor; to *GRANT* (see *GRANT*) is to give in answer to a petition or request, or to one who is in some way dependent or inferior; as, "It would be a hard task . . . to give . . . an instance of a benefit better placed, or conferred with a more graceful air" (*Spectator*); "The Queen conferred her titles and degrees" (*Pope*). "Fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of thy servants, granting us in this world knowledge of thy truth" (*Bk. of Com. Prayer*); "Nor yet refused the rose, but granted it" (*Tennyson*). *TO AFFORD*, as here compared, is to give or bestow, esp. as a natural or legitimate consequence of the character of that which gives; as, "This fine day affords us some hope" (*Cowper*); "The favorable excitement derived from this little crimson rose afforded Clifford the brightest moment which he enjoyed" (*Hutchinson*). See *PRESENT*, *GIFT*.
to give a good account of, to meet with success in or against; to bear (one's self) with credit; to gain a considerable measure of success for (one's self). — *to give a handle*, to furnish an occasion or means. — *to give aim*, *Archery*, to furnish a guide for aiming by telling the archer the result of the preceding shot. *Obs.* — *to give a knee*, the bell, etc. See the nouns. — *to give (one) a leg*, to aid (one) in mounting or climbing by supporting a leg. Also *to give (one) line*, to allow (one) more or less liberty until it is convenient to stop or check him, like a hooked fish; to permit (one) to have considerable scope or latitude. — *to give (a) loose*, to give freedom, full vent, or free rein to.
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison*.
— to give (one) a piece, or a bit, of one's mind, to express to (one) candid or strong disapproval of his conduct or action.
Colloq. — *to give a say at*, to make an assay (*Obs.* say) or attempt at; to attempt. *Obs.* — *to give away*, *a* To deliver or perform the ceremony of giving (a bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding. **b** To make a sacrifice of. *Obs.* *c* To betray, as one's self or another, or disclose, as a secret, intentionally or, more often, unintentionally, as through carelessness. *Colloq.* — *to give a wide, rarely good or clear, berth*, to keep at a considerable, or safe, distance from. — *to give a beat*, to acknowledge the superiority of (a person). *Slang, Australian*. — *to give birth to*, to bear or bring forth, as a child; hence, to originate, as an enterprise, idea, — to give birth to, to give rein or free rein to. — *to give chase*, to pursue. — *to give down*, to let (milk) flow; — said of a cow. — *to give ear to*, to listen to; to heed, as advice or one advising. "Give ear unto my song." *Goldsmith*. — *to give (one) or it fits*, to attack violently; to treat or use severely; to scold vehemently; to berate. *Colloq.* — *to give (one) his carritch*, to give him a catechizing or scolding. *Scot.* — *to give (one) his revenge*, to give (a defeated opponent) an opportunity to retrieve himself or make the score even by playing another**

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 give it to*, to attack vigorously; to beat or scold severely; to rate; to berate. *Colloq.* — *give me, lit.*, bestow upon me; grant me; hence, I much prefer; — *am for*; let me have; commend me to.
Give me a look, give me a race.
That makes simplicity a grace. *B. Jonsou*.
— to give 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 give one's hand*, 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 give one's self airs*, to put on airs; to assume or affect a superior manner or mien. — *to give out*. **a** To utter publicly; to publish; to report; to announce or declare.
One that gives out himself *Prince Florizel*. *Shak.*
b To announce, or read the words of (a hymn or psalm) for congregational singing; also, *Obs.*, to play (a tune) over beforehand, so that the congregation may be able to join in singing. **c** To send out; to emit; issue; distribute. — *to give over*. **a** To leave off; to give up; to desist from; to quit; to abandon. **b** To desert or abandon, as a cause. **c** To pronounce incurable; to give up. *Now Rare*. **d** To despair of; to give up. *Obs.* or *R.* — *to give place*. **a** To give or afford room or opportunity. **b** To give ground; to retire. **c** To abandon one's place; to make room (for) by giving up one's place; to yield precedence; to give way. "Neither give place to the devil." *Eph. iv. 27*. **d** To give adherence, 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 gave place to summer; this minister gave place to a still more cruel one. — *to give points*. **a** In games of skill, to give beforehand (to an opponent) a certain number of points in order to equalize the chances of success; to give a handicap. **b** To give useful suggestions. *Colloq.* — *to give rein*, *free rein*, or *the rein*, to give license to; to leave unrestrained. — *to give rise to*, to originate; produce; occasion. — *to give (one) the bag*. **a** To cheat; to leave without notice; to leave in the lurch. *Obs.*
I fear our oaks have given us the bag. *Dekker & Webster*.
b To give the sack; to dismiss. *Colloq.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *to give the hand of*, to bestow in marriage. — *to give (one) the head*, to give (one) to let (one) have (one's) head; to let go, or to give up control; to free from restraint; to give freedom or license. "He gave his able horse the head." *Shak.* "He has so long given his unruly passions their head." *South*. — *to give the lie in his throat*, to accuse one pointedly of lying. — *to give the lie to*. **a** To charge with falsehood; as, the man gave him the lie. **b** To reveal or prove to be false; as, a man's actions may give the lie to his words. — *to give (one) the mitten*, or *to give the mitten to*, to dismiss as a lover; to reject the suit of (one); to dismiss or discharge, esp. summarily from service or employment; also, to dismiss as a lover. *Slang*. — *to give (one) the slip*, to slip away from (one); to elude (one). — *to give (one) the time of day*, to salute (one) with the greeting appropriate to the hour, as "good morning," "good evening," etc.; to greet in a sociable or friendly manner. — *to give tongue*, *Hunting*, to begin barking; to open; — said of hounds. — *to give up*. **a** To abandon; to give up; to part with; to yield; to deliver up; to leave off; to cease from; to give over; relinquish; sacrifice. **b** To devote or addict; — used esp. reflexively. **c** To hand in; to deliver; to give in; to present. *Obs.* **d** To send forth; to emit. *Obs.*, exc. *in to give up the ghost*. **e** To make public; to reveal. **f** To pronounce incurable or insoluble; to abandon expectation of, or to despair of seeing again; to give over, as, *to give up a patient*; *to give up a countermine*; as, he who so long in coming we gave him up, — *to give up*. **a** To give ground; to withdraw; to retire. **b** To make way; to clear the way. *Obs.* **c** To give place; to retire in favor of. **d** To allow free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action to. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* **e** To yield to force or pressure; to break down; as, the scaffolding gave way; his health gave way. **f** To yield; to cease opposition; to concede. **g** To give one's self up; to yield. **h** To lose control of one's self; to permit one's fortitude to be shaken or overcome. **i** *Next*. To begin to row, or to row with increased energy; often in imperative. **j** *Stock Exchange*. To decline in value, esp. under attack; as, the stock gave way two points.
give (gív), *v. t.* **1.** To make gifts or presents; to contribute; as, he gave liberally to charitable institutions.
For generous lords had rather give than pay. *Young*.
2. To deliver a blow; to attack; to charge. *Obs.* or *R.*
3. To incline; to be favorably disposed. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
4. To yield to force or pressure; to relax; to become less rigid; as, the earth gives under the feet.
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. **c** 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 *Shak.*
8. To open; to lead; to afford a view or passage; to look; — with various preps., as *upon*, *into*, etc. *A Gallicism*.
The window gave upon a background of serrated mountain and olive-shadowed cañon. *Bret Harte*.
to give again, to become soft through absorption of moisture, etc.; to thaw to often to relent. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — *to give back*, to recede; to retire; to retreat.
Now back he gives, then rushes on amain. *Daniel*.
— to give down, to let milk flow; — said of a cow. — *to give in*. **a** To yield; to succumb; to acknowledge one's self beaten; — often with *to*; as, he will not give in to that.
The Scots battalion was enforced to give in. *Hayward*.
b To rush in. *Obs.* — *to give into*, to give adhesion to; to enter deeply into; to fall into; to yield to; — now superseded by *to give in to* (cf. *give in*, above). *Obs.* — *to give off*, to emit; to retire. *Obs.* — *to give on*. **a** To rush on; to make an attack. *Obs.* **b** *London Stock Exchange*, to pay con-

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 it. Glass was made in Egypt more than 4,000 years ago. It was much used for vessels, etc., among the Greeks and Romans, and in the Middle Ages the Venetian glassmakers became famous the world over. See CROWN GLASS, FLINT GLASS.

2. A substance like glass in appearance; as, arsenic glass.

3. Collectively, articles, as vessels, panes, etc., made of 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 goblet; hence, the contents of such a vessel, as liquor; drink; as, a social glass. **b** A vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; an hourglass, or, esp. *Naut.*, a half-hour glass, or, in connection with a chip log, a fourteen-second or twenty-eight-second 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** A looking 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. **f** 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. Gloss; luster. *Obs.*

6. Glass of antimony, a vitreous substance consisting of antimony trioxide and trisulphide.

glass (glās), *v. t.*; **GLASS** (glāst); **GLASS/ING**. **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 glass grapes. *Rare.*

4. To cover with a vitreous surface; to glaze. *Obs.*

5. To make glassy. *R.* "Vice glasses his eye." *Emerson.*

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 temper.* *Byron.*

glass blowing. Art of shaping a mass of glass, when heated to a viscid state, by inflating it through a tube. — **glass blower**.

glass cloth. **1.** A kind of linen cloth checked off in squares with red or blue threads, used for wiping glass and fine china, also for aprons and as a foundation for embroidery. Called also *glass toweling*.

2. A woven fabric formed of glass fibers.

3. Cloth covered with powdered glass used for smoothing or polishing.

glass culture. *Hort.* Culture of fruits, etc., under glass.

glass cutter. One that cuts glass; specif.: **a** One whose occupation is to cut sheets of glass into sizes for window panes, etc. **b** One who shapes the surface of glass by grinding and polishing.



Glass Cutter c.

usually with a diamond at the point, for cutting glass. — **glass cutting**.

glass/yon (glās'yon), **glā'zen** (glā'zēn), *a.* *Archaic or Dial.*

1. Made of glass.

2. Like glass; glassy; glazed. "Glassen eyes." *R. Jonson.*

3. An artificial eye made of glass.

4. A blindness in horses in which the eye is bright and glassy and the pupil dilated; a sort of amaurosis.

5. The wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*).

glass/ful (glās'fūl), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSFULS (-fūlz). The contents of a glass; as much of anything as a glass will hold (the ordinary drinking glass holds about half a pint).

glass gall. A whitish scum cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and removed by the aid of iron shovels.

glass-glazed (-glāzd'), *a.* *Ceram.* Thickly glazed, so that the glassy nature of the coating is evident.

glass/house (glās'hous'), *n.* **1.** A house where glass is made; a commercial house that deals in glassware.

2. *Hort.* A building constructed chiefly of glass and used for growing plants. See GREENHOUSE.

3. A photographer's room with a glass roof, walls, or both.

glass/ie (glās'fē), *n.* **1.** A glass marble.

2. A transparent diamond crystal.

glass/ite (-it), *n.* A member of a Scottish sect, founded in the 18th century by John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, who taught that justifying faith is "no more than a simple assent to the divine testimony passively received by the understanding." The English and American adherents are called *Sandemianians*, after Robert Sandeman, son-in-law and disciple of Glass.

glass/man (glās'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -mēn (-mēnz). **1.** One who sells glassware; formerly, specif., a hawk or peddler of glassware; and hence, a vagabond or beggar.

2. A glassmaker. **b** A glazier.

glass oven. An annealing oven in which newly made glassware can cool off gradually.

glass paper. Paper faced with pulverized glass, used for abrasive or polishing purposes.

glass pot. A pot or crucible in which are fused the materials for making glass.

glass snail. Any of numerous small transparent land snails, of the genus *Vitrina*.

glass snake. A limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*), of the southern United States, superficially resembling a

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 *Eydiaema*, *Euplectella*, and allied genera; — so called from their glassy fibers or spicules. See VENUS'S-FLOWER-BASKET.

glass/ware (glās'wār'), *n.* Ware made of glass.

glass wool. Spun glass resembling wool, used in the filtration of acids, etc.

glass/work (-wŭrk'), *n.* **1.** A glass factory; — usually *pl.*

2. Manufacture of glass or glassware; also, glazery.

3. Articles or ornamentation made of glass.

glass/wort (-wŭrt'), *n.* **a** A common maritime chenopodiaceous plant (*Salicornia herbacea*), having succulent, brittle, jointed stems; also, any other species of *Salicornia*.

b A prickly plant of the same family (*Salsola kali*).

glass/y (-y), *a.*; **GLASS/Y-ER** (-y-ēr); **GLASS/Y-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." *Byron.*

3. Made of glass; vitreous. *Obs.*

glassy feldspar. *Min.* = SANDINE. — **g.** swelling, *Med.*, amyloid degeneration.

glau/ber-ite (glā'ber-it; glou'), *n.* [After J. R. Glauber, Ger. chemist, d. 1668.] *Min.* A light-colored, brittle sulphate of sodium and calcium, Na₂SO₄·CaSO₄, with vitreous luster and slightly saline taste. *H.*, 2.5-3. *Sp. gr.*, 2.7-2.85.

glau-cēs/cēt (glā-sēs'sēt), *a.* [See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* Having a somewhat glaucous appearance; becoming glaucous. — **glau-cēs/cēnce** (-ēns), *n.*

Glau-oid'um (-oid'ūm), *n.* [NL, dim. of Gr. γλαυός, γλαυός, owl.] *Zool.* A widely distributed genus of owls, mostly of very small size, having imperfect facial disks. They are called *pygmy owls* or *gnome owls*.

Glau'ci-um (glā'si-ūm), *n.* [NL, cf. Gr. γλαυκίον juice of a papaveraceous plant. See GLAUCOUS.] *Bot.* A small genus of European papaveraceous plants having yellow flowers and an acrid yellow juice. The horn poppy (*G. glaucium*) is naturalized in parts of the United States.

glau-co- (glā'kō-). A combining form from Greek γλαυκός, silvery, gray.

glau-co-dot (glā'kō-dōt), *n.* [glauco- + Gr. δόδοι to give.] *Min.* A grayish white, metallic-looking sulphate of cobalt and iron, (Co,Fe)AS₂, occurring in orthorhombic crystals or massive. *H.*, 5. *Sp. gr.*, 5.9-6.0.

glau-co'ma (glā-kō'mā), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. γλαυκωμα, fr. γλαυκός light gray, blue gray.] *Med.* A diseased condition of the eye marked by a hard inelastic condition of the eyeball, a bluish tinge of the optic disk, and excavation in 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; -kō'mā-tūs), *a.* Relating to, or affected with, glaucoma; having the nature of glaucoma.

Glau-co'nia (-kō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL, perh. fr. Gr. γλαυκός; gleaming, bluish green or gray.] *Zool.* A genus of small, burrowing, wormlike snakes of Africa, southwestern Asia, and the warm parts of America including the West Indies. Their body is covered with scales, they have only vestiges of eyes, and their lower jaw alone bears teeth. The genus constitutes a family, *Glauco-niidae* (glā'kō-ni'fē-dē).

glau-co'nite (glā'kō-nit), *n.* [Gr. γλαυκός bluish green or gray. See GLAUCOUS.] *Min.* A dull green amorphous silicate of iron and potassium occurring abundantly in green-sand, of which it sometimes constitutes as much as 90 per cent. See GREENSAND. — **glau-co-nit'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.*

glau-co-phane (-fān), *n.* [glauco- + Gr. φάινεσθαι to appear.] *Min.* A blue, bluish black, or grayish silicate of sodium, aluminum, iron, and magnesium, characteristic of certain crystalline schists. It is monoclinic and belongs to the amphibole group. *H.*, 6-6.5. *Sp. gr.*, 3.11.

glau'cous (glā'kūs), *a.* [L, glaucus, Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a bluish green or greenish blue color; also, specif., *Bot.*, overcast with a whitish bloom, as that of a plum. — **glaucous gull**, the burgomaster. — **g.** willow, the pussy willow.

Glau'cus (-kūs), *n.* [L, sea green.]

Zool. A genus of nudibranchiate mollusks, found swimming in the open sea, in the warmer latitudes. They are of a beautiful blue and silvery white.

Glau'cus, *n.* [L, fr. Gr. Γλαυκός.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea divinity, originally a fisherman, who became immortal by tasting magic grass. He is also said to have been the helmsman of the Argo (see SCYLLA). **b** A son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own mares. **c** A son of Minos and Pasiphaea (Glaucus (*G. margaritaceus*), smothered by falling into a vesperidion). **d** A Lycian prince, an ally of the Trojans, who, meeting Diomedes in battle, as a mark of the ancient friendship of their houses, exchanged his golden armor for the brazen armor of Diomedes, — an act proverbial for an unequal exchange.



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 Christiana, whom he eventually marries, both being Christians.

Glau'x (glā'ks), *n.* [NL, L, a kind of plant, Gr. γλαυξ, γλαυξ, milk weed.] *Bot.* A cosmopolitan genus of primula-like plants including a single species (*G. maritima*). It is a small fleshy, sessile perennial, having opposite leaves and small whitish flowers.

glā'vēr (glā'vēr), *v. i.* & *t.*; **GLA/VÉRER** (-vēr); **GLA/VÉR-ING**. [Of uncertain origin; cf. *W. glaf* flattery.] To palaver; to flatter; wheedle. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glā'vēr, *n.* Babbler; gossip. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glā'zē (glā'zē), *v. t.*; **GLAZED** (glāzd); **GLAZ/ING** (glāz'ing). [ME. glazen, fr. glaze. See GLASS.] **1.** To furnish or fit (a window, a sash, a case, etc.) with glass.

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.

3. Sorrow's eye glazed with blinding tears. *Shak.*

3. *Paint.* To apply a transparent or semitransparent color to (a painted surface or another color), to modify the effect.

glā'zē, *v. i.* To become glazed or glassy.

glā'zē, *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.

glā'zēd (glā'zēd), *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, glāzēd rocks; glāzēd paper; a glāzēd eye.

glā'zēr (glā'zēr), *n.* [Cf. GLAZER.] **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.

glā'zē wheel. A wooden wheel covered with emery or with a band of lead and tin alloy, for polishing cutlery, etc.

glā'zēr (glā'zēr; -zēr; 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 who glazes pottery, etc.; a glazer.

4. *pl.* The eyes. *Obs. Slang.*

5. A thief who cuts or breaks glass to enter houses or to get at his plunder. *Obs. Slang.*

glā'zēng (glā'zēng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GLAZE. *Specif.*: *vb. n.* **1.** Act of furnishing or fitting with glass; act, art, or trade of setting glass; act or art of covering with a vitreous or glasslike substance, or of 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 incrustated or overlaid.

4. Act of laying on glaze; also, the glaze applied.

glā'zēng wheel. = GLAZE WHEEL.

glā'z'y (-y), *a.* **1.** Like glass; glassy; vitreous.

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. gleem, gleom, AS. glēm, akin to OS. *glimo* brightness, OHG. *glimo*, *gleimo*, glowworm, and E. *glimmer*.] **1.** Formerly, a bright light, as of the sun; now, a moderate brightness or a transient illumination; a beam; glow. "Unexpected gleams of joy." *Addison.*

A glimmer, and then a gleam of light. *Longfellow.*

2. Brightness; splendor; radiance. *Obs. or *Sc.**

3. In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen. *Pope.*

glēam, *v. i.*; **GLĒAMED** (glēm); **GLĒAM/ING**. To shoot or dart, as rays of light; to send out gleams; to shine rather faintly; as, at the dawn, light glēams in the east.

Syn. — See FLASH.

glēam, *v. t.* To shoot or emit (flashes of light, etc.). *Shak.*

glēam'y (glēm'y), *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 gleams, as sunshine.

glēan (glēn), *v. t.*; **GLĒANED** (glēnd); **GLĒAN/ING**. [ME. *glēnen*, OF. *glener*, *glaner*, *F.* *glaner*, fr. LL. *glanare*.] **1.** To gather, after a reaper; to collect in scattered or fragmentary parcels, as the grain left by a reaper, or grapes left after the gathering.

2. To gather from (a field or vineyard) what has been left by the reapers or gatherers.

glāu-co-phyl'lous (-fī'l'ūs), *a.* [glauco- + phyllous (fī'l'ūs), *Bot.*, having bluish green leaves. *Rare.*

glāu-co-pi'c'rite (-pik'rit), *n.* [glauco- + πῖτρίτς (-pētrīts), *Also* in glauco- + Gr. πικρός bitter.] *Chem.* A bitter alkaloid found in the plant *Glaucium glaucum*.

Glāu-co'pis (glā-kō'pīs), *n.* [L, fr. Gr. γλαυκός πῖς.] See *ARTEMISA*.

glāu-co'sis (-sīs), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. γλαυκώσις.] *Glaucosis*. **1.** A greenish or bluish color of the eye.

glāu'cy, *a.* *Glaucous*. *Obs.*

glāum (glām; glāp), *v. t.* [Orig. uncert.] To grasp, clutch, or grope. *Dial. Brit.* — **a.** To grasp or clutch. *Dial. Brit.*

glāu'cy, *Var.* of GLAZE.

glāve, *v.* **GLAIVE**.

glā'vēr (glā'vēr-ēr), *n.* Flatterer. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

glā'vēr, *n.* *Obs.* Formation of, or conversion into, glaucous.

glāu-co-nit'ia-tion (-nit'y-zā'shān), *n.* *Geol.* Formation of, or conversion into, glaucous.

glāu'zē, *etc.* = GLAZE, *etc.*

glass chord. *Music.* A clavichord instrument, having cloth-covered hammers, and bars or bowls of glass instead of strings.

glass coach. A coach with glass windows (as distinguished from those with curtains or shutters only), esp. one let out but not put on a public stand.

glass crab. A transparent crustacean larva, as a phyllosoma.

Glasse, *Mrs. Hannah* (glās). The author of a once famous cookery book, first published in 1747. "The attribution to Mrs. Glasse of the proverb 'First catch your hare' has occasioned some discussion. The proverb is not found in her 'Art of Cookery,' but her words 'First catch your hare when it is cased [i. e., skinned]' may have suggested it." *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

glas'son. *Var.* of GLASHAN.

glas'son, *v. t.* To glaze. *Obs.*

glass-eyed ('id), *a.* Having an expressionless or lackluster eye. *Slang.*

glass-faced (-fāst'), *a.* Mirror-faced; reflecting the sentiments

of another. *Rare.* [of an earl, glassfish. The transparent larva of glassfish. *Obs.*

glass harmonica. *Music.* = HARMONICA.

GLASSY. [GLASSY.]

glass'y (glās'y), *adv.* of GLASS.

glas'sin. *Var.* of GLASHAN.

glas'siness. *n.* See LESS.

glas'son. *n.* See LESS.

glass mak'er (-māk'ēr), *n.* One who makes, or manufactures, glass. — **mak'ing**, *n.* [SOAP.]

glas'son mak'er's soap. = GLASS SOAP.

glas'sock (glās'ōk), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *glas* gray.] Coalfish. *Scot.*

glas'so-phone (-sō-fōn), *n.* [glass + -phone.] = MUSICAL GLASSES.

glas'so-pa'per, *v. t.* To smooth with glass paper.

glas'so-rop. See HYALOGLOSS SHRIMP.

glass silk. Fine threads of glass, formed by winding, when in fusion, on rapidly rotating heated cylinders.

glass tear. = RUPERT'S DROP.

glass toweling or **towelling**. = GLASS CLOTH, *l.*

GLASS WOOD, *n.* = GLASSWORT.

glass/work, *n.* One who works in or with glass.

glass/work, *n.* A glowworm.

glā'stēr, *v. i.* To bawl; to babble. *Obs. Scot.*

Glā'ston-bur'y chair (glās'tān-bēr-y), *n.* [From *Glaustonbury*, Somersetshire, where are the ruins of an ancient abbey.] A kind of armchair, designed in imitation of the Abbots of *Glaustonbury*, "chair" preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells. *Orig. E. D.*

Glaustonbury thorn. A variety of the common hawthorn popularly reputed to have originated from the site of Joseph of Arimathea at *Glaustonbury*.

glā'stūm (glās'tūm), *n.* [L, of Celtic origin; cf. *Ir.* *glas* green, gray.] *Wood.*

glāt. = GLEET.

glāt, *a.* [Cf. *D.* *glad*.] Smooth.

glā'th. = GLAD.

Glā'th'eim' (glā'thē'hām'), **Glā'th'eim'** (-hām'r), *n.* [Icel. *glāðsheimr* home of gladness.] See ASOARN.

Glāu'ber salt, **Glāu'ber's salt** (glā'wō-bēr't), *Often* also *pl.*

[After J. R. Glauber, German chemist who discovered it.] Sodium sulphate (which see).

glāu'cēt (glā'cēt), *n.* [glauco- + *cēt*, cf. *F.* *glaucieu*.] *Chem.* Designating an acid now known to be identical with fumaric acid. *Obs.* [recent.]

glāu'cine (-sēn), *a.* *Bot.* [glauco- + *cine* (-sēn; -sēn; -sēn; -sēn).] *Also* -*cine*. *Chem.* An alkaloid said to be obtained from the plant *Glaucium glaucum*.

glāu-co-go-nid'ium (glā'kō-gō-nid'ī-ūm), *n.* [NL, glauco- + *gōnium*.] = GONIMUM. *Obs.*

glāu-co-lite (glā'kō-līt), *n.* [glauco- + *lite*.] A pale blue or green variety of garnet.

glāu-co-mat'ite (-māt'īt), *n.* **glāu-co-mat'ose** (-kō'māt'ōs; -kō'māt'ōs), *a.* = GLAUCOMATOUS.

glāu-co-ter (-kōm'ē-tēr), *n.* = GLEETWATER.

glāu-co-nif'erous (glā'kō-nif-ēr-ūs), *a.* [glauco- + *ferous*.] Containing glaucite.

glāu-co-nit'ia-tion (-nit'y-zā'shān), *n.* *Geol.* Formation of, or conversion into, glaucous.

glāy (glāy), *adv.* of GLAZE.

glāze, *v. i.* [Cf. GLAZE; perh. due to confusion with glaze.] To stare; glare. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

glāze kiln. A glost oven. [SKS.]

glā'zē (glā'zē), *Var.* of GLAZER.

glāze work, *n.* Glazing.

glāze work'm

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 our experiments. *Looke*.
glean (glĕn), v. i. 1. To gather what is left by reapers.
She *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth* ii. 3.
2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees.
Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that; *Glean* on, and gather up the whole estate. *Pope*.
glean, n. [Cf. OF. *glene*.] A collection made by *gleaning*; specif.: a handful of grain tied together by a reaper.
Obs. or *Dial. Eng.* b A *glean* (of hemp); a bundle (of teasels). *Dial. Eng.*

glean'ing, n. Act of one who *gleans*; also, usually pl., that which is collected by *gleaning*. *Cook*.
Gleanings of natural knowledge.

gle'ba (glĕ'bā), n.; pl. **GLEBÆ** (-bĕ). [L., a clod. Cf. *glebæ*.] Bot. The chambered spongelike tissue forming the central mass of the sporophore in certain basidiomycetous fungi, as the puffballs, stinkhorns, etc.

glebe (glĕb), n. [L. *gleba*, *gleba*, clod, land, soil: cf. F. *glèbe*.] 1. Soil; ground; sod.
Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine. *Milton*.
2. A plot of cultivated ground; a field. *Archaic*.
3. *Eccles. Law*. The land belonging, or yielding revenue, to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.
4. *Obs.* a A clod; a lump of earth, etc. b A speck or grain. c An earthlike mineral; an earth.

gleb'y (glĕb'ī), a. [See *GLEBE*.] Abounding in clods; turfy; cloddy; fertile; fruitful. *Obs.* or *R.*

gle-co'ma (glĕ-kō'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γλήκων, βλήκων, pennyroyal.] Bot. A small genus of creeping methaceous herbs, natives of the Old World, having reniform or orbicular leaves and blue flowers in axillary clusters. *Glecoma hederacea* is the ground ivy.

glēd (glĕd), n. [AS. *glēda*, akin to Icel. *glēða*, Sw. *glada*. Cf. *GLIDE*, v. i.] The common European kite (*Milvus icturnus*); — also applied to other birds of prey, as the common European buzzard, osprey, etc.

gle-dit'si-a (glĕ-dīt'sī-ā), n. [NL.; after J. G. Gleditsch (1714-86), German botanist.] Bot. A small genus of thorny caesalpiniaceous trees, having pinnate or bipinnate leaves and spikes of small greenish yellow flowers succeeded by large flat pods. The North American species are *G. triacanthos*, the honey locust, and *G. aquatica*, the water locust.

glee (glĕ), n. [ME. *glee*, *gleo*, AS. *glēo*, akin to Icel. *gljú*; cf. Gr. γλήνν̄ jest.] 1. *Obs.* a Entertainment; sport; rarely, mockery. b Minstrelsy; music. c An instrument of music.
2. *Musical*. An unaccompanied song of English origin for three or more solo voices, and usually in two or more contrasted movements. It is not necessarily gleesome.
3. Joy; merriment; mirth; delight.
4. Elevation; prosperity. *Obs.*
5. Bright color; beauty. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*
Syn. — See *CHEERFULNESS*.

glee club. A club or company organized for singing glees, and (by extension) part songs, ballads, etc.

gleed (glĕd), n. [AS. *glēd*, fr. *glōwan* to glow as a fire; akin to D. *glōed*, G. *glut*, Icel. *glōð*. See *glow*, v. i.] 1. A live or glowing coal. *Archaic* or *Dial.*
2. Fire; flame; also, beam or ray. *Obs.*
3. pl. *Cinders*. *Dial. Eng.*

glee'ful (glĕ'fūl), a. Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.
gleek (glĕk), n. [Of uncertain origin.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. A jest or scoff; a trick or deception.
Where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his gleeks? *Shak.*
2. An enticing or ogling look or glance.
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye. *Beau. & Fl.*
gleek, v. i. & t. To gibe; sneer; cheat; trick. *Obs.*

gleek, n. [OF. *glie*.] An obsolete game at cards for three players; also, three aces or three face cards of the same rank in one hand; hence, a trio. *Obs.*

glee'man (glĕ'mān), n.; pl. **GLEEMEN** (-mĕn). [Glee + man; AS. *glēoman*.] An itinerant minstrel or musician. *Archaic*.

glee'some (-sūm), a. Merry; joyous; gleeful. — **glee'some-ly**, adv. — **glee'some-ness**, n.

gleet (glĕt), n. [ME. *glette*, *glet*, glut, mucus, pus, filth, OF. *glette*, F. *glette* litharge.] 1. *Gleem*; ooze; slimy or greasy filth. *Obs.* or *Scot.*
2. Phlegm, as that in a hawk's stomach. *Obs.* or *Scot.*
3. *Med.* A persistent transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; formerly, any morbid discharge.
4. *Veter.* A chronic inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied with nasal discharge.

gleet, v. i. 1. To ooze, as gleet; to flow slowly. *Obs.*
2. To discharge a thin, limpid humor.

gleg (glĕg), a. [Icel. *glöggr*.] *Scot.* & *Dial.* 1. Quick of perception or action; alert; sharp.
2. Lively; cheerful; happy; also, bright; gay.
3. Sharp or keen, as a knife; smooth or slippery, as ice.

glē'y, a. [See *GLEED*.] Burning; ardent. *Obs.*
glee, *gley* (*dial.* glĕ, glī), v. i. [ME. *gley*, *glen*, *glizen*, to shine, to squirt.] To squirt; to look with one eye. — *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
glee'craft, n. Minstrelsy. *Obs.*
glee'd, var. of *GLEDE*, kite.
glee'deyd (glĕ'dĕd), a. [See *GLEE* to squirt.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. Squint-eyed; also, blind in one eye. [wrong.]
2. Crooked; awry; astray;
glee'de, var. of *GLEDE*.
glee'dream, n. Delight of mind. *Obs.*
glee'fully, adv. of *GLEEFUL*.
glee'ish-ly, adv. of *GLEEFUL*.
glee'maid'en, n. An itinerant maiden singer of glee. *Archaic*.
glee'n, n. v. i. [Cf. Sw. *glänsa* to shine.] *Gleam*. *Obs.*
glee'var of *GLIER*. *Dial. Eng.*
glee'ty, a. 1. Slimy. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*
2. [Of the nature of gleet; hence] **glee'ty**, a. Squint-eyed. *Obs.*
glee'v. *Glegly*.
glee'v. To squirt. *Dial. Eng.*
glee'g. Mrs. (glĕ'g). In Geo. Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss," a narrow-minded, censorious aunt of Maggie Tulliver.
glee'ty, adv. Quickly; briskly; also, brightly. *Scot.*

glēn (glĕn), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *gléann* valley, *glén*, W. *glyn*.] A secluded and narrow valley; a narrow depression between mountains or hills.

Glēn-gar'y (glĕn-gār'ī), n., or **Glēn-gary 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.

glē'noid (glĕ'nōid), a. [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη socket of a joint + -ειδός form.] Anat. Having 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.

glēnoid ligament. Anat. A fibrocartilaginous rim attached around, and serving to deepen, the glenoid cavity of the scapula. b The anterior ligament of a finger joint.
glēn (glĕn), v. i. [See *GLIEN*, v. i. *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.

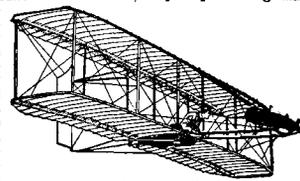
glī'a-cāl'y (glī'ā-sāl'y), n. [Gr. γλία glue + cell.] Anat. One of the branching cells of the neuroglia.
glī'a-din (-dīn), n. [Gr. γλία glue; cf. F. *glutine*.] Chem. An amorphous substance resembling gelatin, which by interaction with glutin forms the gluten of grains; vegetable glue or gelatin.
glīb (glīb), a.; **glīb'ber** (-ēr); **glīb'ber**. [Akin to D. *glibberer*, *glippen*, to slide, *glibberig*, *glippery*, *glīb*, slippery.] 1. Smooth; slippery; easy. *Now Rare* or *Dial.*
2. Characterized by ease, as action or manner; ready.
3. Speaking or spoken smoothly and with flippant rapidity; fluent; voluble; as, a *glīb* tongue; a *glīb* speech.
To speak and purport *glīb* and oily art. *Shak.*

glīb, v. i. & t. **GLIBBED** (glīb'd); **GLIB'ING**. To make *glīb*.
glīb, n. [Ir. & Gael. *glīb* a lock of hair.] A thick lock or bush of hair, hanging over the eyes, formerly worn in Ireland. *Obs.* or *Hist.*
The Irish have, from the Scythians, mantles and long *glībs*, which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monastically disguising them. *Spenser*.
glīb'ber-y (glīb'ēr-ī), a. [See *GLIB*, a.] Slippery; changeable; unreliable. *Archaic* or *Dial.*
The rocks . . . were broken and *glībberly*. *H. van Dyke*.
glīd'er (glīd'ēr), a. [AS. *glīdder*, akin to E. *glide*.] Slippery. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

glīd'er-y (-ī), a. [Akin to *GLIDE*.] Giving no sure footing; smooth; slippery. *Dial. Eng.*
Single, slates, and *glīdder* stones. *R. D. Blackmore*.
glīd (glīd), v. i.; **glīd'ed** (glīd'ĕd); **glīd'ing** (glīd'īng). [AS. *glīdan*, akin to D. *glīden*, OHG. *glītan*, G. *gleiten*, Sw. *glīda*, Dan. *glīde*.] 1. To move gently and smoothly; to pass along without noise, violence, or apparent effort; to pass rapidly and easily, or with a smooth, silent motion, as a river in its channel, a bird in the air, a skater over ice.
The river *glīdeth* at his own sweet will. *Wordsworth*.
2. To move stealthily or noiselessly; as, a cat *glīdes* through the bushes.
3. To pass gradually or without break; to shade; grade; as, sensations of pleasure *glīde* into sensations of pain.
4. *Phon.* To pass (from one definite sound to another) with a glide, as of the voice. See *GLIDE*, n., 3.
Syn. — See *GLIDE*.
glīd, v. i. To cause to glide.
glīd, n. 1. Act of gliding; act of moving smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction.
Seeing Orlando, it unlik'd itself.
And with indented *glīdes* did slip away. *Shak.*
2. Something that glides, as a rapidly and smoothly moving part of a river or brook.
3. *Phon.* A transitional sound produced while the vocal organs are assuming, or passing from, the position for a definite speech sound (such as *g* and *ay* (ā)), but also an indefinite sound (the *glīd*), with no fixed configuration of the organs, produced in passing from the back position of *g* to the front one of *ā*. There is also, usually, a glide in passing from ending or ending a definite speech sound when it is not preceded or followed by another one, as at the beginning or end of a word, or in a sound standing alone. Glides are distinguished, according as they precede or follow a definite speech sound, as *on-glīdes*, or *fore-glīdes*, and *off-glīdes*, or *after-glīdes*. They are either voiced (*voice glīdes*) or voiceless (*voiceless glīdes*, or *breath glīdes*), and they may

be whispered (*whisper glīdes*). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 94.
b A slide. See *SLIDE*, n., 9.
4. *Cricket*. = *GLANCE*, n., 6.
glīd'eless (glīd'ĕlĕs), a. *Phon.* Having no glide; not joined by a glide; as, "nd" in "land" is a *glīd'eless* combination, the two consonants having the same place of articulation.
glīd'er (glīd'ēr), n. One that glides, as a gliding boat; that which assists in gliding.
glīd'ing (glīd'īng), *v. pr.* & *vb.* n. of *GLIDE*.
gliding boat, a boat, usually a kind of motor boat, designed to glide on the surface of the water; a hydroplane. — *g. machine*. *Aeronautics*. A construction consisting essentially of one or more *aéroplanes* for gliding in an inclined path from a height to the ground. — *g. plane*, *Cryst.*, the direction in a crystallized substance in which a slipping of the molecules may take place under pressure. This may result in separation, or, as in calcite, in a reversal of molecular position, producing what is called *secondary twinning*.
glīf (glīf), n. [Cf. ME. *gliften*, *gliften*, to look.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. A transient glance; a glimpse; also, a look or an expression.
Ye have a kind of *glif* of Mr. Alexander. *Stevenson*.
2. A moment; an instant.
Bide behind it for a *glif*. *Scot.*
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glīm (glīm), n. [See *GLIMMER*.] 1. *Scot.* a A glance; a glimpse. *Obs.* b A glimmer, or small portion; a bit.
2. a A light, as a lamp. *Slang* or *Dial.* b Eye. *Slang*.
glīm'mer (glīm'mēr), v. i.; **MERRED** (-ēr'd); **MER-ING**. [Akin to G. *glimmen* a faint, trembling light, mica, *glimmern* to glimmer, *glimmen* to shine faintly, glow, Sw. *glīmma*, Dan. *glīmre*, D. *glimmen*, *glimmen*. See *GLEAM* a ray; cf. *GLIMMER*.] 1. To shine brightly; to sparkle; flash. *Obs.*
2. To give feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to show a faint, unsteady light, as a lamp.
The wet yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shak.*
3. To look with half-shut or nearly closed eyes; of an eye, to be half-shut or nearly closed, so as to see indistinctly.
Syn. — *Gleam*, *glitter*. See *FLASH*.
glīm'mer, n. 1. A faint, unsteady light; feeble, scattered rays of light; a gleam; a shimmer.
Gloss of satin and *glimmer* of pearls. *Tennyson*.
2. A slight perception; a bit; a scrap; a glimpse; a glimmering; as, a *glimmer* of hope.
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glīm'pse (glīm'ps), n. [See *GLIMMER*, v.] 1. A sudden flash; transient luster.
Light as the lightning *glīmpse* they ran. *Milton*.
2. A faint passing appearance; hence, a trace; a tinge.
3. A short, hurried view; a transitory or fragmentary perception; a quick sight.
Here hid by shrub wood, there by *glīmpses* seen. *S. Rogers*.
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2. To appear by glimmers; to dawn. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.
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glīm'pse, v. t. 1. To afford a glimpse of. *Rare*.
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glīnt, n. [See the v.] 1. A gleam; a flash; a momentary appearance (of something bright); also, brightness; luster; shine. "He saw a *glīnt* of light." *Ramsay*.
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glī'o'ma (glī'ō'mā), n.; pl. **MATA** (-mā'tā). [NL.; Gr.

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glia glue + -oma.] Med. A tumor springing from the neuroglia or connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, or other portions of the nervous system.

glioma-to-sis (gli-ō-mā-tō'sis), n. [NL. See GLIOMA; -osis.] Med. a The presence of gliomata in the brain or spinal cord. b Gliosis.

gli-om-a-tous (-ōm'ā-tūs; -ōm'ā-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. gliscian to shine.] A transient look; glance; glimpse; gleam; flash. Scot. & Dial. Eng. glis-sade' (glī-sād'; -sād'; 277), 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-sade', v. i. To slide; to glide, as in mountaineering. glis-san'do (glī-sān'dō), n. & a. [As if it = Fr. glissant 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-sette' (glī-sēt'), n. [F. glisser to slip.] Math. A curve traced by a point (or enveloped by a curve) that is carried by a curve two of whose points glide on a fixed curve (or two fixed curves).

Glis-son's cap-sule (glī-sōn). [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-ten (glī'stēn), v. i.; GLIS-TENED (-nd); GLIS-TEN-ING (-n'ing). [ME. glistnen, glisnen, AS. gliscian, akin to AS. gliscian, and to E. glister, and prob. glitler.] To sparkle or shine; esp., to shine with a mild, fitful luster; to emit a soft, scintillating light; as, the glistering stars.

Syn. - See FLASH. glis-ten, n. Act of glistering; a shining brightness. glis-ter (glī'stēr), v. i.; GLIS-TERED (-tērd); GLIS-TER-ING. [ME. glisteren; akin to G. glistern, glinstern, D. glinsteren, and E. glisten. See GLISTEN.] To be bright or brilliant; to sparkle; to glister; to glitter.

All that glisters is not gold. Shak. glis-ter, n. Glitter; luster. glit-ter (glīt'tēr), v. i.; GLIT-TERED (-ērd); GLIT-TER-ING. [ME. glitieren; akin to Sw. glittra, Icel. glitra, glita, AS. glitnian, OS. glitnan, OHG. glitzzan, G. glieissen, glitzern, Goth. glitmanjan, 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. glit-ter, n. A bright, sparkling light; brilliant and showy luster; brilliancy; as, the glitter of arms.

glom (glōm), v. i. [See GLOAMING.] To begin to grow dark; to grow dusky. Chieffy Scot. glom, n. The twilight; gloaming. Rare. Keats. glom-ing (glōm'ing), n. [AS. glōmning; akin to AS. glōm twilight. Cf. glow.] Twilight; dusk.

And dreamer the gloaming grows. Sir Samuel Ferguson. gloat (glōt), v. i.; GLOAT'ED; GLOAT'ING. [Akin to Icel. glotta to smile scornfully, G. glotzen to gloat.] 1. To look or gaze with a sly or side glance; also, usually with on or upon, to cast amorous or admiring glances. Obs. 2. To look steadfastly or earnestly; 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 turtle dove that listens, while she glaits on the moon! Poe. 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.

globe (glōb), 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. 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 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 also overcharged mine. Rare.

glō-myx-o-ma (glō'mīk-sō-mā), n. [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and myxoma. glō-sar-co-ma (glō-sār-kō-mā), n. [NL.] A tumor resembling both glioma and sarcoma.

glit (glīt), n. & v. [Cf. LG. glirrig slippery.] Slide. Dial. Eng. glit'ez (glīt'ēz), n. pl. [L. dormice.] Zool. = RODENTIA. - glit'ine (glīt'īn), a. glit'ing (glīt'ing), n. pl. [NL. See GLITERS.] See DORMOUSE.

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globe (glōb), v. t. & i.; GLOBED (glōbd); GLOB'ING (glōb'ing). To gather or form into a globe.

globe amaranth. An amarantaceous garden plant (Gomphrena globosa), 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.

globe fish' (glōb'fīsh'), n. A plectognath fish of the genera Diadon, Tetradon, 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 balloonfish 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 flesh is usually poisonous.

globe flower' (-flō'ēr), n. Any ranunculaceous plant of the genus Trollius, characterized by handsome globose yellow flowers. The European globe flower is T. europæus; the American, T. laevis.

globe mallow. Any malvaceous plant of the genus Sphaeralcea. See SPHERALCEA.

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.

globe thistle. A the globe artichoke. b A plant of the genus Echinosys. See ECHINOPS.

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.

globe valve. a A ball valve. b A valve included in a globular chamber.

glo-bi-ceph-a-la (glō-bī-sēf'ā-lā), n. [NL.; L. globus ball + Gr. kephalē head.] Zool. A genus of toothed cetaceans larger than the dolphins. The blackfish (G. melas) of the northern Atlantic is the best-known species.

glo-bif-er-ous (glō-bī-fēr'ūs), a. [Globe + -ferous.] Zool. Having a round or globular tip.

glo-big'er-i-na (-bī-fēr'ī-nā), n.; pl. -næ (-nē). [NL.; L. globus a round body + gerere to bear.] Zool. 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 ooze. The genus is the type of a small family, Glo-big'er-i-na-dæ (-īn'ī-dē). See FORAMINIFERA, Illust. - glo-big'er-in (-īn; -īn), a.

glo'boid (glō'boid), a. [Globe + -oid.] Approximately globular; globose. - n. A globoid figure; specif., Bot., a globular body often found in aleurone grains, supposedly a double phosphate of magnesium and calcium.

glo'bosc (glō'bōs; glō-bōs'), a. [L. globosus.] Having the form of a globe; globular or spheroidal, or nearly so. - glo-bosc'y, adv. - glo-bosc'ness, n.

glo-bos'i-ty (glō-bōs'ī-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). [L. globositas.] Globosity quality or state; rotundity; sphericity; also, a globular part.

glo-bu-lar (glō'bū-lār), a. [Cf. F. globulaire.] 1. Globular-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spheroidal, or nearly so; as, globular atoms. 2. Consisting of or made up of globules.

globular chart, a chart constructed on the globular projection. - g. 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 45°. - g. sailing. = spherical sailing, under SAILING.

Glob-u-lar'i-a (-lār'ī-ā; 115), n. [NL. See GLOBULE.] Bot. A small genus of European herbs or shrubs, type of the family Globulariaceae, having blue flowers in globose heads. The species are known in cultivation as globe daisies.

Glob-u-lar'i-a-ce-æ (-lār'ī-ār'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See GLOBULARIA.] Bot. A family of herbs or small shrubs (order Polemoniales), of Europe and Africa, consisting of three genera, of which Globularia is the largest. They are related to the Acanthaceae. - glo-bu-lar'i-a-ce-ous (-shūs), a.

glo-bule (glō'būl), n. [L. globulus, dim. of globus globe: cf. F. globeule.] 1. A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter. "Globules of snow." Sir I. Newton. These minute globules [a mole's eyes]. Paley. 2. Biol. A blood, lymph, or pus corpuscle. Rare. 3. Bot. The antheridium in Characeae. 4. A little pill or pellet used by homeopaths.

glo-bu-lif-er-ous (-bū-lī-fēr'ūs), a. [Globe + -ferous.] Bearing, or containing, globules.

glo-bu-si-ty (glō'bū-sī-tī), n. [L. globositas.] Globosity. - glo-bu-si-ty, n. [L. globositas.] Globosity. - glo-bu-si-ty, n. [L. globositas.] Globosity.

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glo-bu-lim'e-ter (glōb'ū-līm'ē-tēr), n. [Globeule + -meter.] Physiol. An instrument for measuring the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

glo-bu-lin (glōb'ū-līn), n. [From GLOBULE.] Physiol. Chem. Any of a group of proteins, as fibrinogen, myosin, musculin, crystallin, edestin, etc., which are insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

glo-bu-lin-ur'ia (-līn'ūr'ī-ā), n. [NL.; globulin + -uria.] Med. The presence of globulin in the urine.

glo-bu-lite (glōb'ū-līt), n. [See GLOBULE.] Min. A very minute druplike body, the simplest kind of crystallite. - glo-bu-lit'ic (-līt'īk), a. [Globeule + -oid.] Shaped like a globeule.

glo-bu-lose (-lōs), n. [Globulin + -ose.] Physiol. Chem. One of a group of soluble products (proteoses) formed in digestion of various globulins by gastric or pancreatic juice.

glo-bu-lose (-lōs), a. Resembling, or consisting of, globeules. glo-bu-lous (-lūs), a. [Cf. F. globuleux.] Globular; spherical; orbicular. - glo-bu-lous-ness, n.

glo-bus hy-a-ter'i-cus (glō'būs hī-s'ēr'ī-kūs), n. lit., hy-teric globe. Med. The choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, felt by hysterical persons, due to spasm of the esophagus and pharynx.

glo-chid'ate (glō-kīd'āt), a. [Gr. γλῶχος point of an arrow.] Bot. Bearing barbs, or glochidia. glo-chid'um (-kīm), n.; pl. -ia (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. γλῶχος; the point of an arrow.] 1. Bot. One of the barbed hairs clothing the skin of the massules in certain heterosporous pteridophytes, by which attachment to the megasporophyte is effected. 2. Zool. The larva of fresh-water mussel of the genus Unio and Anodonta, formerly thought to be a separate genus Valve; i Left Valve; a Ventral Hook; m Adductor Muscle; s Seta; b Byssus; v Velum. Much enlarged.

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2. The science of language; comparative philology; linguistics; glottology.
3. The definition and explanation of terms; a glossary; also, terminology or nomenclature.
4. Med. Study or knowledge of the tongue.
gloss-o-pharyn-geal (glōs'f-ri-jē-āl; -fār'Yn-jē-āl), a. [*gloss-* + *pharyngeal*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to both the tongue and the pharynx; — designating specif. the ninth 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.
gloss-o-phyl-l-a (-fīt'ā; -fīt'ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gloss-* + *phyl-l-*.] *Med.* A morbid condition of the tongue caused by abnormal development of the filiform papillae with increase of pigment; — called also *blacktongue*.
gloss-o-ple-gi-a (-plē'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*; *gloss-* + *-plegia*.] *Med.* Paralysis of the tongue.
Gloss-opter-is (glōs'ōp'tēr-īs), *n.* [*NL.*; *gloss-* + *Gr. optēs 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.
Gloss-o-the-ri-um (glōs'ō-thēr-i-ūm), *n.* [*NL.*; *gloss-* + *therium*.] *Paleont.* A genus of large South American ground sloths related to *Myodon*. The nostrils are completely separated by the premaxilla, giving the skull a superficial likeness to that of a turtle. An animal now referred to this genus, but originally described as *Neomyodon listai*, 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 (glōs'ī; 205), *a.*; *gloss'y-er* (-ī-ēr); *gloss'y-est*. [*See* gloss-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-itis, any of several bilious having dark-colored plumsage with more or less metallic luster, which constitute the genus *Plegadis*; *esp. P. falcinellus* of the Old World, which occasionally occurs in America, and the white-faced glossy ibis *P. guarana*, widely distributed in tropical and South America and found in the southwestern United States. — *g. skin, 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 (glōst), *n.* [*See* gloss-luster.] *Ceramics.* The lead glaze used for pottery.
glost oven. An oven in which glazed pottery is fired.
glot'tal (glōt'tāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced in, the glottis.
glottal stop or catch, Phon. a percussive effect, analogous to that of *b* or *p* or other stop 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*.
glot'tic (glōt'tīk), *a.* [*Cf.* *Gr. γλωττικός* of the tongue.] **a** Of or pertaining to the glottis; glottal; *as, glottic chink of the glottis.* **b** Of, pertaining to, or based upon, language; linguistic; *as, the Aryan glottic race.*
glot'tid (-īd), *n.* [*Gr. γλωττίς, -idos, glottis.*] *Phon.* A glottal sound such as forms the beginning or ending of a vowel or other voiced speech sound.
 Their [the glottids'] action is to start and end a vowel or other sound, not to modify it; that is, they deal especially with the "attack" and "release" of vowels, and the emission of unvoiced breath, with its passage to vocalized breath. *A. J. Ellis.*
glot'tis (glōt'tīs), *n.* [*NL.*; *fr. Gr. γλωττίς, γλωττίς, from γλῶττα, γλῶττα, the tongue. See gloss-a note.*] *Anat.* & *Zool.* 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 γλῶττα, tongue.
GLUCO-
glot-to-gon'ic (glōt'tō-gōn'īk), *a.* [*glotto-* + *Gr. γονή* generation.] Of or pert. to the origin or genesis of language.
glot-to-log'y (glōt'tō-lōg'ī), *n.* [*glotto-* + *-logy*.] The science of language; comparative philology; glossology. — **glot-to-log'ic** (glōt'tō-lōg'īk), **glot-to-log'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **glot-to-log'ist** (glōt'tō-lōg'ist), *n.*
Gloucester (glōs'tēr), *n.* **1.** *Her.* Short for Gloucester King-of-Arms. See *KING-OF-ARMS*.
2. More fully Gloucester cheese. A kind of pressed cheese made originally in Gloucestershire, England.
 Single and double Gloucester are made, the first from a mixture of skimmed and entire milk, and the second from the entire milk.
glout (glōt; glout), *v. i.* [*Scot.* *Gf. GLOAT.*] To look sullen; to scowl or frown. — *n.* A sullen look; a scowl or frown. *Both Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
glove (glūv), *n.* [*ME.* *glove, glaf, AS. glāf*; akin to *Ice.* *glöf*, *cf. Goth. lāfa* palm of the hand, *Ice.* *lōfi*.] **1.** A cover for the hand, or for the hand and sometimes one or more fingers, now always with a separate sheath for each finger. The sheath distinguishes the *glove* from the *mitten*. The glove, like the gauntlet, was in medieval times 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.
glove (glūv), *v. t.*; *gloved* (glūvd); *gloving* (glūv'ing). To cover with or as with a glove; to furnish with gloves.
glove money or silver. A tip or gratuity given, profusely to buy gloves with. *Cf. COURTOISE.* **Eng. Law.** An extraordinary 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.
glover (glūv'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.
glover's stitch (glūv'ēr-z). A kind of stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves, in which the thread is drawn alternately through each side from within outward. It is also used in surgery, when it is usually called *glover's suture*.
Glover tower, Glover's tower. [*After John Glover, English chemist.*] **1.** *Sulphuric Acid Manuf.* A tower through which the hot sulphurous gases pass on their way to the chambers. It is built of brick, 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 *SCRUBBER*.
glove sponge. A commercial sponge (*Spongia tubulifera*), having fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies.
glow (glō), *v. i.*; *glowed* (glōd); *glowing*. [*AS.* *glōwan*; akin to *D. gloeien, OHG. gloeuen, G. glühen, Ice.* *gláa, Dan. gloende* glowing. *Cf. GLEAM, GLOWMING.*] **1.** To shine with an intense or white heat; to give forth vivid light and heat to be incandescent; to emit bright light.
2. To exhibit a strong, bright color; to be brilliant, bright, or red, with heat or animation, with blushes, etc.
3. To feel hot; to have a burning sensation, as of the skin, from friction, exercise, etc.; to burn.
 The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands. *Gay.*
4. To feel the heat of passion; to be animated, as by intense 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.*
Syn. — See *FLAME*.
glow, v. i. **1.** To make hot; to heat. *Obs.*
 To glow the delicate cheek which they did cool. *Shak.*
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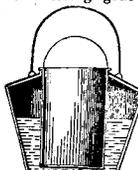
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2. *Gas Manuf.* A coke tower. See *SCRUBBER*.
glove sponge. A commercial sponge (*Spongia tubulifera*), having fine fibers,

glue (glōō; 243, 277), n. [F. glu, L. glus, akin to gluten. Cf. CLAY, GLUTEN.] 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.; GLUED (glōōd); GLUING. [F. gluer. See GLUE, v. t.] 1. To join with glue or a viscous substance; to cause to stick or hold fast, as if with glue; to fix or fasten. This cold, congealed blood 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. i. To stick; to adhere; to be capable of being joined by glue; as, the wood glues well. glued (glōōd; 243), p. a. Fastened by glue. glue'pot' (glōō'pōt'), 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, sticky mud. Colloq., Australia. glue'ey (-ī), a. Of the nature of, or like, glue. — glue'ey-ness, n. glum (glūm), a.; GLUMMER (-ēr); GLUMMEREST. [Cf. GLOOM.] Moody; frowning; sullen; gloomy; dismal. "I frightened people by my glum face." Thackeray. Syn. — See Sullen. glu-mac'eous (glōō-mā'shūs; 243), a. Gluepot. (Section- [See GLUME.] Bot. a. Consisting of, or 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'māl), a. & n. glume (glōōm; 243), n. [L. gluma hull, husk, fr. glutere to bark or peel.] Bot. One of the two-ranked chaffy scales or bracts of the spikelet in grasses and sedges, esp. in the former. The lowermost are usually sterile and are known as empty glumes, while those bearing flowers in their axils are known as flowering glumes. See POACEÆ. glu-mil'er-ous (glōō-mil'ēr-ūs), a. [glume + ferous.] Bot. Bearing glumes. glu-mil'lo'rous (glōō-mil'flōō'rūs; 201), a. Bot. a. Having flowers subtended by glumes. b. Glumaceous. glump (glūmp), v. i. [Cf. OLUM.] To manifest sullenness; to sulk. Dial. glump'y (glūmp'pī), a.; GLUMPI'ER (-pī-ēr); GLUMPI'EST. Glum; sullen; sulky. Colloq. James is rather glumpy and dumpy chiefly, I believe, because his child is unwell. Scott. glut (glūt), v. t.; GLUTTERED; GLUTTING. [OF. glotir, glutir, L. glutire. Cf. GLUTTON.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily; to gorge; to gulp. Though ever, drop of water wear against it, And gape at widest to glut him. Shak. glut, n. A gulp; a swallow; a full draught. Obs. or Dial. Eng. glut, v. t. [ME. glotten; prob. fr. OF. glotir, glutir, to swallow, influenced by the kindred glout, nom. of glouton glutton. See GLUTTON.] 1. To fill to satiety; to satisfy fully; to satiate; to sate; to cloy; also, to overload; to surfeit. The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to glut the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. C. Kingsley. 2. To fill, as a place with light; to saturate. Now Rare. 3. To furnish or stock with an oversupply of any article of trade, or object of supply and demand, so that there is no sale or demand for it at the price at which it is offered; — chiefly in to glut the market. See 5th GLUT, n. Syn. — See SATIATE. glut, v. i. 1. To eat gluttonously or to satiety. 2. To look, gaze, think, etc., as much as one wills or pleases; to gloat. Rare. glut, n. 1. Act of glutting, 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 seller'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. Dict. of Pol. Econ. 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 (glūt), n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. A more or less wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron; as: a. A wooden wedge used in conjunction with iron wedges in splitting blocks. b. Mining. A piece of wood for filling up behind cribbing or tubbing. c. A fulcrum block. d. Mach. A false key. 2. A small brick used to fill out a course. 3. An arched opening to the ash pit of a kiln. 4. Naut. A piece of canvas with a thimble, or pieces of rope with a thimble or becket, sewed or spliced near the cen-

ter of the head of a square sail, to which a buntwip, jigger, or the like is hooked in hauling up the bunt for furling. glu'ta-con'ic (glōō'tā-kōn'ik; 243), a. [glutaric + citraconic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, C₆H₈(CO₂H)₂, isomeric with citraconic acid. glu'ta-m'ic (glōō'tā-m'ik; 243), a. [gluten + amic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline nitrogenous acid, C₈H₁₂NH₂(CO₂H)₂, existing in three optically different forms. The dextro variety occurs in certain plants and is also obtained by boiling gluten and other albuminoids. glu'ta-m'ine (-īn; -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 proteins by plants. glu'tar'ic (-tār'ik), a. [glutaric + tartaric.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline organic acid, C₆H₈(CO₂H)₂, variously prepared, — called also normal pyroglutaric acid. glu'te'al (glōō'tē'al; glōō'tē'al; 243, 277), a. [Gr. γλῦτερ-ος rump, pl., the buttocks.] Anat. Pertaining to, or in the region of, the glutens muscles or buttocks. gluteal artery, Anat., the largest branch of the internal iliac artery. It passes out of the pelvis above the pyramiform muscle and supplies 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 pyramiform muscle; the inferior, below that muscle. — g. ridge, Anat., the most external of the upper projections of the linea aspera of the femur. It gives attachment to a part of the gluteus maximus. glu'ten (glōō'tēn; 243), n. [L. glue, cf. F. gluten. See GLUE.] 1. A. An adhesive, as gum or glue. 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 separately in the grain. Gluten is a very nutritious element of food. It may be separated from flour by washing out the starch and other soluble matters in a current of water. gluten bread, Bread made of gluten flour, which is a flour containing a high gluten and a low starch content, prepared expressly for use of diabetics. glu'ten-in (-īn), n. [FROM GLUTEN.] Physiol. Chem. A protein substance in the seeds of cereals. See GLUTEN. glu'te'us (glōō'tē'ūs; 243), n. pl. -tēi (-ī). [NL.] Anat. Any of certain muscles of the buttocks. In man there are three: the glu'te'us max'imus, arising from the sacrum, coccyx, back part of the ilium and adjacent structures, and inserted into the fascia lata of the thigh and the gluteal ridge of the femur; and the glu'te'us me'di-ūs and glu'te'us mi'n'i-mus (mī'n'i-mūs), arising from the outer surface of the ilium and inserted into the great trochanter of the femur, the latter of these two being situated deepest. glu'tin (glōō'tin), n. [See GLUTEN.] Chem. a. Gliadin. b. Gelatin. glu'ti-nate (-tī-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'ing). [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 (glōō'tī-nā-tīv; 243), a. [L. glutinativus.] Obs. or R. Glutinating. — n. A glutinative agent. glu'ti-nos'i-ty (-nōs'i-tī), n. Quality or state of being glutinous; viscosity. glu'ti-nous (glōō'tī-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 (glōō'tī-shūn; 243), n. [L. glutire to swallow.] Act of swallowing; deglutition. glut'ton (glūt'tōn), n. [ME. glouton, gloutm, F. glouton, fr. L. glutto, 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. Gramille. 2. A vile wretch, a rascal, and a scoundrel, or the like; — a general term of opprobrium. Obs. 3. A carnivorous mammal (Gulo viscus) of the family Mustelidae, related to the martens and sables, but about two and one half feet long, and of heavy build with long shaggy fur. It is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, also in northern North America (chiefly north of the Utes), where it is known as the wool-verene, and is exceedingly cunning and difficult to trap. Syn. — See EPICURE. glut'ton (glūt'tōn), a. Gluttonous; greedy; voracious; gormandizing. Dryden.

glu'tose (glōō'tōs; 243), n. [glutin + ose.] Gelatose. glut piece. See GLUT WELD. glut'ter (glūt'tēr), n. Splutter. Rare. glut'ter-y (-y), n. Glutinous. glut'ting, p. p. & vb. n. of GLUT, satiate. — glut'ting'ly, adv. glut'ton, v. t. & i. To eat voraciously. Obs. glut'ton bird, The giant fulmar. glut'ton-er, n. A glutton. Obs. glut'ton-ess, n. Female glutton. glut'ton-ly, adv. See ISM. glut'ton-ism (-iz'm), n. See ISM. glut'ton-ly, adv. Greedily. Obs. glut'ture. + GLUTTERY. glue + GLUE. glue'y (glū). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GLEE. [GLUCOSE.] glue'case (glū'kās). Var. of glue'e-um (glū'ē-ūm), n. [NL. glycerin + Gr. ζάαον glutin oil.] Pharm. A basis for ointments consisting of: 1 part finely powdered almond meal, 2 parts glycerin, 6 parts olive oil. gly'ce'ri-a (glī'sē'rī-ā, glī'-), n. [NL. fr. Gr. γλυκερός, glykós, sweet.] Syn. of PANICULARIA.

glu'ton-ize (glūt'nī-zē), v. i. & t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To eat to excess; eat voraciously; gormandize. glu'ton-ous (-ūs), a. Given to gluttony; eating to excess; indulging the appetite extravagantly; voracious. — glu'ton-ous-ly, adv. — glu'ton-ous-ness, n. glu'ton-y (-ī), n. pl. -TONIES (-īz). [ME. glotonie, OF. glotonie, glotonnie.] Excess in eating; extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food. Their sumptuous gluttonies, and gorgeous feasts. Milton. glut weld. Mech. A weld made by presenting together two wedge-shaped pieces of metal and hammering a triangular piece (called a glut piece) in the cavity on each side. gly'ce'mi-a, gly'ce'mi-a (glī'sē'mī-ā), n. [NL. See GLUCOSE; -EMIA.] Med. The presence of glucose in the blood. gly'ce'rate (glī'sē'rāt), n. Salt or ester of glyceric acid. gly'ce'ric (glī'sē'rīk); glī'sē'rīk, a. Chem. Pertaining to, or derived from, glycerin. — glyceric acid, an acid, C₃H₅(OH)₃CO₂H, obtained by partly oxidizing glycerin, and in other ways. It is a thick liquid having both acid and alcoholic properties. gly'ce'ride (glī'sē'rīd; -īd; 184), n. Also -id. [See GLYCERIN.] Chem. An ester of glycerin, either natural, as various fats, or artificial. See ESTER. gly'ce'rin, gly'ce'rine (-īn), n. [F. glycérine, fr. Gr. γλυκερός, glykós, sweet. Cf. GLUCOSE, LICORICE.] 1. Chem. A sweet, sirupy liquid, C₃H₅(OH)₃, colorless, odorless, 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 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. gly'ce'rin-ate (-īn-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING (-āt'ing). Med. To mix or treat with glycerin. — gly'ce'rin-ation (-ā'shūn), n. glycerin or glycerine, cement. A cement of glycerin and litharge, used for packing joints, in galvanoplastic operations, etc. gly'ce'rite (glī'sē'rīt), n. Pharm. A medicinal preparation made by mixing or dissolving a substance in glycerin. gly'ce'ro- (glī'sē'rō-), a. A combining form for glycerin. gly'ce'ro-phos'phate (-fōs'fāt), n. Chem. A salt of glycerophosphoric acid. gly'ce'ro-phos'ph'ic (-fōs'fōr'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating a dibasic acid, C₃H₅O₇P₂, which is derived from glycerin and phosphoric acid. It occurs in animal fluids and tissues as a cleavage product of lecithin, and is also made artificially. gly'ce'ro-ose (glī'sē'rō-sē), n. [glycerin + ose.] Org. Chem. A mixture of two isomeric compounds, C₃H₅O₅, an aldehyde and a ketone, formed by the oxidation of glycerin. Caustic soda condenses it to inactive fructose. gly'ce'ryl (-īl), n. [glycerin + yl.] Chem. A trivalent radical, CH₂(OH)CH₂, of which glycerin is the hydroxide. glyceryl trinitrate. Chem. Nitroglycerin. gly'cide (glī'sīd; -īd; 184), n. Also -id. [glyceric + anhydride.] Chem. A colorless liquid, C₃H₅O₂, obtained from certain derivatives of glycerin, and regarded as a partially dehydrated glycerin; — called also glycidic alcohol. gly'cid'ic (glī'sīd'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to, or derived from, glycide. — glycidic acid, avolatil mobile liquid, C₂H₃O₂CO₂H. gly'cine (glī'sīn; glī'sīn; -sēn; -ēn; 184), n. Also gly'cin (-sīn; -īn). [Gr. γλυκύς sweet.] Chem. Glycocoll. Glyc'ine (glī'sē-nē; glī-sī'nē), n. [NL. fr. Gr. γλυκύς sweet; — in allusion to the sweet taste of the root.] Bot. A genus of Old World trailing or climbing fabaceous herbs having trifoliate leaves, small hairy racemose flowers, and globose seeds. G. hispida of China is the soy bean. gly'ci-nin (glī'sī-nīn; glī'sī-nī), n. [FROM GLYCINE.] Physiol. Chem. The chief proteid constituent of the soy bean (Glycine hispida). It is a typical globulin. gly'co-cholate (glī'kō-kō'lat; -kō'fāt), n. [glycocol + cholic.] Chem. A salt or ester of glycolcholic acid. gly'co-chole'ic (-kō'lē'ik), a. [glycocol + choleic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid in bile, and yielding on hydrolysis glycocol and cholic acid. gly'co-chol'ic (-kō'k'ik), a. [glycocol + cholic.] Chem. Pert. to or designating a crystalline acid, C₂₆H₄₀O₈N, in human and ox bile. It yields on hydrolysis glycolcholic and cholic acid. Also, by extension, any of several related acids. gly'co-coll (glī'kō-kōl), n. [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + κόλλα glue.] Physiol. Chem. A crystalline, nitrogenous substance, CH₃NH₂CO₂H, with a sweet taste, formed from hippuric acid, gelatin, glycolcholic acid, etc., by boiling with acids, and in other ways. Chemically, it is amino-acetic acid. b. Hence, any amino acid. gly'co-gen (-jēn), n. [Gr. γλυκύς sweet + -gen: cf. F. glycogène.] Physiol. Chem. A white, amorphous, tasteless carbohydrate, related to starch and dextrin, found abundantly in the liver of most animals, and in smaller quantity in other organs and tissues, particularly in the embryo. It is also found in fungi. Glycogen forms an opales-



Glutton, 3. (36)

glu'der + GLOTHER. glue plant. A red seaweed (Glopetella tenax) used as food in China. [glues.] glu'er (glōō'ēr), n. One who glues stock. Animal refuse used for making glue. [in water.] glue water. A solution of glue. glue (glū), n. A sound as of liquor issuing from a bottle; — enomatopœic. Also, glug'-glug'. glut, v. i. To make a glut. glut' + GLOVE. glu'ish, a. Somewhat gluey. — glu'ish-ness, n. [or Dial.] glut, v. i. To be glut. Obs. glum, n. [See GLOOM.] A sullen look; also, sullenness. Obs. glu'ma (glōō'mp), n.; pl. -mā (-mā). [L.] Bot. A genus. glu-ma'ce-a (glōō-mā'sē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Syn. of POALES. Glu-mal'clitch (glūm-dāl'clīch), n. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Gulliver's sullen look is called a look of dislike. glunch, v. i. To frown; to look sour. Scot. & Dial. Eng. glu-nim'le, n. A Highlander; — so called in the Lowlands. Obs. Scot. glu-mel'le (-lē). Bot. = FALSA B. Obs.

glur (glōōr). Var. of GLORE, n. Dial. Eng. glu'side (glōō'sīd; -sīd; 184), n. Also -sid. [glucose + -ide.] = SACCHARIN, 2. glu'ky, a. Sulky or sullen looking. Dial. Eng. glu'ter + GLUTTER. glut' (glūt), n. [OF. also glot, glut.] A glutton. Obs. or Dial. Eng. glut, n. [Cf. GLEET.] Falconry. Phlogm; gleet. Obs. glu'ta-m'in'ic (glōō'tā-mīn'ik), a. Chem. = GLUTAMIC. glu'ta-n'ic (glōō'tān'ik), a. [FR. GLUTAMIC.] Chem. Designating an acid, C₂H₅OH (CO₂H)₂, in beet-root molasses and also formed from glutamic acid. glu'ta-zine (glōō'tā-zīn; -zēn; 184), n. Also -zīn. [glutaric + azine.] Chem. A crystalline nitrogenous substance, C₆H₁₂O₂N₂. It is a derivative of pyridine. glutch (glūtch), v. t. To swallow; to gulp. Dial. Eng. [GLUTTER.] glu'te'ī (glōō'tē-ī), n. pl. of glu'te'o-fem'ō-ral (glōō'tē-fēm'ō-rāl), a. Anat. Pert. to the gluteal region and thigh. glu'ter-ness, n. [Cf. Icel. glutr squandering, extravagance, but also OF. gisterie gluttony.] Gluttony. Obs. glut' herring. The summer herring. [Obs.] glu'ti-na'tious, a. Glutinative. glu'tin'ic (glōō'tīn'ik), a. Org. Chem. Designating an unsaturated crystalline acid, CO₂H-C₂H₃CO₂H, got indirectly from glutiaconic acid. glu'ti-nize (glōō'tī-nīz), v. t. To render glutinous. glu'ti-nous (-nōs), a. Glutinous. glu'ti-nously, adv. of GLUTINOUS. glu'ti-nous-ness, n. See -NESS. glut'mas' (glūt'mās), n. A supernumerary customs officer employed during a glut of business. Obs. glu'to-form (glōō'tō-fōrm), n. Pharm. = GLUTOL. glu'to-ky'tine (glūt'kī'tīn; -tēn), n. Also -tīn. Chem. A kytine got by hydrolysis of gelatin. glu'tol (glōō'tōl; -tōl), n. [From. gluten + -ol.] Pharm. A hard, transparent, antiseptic substance prepared by the action of formaldehyde on gelatin.

glu'tose (glōō'tōs; 243), n. [glutin + ose.] Gelatose. glut piece. See GLUT WELD. glut'ter (glūt'tēr), n. Splutter. Rare. glut'ter-y (-y), n. Glutinous. glut'ting, p. p. & vb. n. of GLUT, satiate. — glut'ting'ly, adv. glut'ton, v. t. & i. To eat voraciously. Obs. glut'ton bird, The giant fulmar. glut'ton-er, n. A glutton. Obs. glut'ton-ess, n. Female glutton. glut'ton-ly, adv. See ISM. glut'ton-ism (-iz'm), n. See ISM. glut'ton-ly, adv. Greedily. Obs. glut'ture. + GLUTTERY. glue + GLUE. glue'y (glū). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of GLEE. [GLUCOSE.] glue'case (glū'kās). Var. of glue'e-um (glū'ē-ūm), n. [NL. glycerin + Gr. ζάαον glutin oil.] Pharm. A basis for ointments consisting of: 1 part finely powdered almond meal, 2 parts glycerin, 6 parts olive oil. gly'ce'ri-a (glī'sē'rī-ā, glī'-), n. [NL. fr. Gr. γλυκερός, glykós, sweet.] Syn. of PANICULARIA.

metamorphic foliated rocks containing feldspar. The different varieties are named from some conspicuous mineral, as biotite gneiss, hornblende gneiss, or from the corresponding plutonic or sedimentary rock from which they have been formed, as syenitic gneiss, conglomerate gneiss.

gneissic (nis'tik), a. Relating to, resembling, or having the structure of, gneiss; consisting of gneiss.

gneiss/oid (-oid), a. [Gneiss + -oid.] Resembling gneiss; having some characteristics of gneiss; — applied to rocks having, more or less, the laminated structure of gneiss.

gneiss/ose (-ōs), a. Gneissic.

gneiss'y (-i), a. Gneissic.

Gne-ta-ce-ae (nē-tā'sē-s), n. pl. [NL. See GNETUM.] Bot. A family of gymnospermous shrubs and trees, the joint-fr family, having mostly opposite articulated leaves and branches, and almost dioecious flowers. It consists of three genera, the peculiar African *Tumboa* (which see), the tropical *Gnetum*, and *Ephedra*, which occurs in both Asia and America. — **gne-ta-ce-ous** (-shūs), a.

Gne-ta-les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of gymnospermous plants coextensive with the family Gnetaceae.

Gnetum (nē'tūm), n. [NL., said to be fr. gneton, a native name of species in the island of Ternate.] Bot. A genus of tropical shrubs or small trees, type of the family Gnetaceae, 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 (nōm), n. [Fr. *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. *Sylph*, 1; *Salamander*, 2; *Undine*). In later use the 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. γνομίη, fr. γνῶσκω to know. See KNOW.] A brief reflection or maxim; aphorism; saw.

gnome owl. Any of various small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. *G. gnoma* is a well-known species of western North America.

gnomic (nō'mik; nōm'tik; 277), a. [Gr. γνομικός, fr. γνῶμη; cf. F. *gnomique*. See GNOME maxim.] Uttering or containing maxims, or striking detached thoughts; aphoristic; also, pert. to the gnomic poets. — **gnomic poets**, Greek poets, as Phocylides of Miletus, Theognis of Megara, and Solon the lawgiver, of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., whose writings are of a gnomic character.

gnomish (nōm'ish), n. Resembling a gnome.

gnomism (nōm'iz-əm), n. A *gnomism* little figure the child was. *Huntin Garland*.

gnomo-log'i-cal (nōm'ō-lōj'ik), a. [Gr. γνομολογικός.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, gnomes or precepts.

gnomo-mo'lo-gy (nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī), n. [Gr. γνομολογία; γνῶμη judgment, maxim + λόγος discourse.] Gnomonic discourse or writing; also, a collection of, or a treatise on, gnomes.

gnomon (nōm'ōn), n. [L. *gnomon*, fr. γνῶμων one that knows, the index of a sundial, a carpenter's square; cf. F. *gnomon*. See GNOME 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 altitude of the sun.

2. *Arith.* An odd integer; a term of an arithmetical progression yielding polygonal numbers.

3. *Geom.* What is left of a parallelogram on removing a similar parallelogram containing one of its corners; as, the *gnomon* *bedefy*.

The parallelograms *bf* and *cf* 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.*

gnomo-nic (nōm'ōn'ik), a. [L. *gnomonicus*, Gr. γνομωνικός; cf. F. *gnomonique*. See GNOMON.] 1. Of or pertaining to the gnomon or the art of dialing.

2. Bot. = GNOMONICAL. *Obs.*

3. = GNOMIC. *Rare.*

gnomonic 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.

gnomon-ic (-iks), rarely **gnomon-ic**, n. The art or science of dialing, or of constructing dials. *Obs. or Hist.*

gnom-ol'o-gy (nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī; nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī), n. [Gr. γνῶμων knowledge + λόγος.] The theory of the origin, nature, and validity of knowledge; epistemology. — **gnom-ol'o-gy-i-cal** (-lōj'ē-jī-kāl), a.

gnom-ol'o-gy (nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī; nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī), n. [NL., fr. Gr. γνῶμων.] *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.

gnostic (nōs'tik), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, knowledge, or gnosis; — sometimes used in contrast with *agnostic*.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Gnosticism or the Gnostics.

3. Knowing; wise; shrewd. *Humorous or slang.*

Gnos'tic, n. [L. *gnosticus*, Gr. γνῶστικός good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper

wisdom; fr. γνῶσκω 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 (nōs'ti-siz'm), n. *Philos.* One of the two systems of thought that attempt to explain nature and man by emanation, a process of creation conceived as a series of effluences 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 (before the end of the 1st 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 Areopagita 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 Gnostics 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.) W. T. Harris.

gnu (nō; nū; 277), n. [Kafir *ngu*, where *g* is the sign for a click.] Any of several remarkable African antelopes which constitute the genus *Connochaetes*. They are of a rather large size and compact build, with a large ox-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. gnus*), was formerly abundant on the plains of South Africa, but is now almost exterminated. Farther north the brindled gnu, or blue wildebeest (*C. taurinus*), which is marked with dark stripes on the neck and fore quarters, is still found in considerable numbers, while a third form (*C. abrogulatus*) occurs in British East Africa.

GO (gō), v. i.; pret. WENT (wēnt); p. p. GONE (gōn; 205); p. pr. & vb. n. GOING. Went comes from the AS. *wendian*. See WEND, v. i. [ME. *gan*, *gan*, AS *gān*, akin to D. *gaan*, G. *gehen*, OHG. *gēn*, *gān*, Sw. *gå*, Dan. *gaa*; cf. Gr. *κίναμαι* to reach, overtake, Skr. *hā* to go, AS. *gangan*, and E. *gang*.] 1. 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 free. (3) *Go* is also used in which 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*, *fly*, *swim*, *ride*, etc. *Obs.*

Where I go or ride. *Chaucer.*

He fell from running to going, and from going to clambering upon his hands and his knees. *Bunyan.*

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; — opposed 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 me go," or the emphasis may be on the place of departure or destination, or the manner, purpose, or the like, of the one who goes, as expressed by other words; as in "The guests went by pairs"; "He is going to Paris"; "Go and see." Often as a word of command or in a somewhat impersonal sense *go* is used with special reference to the inauguration of a movement away, as for the starting of a race, and hence of the inauguration of any of various actions; as, *Here goes!*

I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God; . . . only ye shall not go very far away. *Ex. viii. 25.*

Who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing. *Old Proverb.*

4. To pass or be conveyed or transferred by a process or to an end conceived as analogous to journeying; as, the message goes by wire; to go to the bottom of a mystery; the argument went home; the estate goes to the heirs.

The law shall go forth of Zion. *Micah iv. 2.*

5. To pass about or abroad (in a certain state); to be habitually; as, to go armed; to go without comforts; to go unpunished; — sometimes with a mixture of sense 3: as, to go scot free; to go through the battle unhurt.

Oftentimes he goes but mean-appeared. *Shak.*

6. To pass away from scene, function, control, condition, or the like; variously: to be rejected, relinquished, displaced, or abolished; as, inadequate laws must go; to be lost; as, hope is gone; to be spent; as, money goes easily; to be sold; as, the book went for a low price; of mental powers, consciousness, etc., to cease to operate or be efficient; as, his mind is going; hence, of a person, to faint; of physical powers or condition, to deteriorate; to fail; as, strength is going; to leave life; to die.

By Saint George, he's gone! That spear would hath our master sped. *Scott.*

gnom-ist (nōm'ist), n. [gnomon + -logy.] A treatise on gnomonic poetry. *Rare.*

gnom-og'ia-pher, n. [gnōmō + -log'ia-pher, a. — mētr. — -log'ia-pher.] A gnomist. *Obs.*

gnom-ol'o-gist (nōm'ō-lōj'ist), n. A gnomist. *Rare.*

gnom-ol'o-gy (nōm'ō-lōj'ē-jī), n. A gnomonic poet. *Rare.*

gnom'ol'cal, a. [See GNOMON.] Gnomonic. [GNOMONICAL.] **gnom'ol'cal-ly**, adv. of GNOMONICAL.

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gnom'ol'cal-ly, adv. of GNOMONICAL.

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 steering 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? *Shak.*

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. *Arbutnot.*

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; 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.*

b To sound, as a bell or organ; to strike, as a clock.

14. To have recourse or resort; to carry an action or interest (to a source, judgment, remedy, extent, or the like, before a judge, bar, or the like); to turn, take, or venture 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 recolute orator, he went not to bed, 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; run; as, this road goes to London; his land goes to the river; as, 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; arrive (at); as, he is all gone to nothing; to go to seed; to go to pieces; of prices, bids, etc., to make an offer; as, I can go no higher; to be changed or reduced; as, to go mad.

They [the crowd] go wild over the catchwords and formulas that happen to be popular fashions. *F. H. Giddings.*

She watched the trees go bare and bare. *Huntin Garland.*

19. To follow a given course or procedure; of persons or other agents, to be guided, governed, or regulated; as, to go according to or with the times; to have meager information to go on; a good rule to go by; of things, etc., to be determined; as, dreams go by contraries.

Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shak.*

20. With adverbs 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 GO BAIL, below).

22. To be capable of assuming or holding a given relation or position; to admit of passing or being contained or put; 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 be long; as, that rod goes into a small hole near the bottom; that book goes on the second shelf.

Go 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 into, to go out, to go aside, to go astray, etc.

The present participle, *going*, is specially used: a With *in* and *of*, or occasionally without a preposition, in the sense: about to attain, or approaching (a given age). (Cf. TO GO ON, 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 going to say; I am going to begin harper.

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. e Lost; ruined. f With an expression denoting a space of time, ago; since; as, we have not heard of him these ten years gone; two years gone yesterday. Cf. COME, 1st note. g With a statement of age, more than; above; as, he is gone twenty-one and is of age.

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, emphasizing the action, which is normal with *have*; as, he is long gone; he has gone long ago. Cf. COME, 2d note.

For various other phrases in which *go* is used with nouns, see the nouns.

to go a-begging, a To go about begging. b To be not in demand; to be undesired. — to go about, a To go hither and thither. b To set about; to undertake.

They never go about . . . to hide or palliate their vices. *Swift.*

c *Mil.* To turn round. *Obs.* d *Naut.* To tack; to wear. — to go abroad, a To go to a foreign country. b To go out of doors or away from home. *Obs. or Dial.* c To become public; to be published or disclosed; to be current; to circulate. Then went this saying abroad among the brethren. *John* xxii. 23.

gnos'tic-ity (nōs'tis'it-i), n. Gnostic character or pretension. *Rare.*

gnos'tic-ize (-tiz-ē), v. t. & i. See -IZE. — **gnos'tic-ol'o-gy** (-ol'ō-j'ē-jī), n. (= GNOMONICAL.)

gnos'tic-ol'o-gy (nōs'tōl'ōj'ē-jī), n. **gnos'tic-ol'o-gy** (nōs'tōl'ōj'ē-jī), n. [Gr. γνῶστικός good at knowing, sagacious; as a n., a man that claims to have a deeper

It is not attacked by the common acids singly, but it combines with chlorides and hence is dissolved by aqua regia. It is univalent (aurous compounds, as AuCl) and trivalent (auric compounds, as AuCl₃).

2. The metal as used for money; gold coin; hence, riches; wealth; fig., anything of great value.
For me, the gold of France did not seduce. *Shak.*

3. Gilding, gold thread, gold leaf, etc.; also, fabric embroidered with, or having in it, gold or gold thread. *Obs.*

4. The yellow color of the metal; gold color.

5. Archery. The gilded or golden bull's-eye of a target; also, a hit of it; as, to make a gold.

gold (gôld), **golde**, **goolds** (gôold), *n.* [*AS. golde*. See *GOLD*, the metal.] **a** The pot marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). *Obs.* **b** The corn marigold; also, the oxeye daisy; — often distinguished respectively as *yellow gold* and *white gold*. From the application by medieval authors of the terms *heliotropium*, *solsequium*, etc., to gold (the plant), the erroneous definition of the latter as the turnsole or heliotrope occurs in some dictionaries. These terms refer not to *Heliotropium*, but to *Calendula*. See *HELIOPTROPE*.

gold, *a.* Made or consisting of gold; having the color of gold; golden; gilded, the symbol of the office, and hence the office, of a groom of the stole. — on a *g. basis*, with prices adjusted to the gold standard.

gold bank. A bank organized under the national act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the organization of banks issuing notes redeemable only in gold. *U. S.*

gold bar. A bar of pure gold; — called an *assay*, *assay office*, or *government bar* when made by the government; a *commercial bar* when made by private concerns.

gold beater (gôld'be'ter), *n.* One who beats gold into gold leaf. — *gold beater's skin* (*gr*), the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used for separating the leaves of metal in goldbeating.

gold beating, *n.* Art or process of hammering pieces of gold into extremely thin leaves.

gold bond. A bond made payable in gold.

gold brick. A pretended or real brick or bar of gold, sold by a swindler to his victim, to whom is delivered the spurious brick or some substitute for the genuine one; hence, anything purchased as valuable which proves to be almost or quite valueless. *Colloq., U. S.*

gold bronze. A powdered copper alloy used in printing in imitation of gold.

gold bug (gôld'bug'), *n.* *U. S.* **1.** A gold beetle. **2.** An advocate of the gold standard. *Political Slang.*

gold certificate. In the United States, a certificate, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, that gold coin or bullion of a certain (stated) value in dollars has been deposited in the Treasury and is payable on demand to the bearer, or, in the case of certificates for \$10,000, to order. Such certificates are not legal tender, but are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and may be held by any national bank as a part of its lawful reserve.

gold chloride. Bismuth auric chloride or aurous chloride, commonly the former. See under *AURIC* and *AUROUS*.

gold crest (gôld'krést'), *n.* A golden-crested kinglet; — esp. applied to the European species. See *KINGLET*.

gold Democrat. A Democrat who favors the gold standard; esp. [*cap.*], one of a party of such Democrats who rejected the platform and nominees of the regular organization in 1896 and nominated a separate ticket. *U. S.*

gold dust, *or, esp. in sense 2, gold-dust*, *n.* **1.** Fine particles of gold, such as are obtained in placer mining. An impure dust is sometimes commercial dust. **2.** A perennial yellow-flowered alyssum (*Konigia saxatilis*) often cultivated. **3.** The stoncrop *Sedum acre*.

Gold-de-mar, King (gôld'e-mâr), *Ger. Folklore*. A famous kobold who was tangible but not visible, and who played the harp, talked, revealed secrets, and died.

gold/en (gôld'n), *a.* [*ME. golden*; cf. *ME. gulden*, *AS. gylden*, from *gold*. See *GOLD*; cf. *GULDER*.] **1.** Made of gold; consisting of, or pertaining to, gold. **2.** Containing, bearing, or abounding in, gold; auriferous. **3.** Having the color of gold; as, the *golden grain*. **4.** Very precious; highly valuable; excellent; eminently auspicious; as, *golden opinions*. **5.** Marked by great prosperity and happiness; flourishing; as, the *golden days* of some form of activity.

The golden time of Long Ago. William Winter.

golden age, a period of great prosperity and progress or of the flowering of civilization or art; as, the Elizabethan has been called the *golden age* of English literature. See *ages in mythology*, under *AGE*; *LATIN*, *n.*, **1.** — *g. aoe*, the common century plant. — *g. apple*, **a** The bell. **b** The tomato. **c** = *HOA PLUM* *a.* *Obs.* — *g. aster*, any American asteraceous plant of the genus *Chrysopsis*, esp. *C. variata*. — so called from the yellow rays. — *g. ball*, **a** The globe-flower. **b** The guilder rose. *Dial. Eng.* — *g. balls*, three gilt balls used as a sign of a pawnbroker's office or shop; — originally taken from the coat of arms of Lombardy, the first money lenders in London having been Lombards. — *g. beetle*, = *GOLD BEETLE*. — *g. bell*, any shrub of the genus *Forsythia*. See *FORSYTHIA*. — *g. book*, the official register of the Venetian nobility under the Republic. — *g. bough*, the European mistletoe. *B. Myth.* See *DIANA*. — *g. buck*, *Cookeny*, a Welsh rabbit with a poached egg upon it. — *g. bug*, a ladybird. *Local, Eng.* — *g. Bull* [So called from the golden seal, or the case in which the seal was inclosed.] **a** A royal edict or constitution issued in 1222 by Andrew II. of Hungary, which, while strengthening the monarchy, limited its functions, guaranteed individual liberty and periodical meetings of the diet, and preserved the power of the nobles. **b** An imperial edict or constitution issued in 1356 by the Emperor Charles IV., which fixed the form and places of the imperial election and coronation and the electors and their duties and privileges, etc. This electoral constitution was maintained almost unaltered until the extinction of the Empire. — *g. calf*, wealth; riches; mammon; — alluding to the calf made by Aaron for the Israelites (*Exodus xxxiii*). — *A devoted worshiper of the golden calf* — the mammon of unrighteousness. — *Scott.* — *g. calla*, any of several cultivated calla lilies (*Aroides*) distinguished from the common species by their yellow spathe. — *g. carp*, the goldfish. — *g. chain*, the laburnum; — so called from its long clusters of yellow blossoms. — *g. clover*, = *YELLOW CLOVER*. — *g. globe*, an American apocynaceous aquatic plant (*Oreocarya aquatica*), bearing a thick spadix composed of minute yellow flowers. — *g. cordial*, a cordial made by distilling spirit with a number of aromatics, with beaten gold; gilded. *Obs.*

gold (gôld), *n.* A member of a horde of Tungusic Mongolians, dwelling along the Amur, and known for their aptitude for ornamental art. [*SARISPOD*.] **gold-and-sil'ver-plat'**, *n.* = *GOLD-CUP*. **gold-bar'**, *n.* = *GOLD-CUP*. **gold-bat'**, *n.* = *GOLD-CUP*. **gold-beat'**, *n.* = *GOLD-CUP*. **gold-beat'en**, *a.* Ornamented

including caraway, coriander, cinnamon, and cloves, and colored with caramel or saffron. *Obs.* — *golden crown*, any asteraceous garden plant of the genus *Gorteria*. — *g. cudweed*, either of two asteraceous plants, *Helichrysum orientale* and *Chemolobus virginicus*, cultivated as garden everlasting for their flower heads, which have golden-yellow involucres. — *g. cup*, the gold-cup; buttercup. — *g. currant*, = *FLOWERING CURRANT*. — *g. dewdrop*, the shrub *Duranta plumifera*. See *DURANTA*. — *g. dock*, a European dock (*Rumex crispus*) with reddish green foliage. — *g. dris*, a kind of molasses. — *g. dust*, = *GOLD DUST*. — *g. eagle*. **a** A large and powerful eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) 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. earth*, ornament. *Obs.* — *g. feather*, an asteraceous plant (*Chrysanthemum prenanthoides*, *prenanthoides*) cultivated for its yellow foliage. — *g. fr.* the red fir *a.* — *g. fleece*, a *Gr. Myth.* The fleece of gold taken from the ram that bore Phrixus through the air to Colchis. It was placed by Æetes, king of Colchis, in a sacred grove, where it was guarded by a sleepless dragon, until it was stealthily won by the Argonaut Jason (which see). **b** See *ORDER*, *n.*, **1.** — *g. flower*, any species of *Chrysanthemum*, esp. the corn marigold (*C. segetum*). — *g. flower of Peru*, the sunflower. — *g. garlic*, a European wild onion (*Allium molle*) often cultivated for its umbel of bright yellow flowers. — *g. G. rose*, a variety of tea rose with deep golden-yellow or salmon-yellow flowers. — *g. guinea*, the pilewort. — *g. Harvey*, an English variety of winter apple with small roundish rough fruit, of a russet orange color and rich subacid flavor. — *g. hawkweed*, the king devil. — *g. herb*, the orchard. — *g. Horde*. See *KIPCHAK*. — *g. Horseshoe*, Knights of the, the members of the gay exploring expedition across the Blue Ridge in 1716 under Governor Spotswood, of Virginia; — so called afterwards in allusion to the presentation to each by the governor of a golden horseshoe, their horses having been shod, contrary to custom. But aye the "Golden Horseshoe" knights Their old Dominion keep. *F. O. Ticknor.* — *g. knob*, = *GOLDEN CUP*. — *g. knobs*, any of several common crowfoots, as *Ranunculus repens*, *R. acris*, and *R. bulbosus*. — *g. larch*, a Chinese pineaceous tree (*Pseudolarix kempferi*) with golden-yellow foliage. — *g. Legend*, a hagiology (the "Legenda Aurea" written by Jacobus de Voragine (James of Voragine), Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century, and translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1483. — *g. lungwort*, the wall hawkweed. *Obs.* — *g. maid*, the European cunner (*Cremilabrus melops*). — *g. maidenhair*, **a** The common polypody. **b** The haircap moss. — *g. meadow parsnip*, an American apiaceous plant (*Zizia aurea*) with yellow-flowered umbels. — *g. mean* (a translation of *L. aurea medietas* (which see)), the way of wisdom and safety between extremes; sufficiency without excess; moderation. — *g. millet*, = *ITALIAN MILLET*. — *g. mole*, any mole of the genus *Chrysochloris* (which see). — *g. moss*, **a** The haircap moss. *Obs.* **b** The stoncrop *Sedum acre*. — *g. motherwort*, the European asteraceous plant (*Thymidaphnum sylvaticum*), the flower heads of which are sometimes used in medicine as a diaphoretic. — *g. mothwort*, = *GOLDEN CUDWEED*. — *g. mugwort*, *Galium arvense*. — *g. number* [*L. aureus numerus*], the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years; — so named as important in fixing the date of Easter. For any year of the Christian era the golden number is obtained by adding 1 to the number of the year and dividing by 19, the remainder being the number sought. If there is no remainder the number is 19. See *EASTER*. — *g. oak*, an American false foxglove (*Dasystoma virginica*) with oaklike leaves. — *g. oat*, the yellow oat grass (*Trisetum darrowii*). See *ORDER*. — *g. oster*, **a** = *GOLDEN WATTLE*. **b** The sweet gale. **c** = *PERCH*, the yellowbelly (fish). — *g. pheasant*, a brilliantly colored pheasant



Golden Eagle a.

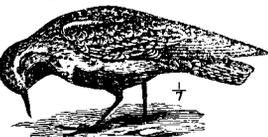


Golden Wattle (Acacia pyramantha). b Pod.



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 LARCH*. — *g. plover*, 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. apriciarius*, that of America *C. dominicus*; the variety of the Pacific Islands, eastern Asia, etc., is *C. dominicus*. — *g. robin*, 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 *Senecio aureus*. See *RAGWORT*. — *g. rectangle*. See *GOLDEN SECTION*. — *g. robin*, the Baltimore bird. — *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 (*Oryzobium ellipticum*) with corymbose yellow flowers, common in greenhouse cultivation. — *g. rule*. **a** The rule of doing to others as we would



European Golden Plover (Charadrius apriciarius).

have them do to us. (*Matt. vii. 12; Luke vi. 31.*) **b** *Aruth*. 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. saxifrage*, a low saxifrageous herb with yellow flowers (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*); 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. 11). **b** *Esthetics*. That division of a line or proportion of a geometrical figure in which the smaller dimension is to the greater as the greater is to the whole. Thus, the *golden rectangle* is one in which the width is to the length as the length to the sum of the two. The *golden section* is aesthetically satisfying, though it does not in all figures yield the maximum satisfaction. — *g. shower*, = *GOLDEN CHAIN*. — *g. strap* or *symp*, a yellow sirup from refiner's molasses. — *g. staph.*, any European asteraceous plant of the genus *Scolymus*, esp. *S. hispanicus*, naturalized in California. They have thistlelike foliage and yellow-rayed heads. — *g. strelit.*, the hepatica. — *g. trogon*, the quezal. — *g. trout*. **a** A small but beautifully colored trout (*Salmo agna-bonita*), native of the streams on the slopes of Mt. Whitney, Cal. **b** The Sunapee trout. — *g. turt.*, **a** = *GOLD DUST*, **2 a.** **b** The golden cudweed. — *g. warbler*, the summer warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*) or other closely allied species; — so called because chiefly yellow in color. — *g. wasp*, = *CUCKOO FLY*. **b** = *g. wattle*, any of various yellow-flowered species of *Acacia*, esp. *A. pyramantha* and *A. longifolia*. *Australia*. — *g. wading*. See under *WADING*. — *g. willow*, a European willow (*Salix viretina*) having yellow twigs, and much used in basket making. — *g. willow herb*, the yellow loosestrife. — *g. withy*, the sweet gale. — *g. wolf*, the chanco. — *g. world*, the golden age. *Obs.* **Shak.** — *g. wrasse*, = *GOLDEN WRAITH*. — *g. Yard*, the three stars in the belt of Orion; — called also *Yardarm*, *Yard and Ell*, etc. — *g. yellow*, a Martius yellow. See *DYE*. **c** Resorcin yellow. See *DYE*. **c** A pigment consisting of antimony trisulphide.

gold/en (gôld'n), *v. t. & i.* To make golden in color; to become golden; to take on the color of gold. *Rare.*

gold/en-banded, *a.* Banded with gold color. — *gold-en-banded lily*, a Japanese lily (*Lilium auratum*) with conspicuous central stripes on the perianth segments.

gold/en-crowned, *a.* Having a yellow crest or crown; — applied chiefly to certain kinglets. See *KINGLET*.

gold-en-crested wren. The golden-crested kinglet.

gold/en-crowned (-'kround'; 87), *a.* Having the top of the head yellow; as, the *golden-crowned thrush*, or ovenbird (*Scivurus auropilillus*), and the *golden-crowned sparrow* (*Zonotrichia coronata*) of western North America. Cf. *KINGLET*.

gold/en-cup oak. The California live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*); — so called from its yellow foliage.

gold/en-eye, *n.* **1.** A duck (*Clangula clangula*), found in Europe and Asia, and represented in North America by a closely related variety (*americana*). **Barrow's golden-eye** (*C. islandica*) is a less common but widely distributed 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 *CHRYSOPTA*.

gold/en-eyed (gôld'n-id'; 87), *a.* Having the eye or iris yellow or golden. — *golden-eyed duck*. = *GOLDEN-EYE*. — *g. fly*. See *CHRYSOPTA*. — *g. grass*, a yellow-flowered iridaceous plant of California (*Sisyrinchium californicum*).

gold/en-hair, *n.* A South African asteraceous shrub (*Chrysocoma coma-aurea*) with golden-yellow flowers.

gold/en-mouthed (-'moutbd'; 87), *a.* Uttering golden speech; eloquent; — used esp. of John Chrysostom, translating his surname.

gold/en-pert (gôld'n-pûrt'), *n.* A small, yellow-flowered scrophulariaceae herb (*Gratiola aurea*).

gold/en-rod (-'rôd'), *n.* Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Solidago*, or of any of several small related genera, as *Brachycheila*, 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 amarantaceae shrub (*Bosca yervamora*), of the Canary Islands.

for gold. *b. pl.* The district in which such mining is carried on.

gold driver. A goldbeater.

gold'ed, *a.* Golden; having much gold. *Obs.*

gold'end, *fragment of broken gold or jewelry.*

gold'end'man. A buyer of gold ends. *Obs.*

gold'en-head, *n.* The male widgeon. *Local, Ireland.*

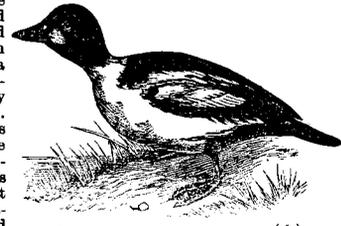
gold'en-knop, *n.* A ladybird. *Local, Eng.*

gold'en-locky, *n.* **a** The common poppy. **b** The West Indian asteraceous plant *Chamaelobos virginicus*.

gold'en-ly, *adv.* of GOLDEN.

gold'en-mouth, *n.* John Chrysostom; — a translation of *Chrysostom*.

gold'en-ness, *n.* See *NESS*.



American Golden-eye. Male. (16)

gold/en-seal (gōld'ēn-sēl'), 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 malpighiaceous shrub (*Byrsonima cuneata*).

gold fern. Any fern having the lower surface of the frond covered with golden yellow powder, as in species of *Notholaena* and *Gymnomis*, 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 (-fild'; 87), a. *Jewelry*. Covered with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (which see).

gold/finch' (gōld'fīnch'; 140), n. [AS. *goldfinc*. See *GOLD*; *FINCH*.] 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 *Astragalinus* 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/fish' (-fīsh'), n. 1. A small cyprinoid fish (*Ctenolabrus rupestris*) common in the Mediterranean; also, any of several other related European labroids, as the cunner (*Crenulabrus melops*).

gold fish' (-fīsh'), n. 1. A small cyprinoid fish (*Carassius 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. TELESCOPE FISH. b The garibaldi.

2. [cap.] *Astron.* = DORADO, 2.

gold flower. a A European asteraceous plant (*Helichrysum stoechas*) cultivated as a garden everlasting for its flower heads, which have yellow involucre 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 leaf.

gold glass. *Archeol.* 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 9th century.

gold/le, gold/y (gōld'li, gōld'y), 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/locks' (gōld'lōks'), n. 1. Golden hair. *Obs.* 2. A person with golden hair. *J. M. Whitcomb Riley*.

3. a A European asteraceous plant (*Linosyris tinosyris*) with heads of flowers resembling those of goldenrod. b Any species of the related South African genus *Chrysosoma*. c A European buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*). d The haircap moss. *Obs.* e 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 weft 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 200000 to 250000 of 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-of-pleas/ure, n. Any brassaceous plant of the genus *Camelina*, esp. the wild fax. *C. sativa*.

gold orange. An artificial dyestuff, one of the tropaeolins.

gold plate. Vessels or tableware of gold, collectively.

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 *bullion 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.

gold/en-wing', n. The flicker.

gold/en-winged warbler. The golden-winged warbler.

gold/en-winged' (-fīnd'; 87), n. Having the wings marked with yellow. — golden-winged warbler, a small North American warbler (*Helmintophila chrysotera*), having a broad, usually confluent, yellow bar on the wings. — golden-winged woodpecker, the flicker.

gold fever. Mania for gold hunting and mining.

gold/fields', n. Any asteraceous herb of the genus *Baeria*. *California*.

gold finder. a One who finds gold; esp., one whose occupation is searching for gold. b One who empties privies. *Obs.*

gold flux = AVENTURINE, 1.

gold/ham/mer, n. [See *GOLD*; *HAMMER*, bird.] The European yellow-hammer. [*thya ferina*.]

gold/head', n. The pocharad *Ayahu*.

gold/le's fern', or **Gold/le's wood/fern** (gōld'le's fērn, wōd'fērn), n. A fern of the northern United States and Canada (*Dryopteris gothicana*) with very large and graceful bipinnate fronds. [From the color.]

gold/in, gold/ing, n. [From the color.] The corn marigold. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* b An English variety of yellow apple.

gold/ish, a. See *ISH*.

gold knap, knobs, or knoppes = GOLD-CUP, a, with gold lace.

gold/laced (-lāsd'; 140), a. Adorned with gold lace.

gold/less, a. See *LESS*, [LILY].

gold/ly, n. GOLDEN SPIDER.

gold/mas'sing, n. [See *MASLIN* and *BRASS*; *latten*.] *Obs.*

gold reserve. The reserve fund of gold coin and bullion held in the United States Treasury for the redemption of United States notes and Treasury notes. It 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 sum by borrowing money.

gold shell. a 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 single shell (*A. glabra*) of the Atlantic coast; — so called from its golden lustre.

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' (gōld'smīth'), n. [AS. *goldsmið*. See *GOLD*; *SMITH*.] 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 scarabaeid beetle (*Cotlypa 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.

gold stick. The gilt rod presented to the sovereign by his sovereign to the colonel of a regiment of life guards, or to the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms, on his receiving his commission, and carried on state occasions; also, one who carries this rod. *Eng.*

gold/stone' (gōld'stōn'), n. Aventurine in which the gold spangles are very close and fine, giving it the appearance of a natural jewel. See *AVENTURINE*, 1.

gold thread. Thread formed by twisting thin gold filament over a thread of silk, with a wheel and iron bobbins; spun gold.

gold/thread' (gōld'thrēd'), 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.

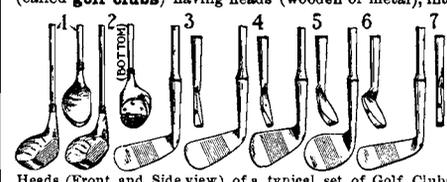
gold washer. 1. A sweater of gold coin. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* 2. *Mining*. One who recovers gold by washing away the dirt from auriferous gravel in a pan, cradle, or the like; also, a mechanical device for this purpose.

gold washing. Act or process of washing auriferous soil for gold; also, chiefly *n.*, a place where this is carried on.

gold/work' (gōld'wōrk'), 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 (-wōrk'ēr), n. A person whose occupation is the working or working of gold.

golf (gōlf; sometimes gōf, an approximate imitation of the *Scot. pron.*; 277), n. [Cf. *Scot. golf* a blow, stroke.] A game which consists in striking a small, resilient ball with clubs (called *golf clubs*) having heads (wooden or metal), into



Heads (Front and Side view) of a typical set of Golf Clubs. 1 Driver; 2 Brassy; 3 Cleek; 4 Mid-iron; 5 Mashie; 6 Niblick; 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 of a 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, brassie (or brassy), cleek, mid-iron, mashie, niblick, and putter. The driver is usually employed for the tee shot, the brassie through the green for long shots, and so on in a descending scale with the cleek, mid-iron, and mashie. The distance capable of being se-

cured is determined by the degree of loft, or angle of the face of the club with the shaft, and by the length of shaft. The niblick is used for playing out of hazards; the putter, for putting the ball into the hole on the putting green.

golf (gōlf; see *GOLF*, n.), v. t.; *GOLFED* (gōlft); *GOLF'ING*. To play golf.

Gol/go-tha (gōl'gō-thā), n. [*L. golgotha*, Gr. γολγοθᾶ, of Aramaic or Heb. origin; Heb. *golgotheth skull*.] 1. Calvary. See *CALVARY*, 1. *John* xix. 17.

2. [*L. c.*] A burial place; cemetery; charnel house.

3. The place where heads of a university college deal with discipline and other affairs. *Obs. Eng. Univ. slang*.

gol/lard (gōl'lārd), n. [*LL. goliardus* or *OF. goliart*; prob. fr. a proper name; cf. the Philistine giant *Goliath*.] 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-lard/er-y** (gōl-yārd'ēr-y), n. — **gol-lard/dic** (-dlk), a. See *GOLLARD*.

The Latin rimes of the *goliards*... 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 Francke*.

Gol/li-as (gōl'yī-ās; gōl'yās), n. [*LL. See GOLLARD*.] A mythical 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.

Gol-li'ath (gōl-lī'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 *GOLIATH CRANE*.

goliath beetle. [From *Goliath*, the Philistine giant.] Any of several very large African cetoniid beetles, esp. *Goliathus giganteus*, which becomes about four inches long and is usually of chalky white color with black markings.

goliath crane. *Mach.* A powerful traveling crane mounted on a movable gait of large span.

go-mash'ta (gō-māsh'tā), n. Also **go-mash'tah**. [*Hind. & Per. gumāshā*, fr. *Per. gumāshān* to commission.] A native agent or factor, as of a business house; specif., an assistant or clerk of a native official. *India*.

gom-been' (gōm-bēn'), n. [*Ir. gaimbin*.] Usury; — chiefly used adjectively in *gombeen man or woman*, a male or female money lender or usurer. *Ireland & Isle of Man*.

gom-broon' (gōm-brōon'), n., or **gombroon ware**. [*Per. fr. Gombroon, Gombroon*, now Banderabass, in Persia.] A kind of white semiprecious, made originally in Persia.

gom'er-al (gōm'ēr-āl), **gom'er-el** (-ēl), **gom'er-il** (-īl), n. [*Origin unknown*.] A sunpleton; fool. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

Go-mor'te-ga (gō-mōrt'ē-gā), n. [*NL. after Gomez de Ortega (1730-1810), Spanish botanist.*] *Bot.* A genus of plants consisting of the single species *G. nitida*, a Chilean tree with aromatic astringent bark and edible fruit. It constitutes a distinct family. **Go-mor'te-ga-ce-ae** (-gā'sē-ē), of the order Ranunculales (hence, **go-mor'te-ga-ceous** (-shūs), a.).

gom-ph'i-a-sis (gōm-phī-ās'is), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. γόμφιασις toothache or gnashing of teeth, fr. γόμφια a grinder tooth.] *Med.* A disease of the teeth, which causes them to loosen in their sockets.

Gom/pho-car/pus (gōm'fō-kā'r'pūs), n. [*NL.*; Gr. γόμφος bolt, nail + καρπός fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African asclepiadaceous herbs and shrubs, distinguished from *Asclepias* by having the hoods of the corolla without appendages. The flowers are variously colored, usually large and showy. Several species are used medicinally.

Gom/pho-lo-bl-um (-lō'bl-ūm), n. [*NL.*; Gr. γόμφος bolt + λóβος lobe.] *Bot.* A genus of Australian labaceous shrubs with handsome red or yellow flowers, known locally as *poison bushes* on account of their effect on stock. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

gom-pho'sis (gōm-fō's'is), n. [*NL.*, fr. Gr. γόμφωσις, prop., a bolting together, deriv. of γόμφος bolt, nail.] *Anat.* A form of union or immovable articulation where a hard part is received into a bone cavity, as the teeth into the jaws.

Gom-phre'na (gōm-frē'nā), n. [*NL.*, fr. *L. gromphraena* a kind of amaranth.] *Bot.* A large tropical genus of amaranthaceous herbs or low shrubs having flowers borne in close heads, the scarious bracts of which retain their color and texture when dried. *G. globosa* is the globe amaranth.

go-mu'ti (gō-mōō'tē), n. [*Malayan gumuti*.] 1. A Malayan feather palm (*Saguerus pinnatus*), having large leaves whose bases are densely clothed with fibers. It yields a sweet sap from which jaggery, or sugar, and palm wine are made; the pith furnishes a kind of sago; the young fronds are preserved. Called also **gomuti palm**.

2. The black, wiry fiber obtained from the palm. The strands, which of great strength and durability, are used for cordage and cables, esp. of ships.

Gom (gōm; gōm). Corrupt of *GON*; used in oaths.

Gom/ri-an (gōm'rī-ān), **Go-mar-ist** (gō'mār-ist), **Go-mar-ite** (-īt), n. [*Ecc. Hist.*] A follower of Francis Gomar or Gomarus, a Dutch disciple of Calvin in the 16th century, who strongly opposed the Arminians.

gom/mart (gōm'mārt), n. [*F. Gombart, gombart*.] The gumbo limbo.

gom/sta. Var. of *GOMUTI*.

gom/b + GUM, of the jaw.

gom-been'ism (gōm-bēn'īz'm), n. See *ISM*.

gom/bo. Var. of *JUMBLE*.

gom/be. Var. of *GUMBO*.

gom + GUM, of the jaw.

gome, n. [*Cf. E. dial. gaim* a sticky mass.] = *COOM*, 2 b. *Obs.*

gome, n. [*AS. guma*; akin to *guth, guma*, *L. homo*. See *INTRODUCTORY*.] A man. *Obs.*

gome, n. [*OF. Scand. origin*; cf. *Ice. gaimr*.] Heed; care; notice.

Go-mel'sa (gō-mēl'sā), n. [*Prob. Ar. at gumar*; the water dog (Sirtius).] See *STAR*.

gomen. + *GAME*.

gomenly. + *GAMELY*.

gom'er (gōm'ēr), n. [*L. gomor*, Gr. γόμορ, fr. Heb. גומר. Cf. *OMER*.] = *HOMER*, the measure.

gom'er (gōm'ēr), n. *Ornament*. A conical chamber at the breech of the bore in old smoothbore ordnance, esp. mortars; — named after the inventor.

Go'mer (gōm'ēr), n. *Bib.* 1. Son of Japheth. "Gomer is the equivalent of the Gimirai frequently re-

ferred to in the inscriptions of Assyrian kings, and represents a prominent group of peoples who, forced across the Black Sea by Scythian hordes pressing upon them, settled in Cappadocia." *Diet. of Bible (Hastings)*.

2. Wife of the prophet Hosea.

gom'gom'. Var. of *GUM-GUM*.

gom/lah (gōm'lā), n. [*Hind. gamlā* an earthen vessel.] A water jug. *Anglo-Ind.*

gomme. + *GUM*.

gom/me-lin (gōm'mē-līn), n. Also **line** (-līn; -lēn). [*F. gomme-line, fr. gomme gum.*] = *DEXTRIN*.

gom'mor'rah, or **Go-mor'ra** (gōm'mōr'ā), n. *Bib.* See *SODOM*.

Go-mor'rhe-an, **Go-mor're-an** (-ē-ān), n. [*From the name of the city of Gomorrah.*] *Obs.* — n. One of the inhabitants of Gomorrah, or one of similar conduct. *Obs.*

gom'm-paauw' (gōm'pāu'), n. [*D. gom zinn = zinn peasack.*] The South African kori bustard (*Eupodotis kori*), which feeds largely on mimosa gum.

gom/pho-dot (gōm'fō-dōt), a. [*Gr. γόμφος a bolt + -odont*.] *Zool.* Having the teeth implanted in sockets.

gom/pho-lite (-līt), n. [*Gr. γόμφος a bolt + λίτ*.] *Geol.* = *NAGELFLUH*. *Obs.*

gom-roon'. Var. of *GOMBROON*.

gomuto. Var. of *GOMUTI*.

gon. *Obs.* *Pro.* *pl.* of *GON*, to begin.

Gon. See *ONO*.

gon. *Obs.* *inf.* & *pres. ind.* *pl.* *gon*. *Gone*. *Obs.* or *Ref.* *pl.*

foed, fo'ot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ljk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in *Gum.*

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Goody Two-shoes (gōd'vī tō'shōoz'). 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 invented by Goldsmith.

go-off, n. Colloq. 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 a certain period. Eng. Orf. E. D.

goos-ander (gōos-ān'dēr; gōos-ān'dēr, n. [Earlier gos-ander, of uncertain origin, perh. fr. goose + gander, in imitation of NL. merganser. Cf. BERGANDER, MERGANSER.] The common European merganser (Merganser merganser) or the related American species (M. americana).

goose (gōos), n.; pl. GEESSE (gēs), n. [ME. gos, AS. gōs, pl. gēs; akin to D. & G. gans, Icel. gās, Dan. gaas, Sw. gås, Russ. gus', L. anser, for hanser, Gr. χήν, Skr. hamsa, OIr. geis swan. Cf. GANDER, GANNET, GANZA, GOSSING.]

1. Any of various lamellirostral birds in many respects intermediate between the swans and ducks, which constitute the subfamily Anserinae of the family Anatidae. 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 BERNICKE GOOSE, BRANT, ANOW 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 geese (b).

5. [pl. GOOSERS.] 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. t.; GOOSSED (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.

GOOSEBERRY (gōos'bēr-i; gōos'bēr; 27), n.; pl. -BERRIES (-iz). [goose + berry; or perh. altered from some older form; cf. F. grosseille, G. krausebeere, Kräusebeere (fr. kraus crisp), D. krusbeere, krusbezie (as crossberry), Sw. krusbär (fr. krus, 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 edible. b A currant. Obs. c Any of various shrubs more or less resembling the gooseberry, usually with an attributive; as, American gooseberry, Barbados gooseberry, etc.

2. Short for gooseberry wine.

3. A chaperon, esp. one who is indulgently unobservant; as, to play gooseberry. The Devil; as, to play old gooseberry, to play hard.

GOOSEBERRY FRUIT WORM. The larva of a small moth (Dakruma conivolatella). It destroys the gooseberry by eating the interior.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW. Bot. 1. A whitish mildew affecting the garden gooseberry, caused by a parasitic fungus (Microsphaera grossulariae). 2. 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 Sphaerotheca mors-uvæ.

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.

GOOSEBERRY STONE. A pale or yellowish green variety of garnet, included under the term grossularite. See GARNET.

GOOSE CORN. A coarse shrub (Junco squarrosus). b A kind of chess (Bromus hordeaceus).

GOOSE 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.

GOOSE FLESH. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear; — called also goose skin. Cf. ARRECTORES PILORUM. — GOOSE'-FLESH'y, a. Rare.

GOOSE'-Y-ISM (gōod'Y-iz'm), n. See ISM. — GOOSE'-Y-NESS, GOOSE'-Y-NESS. See GOOSE'-SHIP, n. See SHIP.

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GOOSE'-Y-NESS, GOOSE'-Y-NESS. See GOOSE'-SHIP, n. See SHIP.

GOOSE FLOWER. A tropical American greenhouse climber (Aristolochia grandiflora) or its curious large flower, shaped like a goose; also, any of several other species or their similar flowers.

GOOSEFOOT (gōos'fōot'), n. a Any plant of the genus Chenopodium; — so called from the shape of the leaves in some species. b Hence, by extension, any plant of the family Chenopodiaceae. c A South African fabaceous shrub (Aspalathus chenopoda).

GOOSE GRASS. a — CLEAVERS. b Knotgrass. c Any of several spear grasses. d The soft chess (Bromus hordeaceus). e The silverweed. U. S.

GOOSEHERD (gōos'hērd'), n. One who tends geese.

GOOSEHOUSE (-hous'), n. 1. A shelter for geese. 2. A place of detention for petty offenders. Dial. Eng.

GOOSE'NECK (-nēk'), n. Anything curved like the neck of a goose, as a rod of iron for various purposes, a piece of pipe, a kind of frame for a ratchet brace, or a kind of golf putter; specif.: a. A Nut. An iron hook connecting a spar with a mast. b A flexible iron pipe joint formed by two elbows working one over the other. c A secure kind of knot used by Cornish miners. — GOOSE'NECKED (-nēkt'), a.

GOOSE PLUM. An American wild plum (Prunus americana).

GOOSE QUILL. A quill of a goose; also, a quill pen.

GOOSE'-RUMPED (-rūmp't'), a. Having considerable slope at the croup and the tail set on low; — said of horses.

GOOSE'-RY (gōos'ēr-i), n.; pl. -RIES (-iz). 1. The characteristics or actions of a goose; silliness. 2. The finical goosery of your neat sermon actor. Milton.

GOOSE SKIN. 1. The skin of a goose. 2. = GOOSE FLESH. 3. A kind of thin soft leather.

GOOSE'STEP. 1. The peculiar pitted surface exhibited by some fossil copal. It has been supposed to be the result of contact while soft with sand, etc., but is considered by some to be the result of a change on exposure to the air. 2. An elementary drill in which the soldier stands alternately on each foot and swings or sharply raises the other, as in marking time. b The straight-legged, stiff-kneed, parade step of German infantry; — so called by English and Americans.

GOOSE'WHÉF (gōos'hwēf'), n. a An inferior grade of macaroni wheat fed to poultry. b The grain called wild goose.

GOOSE'WING (-wing'), n. Naut. The weather lower corner of a course or topsail when the middle and lee parts of the sail are hauled up.

GOOSE'WINGED (-wing'd'), a. Naut. a Having the lee clew and middle of the sail hauled up and the weather part extended by the tack and drawing; — said of square sails. b Said of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel with foresail set on one side and mainsail on the other; wing and wing.

GOOSE'Y (-i), n.; pl. -EYS (-iz). Lit., a little goose; — a childish diminutive used of persons.

GOOSE'YSH, a. Like a goose; foolish; stupid.

GOOSE'Y, a. 1. Like a goose; foolish; stupid. 2. Affected with goose flesh.

GO'PHER (gō'fēr), n. [F. gaufre waffle, honeycomb; — from their honey-combing the earth. See GOFFER.] 1. Any of certain burrowing rodents the size of a 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 Geomyidae, 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 SPERMOPHILE.

3. A burrowing land tortoise (Xerobates polyphemus) of the coast region 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. Colloq.

GO'PHER, v. t. & t. To mine in irregular holes comparable to the burrows of gophers; to burrow. U. S.

GO'PHER DRIFT. Mining. An irregular prospecting drift.

GO'PHER PLUM. 1. A kind of sour gum (Nyssa ogeche) of the southern United States. b The iacaco plum; also, in Florida, the related plant Chrysothalamus oblongifolius.

GO'PHER SNAKE. A large harmless burrowing snake (Compsosoma corvax, var. cooperii), black in color with reddish markings, found in the southern United States.

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GO'PHER WOOD (gō'fēr). [Heb. gopher.] a The unidentified wood used in the construction of Noah's ark. Gen. vi. 14. b = YELLOWWOOD.

GO'PU-RA (gō'pū-rā), n. [Skr. gōpura city gate.] East Indian Arch. The gateway of a temple, including its sometimes very elaborate architectural decoration; often, the massive pyramidlike tower above the gateway.

GO'RAL (gō'rāl), n. A goat antelope (Kemas gorah), 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 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 Porrex, kills the elder and is killed by their mother in revenge. The people rise in anger, kill both the mother and the sons, 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 (gōr'bō'shā), n. Also gor-bu'sa. [Rus. gor-busha, fr. gorb hunchback.] The humpback salmon.

GOR'DI-AN (gōr'dī-ān), a. [L. Gordius.] Of or 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 extreme or inextricable difficulty. b A very tight or indis-soluble bond. c To cut the Gordian knot, or to cut the knot, is to dispose of a difficulty by bold measures or summarily.

Gor'di-an, n. 1. A Gordian knot. 2. An inhabitant of Gordium, Gordius's capital; one who ties intricate knots.

GOR'DI-US (gōr'dī-ūs), n. [NL. See 3d GORDIAN.] Zool. 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. Gordius, with Neelomena, a marine form, and in older classifications with a few other genera, constitutes the family GORDI-DAE (gōr'dī-dā) and the higher group Gordiacea, Gordioidae, which usually ranks as an order of Nematoda, though differing greatly from typical nematodes in having the coelom lined with epithelium, and in the structure of the nervous and reproductive systems. See NEMATODORPHA.

GOR'DO-NIA (gōr'dō-nī-ā), n. [NL., after James Gordon, London nurseryman.] Bot. A genus of thaceous 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 III-Y (gōr'dōn), n. Any Australian liliaceous plant of the genus Blandfordia.

GOR'DON'S FOR-MU-LA (gōr'dōn). [After Lewis Gordon, Scottish engineer.] Engin. An empirical formula, introduced by Gordon and modified by Rankine, relating to the strength of struts. If applied 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 $P = fA / (1 + \frac{L^2}{k^2})$, where P = axial load in pounds; f = induced stress; A = cross-sectional area of strut; L = length of strut; k = radius of gyration of its section; c = a constant depending upon the form of the section and the manner of fixing the ends of the strut.

GORE (gōr; 201), n. [AS. gōr dirt, dung; akin to Icel. gor, Sw. gorr, OHG. gor.] 1. Dirt; mud; slime; filth; 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.

GOR-AC'CO (gōr-āk'ō), n. A tobacco paste smoked in hookahs.

GO-RAM-Y (gō'rā-m-y), n. Var. of GOURAMI.

GORB (gōrb), a. Greedy; voracious. A greedy person or animal. Both Scot. & Ir.

GORB, n. An unfledged bird. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

GORB-BELLY (gōr'b-ēl-y), n. [gōrb + belly.] a A prominent belly. Obs. b A big-bellied person. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — GORB-BELLED, a. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

GORB'ET, GORB'IT, n. [Cf. GORB.] An unfledged bird. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

GORB'LE (gōr'b-ēl-y), n. & t. & t. To gobble. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

GORB'US'US, n. Var. of GORBUS.

GORCE (gōrs), n. [OF. gort, norm. sing. and nec. pl. gort, gulf, stream.] a A whirlpool. b Any obstruction, as a weir, in a river, preventing passage of vessels.

GOR'COCK (gōr'kōk'), n. The moor cock, or male red grouse.

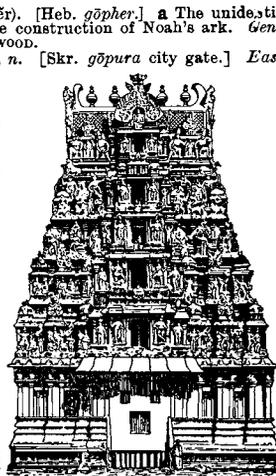
GOR'CROW, n. [See GORE below.] The carrion crow. Scot. & Local. Eng.

GORD + GOURD. GORDEN + GIRB. GORDI-AN-CEA (gōr'dī-ān'shē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. See GORDIUS.

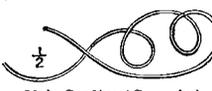
GOR'DO-NIA (gōr'dō-nī-ā), n. [NL., after Rev. G. Gordon of Birnie.] Paleon. A genus of extinct reptiles from the New Red Sandstone of Scotland, related to, but much smaller than, Dacrydion. The canines have the form of short conical tusks.

GORDON RIOTS, or NO-POPEY RIOTS. Eng. Hist. Rioting by a great London mob from June 2 to 8, 1780, at the culmination of the agitation under the leadership of Lord George Gordon against the Roman Catholics.

GORDON SETTER. See SETTER.



Gopura at Madurai.



Male Gordius (G. varius).



Pocket Gopher (Geomys bursarius). (A)



Gooseberry Fruit Worm and Adult Moth (Dakruma conivolatella). Nat. size.

ñle, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà, ève, èvent, ènd, rècènt, makèr; ice, ill; òid, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, cìrcùs, menà; || Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

gore (gôr; 201), v. t. To cover or stain with or as with gore. Obs.

gore, n. [ME. gore, gare, AS. gâra angular point of land, fr. gâr spear; akin to D. geer gore, G. gebrê gore, fr. spear, Icel. geiri 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., 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, 4.

gore, v. t.; GORED (gôr'd); GOR'ING (gôr'ing). [Perh. fr. AS. gâr spear, dated. See 3d GORE.] 1. To pierce or penetrate with a pointed instrument, as a spear; to stab. Obsol., etc., specif., of horned or tusked animals, to pierce or wound with the horns or tusk. The low stumps shall gore Coleridge.

2. To dig or hollow. Obs.

gore, v. i. To pierce with the horns or tusk.

gore, v. t. [See 3d GORE.] To cut into a tapering or triangular form; to pierce or provide with a gore, as an apron.

gore, v. i. To plow a gale. 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.

gorg (gôr'), n. [F. gorge, of uncertain origin. Cf. GORGET.] 1. The throat, external or internal. Archaic or Poetic. Wherever he gripped her gorge with so great pain. Spenser. No; how I'm horrid! 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 meal; hence, a meal, esp. a full meal. Archaic. From all of his pack he may claim Full gorge when the killer has eaten. Kipling.

4. That which is gorged, or swallowed. He spewed up his gorge, that all did him detest. Spenser.

5. A narrow passage or entrance; as: a. A defile between 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.; GORGED (gôr'd); GORG'ING (gôr'ing). [F. gorger. See GORG, n.] To fill the gorge or crop; to eat greedily and to satiety.

gorge, v. t. 1. To fill the gorge or crop; to glut. The giant gorged with flesh. Addison.

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 SATIATE.

gorge, n. Act of gorging, or eating greedily or to satiety.

gorge bait. Bait attached to a gorge hook.

gorged (gôr'd), a. Her. Having the neck encircled (with a coronet, ring, etc.); as, a lion gorged with a collar.

gorged, p. a. Glutted. — GORG'ED-ly (gôr'jêd-ly), adv. Gorge fishing. Trolling with a dead bait on a double hook which the fish is given time to swallow, or gorge.

gorge hook. Angling. a. = GORGE, s. b. A hook having two barbs, or two hooks with their shanks joined together by a heavy casing of lead.

gorgeous (gôr'jôs), a. [OF. gorgias beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious; of. OF. gorgias ruff, neck handkerchief, and F. gorge throat, and se rengorgier to assume airs. Cf. 1st GORGE, n.] Imposing through splendid or various colors; showy; fine; magnificent; dazzling. Cloud-land, gorgeous land. Coleridge.

gorgeous-ly, adv. — gorgeous-ness, n.

gor'ger (gôr'jêr), n. 1. One that gorges, or eats to satiety. 2. Naut. A big haul or heavy deck load of fish. Cent. Dict.

gorger-in (gôr'jêr-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

space between two neck moldings; — called also necking and hypotrachelium. See ORDER, Illust.

2. = GORGET, 1 (piece of armor).

gor'get (gôr'jêt), n. [OF. gorgete, dim. of gorge throat. See 1st GORGE, n.] 1. A piece of armor, whether of chain mail or of plate, defending the throat and sometimes the upper part of the breast. See ARMOR, Illust.

2. Hence: a. A collar. b. A kind of covering for the neck and breast, worn by women; a wimple. c. A neck ornament, as a necklace, or a chain of beads, shells, or the like. d. Mil. A small ornamental plate, usually crescent-shaped, worn on a chain about the neck by officers in full uniform, in some armies.

3. Zool. A specially colored or otherwise distinguishable patch on the throat.

4. Surg. A grooved instrument used in various operations, esp. lithotomy.

Gor'gon (gôr'gôn), n. [L. Gorgo, -onis, Gr. Γοργώ, fr. γοργός terrible.] 1. Gr. Myth. One of three fabled sisters, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, with snaky hair and of terrific aspect, which turned the beholder to stone. The name Gorgon is particularly given to Medusa.

2. [i. c.] Short for Gorgon's head. = GORGONEUM.

3. [i. c.] Any person, esp. a woman, very ugly or terrific; petrifying; as, a Gorgon face.

gor'go-ne-um (gôr'gô-nê-um), n.; L. pl. -NEA (-â) [Gr. Λοργόνηος.] A representation of a Gorgon's head; esp., Athena wearing an Ægis with Gorgon's head; as appearing on Athena's ægis. See ÆGIS.

gor'go-ni-a (-ni-â), n. [L., a coral which hardens in the air. Cf. GORGON.] Zool. 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 (-shê-â) n. pl. GOR'GO-NI-A-CÊ-Ë (-shê-ê) [NL. See GORGONIA.] Zool. An order of Alcyonaria, including those forms which have a firm and usually branched axis, covered with cœnenchym, 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; GORGONIA, Illust. — gor'go-ni-a-ce-an (-shân), a. & n. — gor'go-ni-a-ceous (-shôs), a.

gor'go-ni-an (gôr'gôn-i-ân), n. One of the Gorgoniaceæ.

gor'go-ni-an, a. [Cf. 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. Milton.

2. [i. c.] Zool. Of or pertaining to the Gorgoniaceæ.

gor'gon-ize (gôr'gôn-i-z), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To have the effect of the Gorgon's look upon; to turn into stone; to petrify; to stare at with a Gorgon look.

gor'gon's head (gôr'gônz), 1. The head of a Gorgon, esp. Medusa, or a representation of it; a gorgoneum. 2. = BASKET FISH.

gor'gon-zo-la (gôr'gôn-zô-lâ), n., or Gorgonzola cheese. [It.] A kind of Italian pressed milk cheese resembling Roquefort; — from a village near Milan.

gor-ri-la (gôr-rî-lâ), n. [AN African word; found in the Greek Peripplus of Hanno, a Carthaginian.] The largest known anthropoid ape (Gorilla gorilla, syn. G. savana), an inhabitant of a small area of the forest region of equatorial West Africa. It is closely related to the chimpanzee, but much larger, the males being much more powerful than the man, although (as they usually stand) not so tall, with massive bones, broad shoulders, very long arms, and strong jaws with tusklke canine teeth. The female is considerably smaller. There are thirteen pairs of ribs, the nose has a prominent median ridge, the ears are small, and the face is covered with black, nearly bare skin. The gorilla is of fierce, and when adult of untamable, disposition, and lives in small family

a. Like a Gorgon; repulsive; ugly. [MAW.]

gor'go-nin (gôr'gô-nîn), n. Chem. An iodized albumoid found in Gorgonia cavolin.

Gorgonzola Hall. The London Stock Exchange — in allusion to the fancied resemblance of its interior marble walls to Gorgonzola cheese. Slang. Eng.

gor'gon-zen (gôr'gôn-zên), n. [gor-as + -zen.] The female of the red grouse.

gor-ri-l'ine (gôr-rî-l'in; -in; 183), a. Zool. Pert. to, or resembling, the gorilla. [GORY.]

gor-ri-ly (gôr-rî-ly), adv. of GORRI-LINE. See PERE GORRIOT.

gor-ri-ly (gôr-rî-ly), n. [From GOR unfledged bird.] An unfledged bird; a callow person. Scot. & Dial. Eng. [GARRINE.]

gor'ro-la (gôr-rô-lâ), n. See GORM (gôr'm; gôm). Dial. var.

of GAUM, to smear. [MAW.]

gor'ma (gôr'mâ), n. Var. of GOR-MAND, GOR-MAND-ER, GOR-MAND-INE, etc. Vus. of GOUR-MAND, etc.

gor'maw (gôr'mô), n. [1st gore + maw gull, Icel. mâr.] A cormorant. Scot. & North. Eng.

gor'mo-gon (gôr'mô-gôn), n. A member of an 18th-century English secret society in imitation of the Freemasons. Obs.

gor'nard & GURNARD.

gor-roon shell (gôr-rôon), n. A large, handsome, marine univalve (Cymatium femorate).

gor-roul. The ring ouzel. Scot.

gor'rah. Var. of GORAH.

gor-re & GORE, n. & n. [Obs.]

gor-reau, n. [OF.] Yoke; collar.

gor-rel, n. [OF. gorel.] A young pig; a not-bellied person. Obs. or Dial. Eng. The common Euro-

pean linnet. Eng. [Local, Eng.]

gorse (gôr's), n. The whinchat.

gorse duck. The corn crane.

gorse hatch, n. a. The whinchat. b. The wheatear. Local, Eng.

gorse hatcher, a. = GOOSE BIRD.

gorse. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of gorse.

gorse linnet. The common European linnet. Local, Eng.

gorse thatcher. = GOOSE BIRD.

gorst. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of gorse.

gor'sy (gôr'sy), a. a. Abounding in gorse. b. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, gorse.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

gor'sy-na (gôr'sy-nâ), n. Bib. The whinchat. Local, Eng.

groups. They are less arboreal than the chimpanzee and do not usually walk erect.

gor'ing (gôr'ing; 201), n., or goring cloth. A triangular piece of cloth, used as a gore; specif., Naut., a piece of canvas cut obliquely, as to widen a sail at the foot.

gor'mand-ize (gôr'mân-dîz), v. i.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). [F. gourmandise gluttony. See GOURMAND.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously or like a glutton.

gor'mand-ize, v. t. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously; hence, Obs., to glut; surfeit.

gor'mand-ize, n. 1. Gluttony. Obs. 2. Experience, taste, or indulgence in the pleasures of the table; connoisseurship in eating and drinking.

gor'mand-iz'er (-dîz'êr), n. A gourmand; glutton.

gorse (gôr's), n. [ME. & AS. gorst; cf. Skr. harsh to bristle. Cf. HORROR.] Eng. a. Furze. b. Juniper.

Gor-to-ni-an (gôr-tô-ni-ân), n. Eccl. Hist. One of a short-lived sect composed of followers of one Samuel Gorton (d. 1677). He was driven out of Massachusetts on account of his religious views, and founded a colony, which he called Warwick, in Rhode Island. The Gortonians rejected all outward forms and a clergy, and held that Christ was both human and divine and that heaven and hell exist only in the mind.

gor'y (gôr'y; 201), a. [From GORE.] 1. Clotted (blood). Obs. 2. Covered with gore, or lidded blood; blood-stained. Thou canst not say I did it: never shake Thy gory locks at me. Shak.

3. Bloody; murderous. "Gory emulation." Shak.

4. Like gore in color; blood-red. Rare.

gory dew, a gelatinous blood-red patch often seen on stones or walls, caused by unicellular algae (Palmella cruenta).

gos'hawk (gôs'hôk'), n. [AS. gôshafuc, lit., goose hawk; or Icel. gôshaukr. See GOOSE; HAWK the bird.] Any of certain rather large short-winged hawks constituting the genus or subgenus Astur (see HAWK). The European (Astur palumbarius) and the American (A. atricapillus) are the best-known species. They are noted for their powerful flight, activity, and courage. An Australian goshawk (A. nova-hollandiæ) is pure white. This may be a white form of a dark-colored species (A. cinereus).

gos'lar-ite (gôs'lar-it), n. [From Goslar, in the Harz.] Min. Native white vitriol, or zinc sulphate, ZnSO₄·7H₂O, usually massive, formed by oxidation of sphalerite.

gos'ling (gôs'ling), n. [AS. gôs goose + 1st-ling.] 1. A young goose. 2. A foolish or callow person. 3. An ament or catkin. 4. The pasque flower.

gos'pel (gôs'pêl), n. [ME. gospel, godspell, AS. godspell; god God (prob. an alteration of an original gôd god) + spell story, tale. See GOD, GOOD; SPELL, v.] 1. 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 Galilee, teaching 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 celebrated 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. EPISTLE, 3.

4. Anything propounded or accepted as infallibly true; as, they took his words for gospel.

5. Any system of doctrine; any guiding principle for, or mainspring of, action; often, any doctrine of political or social philosophy fervently maintained or preached; as, this political gospel; the gospel of plain living or of cleanliness. Burke. "The agnostic gospel." James Ward.

Gospel according to the Hebrews, of Nicodemus, of Peter, of Thomas. See APOCRYPHA, Table.

gos'pel, a. Accordant with, or relating to, the gospel; evangelical; as, gospel righteousness.

gos'pel (gôs'pêl), v. t.; gos'PELED (-pêld) or gos'PELLED; gos'PEL-ING or gos'PEL-LING. To instruct in, or convert to, the gospel; to evangelize. Obs. Shak.

gos'pel, v. i. To preach the gospel. Rare.

gos'pel-er, gos'pel-ler (-êr), n. [AS. gôs'pellere.] 1. One of the four Evangelists. Obs. 2. One who preaches the gospel. Rare.

lish statesman.] London Stock Exchange. The consols bearing two and three quarters per cent interest. Slang.

gose. = GOOSE.

goseomer & GOSSAMER. Goth. interj. A substitute for GOD, used in minced oaths.

Go-shên (gô'shên), n. Bib. The land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, exempt from the plagues of Egypt; hence, a land or place of plenty or of light and immunity from evils.

gô'shen-ite, n. Min. A colorless beryl from Goshen, Mass.

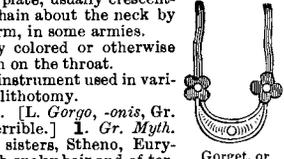
gos'herd & GOSSHERD.

gos'let (gôs'let), n. [Dim. of goose.] = PYGMY GOOSE.

gos'lette. See COS LETTUCE.

gosling color or colour or gosling green. Pale yellowish green.

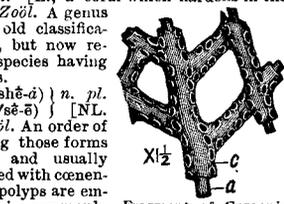
gosling grass or weed. Goose grass, or cleavers.



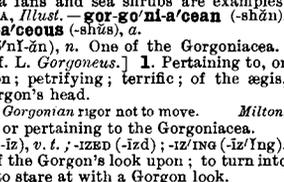
Gorget, or Neckplate, 2 d.



Gorgon's head.



Gorgonia.



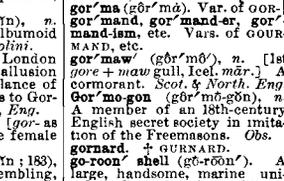
Gorilla.



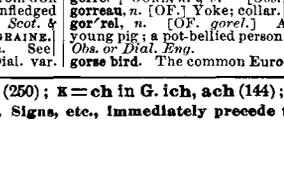
Gorgonzola cheese.



Gorilla.



Gorse.



Gosling.

menno grammy) 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 (gōrd; gōrd; 277), *n.* [*F. gourde*, OF. also *coorde*, *gourgourde*, *cougourde*, *gouhou r d e*, fr. *L. cucurbita* gourd (cf. NPr. *cougourdo*). Cf. *COURBUR*.] **1.** a The fruit of any cucurbitaceous plant. *Obs.* b The fruit of any species of *Cucurbita*, or that of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*); also, any plant producing such fruit. In the United States the term is generally restricted to the various forms of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, cultivated for ornament, and to the variety *ovifera* of *Cucurbita pepo*. The hard shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.



Gourds of several kinds, much reduced.

2. The cleaned and dried shell of the fruit, used as a dipper or other vessel. **3.** *Obs.* a Drinking vessel; bottle. *b Chem.* A cucurbit. **gourde** (gōrd), *n.* [*Sp. gordo* large; cf. *F. gourde*.] **1.** A silver dollar;—so called in Cuba, etc. **2.** The monetary unit of Haiti, equivalent to five francs or 96.5 cents; also, a Haitian silver coin of this value.

gourd'y (gōrd'ī; gōrd'ī), *n.* [Either fr. *gourd*, or fr. *F. gourd* swollen, benumbed, p. p. of *gourdir*; cf. *F. gourd* benumbed.] *Far.* Swollen in the legs.

gourmand (gōrmānd; *F. gōrmān'*), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton. *Obs.* **2.** A luxurious eater; an epicure; a gourmet.

gourmandise (gōrmāndis; *F. gōrmānis*), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** A greedy or ravenous eating; an epicure. *Obs.* **2.** A luxurious eating; an epicure; a gourmet.

gourmand, *a.* Gluttonous; fond of eating.

gourmet (gōrmét; gōrmét'), *n.* [*F.*] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; an epicure.

gout (gout), *n.* [*F. goutte* a drop, the gout, the disease being considered as a defluxion, fr. *L. gutta* drop. Cf. *OUTTER*.] **1.** A drop; a clot or coagulation.

2. A splash of color. **3.** *Med.* A disease occurring in paroxysms and marked by a painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, deposits of urate of sodium in and around the joints, and an excessive amount of uric acid in the blood. It usually attacks first the great toe, after which other joints, esp. the smaller ones of the extremities, may become involved. It involves more or less severe constitutional symptoms, and may attack certain internal 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 swollen joints. The common European species is *Chlorops lamiosus*.

gout weed (gout/wēd'), *n.* [So called from its former use as a remedy for the gout.]

gout wort (gout/wōrt'), *n.* [So called from its former use as a remedy for the gout.]

gout y (gout'ī), *a.*; **gout'er** (-ī-ēr); **gout'ist**. **1.** Diseased, or subject to, the gout; as, a gouty person.

2. Swollen as if from gout; specif., *Far.* (*Obs.*), having swellings; gouty.

3. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the gout; causing, or tending to cause, gout; used by a gouty person; as, gouty shoes. "Gouty matter." *Blackmore.*

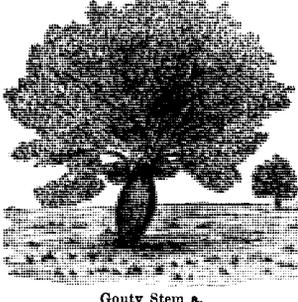
4. Knobby; knotty. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

5. Buggy; as, *gouty* land. *Obs.*

gouty bronchitis. Bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout.—*g.* concretions, calculi (urate of sodium) formed in the joints, kidneys, etc., in gout.—*g.* gall, a gall or swelling of the stem of certain plants; as, the *gouty gall* of the raspberry caused by the larva of a beetle (*Agilus ruficornis*).

gouty kidney.—*g.* kidney, an affection occurring during the progress of gout, the kidney shriveling and containing concretions of urate of sodium.

gouty stem or **gouty tree**. An Australian ster-culiaceous tree (*Sterculia rupestris*), having a remarkably swollen or bottle-shaped trunk. **b** The sour gourd.



Gouty Stem a.

gour (gōr), *n.* [*F. gourde*, OF. also *coorde*, *gourgourde*, *cougourde*, *gouhou r d e*, fr. *L. cucurbita* gourd (cf. NPr. *cougourdo*). Cf. *COURBUR*.] **1.** a The fruit of any cucurbitaceous plant. *Obs.* b The fruit of any species of *Cucurbita*, or that of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*); also, any plant producing such fruit. In the United States the term is generally restricted to the various forms of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, cultivated for ornament, and to the variety *ovifera* of *Cucurbita pepo*. The hard shells of gourds are utilized for many kinds of utensils.

gov'ern (gōv'ēr'n), *v. t.*; **gov'ERNED** (-ērd); **gov'ERN-ING**. [*OF. gouverner*, *F. gouverner*, fr. *L. gubernare* to steer, pilot, govern, Gr. κυβερνάω. Cf. *GUBERNATORIAL*.] **1.** To direct and control the actions or conduct of, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to direct and control, rule, or regulate, by authority. "Fit to govern and rule multitudes." *Shak.*

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.

Milton. Govern these ventages with thy 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, supervise.—**GOVERN, RULE, GOVERN,** the more general term, implies direction, control, or restraint; **RULE** frequently suggests more immediate, commanding or (sometimes) arbitrary authority or influence; as, "The Right Divine of kings to govern wrong" (*Pope*); "I resolve to rule or to rule the state" (*Druiden*); "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'ern, *v. i.* To exercise authority or the governing function; to administer the laws; to have control; to rule.

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-ance (gōv'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 (gōv'ēr-nēs), *n.* [*Cf. OF. gouvernesse*. See **GOVERNOR**.] **1.** A female governor. *Obs.* or *Rare.*

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 (gōv'ēr-nēnt), *n.* [*F. gouvernement*. See **GOVERN**.] **1.** Act or fact of governing; exercise of authority in regulating the action of something; control; direction; rule; regulation; as, church government; family 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 gentle relationship; the mere administrative basis of government now is territory. *F. H. Giddings.*

2. The mode or system of governing; specif., the form or system of polity in a state; the established form of political rule and administration. Governments have been classified as *monarchic, aristocratic, or democratic*, according to the nature of the states with which they are identified; as *centralized or dual, federal or confederate*, according to the consolidation or distribution of governmental power; as *consolidated or coordinate*, according to whether the governing power is confided to a single body or to separate departments or bodies; as *hereditary or elective*, according as the tenure of office is hereditary or elective; as *presidential or parliamentary*, according as the executive is independent of the legislature, or as the legislature is given control of the administration of the law. (See the italicized terms.)

3. Management of the limbs of the body; hence, demeanor; habits; conduct. *Obs.*

4. The function, office, right, or power of governing. *Shak.*

I here resign my government to thee.

5. A territory or country governed; as: **a.** A division or province of a state; specif., one of the territorial subdivisions of Russia (called in Russian a *guberniya*); formerly, also, one of France. **b.** The whole territory of a state.

6. The person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the governing body, whether considered as an abstract entity, or as composed of the individuals in office at any given time; the administration. Cf. **ADMINISTRATION** and **ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL.**

When we, in England, speak of the government, we generally understand the ministers of the crown. *Mozley & W.*

The term government is sometimes specially used to denote the executive authority of a political state. Strictly speaking, however, it comprehends all the organic agencies engaged in the legislative, administrative, and judicial regulation of public affairs. *Quick & Garrison.*

7. Specif.: The governing board (Regierung) of professional officers of a division of a Prussian province, having control of state domains, central taxes, education, 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; syntactical regimen.

10. *pl.* Government securities. *Brokers' Cant.*

government by injunction. See **INJUNCTION**.

gov'net (gōv'nēt). Rare var. of **GUBERNATOR**.

gov'rou-ant (gōv'rō-ānt), *n.* [*Fr. gouvernant*.] The kola nut.

gov's'trous (gōv's'trūs), *a.* [*E. dial. (Scot. gowster, gawster* to storm, to bully; cf. *ME. gūstren* to cry out).] Blustering. *Scot.*

gov's'ty, **gov's'tie** (gōv's'tī), *n.* [*Fr. goustie*]. A waste; desolate; dreary; pre-ternatural. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

gov't (gōv't), *n.* [*Cf. GOTE*.] An artificial water channel; a ditch; drain; covered conduit; sluice. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

gov't (gōv't), *n.* [*Fr. fr. L. gustus* taste]. See **GUSTO**. Taste.

gov't'y (gōv't-ī), *v. t.* To affect with gout; render gouty.

gov't'y (-ī), *adv.* of **GOUTY**.

gov't'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

gov't'ish, *a.* See **ISH**. Rare.

gov'ern-men'tal (gōv'ēr-nēn'tāl), *a.* Of or pert. to government; made by government.—**government theory** (of atomism), *Theol.*, the Grotian theory. See **ATOMISM**, **2 b.**

gov'ern-men'tal-ism (gōv'ēr-nēn'tāl-īz'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 government.

gov'er-nor (gōv'ēr-nēr), *n.* [*ME. governor, governeur, OF. gouverneur, F. gouverneur*, fr. *L. gubernator* steersman, ruler, governor. See **GOVERN**.] **1.** A pilot or captain. *Obs.*

2. One who governs; a chief ruler or magistrate; specif.: **a.** The Deity, or a deity. **b.** A person appointed to govern a province, territory, town, fortress, etc.; esp.: (1) The official representing the crown in a British colony or dependency.

The governor of a colony constitutes the only political link connecting the colony with the mother country. So far as 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 governor. But when his attention is attracted 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. *H. Merivale.*

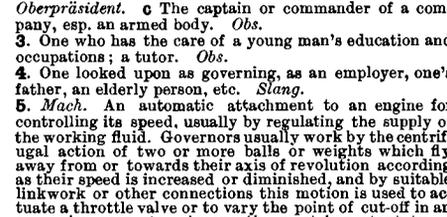
Colonial governors invariably hold office during the pleasure of the crown; but their period of service in a colony is usually limited to six years.

(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 link-work or other connections this motion is used to actuate a throttle valve or to vary the point of cut-off in an expansion gear, etc. Among the most important types



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 sleeve 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 Früll'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 Hartnell'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. 5) by constraining the balls to move in a parabolic curve, or in other governors by approximating to this movement by crossing the rods, as in *Head's*, or *Farcot's*, governor (fig. 3), which may be either loaded or of the spring variety. Of a different action is the 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. Another class is the differential, or dynamometric, 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 revolving

wheeled carriage with side seats face to face. *gov'ern-ess-dom*, *n.* See **DOM**. *gov'ern-ess-hood*, *n.* See **HOOD**. *gov'ern-ess-ship*, *n.* See **SHIP**. *gov'ern-ing*, *p. pr.* & *v. b.* of **GOVERN**.—*gov'ern-ing-ly*, *adv.* *gov'ern-less*, *a.* Ungoverned; without government. *Obs.* *gov'ern-men't-ally*, *adv.* of **GOVERNMENTAL**. *gov'ernment-general*, *n.* Territory over which a governor-general has jurisdiction. [*for* **SHIP**]. *gov'ern-ment-ship*, *n.* *gov'ernment-stroke*, *n.* The leisurely manner of working thought to be characteristic of those doing work for or under the government. *Colloq. Australasia.* *gov'ernment valve*. = **SAFETY VALVE**. Rare.

grac'ile (grā'fī-ils), 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.

grac'ile-ty (grā'fī-ty), n. [L. *gracilitas*: cf. F. *gracilitéé*.] Quality or state of being gracile; slenderness; thinness. "Youthful gracility." W. D. Howells.

grac'io-ly (grā'shī-ō-ly), n. [F. *gracieu*, L. *gracitiosus*.] Graciously; esp., an assumed graciousness.

grac'io-oso (grā'shī-ō'sō), *Sp.* grā'ihē-ō'sō; 138), n. [Sp. See *GRACIOUS*.] 1. A favorite; a person in favor. 2. A clown character of Spanish comedy.

grac'ious (grā'shūs), a. [OF. *gracios*, F. *gracieux*, L. *graciosus*. 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 *GRACE*. **GRACIOUSNESS**, n. **grac'io-ly**, adv. — **grac'io-ness**, n. **grack'le** (grāk'li), n. [L. *graculus* jackdaw.] 1. Any of certain birds of the starling family (Sturnidae) of the Old World (as the mynas) and of the genera *Quiscalus*, *Megascops*, and *Euphagus* of the family Icteridae of America. The purple and bronzed grackles (see *CROW BLACKBIRD*), the boat-tailed grackle, the rusty grackle (*E. ferrugineus*), a common migrant and winter resident of the eastern United States, and Brewer's blackbird (*E. cyanocephalus*), a related species of western North America, are examples. 2. *Angling*. A kind of artificial fly.

grad (grād), **grade** (grād; F. grād), n. [F. *grade*] *Math.* In the centesimal system, the hundredth of a right angle.

grad'ate (grād'āt), v. t.; **GRAD'ATE-ED** (-dāt-ēd); **GRAD'ATING** (-dāt'ing). [See *GRADE*.] To shade insensibly into another or each other, as colors or a color; to blend; to cause a color or colors to do this.

grad'ate, v. t. 1. To grade or arrange (parts in a whole, colors in painting, etc.), esp. so that they shall harmonize; to make (colors) blend; to dispose or arrange in or into steps, grades, or ranks. 2. = *GRADUATE*, 4.

grad'a-tion (grā-dā'shūn), 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 castles. 5. Any degree or relative position in an order or series; also, 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. The several 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. 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 below it. 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.* **Alchem.** Exaltation. *Obs.* **grad'a-tion-al** (-āl), a. By regular steps or gradations; of or pertaining to gradation. — **grad'a-tion-al-ly**, adv. **grad'a-to-ry** (grād'ā-tō-ry), a. [See *GRADE*.] 1. Proceeding step by step, or by gradations; gradual. *Rare*. Could we have seen [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress; . . . could this gradatory apostasy have been shown us *A. Seward*. 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 *grad* to step, go. Cf. *CONGRESS*, *DEGREE*, *GRADUATE*, *GRADUS*.] 1. *Trig.* A degree in the sexagesimal system 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

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. **d** at grade, on the same level; — said of the crossing of a railroad with another railroad or a highway, when they are on the same level at the point of crossing. U. S. — *g.* of repose. *Railroads*, the minimum grade upon which a car will of itself begin to move. **grade** (grād), v. t.; **GRAD'ED** (grād'ēd; -Id; 151); **GRAD'ING** (grād'ing), v. t. 1. To admit to (a specified) degree at a university. *Obs.* 1. To admit to (a specified) degree at a university. *Oxf. E. D.* 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. 5. *Stock Breeding*. To cross with some better breed; to improve the blood of; — often with *up*. 6. *Philol.* To alter (a vowel) by ablaut, or vowel gradation; — chiefly in the passive. **grade**, v. t. 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. *grad* to step, to walk.] A suffix used, chiefly in zoology, to signify walking, going (in a certain manner); as, digitigrade, plantigrade. **grade crossing**. A crossing at grade; — called in Eng. *level crossing*. See at *GRADE*, under *GRADE*. **grad'ed** (grād'ēd; -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. 2. *Stock Breeding*. Improved by crossing with a better breed. 3. *Her.* Degraded; — said of a cross. **graded school**, a school divided into successive grades or departments, through which the pupils pass in course. **grad'er** (-ēr), 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** (grād'grind'), *An* intensely practical, matter-of-fact, utilitarian hardware merchant in Dickens's "Hard Times." 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grain moth. Any of several small tined moths, whose larva devour grain in storehouses; esp., *Tinea granella*, common in Europe, and the Angoumois grain moth.

grain screen. *Photogravure.* 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 small pieces.

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.

grainy (grā'nī), a.; **GRAIN'Y-ER** (-ī-ēr); **GRAIN'Y-EST.** 1. Resembling, or consisting of, grains; granular. 2. Full of grain. 3. Resembling the grain of wood as it is at the surface.

grainth (grā'th), v. t. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *græða*, akin to AS. *gerðan* to arrange, *ræde* ready. Cf. READY.] 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.*

grainth, n. [Cf. Icel. *græði*.] 1. Prepared state; readiness; order. *Obs.* 2. Furniture; apparel; dress; apparatus or accoutrements for work, traveling, war, etc.; implements; gear; armor; harness. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 3. Possessions; substance; wealth. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 4. Stuff; also, a thick liquid, esp. soapy water; lather. *Scot.*

Grallæ (grāl'ē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. *grallæ* stilts.] *Zool.* 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 Gruiformes, or to these combined.

Grallæ-torres (grāl'ē-tōr'ēs), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. *grallator* one who runs on stilts.] *Zool.* The wading birds; — equiv. to *Grallæ* in its old and broad sense.

grallæ-tori-al (-rī-āl; 201), a. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to *grallæ-tori* (grāl'ē-tō-rī) the Grallatores, or waders.

grallæ-tori (grāl'ē-tō-rī), n. [Gael. *grallach* entrails.] Official of a deer, etc.; also, act of gralloching; — v. l. To remove the offal from (as a deer); to disembowel.

gram (grām), n. [Pg. *grão* grain. See GRAIN.] a The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in India for food. b A kind of bean (*Phaseolus mungo*), similarly used. The adzuki bean is a variety of this.

gram, grammé (grām), n. [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. *γράμμα* that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. *γράφειν* to write. See GRAPHIC.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equal to the weight in a vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at maximum density. It is equal to 15.432 grains. See GRAIN, n., 9.

gram, or grammé, molecular weight. Chem. = GRAM MOLECULE.

gram (-grām). [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. *γράφειν* to draw, write. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix indicating something drawn or written, a drawing, writing; as, monogram, telegram, chromogram.

grama (grā'mā), n., or **grama grass.** [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] a Any pasture grass of the western United States belonging to the genus *Bouteloua*, esp. *B. oligostachya*, blue 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, gram'a-ry (grām'ā-rī), n. [ME. *gramer*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *grammar*, *magic*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*. See GRAMMAR.] 1. Grammar; learning. *Obs.* 2. Necromancy; magic; enchantment. *Archaic.* *Scott.* The evil wish was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one knew his *gramery*. F. B. Gummere.

gram, or gramma, 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 gramma, degree. Physics. The small calorie. See CALORIE.

gram, or gramma, equivalent. Electrolysis. That quantity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

gram'er-cy (grām'ēr-sī), interj. [F. *grand-merci*. See GRAND; MERCY.] A word used to express thankfulness; thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion; "mercy."

Gramery, Mammon, said the gentle knight.

gramin'e-ous (grā'mīn'ē-ūs), a. [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen*, *minus*, grass.] a Grass-like; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass. b Belonging to the grass family (Poaceæ). — **gramin'e-ous-ness.** 2.

gram'l-nif-er-ous (grām'l-nīf'ēr-ūs), a. [L. *gramen*, *minus*, grass + *-ferous*.] Yielding or producing grass.

gram'l-niv'o-rous (-nīv'ō-rūs), a. [L. *gramen*, *minus*, grass + *-vorous*.] Feeding on grass and like food.

gram'ma-logic (grām'mā-lōj), n. [Gr. *γράμμα* letter + *λόγος* word. Cf. LOGOGRAM.] *Phonography.* A word represented by a logogram; as, it, represented by i, that is, by t; less correctly, a logogram. *Pūman.*

gram'mar (-ēr), n. [ME. *gramer*, *gramere*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. *γραμματική*, fem. of *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, fr. *γράμμα* letter. See GRAPHIC; cf. GRAMMATICAL, GLAMOUR, GRAMMAREY.] 1. That branch of linguistic science which treats 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, Orthoëpy, 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. A treatise or book in which grammar is treated. 3. Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing considered with regard to such rules. 4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish, and French, are often said to have little grammar. 5. The Latin language; Latin; learning in general. *Obs.* 6. The elements or principles of any science or art; also, a treatise or book on them; — once common in book titles.

gram-ma'ti-al (grām-mā'tī-āl; 115), n. [F. *grammaire*.] 1. One versed in grammar or languages; a philologist. 2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar. 3. A grammar-school pupil. *Obs.* 4. One who writes on the elements or fundamental principles of any science or art. "The innovation was stigmatized by musical grammarians." *Macfarren (Encyc. Brit.).*

grammar school. 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-ma'ti-cal (grām-mā'tī-kāl; 126), a. [L. *grammaticus*, *grammaticalis*, Gr. *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, knowing one's letters, fr. *γράμμα* letter; cf. F. *grammatical*. See GRAMMAR.] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar; of the nature of grammar; as, a grammatical rule. 2. *Grammatical* propriety is nothing more than the established usage of a particular body of speakers at a particular time. *Sayce.* 3. According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar; literal; as, grammatical sense or interpretation. 4. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the construction is not grammatical. 5. 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. — **gram-ma'ti-cal-ly, adv.** — **gram-ma'ti-cal-ness, n.**

gram-ma'ti-cas'ter (-tī-kās'tēr), n. [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender. My noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster. B. Jonson.

gram-ma'ti-cize (-sīz), v. t.; — **CIZED** (-sīzd); — **CIZ'ING** (-sīz'ing). To make grammatical; to reduce to rules of grammar.

gram-ma'ti-cize, v. i. To discuss points of grammar.

gram'ma-tist (grām'mā-tīst), n. [L. *grammatista* schoolmaster, Gr. *γραμματιστής*, fr. *γραμματίς* to teach the letters, to be a scribe; cf. F. *grammatiste*. See GRAMMATICAL.] *Rare.* a Grammarian, esp. a pedantic one. b A teacher of letters. — **gram-ma-tis'ti-cal** (-tīs'tī-kāl), a. **Gramme ring** (grām). [Also L. c.] *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo

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 gramma, meter. Mech. A unit of work, equal to the work done in raising one gram against the force of gravity the height of one meter. Cf. FOOT POUND.

gram, or gramma, 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; — called also *gram, or gramma, molecular weight*.

gram'o-phon (grām'ō-fōn), n. [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing drawn or written (fr. *γράφειν* to write) + *-phone*.] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.

gram'pus (grām'pūs), n. [Prob. fr. OF. *graspets*, *graspots*, *grupos*, *craspots*, apparently meaning whale, prop. fat fish, fr. L. *crassus* fat (F. *gras*) + *piscis* fish; influenced by F. *Grampus* (*G. griseus*), (gr)] *grand great.* *Of. E. D.* See GRASS, 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 tongue used in a bloomery. *U. S.*

grā'na (grā'nā), n. pl. [L. *granum* grain, seed.] Bot. The oleaginous drops saturating the ground substance of the chloroplasts in plants, and holding in solution the various chlorophyll pigments. See CHLOROPHYLL.

gran'a-dilla (grā'nā-dī-lā), n. [Sp. *grā'nā-dīllā*; 195], n. [Sp., dim. of *granada* pomegranate. See GRENADA, GARNET.] 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 (grām'ā-rī), n.; pl. *ries* (-rīz). [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain. See GARNER.] 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. Thomson.

granary weevil. 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.



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grand (grānd), a.; **GRAND'ER** (grānd'ēr); **GRAND'EST.** [ME. *grand*, *graunt*, OF. *grand*, F. *grand*, fr. L. *grandis*. Cf. GRANDEZ.] 1. Great; famous; — used with the as an epithet. *Obs.* 2. Having higher 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.

Our grand foe, Satan. Milton.

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 villa; grand manners. 8. Fine or imposing in appearance or impression; impres-

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Grallatory Birds. b b Head and Foot of Crane. c c Head and Foot of Stork.

grallæ-tori (grāl'ē-tō-rī), n. [Gael. *grallach* entrails.] Official of a deer, etc.; also, act of gralloching; — v. l. To remove the offal from (as a deer); to disembowel.

gram (grām), n. [Pg. *grão* grain. See GRAIN.] a The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in India for food. b A kind of bean (*Phaseolus mungo*), similarly used. The adzuki bean is a variety of this.

gram, grammé (grām), n. [F. *gramme*, fr. Gr. *γράμμα* that which is written, a letter, a small weight, fr. *γράφειν* to write. See GRAPHIC.] The unit of weight in the metric system. It was intended to be exactly, and is very nearly, equal to the weight in a vacuum of one cubic centimeter of pure water at maximum density. It is equal to 15.432 grains. See GRAIN, n., 9.

gram, or grammé, molecular weight. Chem. = GRAM MOLECULE.

gram (-grām). [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing drawn or written, a letter, fr. *γράφειν* to draw, write. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix indicating something drawn or written, a drawing, writing; as, monogram, telegram, chromogram.

grama (grā'mā), n., or **grama grass.** [Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] a Any pasture grass of the western United States belonging to the genus *Bouteloua*, esp. *B. oligostachya*, blue 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, gram'a-ry (grām'ā-rī), n. [ME. *gramer*, *gramery*, *gramory*, *grammar*, *magic*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*. See GRAMMAR.] 1. Grammar; learning. *Obs.* 2. Necromancy; magic; enchantment. *Archaic.* *Scott.* The evil wish was a dread weapon for antiquity, provided one knew his *gramery*. F. B. Gummere.

gram, or gramma, 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 gramma, degree. Physics. The small calorie. See CALORIE.

gram, or gramma, equivalent. Electrolysis. That quantity of a metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

gram'er-cy (grām'ēr-sī), interj. [F. *grand-merci*. See GRAND; MERCY.] A word used to express thankfulness; thanks; also, surprise or sudden emotion; "mercy."

Gramery, Mammon, said the gentle knight.

gramin'e-ous (grā'mīn'ē-ūs), a. [L. *gramineus*, fr. *gramen*, *minus*, grass.] a Grass-like; resembling, or pertaining to, a grass. b Belonging to the grass family (Poaceæ). — **gramin'e-ous-ness.** 2.

grain oil. = FUSSEL OIL.

grain'sick, n. Sickness of cattle, in which the rumen is excessively distended with food.

grain stone. Stone having a granulated appearance.

grap (grāp), n. *Scot.* and *dial. Eng.* var. of GROPE.

grape, n. [Prob. akin to *gropes*, *gripe*; cf. Icel. *græip* the space between the thumb and the other fingers, a grip. *Norw. dial.* *græip* dungfork.] a Garden fork or dungfork. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

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gram'ma-logic (grām'mā-lōj), n. [Gr. *γράμμα* letter + *λόγος* word. Cf. LOGOGRAM.] *Phonography.* A word represented by a logogram; as, it, represented by i, that is, by t; less correctly, a logogram. *Pūman.*

gram'mar (-ēr), n. [ME. *gramer*, *gramere*, OF. *gramaire*, F. *grammaire*, prob. fr. L. *grammatica*, Gr. *γραμματική*, fem. of *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, fr. *γράμμα* letter. See GRAPHIC; cf. GRAMMATICAL, GLAMOUR, GRAMMAREY.] 1. That branch of linguistic science which treats 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, Orthoëpy, 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. A treatise or book in which grammar is treated. 3. Manner of speaking or writing, from the standpoint of conformity to grammatical rules; speech or writing considered with regard to such rules. 4. Those phenomena of language with which the science of grammar deals; characteristic system of inflections and syntax; as, analytic languages, such as English, Danish, and French, are often said to have little grammar. 5. The Latin language; Latin; learning in general. *Obs.* 6. The elements or principles of any science or art; also, a treatise or book on them; — once common in book titles.

gram-ma'ti-al (grām-mā'tī-āl; 115), n. [F. *grammaire*.] 1. One versed in grammar or languages; a philologist. 2. One who writes on, or teaches, grammar. 3. A grammar-school pupil. *Obs.* 4. One who writes on the elements or fundamental principles of any science or art. "The innovation was stigmatized by musical grammarians." *Macfarren (Encyc. Brit.).*

grammar school. 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-ma'ti-cal (grām-mā'tī-kāl; 126), a. [L. *grammaticus*, *grammaticalis*, Gr. *γραμματικός* skilled in grammar, knowing one's letters, fr. *γράμμα* letter; cf. F. *grammatical*. See GRAMMAR.] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar; of the nature of grammar; as, a grammatical rule. 2. *Grammatical* propriety is nothing more than the established usage of a particular body of speakers at a particular time. *Sayce.* 3. According to, or following, the words taken strictly in accordance with the rules of grammar; literal; as, grammatical sense or interpretation. 4. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct; as, the construction is not grammatical. 5. 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. — **gram-ma'ti-cal-ly, adv.** — **gram-ma'ti-cal-ness, n.**

gram-ma'ti-cas'ter (-tī-kās'tēr), n. [LL.] A petty grammarian; a grammatical pedant or pretender. My noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster. B. Jonson.

gram-ma'ti-cize (-sīz), v. t.; — **CIZED** (-sīzd); — **CIZ'ING** (-sīz'ing). To make grammatical; to reduce to rules of grammar.

gram-ma'ti-cize, v. i. To discuss points of grammar.

gram'ma-tist (grām'mā-tīst), n. [L. *grammatista* schoolmaster, Gr. *γραμματιστής*, fr. *γραμματίς* to teach the letters, to be a scribe; cf. F. *grammatiste*. See GRAMMATICAL.] *Rare.* a Grammarian, esp. a pedantic one. b A teacher of letters. — **gram-ma-tis'ti-cal** (-tīs'tī-kāl), a. **Gramme ring** (grām). [Also L. c.] *Elec.* An armature for a dynamo

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 gramma, meter. Mech. A unit of work, equal to the work done in raising one gram against the force of gravity the height of one meter. Cf. FOOT POUND.

gram, or gramma, 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; — called also *gram, or gramma, molecular weight*.

gram'o-phon (grām'ō-fōn), n. [Gr. *γράμμα* a thing drawn or written (fr. *γράφειν* to write) + *-phone*.] A kind of phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH.

gram'pus (grām'pūs), n. [Prob. fr. OF. *graspets*, *graspots*, *grupos*, *craspots*, apparently meaning whale, prop. fat fish, fr. L. *crassus* fat (F. *gras*) + *piscis* fish; influenced by F. *Grampus* (*G. griseus*), (gr)] *grand great.* *Of. E. D.* See GRASS, 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 tongue used in a bloomery. *U. S.*

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granduncle (gránd'un'k'l), n. [Cf. F. grand-oncle.] A father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

grange (gránj), n. [F. grange barn, LL. granea, fr. L. granum grain. See GRAIN & kernel.] 1. A building for storing grain; a granary. Archaic. 2. A farm; esp., a farmhouse or country house, with the barn and other buildings for farming purposes. 3. An outlying farmhouse, with its barn and other buildings, belonging to a monastery or to a feudal lord, where the rents and tithes, paid in grain, were deposited. Cf. BREWICK. Obs. or Hist. 4. A country house or seat. Obs. 5. U. S. A one of the lodges of the "Patrons of Husbandry," a secret association of farmers, designed to further their interests, and particularly to bring producers 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.

granger (grán'jer), 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.

granger-ism (-iz'm), n. The policy or methods of the grangers. See GRANGE, n., 5. U. S.

granger-ism, n. Practice of grangerizing.

granger-ize (-iz), v. t. & i. -ized (-izd); -izing (-iz'ing). [After the Rev. James Granger, whose "Biographical History of England" (1769) was a favorite book for illustration in this manner.] To illustrate (a book) by inserting engravings, etc., collected from other sources, esp. from other books. - granger-ize-tion (-iz'izh'ün; -iz'izh'ün), n. - granger-ize'er (-iz'er), n.

granger railroad, or granger roads. Finance. Certain railroads whose traffic largely consists in carrying the produce of farmers or grangers; - specifically applied to the Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; and Chicago & Northwestern, railroads. U. S.

granger stocks or shares. Stocks or shares of the granger railroads. U. S.

grain (grán), n. [Sp. grán'ya; 195], n. [Sp. prop., small seed.] Cochineal in small grains or dust or consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown insects.

granite (grán'tit), n. [It. granito granite, adj., grainy, p. p. of granite to make grainy, fr. L. granum grain: cf. F. granit. See GRAIN.] 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, flesh-red, 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 plagioclase 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, PEGMATITE, GRAPHIC GRANITE.

2. A kind of water ice in which somewhat coarse particles of ice are present.

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, 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 (grán'it'ik), 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 formation of an old New England village.

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granule (grán'ül), n. [L. granulum, dim. of granum grain: cf. F. granule. See GRAIN & kernel.] 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 spore.

granule cell. Anat. A variety of cell, occurring in connective tissue, in which the cytoplasm contains coarse granules staining deeply with aniline colors.

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Grapes, Leaves, and Tendrils.

are from wild native species, as, V. labrusca, V. rotundifolia, and V. vulpina, from European species.

3. The berrylike fruit or seed of certain other plants.

4. Mil. Grapeshot; - formerly also used in pl.

5. pl. Veter. A cluster of warty nodules in the hollow of the fetlock of horses; an advanced or chronic form of grease. b Tuberculous disease of the pleura in cattle; - called also grape disease. Colloq.

grape of a cannon, the cascabel or knob at the breech of an old-time muzzle-loading gun.

grape berry moth. A small slate-colored moth (Polychrosis viteana) whose larvæ destroy the interior of the grape.

grape cane borer. The apple-twig borer (Amphicerus bicaudatus), which also bores into young grapevine shoots.

grape curculio. A minute black weevil (Craponius maculatus) which in the larval state eats the interior of grapes.

grape fern. A fern of the genus Botrychium; - so called from the spheroidal, which resemble clusters of tiny grapes. Any cultivated fern of the genus Todea.

grape flour (gráp'flou'ér), n. The grape hyacinth.

grape fruit (-frú't), n. A common globose citrus fruit extensively raised in tropical countries, with a very bitter rind and inner skin, but valued for its highly flavored somewhat acid pulp; - called also pomelo. It is a variety of shaddock.

grape hyacinth. Any lilaceous plant of the genus Muscari, esp. M. botryoides and M. racemosum. They have dense racemes of small oblong or globose blue flowers.

grape leaf folder. A black moth (Desmia maculata) having a white border and white spots on the wings, whose larva eats the leaf of the grapevine, folding it and fastening it with silk to form a habitation.

grape leaf hopper, or grape hopper. A small yellowish leaf hopper, marked with red or brown bands, which sucks the juices of the leaves of the grapevine, often causing them to wither and fall off, and greatly damaging the vine. Different individuals vary much in color, and a number of species, as Typhlocyba vitifex and T. comes, have been described. They are Hopper. x3. commonly called thrips by vine growers.

grape mildew. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi of various orders; also, any plant causing such a disease. In the United States the most destructive is the downy mildew (Plasmopara viticola), in Eu-



Grape Leaf Hopper. x3.

ropes oliveira. Local, U. S.

grape (gráp), n. [OF. grape, bunch or cluster of grapes, F. grappe, akin to F. grappin grape, hook; of G. origin; cf. OHG. chräpfo hook, G. krapfen, akin to E. cramp. The sense perh. came from the idea of clutching. Cf. AGRAFFE, CRAMP, GRAPNEL, GRAFFLE.] 1. A smooth-skinned, juicy berry, the fruit of vines of the genus Vitis. Through long cultivation, the grape exhibits more variation in characters than any other fruit. In color it ranges from pearly white to deep red, purple, or black; in shape from globose to narrowly oblong; and in size from that of the Delaware to that of the Black Hamburg.

2. The plant which bears this fruit; a grapevine. European grapes are derived from Vitis vinifera, and are cultivated chiefly for making wine or for raisins, though they also include hothouse grapes, as the muscat, black Hamburg, etc. The grapes of the eastern United States, as Concord, Delaware, etc., are from wild native species, as, V. labrusca, V. rotundifolia, and V. vulpina, from European species.

3. The berrylike fruit or seed of certain other plants.

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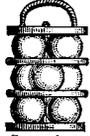
rope the powdery mildew (*Uncinula spiralis*). See also BLACK ROT, BITTER ROT.

grape moth. The grape berry moth. **grape root** (*grāp'root'*), *n.* The bitter tonic root of the Oregon grape *Berberis aquifolium* and other species of *Berberis*; also, the plant itself.

grape rot. Any of several diseases of the grape caused by parasitic fungi which induce decay of the fruit. They belong chiefly to the Fungi Imperfecti.

grape-ry (*grāp'ēr-ī*), *n.*; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A building or inclosure, mainly of glass, used for the cultivation of grapes; a grape house; a vinery.

grape shot (*grāp'shōt'*), *n.* *Mil.* A cluster, usually nine, of small iron balls, put together by means of cast-iron circular plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting rod, to be used as a charge for a cannon. Formerly grape shot were inclosed in canvas bags.



Grapeshot.

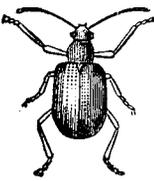
grape stone (-stōn'), *n.* A seed of the grape. **grape sugar.** Dextro-glucose; — so called because found in ripe grapes. See OLUCOSE, 1. The commercial article, forming a compact, waxy mass, is made from starch in the syrup called glucose, but the conversion is carried further. It contains more maltose and dextrin.

grape vine (*grāp'vīn'*), *n.* 1. A vine which bears grapes; any plant of the genus *Vitis*. See GRAPE. 2. A fabricated report; a canard; — a sense originated during the American Civil War, such reports being said to come "by grapevine telegraph."

Items of the "grapevine telegraph," as mere rumor used to be called in those days. C. E. Craddock.

Wrestling. A chip in which an arm or leg is twined about an opponent's arm or leg.

grapevine fida. A small yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle (*Fidia viticola*), which in the adult state attacks the leaves, and in the larval state the roots, of the grapevine.



Grapevine Fidia. x 2

graph (*grāf*), *n.* [See -GRAPH.] **Math.** 1. A curve or surface, the locus of a point whose coordinates are the variables in the equation of the locus. 2. A diagram symbolizing a system of interrelations by spots, all distinguishable from one another and some connected by lines of the same kind.

graph, v. t. To plot or trace, as a curve from its equation. **graph** (-grāf). [Gr. *γράφος*, fr. *γράφειν* to write, sometimes through *L.*: cf. F. *graphie*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix signifying something written, a writing; also, a writer; as, cryptograph, telegraph, phonograph, chronograph.

grapher. [See -GRAPH; -ER agent.] A suffix forming agent nouns corresponding to nouns in -graph or -graphy.

graph'ic (*grāf'ik*), *a.* [L. *graphicus*, Gr. *γραφικός*, fr. *γράφειν* to write; cf. F. *graphique*. See GRAFT.] 1. Written, drawn, or engraved. **Obs.**

2. Of or pertaining to the arts of painting and drawing. 3. Well delineated; clearly and vividly written or told; having the faculty of, or characterized by, clear and impressive description; vivid; as, a *graphic* writer.

4. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for, writing; as, *graphic* variations; *graphic* slate.

5. Having crystals resembling written or printed characters; exhibiting on the surface or in transverse section the appearance of such characters; having or designating a rock fabric in which two minerals inclose each other by mutual intercrystallization; as, *graphic* granite.

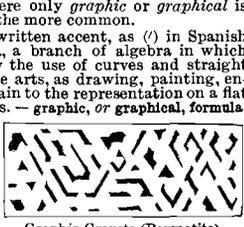
6. Of, pert. to, or designating, representation by diagrams, lines, etc.; diagrammatic. See GRAPHIC METHOD (below).

Syn. —GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE are here compared with reference to language. GRAPHIC suggests telling and lifelike, VIVID, salient, forcible, and intense, reproduction in words; as, "Words which are used by an eyewitness to express things, unless he be especially eloquent or *graphic*, may only convey general notions" (*J. H. Newman*); "Dante's painting is not *graphic* only, brief, true, and of a vividness as of fire in a dark night" (*Carlyle*). That is PICTURESQUE, as here compared (see PICTORIAL), which is strikingly *graphic* or *vivid*; as, "the *picturesque* force of his style" (*Hawthorne*); "A certain warmth . . . and a certain dash of the *picturesque* are very poor essential qualities" (*Stevenson*). See CLEAR.

Graph in the phrases where only *graphic* or *graphical* is given, the form given is the more common.

graphic accent. *Gram.* a written accent, as (´) in Spanish *Córdoba*, etc. **Algebra.** a branch of algebra in which equations are treated by the use of curves and straight lines. — **g. arts.** those fine arts, as drawing, painting, engraving, etc., which pertain to the representation on a flat surface of natural objects. — *graphic*, or *graphical*, formula. *Chem.* See FORMULA, 5.

— *graphic geometry*, projective geometry. — *g. granite*, granite found in pegmatite veins or dikes, having the quartz crystals so arranged in the feldspar as to appear, in a transverse section, like



Graphic Granite (Pegmatite).

written characters. — *graphic*, or *graphical*, method, a method making use of graphic figures, as diagrams, tracings, etc.; specif., the method of scientific analysis or investigation in which the relations or laws involved in tabular numbers are represented to the eye by means of curves or other figures; as the daily changes of weather by means of curves, in which abscissas represent the time of day, and ordinates the corresponding degrees of temperature. Graphic methods may use the metrical or the projective properties of space, or they may deal with relations holding only in the realm of order, as in graphs (see GRAPHS, 2). — *graphical statics*, *Math.*, a branch of statics in which the magni-

tude, direction, and position of forces are represented by straight lines, and unknown quantities are found by mechanical methods. — *graphic tellurium*, sylvanite.

graphics (*grāf'iks*), *n.* Art 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.

graph'ite (*grāf'it*), *n.* [Gr. *γραφειν* 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. 2.09-2.23. Often called *plumbago*, or *black lead*.

gra-phit'ic (*grā-fīt'ik*), *a.* Pert. to, containing, derived from, or resembling, graphite. — *graphitic acid*. See MEL-LITIC. — *g. carbon*, in iron or steel, that portion of the carbon present as graphite; — *disting.* from *combined carbon*.

graph'it-ize (*grāf'īt-īz*), *v. t.*; — *-ized* (-īz'd); — *-izing* (-īz'ing). To convert into graphite, as by treatment in the electric furnace. — *graphitizing filament*. = METALLIZED FILAMENT.

graph'it-toid (*grāf'īt-tōid*), *a.* Resembling graphite, or graph'it-toid'al (-tōid'āl) *plumbago*.

grapho- A combining form from Greek *γράφειν*, to write. **graph'o-lyte** (*grāf'ō-līt*), *n.* [*grapho* + *-lyte*.] Any species of slate suitable to be written on.

graph-ol'o-gy (*grāf'ō-lō-jī*), *n.* [*grapho* + *-logy*; cf. F. *graphologie*.] 1. The study of handwriting; esp., the art of judging of a person's character, disposition, and aptitudes from his handwriting. 2. *Math.* The system or notation used in dealing with graphs (see GRAFH, 2).

graph-o-ma'ni-a (*grāf'ō-mā-nī-ā*), *n.* [NL.; *grapho* + Gr. *μανία* madness.] A morbid desire or mania for writing. — *graph-o-ma'ni-ac* (-nī-āk), *n.*

graph-om'e'ter (*grāf'ō-mē-tēr*), *n.* [*grapho* + *-meter*.] An instrument, as a goniometer, for measuring angles.

graph-o-met'ric (*grāf'ō-mē-tr'ik*), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to *graph-o-met'ri-cal* (-mē-trī-kāl) to a graphometer. 2. *Math.* Designating a function involving length but unaffected by projection or linear transformation; — so called by Clifford. — *graph-o-met'ric, n.*

graph-o-met'rics (-rī-iks), *n.* *Math.* The doctrine of graphometric functions.

graph-o-mo'tor (-mō-tōr), *a.* [*grapho* + *motor*.] *Med.* Relating to, or affecting, movements executed in writing.

graph'o-phone (*grāf'ō-fōn*), *n.* A kind of phonograph. **Graphophone** is a trade-mark name.

graph'o-scope (-shō-kōp), *n.* [*grapho* + *-scope*.] An optical device for showing (or photographing) an image when projected upon the atmosphere as a screen.

graph-o-sta'tic (-stāt'ik), *a.* [*grapho* + *static*.] Of or pert. to solution of statistical problems by graphic methods. — *graph-o-sta'ti-cal* (-stātī-kāl), *a.* — *graph-o-sta'ti-cal* (-stātī-kāl), *a.* — *graph-o-type* (*grāf'ō-tīp*), *n.* [*grapho* + *-type*.] A form of chalk engraving. — *graph-o-ty'p'ic* (-tīp'ik), *a.*

graphy. [Gr. *γραφία*, fr. *γράφειν* to write; cf. F. *graphie*. See GRAPHIC.] A suffix denoting the art of writing or describing; also, the writing or description itself; a treatise; as, calligraphy, biography, geography.

grap'nel (*grāp'nēl*), *n.* [*ME. grapnel*, dim. fr. F. *grappin* a kind of hook; of Ger. origin. See GRAPE.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws; hence, a grappling iron; a grab.

grap'ple (*grāp'pl*), *n.* [*OF. grapple* the grapple of a ship, fr. *graper* to pluck, prop., to seize, clutch; of German origin. See GRAPE.] 1. A grapnel; a grappling iron; a grab. 2. Act of grappling, or state of being grappled; a seizing or seizure; close hug in contest; the wrestler's hold; a struggle in which the contestants grapple each other.

grap'ple, v. t. 1. To seize or hold with some implement used for the purpose, as a grapnel; to lay fast hold of; to get a tight grip on; hence, to be at close quarters with; as, to *grapple* an antagonist. 2. To fasten as with a grapple; to fix; to join fast.

Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel. *Shak.* **grap'ple, v. i.** 1. To use a grapple; to contend in close fight; to attach one's self by or as if by a grapple, as in wrestling; to close; to seize one another. 2. To make grasping motions; to grope. *Obs.* or *R.* To grapple with. 2. To seize or hold with or as with grapnels; to grip tightly; to fight or struggle with at close quarters or hand-to-hand; to enter into contest with.

And in my standard bear the arms of York. *To grapple with the house of Lancaster.* *Shak.* **grap'ple plant.** A South African pedicellate herb (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) having woody fruits with hooked or barbed thorns by which they adhere to objects.

grap'ple shot. *Life-Saving Service.* A projectile to which are attached hinged claws to catch in a ship's rigging or to hold in the ground; — called also *anchor shot*.

grap'pling (*grāp'pl'ing*), *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* of *GRAPPLE*. *Specif.*: *v. b. n.* A place where a vessel may be grappled or anchored; also, a state of being grappled. *Obs.* **b** That by which anything is seized and held; a grapnel; grappling iron.

grap'pling hook or *iron*, a hooked iron for grappling a vessel or other object under water, etc. a *grapnel*.

Grap'ta (*grāp'tā*), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *γραπτός* marked, written.] *Zool.* A genus of angle-wing butterflies, including many American species, as the comma butterfly. Their

wings are mostly tawny brown or orange above, with dark spots and border, and mottled on the under side with gray and brown imitative of bark or dead leaves.

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2. Any stone having natural markings suggestive of a drawing, as ruin marble, moss agate, etc.

grap'to-lit'ic (-īth'ōl'it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites; as, a *graptolitic* slate.

grap'y (*grāp'ī*), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to grapes or the vine; resembling grapes. 2. *Veter.* Affected with grapes.

grasp (*grāsp*), *v. i.*; *GRASPED* (*grāsp't*); *GRASP'ING*. [*ME. graspen* to grope, grasp at, prob. akin to LG. *grapsen* to grasp, E. *grope*, and perh. to E. *grab*. Cf. *GRAB*.] 1. To make the motion of seizing or trying to seize; to clutch; to grope. *Obs.* exc. with *at* (see below). 2. To embrace; to grapple; — with *with* or *about*. *Obs.*

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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.

The whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp. *Shak.* 3. To lay hold of with the mind; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend.

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4. Reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; as, it was beyond or within his *grasp*. 5. Forceful holding; possession; hold; control.

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grasp'ing, *p. pr.* & *v. b. n.* of *GRASP*; *esp.*: *p. a.* Avaricious; greedy; covetous; as, a *grasping* usurer. — *grasp'ing-ly, adv.* — *grasp'ing-ness, n.*

grasp'less, a. 1. Without a grasp or grip; relaxed. 2. That cannot be grasped; incomprehensible.

grass (*grās*), *n.* [*ME. gras*, *gers*, *AS. græs*, *gers*; akin to OFries. *gras*, *gers*, OS. D., G., Icel., & Goth. *gras*, Dan. *græs*, Sw. *gräs*, and prob. to E. *green*, *graw*; cf. L. *gramen* grass, Gr. *χότρον*. Cf. GRAZE to feed on grass.] 1. In the widest sense, green herbage affording food for cattle or other grazing animals, esp. that of plants 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 grasses 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 *Table*. Popularly, also, any of many sedges, rushes, etc., of similar aspect.

3. Any small herb, esp. one used medicinally. *Obs.* or *Dial.* 4. With attributive, any of various plants having grasslike foliage, as curly grass, blue-eyed grass, etc.

5. The vegetative condition of a cereal, before the ear of grain is developed. *Obs.*

What falls sometimes whist' t'is in grass. *J. Tull.* Our faith is yet in the grass. *Tomson.*

6. A blade or leaf of grass; — now only in *pl.* 7. A pasture land; ground on which grass is grown for hay or pasture. **b** A specified area of land for grazing.

8. The annual growth of grass; hence, the spring season. *New Collog.* "Two years old next grass." *Latham.*

9. Metaphorically, what is transitory. Surely the people is grass. *Is. xl. 7.*

10. The turf, or grass-covered earth; hence, specif., *Mining*, the surface of the ground.

11. Short for *sparrowgrass*, asparagus. 12. *Printers' Slang.* Temporary or casual work; also, a person doing it. *British.*

Grass The following tables include most GRASSES having vernacular names. In Table I, are grasses of American, European, or Asiatic origin; in Table II., those of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands. The more important names are defined in the main *Vocabulary*.

EXPLANATORY NOTE. DISTRIBUTION is indicated as follows: Af. Africa; As. Asia; B. Boreal, i. e. north temperate and arctic; C. cosmopolitan; Cu. cultivated; E. Europe; N.A. North America; S.A. South America; Tc. to 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, grain 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.

grapple fork. See FORK, *Illust.* **grapp'le iron.** A grappling iron.

grap'ple-man'cy (*grāp'plō-mān'cī*), *n.* [*Gr. γραπτός* engraved, written + *μαν'cia*.] Divination by handwriting. *Rare.*

grap'sus (*grāp'si-us*), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *γραπτός* a grab.] *Zool.* A genus of crabs having a somewhat quadrilateral carapace, wide postabdomen, and short eye stalks. They inhabit scypherores and run very rapidly. The genus is the type of a family.

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3. Any small herb,

TABLE I. AMERICAN, EUROPEAN, AND ASIATIC GRASSES.

African case, pearl millet. African millet, *Echinochloa crus-galli*. [NA. 1.] ...

creek sedge, *Spartina stricta maritima*. E. NA. creeping beard g., *Optimemus setarius* C. tr. - c. bent. *Agrostis stolonifera*. E. NA. 1, 3. - c. fuscus. ...

Hungarian blue g., velvet g. - H. brome. H. forage g., awnless brome. H. g., Italian millet. hunger grass, slender foxtail. Indian corn, *Zea mays*. ...

lis. NA. - p. g., *Pappophorum wrightii*. NA. 1. - purple-top, fall redtop. - purple wood g. little blue stem. quack, quack, or quitch, grass, couch grass, ...

tear grass, Job's tears. *Eragrostis abyssinica* Af. 2. Tennessee fescue, red fescue. Tennessee oat grass, *Danthonia comarostachya*. [NA. 1.] ...

Ohlman g., *Sporobolus indicus*, cockfoot finger g., *Syntherisma sanguinalis*. [Gallii] cockspur g., *Echinochloa crus-galli*. [NA. 1.] ...

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 Grms. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

at grass, at pasture; grazing; hence, in rural retirement; in rustication. **g.** of the genus *Parnassia*. See **PARNASSIA**. **g.** of the *Andes*, the tall oat grass of Europe (*Arrhenatherum elatius*). — **g.** of *Tong's* (*long's*). See **GRASS**, Table II. — to go to **g.** To go 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 (e.g., to put out to pasture or to graze, as to cattle); hence, to dismiss; rusticate; retire.

grass (grás), *v. t.*; GRASSED (grást); 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 fish. *Slang, Collog., 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.

grasped (grást), *p. a.* 1. Furnished or covered with grass.
 2. *Goif*. Designating a club with a face that is slightly spooned or slanted backward.

gras-se-rie' (grás'sé-ri'), *n.* [F.] A noncontagious and nonhereditary disease of silkworms, causing them to have a thin stretched skin, through which a caustic liquid exudes.

grass fern. A polypodiaceous fern (*Vittaria lineata*) of Florida and the West Indies. Its narrow grasslike fronds grow in pendent tufts upon palmetto trees. Also, any of several other species of *Vittaria*.

grass finch. A common American sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*) having the outer tail feathers partly white. It is also called bay-winged bunting and (from its habit of singing in the evening) vesper sparrow. **b.** Any of various weaver birds, as the several Australian species of the genus *Pocephala*. **c.** GRASS QUIT.

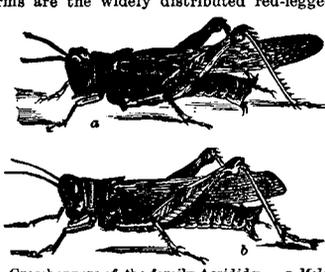


Grass Finch a.

grass-green', *a.* Green with grass; of the color of grass; clear and vivid green.

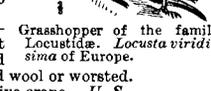
grass hand. A compositor on casual or job work. *Brit. Printers' Slang*. **b.** [Chin. ts'ao'shows'] A style of Chinese and Japanese writing for business and private use, consisting of irregular cursive characters (grass characters).

grass/hop/er (grás'hóp'ér), *n.* 1. Any of numerous leaping orthopterous insects of the families Acrididae and Locustidae. 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 **STRIDULATING**.) The ordinary grasshoppers belong to the family Acrididae, which is distinguished by the short antennae, three-jointed tarsi, and short ovipositor composed of four pieces. They are also called locusts (see **LOCUST**). Among the numerous American forms are the widely distributed red-legged grasshopper (*Melanoplus femur-rubrum*); 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, completely destroying the crops over large areas; and the lubber grasshoppers (which see). The Locustidae have long slender antennae, four-jointed tarsi, and a long ovipositor 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. The katydids also belong to this family.



Grasshoppers of the family Acrididae. a. *Melanoplus spretus*; b. *M. femur-rubrum*. Nat. size.

Grasshoppers of the family Locustidae. *Lucusta viridissima* of Europe.



Grasshopper of the family Locustidae. *Lucusta viridissima* of Europe.

2. *Angling*. A kind of artificial bait formed of lead cast on the shank of a hook and covered with rings of colored wool or worsted.

3. *Mach.* A kind of locomotive crane. *U. S.*

4. = HOPPER, 3.

grass/hop/er, *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 (on parallel bars).



Grasshopper Gauge.

grass cold. *Veter.* A catarrhal disease affecting horses.
 grass comber. A person who has been doing farm work — so called in ridicule by seamen.
 grass corn. Canary grass. *Obs.*
 grass cut, or grass cut/ter, *n.* A native employed to cut and provide grass for horses, as in an army. *India.* [*Local, Eng.*]
 grass drake. The corn crake.
 grass erker. *Feudal Law.* A service of plowing due for extra grass land.
 grass/se-ye' (grás'sé-yé'), *a.* [F.] *Phon.* Pronounced with a trill or roll at the back of the mouth, as the vibrator.
 grass/low'er, *n.* A the spring beauty. *B.* The blue-eyed grass. *frog.* The common Euro-

pean frog, other, used for riding over projections or marking in hollows. **grass/hop/er** lobster, a young lobster. *Local, U. S.*
 grass sparrow, any of several small American sparrows of the genus *Coturniculus*, esp. *C. savanarum passerinus*, called also yellow-winged sparrow, from a small yellow patch on the front edge of the wing. Their song resembles the stridulation of grasshoppers. — **g.** warbler, a small European warbler (*Locustella naevia*), so called from its note — also applied to allied species.

grass house. A grasshopper settler's cottage. *Obs.*
 grass mat, a grass mat constructed mainly or largely of grass, as the dome-shaped structure of poles thatched with grass built by American Indians of the Caddoan stock.

grass/ing, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of GRASS. *Specif.* *vb. n.* a Exposure of flax, fabrics, etc., on the grass to bleach. **b** Place for cutting grass or for grazing; pasturage; a pasture; also, the right of pasturage. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

grass/land' (grás'lánd'), *n.* 1. *Agric.* Land which is kept in grass; permanent pasture or meadowland.
 2. *Phylogog.* An area in which the prevailing or characteristic vegetation consists of grasses and allied plants.

grass lawn. Fine linenlike grass cloth.

Grassmann's law (grás'mánz), [After Hermann G. Grassmann, German linguist.] The law for Sanskrit and Greek that when primitive aspirates occurred at the beginning of successive syllables one of them, usually the first, lost its aspiration, giving a media in Sanskrit and a tenuis in Greek. Grassmann was not the author of this law. He restated it in somewhat different language, as a thing already known, in a paper published in 1833, in which he showed that primitive Indo-European had roots beginning and ending with an aspirate to which this law applied, and he explained in this way certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law.

grass mildew. A mildew (*Erysibe graminis*) which frequently attacks cereals and other grasses.

grass owl. An owl (*Strix candida*) of India, China, northern Australia, etc., living in tall grass.

grass parakeet, or **parakeet**. Any of several species of Australian parakeets, of the genus *Neophema*; — also applied to the zebra parakeet.

grass pea. An Old World pea (*Lathyrus sativus*), or its seed used as food for man in India and for stock in other countries. It has been wrongly reputed to be poisonous.

grass pink. A European pink (*Dianthus plumarius*) with narrow, grasslike leaves and single fragrant flowers of various colors.

grass/plot' (grás'plót'), **grass/plat'** (-plát'), *n.* A plot or space covered with grass; a lawn.

grass porgy. A small sparrow fish (*Calamus acrifrons*) of the Florida coast; — so called because it lives in seagrass.

grass quit. Any of several very small tropical American and West Indian finches of the *Euphonia* 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 (*Natrix natrix*). **b** The green snake (*Liopeltis vernalis*). **c** A garter snake, esp. a variety of *Thamnophis sirtalis*, with the stripes indistinct or wanting.

grass snipe. The pectoral sandpiper.

grass spider. Any of certain spiders which spin concave webs on grass, conspicuous when covered with dew, as *Agalena naevia*, a North American species. Cf. **GALENA**.

grass sponge. Any of several coarse commercial sponges having the surface irregularly tufted, as *Spongia graminea* and *S. equina*, var. *cerebriformis* of Florida and the West Indies.

Grass tree. A Any Australian bilious plant of the genus *Xanthorrhoea*. They have thick trunks crowned with a dense tuft of pendulous, grasslike leaves, and bear numerous small flowers in cylindrical spikes. They are often called "blackboys," from the large trunks denuded and blackened by fire. They yield the fragrant resin known as *assaoid*, or *Botany Bay gum*. **b** A similar Australian plant (*Kingia australis*). **c** Any of several other Australasian trees with grasslike foliage, as *Tetelia australis* and *Pseudopanax crassifolium* of New Zealand, and species of *Richea* in Tasmania.

Grass web. A European web (*Larentia naevia*). Enlarged.

grass webworm. The larva of any of numerous moths of the family Crambidae. The larva spin webs around the bases and roots of grass on which they feed.

grass widow. [Cf. *E. dial.*, an unmarried mother. *G. strohwitwe* a mock widow. *Sw. gräsenka* a grass widow.]
 1. A woman who has had an illegitimate child; also, a discarded mistress. *Now Rare, Eng.*
 2. A woman divorced or legally or otherwise separated from her husband; also, a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her.

grass widower. A man who has been divorced; also, a married man living apart from his wife. *Collog.*

grass/work' (grás'wúrk'), *n.* 1. A lawn. *Obs.*

2. *Mining*. Work at the grass, or surface of the ground. — **grass/work'er** (-wúrk'ér), *n.*

grass worm. The larva of a noctuid moth (*Laphygma frugiperda*), which is destructive of grass and growing grain in the southern United States.

grass'y (grás'y), *a.*; GRASS'Y-ER (-I-ér); GRASS'Y-EST. 1. Covered with grass; abounding with grass; as, a grassy lawn.
 2. Resembling grass; green.

grate (grát), *a.* [L. *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See **GRACE**; cf. **AGREE**.] Serving to gratify; also, agreeable. *Obs.*

grate, *v. t.*; GRATED (grát'éd; -íd); GRATING (grát'ing). [OF. *grater* to scrape, scratch, *F. gratier*, LL. *gratere*, *cratere*; of German origin; cf. *OHG. chrätzōn*, *G. kratzen*, *Sw. kratza*; prob. akin to *E. scratch*.] 1. To scrape or rub roughly or harshly; to abrade; — sometimes with *away*, *down*, etc. *Archaic*.

2. To reduce to small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; as, to grate a nutmeg.

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.

4. To fret; irritate; offend.

5. To get by impurity or by extortion. *Obs.*

grate (grát), *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. *Shak.*

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 impurity.

3. To dwell irritatingly; — with *upon*. *Obs.*

grate (grát), *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 & Metal.* A screen or sieve for use with stamp mortars for grading ore according to size.

4. A grated cage; hence, a prison. *Obs.*

grate, *v. t.* 1. To imprison. *Obs. & R.*
 2. To furnish with a grate or grates; to protect with a grating or crossbars; as, to grate a window.

grate coal. A size of anthracite coal. See **COAL**.

grate/ful (grát'fú'l), *a.* [Grate, *a.* + *ful*; cf. *F. gré* thanks, good will, fr. *L. gratia*, neut. of *gratus* agreeable, grateful. See **GRATE**, *a.*] 1. Having a due sense of benefits received; willing or glad to acknowledge and repay, or give thanks for, benefits; as, a grateful heart.

2. Affording pleasure; pleasing; gratifying. The victim was suspended as a grateful victim to Ceres. *Gibbon*.

3. Expressing gratitude; as, grateful acknowledgments. *Syn.* — **GRATEFUL**, **THANKFUL** are sometimes used with little or no distinction. But **GRATEFUL** is more commonly employed to express a proper sense of favors received (esp.) from one's fellow men; **THANKFUL** is chiefly applied to one's acknowledgment of divine favor, or of what is vaguely felt to be providential; as, "the Queen herself, grateful to Prince Geraint for service done" (*Tennyson*); "It was really the Lord's Day, for he made his creatures happy in it, and their hearts were thankful" (*Landon*); we were thankful to have escaped with our lives. — **grate/ful'y**, *adv.* **grate/ful-ness**, *n.*

grat'er (grát'ér), *n.* [From **GRATE**, *v.*; cf. *F. gratteur* scraper.] 1. One that grates; esp., an instrument or utensil with a rough, indented surface, for rubbing off small particles of any substance; as, a nutmeg grater.
 2. *Her.* A glazier's nippers; — one of the charges in the arms of the Glaciers' Company.

grate room. A fire chamber separate from the rest of the furnace, as in furnaces for glass making.

grate surface. *Steam Boilers*. The area of the surface of the grate upon which the fuel lies in the furnace.

Grat'i-ano (grát'té-á'nó), *n.* 1. In Italian popular comedy, a pedantic and tedious proser, the stock bore.

2. (*pron.* grát'shí-á'nó; grát'té-á'nó). In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," a loquacious friend of Bassanio. He marries Portia's maid, Nerissa.

grat-ic-u-la'tion (grát'tík'ú-lá'shún), *n.* [F. *gratulation*, *cratulation*, fr. *graticule*, *craticuler*, to square, fr. *graticule*, *craticule*, *graticule*, *dim.* of *crates* wickerwork. See 4th **GRATE**.] The division of a design or draft into squares, in order the more easily to reproduce it in larger or smaller dimensions.

grat'i-cule (grát'tí-kú'l), *n.* [F. See **GRATICULATION**.] A design or draft prepared by gratification.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion (-fí-ká'shún), *n.* [L. *gratificatio*; cf. *F. gratification*.] 1. A gratifying, or state of being gratified.
 2. A source of gratification; something that pleases.
 3. Expression of gratification, as in congratulation. *Obs.*
 4. A reward; a recompense; a gratuity.
 5. *Mil.* A voluntary subscription for the relief of officers' widows, or the amount subscribed. *Obs. or R. Eng.*

grat'i-fy (grát'tí-fí), *v. t.*; GRAT'I-FIED (-fí-d); GRAT'I-FY'ING (-fí'ing). [F. *gratifier*, *L. gratificari*; *gratus* pleasing + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See **GRACE**; **FY**.] 1. To show gratitude to (a person) or for (service or the like); to requite; hence, to remunerate; fee. *Obs. or R.*

To gratify his noble service. *Shak.*

2. To receive or greet with pleasure; to welcome. *Obs.*

3. To give or be a source of pleasure or satisfaction to; as, beauty gratifies the eye; hence, to oblige; favor; as, to gratify a friend; to indulge; as, to gratify an appetite; to humor; as, to gratify a whim.

grate/less, *a.* Ungrateful. *Obs.*
 grat'ful. *Obs. or dial.* Eng. var. of **GRATEFUL**.

Grat'i-a (grát'shí-á; -shá), *n.* [L., lit., favor, grace.] Fem. proper name.

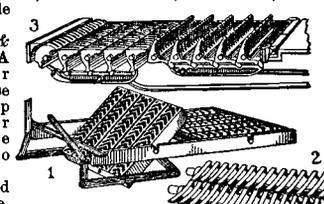
grat'i-a De'i (grát'shí-á dé'tí), *n.* [L., grace of God.] A name of several herbs, as the lesser centaury, the field geranium, etc. *Obs.* **b** The hedge hyssop.

grat'i-a pla-cen'di (plá-sén-á'dí), [L.] The grace of blessing.

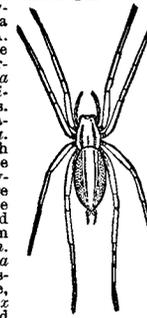
grat'i-fed'y (grát'tí-féd'í), *adv.* of gratified, *p. p.*

grat'i-fer (-fí-ér), *n.* One who gratifies. [*gratifying*, *p. pr.*]

grat'i-ty, **grat'i-ty** (grát'tí-tí), *n.* A humorous perversion of *gratuity*. *Shak.*



Grate, 1. Dumping Grate; 2. Triangular Revolving Grate; 3. Rocking Grate.



Grass Spider (*Agalena naevia*). Enlarged.

gravity yard. *Railroading.* A switch yard constructed with inclines so that the switching is done by gravity.

gravy (grāv'vī), n.; pl. -vīes (-vīz). [*ME. grave*, perh. due to misreading *OF. gravé*, 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 flesh in cooking, made into a dressing for the food when served up.

gray, grey (grā), a.; *GRAY/ER, GREY/ER* (-ēr); *GRAY/EST, GREY/EST*. [*ME. gray, grey, AS. grāg, græg*; akin to *D. grauw, OHG. grāo, G. grau, Dan. graa, Sw. grå, Icel. grár*.] 1. Of the color gray; of a color formed by a blending of white and black; hence, dull; not bright.

The gray day darkened into night. *Whittier.*

2. Gray-haired; gray-headed; hoary; hence, elderly or mature; as, *gray experience*.
3. Clothed or habited in gray; wearing a gray costume; as, the *gray monks* (the Cistercians); the *gray sisters* or the *gray friars* (of the Franciscan orders).

Syn.—GRAY, GREY are etymologically and in general usage one and the same word, and no valid distinction in meaning can be drawn between them. A difference in connotation is nevertheless felt, apparently, by many persons, GRAY seeming to suggest a darker or colder shade than GREY, which is thought of as a lighter tint, more delicate or in some way more palpable. But this distinction has not established itself in usage.

gray, or grey, African goose, one of a variety of domestic geese having a large head with a knot on the forehead and dewlap under the throat. The plumage is gray, darker above, with a dark stripe down the neck.—*g. antimony, Minn., stibnite.*—*g. birch.* A yellow birch. *b* The western birch *Betula occidentalis*. *U. S.*—*g. box,* any one of several gray-barked Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus hemiphysalis, E. bicolor, etc.*—*g. brant,* the white-fronted goose. *Local, U. S.*—*g. bush,* any of several chenopodiaceous shrubs of the genus *Kochia*, as *K. americana* of the United States or *K. eriantha* of Australia. —*g. cloth,* unbleached cotton cloth.—*g. cobalt, Minn., sualite.*—*g. comma.* See *COMMA BUTTERFLY*.—*g. copper, Minn., tetraedrite.*—*g. crane,* the common crane (*Grus grus*) of Europe and Asia.—*g. crow,* the hooded crow (*Corvus corax*).—*g. drake,* the common May fly (*Ephemera virgata*). *Eng.*—*g. drake fly,* an artificial fly with gray wings, legs, and tail, and a white body wound with black silk.—*g. duck,* the gadwall; also, the female mallard.—*g. falcon.* *a* The peregrine falcon. *b* The European hen harrier.—*g. fox.* See *FOX*.—*g. friar,* a friar of the Franciscan order.—*g. goose,* the grayling goose. Hence, *gray-goose, or grey-goose, shaft or wing,* an arrow, so called from its gray-goose feathers.—*g. grant.* See *GRANT*.—*g. gum,* either of two Australian gums or eucalypts, *Eucalyptus punctata* and *E. propinqua*.—*g. gurnard,* a small European gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) of little value.—*g. hen,* the female of the black grouse.—*g. iron,* cast iron containing much graphitic carbon. See *IRON, g. kingbird.* See *KINGBIRD*.—*g. leaf pine.*—*GRAY PINE a.*—*g. linnet,* the common European linnet. See *LINNET*.—*g. mare,* a woman who controls her husband; alluding to an old proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse," the wife rules her husband.—*g. matter.* *Anat.* A nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and in consequence has a brownish gray color;—distinguished from *white matter*. *b* Brains; intellect. *Colloq.*—*g. mold or mould,* a mold produced by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea*; also, the fungus itself.—*g. mullein,* the common mullein. *Australia.*—*g. mullet,* any mullet of the family Mugilidae, as distinguished from the red mullets (*Mullidae*); esp. mullet of the typical genus, *Mugil*. See *MULLET*.—*g. myrtle.* See *LANCWOOD*.—*g. nerve fiber or fibre, Anat.*, a nonmedullated nerve fiber.—*g. nuns, R. C. Ch.*, members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1853;—so called from the color of their robe, and known in religion as *Sisters of Charity of Montreal*. Hence: *g. nunnery.*—*g. owl, Minn., chalcocite.*—*g. owl,* the European night owl (*Syrnium aluco*). The gray great owl (*Scotopelia nebulosa*) is a very large Arctic species, occurring south to the northern United States in winter. See *OWL, Illust.*—*g. parrot,* a parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) of equatorial Africa, with gray plumage, red tail, black primaries, and whitish face. It is very commonly domesticated, and noted for its aptness in learning to talk.—*g. partridge,* the common European partridge.—*g. perch,* the fresh-water drumfish. See *DRUMFISH*. *Local, U. S.*—*g. pike.* *a* The sauger. *b* The wall-eyed pike. *c* The common pickerel. *Local, U. S.*—*g. pine,* any of several American pines with grayish green foliage; specif.: *a* *Pinus sabiniana*. *b* *P. monophylla*. *c* *P. divaricata*. *g. plover,* the black-bellied plover.—*g. plum.* *An* Australian date plum (*Diospyros pentstemonifera*). *b* An Australian shrub (*Capparis nobilis*) or its edible fruit. *c* *GUINNEA PLUM.*—*g. polyphy,* an American fern (*Polypodium polypodioides*) having fronds with the lower surfaces ashy gray. It grows on rocks or tree trunks.—*g. assafra,* the lauraceous tree *Crotophyora australis*. *Australia.*—*g. shark,* the sand shark.—*g. snapper,* a snapper (*Lutjanus griseus*), a valuable food fish on the Florida coast and in the Bahamas, straying north as far as Massachusetts.—*g. snipe,* the dowitcher in winter plumage.—*g. sour, Bleaching,* treatment with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, following the lime boil.—*g. squirrel,* a rather large squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), usually chiefly light gray, widely distributed in the United States and southern Canada. It is represented by several varieties in different parts of its range.—*g. Toulouse goose,* one of a variety of gray domestic geese of compact build, extensively raised in southern France and in the United States.—*g. trout,* any of several marine fishes, as the certain California rockfishes, etc.—*g. warbler,* a small rather plump colored warbler (*Pseu-*

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 (*Rachinectes glaucus*) of the northern Pacific, formerly abundant in autumn off the California coast. It is of



Gray Whale. (grāw)

fierce, active disposition, and difficult to capture.—*g. widegon.* *a* The gadwall. *b* The pintail.—*g. willow,* the silky willow.—*g. withy,* the great willow (*Salix caprea*).—*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 *COLOR*.

2. An animal or thing of gray color, as a horse, a gray garment, gray cloth, etc., or a gray spot.

How worth the chase, was worth the day,
That costs thy life, my valiant gray! *Scott.*

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, GREYED (grād); GRAYING, GREYING. To make or cause to become or appear gray or grayish, as glass by grinding it.—*v. i.* To become gray.

Gray, Auld Robin' (old rōb'yn 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 dies and Jamie and Jeanie are married.

grayback, greyback' (grā'bāk'), 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 scap duck. *e* The cisco (*Argyrosomus arcti*). *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.

graybeard, greybeard' (grā'bērd'), n. 1. An old man.

2. A stoneware jug; a bellarmine.
3. The plant virgin's-bower. *Dial. Eng.*

graycoat, greycoat' (grā'kōt'), n. One who wears a gray coat; as: *a* A yeoman in Cumberland, England. *b* A soldier in a gray uniform, as a Confederate in the American Civil War.

Gray column. *Arch. & Engin.* A (patented) built-up steel column composed of four channel irons riveted together through two angle irons at each junction.

grayhead, greyhead' (grā'hēd'), n. 1. A gray-haired or aged person.

graylag, greylag' (grā'lāg'), 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 domestic geese.

grayling, greyling' (-līng), n. [*gray, a. + 1st ling.*]

1. Any of several fishes constituting the genus *Thymallus*, allied to the trout, but having a broad, high dorsal fin. They inhabit cold, swift streams, and are valued as game fishes. The European species is *T. tricolor*. In America three locally distributed species or varieties occur: the Alaska grayling (*T. signifer*) in Alaska and British America; the Montana grayling (*T. montanus*) in certain tributaries of the Missouri; and the Michigan grayling (*T. tricolor*) in Michigan. The last is nearly exterminated.
2. In Australia, *Prototrochus murkena*, and in New Zealand, *P. ozyrrhynchus*, fishes resembling the true graylings.
3. Any of various satyr butterflies of gray and brown colors, esp., the European *Hipparchia semele*, and the American *Satyrus alope* and *S. alope nephele*.

graywacke, greywacke' (grā'wāk'; grā'wāk'ē), n. [*G. grauwacke; grau gray + wacke wacke.* See *GRAY*; *WACKE; cf. GRAUWACKE.*] *Petrog.* A coarse sandstone or fine-grained conglomerate, usually dark gray, composed of subangular to rounded fragments of quartz, feldspars, and bits of other dark-colored minerals, firmly cemented.

graze (grāz), v. t.; GRAZED (grāzd); GRAZING (grāz'ing). [*ME. grāsen, AS. grāsian, fr. grās grass.* See *GRASS.*] 1. To feed or supply (cattle, sheep, etc.) with grass or pasture.

2. To feed on; to eat (growing herbage); to eat grass from (a pasture); to browse. The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. *Pope.*
3. To tend (cattle, etc.) while grazing.

graze, n. i. 1. To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, *cattle grazing on the meadows.*

gray/pate, grey/pate', n. A young goldfinch without crimson head feathers.

gray/stone, grey/stone', n. A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

gray/weth'er, grey/weth'er' (grā'wēth'ēr), n. A wethers because of fancied resemblance to a wether. *Southern Eng.*

graze/a-ble, grey/a-ble, a. See *ABLE*. [*grās*.]

graz'er (grāz'ēr), n. One that grazes.

grazet, grazet', n. [*cf. F. gri-*

sette a gray stuff.] A woolen dress fabric. *Obs.*

graz'er-dam (grā'zhēr-dām), n. See *NOB.*

graz'er-ry (grā'zhēr-ry), n. Cattle grazing as a business. *Rare.*

graz'ing (grāz'ing), n. *pp. & vb. n.* OF *GRAZE*. Specif.: *vb. n.* A pasture; growing grass.

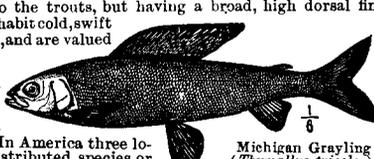
graz'ing-ly, adv. OF *GRAZING*.

grāz'i-o-so (grā'zē-ō'sō), adv. & a. [*It. adz. See GRACIOUS.*] *Musc.* Gracefully; smoothly; elegant.

Gr. Br. Abbr. Grand Britain.



Graylag.



Michigan Grayling (Thymallus tricolor).



Gray Parrot.

2. To yield grass for grazing. The ground . . . will never graze to purpose. *Bacon.*
3. To take on fat, as cattle. *Dial. Eng.*

graze (grāz), 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.
3. *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, *Graz.*, the place where a shot strikes and glances.

graz'ier (grā'zhēr), n. [See *GRASS*. Formed 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. SQUATTER.*

grease (grēs), n. [*ME. grese, thicke, 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. *Stang.*

greas'e (grēz; grēs'; 277), v. t.; GREASED (grēzd; grēst); GREAS'ING (grēz'ing; grēs'ē). 1. 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 (a horse) with grease, the disease.

to *grease* the hand or palm, to bribe or tip.—to *g. the wheels* of, to cause to run smoothly. *Colloq.*

grease box (grēs), a box containing fat or grease to lubricate a car axle, used esp. on railroad rolling stock.

grease cock or cup. *Mach.* A cock or cup containing grease, to serve as a lubricator.

grease joint. *Mach.* A joint made by grinding with oil or grease and emery. See *GROUND JOINT, Eng.*

greas'er (grēz'ēr; grēs'ēr; 277), n. 1. One that greases; specif., a person employed to lubricate the working parts of machinery, engines, carriages, etc.

2. A Mexican or Spanish American. *Stang. U. S.*

grease trap (grēs). *Plumbing.* A trap in a drain or waste pipe to prevent grease from passing into a sewer system.

grease'wood' (grēs'wōd'), n. *a* A low stiff chenopodiaceous shrub (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) 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 *Atriplex, Grayia, or Allenrolfea*.

greas'y (grēz'y; grēs'y; 277), a.; GREAS'Y-ER (-ī-ēr); GREAS'Y-EST. 1. Smear'd or defiled with grease. With *greasy* aprons, rules, and hammers. *Shak.*

2. Containing much grease; oily; as, *greasy* food.
3. Like grease or oil; smooth; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as is mineral soapstone; hence, slippery.
4. Fat of body; bulky. *Rare.* *Shak.*
5. Grosse; indelicate; indecent. *Obs. Marston.*
6. *Far.* Affected with the disease called *grease*, as the heels of a horse. See *GREASE, n. 4*.
7. *Naut.* Threatening; thick; dirty;—said of the weather, day, sky, etc.

great (grāt), a.; GREAT'ER (-ēr); GREAT'EST. [*ME. gret, great, AS. grāt; akin to OS. & OE. grōt, D. groot, OHG. grōz, G. gross.* *cf. GLOAT* the coin.] 1. Large in spatial dimension; of much size; big;—opposed to *small* and *little*; as, a *great* house, plain, distance. "The *great* globe itself . . . shall dissolve." *Shak.* Specif.: *a* Coarse, as opposed to fine. *Obs. or Scot.* *b* Thick, as opposed to slender. *Obs. or Scot.* *c* Big (with young); pregnant. *d* Hence, full or charged with feeling, as with courage, pride, anger, sorrow. *Obs.* *e* High or swollen;—of a body of water. *Dial. f* Of letters; capital; as, *great A*. *g* Hunting. Full grown;—of animals. *Obs.*

2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great* company, multitude, series, etc.
3. Many; much; as, *great* blood was shed. *Obs.*
4. Long continued; lengthened in duration; as, a *great* while; a *great* interval.
5. Considerable in degree;—of qualities, feelings, etc.; as, to use *great* caution; to be in *great* pain. *Shak.* *Great* cause to give *great* thanks.
6. Eminent; elevated; important; specif.: *a* Important as weighty or distinguished; as, a *great* argument, truth, act. *b* Eminent or distinguished by rank, power, or moral character; extraordinary in genius or accomplishment; lofty; noble; as, *great* as a poet, but *greater* as a man. *Shak.* *He* doth object I am too *great* of birth.
7. Remarkable in knowledge, of skill in, or as addicted to, something;—used esp. predicatively and with *at* or *in* before the specifying word; as, he is *great* at checkers; Chinese are *great* on decorum. With a noun denoting the agent of an action *great* is common attributively in the sense of *much given to* (the action); assiduous; as, she is a *great* talker. *Colloq.* *d* With an agent noun denoting one who owns, employs, etc.: Being such on a large scale; as, the *great* farmers of the domain lands.
7. Intimate; united in friendship. *cf. THICK, 11. Now Dial.*
8. *Genealogy.* Older, younger, or more remote, by a single generation;—often used before *grand* to indicate one de-

grav'ous, a. Grave. *Obs.*

gray-vire' (grā-vīr'; grā'vīr'), n. [*F. cf. PHOENICURE.*]

gray-wacke, grey-wacke' (grā'wāk'; grā'wāk'ē), n. Engraving, esp. in composition or of a certain (designated) kind; as, carbon *gray-wacke*, one kind of photograving.

gray/boas' (grā'boas'), n. A dish for gravy, gray a long deep dish.

grawls (grāwls), n. *pl.* OF *GRAVE, GROVE, GROW, GROWS* (grōls), n. *Grise. fr.*

grawnt (grāwnt), n. *Grise. fr.*

grayback, or greyback' (grā'bāk'; grā'bāk'ē), n. The cisco (*Argyrosomus arcti*).

graybeard, or greybeard, tree. The fringe tree. *U. S.*

gray/el. + **GRAY**, a gradual.

gray'fish, grey'fish', n. The fry of coalfish. *Scot.*

gray'fly, grey'fly', n. An unidentified insect. *Milton.*

gray'hound' (grā'hōund'), n. *Rare* var. of GREY-HOUND.

gray'ish, grey'ish', a. See *ISH*.

gray'ly, grey'ly', adv. OF *GRAY*.

gray'mill, grey'mill', n. *OR* *GRAY*, *OR* *GREY*, *MILLET*. [*Corrupt. of GRAYBACK, or GREYBACK.*]

gray'neer, grey'neer', n. See *NEER*.

gray'pate, grey'pate', n. A young goldfinch without crimson head feathers.

gray'stone, grey'stone', n. A grayish or greenish compact rock, composed of feldspar and augite, and allied to basalt.

gray/weth'er, grey/weth'er' (grā'wēth'ēr), n. A wethers because of fancied resemblance to a wether. *Southern Eng.*

graze/a-ble, grey/a-ble, a. See *ABLE*. [*grās*.]

graz'er (grāz'ēr), n. One that grazes.

grazet, grazet', n. [*cf. F. gri-*

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 A. C. to 400 A. D., but carelessly, as ignoring the powerful Italian, and the later, Oriental, influences at work.

Greco-Roman, or Greco-Roman, wrestling. See WRESTLING. **gree** (grē), n. [F. grē, L. gratus. 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 (grēs); Obs. or Scot. pls. greece (grēs), greecis (grīs); GRISE, GRUZE (griz; grēz); etc. [OF. grē, L. gratus. 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. **gred** (grəd), n. [See GREEDY.] An eager desire or longing; greediness; as, a gred of gain.

gred (grəd), n. [AS. grēdīmes.] The quality of being greedy; vehement and selfish desire. Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness. Shak.

Syn.—Ravenousness, voracity, eagerness, avidity. **gred**'y (y), a.; **gred**'y-er (-ī-ēr); **gred**'y-est. [ME. grēdi, AS. grēdīg, grēdig; akin to OS. grādag, OHG. grātag, Dan. grādīg, OSw. grādīg, grādīg, Icel. grādyg, Goth. grēdags, gredīg, grēdīg, to be hungry, grēdus hunger; cf. Skr. grāh 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. Obs. & R.

Syn.—Insatiable, gluttonous, avid, edacious, devouring; grasping, avaricious.—**GREEDY, VORACIOUS, RAVENOUS, RAPACIOUS.** GREEDY implies keen and excessive appetite or craving for food (or fig. gain); VORACIOUS 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, after eating a cherry tart, proceeded to lick the plate" (Scott); "voracious birds, that hotly bill and breed, and largely drink, because on salt they feed" (Dryden); "Many crude lumps of Speed, Rapin, Mezeray . . . etc., I devoured like so many novels; and I swallowed with the same voracious appetite the descriptions of India and China, of Mexico and Peru" (Gibbon). RAVENOUS suggests violent or 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 prey" (Macaulay); "Allegra is prettier, I think, but as obstinate as a mule and as ravenous as a vulture" (Byron). RAPACIOUS suggests a violent tendency to seize or appropriate to one's self, but has less specific reference to the seizure of food; "the Indians, who, though often rapacious, are devoid of avarice" (Parsifal). "A fond mother, in pursuit of praise for her children [is] the most rapacious of human beings" (Jane Austen). See COVERTOUS, CUPIDITY.

gree/gree', gr/ gr' (grē'grē), n. [Prob. fr. a native name: cf. F. gris-gris.] An African talisman, charm, or fetish. See FETTER.—**greegree, or grigri, man,** an African magician or fetish priest.

Greek (grēk), n. [AS. Grēcas, Crēcas, pl., L. Graecus, sing., G. Γραικός.] 1. A native or citizen of Greece; one of the Greek people; often, specif., a person of one of the races of ancient Greece. The earliest-known civilizations of Greece, the Minoan and the Mycenaean (see these terms), were characteristic of a primitive population, the Pelasgians, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In times antecedent to historical record they came (according to the probable theory) under the invading influence of the invading Achaeans, who were ascendant in the era described in the Homeric poems. Later (according to Greek tradition, 1104-3 B. C.) came immigrations of conquering tribes from the north (the Dorian migration) who occupied chiefly the Peloponnese, and Crete, Rhodes, Melos, and other islands, and whose inroads were followed by the Aolian and Ionian migrations, originating from the mainland of Greece and extending to the islands and the shores of Asia Minor. The Hellenic period of Greek history, characterized by the growth of a sense of solidarity among the Greek states, is generally dated from the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., and lasts until the era of conquest of Alexander (d. 323 B. C.), which mark the beginning of the Hellenistic period, characterized by the spread of Greek civilization and the lapse of the political independence of the Greeks.

2. A person using the Greek language as his native tongue, or one belonging to the Greek Church.

There can be no doubt that in Asia Minor, at least, the word Greek is devoid of any racial significance. It merely denotes a man who speaks Greek, or else one who is a Greek Catholic, converted from Mohammedanism. W. Z. Ripley.

3. One whose character, feelings, and sympathies are Greek; one strongly affected by Greek culture and thought. I, the joy of life unquestioned— I, the Greek— I, the everlasting Wonder Song of Youth! Kipling.

4. [L. C.] A swindler or sharper; esp., a card cheat; also, a roisterer; a boon companion.

5. [From GREEK, a.] The language of the Greeks, primarily of the classical Greeks; broadly, the whole family of Hellenic idioms (see INDO-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 marvelous facility for word formation. The use of pitch accent and variety of vowel sounds gave the language euphony without loss of consonantal vigor. Of the numerous local dialects of the classical

period, four stand preëminent: a The Ionic, spoken on the Asiatic coast and many of the islands of the Aegean. This is characterized by care for melody and the freedom and richness of the vowel system. It is divided into Old Ionic, or epic, the language of Homer, possibly always a somewhat artificial tongue; and New Ionic, the language of Herodotus, Hippocrates, and others, spoken in the Ionian cities of Asia and the isles. b Attic, originally the dialect of Attica, branch of Ionic, but later 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 grace. It is the language of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Thucydides; and from it sprang the later Hellenic (or Hellenistic) tongue which spread throughout the ancient world, and in which were composed the works of Aristotle, Polybius, Plutarch, the New Testament, etc. c Doric, comprising the dialects spoken chiefly in Aëolis, Thessaly, and Boeotia, Arcadian, Elean, and Cyprian being sometimes included. An avoidance of oxytones and rough breathings and instability of vowel sounds distinguish Aëolic, in which were written the poems of Alcæus and Sappho and three of the idyls of Theocritus. d Doric, used by Pindar and Theocritus, and spoken in the Peloponnese, northern Greece, and Crete, as also in colonies, Sicily, and Italy. Slowness of diction, and emphasis, rather than polish, are its salient traits. Modern Greek has lost, besides pitch accent and vowel variety, a number of the inflectional forms of the ancient language, but is still not far removed from it. It is divided into Romic, the common speech, and Neo-Hellenic, which seeks to preserve ancient forms and idioms. The Greek alphabet, received by the Greeks from the Phœnicians at an early unknown date (previous to 650 B. C.), is the parent of all modern European alphabets. The first consisting of twenty-two symbols, it was variously modified, the Ionic form with twenty-four letters finally prevailing. Capital letters only were used at first.

6. [From GREEK, a.] Something unintelligible; esp., unintelligible speech; gibberish.

But, for mine own part, it was Greek to me. Shak.

7. pl. Greek types or characters.

When Greek meets Greek, an expression derived from "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war," in the drama of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee (1653-92), which refers to the resistance offered to Philip and Alexander of Macedon by the Greek states.

Greek (grēk), a. [See GREEK, n.; cf. F. grec, E. Grecian.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

Greek calendar. A any of various calendars used by the ancient Greeks. The Attic calendar divided the year into twelve months of 29 and 30 days, as follows:

- 1. Hecatombeon (July-Aug.). 7. Gamelion (Jan.-Feb.).
- 2. Metageitnon (Aug.-Sept.). 8. Anthesterion (Feb.-Mar.).
- 3. Boedromion (Sept.-Oct.). 9. Elaphebolion (Mar.-Apr.).
- 4. Pyanepsion (Oct.-Nov.). 10. Mynthion (Apr.-May).
- 5. Maimacterion (Nov.-Dec.). 11. Thargelion (May-June).
- 6. Poseidoneion (Dec.-Jan.). 12. Sestomion (June-July).

A fixed relation to the seasons was maintained by introducing an intercalary month "the second Poseidoneion" at first in an inexact way, afterward in years 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, and 19 of the Metonic cycle. Dates were reckoned in the Olympiads. See OLYMPIAD. b The Julian calendar, used in the Greek Church. See CALENDAR.—G. calends or kalends, a time that will never come, as the Greeks had no calends.—G. Church, or G. Orthodox Church, a The Eastern Church;—commonly so called in distinction from the Latin, or Roman Catholic, Church. b The established church of the kingdom of Greece, forming part of the Eastern Church.—G. cross. See CROSS, Illus., 6.—G. embroidery, appliqué work consisting of set designs of colored cloth or silk attached to a foundation by fancy stitches.—G. Empire. See ROMAN EMPIRE.—G. era. See ERA, n.—G. fire, a combustible composition which burns under water, the constituents of which are supposed to be asphalt, niter, and sulphur.—G. fret, G. gift, something given with a treacherous purpose. See TIME, DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES.—G. key—GREEK FRET.—G. modes. See MODE, 1.—G. partridge, a partridge (Caccabie saxatilis) having the plumage handsomely marked with gray, black, and chestnut, found in the mountains of southern Europe.—G. pitch, rosin. Obs.—G. point, one of the earliest needle-made laces. It was first made in the 15th century, in stiff geometric patterns, worked over drawn threads, and ornamented with picots. Later designs were more flowing in form. Called also redicella lace.—G. rose, the campion or its flower.—G. schism, Eccl., the separation of the Greek and Roman churches.—G. tortoise, the common land tortoise (Testudo graeca) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, etc.—G. valerian, any of several plants of the genus Polemonium, esp. the European P. œruleum. They have blue or white flowers, and pinnate leaves resembling those of the official valerian.—G. version (of the Bible). See VERSION.—G. year. See YEAR.

Greek-letter fraternity. In United States colleges and schools, a society designated by Greek letters. Usually such societies are secret and have local chapters.

green (grēn), a.; **greener** (-ēr); **greener**'est. [ME. grene, AS. grēn; akin to D. groen, OS. grīni, OHG. grūni, G. grün, Dan. & Sw. grön, Icel. gränn; fr. the root of E. grow. See GROW.] 1. Of the color green (see GREEN, n., 1); of a color like or near that of grass when fresh and growing or of an emerald.

2. Having abundant verdure; characterized by green growth; verdant; as, green fields; hence, of climate or 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; gullible simple or uninformed.

I might be angry with the officious zeal which supposes that its green conceptions can instruct my gray hairs. Scott.

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-

lowed by keeping; of wood, not dried of sap; of sand (in founding), clay (in ceramics), starch, sugar, etc., not dried; moist; of pelts, etc. (in tanning), fresh from the animal; not salted or dried.

8. Not baked or roasted; raw or partly raw; as, green meat; hence, 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. Shak.

The phrases beginning with green, a., are, for facility of reference, distributed in the Vocabulary.

green (grēn), n. 1. The characteristic color of growing herbage; the color of the solar spectrum intermediate between the yellow and the blue, typically of a wave length of about 505 micromillimeters. See COLOR.

2. Something green or of which green is a symbol or emblem; as, victory was with the green.

3. A grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with herbage or turf; specif.: a A common; as, the village green. b Golf. The whole links or course; also, the putting green within twenty yards of a hole exclusive of hazards. See FAIR GREEN. c A bowling 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. i.; **GREENED** (grēnd); **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 (Alnus alnobetula) of the northern parts of both hemispheres, distinguished by the light green under surfaces of the leaves and by the winged nuts. **Green algae.** Bot. A group of algae constituting the class Chlorophyceae. See CHLOROPHYCEAE.

green amaranth. Any of several species of Amaranthus (as A. retrofractus) having greenish flower clusters.

green ash. An American ash (Fraxinus lanceolata) having hard and strong brown wood.

greenback' (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. 3585, they depreciated, at one time to 35, but since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in accordance with R. S. 3575 (act Jan. 14, 1875), 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.

Greenback' (-ēr), n. U. S. Polit. Hist. A member or adherent of the so-called Greenback party.

Greenback party. U. S. Polit. Hist. A party, officially known as the Independent party, opposed to the retirement, or reduction in amount, of the greenbacks, 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 Greenback-Labor party. The united party practically disappeared from politics in 1884, its members largely affiliating with the Populists.

greenbone' (grēn'bōn), n. Any of several fishes so named because the bones are green when boiled. A garfish of the family Belontiæ. b The European eelpout.

green book. An official report of government affairs bound in green;—used esp. of Italian and British Indian reports.

greenbrier' (grēn'brī'ēr), n. Any plant of the genus Smilax; esp., a thorny climbing shrub of the eastern United States, Smilax rotundifolia, with a yellowish green stem, thick leaves, and umbels of small greenish flowers;—called also cat brier.

Greenbrier limestone. [From Greenbrier County, West Virginia.] Geol. A formation of the Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) system in West Virginia and adjacent States. In West Virginia it overlies the Pocono sandstone (Big Injun oil sand) and is known to the drillers as the Big Lime.

green charge. A mixture of ingredients for gunpowder before the intimate mixing in the incorporating mill.

green cheese. a Cheese not dried by standing; new cheese. b Sage cheese. c Cheese of whey or skim milk.

green cinnabar. A green pigment consisting of fired oxides of cobalt and zinc. b = BRUNSWICK GREEN b.

Green Cloth, Green Cloth' (grēn'klōth'), 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.

2. [L. C.] A table for gambling;—from the common use of green cloth as a covering.

green comma. An anglewing butterfly (Graphis faunus) of the northern United States, whose larva feeds on willows. See GRAPTIA, Illus.

green corn. 1. The immature ears of Indian corn, esp. sweet corn. U. S. b = SEA CORN. **green crab.** An edible shore crab (Carcinides maenas) of Europe and America.

green archangel. See ARCH-ANGEL. **Green**'ing. See GREENING. **green arrow.** Yarrow. **greenback**' her'ring. The cisco (Argyrosomus aterioides). **Greenbackism**' (grēn'bāk'iz'm), n. See ISM. **Greenback-La'**bor party. See GREENBACK PARTY. **green-back trout.** A small black-spotted trout (Salmo clarki) of the Pacific States. **green coat.** a The common coat as the scholars in the Platte and Arkansas rivers. **green bight.** Any green alga. **green blindness.** See COLOR BLINDNESS.—**green-blind**' (grēn'blīnd').



Greenbrier (Smilax rotundifolia), a Staminate Flower. b Pistillate Flower. (J)

gred, n. Also grade. A cry of calling out. [ORIGINEAL.] **gred**'-a-lin, -a-line, -e-lina. + **GRADE, GRED.** **grede**, v. i. & t. [AS. grēdian.] To cry aloud; to shout; to call upon; to proclaim. Obs. **gredel**. + **GREDLE, GRIDDLE.** **gredely**. + **GREDELLY.** **grederna**. + **GRIDIRON.** **gredel, gredle**. + **GREDELY.** **gredel**. + **GRIDIRON.** **gredilliche**. + **GREDELLY.** **gredire, gredirna**. + **GRIDIRON.** **grece**. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRED.

gred (grəd), n. Chiefly in pl. [AS. grēdas, scegīn. Dial. Eng. a Duckweed. b Any species of Potamogeton.] **gred**, v. i. & t. [See GRED DEGREE.] To be greedy; to crave. Rare. **gred**'-ly (-lī), adv. of **gred**'-y-gut, or **gred**'-y-guts', n. A glutton. Vulgar. **gred**. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRED. **gred**'-full. + **GRIFFFUL.** **gred**, v. t. To do like a Greek. Obs. **gred**, v. i. To cheat at cards.

Greek'dom (grēk'dŏm), n. See GREEK. **Greek**'-ery (-ēr), n. Greek acts or customs; specif., Slang, cheating, as at cards. **Greek**'-ess, n. Fem. of GREEK. Rare. [See ISH.] **Greek**'-ish, a. [Cf. AS. Græcis.] Greekish language. Obs. **Greekish** nettle, A European nettle (Urtica ptilifera). **Greekism**' (grēk'iz'm), n. Grecism. Rare. **Greek**'-ist, n. See -IST. [Rare.] **Greek**'-ize, v. t. To Grecize. **Greek**'-land, n. Greece. Obs.

Green'less, a. See -LESS. **Green**'-ling. See GREENING. **green**'-ment, n. [Cf. OF. agreement, E. agreement.] Agreement; agreement. Obs. **green**'-ing, n. Greening. **green**' (grēn), n. Dial. Eng. var. of GRANE, v. **green**' (grēn), v. i. [Cf. Icel. grina.] To yearn. Scot. & Ir. **green**'-able (grēn'ə-bəl), a. See -ABLE. **green**'-adder (-ə-dər), n. See ACHROANTHES. **green**'-ant, n. See -ANT. **green**'-apron, n. See -APRON. A lay preacher.

green'-archangel. See ARCH-ANGEL. **green**'-arrow. Yarrow. **green**'-back' her'ring. The cisco (Argyrosomus aterioides). **green**'-back'ism (grēn'bāk'iz'm), n. See ISM. **green**'-back-La'bor party. See GREENBACK PARTY. **green**'-back trout. A small black-spotted trout (Salmo clarki) of the Pacific States. **green**'-coat, n. The common coat as the scholars in the Platte and Arkansas rivers. **green**'-bight. Any green alga. **green**'-blindness. See COLOR BLINDNESS.—**green**'-blind' (grēn'blīnd').

green'-bot'le fly. A bluebottle fly (Lucilia caesar) whose body shows greenish reflections. **green**'-box. One of the topmost boxes in a theater. Obs. **green**'-braas. Verdigris. Obs. **green**'-brest'ed pheasant' = GREEN PHEASANT. **green**'-broom. a The wood-waxen. b The common broom. **green**'-coat, n. One who wears a green coat as the scholars in certain English charity schools. **green**'-cod. a The codfish. b The cultus cod. **green**'-cormorant. The shag

green crop. A crop while in a growing or unripe state.

green dragon. a In Europe, a common aroid (*Dracunculus dracunculus*) resembling the cuckoo-pint. See DRACUNCULUS. b An American araceous plant (*Arisaema dracontium*) 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, found in cavities in amygdaloid and other rocks, 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 *Diospyros* yielding this wood, as *D. melanoxylon*. b A South American bignoniaceous tree (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*) or its wood, used for turned and inlaid work and in dyeing. c Either of the West Indian trees *Brya ebenus* and *Excocarpia glandulosa*, or their similar wood.

green/er-y (grĕn'ĕr-y), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). 1. Green plants; verdure. 2. A place for raising or keeping plants, as a greenhouse.

green-eyed (id'; 87), a. Having green eyes; hence (after Shakespeare, who speaks of "green-eyed jealousy" (*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 (grĕn'fōl'), n. Fallow on which some crop is kept growing the greater part of the year.

green/finch (grĕn'fĭnch'; 140), n. a A very common European finch (*Ligurinus chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage. b The Texas sparrow.

green fire. *Pyrotech.* A composition that burns with a bright green light. In a common composition the color is due to barium nitrate.

green/fish (grĕn'fĭsh'), n. a The coalfish. b The bluefish (*Chelodipterus saltatrix*). c A small Californian food fish (*Girella nigricans*) of the family Kyphosidae. d A greenling (*Hexagrammus octogrammus*) of Alaska.

green fish. 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 frog. A common frog (*Rana clamata*) of the eastern and central United States and parts of Canada, which is dark olive above, becoming green toward the head.

green/gage (grĕn'gāj'), n. [*green* + *gage*, pl. *um*.] A kind of plum of medium size, greenish flesh and fine flavor. See GAGE.

green/gill (-gĭl'), 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** (-gĭld'), a.

green gland. *Zool.* One of a pair of large green glands in crabs and related crustaceans, supposed to act as kidneys. Their outlets are at the bases of the larger antennae.

green glass. Common glass, as for bottles, etc., whether green or not in color.

green goods. Counterfeit greenbacks. *Slang, U. S.*

green goose. A young goose; esp., a well-fattened young goose for market.

green/gro/ver (grĕn'grō'vĕr'), n. A retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit.

green/gro/er-y (-ĭ), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). The wares, or the shop, of a greengrocer.

green haw. A partially evergreen hawthorn (*Crataegus viridis*) of the southern United States.

green/head (grĕn'hĕd'), 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 (-hārt'), n. a The wood of the beehorn, used for shipbuilding or turnery; also, the tree. b In Martinique, a rhannaceous tree (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) or its wood.

green heron. A small American heron (*Butorides virescens*) with the back largely greenish and the neck chestnut.

green/horn (grĕn'hōrn'), n. A raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon. — **green/horn/ism** (-ĭz'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 *greenhouse* is restricted to a house containing plants that require little or no artificial heat. Cf. COOLHOUSE, HOTHOUSE, CONSERVATORY. 2. *Pottery.* A place for drying ware before firing.

Green/ian (grĕn'ĭ-ān), 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 *Rhamnus* (*R. tinctoria* and *R. dahurica*).

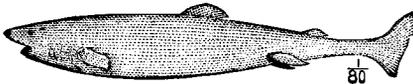
green/ing, n. 1. a A variety of pear. *Obs.* b Any of several varieties of green-skinned apple; specif., the Rhode Island greening, well known for its fine-grained acid flesh and its excellent keeping qualities. 2. A peculiar green appearance of oysters, due to their feeding upon minute green marine algae.

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.

Green/land (grĕn'lānd'), n. An island of the Arctic region. **Greenland halibut**, a flatfish (*Reinhardtius 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. — *G. poppy*. = ICELAND POPPY. — *G. shark*, a large shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*) of Arctic seas, having a small head, weak

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



Greenland Shark.

25 feet, and is an enemy to the whales, biting out large masses of flesh. — Greenland appar, cryolite. — *G. whale*, the Arctic right whale (*Balaena mysticetus*). See RIGHT WHALE.

Green/land-er (grĕn'lān-dĕr'), n. A native of Greenland.

green/laver. Any of several edible green seaweeds of the genus *Ulva*, as *U. lactuca* and *U. latissima*.

green/let (grĕn'lĕt'), n. Any bird of the family Vireonidae; a vireo. See VIREO.

green/ling (-lĭng), n. [*green* + *1st ling*.] a Any of certain rather large carnivorous acanthopterygian food fishes of the group Pareioplite, of the rocky coasts of the North Pacific, constituting the genus *Hexagrammos*, esp. *H. 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 Hexagrammidae; composed of the above and certain related genera. Cf. CULTRUS COD, ATKA FISH. b The pollack.

green linnēt. 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 manure. *Agric.* a A herbaceous crop, as clover, vetch, etc., plowed under while green for the purpose of enriching the soil. b Fertilizer, or undecayed stable manure.

green monkey. A West African long-tailed monkey (*Cercopithecus callithrix*) 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 (grĕn'ōk-ĭt'), n. [After C. M. Cathcart, Lord Greenock (1783-1850)] *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 oil or **oliph.** 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 (grĕn'ō-vĭt'), 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 *Trogon* and allied genera, having the plumage more or less extensively green or greenish.

Green pike. a The common pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*). b The wall-eyed pike.

green plover. The lapwing.

green/room (grĕn'rōom'), 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 weavers, or one for unfired pottery, etc.

green salt of Magnus. *Chem.* A dark green crystalline salt, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PtCl}_6$, obtained by the action of ammonia on an acid solution of platinum chloride, and in other ways. It is one of a large class of compounds of platinum containing ammonia.

green-salt'd, a. Salted while green, as hides.

green/sand (grĕn'sānd'), n. 1. A sedimentary deposit consisting, when pure, of grains of glauconite, which have a dark, greenish color. The grains are often mingled with clay or sand. It occurs abundantly in the Cretaceous, and is often little or not at all cemented. It is often called *marl*, because thought to be useful as a fertilizer. 2. [*cap.*] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the English Cretaceous. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

green sand. *Founding.* Highly siliceous sand containing a little magnesia and alumina, mixed with about one-twelfth of its bulk of powdered coal or charcoal, used when dampened for making molds; — *dist. from dry sand.*

green sandpiper. A common Old World sandpiper (*Heterodroma ochropus*) related to the solitary sandpiper of America. It nests in the deserted nests of crows, jays, etc.

green/sauce (grĕn'sōs'), n. The common field sorrel; — so called from its acid taste.

green sauce. A sauce made with finely cut or pounded uncooked green herbs, as parsley, garden cress, or sorrel.

Green's function (grĕnz'). [See GREENIAN.] Any of a number of functions introduced by Green, analogous to Laplace's and representing the distribution of electricity over an ellipsoid.

Green/shank (grĕn'shānk'), n. An Old World sandpiper (*Totanus nebularius*) related to the yellowlegs of America.

Green snake. Either of two bright green harmless North American snakes, *Liopeleis vernalis* and *Cyrtolphis æstivus*, the latter having keeled scales.

green soap. *Pharm.* Soap made of potash and linseed oil with alcohol and water, used, esp. in diseases of the skin.

Green's theorems. [See GREENIAN.] *Math.* A number of theorems due to Green, relating 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 con-

verts certain volume integrals into surface integrals, and in the plane certain surface integrals into line integrals.

green/stick 'frac/ture (grĕn'stĭk'). *Surg.* A fracture, esp. of limb bones in children, in which the bone is partly broken and partly bent.

green/stone (grĕn'stōn'), n. [So called from a tinge of green in the color: cf. *G. grūnstein*.] 1. *Geol.* Any of various 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 (-swōrd'), 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.

green/th (grĕnth'), n. [Cf. GROWTH.] Green growth; verdure. *Rare.* "Green/th 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 soup. The green turtle is widely distributed in warm seas, and feeds principally on seaweed and other marine plants, especially the turtle grass.

green/tuk (grĕn'tŭk'), n. [From native name in Somaliland *garaan-tuk*, prop. the female antelope.] An Abyssinian long-necked gazellelike antelope (*Lilacornis walleri*).

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 (*Cabellula 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. *O. Eng. Law.* A green sealing wax; hence: b [Also 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 (grĕn'wĭch'), 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 trihedral interpolation 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 (grĕn'wĭng'), n., or **green-winged teal** (-wĭng'd'). Either of two small river ducks in which the male has a chestnut head with a green eye patch, and a metallic green area on the wing speculum. *Nettion crecca* is the Old World species; *N. carolinensis*, the American form.

green/wood (-wōd'), n. 1. A forest when in foliage. 2. a The woodwaxen. b The mountain holly *Licoides mucronata*.

green woodpecker. A common large European woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*) having green plumage with a yellow rump and being red on the head.

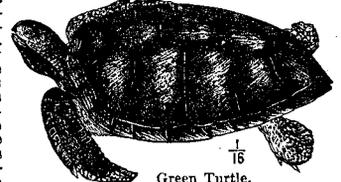
greet (grĕt), v. t.; GRĒT'ĒD; GRĒT'ĒD. [ME. *greten*, AS. *grētan* to address, approach; akin to OS. *grōtĭan*, LG. *grōten*, D. *groeten*, OHG. *grouozen*, G. *grüssen*.] 1. To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute or accost in a friendly or courteous manner; to hail; to 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.* *Spenser.* 3. To meet or receive with a salutation, demonstration, or the like; as, the candidate was greeted with cheers; — also ironically; as, jeers greeted the speaker. 4. To appear or present itself to; to be perceived by; as, offensive odors greet the nose. In vain the spring my senses greets. *Addison.*

Syn. — Address, accost, welcome. — **GREET, SALUTE, HAIL.** In modern usage, to GREET is to address or accost, esp. with friendliness, good will, or cordiality; to SALUTE (see SALUTATION) is more commonly to greet formally or ceremoniously, whether by word or action; as, "From distant corners of the street they ran to greet his hearty welcome heartily" (*Tennyson*); "Then I salute you with this kindly title: Long live Richard, England's royal king!" (*Shak.*); a soldier salutes by presenting arms, etc.; cf. a salute of twenty-one guns. To HAIL (frequent in nautical usage) is to accost, esp. with a call or shout; as, "Ere he came, like one that hails a ship, [he] cried out with a big voice" (*Tennyson*). See ADDRESS.

greet, v. t. 1. To meet and give salutations. There greet in silence, as the dead are wont. *Shak.* 2. To meet; encounter. *Obs.*

greet, v. i. [ME. *gretlen*, AS. *grētan*, *grētan*; akin to Icel. *gráta*, Sw. *gráta*, Dan. *græde*, Goth. *grētan*; cf. Skr. *hrād* to sound, roar, also AS. *grētan* to weep.] 1. To weep; cry; lament. *Archaic or Scot.* 2. To cry; — with *after, on, to, etc.* *Obs.*

greet, v. t. To weep for; to lament. *Obs.*



Green Turtle.

greet'ing (grē'tīng), 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. gregalis, fr. grex, gregis, herd.] 1. Pertaining to, or like, a flock. 2. Gregarious. Obs.

Greg'a-ri'n'da (grēg'ā-rīn'dā), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gregarina the typical genus, fr. L. gregarius. See GREGARIOUS.] Zool. An order or subclass of Sporozoa consisting of minute wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc. In the typical genus, Greg'a-ri'n'a (rī'nā), the protoplasm is segmented into an anterior and a posterior division, called respectively promerite and demerite, the latter containing the nucleus. A third division, the epimerite, may be present anterior to the promerite. The Gregarinida form cysts and multiply by spore formation. — Greg'a-rine (grēg'ā-rīn; -rīn), a. & n. — Greg'a-rin'dal (-rīn'dāl), a. — Greg'a-rin'form (-fōrm), a. — Greg'a-rī-nous (grēg'ā-rī-nūs), a.

gre-ga-ri-ous (grē-gā-rī-ūs; 115), a. [L. gregarius, fr. grex, gregis, herd. Cf. CONGREGATE, BERGEOUS.] 1. Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone. No birds of prey are gregarious. Ray. 2. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community. 3. Bot. Growing in clusters or colonies. — Gre-ga-ri-ous-ly, adv. — Gre-ga-ri-ous-ness, n.

gre-go (grē'gō; grā'gō), n. [Prob. fr. It. Greco Greek, or Sp. Griego, or Pg. Grego.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, Obs., a rough greatcoat.

Gre-go-ri-an (grē-gō-rī-ān; 201), a. [NL. Gregorius, fr. Gregorius Gregory, Gr. Γρηγόριος; cf. F. grégorien.] Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, esp. one of the popes of that name.

Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR, 1. — G. chant, Music, the ritual plain song, or canto fermo, a kind of unisonous music, in the eight church modes, comprised in a great collection of which the arrangement and editing is attributed to Pope Gregory I. — G. Code, Roman Law, a code made privately about 500 A.D. by one Gregorius (or, according to Mommsen, by Gregorius), of which only fragments are known. — G. mode, Music, 7. — G. sacramental. See LITURGY, 1. — G. staff, Music, a four-line staff used with a C clef for Gregorian music. — G. telescope. See TELESCOPE. — G. year, the year as now reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

Gre-go-ri-an, n. 1. A wig worn in the 16th and 17th centuries, said to have been devised by a barber named Gregory. 2. A member of an English society, resembling Freemasons, early in the 18th century. 3. A one versed in the Gregorian chant. b Gregorian chant. 4. A Gregorian telescope.

gre'sen (grē'sēn), n. [G. Petros.] A crystalline rock consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions of Cornwall and Saxony, and held to be granite altered by magmatic exhalations.

gre-mi-al (grē-mī-āl), 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.

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-nā-d'), 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.

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gren'a-dier' (grēn'ā-dēr'), n. [F. grenadier. See GRENADIER.] 1. Mil. Originally, a soldier who carried and threw grenades; afterward, one of a company attached to each regiment or battalion, taking post on the right of the line, and wearing a peculiar uniform. In modern times, a member of a special regiment or corps; as, a grenadier of the guard of Napoleon I.; one of the regiment of Grenadier Guards of the British army, etc. 2. Any of certain marine anacanthine fishes constituting the family Macrouridae. They mostly inhabit the deep sea.

3. A bright-colored South African grosbeak (Pyromelana oriz), having the back red and the lower parts black. gren'a-din, or gren'a-dine (grēn'ā-dīn), n. [F. grenadin.] Hort. A type of carnation recognized by French horticulturists, including all varieties having strongly perfumed flowers of medium size.

gren'a-dine (-dēn), n. [F.] 1. A thin gauzelike dress fabric of silk or wool, plain or figured. 2. Dyeing. An impure fuchsine.

gren-et' bat'ter-y or cell (grē-nē'). Elec. A form of bichromate cell in which the zinc alone is raised and lowered.

Gresh'am's law, or, sometimes, Gresh'am's the'o-rem (grēsh'āmz). Econ. The tendency which exists when two or more coins are equal in debt-paying power, but unequal in utility in other than monetary respects, for the one having the least utility other than in paying debts to be used as money to the exclusion of the rest. Gresham's 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 the worse, that is, 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 bad 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. Dict. of Pol. Econ.

gres-so-ri-al (grē-sō-rī-āl) } a. [L. gressus, p. p. of gradi to step, go.] Zool. a Adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds and insects. b Of or pertaining to the Gressoria.

Gre'sha Green marriage (grēsh'ā). A runaway marriage. Gre'sha Green is a village in Dumfriesshire, 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 (grē-vīl'ē-ā), n. [NL, after the Rt. Hon. Charles Francis Greville.] Bot. A large genus of Australian proteaceous trees having small tetramerous flowers with elongated curved styles, and fruit consisting of woody follicles. From their handsomely incised silky leaves, various cultivated species are called silk oak. Also [L. c.], a tree of this genus.

Grew'ia (grōv'ē-ā), 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 G. elastica, is valuable. The fruit is used in India for flavoring drinks or sherbets.

grey (grē), n. Gray. In British usage grey is the commoner spelling. See GRAY.

grey'hound/ (hōund'), n. Rarely grayhound. [ME. graihund, greihound, gredhound, grihound, AS. grīhūnd; cf. Icel. grey biteb. The origin of the first syllable is uncertain.] 1. One of a breed of tall, slender, graceful dogs, remarkable for swiftness and keen sight, on which, instead of smell, they depend in hunting. It is one of the oldest varieties known, and is figured in the Egyptian monuments. There are many varieties, the Irish, which is rough-coated, and the English, which is smooth-coated,

from the name of the inventor, Grew'. A pure form of gelatin. gre'at, n. [F. Grand, G. grande, + GREY.] 1. A fellow of GREY. 2. To grind the teeth. Obs.

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The Italian greyhound is a dwarf variety kept as a pet dog. The Scotch deerhound and the wolfhounds are related breeds. Cf. WHIPPET.

2. A swift steamer, esp. an ocean steamer.

grib'ble (grīb'l'), n. Zool. A small marine isopod crustacean (Limnoria lignorum or L. terebrans), which burrows into and rapidly destroys submerged timber, such as the piles of wharves, both in Europe and America.

grid (grīd), n. [See GRIDIRON.] 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; Railroads, a gridiron track.

grid'dle (grīd'ḍl), n. [ME. gredil, gredel, grid-el, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. grediller to scorch, burn, F. dial. grēdill gridiron. Cf. GRIDIRON.] 1. A gridiron. Obs. 2. An iron plate or pan used for cooking cakes; hence, U. S., a griddlecake. 3. A kind of sieve with a wire bottom, used by miners.

grid'dle, v. t.; GRIND'DLED (-līd); GRID'DLING (-līng). 1. To cook on a griddle. 2. Mining. To screen (ore) with a griddle. 3. To screen (ore) with a griddle. 4. A cake baked or fried on a griddle, esp. a thin batter cake, as of buckwheat or wheat flour. 5. To cut or pierce; hence, to cut or scrape raspily or with a grating sound. "The griding sword." Milton. Thereswith my soul was churning gride. Spenser.

grido, n. A harsh scraping or cutting; a grating. grid'e-lin (grīd'ē-līn), n. [F. gris de lin gray of flax, flax gray.] A color, either a pale red or a gray violet.

grid'iron (-vīr'n), n. [ME. gredire, gredirne, perh. fr. the same source as E. griddle, but the ending was confused with E. iron. See GRIDDLER.] 1. An iron grating used for torture by fire. Obs. or Hist. 2. A grated iron utensil for broiling food over coals. 3. Something resembling or likened to a gridiron; as: a A network of pipes, railroad tracks, or the like. b An open framework of parallel beams or girders for supporting a ship in dock. c The arrangement of beams over a theater stage supporting the machinery for handling the drop scenes, etc., or the loft over this. d The United States flag. Slang. e A football field for the American game. Cf. GRID'IRON, v. t.; -RONED (-vīr'nḍ); -NON-ING. To cover or mark with bars or lines suggestive of those of a gridiron. To see his State gridironed with railways. C. D. Warner.

gridiron valve. Steam Engine. A slide valve with several parallel perforations corresponding to openings in the seat. grid' (grē), n. [ME. grijf, gref, OF. gria, F. grijf, fr. grever to distress, burden; cf. grijf burdensome. See GRIEVE, v. t.; cf. GRAVE, a.] 1. Suffering; pain; distress; also, a cause of these; a hurt, hardship, wound, or the like; a malady or disease; an injury, wrong, or grievance. Obs. 2. A document setting forth a grievance. Obs. 3. An aggrieved or angered state of mind; offense. Obs. 4. Mental suffering, esp. such as follows from affliction, bereavement, remorse, or the like; also, a cause of such suffering; as, his conduct was a grief to his parents. The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy that she died for grief. Addison. 5. A mishap; misadventure; in a stronger sense, disaster; failure; — esp. in to come, or bring, to grief. Syn. — Affliction, sadness; trial, grievance. See SORROW.

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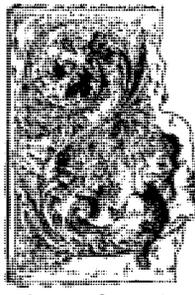
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ture; not fine or delicate; as, a *gross powder*; a *gross diet*; hence, dense; heavy; as, *gross matter*; *gross vapors*.
3. Compact; close. *Obs.* "A *gross body of horse*." *Milton*.
4. Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, the coarser or broader aspects or distinctions of anything; as, *gross 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; without; rude; *crass*.
 Tell her of things that no *gross ear* can hear. *Milton*.
8. Expressing, or originating in, animal or sensual appetites; hence, coarse, vulgar, low, obscene, or impure.
 The terms which are delicate in one age become *gross* in the next.
9. Out of all measure; beyond allowance; not to be excused; flagrant; 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. negligence, etc.* See AVERAGE, INCOME, NEGLIGENCE, etc.
g. weight, total weight of merchandise or goods, without deduction for tare, tret, or waste;—disting. from *net weight*.
gross (grōs), *n.* [*F. gros, gross* (in senso 4). See *Gross, a.*]
1. The main body; the chief part, bulk, or mass.
The gross of the enemy. *Addison*.
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.—*in g. 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/i-fi-ca/tion (grōs'i-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* [*gross + i-fication*].
1. Act of making, or state of becoming, *gross*.
2. *Bot.* Enlargement of the ovary after fertilization. *Obs.*
gross/ū-la'ceous (grōs'ū-lā'shēōs), *a.* *Bot.* Belonging to the family Grossulariaceae; hence, resembling, or pertaining to, the gooseberry or currant.
gross/ū-lar (grōs'ū-lār), *a.* [*NL. grossularius*, fr. *Grossularia* a subgenus of *Ribes*, including the gooseberry, fr. *F. grosselle* gooseberry, *OF. grosselc.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry; as, *grossular* garnet.
Gross/ū-lar'i-a'ce-ae (-lār'i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. See GROSSULARIA*]. *Bot.* A family of shrubs (order Rosales), the gooseberry family, formerly included in the Saxifragaceae, but distinguished by the drupaceous berryl-like fruit. See *RIBES*.—*gross/ū-lar'i-a'ceous* (-shūs), *a.*
gross/ū-lar-ite (grōs'ū-lār-it), *n.* [*Grossular + -ite*]. *Min.* A variety of garnet. See under *GARNET*.
Gross/Ven'tre (grōs'vān'tr'), *pl.* *GROSS VENTRES* (vān'tr'). [*F. lit., great belly*]. An Indian of a tribe of Algonquian stock gathered at the Fort Belknap agency, Montana; also, an Indian of the Stouan Hidatsa tribe of North Dakota.
grot (grōt), *n.* [*F. grotte, it. grotta*. See *GROTTO*]. A grotto. *Now Chiefly Poetic*.
grotesque (grō-tesk'), *a.* [*F. grotesque, earlier crottesque, 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. Absurdly or ludicrously incongruous or awkward; as, *grotesque theories or manners*.
Syn.—See FANCIFUL.



Grotesque Ornament.

grotesque, 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 aesthetic 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 aesthetic relations, or qualities similar to that of the comic in the mental world. It may not, however, appeal to the sense of humor.
2. A clown or a person in fantastic disguise.

2. To make gross, or coarse. *Obs.*
3. To gain as gross profit. *Rare*.
gross, v. t. To increase. *Obs.*
gross/ā-les (grōs'ā-lēs), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. NL. grossulus* gooseberry, fr. *F. grosselle*]. *Bot.* In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the currants, gooseberries, etc.—*gross/sal* (grōs'sāl), *a.*
gross/sart, *Var.* of *GROSSER*.
gross/teak (grōs'tēk'), *Rare* var. of *GROSSBEAK*.
gross/te Hei'de (grōs'tē-hēd'), [*G.*] The great heathen, or pagan;—applied to Goethe.
gross/ser, + *GROCCER*.
gross/er, *n.* An engrosser, or engrosser. *Obs.*
gross/ē-see See *den dōn still* (grōs'zē-zā'len dōōl dōōn štill'). [*G.*] Great souls suffer in silence. *Schiller* (*Don Carlos*, I, 4).
gross/ē-tē, *peu de sens* (grōs'tā', pē dē sāns'), [*F.*] Big head, little wit.
gross/head, *n.* A dolt. *Obs.*
gross/head/ā-ful (grōs'hēd'ā-ful), *a.* [*F.*] Coarseness; lack of delicacy; a rude word or act.

3. Print Any grotesque form of type face; specif., in Great Britain, the type called *gothic* in the United States.
gro-tēs-quer-y (grō-tēs'kēr-ī), *n.; pl. -quēries* (-z). Also **grotesquerie**. [*FROM GROTESQUE*]. Grotesque quality, action, speech, or manners; also, grotesque objects or works. *Violence, on the other hand, becomes grotesquerie, wonderfully converted into a subject of laughter.* *George Gissing*.
Grot/ta (grōt'ā), *n.* [*OF* or pertaining to the views of the Dutch statesman, Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), particularly those as to jurisprudence and theology. *Grotian theory* (of the atonement), *Theol.*, the theory that God as moral governor of the world must enforce 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/vō (grōt'vō), *n.; pl. -rōs or -rōs* (-ōz). [*Formerly grotta, fr. It. grotta, LL. grupta, fr. L. crypta* a concealed subterranean passage, vault, cavern, *Gr. κρυπτή, fr. κρυπτός* concealed, fr. κρύπτειν to conceal. Cf. *GROT, CRYPT*]. A natural covered opening in the earth; a cave; also, an artificial recess, cave, or cavernlike apartment.
grot/vōrk (-wōrk'), *n.* Artificial and ornamental rock-work in imitation of a grotto.

ground (grōund), *n.* [*ME. ground, grund, AS. grund* bottom, foundation, earth, akin to *D. grond, OS., G., Sw., & Dan. grund*, *Icel. grunnr* bottom, *Goth. grundus* (in composition)]. **1.** The surface of the earth, or the earth itself considered as a basis or an abode.
2. Any definite portion of the earth's surface; region; territory; country; hence: a territory or field appropriated to, or resorted to for, a particular purpose; as, a hunting or fishing *ground*; a *playground*; a *ball ground*.
From . . . old Euphrates, to the brook that parts Egypt from Syrian ground. *Milton*.

3. Land; estate; esp., *pl.*, the gardens, lawns, fields, etc., belonging to a homestead; as, well-kept *grounds*.
4. An extent, primarily of the earth's surface; an area or distance; as, to gain or lose *ground*.
5. The soil; soil; earth. "To till the *ground*." *Gen. ii. 5*.
6. The bottom of anything. *Obs.*
7. The bottom of the sea or a body of water; solid bottom; as, the boat struck *ground*.
8. The basis on which anything rests; foundation; substratum; hence, the foundation of knowledge, belief, or conviction; a premise, reason, or collection of data upon which anything is made to rely for cogency or validity; as, facts are the *ground* of scientific theory.
9. A position to be maintained; a point of view; opinion; belief; as, politicians shift their *ground* readily.
10. Philos. The general nexus or interrelation of events; esp., the complete or final character of the universe conceived as such a nexus. **b** The sufficient reason for anything; the total rational conditioning of an event;—distinguished from *cause*.
11. The foundation, substratum, background, or the like upon which anything is wrought, executed, or displayed; specif.: **a** *Painting*. The surface upon which a picture is painted, as a preliminary tone or gradation of color laid on a canvas. **b** *Decorative Art*. A surface prepared for decoration, as with scrolls, frets, figures, etc., intended to show against it; in ceramography, the colored surface upon which painting, gilding, etc., is done. **c** *Sculpture*. A flat surface upon which figures are raised in relief. **d** *Lace Making*. The net of small meshes upon which the embroidered pattern is applied; as, *Brussels ground*. See *BRUSSELS LACE*.
12. Etching. A gummy composition spread over the surface of a metal to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating except where an opening is made by the needle.
13. Building. One of the pieces of wood, flush with the plastering, to which moldings, etc., are attached;—usually *pl. Grounds* are usually put up first and the plastering floated flush with them.
14. Music. Obs. **a** The tune on which descants are raised; the plain song. "On that *ground* I'll build a holy descant." *Shak.* **b** A ground bass.
15. Elec. The connection of any part of an electric conductor with the ground through a fault or otherwise.
16. pl. Sediment at the bottom of liquors or liquids; dregs; lees; as, coffee *grounds*.
17. The pit of a theater. *Obs.* *B. Jonson*, *ground of the heavens, Astron.*, the surface of the celestial sphere on which the stars may be regarded as projected.
ground, v. t.; GROUND/ED; GROUND/ING. **1.** To found; to fix or set, as on a foundation, reason, or principle; to furnish a ground for; to fix firmly.
Being rooted and grounded in love. *Eph. iii. 17*.
2. To instruct in elements or first principles.
3. Fine Arts. To cover with a material, as a copper plate for etching, or as paper or other materials with a uniform tint as a preparation for ornament.
4. To force down on the ground; to floor; as an assailant.
5. To place on, or cause to touch, the ground; as, to *ground* a rifle; to *ground* a ship.

ground (grōund), *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.*

ground cistus. A small alpine ericaceous undershrub (*Rhododammus chanacisticus*), native of Switzerland.
ground cover. *Forestry.* All small plants growing in a forest, except young trees.
ground cuckoo. *The* chaparral cock. **b** = *COTCAL*. [*colton*].
ground cypress. The lavender.
ground detector. *Elec.* A device for detecting whether a circuit is well insulated from the ground.
ground-down, n. A sewing needle shorter than a sharp. **1.** **b** = *RD-VARK*.
ground drummer. A small West Indian sciainoid food fish (*Bairdiella chrousoides*). [*p. p.*]
ground-ed-ly, adv. (*grounded*).
ground-hog. *Obs.* *p. p.* of *CRUD*.
ground-hog day. See *CANDLE-MAS, 2*. [*tackle. Obs.*]
ground hole. *Naut.* Ground.
ground holly. *Pipsissewa.* *U. S.*
ground hornbill. = *BIRD'S-FOOT HORNBILL*.
ground hornbill. See *BUCURVUS*.
ground landior. The owner of a ground rent. *Eng.*
ground lark. A bird; also, popularly, any of various species of tree larks. [*arbutus*].
ground lemon. The trailing ground lemon. May apple. *U. S.*
ground lily. Any of several species of *Trillium*, esp. *T. cernuum*. *U. S.*
ground line. See *PERSPECTIVE*.

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, Mil., to lay arms on the ground in front of one, esp. as a token of, or a step in, a surrender.
ground (grōund), v. t. **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). *Musical.* Fundamental bass; a fundamental bass of four or eight bars, continually repeated to a varied melody.



Ground Beetle (*Haryalus caliginosus*). (3)

ground beetle. Any beetle of the family Carabidae (which see).
ground/ber-y (grōund'bēr-ī), *n.; pl. -RIES* (-z). **a** The checkerberry (*Galtheria procumbens*). **b** In Australia, any of several prostrate shrubs, as the geobung, 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 Tūrk and the anterior roots, and the *lateral*, in the inner part of the lateral column.

ground chain. *Naut.* A length of chain attached 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 *Physalis*, esp. the alkekengi (*P. alkekengi*). See *PHYSALIS*. **b** A European cherry (*Prunus chamaecerasus*); also, any of several ornamental flowering dwarf cherries, as *P. fruticosa*.

ground dove. Any of several very small doves of the warmer 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 terrestris*. 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, Zenaidinae, of which *Columbigallina* is an example. Cf. *GROUND PIGEON*.



Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina terrestris*).

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 elder, n. **1.** One that grounds.
2. In ball games, a wadded ball that skips or rolls.
ground flax. The wild flax, or gold-of-pleasure.
ground floor. The floor of a house most nearly on a level with the ground; 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 (*Taxus canadensis*) of eastern North America, distinguished from that of Europe by its low, straggling stems.

ground ice. *Phys. Geog.* Ice which sometimes forms on the bottom of either running or still water. It is spongy, and often has stones, mud, etc., attached to its bottom.

grounding, p. pr. & v. b. n. of *GROUND*. *Esp. v. b. n.* Act, method, or process of laying a groundwork or foundation; application of a ground, as of color, to wall paper, cotton cloth, etc.; also, the ground prepared; foundation; basis.
ground ivy. A trailing menthaceous plant (*Glechoma hederacea*) with round leaves and rather showy blue-purple flowers. It is common in both Europe and America.

ground jasmine. An ornamental evergreen thymelaeaceous white-flowered shrub (*Passerina stelleri*).
ground joist. A joist for a ground floor; a sleeper.
groundless, a. [*AS. grundlēs* bottomless.] Without ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason for support; as, *groundless fear*; a *groundless report*.—*ground/less-ly, adv.*—*ground/less-ness, n.*

groundling (grōund'ling), *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.*

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. *Byron.*

5. To become attached, fixed, or united by or as if by the process of growth. *Our knees will kneel till to the ground they grow. Shak.*

6. Naut. 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. b To decrease; decline; subside. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* *Oxf. E. D.*—to go on 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?" *Shak.* c To gain in one's affection or estimation; as, a place or work of art grows on one. —to go out. a To issue from, as plants from the soil, or as a branch from the main stem; to result from. Wars have grown out of commercial considerations. *A. Hamilton.* b To develop beyond; to outgrow; as, he will grow out of these childish beliefs. —to go out of kind, to differentiate from one's natural or inherited characteristics; to degenerate. —to go to. a To accrue in favor of or against. *Obs.* Even just the sum that I do owe to you Is growing to me by Antipholus. *Shak.*

b To incline or advance towards; to come to; to arrive at —sometimes with *on.* *Obs.*

Say what the play treats on, then read the names of the actors, and so grow to a point. *Shak.*

—to go 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 (grō), *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. & vb. n.* of grow. *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. point*, *Bot.*, the undifferentiated extremity of a shoot or vegetative axis, consisting of a single cell (apical cell) or a group of cells forming primary meristematic tissue.

growl (grōl), *v. i.* **growled** (grōld); **growl** (*grōl*). *D. grollen* to grunt, murmur, be angry, akin to *G. grollen* to be angry; also *OF. growler* (prob.) to grumble. But the *E.* word may be imitative. [To utter a deep guttural sound, as a dog; to give forth a growl.]

growl, *v. t.* To express by growling or with a growl.

growl, *n.* The deep, threatening sound made by a surly dog; growling sound; hence, a muttering complaint.

growler (grōl'ēr), *n.* 1. One that growls. 2. A large-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.* 3. A grunt or croaker. *C.* a gurnard. 4. A four-wheeled cab. *Slang, Eng.* 5. A can, pitcher, etc., in which beer is bought by measure. *Slang, U. S.*

grown (grōn), *p. a.* 1. Increased in size or growth; expanded; swollen; as, a grown vice; a grown sea. 2. Full-grown; matured; as, a grown man. *Chieftly U. S.* 3. Having sprouted, as grain before reaping.

growth (grōth), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. grōdh, grōdh.* See grow.] 1. The process of growing; increase in size, number, frequency, strength, etc.; augmentation; advancement; production; development; as, the growth of trade; the growth of power; the growth of intemperance. 2. *Biol.* The progressive development of an organism or member from its earliest stages, usually accompanied by increase in size with the approach to maturity. 3. That which has grown or is growing; anything produced; product; consequence; effect; result. Nature multiplies her fertile growth. *Milton.*

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 or genetic relationship, as a tree, an oak, etc.

growling iron (grō'z'ing) [*Cf. D. gruisen* 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 (grūb), *v. i.*; **grubbed** (grūbd); **grubbing**. [*ME. grubben*, *perh. akin to E. grave, n. & v.*; *cf. G. grubeln* to grub, to rack one's brains, *OHG. grubilōn* 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. 2. To do menial work; to plod; to drudge. 3. To eat; to feed. *Slang.*

grub (grūb), *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. They do not attempt to grub up the root of sin. *Hare.*

3. Hort. To clear of grubs, or insect larvæ. 4. To supply with food. *Slang.* *Dickens.*

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. *Cricked.* A grounder; a sneak. 6. A root or stump in the ground. *U. S.* 7. *Victuals*; food. *Slang.*

grubber (grūb'ēr), *n.* One that grubs; esp., a machine or tool of the nature of a grub ax, grub hook, etc.

Grubbia (grūb'ī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after Michael *Grubb*, Swedish patron of science.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African heathlike shrubs constituting the family *Grubiaceæ* (order *Santalales*). They have opposite leaves and small capitate flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits.

grubby (grūb'ī), *a.*; **grubbi-er** (-ēr); **grubbi-est**. [*From GRUB.*] 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.

grub saw, A hand saw used for cutting stone.

grub screw, A screw for metal work, without nut or head and slotted at one end for a screw-driver.

grub/stake (grūb'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 Slang, 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, whence 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.*; **grudged** (grūjd); **grudging**. [*ME. gruchen, gruchen, grochen*, to murmur, murmur, *OF. grochier, grochier, grocier, grocier.*] 1. To be loath to give, or to give with reluctance, or with desire to get back again; to begrudge; to covet; to envy (one) the possession of; — with direct object only, or both direct and indirect objects. 'Tis not in thee To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train. *Shak.* They did not grudge us our employments. *Swift.* 2. To cherish enviously; also, to envy. *Obs.* That grudge one thought against your majesty! *Shak.* 3. To distress; trouble; vex; attack. *Obs.* **Syn.**—See *ENVY*.

grudge, *v. i.* 1. To show discontent or envy; to complain; murmur; grumble. 2. To be seized as with a fever; also, to chatter.

grudge, *n.* 1. Complaint; grumbling; reluctance. *Obs.* 2. Uneasiness of conscience; misgiving. *Obs.* 3. Sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice, enmity, or dislike; ill will; an old cause of hatred or quarrel. I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him. *Shak.* 4. Harm or harmful influence. *Obs.* *Milton.* **Syn.**—See *RESENTMENT*.

gruel (grō'el), *n.* [*OF. gruël, F. gruau*; of *G.* or *D.* origin; *cf. MHG. grūz* grain, kernel, *D. grut* groats. See *GROUPE*.] A light liquid food, made by boiling meal of maize, oatmeal, or flour in water or milk; thin porridge; 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.*

gruel-ly (-lī), *a.* Like gruel; of the consistence of gruel.

gruesome, grow-some (grō'sūm), *a.* [*From a word akin to Dan. grub horror, terror + 1st -some*; *cf. D. grauzaam, G. grausam.*] 1. Inspiring fear or horror; horrid; grisly. "Gruesome sights of war." *C. Kingsley.* 2. Affected by what is gruesome; fearful. *Rare.* **Syn.**—See *HASTILY*.

—**gruesome-ly, grow-some-ly, adv.** — **gruesomeness, grow-someness, n.**

gruff (grūf), *a.*; **gruff-er** (-ēr); **gruff-est**. [*D. grof*; akin to *G. grob, OHG. girob, grob, Dan. grov, Sw. grof*.]

1. Of coarse texture; coarse-grained. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 2. Of a rough or stern manner, speech, or countenance; sour; surly; severe; harsh. *Gruff*, disagreeable, sarcastic remarks. *Thackeray.* 3. Hoarse; deep and harsh; — said of the voice. — **gruffly, adv.** — **gruffness, n.**

gru/gru (grō'grō), *n.* 1. Also **grugru palm**. Any of several West Indian spiny palms, as *Acrocomia Jusiformis, Curima corallina*, etc. 2. Also **grugru worm**. The wormlike larva of a large weevil (*Aspionus palmorum* or allied species) which lives in the pith of palm trees in the parts of the 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.

grum (grūm), *a.*; **grum/mer** (-ēr); **grum/mest**. [*Cf. Dan. grum furiosus, E. grim, and grumble.*] 1. Morose; sour; surly; glum. "Nick looked sour and grum." *Arbuthnot.* 2. Deep in the throat; guttural; as, a grum voice.

grum/ble (grūm'blī), *v. t.*; **grum/bled** (-blīd); **grum/bling** (-blīng). [*Cf. LG. grummeln, grumen, D. grummelen, grommen, F. grumeler* (of German origin).] 1. To murmur or mutter with discontent; to make ill-natured complaints in a low voice and a surly manner. L'Avare [Avarice], not using half his store, Still grumbles that he has no more. *Prior.* 2. To growl; to snarl in deep tones, as a feeding lion. 3. To rumble; to make a low, harsh, and heavy sound; to mutter; as, the distant thunder grumbles.

grum/ble, v. t. To express or utter with grumbling.

grum/ble, n. 1. Act of grumbling; a growl; a rumble. 2. A fit of grumbling; — usually *pl.* A bad case of grumblie. *Mrs. H. H. Jackson.*

grume (grōm), *n.* [*L. cruma* 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.

grumose (grō'mōs; grō'mōs'), *a.* *Bot.* Formed of clustered grains or granules.

grumous (grō'mūs), *a.* [*See GRUME.*] 1. Resembling, or containing, grum; thick; clogged; as, grumous blood. 2. *Bot.* Grumose.

grump/y (grūm'pī), *a.*; **grump/ier** (-pī-ēr); **grump/i-est**. [*Cf. GRUMBLE, GRUM.*] Surly; dissatisfied; grouchy.

Grundy, Mrs. (grūn'dī), A person frequently referred to in *Morton's* comedy (1798) "Speed the Plough," but not introduced as one of the *dramatis personæ*. Dame Ashfield is so continually asking, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" when anything happens or is proposed, that *Mrs. Grundy* has become proverbial for that part of society whose opinion as to the propriety is narrowly conventional.

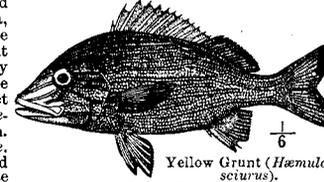
Grundy-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Narrow and unintelligent conventionalism. — **Grundy-ist, n.**

grunt (grūnt), *n.*; **grunted**; **grunting**. [*ME. grunten, grotten, AN. grunnetan, fr. grunton* to grunt; akin to *G. grunzen, Dan. grynte, Sw. grynda*; 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. *Shak.*

grunt, v. t. To utter with a grunt.

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 *Hæmulon* and allied genera, allied to the snappers, but now usually made the type of a distinct family, *Hæmulidae*, *syn. Hæmulonidae*. 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. flavo-lineatum*); the gray, or striped, grunt (*H. macrostoleum*). *Cf. RONCO, TOMTATE, MARGATE FISH.*

grunt'er (grūn'tēr), *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 *silver perch*. 3. *Brass Founding.* A hook used in lifting a crucible.



Yellow Grunt (*Hæmulon sciurus*)

Grus (grūs), n.; gen. GRUS (grōō's). [L., a crane.] 1. Astron. A southern constellation, just south of Pices australis; the Crane.

2. Zool. The genus consisting of the typical cranes. Gruyère cheese (grü'yä'rä). A firm skim-milk cheese, of a pale yellow color and containing numerous holes; called also in the United States Schweitzerkäse or Schweizer. It is made chiefly in Switzerland and eastern France (originally at Gruyère, Switz.).

Gryphaea (grī-fē'ä; grī-; [NL., fr. L. gryphaea, 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.

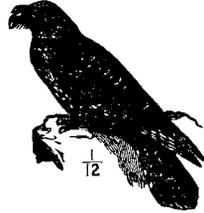


Gryphaea (G. incurva).

gry-pō'sis (grī-pō'sis; grī-; [NL., fr. Gr. γρυπώσις a croaking, fr. γρυπός curved.] Med. Abnormal curvature, esp. of the finger nails.

gry's/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.

guacharo (gwā'chā-rō), n. [Sp. guacharo, prob. fr. native name.] A remarkable nocturnal bird (Steatornis caripensis) 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 Steatornithidae. An oil, used in place of butter is extracted from the young by the natives, whence it is also called allbird.



Guacharo, or Oilbird.

guaco (gwā'kō), n. [Sp.] A tropical American asteraceous vine (Willughbeia 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 angucida), also employed as a remedy for snake bites.

guaiac (gwā'k), n. [See GUAIACUM.] a = GUAIACUM, 2, 3. b The tonka bean; also, the tree bearing it. French Guiana. guaiacol (gwā'ā-kōl; -kōl), n. [guaiacum + -ol.] Chem. A colorless liquid, C₈H₈O₂, with a peculiar odor. It is the methyl ether of pyrocatechin, and is obtained by distilling guaiacum from wood-tar creosote, and in other ways. It has been used in treating pulmonary tuberculosis.

guaiacum (gwā'kūm), n. [NL., fr. Sp. guaiaco, 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 genus, esp. by G. officinale. See LIGNUM-VITÆ.

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, guaiacetic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₆, guaiaconic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₅, and guaiacotric acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, all probably condensation products of tiglic aldehyde and guaiacol. Also, the similar resin from other species of Guaiacum. 4. A related tree of Texas and Mexico (Portiera angustifolia), or its wood or resinous exudate.

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Guan (Penelope cristata).

guan (gwān), n. Any of various species of large, more or less arboreal, gallinaceous birds

of Central and South America, constituting Penelope, Pipile, Ortalis, and allied genera. They form the subfamily Penelopinae of the family Cracidae. Several of the species are often tamed, but rarely breed in captivity. One species (see CHACHALACA) is found as far north as Texas.

guana-co (gwā-nā'kō), n.; pl. -cos (-kōz). [Sp. guanaco, Peruv. huanozu. Cf. HUANOZO.] A South American mammal (Lama guanaco) 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.

guana-mine (gwā-nā-mīn; gwā-nā-mēn'; 184), n. Also -min. [guanidine + amine.] Org. Chem. Any of a series of heterocyclic bases formed by heating guanidine salts of the fatty acids; as, formoguanamine.

guan'cho (gwā'nchā; 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.

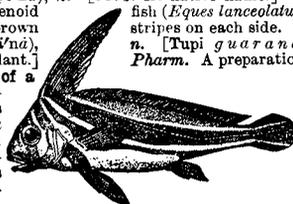
guan'ine (gwā-nī-dīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -dīn. Org. Chem. A strong base, NH₂C(NH₂)₂, formed by the oxidation of guanine, by heating ammonium sulphocyanate, and in other ways. Its crystals are deliquescent.

guanine (gwā'nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also -nīn. Chem. A white basic substance, C₅H₇N₅O₂, occurring in guano, in the liver, pancreas, and other glands of mammals, and in many plants. It is closely related to uric acid.

guano (gwā'nō), n.; pl. -nos (-nōz). [Sp. guano, fr. Peruv. huano 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 character, as the excrement of bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc.

guanylic (gwā-nī'lik), 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.

guape'na (gwā-pē'nā), n. [Prob. fr. native name.] A West Indian scienoid fish (Eques lanceolatus) with two dark brown stripes on each side.



Guapena (Eques lanceolatus). (♂)

guara'ni (gwā-rā'nī), n. [Prob. fr. native name.] A Brazilian climbing sapindaceous shrub (Pavulinia cupana) used in making an astringent drink and as a nerve stimulant.

Guarani (-nō), n. Guapena (Eques lanceolatus). (♂) 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. — Guara-rā'nī-an (gwā-rā'nī-an), n.

guara'tee' (gār'ān-tē; n.); pl. -tees (-tēz). [Perh. orig. fr. Sp. garante (Oxf. E. D.) a guarantor, warrant (see WARRANT), but confused with guaranty, prob. influenced by words like assignee, lessee, etc. See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANT.] 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. = 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.

guara'tee' (gār'ān-tē; n.); pl. -tees (-tēz). [Perh. orig. fr. Sp. garante (Oxf. E. D.) a guarantor, warrant (see WARRANT), but confused with guaranty, prob. influenced by words like assignee, lessee, etc. See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANT.] 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. = GUARANTY, n. 1.

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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. J. S. Mill. Syn. — See INSURE.

guaranteed bond, Finance, a bond the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by another than the obligor of the bond. — g. stock, Finance, stock the dividends on which are guaranteed by another than the issuing company.

guarantee association or company. A corporation or joint-stock company which makes guaranties or acts as a surety on the principle of insurance.

guar'an-tor' (gār'ān-tōr; n.). [See GUARANTY; cf. WARRANTOR.] Law. One who makes or gives a guaranty or surety; one who enters in a guaranty.

The terms surety and guarantor are often confounded from the fact that a guarantor is in common acceptance a surety for another. The rules of the common law as to sureties are not strictly applied to guarantors, but rather the rules of the law merchant, and the true distinction seems to be this: That a surety 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 who is undertaking to guarantee, and his agreement is one of simple contract. A surety is not, as a matter of course, entitled to notice, and is not discharged by the insolvency of the principal debtor, for want of notice, although the principal debtor was solvent when the debt became due.

Courts v. Dennis (7 Metcalf (Mass.) 518). guar'an-ty (gār'ān-tī; n.); pl. -ties (-tīz). [OF. guarantie, garantie, F. garantie, fr. OF. guarantir, garantir, to warrant, to guaranty, F. garantir. See WARRANT, v. & n., cf. WARRANTY, GUARANTEE.] 1. An undertaking to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty, of another, in case of the failure of such other to pay or perform, or (otherwise expressed) a promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another; a warranty; a security; a guarantee. In British usage the guarantor (who is usually called the surety) is in general liable upon the default of the principal without notice, unless otherwise stipulated. In some of the United States the same usage obtains, as in the State of New York. In other States a distinction is made between guaranty and suretyship, guarantor and surety, the distinction being given in Courts v. Dennis (7 Metcalf, 518), cited under GUARANTOR. Where this distinction obtains the guarantor is usually held to be liable only on due proceedings having been ineffectually taken to enforce the claim against the principal. In general a guaranty comes within the provisions of the Statute of Frauds providing that "no action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person . . . unless the agreement, . . . or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith" or his lawfully authorized agent.

2. An agreement by which one person promises to make another secure in the possession, enjoyment, or the like, of something; an agreement by which one undertakes to make sure or certain the existence, continuance, or the like, of something; specif., Internal. Law, an agreement or convention by which one or more states agree to secure to one or more other states the enjoyment of certain claims, rights, or possessions, the continuance of certain conditions, or the like.

3. Something given or possessed as security for the existence or continuance of something; something given or had as a means of securing the existence, performance, or fulfillment of something; a security.

guar'an-ty (gār'ān-tī; v. t.); GUAR'AN-TIED (-tīd); GUAR'AN-TY-ING (-tī-ing). To guarantee. See GUARANTEE, v. t. guard (gārd; v. t.); GUARD'ED; GUARD'ING. [OF. garder, garder, warden, F. garder, of G. origin, cf. OHG. warden, to be on the watch, G. warten, OS. warden. See WARD, v. & n.; cf. GUARD, n.] 1. To protect the edge of, esp. with an ornamental border; hence, formerly, to face or ornament with lists, laces, etc.

The body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on either. Shak. 2. To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to keep in safety; to defend; shelter; shield; as, guns and troops guard the city. Fr. Heaven still guards the right. Shak. 3. To accompany as for protection; to escort. Archde. 4. 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.

5. To furnish with proper checks or corrections; to safeguard; as, to guard an experiment; courts guard the laws against misapplication. 6. In games, to protect by safeguards or support; as, to

crystalline powder used as an anesthetic and antiseptic. guai'a-cum (gwā'yā-kūm; n.). [Sp. guaiaco, fr. native name.] A resinous substance, C₁₀H₁₀O₂, obtained from the trunk of Guaiacum. It is used in medicine as a diuretic and antiseptic. guana'no (gwā-nā-nō; n.). [Sp. guano, fr. Peruv. huano 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 character, as the excrement of bats, preparations of fish refuse, etc.

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guard high cards with low ones in whist; to *guard* a piece or a position in chess; to *guard* a goal in hockey.
7. *Bookbinding.* To place guards in, as a scrapbook, etc.
Syn.—Protect, shield, keep, watch. See DEFEND.
guard (gárd), *v. t.* 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. *garde*, *F. garde*, prop. a watching, fr. the *F. verb*, or cf. OHG. *warta* a watching. See GUARD, *v. t.*; cf. WARD, *n.*] **1.** Ward; guardianship. *Obs.*
2. State of being, or act of holding, in ward; protection; defense; as, a nation's welfare is in the *guard* of its citizens; 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. *Cricket.*
c. The position of a batsman or his bat in guarding the wicket.
4. Quality of being watchful against danger or 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. *Richardson.*
5. One that guards against injury, danger, or attack.
 His greatness was no *guard* to bar heaven's shaft. *Shak.*
6. a. A man or body of men stationed to protect or control a person or position; a watch; a sentinel; specif., a soldier or sailor, or a number of them, on guard duty, acting as an escort, or watching prisoners.
 The *guard* which kept the door. *1 Kings* xiv. 27.
b. 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 ARMY ORGANIZATION.
c. A railroad conductor. *Gr. Brit.* **d.** A brakeman or gateman, as on an elevated railroad. *U. S.* **e.** A society officer, as of Freemasons. **f.** 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 Hist.*
8. pl. [cap.] Astron. The "Pointers" of the Great Bear; also Beta 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. **b.** 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. **f.** *Bookbinding.* An interleaved strip at the back, as in a scrapbook, to guard against its breaking when filled. **g.** A fender.
10. Paleon. The hard calcareous fusiform or subcylindrical piece which inheathes the phragmocone forming the rear end of the shell of belemnites; the rostrum.
Syn.—Defense, shield, protection, safeguard, convoy, escort; care, attention, watch, heed.
guard of the standard. *Mil.* See UNDER COLOR GUARD.
guardant (gárdánt), *a.* [*F. gardant*, p. pr. of *garder*. See GUARD, *v. t.*] *Her. Gardant.*
2. Acting as a guard or guardian.
guard boat. A boat detailed on guard duty, as one employed as a picket to guard against surprise, one appointed to go the rounds among ships of war in a harbor, or one used by harbor authorities.
guard brush. *Elec. Railroads.* A metallic brush for "picking up" the current from the live rail.
guard cell. *a. Bot.* See STOMA. **b. Anat.** One of the small cells bordering the stomata of serous membranes. Their 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 (gárd/hóus), *n.* *Mil.* A building which is occupied by a guard, usually one in which prisoners are confined for misconduct; hence, a military lockup.
guard/ian (gárd/i-án), *n.* [*F. gardien*, *OF. orig. guar-denc*, where the suffix is the Germanic *-ing* (see *-ING*)]



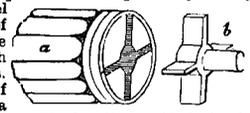
On Guard, 3 b, in Fencing with the Foil or Smallsword.

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. CURATOR, TUTOR, COMMITTEE. The various species of guardians recognized by the law of England at the time of the separation of the United States in 1776, and to which those of the United States in general conform, are: **1.** Guardian *in natura.* A father with respect to the person of his heir apparent or heir presumptive—of little importance and doubtful existence since the abolition of tenures in chivalry. **b.** 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 14th year. The law upon this kind of guardianship is 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 statutes). **Guardian in 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 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 London. **Guardian ad litem** [*L.*, for the suit], a guardian appointed by a court of justice to conduct or defend a particular suit or legal proceeding on behalf of the infant. Such a guardian has no charge of the infant's person or property. To these classes in England there has been added the guardian by appointment of the High Court of Justice, appointed by that court, as where the father fails to appoint a testamentary guardian. **Natural guardian** is used to denote the father or 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/ian (gárd/i-án), *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. Cf. GENIUS, 2. — *g. cell.* = GUARD CELL. — *g. spirit,* a tutelary; a genius. See GENIUS, 1.
guard mounting. *Mil.* The ceremony of installing the new guard and relieving the old one.
guard plate. *Elec.* A guard ring. **b. Metal.** A plate that closes the front of a cupola or blast furnace, containing the tap hole. **c. Mach.** The plate which limits the amount of opening of an India-rubber disk valve.
guard rail. *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 trespass. **c.** A timber bolted outside a vessel along the plank-riser to act as a fender when coming into dock.
guard ring. *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 (gárd/róm), *n.* *Mil.* The room occupied by the guard during its term of duty; also, a room where prisoners are confined.
guard ship. *Nav.* 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 squadron detailed for guard duty.
guards/man (gárdz/mán), *n.*; *pl.* — MEN (—mén). [*From guards, gen. of guard + man.*] One who guards; a guard. **2.** [*guards, pl. + man.*] A member, either officer or private, of any military body called Guards, as one of the household troops in England or the National Guard of a State of the United States.
guard wire. *Elec.* A wire stretched transversely above a live wire, as a trolley wire, to prevent falling wires, as telegraph wires, from coming in contact with it.
Guar/te-a (gwá/ré-d; gwá/ré-d), *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 capular fruits. The species are all purgative and emetic. *G. trichilioides* is the muskwood.
Guas-tal/ine (gwás-tál/in; -én), *n.* *Ecol.* 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 ANGELICAL, *n.*).
Guar/te-ma/lan (gwá/té-má/lán), *a.* Of or pert. to the Central American republic of Guatemala or its inhabitants, the

majority of whom are full blooded Indians. — *n.* A native or citizen of Guatemala. — *Guatemalan ant.*, the kelep.
guay/ya (gwá/yá), *n.* [*Sp. guayaba* the guava fruit, *guay-abo* 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 mildly acid, and is much used in making guava jelly, paste, and preserve. Several varieties are cultivated.
2. a. A West Indian mimosa-like tree (*Inga vera*) resembling the guamá, and similarly used, esp. in Porto Rico.
Guay/cu-ran (gwí/kóo-rán), *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 (güb/ínz), *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.*
gub/ber-nac/u-ler (güb/bér-nák'ú-lér), *n.*; *pl.* — LA (-lá). [*L.*, a rudder, fr. *gubernare* to steer. See GUBERN.] **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. Zool. The posterior flagellum of certain infusorians; — so called because it is used for guiding in swimming.
gub/ber-na-to/ri-al (má-tó'rí-ál; 201), *a.* [*L. gubernator* governor, fr. *gubernare* to govern. See GUBERN.] Pertaining to a governor, or to government.
Gu/der-mann (gü'dér-mán'f-ín), *n.* [After *Gudermann* (1798-1852), German mathematician.] *Math.* Cayley's term for θ viewed as a function of u when $u = \log(\tan \theta + \sec \theta)$; written $\theta = \text{gd}$.
gud/geon (gü'jón), *n.* [*ME. gojon*, *F. gojon*, fr. *L. gobio*, equiv. to *gobius*, *Fr. kabzus*. Cf. GOBY.] **1.** A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio gobio*), of the carp family. It is easily caught and often used for food and for bait. The name has also been applied to certain gobies. In America the killifishes or minnows are often called *gudgeons*.
2. Hence: **a.** A person easily duped or cheated. **b.** A bait; an allurements. **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. Naut.** a. Wooden Shaft, with Socket in end; **b.** Gudgeon. 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/run (gü'drún), *v. t.* — GUD/RUNNED (-ünd); GUD/RUNNING. To deprive fraudulently, to cheat; to dupe.
Gu/drun (gü'drún), *n.* [*Icel. Guðrún*.] In the Volunga Saga, the sister of Gunnar, who wins Sigurd by aid of a magic raft, and after his death is married to Atli. See ATLI, BRNHLÍD; cf. GUTRÚN, KRIMHLÍD.
2. [*G.*, fr. MHG. *Küdrün*.] 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-roser (gü'dér-ró-zér), *n.* [Supposed to be brought from Gelderland (*F. Guelderland*); hence, *D. Geldersche roos*, *G. Geldersche rose*, *F. rose de Gueldre*, *It. rosa di Gueldra*, *Sp. rosa de Gueldres*.] A cultivated variety of the cranberry tree (*Viburnum opulus*) with all the flowers sterile, forming large globose heads.
Guelph (gü'wél), *n.* [*It. Guelfo*, or *LL. Guelphus*, fr. *Welf*, *Gueif*] the name of a German family.] *Hist.* **a.** A member of a German princely family, so called from the name (*Welf*) of its founder and several of his successors. It is now represented by the ducal house of Brunswick and the British royal family. **b.** A member of a great political faction in Italy, from the 12th to the 15th century, which opposed the authority of the German emperors in Italy, the upholders of which constituted the other faction, the Ghibellines. The Guelphs were made up of the Church party, asserting the papacy to be independent of the em-



Gudgeon (Gobio gobio). (1)



(1) A metal eye or socket end; **b.** Gudgeon.

guard-a-ble (gárd-á-bá-l), *a.* See ABLE.
guard/age, *n.* [*CF. OF. wardage*.] Guardianship. *Obs.*
guard/ant, *n.* Guardianship. *Obs.*
guard/da-ro/ba (lt. gwárd-á-ró-bá), *n.* [*It.*] A wardrobe. *Obs.*
guard book. A book with guards, as a scrapbook or album.
guard chamber. A guardroom.
guard/ien. *Obs.* GUARDIAN.
guard-en-age. GUARDIANAGE.
guard/er. One that guards.
guard/fish. Var. of GARFISH.
guard flag. A special flag flown on the guard ship of a squadron.
guard ful. *a.* Cautious; wary. *R.* — **guard ful-ly.** *adv.* *R.*
guard/i-an-ago. **guard/i-ance.** *n.* Guardianship. *Obs.*
guard/i-an-ey (gárd/i-án-éy), *n.* Guardianship. *Rare.* *Cyrillic.*
guard/i-an-er. *n.* A guardian. *Obs.*
guard/i-an-ess. *n.* [*GUARDIAN.*] A female guardian.
guard/i-an-less. *a.* See LESS.
guard/i-an-ly. *a.* Pertaining to a guardian. *Rare.*
guard/i-an-ship. *n.* See SHIP. **guard/ing-ly.** *adv.* of *guarding*, p. pr. See -LY.
guard leaf. *Hort.* The bract leaf subtending the blossom of

as the spotted jewfish.
gua-se-tá (gwá-sá-tá), *n.* [*Amer. Sp. guaseta, guasá*.] A grouper (*Alphistes afer*) found from Cuba to Brazil, etc.
Guar/te-ma-la **grass** (gwá/té-má-lá), *n.* = TRÉSINTE.
Guar/te-ma-li-an (-lí-dán), *a.* Guatemalan.
guar/te-ve-ra (gwá/té-vé-rá), *n.* [*Amer. Sp. guatibera*.] The nigerfish (*Cephalopholis nigrus*).
guar/ta-so (gwá-tó-só), *n.* An Indian of the Gulf States formerly supposed to resemble the Caucasian type. [*guava*.]
guava **apple.** The fruit of the *guava* (*gwá-vé-ná*; 133), *n.* [*Amer. Sp. guayaba*.] Any of various varieties of the warmer parts of America belonging to *Guavina*, *Domitopia*, *Philippus*, *Eleotris*, and allies. Some occur in the Gulf States and are called *sleepers*.
guay/ya (gwá-yá; 133), *n.* [*Sp.*] The guava.
guay/ya-tó (-tó; 133), *n.* [*Sp.*] A guava shrub.
guay/ya-án (gwá-yá-kán), *n.* [*Sp.*] = GUALACUAN, 2, 3, & 4.
Guay/cu-rá (gwí/kóo-róo), *n.* An Indian of a Guaycuran

tribe dwelling mainly in Matto Grosso, Brazil. [GUAYCURAN.]
Guay/cu-rá-an (-án), *n.* Var. of *Guay/ya* (gwá-yá), *n.* An Indian of a peaceable and relatively civilized tribe of the Atlantic zone of Costa Rica.
guay/ya-le (gwá-yó-lá), *n.* A substitute for India rubber obtained from a Mexican astragalus plant (*Parthenium argentatum*) found also in southern Texas; also, the plant. [GUASA.]
gub (güb; 298), *n.* Var. of *gub* (güb), *Obs.* or dial. Eng. var. of *gub*, *lum*.
gub, *n.* [*CF. 2d Gump*.] *Mach.* A sprocket wheel tooth.
gub/ber-nac/ul (güb/bér-nák'ú-l), *n.* Of or pert. to gubernaculum.
gub/ber-nance. *n.* Government.
gub/ber-na-tion. *n.* [*L. gubernatio*.] Government. *Obs.*
gud/wife, *guid/wife* (gü'd-wí-f), *n.* Wife; landlady. *Scot.*
gudget, *n.* [*F. goujet*.] A camp follower or the like. *Obs.* *Scot.*
gudgin, *gudjon.* + GUDGON.
gud-go-dah (gü'd-gó-dá), *n.* [*Scot.*] A kind of viol instrument formerly used in Shetland. [*a rogue*.] *Obs.*
gud, *n.* [*F. guerd*.] A shaper; *gud's*, *gud's* (*gú's*), *n.* [*Scot.*] A dialect of Albanian.
gud/gaw. + ORGAW.
gud/jar-ite (gü'd-jár-ít; gwá/hár-ít), *n.* [*From Guéjar*, Spain, where it is found.] *Mtn.* A variety of caliche. *Obs.*
gud/le (gü'd-lé), *v. t.* To guzzle. *Dial. Eng.*
gud/le (gü'd-lé; gü'd-lé), *v. t.* To catch (fish) with the hands by groping in their lurking places. *Scot.*
gude, *gudebrother,* *gudefather,* etc. (*Scot.* güd), *Obs.*, *Scot.* or dial. Eng. var. of *good*, *good-brother*, etc. See GOOD, *a.*, 12.
gud/moth or (*gü'd-múth*), *n.* Mother-in-law. *Scot.*
gud/wife, *guid/wife* (gü'd-wí-f), *n.* Wife; landlady. *Scot.*
gudget, *n.* [*F. goujet*.] A camp follower or the like. *Obs.* *Scot.*
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gud/moth or (*gü'd-múth*), *n.* Mother-in-law. *Scot.*
gud/wife, *guid/wife* (gü'd-wí-f), *n.* Wife; landlady. *Scot.*

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.

Guelphic (gwe'f'f'ic), a. Of or pertaining to the family **Guelphic** or the faction of the Guelphs.

Guelphic Order, a military and civil order of knighthood for Hanover, instituted in 1815 and lasting until 1866.

gus-non' (g'e-n'oh'), n. [F.] Any of numerous long-tailed African monkeys constituting the genus *Cercopithecus*, as the green monkey and grivet.

guerdon (gür'dün), n. [OF. *guerdon*, *guerredon*, LL. *widerdonum* (influenced by L. *donum* gift, cf. DONATION), fr. OHG. *widarän*; *widar* again, against (G. *wider*, *wieder*) + *lön* reward, G. *lohn*, akin to AS. *lōan*, Goth. *laun*. See WORTH.] A reward; requital; recompense.

The just guerdon of all his former villainies. *Knolles*. **guerdon**, v. t.; **guer'doned** (-dünd); **guer'don-ing**. [OF. *guerdoner*, *guerredoner*. 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 (g'e-r'e-zä), 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.

Gue-rick-t-an (g'e-r'ik-t'an), a. Pert. to the physicist Otto von Guericke, inventor of the air pump; as, *Guerickian vacuum*, that obtainable with an ordinary air pump.

Guernsey (gür'nai), 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 blue. Their milk is plentiful and very rich.

Guernsey wine — **INDULIN** — G. brandy, an imitation brandy made from best-root spirit. — G. *slim*, a horticultural variety of the common elm of Europe (*Ulmus campestris*). — G. *flower* or *lily*, a South African amaryllidaceous plant (*Imhofia sarniensis*), with bright red umbellate flowers, naturalized on the island of Guernsey; also, the bulb or flower of this plant. — G. *partridge*, the red-legged partridge. — G. *violet*, the common stock.

guer-ri-la (g'e-r'i-lä), n. Also **güe-ri-la'**. [Sp. *guerrilla*, lit., a little war, skirmish, dim. of *guerra* war, fr. OHG. *werro* discord, strife. See **WAR**.] 1. An irregular war conducted by independent bands. *Rare*.

2. One who carries on, or assists in, an irregular war, or engages in irregular, though often legitimate, warfare in connection with a regular war; esp., a member of an independent band engaged in predatory excursions in war time.

guer-ri-la, a. Also **güe-ri-la'**. Pertaining to, or engaged in, warfare carried on irregularly and by independent bands; as, a *guerilla party*; *guerilla warfare*.

guess (gēs), v. t.; **guessed** (gēs't); **guess-ing**. [ME. *gesen*; akin to Dan. *gæsse*, Sw. *gissa*, Icel. *giska*, D. *gissen*; cf. Dan. *giette* to guess, Icel. *geta* to get, to guess. Probably originally to try to get, and akin to E. *get*. See **GET**.] 1. To judge or form an opinion of from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive.

Ambushed men, whom by their arms and dress, To be tax'd an enemy I guess. *Dryden*.

2. To form an opinion concerning, without knowledge or means of knowledge; to judge of at random; to conjecture. First, if thou canst, the harder reason guess. *Pope*.

3. To hit upon or solve by a correct conjecture; to conjecture rightly; as, to guess a riddle; he guessed my thought.

4. To think; suppose; believe; imagine; — with an objective clause, and properly implying some uncertainty. Not all together; better far, I guess, That we do make our entrance several ways. *Shak.*

Syn. — Suppose, surmise, suspect, divine, think, imagine, fancy. See **CONJECTURE**.

guess, v. i. To make a guess or guesses; to form a random judgment; to conjecture; — with *at*, *about*, etc. 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.

His art's like physics — but a happy guess. *Dryden*. When he had made his scientific guess, his hypothesis, he applied . . . mathematics to this guess, and computed what ought to happen, if it were true, in certain definite cases. *Josiah Royce*.

guess-warp, n. [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* A line carried in a small boat from a ship to a buoy, anchor, or the shore. **b** = **QUEST-ROPE** **b**.

guess-work (gēs'wörk'), n. Work performed, or results obtained, by guess; conjecture.

gest (gēst), n. [ME. *gest*, AS. *gest*, *gest*, perh. influenced by a Scand. form; akin to OS. D., & G. *gest*, Icel. *gestr*, Sw. *gäst*, Dan. *gæst*, Goth. *gæst*, Russ. *gost'*, and to L. *hostis* enemy, stranger; the meaning *stranger* is the older one, but the root is unknown. Cf. **HOST** an army, **HOTEL**.] 1. A stranger. *Obs.*

Guelph (gwe'f'f), n. Guelph. *Obs.* — a Guelphic. *Obs.*

Guelphic (gwe'f'f'ic), a. = **GUELPHIC**.

Guelphism (gwe'f'f'iz'm), n. See **ISM**.

gue-mal, **gue-mul** (g'e-mul), n. [Cf. Sp. *guendul*.] Either of two small South American deer (*Pucifer chilenis* and *P. anti-siensis*) having the antlers simply forked.

Guendolen (gwēn'dō-lēn), n. In British legend, the reputed wife of Lochnair. See **SABRINA**.

gue-ne-pe (g'e-nē'pē), n. = **GE-NE-NE-VER**. Var. of **GUINEVERE**.

gue-nard, **gue-nards** (gē'nārd'), n. [Cf. F. *gue'nard*.] The cheetah.

guerche (gür'ch), Var. of **GRUSH**.

guer-don-a-ble (gür'dōn-ä-bl'), a. See **ABLE**.

guer-don-er, n. One who guer-dons. *Obs.*

guer-don-ize, v. t. To reward. *Obs.*

guer-don-less, a. See **LESS**.

guer-e-ba, **gue-r'i-ba**. Var. of **GUERRILLA**.

gue-ril-la (g'e-r'i-lä), n. [F.] A small stand or table.

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.

True friendship's laws are by this rule express. *Pope*. Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.

3. Any person 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 stay so 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 at a hotel or orders food merely for the purpose of obtaining liquor.

Any one away from home, receiving accommodations at an inn as a traveler, is a *guest*, and entitled to hold the innkeeper responsible as such. *35 Conn. 185*.

While a *guest* is a traveler, it is not necessary that he should come from another State or country, or from any distant place. He is usually *guested* at a castle, never the distance may be, and applying for and receiving accommodations at a hotel, is a traveler, and therefore a *guest*. *4 Wash. 394*.

5. An object or event superstitiously regarded as a sign of the coming of a guest. *Local or Cant.*

6. A fellow; a man. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

7. *Biol.* An inquiline; — used esp. of insects inhabiting or breeding in the nests or galls of other insects, often without inflicting much inconvenience upon the original owners except by consuming the supply of food. Such insects are more fully termed *guest ants* (not to be confounded with *slave ants*), *guest bees*, *guest gallies*, *guest moths*, etc., according to the group to which they belong.

Syn. — See **VISITOR**.

guest (gēst), v. t.; **guest'ed**; **guest'ing**. To receive or entertain as a guest; to give refreshment to. *Saintsbury*

guest, v. t. To be, or act the part of, a guest; to lodge. And tell me, best of princes, who he was That *guested* here so late. *Chapman*

guest chamber. A room reserved or used for guests.

Guest'ing (gēs't'ing), n. *Eng. Hist.* An assembly consisting of the mayor (formerly the bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven (later eight) corporate members of the Cinque Ports. It usually met along with the Brotherhood, an assembly consisting of the mayors of the seven corporate members and a number (in early times three, later two, of each) of jurats and commoners from each town, which formerly conducted the ordinary business of the ports, but which now meets only rarely and is without any real authority. This joint assembly was called a *Brotherhood and Guesting*. Also, short for *Brotherhood and Guesting*.

guest room. A guest chamber.

guest-ropes, n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. **GUESS-ROPE**.] *Naut.* A An additional line from a ship to a boat being towed astern, to keep the latter steady. **b** A line run along a vessel's side or out to the end of a boom for small boats to hold to; — in the U. S. navy called *grab ropes*.

Gueuz (gūz), n. pl. [F.] Lit., Beggars; the league of patriotic nobles and gentlemen of the Netherlands formed in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition by Philip II. of Spain; — so called by themselves in allusion to a remark to the regent, Margaret of Parma, by one of her counselors that the petitioners were only beggars.

guf-faw' (g'f-fō'), n. [Imitative.] A loud burst of laughter; a horse laugh. "A hearty low *guffaw*." *Carlyle*

guf-faw', n. l.; **guf-faw'ed** (-fōd'); **guf-faw'ing**. To laugh noisily or coarsely.

gū-gal (gū'gāl), n. Also **gū-gul**, **gū-gul**, etc. [Hind. *gū-gāl*.] **a** = **INDIAN BELLUM**. **b** Loosely, the gum resin obtained from any of several East Indian trees of different families, as species of *Balsamea* and of *Boswellia*, esp. those belonging to the Dipterocarpaceae.

gū-gle (gū'glē), v. t.; **gū-gled** (-l'ed); **gū-gling** (gū'gl'ing). To make a sound like that of liquid poured from a flask; also, to flow with such a sound; to gurgle.

guhr (gūr; gür), n. [G.] A loose earthy deposit from water, in the cavities or clefts of rocks, mostly white, but sometimes red or yellow, from a mixture of clay or ochre.

Guia-na (g'e-ä'nä), n. A region of South America.

Guiana plum, the rather hard and dry drupaceous fruit of any tree or shrub of the euphorbiaceous genus *Drypetes*; also, the tree or shrub itself.

gūlb (gū'lb; gē'b), n. The smallest species of horned antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*). It is found in eastern Africa from Abyssinia to Cape Colony.

guidance (gī'dāns), n. [See **GUIDE**.] Act of guiding; the superintendence or assistance of a guide; direction; government; a leading; also, something that serves as a guide or model.

His studies were without guidance. *Macaulay*.

guesse-rove, n. Conjectural. *Obs.*

guesse-ropes, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. **QUEST-ROPE**.] *Naut.* **a** A guesse-warp. **b** A guesse-ropes.

gues-ten, n. **a** = **QUEST**.

gues'ter (gēs'tēr), n. [Connected with **QUEST**.] For *gues-t*.

gues'ter, n. [Another. *Rare*.] *Obs.*

gues'ter, n. One who gues-ters.

gues'ter, n. One who gues-ters.

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gues'ter, n. One who gues-ters.

guide (gīd), v. t.; **guid'ed** (gīd'ēd); **guid'ing** (gīd'ing). [ME. *guiden*, *gyden*, F. *guider*, fr. Pr. *gudar* or It. *guidare*; prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OS. *gwidan* to start, AS. *widan* to see to, guard, keep, go, akin to Goth. *wilan* to watch over, give heed to, AS. *witan* to know (cf. **WR**). The word perh. meant to indicate, point to; hence, to show the way. Cf. **OVY** 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. cxv. 5*. The meek will be his 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 shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye" (*Ps. xxxiii. 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. *guide*, F. *guide*, It. *guida*. See **GUIDE**, v. l.] 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 reconnoitering.

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. lxxviii. 14*.

3. Any contrivance, esp. one having a directing edge, surface, or channel, for directing the motion of something; as: **a** *Water Wheels*. A blade 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 fishing rod through which the line is passed. **e** *Mining*. Either of the uprights that guide the cage in a shaft.

4. **a** *Mil.* An officer, noncommissioned officer, or private upon whom the movements or alignments of a command are regulated. The commands *Guide center*, *Guide right*, and *Guide left* indicate upon which element of a line a movement is to be regulated. **b** *Var.* A guide slip.

guide bar. *Mach.* The bar, or any two or more bars, on or between which an engine crosshead slides.

guide blade. *Mach.* A fixed blade in a turbine to direct the water or steam upon or away from a moving blade.

guide block. *Mach.* A block that slides upon, and is guided by, a guide or parallel guides or guide bars.

guide-board (gīd'bōrd'), n. A board, as upon a guidepost, having upon it directions or information as to the way.

guide flag. *Naut.* A flag flown, during an evolution of a fleet, on the vessel which is to act as a guide or pivot.

guide meridian. A line, marked by monuments, running north and south through a section of country between other more carefully established meridians called *principal meridians*, used for reference in surveying. *U. S.*

guide mill. *Iron Manuf.* A small roll train with guides on each side to prevent the rolled bars from jamming.

guide-post (gīd'pōst'), n. A post, as at the fork of a road, with a guideboard on it, to direct travelers.

guide pulley. *Mach.* A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt; an idler.

guide rail. *Railroads*. An additional rail, between the main rails, to hold cars to the track by means of grips, as at curves, and as an aid in propulsion on steep gradients.

guide rope. A rope leading laterally from a rope by which any object is lifted or hauled, for directing its motion.

guide-way (gīd'wā'), n. A channel, slot, or track in which anything is fitted so that its line of motion is controlled.

guid'ing tele-scope (gīd'ing). *Astron.* A visual telescope mounted rigidly parallel to a photographic telescope, and used to assist the clock motion in maintaining the image of the heavenly body immovable on the photographic plate.

guid'on (gī'dün), 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-mi-an (gwē-dō'mi-än), a. *Musical*. 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 d'Arezzo. Each note of Guido's scale (see **GAMUT**, *Illust.*) was assigned to a joint of the hand, to which the singing master pointed. — **G. SYLLABLES**. = **ARTINIAN SYLLABLES**.

Guidonet's green (gīd'nēts'). A green dye prepared by fusing potassium dichromate and boric acid together and treating the product with water. See **CHROME GREEN**.

Guil'an-d'i-na (gī'län-d'i-nä), n. [NL, after Melchior *Guilandinus* (Wieland), Prussian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of

guil'ac (gwī'äk). Var. of **GUAIAC**.

guil'a-col (gwī'ä-kōl-kōl). Var. of **GUAIACOL**.

guil'a-cum (-kūm). Var. of **GUAIACUM**.

Guil'ang-a (-äng'ä), n. A Malay of a heathen tribe of Mindanao, about Mount Apo, speaking a peculiar language.

Guil'a-no-Bra-z'il-ian (gē'ä-nō-brä-z'il'yän), a. Of or pertaining to Guiana and Brazil.

Guilano — **Brazilian subregion**. The Brazilian subregion.

guil'ava + **GUAVA**.

Guil'co-war (gī'kō-wär). Var. of **GAEKWAR**.

guil'ed (gī'ed), **guil'd**, **guil'der**, **guil'der**, etc. See **GOOD**, a, 12. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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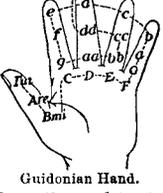
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Guib.



Guidonian Hand.

tropical caespitose 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 bonduc, or nickar, nuts. The bark is used medicinally. The genus is united by some botanists with *Cesalpinia*.

guild, gild (gild), n. [ME. *gilde*, Icel. *gildi* guild, payment, tribute, akin to AS. *gild*, *gield*, *geld*, 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, and 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; hence, any fellowship or society.

4. The place where a guild met; a guildhall.

5. *Phytogeog.* An ecological group of plants distinguished by a special mode of life from the ordinary herbs, shrubs, and trees, which form *plant societies*. The four recognized guilds are the *saprophytes*, *parasites*, *epiphytes*, and *lianas*. The species of each of these, though morphologically unrelated, have similar physiological requirements, and are more or less dependent on other plants for existence.

guild merchant = **MERCHANT GUILD**.

guld (guld), n. [D. *guld*, orig., golden. Cf. GOLDEN.] A coin called also *guld*. See **GULDEN**.

guld/hall (guld/hal), n. The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembled; a townhall.

guile (gil), n. [ME. *guile*, *gile*, OF. *guile*; of German origin, and the same word as E. *wile*. See **WILE**.] 1. Crafty or deceitful cunning; duplicity; deceit; treachery. An Israelite. - in whom is no guile. *John 1:8*.

2. A stratagem or device; a trick. *Obs.*

Syn. - See **DECEIT**.

guile/ful (gil/ful), a. Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery. - **guileful**, *adv.* - **guileful-ness**, n.

guillemot (gil/le-mot), n. [F., fr. the personal name *Guillaume* William.] Any of certain auks having a comparatively narrow bill, inhabiting northern seas. They constitute the genera *Uria*, whose species are in whom is no guile, 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. lomvia*), and the common black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).



Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*), in winter plumage.

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(-tē'ſing). [Cf. F. *guillotine*.] To behead with the guillotine; fig., to cut, or cut short, with a guillotine.

guilt (gilt), n. [ME. *gilt*, *gult*, AS. *gylt* crime.] 1. Offense; sin; fault; also, desert (of a punishment). *Obs.*

2. The fact of having committed a breach of conduct, esp. such as violates law and involves a penalty; also, in a generic sense, guilty conduct; as, to lead a life of *guilt*.

3. The state of one who has committed an offense, esp. consciously; responsibility for delinquency, crime, or sin; culpability; criminality; as, to suffer from *guilt*; a sense of *guilt* may follow even where offense was unintended.

4. State of being liable to penalty for offense against law; - sometimes applied to property that by reason of illegal usage has become liable to forfeiture or other burden.

A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade. *Kent*.

Syn. - See **CULPABILITY**.

guiltless, a. 1. Free from guilt; innocent.

2. Without experience or trial; unacquainted (with).

guiltless-ly, *adv.* - **guiltless-ness**, n.

guilty (gilti), a.; **guilt-er** (-tē'ſer), **guilt-est**. [AS. *gyltig* liable. See **GUILT**.] 1. Having committed a breach or breaches of conduct; justly chargeable with, or responsible for, a delinquency, crime, or sin; as, a *guilty* man; also, justly chargeable with, or culpably responsible for, the fault or crime (of); as, *guilty* of bad taste; *guilty* of larceny. See **NOT GUILTY**; as, *guilty* of bad taste; *guilty* of larceny.

2. Evincing, indicating, or involving guilt; as, a *guilty* look or act; sensible of, or suffering from, *guilt*; as, a *guilty* soul or conscience.

3. Justly liable (to) or deserving (of). *Obs.*

They answered and said, He is *guilty* of death. *Matt. xxvi. 66.*

4. Conscientious; cognizant. *Obs.* - *B. Jonson.*

guilt of a vow, bound to the performance of the vow, by reason of having received the benefit for which it was given; - after the Latin *voti reus*. *Obs.* - *Dryden.*

gulmp (gāmp; gāmp), n. [F. Cf. **WIMPLE**.] A kind of chemise, usually with sleeves, worn with a low-necked dress.

guinea (gin'ya), n. 1. [cap.] A coast region of West Africa (formerly noted for its export of gold and slaves). See **Gaz.**

2. A An English gold coin issued from 1663 to 1813; - so called because first struck out of gold from Guinea. 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. - Hence, the sum of 21 shillings (\$5.11).

3. Short for **GUINEA FOWL**.

4. In 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 pepper*) also occur not capitalized.

Guinea cloth, a kind of cloth made for trade in West Africa. - *See* **KEY** **COCK**; also, a *guinea fowl*. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea fowl, a kind of fowl. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea gold, a kind of gold. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea grass, a kind of grass. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea hen, a kind of hen. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea pig, a kind of pig. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea pepper, a kind of pepper. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea silver, a kind of silver. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea sash, a kind of sash. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea shawl, a kind of shawl. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea skin, a kind of skin. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea sock, a kind of sock. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea sword, a kind of sword. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea tunic, a kind of tunic. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea waist, a kind of waist. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea web, a kind of web. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea wheel, a kind of wheel. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea wine, a kind of wine. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea wool, a kind of wool. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea wood, a kind of wood. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea yoke, a kind of yoke. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

Guinea zephyr, a kind of zephyr. *Obs.* - *See* **KEY**.

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culent berry, of the size of a peach. - **Guinea pepper**. A The pungent aromatic fruits of a tropical African anacardiac tree (*Xyloperium africanum*); also, the tree itself. - **MELEGUETA PEPPER**. Cf. **CARSOUM**, 1. - **G. plum**, a large West African roseaceous tree (*Parinarium excelsum*) having scarcely edible fruit somewhat resembling a plum; also, the fruit itself. - **G. rush**, a sedge (*Cyperus articulatus*) widely distributed in tropical regions, having a rootstock used locally as a carminative, tonic, and antiemetic. - **G. serrat**, - **G. roselle**, - **G. squash**, the eggplant. - **G. stuff**, - **GUINEA CLOTH**, - **G. wheat**, Indian corn or maize. *Obs.* - **G. worm**, a slender nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*) attaining a length of several feet, common in parts of Africa and other warm countries. It infests the horse and dog and also man, living in the subcutaneous tissues, esp. of the legs, where it causes painful and often dangerous sores, from which the worm must be carefully drawn.

Guine'an (gin'ē-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Guinea.

guinea pig. In 1607 called *pig cony*; *guinea pig* is prob. a corruption of the similar form *cony pig*. - *See* **TOUIT**.

Guinea pig, a stout, short-tailed, short-eared cavy about six inches long, which is domesticated and kept as a pet in most parts of the world, and extensively used in bacteriological experiments. It is usually 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 restless cavy (*Cavea porcellus*) of Guiana and Brazil, which has hair of a grayish color.

guinea-pig director, a director (usually one holding a number of directorships) who serves merely or mainly for the fees in England, often a *guinea* for attendance. *Collog.*

Guine'vère (gin'ē-vēr), n. Also **Guine'v'er** (-vēr). Queen to King Arthur, celebrated for her amour with Sir Lancelot du Lac.

guipure (gē-pūr; F. gē'pūr), n. [F., fr. *guiper* to cover with silk; of G. origin; cf. G. *weifen* to reel, wind, Goth. *weipan* 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.

guipure' d'arr (gē'pūr' dār'), a lace having a square-meshed net foundation upon which fancy stitches are worked. Sometimes the net is cut away.

Guise'card (gis-wā'kār), **Guise'card** (gis-wā'kār), n. The squire of Tancred, Prince of Salerno, in Dryden's poem of "Sigismunda and Guisacard," translated from Boccaccio. Having made a secret marriage with Tancred's daughter Sigismunda, he was strangled by order of Tancred. His head, inclosed in a golden goblet, was sent to the princess, who poisoned herself, and was buried with her lover.

guise (gis), n. [ME. *guise*, *gise*, way, manner, F. *guise*, fr. OHG. *gīsa*, G. *weise*. See **WISE**, n.] 1. Customary way of speaking or acting; custom; fashion; manner; behavior; mien; mode; practice; - often used formerly in such phrases as *at his own guise*, that is, in his own fashion, to suit himself.

The swain replied, "It never was our *guise* To slight the poor, or aught humane despise." *Pope*.

2. External appearance, esp. in respect to dress or costume; hence, shape; semblance; aspect.

As then the *guise* was for each gentle swain. *Spenser*.

A - - specter, in a far more terrific guise. *Burke*.

3. Cover; cloak; as, under the *guise* of patriotism.

4. A disguise; a mask; a masquerade. *Obs.*

guise (gis), v. t.; **guised** (gisd); **guising** (gis'ing). 1. To dress, attire, or arrange, as in a certain manner or fashion.

2. To disguise. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

guise, v. i. To appear in disguise, esp. as a guiser, or mummer. *Eng.* & *Scot.*

guise'er (gis'ēr), n. [From **GUISE**.] A person in disguise; a mummer; esp., a Christmas mummer. *Eng.* & *Scot.*

guitar (gi'tār), n. [F. *guitare*, fr. Sp. *guitarra*, fr. Gr. *κίθαρα*; cf. It. *chitarra*. Cf. **CITTERN**, **GITERN**.] Music. A stringed instrument of the lute class, having a long fretted neck and six strings (three of silk wound with silver wire, and three of catgut) plucked with the right hand and stopped at the frets with the left. It has a compass of over three octaves up from E in the great octave, and a soft tone suited for accompaniments. Its strings are usually tuned to E, A, D, G, B, E. *See* **PROUT**.

guitar fish. Any of several rays of the family Rhinobatidae, as *Rhinobatus productus* of California; - so called from the general outline of the body and fins.

guit'guit' (giwt'giwt'), n. [So called from its note.] Any of several species of small tropical American honey creepers.

Guit-to'ni-an (gwi-tō'nī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Guittone d'Arezzo, an Italian poet (c. 1230 - c. 1294), said to have devised the sonnet.

Gu'jar (gōō'jār), 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.

Gu'ja-ra'ti (gōō'jā-rā'ti), n. The language of Gujarat, Baroda, and neighboring native states of India. It uses a vernacular alphabet which is a type of the western group of Nagari alphabets. See **INDO-EUROPEAN**.

2. An inhabitant of Guinea.

guine'o (gē-nē'ō), n. [Sp.] A small delicately flavored variety of nutmeg. *Porto Rico*.

guin'gutte (gē-gūt'), n. [F.] 1. A suburban cabaret for picnickers or merry-makers.

2. A fig or light carriage. *Obs.*

guin'land. Var. of **GWYNLAND**.

guis'ard (gis'ārd), n. A guiser.

Guis'ard (gis'ārd), n. A guiser.

Guis'

gula (gū'la), n.; pl. L. -LÆ (-læ), E. -LAS (-láz). [L., the throat, gullet.] 1. Zool. a The upper front of the neck, next the chin; or 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.

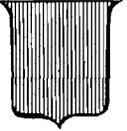
gulan'cha (gōo-lán'chā), n. [Hind.] An East Indian menispermaceous climbing shrub (Tinospora cordifolia) whose root has bitter properties and is used as a tonic.

gular (gū'lar), a. Zool. Pert. to the gula or throat. — n. A gular plate or shield, as on the throat of a fish.

gulch (gū'ch), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. dial. gulch to fall heavily; of land, to sink in; of water, to gush; perh. imitative.] 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 (gōō'dén), n. [D. & G.] A coin and money of account; — called also gulder 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 cents (1s. 7d.); also, a current silver coin of this value. c The Austrian florin. See FLORIN b.

gules (gū'lez), 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. GULLLET; GULA.] Her. The tincture red, indicated in seals and engraved figures of escutcheons by parallel vertical lines; hence, a red color or that which is red.



Gules.

gulf (gū'f), n. F. golfe, It. golfo, fr. L.gr. κόλπος, Gr. κόλπος bosom, bay, gulf. 1. Geog. A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; a partially land-locked sea, usually larger than a bay; as, the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A hollow place in the earth; an abyss; a deep chasm or basin; hence, a wide separation.

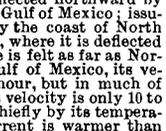
Between us and you there is a great gulf fixed. Luke xvi. 26. 3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy; hence, that which swallows. "A gulf of ruin, swallowing gold." Tennyson.

4. Mining. A large deposit of ore in a lode. Dial. Eng. 5. Eng. University slang. At Cambridge, the position of candidates for mathematical honors who fail to obtain a place in the list but are allowed the ordinary degree; at Oxford, the list of those who fail to obtain honors yet are allowed to take a "pass." Oxf. E. D.

gulflit (gū'flit), v. t.; GULFED (gū'ft); GULF'ING (gū'fling). 1. To plunge into, or swallow up in, a gulf; to engulf. 2. In English university slang, to place in the gulf.

gulf, v. i. To swirl like a gulf, or eddy. Obs. Gulf Stream. Geog. The warm ocean current of the North Atlantic. It originates in the westward equatorial current, due to the trade winds, is deflected northward by the coast of South America into the Gulf of Mexico. Issuing thence, it follows approximately the coast of North America to the island of Nantucket, where it is deflected more to the eastward. Its influence is felt as far as Norway. Where it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, its velocity is more than four miles per hour, but in much of the northern part of the Atlantic its velocity is only 10 to 15 miles per day, and it is detected chiefly by its temperature, life, color, etc. Since the current is warmer than the surrounding water in the higher latitudes, the air of the prevailing westerly wind is warmer as it passes over the current, and this air, carrying much moisture, blows over to the coast of northern Europe, where it raises the temperature along the coast in winter and also causes abundant precipitation. The effect of the Gulf Stream on the summer climate is less considerable. Much of the climatic effect usually ascribed to the Gulf Stream is really due to the ocean, not to the stream itself.

gulfweed' (gū'f'wēd'), n. A branching olive-brown seaweed (Sargassum bacciferum), having numerous berrylike 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.



Gulfweed.

gulfy (gū'fī), a. Like a gulf; full of whirlpools, or gulfs.

gulgal (gū'gāl), n. [Hind. galgal.] A cement made in India from sea shells, pulverized and mixed with oil, spread over a ship's bottom to prevent boring by worms.

gull (gū'l; dial. also gōōl), n. [Cf. Icel. gulr yellow, Sw. gul, Dan. gull.] A young bird, esp. a gosling. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

gull (gū'l), v. t.; GULLED (gū'ld); GULL'ING. [Prob. fr. E. gold. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gūl, n. [OF. gule, goulle, moult, throat, F. gueule.] 1. The gullet. Obs. 2. A gully. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gull, v. t. & [Cf. OF. gule, moult, throat, F. gueule.] To guzzle. Obs. gull, n. [Cf. D. gul codling.] A young fish; also, a gudgeon. Obs. gull, a. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. gulr, Sw. gul, Dan. gull.] Yellow; pale. Obs. gull, v. t. & t. [See GULLA gully.] To make gullies in; to wear away so as to form gullies. Dial. or Technical. gull'-b'le, gull'-b'ly, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc. gull'age (gū'lag), n. Gulling; deception. Obs. gull'-b'led, etc. A large tern (Gelocheidon noticola) having a stout short bill like a gull's. It is rare in the United States. gull'chaser = GULL TRAPPER. gull'er, n. One who gulls or dupes. Obs. [ery. Archaic.] gull'er-y (gū'ler-y), n. Trick-gull'er-y, n. pl. -ERIES (-zē). A breeding piece of gulls. gull'et, n. [Eng.] gull'et, n. The pike. Local. gull'et-er, n. One that gullets. gullet plate. The iron arch under the pommel of the saddle. gull'ry; pl. -ERS. Var. of GULL, n.

dial. gull an unfledged gosling.] To deceive; cheat; mislead; trick; defraud. Hush! I'll gull him supernaturally. Marlowe. The vulgar, gulled into rebellion, armed. Dryden.

gull (gū'l), n. 1. One easily cheated; a dupe. 2. A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. 3. A cheater; an impostor. Slang. 4. Print. A tear made by a point in a sheet on the press.

gull, n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Corn. gullan, gwilan, W. gwylan, Bret. gwelan.] In a broad sense, any of numerous long-winged, web-footed aquatic birds which constitute the family Laridae; in the strictest sense, a mem-



Herring Gull (Larus argentatus), in winter plumage.

ber of the genus Larus or closely allied genera (which are often made a subfamily, Larinae), thus excluding the terns 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 unhooked tail. Though strong fliers, they usually remain near land. Many frequent inland waters as well as the sea. They feed on fish, o'fal, etc., and are useful as scavengers about harbors. The different species vary greatly in size, but are generally white 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, BLACK-HEADED GULL, HERRING GULL, KITTIWAKE.

gull'-catch'er, n. One who catches gulls; one who deceives or entraps silly people. Shak. gull'et (gū'let; -It; 151), 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. GULES, 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 width 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. f Mach. = GAP.

gull'et, v. t.; GUL'LET-ED; GUL'LET-ING. 1. To make gullets in, as saw teeth. 2. Engin. To excavate by means of gullets, or channels. gull'et-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of GULL'ET.

gulleting file. See FILE, n., tool. — g. stick, a notched stick used in taking a hook from the mouth of a fish. U. S. gull'ible (gū'li-b'l), a. Easily gulled; that may be duped. — gull'ible'ty (-b'l-i-tē), n. — gull'ibly, adv. Gull'iver. Lemuel (gū'li-v'ēr). The hero of Swift's celebrated satirical romance of "Gulliver's Travels," who was the surgeon and later captain of several ships, in which he makes four extraordinary voyages. See BROBINGNAG, GLEUBORIE, HOUYHNHM, LAPUTA, LILLIPUT.

gul'ly (gū'li), n.; pl. -LIES (-līz). [Formerly gullet. See GULL'ET.] 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. gul'y (gū'li), v. t. & i.; GUL'IED (-īd); GUL'Y-ING. To make a gully or gullies in; to wear so as to have a gully. gu-lon'ic (gū-lōn'ik; gū-lōn'ik), a. [guloos + one + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an artificially prepared acid, C₆H₄O₂, CO₂H₂, existing in three optically different forms, corresponding to the three forms of gulose.

gul'ose (gū'ōs), n. [Formed from gulcoee.] An artificial sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, 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.

gull grass. Bedstraw or cleaver. Dial. Eng. gull'gut'ted, a. Gluttonous. gull'ion (gū'yon; gōōl'), n. [Cf. COLLION.] A collusion. Dial. gull'ish, a. Foolish; stupid. Rare. — gull'ish-ness, n. Rare. gull' teaser. Any of certain birds which pursue gulls, as the jaegers and certain terns. gull'wag (gū'wag), n. [Icel. lit. gold drink.] Norse Gull, a goddess, one of the Vanir, prob. Freya. gull'y (gū'li; gōōl'), n. A large knife. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gull'y-hut', n. A glutton. Obs. gull'y-hole', n. The opening through which gutters discharge surface water. Rare or Dial. gull'y-raker (gū'ler), n. One who steals stray cattle; also, a kind of long whip used by cattle thieves. Australia. Gu'lo (gū'lo), n. [NL, fr. L., glutinosus.] Zool. The genus consisting of the guloos. [Tag. l] gulo (gū'lo), n. [Tag.] A knife or bolo. Phil. I. gull'er, n. One who gulps. gull'p, n. One who gulps. gull'p-in (gū'p-in), n. [Cf. GULP.] A gullible person; a simpleton. Eng. [p. pr.] gull'p-ing, adv. of gulping, gulpt. Gulped. Ref. Sp.

gul-les'ty (gū-lēs'tī), n. [L. gulositas, fr. gulosus glutinous. See GULL'ET.] Excessive appetite; greediness. E. gulp (gūlp), v. t.; GULPED (gūlp't); 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. Cowper. The old man . . . gulped down the whole narrative. Fielding. 2. To suppress as if by swallowing with difficulty; as, to gulp down a sob. 3. 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 (gūm), n. [ME. gome, AS. gōma palate; akin to G. gaumen, OHG. gomo, gomo, Icel. gōmr, Sw. gom; cf. Gr. xaivos gaping.] The dense tissues which invest the necks of teeth, and cover the alveolar parts of the jaws. gum, v. t.; GUMMED (gūm'd); 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. κόμμη, prob. fr. an Egypt. form kamā; cf. It. gomma.] 1. A mass of amorphous, tasteless substances, exuded in number of cases by plants, and hardening on exposure to the air. Their chief constituents are certain carbohydrates, as arabic acid, bassorin, etc. Some (true gums) form clear solutions with water, while others (vegetable mucilages) swell up in water into a glutinous mass. All are insoluble in alcohol. They may be true 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. Shak. 2. To humbug; trick; cheat. Slang, U. S. gum, v. i. To exude or form gum; to become gummy. gum ar-a-bic. A gum obtained from either of two species of Acacia (A. senegal and A. scoparioides). The purest varieties are nearly white or colorless and transparent; they occur in commerce under various names, as Turkey gum, Egyptian gum, etc., and are obtained chiefly from Egypt and the Sudan. The inferior varieties, as Gedda gum, Mecca gum, India gum, etc., vary from yellowish to brownish red. Gum arabic consists essentially of salts of arabic acid; it is used in calico printing, in the manufacture of mucilage, varnish, etc., in confectionery, and in medicine as a demulcent. gum'bo (gūm'bō), n. Also gum'bo. [Of African origin; cf. kinombo 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 līm'bō), n. [Prob. of negro origin.] 1. A small West Indian tree (Terebinthina sinaroba), yielding the aromatic resin cachibou. b A simaroubaecous 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 (-ing), n. gum'drop' (gūm'drōp'), 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 (gūm'mā), n.; pl. -MATAs (-tāz). [NL. So called from its gummy contents. See GUM.] Med. A kind of soft tumor, of syphilitic origin. — gum'ma-tous (-tūs), a.

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gul'go + cuckoo. gulkit + GUCKED. gul + GULL. gul (gōōl), n. [Per.] A rose. Gula (gōō'la), n. Babylon. Myth. The consort of Ninih, goddess of healing, also associated with the underworld guits as the one who leads the dead to a new life. See BAU. gul'a-man (gōō-lā'mān), n. [Tag.] Ceylon moss. gul'ash (gōō'lāsh). Var. of GULLASH. gulich (dial. gōōlah, gōōchen, gūlich), v. t. [ME. gulchen; cf. Sw. dial. gulka to gulch, or F. gulp.] To swallow greedily; to gulp. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — n. A glutton; a great, fat fellow. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. gul'ch, n. [Cf. Icel. gulr yellow.] A heavy fall. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — v. i. & t. To fall heavily. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gul'ch, v. t. & t. To move through, or to work in, a gulch. gul'ch-y, a. [See GULCH a glutton.] Very fat; obese; gluttonous. Obs. or Dial. Eng. guld + GOLD, marigold. gulden + GULDEN. gulden. Obs. p. p. of YIELD. gul'din's prop'er-ties (gū'dīn's prōp'ē-tēz). [After Paul Guldin (1577-1643), Swiss m. th.] GuldENTROBAC METHOD.

gule. + GULEE. gule, v. t. To give the color of gules to. Obs. gule, n. [L. gula.] The gullet; also, gluttony. Obs. gule (gū'l), n. [LL. gula August. 3; cf. OF. gule, gula, throat, mouth, L. gula.] A word used only in the phrase gule of August. Lannmas Day, the last of August. Obs. or Archaic. gule'sought', n. [Cf. Icel. gulr yellow; AS. sūk sickness. See YELLOW; SICK.] Jaundice. Obs. GUL'founder. A founder (Parvalichthys ablutatus) of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. GUL'States. The States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, — Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. [w. line.] GUL'stream'weed. = GULF-gulft. GULfed. Ref. Sp. gul'in-a'la (gū-līn'ā-lā), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [NL, dim. fr. L. gula gullet.] Zool. A larval anthozoan at the period when the gullet appears. — gul'in'a'lar (-lār), a. gul'ish, n. [L. gula gullet.] A gullet. Obs. gul'ix (gū'lix), n. [From D. Gulik, the town of Julich (F. Juliers) in Prussia. Oxf. E. D.] A kind of fine white linen. gull (gōōl). Var. of GOLD, mari-

gold. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gūl (dial. gōōl; gū'l), n. [OF. gule, goulle, moult, throat, F. gueule.] 1. The gullet. Obs. 2. A gully. Obs. or Dial. Eng. gull, v. t. & [Cf. OF. gule, moult, throat, F. gueule.] To guzzle. Obs. gull, n. [Cf. D. gul codling.] A young fish; also, a gudgeon. Obs. gull, a. [From Scand.; cf. Icel. gulr, Sw. gul, Dan. gull.] Yellow; pale. Obs. gull, v. t. & t. [See GULLA gully.] To make gullies in; to wear away so as to form gullies. Dial. or Technical. gull'-b'le, gull'-b'ly, etc. Vars. of GULLIBLE, etc. gull'age (gū'lag), n. Gulling; deception. Obs. gull'-b'led, etc. A large tern (Gelocheidon noticola) having a stout short bill like a gull's. It is rare in the United States. gull'chaser = GULL TRAPPER. gull'er, n. One who gulls or dupes. Obs. [ery. Archaic.] gull'er-y (gū'ler-y), n. Trick-gull'er-y, n. pl. -ERIES (-zē). A breeding piece of gulls. gull'et, n. [Eng.] gull'et, n. The pike. Local. gull'et-er, n. One that gullets. gullet plate. The iron arch under the pommel of the saddle. gull'ry; pl. -ERS. Var. of GULL, n.

gull grass. Bedstraw or cleaver. Dial. Eng. gull'gut'ted, a. Gluttonous. gull'ion (gū'yon; gōōl'), n. [Cf. COLLION.] A collusion. Dial. gull'ish, a. Foolish; stupid. Rare. — gull'ish-ness, n. Rare. gull' teaser. Any of certain birds which pursue gulls, as the jaegers and certain terns. gull'wag (gū'wag), n. [Icel. lit. gold drink.] Norse Gull, a goddess, one of the Vanir, prob. Freya. gull'y (gū'li; gōōl'), n. A large knife. Scot. & Dial. Eng. gull'y-hut', n. A glutton. Obs. gull'y-hole', n. The opening through which gutters discharge surface water. Rare or Dial. gull'y-raker (gū'ler), n. One who steals stray cattle; also, a kind of long whip used by cattle thieves. Australia. Gu'lo (gū'lo), n. [NL, fr. L., glutinosus.] Zool. The genus consisting of the guloos. [Tag. l] gulo (gū'lo), n. [Tag.] A knife or bolo. Phil. I. gull'er, n. One who gulps. gull'p, n. One who gulps. gull'p-in (gū'p-in), n. [Cf. GULP.] A gullible person; a simpleton. Eng. [p. pr.] gull'p-ing, adv. of gulping, gulpt. Gulped. Ref. Sp.

gul'y (gū'li), a. Like a gulp, done with a gulping. [Obs.] gul-rav'age + GULRAVAGE. gul'sach (gū'sāk), gul'schoch (-shōk), gul'set, gul'soch. Scot. Vars. of GULESOUGH. gul + GILT, GUILT. gully + GULLY. gul'y (gū'li), a. Of or pert. to gules; red. Obs. gum, n. [Cf. AS. gund matter, pus.] A pimple, as in red gum. gum, n. A dialectal or vulgar euphemism for God. gum acacia. Gum arabic. gum ac'a-rol'des (ak'ā-rōl'dēs), gum-cro'l'des = ACAROTO GUM. gum ammoniac. Ammoniac. gum an-gio. = ANGIO GUM. gum an'ime or an'imi. = ANIME. gum benjamin or benzoin = BENZOIN. [Obs.] gum'ble stool. Cuckooing stool. gum butea. See KINO. gum'by (gūm'bī), n.; pl. -BIES (-bīz). [Kongo nkumbi.] A kind of gum made by stretching a skin over a piece of a hollowed tree. It is used by West Indian negroes. gum'by bird. A bird of bad omen; esp., the barn owl. Local, West Indies. gum cedar. = CEDAR GUM. gum cistus. A European rock-rose (Cistus ladanifer) yielding ladanum. gum copal. Copal. [MAR.] gum dammar or damar. = DAM-gum. Tragacanth. gum. + GOME, OUM. gum elemi. a = ELEMI. b = GUMBO LIMBO. gum euphorbium. Euphorbium. gum flower. An artificial flower. Scot. gum galbanum. = GALBANUM. gum gage. [See 4th OUM, 2.] An attempt to gum, or deceive. Slang, U. S. gum Gedda. = GEDDA GUM. gum gualaicum. = GUALAICUM, 2. gum-gum' (gūm'gūm'), n. gum-kauri. A bowl of iron, played by striking with a stick; also, a graded set of such bowls. gum kut'tē (gū'tē). Gamboge. gum juniper. = SANDARAC, 3. gum kauri. Kauri resin. gum kino. See KINO. gum ladanum or ladanum. = LADANUM. gum lac. = 2d LAC. gum-less, a. See L-LESS. gum'ly, a. Turbid; gloomy. Obs. Scot. [of gum. Rare.] gum'mage (gūm'māz), n. Yield gum'mage. A colorless gum yielded by several Mexican trees, as Agave americana. gum mastic. = MASTIC. gum'ma-ta, n., pl. of GUMMA. gumme + GUM. gum'me-ous, a. Gummous. Obs.

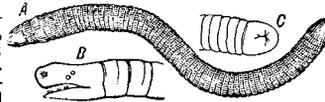
food; foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G.loh, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Gym-no-la-ma-ta (jim'no-lá-má-tá), n. pl. [NL; gym- + Gr. λαμῶς the throat.] Zool. A large order of ectoprotocyst Polyzoa comprising most of the marine forms, distinguished by the circular lophophore and absence of an epistome. — gym-no-la-ma-tous (-lá-má-tús), a.

Gym-no-no'ti (-nó'ti), n. pl. [NL; gymno- + Gr. νότος the back.] Zool. A group of fishes including the electric eel; — so named because the dorsal fin is wanting.

Gym-no-pá'di-a (-pá'dí-á), n. pl. [NL; fr. Gr. Γυμνοπαΐδια; γυμνός naked + παΐδιά childish play.] Gr. Anth. A yearly celebration of the Spartan victory over the Argives at Thyrea, in which naked youths danced around the statues of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto.

Gym-no-pá'dic (-pá'dík), a. [Gymno- + Gr. πάϊς, παιδός, a child.] 1. Zool. = PSILOPODIC. 2. Performed by naked boys, as dances at ancient Greek festivals.



Gym-no-phí-o-na (-fí'ó-ná), n. pl. [NL; gymno- + Gr. φῖνος serpentine-like.] Zool. An order of the Gymnophiona. A Siphonops annulatus, reduced; B Head; C Posterior End. containing only a single family, Caeciliidae, 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 vertebræ are amphicoelous, 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 ovoviviparous, the female coiling about the eggs. In at least one genus (Ichthyophis) the larva are aquatic. About forty species are known, the largest rarely exceeding 18 inches in length. The group is also called Caecilia, Apoda, Ophiomorphus, etc.

Gym-no-plast (jim'no-plást), n. [Gymno- + -plast.] Biol. A cell or mass of protoplasm devoid of a distinct cell wall; a naked protoplast.

Gym-no-so-ma-ta (-sómá-tá), n. pl. [NL; gymno- + Gr. σῶμα, σώματος, the body.] Zool. 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. THECOSOMATA. — gym-no-so-mate (-mát), gym-no-sóm-a-tous (-sóm'á-tús; -sóm'á-tús), a.

Gym-no-so-phist (jim'no-só-físt), n. [L. gymnosophistae, pl. Gr. γυμνοσοφιστής; γυμνός naked + σοφιστής philosopher, cf. F. gymnosophiste.] One of a class of 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-so-phy (-fí), n. Doctrines of the gymnosophists.

Gym-no-sper-m (jim'no-spér-m), n. A plant of the class Gymnospermae.

Gym-no-sper-mæ (-spér'mæ), n. pl. [NL. See GYMNO-SPERMUM.] Bot. One of the two classes of Spermatophyta, or seed plants, coordinate with the Angiospermae, but of lower phylogenetic rank, as it includes plants having the seeds naked, or not included 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. Cf. ANGIOSPERMÆ.

Gym-no-sper-mous (-mús), a. [Gr. γυμνοσπερμος; γυμνός naked + σπέρμα seed.] Bot. A having seeds not included in an ovary or carpel. B Belonging to the Gymnospermae.

Gym-no-spo-ran-gi-um (-spór-rán'jí-úm), n. [NL; gymno- + sporangium.] Bot. A genus of rust fungi of the order Uredinales. They are all heterocyclic, the teliospores forming the so-called acedial spores (which are) on the juniper trees, and the aecia appearing on various fruit trees.

Gym-no-spo-re (-spór), n. [NL; gymno- + spore.] Biol. A naked spore; — contrasted with chlamydospore. — gym-no-spo-rans (jim'no-spór-ráns; jim'no-spór-ráns; 201), a.

Gym-no-spo-to-mous (jim'no-spót-mús), a. [Gymno- + sto-

mous.] Bot. Without a peristome; — applied to the capsules of certain mosses or to the plants themselves.

Gym-næ-ce-um (jim'næ-sé-úm; jim'næ; 277), n.; pl. -CÆA (-æ). Also -cíl-um (-síl'úm; jim'næ-síl'úm). [L. fr. Gr. γυμνακείον women's apartments, fr. γυμή a woman.] 1. Class. Antiq. The women's apartments in a house or establishment. 2. Bot. Var. of GYMNOCEUM.

Gym-næ-drous (jim'næn'drús; jí-), a. [Gr. γυμναδρός of doubtful sense; γυμή a woman + ἀνδρῶς, ἀνδρός, man.] Bot. A Having the andræcium and gynecium united in a column, as orchids. B Belonging to the Gynandria. Obs.

Gym-næ-ry (jim'næ-rí; jim'næ-rí; 277), n. [Gymno- + -archy.] Government by a woman or women.

Gym-næ-ry (-ry), n. [Gymno- + -ry.] Government by a woman or women.

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Gym-næ-ry (-ry), n. [Gymno- + -ry.] Government by a woman or women.

2. Zool. One of the branches bearing the female gonophores, in certain Siphonophora.

Gym-no-sté-mi-um (jim'nó-sté-mí-úm), n.; pl. -MIA (-á). [NL; gymno- + Gr. στέμιον warp.] Bot. The column formed by the union of andræcium and gynecium, as in orchids.

Gym-nous. [L. -gynus, fr. Gr. γυνος (as in ἀνδρόγυνος androgynous), fr. γυμή woman.] A terminal combining form signifying woman, female; as in misogynous; — usually applied specif. in botany, to indicate the nature, number, or position of the pistils, formerly considered the female plant organs; as in androgynous, hypogynous.

Gyp-sæ-ous (jíp'sæ-ús), a. [L. Gypseus. See GYPSUM.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of, gypsum.

Gyp-sifer-ous (jíp-sí-fér-ús), a. [Gypsum + -ferous: cf. F. gypsifère.] Bearing gypsum.

Gyp-sog-ra-phy (jíp-sóg'rá-fí), n. [Gypsum + -graphy.] Act or art of engraving on gypsum.

Gyp-sophí-la (-sófí-lá), n. [NL. See GYPSUM; -PHIL.] Bot. A large genus of sileneaceous 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 (jíp'súm), n. [L. gypsum, Gr. γύψος; cf. Ar. jibs plaster, mortar, Per. jásim lime.] Min. Hydrous sulphate of calcium, CaSO₄·2H₂O, colorless 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, alabaster, and satin spar are varieties. Gyp'sum, v. l.; GYP'SUMED (-stímd); GYP'SUM-ING. To treat with gypsum, as soil or water.

Gyp'sy, gip'sy (jíp'sí), n.; pl. -sies (-síz). [Earlier Gipcyan, F. égyptien Egyptian, gypsey, L. Aegyptius. See EGYPTIAN.] 1. [often cap.] One of a Caucasian race, whose tribes, coming originally from India, entered Europe in the 14th or 15th century, and are now scattered over Turkey, Russia, Hungary, Spain, England, etc. Originally of nomadic and vagabond habits, many have settled in the countries named; others still maintain their itinerant life and tribal organization. They excel as metal workers, farmers, and musicians, while the fortune telling and horse trading are traditional occupations. Cf. BOHEMIAN, ROMANY. As regards the European Gypsies, ... the best authorities have gradually come to the opinion that these "Roms" or "Doms" most probably spoke one of the Indo-Aryan languages ... described above as non-Sanskritic. Census of India, 1901.

2. [often cap.] A member of any of the vagrant tribes of India; — used in the sense of "vagrant," without in any way suggesting connection with the Romany chals of Europe.

3. [cap.] The language of the gypsies. It is an Indic tongue, derived into many dialects formed by corruption and intermixture with European tongues. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

4. A rogue; rascal. Obs. B A hussy. Obs. C The water-buffet. Colloq.

Gyp'sy, or gipsy, color or colour. Poultry. Dark purple, approaching black.

Gyp'sy, or gipsy, hat. A woman's or child's broad-brimmed hat, usually of straw or felt.

Gyp'sy, or gipsy, head. Moth. The smaller and faster drum in a winch or windlass having two drums.

Gyp'sy, or GIP'SY, MOTH. A small clear-winged moth (Oenecia dispar) native of the Old World, but accidentally introduced into eastern Massachusetts about 1869, where its caterpillars have done great damage to fruit, shade, and forest trees of many kinds. The male gypsy moth is yellowish brown, the female white, and larger than the male. In both sexes the wings are marked with dark lines and a dark line on the forewing. The caterpillars, when full-grown, have a grayish mottled appearance, with blue tubercles on the anterior and red tubercles on the posterior part of the body, all giving rise to long yellow and black hairs. They usually pupate in July and the moth appears in August. The eggs are laid on tree trunks, rocks, etc., and hatch in the spring. Gyp'sy, or gipsy, winch. A small winch, which may be



Gypsy Moth. a Female Imago; b Larva.

Gym-no-gyps (jim'no-jíps), n. [NL; gymno- + Gr. γύψ vulture.] Zool. The genus consisting of the California condor.

Gym-no-læ-ma (-lá-má), n. pl. Zool. = GYMNOLEMATÆ.

Gym-no-mo-no-sper-mous, a. [Gymno- + mono- + spermos, a.] Bot. Having a single naked seed. Obs.

Gym-no-myx'ia (-mík'sá), n. pl. [NL; gymno- + Gr. μύξ slime.] Zool. A group consisting of Protozoa which are indeterminate in form, having the power of throwing out pseudopodia.

Gym-no-myx'ine (-mík'sá'n; -sín), a.

Gym-no-pæ'des (-pæ'dés), n. pl. [NL; Zool. = PSILOPODES.

Gym-noph-thal-ma-ta (jim'nó-fthál-má-tá), n. pl. [NL; gymno- + Gr. θάλα the eye.] Zool. A group of jelly-fishes having the marginal sense organs uncovered. It is more or less exactly equivalent to Hydromedusæ.

Gym-noph-thal-mate (-mát), gym-noph-thal-matous (-mát-us), gym-noph-thal-mic (-mík), gym-noph-thal-mous (-mús), a.

Gym-no-py-sper-mous, a. [Gymno- + poly- + spermos, a.] Having two naked seeds. Obs.

Gym-no-rhí-na (jim'nó-rí-ná), n. [NL; gymno- + Gr. ῥίς, ῥίς, nose.] Zool. The typical genus of crows, consisting of the piping crows.

Gym-no-rhí-nal (-nál), a. Zool. Having unfeathered nostrils, as certain birds.

Gym-no-rhí-næ (jim'nó-rí-næ), n. pl. [NL; Zool. See GYMNO-

Gym-ná-rí-næ (jim'nó-rí-næ), n. pl. [NL; Zool. A subfamily of the hedgehog family consisting of the spineless East Indian genera Gymnura and Hyalomys. — gym-nure (jim'nú-rí), n. — gym-nú-rí-ne (jim'nú-rí-né; -rín; -rín), a. & n.

Gym-ná-rí-næ (-rín), n. pl. [NL; Zool. A subfamily of the hedgehog family consisting of the spineless East Indian genera Gymnura and Hyalomys. — gym-nure (jim'nú-rí), n. — gym-nú-rí-ne (jim'nú-rí-né; -rín; -rín), a. & n.

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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 GYPSY HEAD.

gyral (jī'ral), a. [See GYRE.] 1. Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

2. Anat. Pert. to a gyrus, or convolution of the brain.

gyrate (-rāt), a. [L. gyratus made in a circular form, p. p. of gyrate.] Winding or coiled round; curved into a circle; taking a circular course.

gyrate, v. i.; OY'RAT-ED (-rāt-ēd); OY'RAT-ING (-rāt-īng). [L. gyratus, p. p. of gyrate to gyrate. See GYRE, n.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally about an axis, as a tornado; to revolve.

gyration (jī-rā'shūn), n. 1. Act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; motion about an axis; rotation; revolution.

The gyrations of an ascending balloon. De Quincey. 2. Zool. One of the whorls of a spiral shell.

gyration-al (-āl), a. Pert. to, or marked by, gyration.

gyra-to-ry (jī-rā-tō-rī), a. Moving in a circle, or spirally; revolving; whirling around.

gyre (jīr), n. [L. gyrus, Gr. γυρός.] 1. A circular motion, 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. t. & i.; GYRED (jīrd); GYR'ING (jīr'īng). [Cf. OF. gyrrer, gyrrer. See GYRATE.] To turn round; to gyrate.

gyrfalcon, gerfalcon (jīr'fō-k'n; -fō'k'n), n. [ME. gerfalcon, OF. gerfalcon, F. gerfaul, of which the first part is of G. origin; cf. OHG. gierulture, G. geier, akin to G. gier goed. Cf. GIBBS-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.

The spelling gerfalcon is etymologically preferable; but gyrfalcon is generally preferred in use.

Gyrin'dæ (jī-rīn'ḏ-ē; jī-), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gyrinus, name of the genus, fr. Gr. γυρίνος or γυρίνος a tadpole, fr.

γυρός round.] Zool. The family of aquatic beetles consisting of the whirligig beetles (which see). Gy-rinus (jī-rī'nūs; jī-) is the typical genus, and contains the majority of the North American species.

gyro- (jī'rō-). A combining form from Greek γυρός, rīng, circle.

Gyro'er-as (jī-rō's-ēr-ās), 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. — gyro'er-an (-ān), a.

gyro-fal (jī-rō'fāl), a. Gyro- + fal (-fal). 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. Rotary.

gyro-mele (jī-rō-mēl), n. [NL.; gyro- + Gr. μέλι a sort of cup.] Med. An instrument used in treating stomach diseases, consisting of a rotating sponge-tipped probe.

gyron (jī'rōn), n. [F. giron; of German origin. See GORR a piece of cloth.] Her. A subsidiary of triangular form having one of its angles at the less point and the opposite side at the edge of the escutcheon.

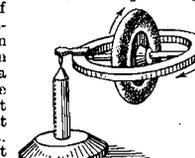
gyron'ny (jī-rōn'ī), a. [F. gironné.] Her. Covered with gyrons, or divided in such a manner as to form several gyrons; — said of an escutcheon.

gyro-plane (jī-rō-plān), n. Aeronautics. A flying machine balanced and supported by rapidly rotating, horizontal or slightly inclined, planes, combining the principles of the gyroscope and aeroplane.

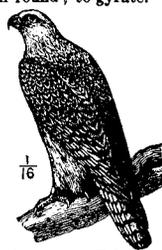
gyro-scope (-skōp), n. [F. See GYRE; -SCOPE.] An apparatus consisting essentially of a heavy-rimmed flywheel capable of rotation at great speed on a pair of bearings contained in or fastened to a piece, usually a ring or gimbal, so as to have additional freedom of movement in one or more directions. First devised by Professor W. R. Johnson, in 1832, by whom it was called the rotoscope, 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,



Gyron.



Gyroscope.



Gyrfalcon (Falco rusticolus).

H

H (äch). 1. The eighth letter of the English alphabet. H is classed with the consonants, although its sound is now generally considered by phoneticians 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, ph (= f) rh (= r), sh, th, th, and wh, as in piase, rheologic, shall, thing, when, when (for the sound "zh" see Guide, §§ 230, 267); also, with c to form the consonantal diphthong ch (= tsh), as in charm (written also tch, as in catch). In some words, mostly derived or introduced from foreign languages, h following c or g indicates that the c or g has its "hard" sound before e, i, or y, as in chemistry, chiasmancy, chyle, Ghent, etc.; in some others, ch has the sound of sh, as in chicanes. See Guide to Pron., § 176, and for the various combinations of H see the Guide under the initial letter.

The name (äch) is from the French ache, which is probably from L. ha, name of the letter H + ka, name of the letter K, these two names coming together in the grammarians' list of mutes (cf. It. autes, Fr. oggà); its form is from the Latin, and this from the Greek H, which was used as the sign of the spiritus asper (rough breathing) before it came to represent the long vowel, Gr. η. The Greek H is from Phœnician, the ultimate origin perhaps being Egyptian. See ALPHABET, Illustr. Etymologically H is most closely related to c; as in E. horn, L. cornu, Gr. κέρας; E. hele, v. l., conceal; E. hīde, L. cutis, Gr. κύτος; E. hundred, L. centum, Gr. ἑκατ-ov, Skr. çata.

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. b [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. f Music. In German use, the note, tone, or key of B natural. See B. 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 (Naut.); Law of Holiness (O. T. Criticism). b In the form h or H: In the log book (h), hail (Naut.); harbor; hard; hardness; in wigwagging, have; height; hence; high; hour or hours; in the Shipping Register, hoy (Naut.); hundred; husband; hydrant.

H, or h (äch), n.; pl. H's or h's (äch'z). The letter H, h, or its sound; also, something of the general shape of the letter, usually of capital H.

H, a. 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. — AYCHBONE. — H girder. — I GIRDER. — H hinge, a hinge with leaves that resemble the letter H when opened. — H piece, Mining, the part of a plunger pump which contains the valve. — H pole, a telegraph pole built up of two parallel poles braced together. — H sign, a rear gun sight consisting of two small uprights with a wire between them.



H Pole.

horhound (Lycopus europæus), formerly supposed to be used by gypsies to stain the skin.

Gyr'a-can'thus (jī-rā-kān'thūs), n. [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + ακανθα spine.] Paleon. A genus of elasmobranch fishes, of the Devonian and Carboniferous, with round, sculptured spines.

gyr'al-ly, adv. of GYRAL.

gyran'te (jī-rāntē), a. [L. gyrans, p. pr.] Gyrate. Rare.

gyra-tor (jī-rā-tōr), n. One that gyrates.

gyre (jīr), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. gyrr an ogress, a witch.] A malignant spirit. Scot.

gyre carle. A supernatural being; hobgoblin; giant. Scot.

gyre car'line (gīr kār'īn), gyre car'ling. The mother witch; a witch. Scot.

gyre ful, a. See FUL.

gyr'en-ceph-a-late (jī-rēn-sēf-ā-lāt; jī-rēn-sēf-ā-lāt), n. [From NL. Gyr'en-cephala. Gr. γυρός ring + κεφαλας the brain.] Zool. Having the surface of the brain convoluted; — applied by Owen to a group, Gyr'en-ceph-a-la (-lā), comprising certain higher mammals, based on the devel-

opment of this character.

gyr'en-ceph-a-lous (-lūs), a. Zool. Gyrencephalate.

gyr'it (jī'rīt), n., pl. of GYRUS.

gyrland, n. [See GARLAND.] To Garland. Obs.

gyr'oc'er-a-cone (jī-rō's-ēr-ō-kōn), n. (Gyroceras + cone.) Paleon. A nautiloid cephalopod shell resembling the genus Gyroceras in manner of coiling.

Gyr'o-dac-ty-lus (jī-rō-dāk'tī-lūs), n. [NL. See GYRO-; -DACTYLOUS.] Zool. A genus of small monogenetic trematodes parasitic on fishes. The body has a disk bearing strong hooks and processes at the posterior end, and produces a single embryo, which in turn may develop another embryo before it leaves the body of the parent. It is the type of a family, Gyr'o-dac-ty-lid-æ (-dāk-tī'lī'd-ē).

gyr'o-cep-h-a-late (jī-rō-sēf-ā-lāt; jī-rō-sēf-ā-lāt), n. [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + δόντις tooth.] Paleon. A genus of extinct Jurassic pelyodonts having a deep body, and rows of rounded teeth.

gyr'o-g'ol-ite (jī-rō-g'ō-līt; jī-), n. [Lycro + grolite.] A petrified fruit of a stonewort (Chara hispida).

gyro-graph (jī-rō-grāf), n. [gyro- + graph.] A device for recording revolutions. [DAL.]

gyro-fal-ly, adv. of GYRO.

gyro-va-p'le (jī-rō-vā'plē; jī-), n. [NL.; Gr. γυρός round + λέπις scale.] Paleon. A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes having the scales marked with irregular oblique and curved rugæ.

gyr'o-lite (jī-rō-līt; jī-rō-), n. [Lycro + lite.] Min. A hydrous calcium silicate, H₂CaSi₂O₇·H₂O, in white concretions.

gyr'o-m'a (jī-rō-mā; jī-), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. γυρόω to round, bend.] A turning round. Rare.

gyr'o-man'cy (jī-rō-mān'sī; jī-), n. [Lycro + mancy; cf. E. geomancy.] 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.

gyr'o-m'e-ter (jī-rō-mē-tēr), n. [Lycro + meter.] A rotary speed indicator.

gyr'o-pho-r'ic (jī-rō-fō-r'īk; jī-), a. [Lycro + phoric.] Noting an acid in certain lichens (as Gyrophora), isomeric with and similar to lecanic acid.

gyr'o-geon (jī-rō-geōn), n. [L. gyrate to revolve + E. geon.] A clay pipe or similar target. [Gyres. Rare.]

gyr'o-va-gi (jī-rō-vā'jī; jī-), n., pl. s; sup. -gus (-gūs). [LL.] = GYROVAGUS.

gyr'o-vag-ues (jī-rō-vā-gūs), n., pl. [F. L. gyrovagus. Monks accustomed to wander from monastery to monastery. Hist. Gyr'om + GERSUM.]

gyre + GYRE. [Scot. gyte (gīt), a. Delirious; mad. gyte (gīt), n. Cf. GET off-spring.] 1. Spawn of herrings. Dial. Eng. 2. A child; a pupil in his first year in the Edinburgh High School. Scot. Oxf. E. D. Gyr'ash. Var. of OYTRASH. Dial. Eng. gywal. + JEWEL.

H

ha, v. i. To exclaim ha!

ha, n. A ha-ha. Obs.

ha' (hō), n. Hall. Scot.

ha, or ha. Abbr. Hannah; hectare. [artillery.] h. a. Abbr. Hoc anno; horse haas. + HAW. [HALE, HEAF, haaf (hāf), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. & Sw. haf the sea, Dan. hæv. Deep-sea fishing grounds off the Shetland and Orkney Islands. [rt.] Bib.]

ha's-hash'ta-ri (hā'shāsh'tā-rī), n. [rt.] Bib. ha'sh' (hāsh). Dial. Eng. var. of HAKE, fish; HAKE, to wander, etc.; HAWK, to cough. haal. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of HALE, a.; WHOLE. haall. + HALELY. haam. Dial. Eng. var. of HAME. ha's-ne-poot (hā's-nē-pōōt). [Boer D. haneput. A South African wine or raisin grape. haar. + HARE. [HAIR, haar (hār), n. [Cf. HOAR.] ha's-ne-cep'pus, v. t. Law. To chill wind. Scot. & Local. Eng. Haar'lem blue (hā'r'lē'm blū). [From Haarlem, Netherlands.] ha'beck. + HABICK. ha-be'na (hā-bē'nā), n. [L. thong.] Anat. A peduncle of

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 OBYE GEAR) and as a balancing device, as in certain flying machines and in a proposed type of monorailway.

gyro-scope (jī'rō-skōp'īk), a. Pertaining to the gyroscope; resembling the motion of the gyroscope.

gyrose (jī'rōs), a. [See GYRE.] Bot. Marked with wavy lines; undulate or sinuate.

Gyro-sta'chys (jī'rō-stāk'hīs; -stāk'tis), n. [NL.; gyro- + Gr. στάχυς ear of grain.] Bot. A large genus of terrestrial orchids (lady's-tresses), 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.

gyro-stat (jī'rō-stāt), n. [Lycro + Gr. ιστάται to cause to stand.] Physics. A modification of the gyroscope, consisting essentially of a flywheel fixed inside a rigid case to which is attached a thin flange of metal. It is used in studying the dynamics of rotation.

gyro-static (-stāt'īk), a. Physics. Of or pert. to the gyrostator or gyrostatics. — gyro-stat'ī-cal-ly (-ī-kāl'ī), adv.

gyro-statics (-īks), 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.

Gyro-the'ca (-thē'kā), n. [NL.; gyro- + Gr. θήκη case; — in allusion to the round fruit.] Bot. A genus of hamodora-ceous herbs constituted by G. capitata. See REDROOT.

gyrus (jī'rūs), n.; L. pl. OYRI (-rī). [L. See GYRE, n.] Anat. A convoluted ridge between grooves; a convolution; esp., a convolution of the brain. See BRAIN.

gyrus cin'gu-li (sīn'gū-lī) [L. cinqui of the girdle], Anat., the gyrus fornicatus. — gy. for'nī-ca-tus (fōr'nī-kā'tūs) [L. fornicatus arched], Anat., a convolution of the mesial surface of the cerebrum which lies just above and arches over the corpus callosum, separated from it by the callosal fissure. — gy. sup'po-cam'pi (hīp'ō-kām'pī), Anat., the hippocampal convolution.

gyve (jīv; formerly, probably until after 1800, giv), n. [ME. gīves, gyves, pl. of uncertain origin.] A shackle, esp. one to confine the legs; a fetter.

gyve, v. t.; GYVED (jīvd); GYV'ING (jīv'īng). To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. Shak.

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 amalogous to organic. "Crystalline germs." Rep. Smithsonian. Inst.

Yet every heart contains perfection's germ. Shelley.

German (jër'mân), n. *s. pl.* — MANS (mânz). [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 or Slavonic 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 printing, 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. [i. c.] a A dance consisting of capriciously involved figures intermingled with waltzes, etc.; a cotillon (which see). b A social party at which the german is danced.

German, a. [L. *Germanus*. See GERMAN, n.] Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

German aster, = CHINA ASTER. — G. Baptist Brethren. See DUNKER. — G. bit, a wood-boring tool, having a long elliptical pod and a screw point. — G. black, = FRANKFORD BLACK. — G. camellia oil. See OIL, Table I. — G. carp, a The common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), introduced from Europe. U. S. b In England, the crucian carp. — G. cockroach, the croton bug. — G. Confederation, the confederation of German states formed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and dissolved in 1848. It fell to pieces in 1866, and was succeeded by the North German Confederation (1867-71), with Prussia at the head. — G. duck, a The gadwall. *Local*, U. S. b Half a sheep's head boiled with onions. *Obs.* Point of a *Slang*. *Grose*. — G. duty, drawback or remission of taxes made by the German government 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 Christians in the United States. They are liberal in belief and independent or congregational in polity. — G. Evangelical Synod of North America, a Christian body in America, representing the state church of Prussia, which is a union of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The Bible is accepted as the only rule of faith and practice, and the Augsburg Confession, Luther's catechism, and the Heidelberg catechism 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. flute, *Music*, the modern flute. — G. gale, Duke of G. a name of a kind of lining fabric like a felt which makes a flat covered seam, with the stitches all on the wrong side, used in place of over-and-over sewing to unite raw edges of material. — G. hose, a soft, smooth, yellow stone used for setting razors. — G. iris, a number of yellow garden irises derived from *Iris germanica*, having yellow, brown, purple, or white flowers with strongly arched perianth segments. See FLORENTINE IRIS. — G. ivy, a creeping asteraceous plant (*Senecio jacobina*), sometimes cultivated in baskets and window boxes. — G. knitting, a method of knitting in which the needle is held inside of and under the hand. — G. knot, a figure-of-eight knot. See KNOT, 1. — G. knotgrass, = KNAWE. — G. lilac, valerian. — G. madwort, a brodiaceous plant (*Asperugo procumbens*) the root of which was used as a substitute for madder. — G. measles. *Med.* = RUBELLA. — G. millet, a variety of *Elymus*. — G. pancake, a pancake of stiff batter, fried thick. When nearly done it is placed in a hot oven, where it becomes light and puffy. — G. paste, a bird food made of meal, seed, lard, honey, etc. — G. pebbitory, an asteraceous herb of the Mediterranean region (*Anacyclus officinarum*), sometimes used in medicine. — G. pepper, the fruit of the mezeoreon, sometimes used in Europe to adulterate pepper. — G. process, a *Metal.* The process of reducing copper ore in a blast furnace, after roasting, if necessary. — G. prune, a large dark purple plum, of oval shape, often one-sided. It is much used for preserving, either dried or in sirup. — G. rice, = BATTLEDORE BARLEY. — G. sarsaparilla, the sand sedge. — G. scammony, the hedge bindweed. — G. sesame oil. See OIL, Table I. — G. silver, a silver-white alloy consisting essentially of copper, zinc, and nickel, the usual proportion for a good quality being 3 : 1 : 1. It is hard and tough, but malleable and ductile, and not affected by exposure to the air. It was formerly much used for tableware, knife handles, frames, cases, bearings of machinery, etc., but is now largely superseded by other white alloys.

— German steel. *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 tpestry and tent stitches worked diagonally across the canvas. — G. system (of tunneling). = ENGLISH SYSTEM. — 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. = AMADOU. — G. uiber, Cologne brown. — G. wheat. = SEITL. — G. wool. = BERLIN WOOL.

german (jër'mân), a. [ME. *germain*, *germain*, F. *german*, fr. L. *germānus* 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*.

2. = GERMANE, 2 & 3. *Now Rare.*

german/der (jër-mân'dër), n. [ME. *germanuder*, prob. through OF. fr. L. *chamadryus*, fr. Gr. *χάμαϊδος*; *χάμαϊ* on the earth or ground + *δρυς* tree; cf. F. *germandrée*. See HUMBLE; TREE.] Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Teucrium*, esp. T. *chamadryus*, the wall germander, and in the United States T. *canadense*.

germander chickweed. A small scrophulariaceous herb (*Veronica agrestis*) resembling chickweed.

germander speedwell. An Old World speedwell (*Veronica chamadryis*) with leaves somewhat resembling those of the germander.

ger-man'ic (jër-mân'ik; jër'mân), a. [Var. of GERMAN akin.] 1. Lit., near akin. = GERMAN (the more usual spelling). 2. Closely allied; appropriate; relevant.

The phrase would be more germane to the matter. *Shak.* (An amendment) must be germane. *Barclay (Digest)*.

3. Genuine; true or complete. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

Germanic (jër-mân'ik), 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 CONFEDERATION.

ger-man'ic, a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium, esp. in the quadrivalent state.

ger-man'i-ous (-mân'î-ús), a. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, germanium in the bivalent state.

Ger-man-ism (jër'mân-'iz'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.

Ger-man-ist, n. 1. One learned in the German language or in German philology; also, one familiar with or influenced 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*.

ger-man'i-um (jër-mân-'î-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 1886 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 Mendeleev, who described it under the name of *ekasilicon*. Cf. GALLIUM.

Ger-man-i-z'a-tion (jër'mân-'î-zâ'shün), n. Act of Germanizing, or state of being Germanized.

Ger-man-ize (jër'mân-'î-z), v. t.; GER-MAN-IZED (-izd); GER-MAN-IZING (-iz'ing). 1. To translate into German. 2. To make German, or like what is distinctively German; as, to *Germanize* a province, a language, a society.

Ger-man-ize, v. i. To adopt German ways of thought and action; to become German in sympathies, style, or habits.

Ger-man-ia (jër-mân-'î-ä), n. A combining form for *German*.

germ cell. *Biol.* A cell whose function is the perpetuation of the race; one which is set apart from the rest of the body, to develop, usually after union with another of the opposite sex, into a new individual; an egg or sperm cell, or one of their antecedent cells; — opposed to *somatic cell*.

germicide (jër'mî-'sîd), n. [*germ* + *-cide*.] Any substance or agent which destroys microorganisms. See STERILIZE, ANTISEPTIC, DISINFECTANT. — **germicide/al** (-sîd'äl), **germicide** (-sîd), a.

germinal (-näl), a. [See GERM.] Pertaining to a germ, in any sense; incipient; esp., *Biol.*, pertaining to a germ cell or an early stage of an embryo.

germinal apparatus. *Biol.* = EGG APPARATUS. — *g. area*. *Embryol.* = GERMINAL DISK a — *g. corpuscle*. *Biol.* = ÖÖSPERM. — *g. disk*. *Embryol.* = GERM. — *g. shield*. A shield-shaped area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniote vertebrates, in which the first indications of the embryo proper appear. b In meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike proto-

plasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. — *germinal epithelium*. *Embryol. & Anat.*, 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. membrane*. *Embryol.* = ELASTODERM. — *g. spot*. *Embryol.*, the nucleolus of the germinal vesicle. — *g. vesicle*. A *Embryol.* The nucleus of the egg before the formation of the polar bodies. *Biol.* = ÖÖSPERM.

germ/nant (jër'm-nânt), a. [L. *germinans*, p. pr.] Germinating; sprouting; sending forth germs or buds; having the capacity for sprouting and developing.

germ/nate (-nät), v. t.; GER-MI-NATE'D (-nät'éd); GER-MI-NATING (-nät'ing). [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; to effloresce, as salts. *Obs.*

germ/nate, v. i. To cause to sprout or develop.

germ/nation (-nâ'shün), n. [L. *germinatio*; cf. F. *germination*.] 1. 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 a bud. 2. Efflorescence; ebulition. *Obs.*

germ/native (jër'm-nâ-tiv), a. [Cf. F. *germinatif*.] Pertaining to germination; having power to grow or develop. — **germ/native-ly**, *adv.* — **germinative spot**, *g. vesicle*. = GERMINAL SPOT, GERMINAL VESICLE.

germ/nator (-nâ'tör), n. 1. 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 differentiated in the early stages of embryonic development. In the formation of a gastrula or equivalent embryonic form two layers, an outer, the *epiblast*, or *ectoderm*, and an inner, the *hypoblast*, or *endoderm*, are formed. They are both epithelial in character. Later a 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 mesoglea) has entirely the character of mesenchyma, but in the higher forms it also forms two epithelial layers which take part in forming the connective tissues and the vascular system, and bound a cavity, the *coelom*, or *body cavity*. In the vertebrates the epiblast gives rise to the epidermis, the nervous system, the enamel of the teeth, the crystalline lens, the sensitive epithelia of the eye, ear, and nose, etc.; the hypoblast to the lining epithelium of most of the alimentary canal and its appendages (the lungs, liver, pancreas, etc.); and the mesoblast to the muscles, bones, dentine, cartilage, connective tissues, the vascular system, and most of the urogenital structures.

germ nucleus, a *Biol.* The nucleus of the egg or sperm cell. *Biol.* 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 pore. *Bot.* 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. BIOGENESIS, ABIOGENESIS. 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 tube. *Bot.* The slender tubular outgrowth first produced by a spore in germination.

ger-on'tic (jër-'ôn'tik), a. [Gr. *γερωντικός* pertaining to an old man, fr. *γέρων*, -ovros, an old man.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to decadence or old age, either of an individual or of a species or group approaching extinction.

ger-on'tine (-tîn; -tên; 184), n. Also *Tin*. [Gr. *γέρων*, -ovros, an old man, old.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline base, C₂H₁₁N₃, from the liver and kidneys, esp. of old dogs. It is an isomer of cadaverine, which it resembles.

ger-on'to-ra-cy (jër-'ôn-tô-râ-sî), n.; *pl.* -cies (-sîz). [Gr. *γέρων*, -ovros, an old man + *-cracy*.] Government by old men; a governing body of old men.

ger-on-to-ge-ous (jër-'ôn-tô-jê-'ús), a. [Gr. *γέρων*, -ovros, an old man + *γεν* earth + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the Old World, or the Eastern Hemisphere.

ger-o-pig'i-a (jër-'ô-pî-jî-'ä), **ger-o-pi-ga** (-pê-jî-'ä), n. [*Fig. geropig*.] A mixture, variously composed, for adulteration of wines. It is manufactured in Portugal.

gerous (jër-'ús), n. [*L.* -ger, fr. *gerere* to bear, carry. See GEST.] A suffix signifying bearing, producing; as, crystalline, producing crystals; dentigerous. It forms derivatives freely with any Latin stems, always after *i* as a stem or connecting vowel.

The reference "See GEROUS" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-gerous*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

gerry-man/der (jër-'î-man'dër), v. t.; GER-RY-MAN'DERED (-dêrd); GER-RY-MAN'DER-ING. [*Gerry* + *salamander*.] To divide (a State, county, etc.) into election districts or

germal (jër'mäl), a. Germinal. *Rare*. Kinship. *Obs.*
Ger-man'i-ty, n. 1. German characteristics. [Interests.] 2. Sympathy with German in full German town wool or yarn.
Ger-man-ly, *adv.* of GERMAN.
Ger-ma-no-ma-ni-a, n. [*Ger-mano* + *mania*.] A strong prejudice in favor of, or extreme leaning towards, things German in one's German. — **Ger-ma-no-ma-ni-ac** (-äk), n. — **Ger-ma-nop'h'il-ist** (jër-mân-'ô-fî-lîs't), n. [*Ger-mano* + *phobio*.] A morbid dislike or fear of Germany, its government, activities, characteristics, customs, etc. — **Ger-ma-nop'h'o-bi-ät** (jër-mân-'ô-fî-ät), n. [*Ger-mano* + *phobio*.] A culture of bacteria. *Obsol.*
Ger-mig'e-nous (jër-mî-'jê-nús), a. [*germ* + *genous*.] Producing germs. *Rare*.

wagon; — called in full German town wagon. *Local*, U. S.
2. A lightly twisted, fine, strong yarn of four, six, or eight threads, used in knitting, crocheting and weaving; — called in full German town wool or yarn.
ger-ma-'ri-um (jër-mân-'î-um), n. [NL. See GERM.] *Zool.* In certain invertebrates (flatworms and rotifers), the egg-producing part of the ovary as dist. from the vitelliferous. **germanw/ander**. + GERMANDER. **germ disk**, a *Bot.* The flattened discoid apex of the germ tube prominent in certain liverworts. b = GERMINAL DISK.
germe. + JERM.
ger-men (jër'mên), n.; *pl.* E. -MENS (-mênz), L. -MINA (-mî-nâ). [*L.*] a *Agem.* *Obs.* or *Fig.* Shoot; sprout. *Obs.* or *Bot.* An ovary. *Rare*. [ovary or testis.] **germ cul-ture** (jër'm-'ül-tür), n. [*germ* + *culture*.] A culture of bacteria. *Obsol.*
ger-mig'e-nous (jër-mî-'jê-nús), a. [*germ* + *genous*.] Producing germs. *Rare*.

ger-net. + GARNET.
ger-ner. + GARNER.
ger-nitz. Var. of GARNETS.
ger-o-co-mi-a (jër-'ô-kô-mî-'ä), n. [NL.] = GEROCOMY.
ger-o-co-my (jër-'ô-kô-mî), n. [*Gr.* *γερκομία*; *γερκος* old age + *κομειν* to take care of.] Medical science treating of old people.
ger-on-to-om'i-cal (jër-'ôn-tô-'ôm'î-käl), n. [*Gr.* *γέρων*, -ovros, old man + *τομ* cut.] **ger-o-mor-phism** (jër-'ô-môr-'fî-z'm), n. [*Gr.* *γέρων* old age + *μορφή* form.] *Med.* The condition of appearing to be much older than one really is.
ger-on-to-mite (jër-'ôn-tô-'mî-t), n. *Ecol.* *Hist.* A Hieronymite.
ger-on-tar-chi-cal (jër-'ôn-târ-'kî-käl), a. [*Gr.* *γέρων*, -ovros, an old man + *-arch* + *-ical*.] Pert. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. *Rare*.
Ger-ron'te (zhâ'rôn't), n. [*F.*] A gillie old man in various French comedies; esp. such a character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and du Mollière's "Le Médecin malgré lui" and "Les Fourberies de Scapin".
ger-ron'tes (jër-'ôn-têz; jër-'ôn-tîz), n. [*NL.*, fr. *Gr.* *γέρων*, -ovros.] *Gr.* [NL.] Members of the Spartan gerusia (which see).
ger-on-tol'o-gy (jër-'ôn-tô-lô-'ô-jî), n. [*Gr.* *γέρων*, -ovros; old man + *-λογία*.] Scientific study of the phenomena of senescence.
ger-on-tol'om (-tôk'ô-m), n. [*Gr.* *γέρων*, -ovros, old man + *τομ* cut.] *Arch.* Senilis.
ger'an (jër-'ân), *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of GARRON.
gerre. + JAR. [*pl.* D. *Bib.*] **ger-re'us** (jër-'êz; jër-'êz), n. [*L.*] An inferior salted sea fish. [*Zool.* The genus containing the typical mollusks.
ger-reth. + GIRTH. [*pl.* *Bib.*] **Ger-re-th'i-ans** (jër-'ê-th'î-anz), n. [*Pl.*] Pert. to, or of the nature of, government by old men. *Rare*.
Gé-ron'te (zhâ'rôn't), n. [*F.*] A gillie old man in various French comedies; esp. such a character in Corneille's "Le Menteur" and du Mollière's "Le Médecin malgré lui" and "Les

Ge'o-mys (jē'ō-mīs), n. [NL.; geo- + Gr. μῦς mouse.] Zool. A genus of North and Central American burrowing rodents containing the typical pocket gopher. It is the type of a family, Ge'o-my'i-dae (-mī'ō-dē). — ge'om'y-i'd (jē'ō-mī'ō-d), a. & n.

Ge'om'ya (jē'ō-mī'ō-mā), n. [Cf. Gr. γεωμύτης 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.

ge'oph-a-gy (jē'ō-fā'jī), 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 idiocy, chlorosis, etc.

Ge'oph'i-la (-lā), n. pl. [NL.; geo- + Gr. φίλος loving.] Zool. The division of pulmonate gastropods which includes the land snails and slugs. It is equivalent to Stylommatophora.



Geophila. a A Snail (Acanthina hamaca) x 8. b A Slug (Paludifera dorsalis). Nat. size.

ge'oph'i-lous (-lūs), a. [Geo- + -philous.] Biol. A living on or in the ground; as, ge'ophi'lous insects. b Of or pertaining to the Geophila.

ge'o-phys'ics (jē'ō-fīz'īks), n. [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'i-cal (-i-kāl), a. — ge'o-phys'i-cist (-i-sīst), n.

ge'o-pon'ic (-pōn'ik), a. [Gr. γεωπονικός; γαία, γῆ, earth + πόνος toilsome, fr. πόνος labor.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural; also, rustic. — ge'o-pon'i-cal (-i-kāl), a. — ge'o-pon'i-cal-ly (-i-kāl-ī), adv.

ge'o-pon'ics (-īks), n. The art or science of cultivating the earth; agriculture; husbandry; a treatise on agriculture.

ge'o-ra'ma (-rā'mā), n. [Geo- + Gr. ῥάμμα sight, view, ὄρα to see, view; cf. F. géorama.] A hollow globe on the inner surface of which a map of the world is depicted, to be examined by one standing inside.

George (jōr'), n. [OF. George, Jorje, F. Georges, L. Georgius, Gr. Γεώργιος, fr. γεωργός a husbandman; cf. γῆ, γαία, earth, and ἔργον work.] I. Masc. prop. name. L. Georgius (jōr'jī-ūs); F. Georges, George (zhōrzh); It. Giorgio (jōr'jō); Sp. Jorge (hōr'hās; 172, 189); Pg. Jorge (zhōrzhē); G. Georg (gā-gērk). — Dim. Georg'ina (jōr'jī), Geōrdie (jōr'jī). — Fem. Georg'iana.

2. A jewel showing a figure of St. George (the patron saint of England) on horseback, slaying the dragon, appended to the collar of the Order of the Garter; also, a gold image of St. George on an oval of enamel encircled with a buckled garter, sometimes worn on a ribbon, crossing the breast, called the little or lesser George. See GARTER, 2, IIUST.

3. A kind of brown loaf. Cf. BROWN GEORGE, a. Obs.

4. 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 Princess Sabra, may be read in a ballad in Percy's "Reliques."

Georg'ia (jōr'jī-ā; -jā), n. One of the United States. Georgia bark, the bark of a small tree of the southern United States (Pinckneya pubens) prized in cultivation for its large pink flowers. Its bitter bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. — G. pine. A 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.

Georg'ian (-ān), a. I. 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 architec-

ture of the period of the four Georges, especially that of the period before 1800. — G. planet. = GEORGIUM SIDUS. Georg'ian (jōr'jī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Georgia, in Transcaucasia, or the Georgians.

Georg'ian version (of the Bible). See VERSION. Georg'ian, n. A native of, or dweller in, Georgia, U. S. A. Georg'ian, 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.

ge'or'ic (jōr'īk), 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.

ge'or'ic (jōr'īk) a. [L. georgicus, Fr. γεωργικός, fr. ge'or'ic-al (-i-kāl)] γεωργία tillage, agriculture. See GEORGIC, a.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

ge'os-co-py (jē'ō-skō-pī), n. [Geo- + scopy.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection. — ge'o-scop'ic (jē'ō-skō-pīk), a.

ge'o-sphere (jē'ō-sfēr), n. [Geo- + sphere.] Phys. Geog. A spheroidal envelope or component of the earth; specif., the solid earth, as distinct from hydrosphere and atmosphere.

ge'o-sta'tic (-stāt'īk), a. [Geo- + static.] Civil Engin. Relating to the pressure exerted by earth or a similar substance. — ge'ostatic arch, an arch having a form adapted to sustain pressure similar to that exerted by earth.

ge'o-sta'tics (-īks), 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-syn'dine (-sīn'kīn), ge'o-syn'di-nal (-sīn-kīn'āl), n. [See GEO-; SYNGLINAL.] Geol. A great downward flexure of the earth's crust; — opposed to geantictine. — ge'o-syn'di-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-tax'ic (-tāk'īk), a. — ge'o-tax'i-cal-ly (-i-kāl-ī), adv.

ge'o-tec-ton'ic (-tēk-tōn'īk), a. [Geo- + tectonic.] Geol. Structural; pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geotectonic geology.

ge'o-ther'mal (-thēr'māl) a. [Geo- + thermal, thermic.] ge'o-ther'mic (-thēr'mīk) 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-mōn'tēr), 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'o-tro-pism (jē'ō-t'rō-pīz'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 geotropism) the word is understood to refer to organs growing toward the earth, as roots. — ge'o-trop'ic (jē'ō-t'rōp'īk), a. — ge'o-trop'i-cal-ly, adv.

Ge'phy-re'a (jē'fī-rē-ā), n. pl. [NL.; fr. Gr. γέφυρα a dam, a bridge.] Zool. A group, now usually considered a class, of marine worms, which exhibit no appearance of segmentation when adult, but are included in the Annelata on account of the likeness of their larval stages to those of Chaetopoda. They have a large cecum, separate sexes, and usually but one pair of nephridia, which act also as sexual ducts. There is an esophageal diverticulum and ventral nerve cord without segmental ganglia. Setsa if present at all are few in number. — ge'phy-rē'an (jē'fī-rē-ān), a. & n.



One of the Geophyrea (Sipunculus indurus), 5 Anus. d Opening of a Nephridium.

ge'rah (gē'rā), n. [Heb. gērah, lit., a bean.] Jewish geraniol; as, geraniol acetate, a fragrant oil from encalyptus. [Heb. ger.] In early Hebrew law, a stranger received into a tribe and given some of its privileges. [many; gerund; Ger., or ger. Abbr. German; Ger. ra (gē'rā), Bib. geratour, + GILLIFLOWER.

ge'ra'ia, n. [Heb. ger.] A name given to a tribe and given some of its privileges. [many; gerund; Ger., or ger. Abbr. German; Ger. ra (gē'rā), Bib. geratour, + GILLIFLOWER.

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Antiq. A small coin and weight; 1-20th of a shekel. The weight is estimated at six or seven tenths of a gram; the gold gerah would accordingly have been worth 40-47 cents and the silver 3-4 cents.

Ge'ra'ni-a-ce-ae (jē'rā'nī-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See GERANIUM.] Bot. A family of herbs of wide distribution (order Geraniales), containing 11 genera and about 350 species. They are distinguished by the dissected foliage, regular, perfect flowers, and fruit splitting at length into 5 carpels. The most important genera are Geranium, Pelargonium, and Averrhoa. — ge'ra'ni-a-ceous (-shūs), a.

Ge'ra'ni-a-les (-ā-lēs), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of dicotyledonous plants of which the family Geraniaceae is the type. It includes, with other families, the Oxalidaceae, Rutaceae, Malpighiaceae, Polygalaceae, and Euphorbiaceae, all characterized by the pendulous ovules. b In Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the geraniums and allies. — ge'ra'ni-al (jē'rā'nī-āl), a.

ge'ra'ni-line (jē'rā'nī-līn; -ēn; 184) n. [See GERANIUM.] ge'ra'ni'n (jē'rā'nīn) Phorm. A valuable astringent obtained from the root of Geranium maculatum.

ge'ra'ni-ol (-nī-ōl; -ōl), n. [Geranium + 1st -ol.] Chem. A fragrant oil, C₁₅H₁₆O, occurring in oil of geranium, oil of rose, etc. It is an unsaturated alcohol.

Ge'ra'ni-um (jē'rā'nī-ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. γεράνιον, fr. γέρανος crane; cf. F. géranium. See CRANE, n.] I. Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of plants, typifying the family Geraniaceae, having regular flowers, usually pink or purple, and palmately lobed or divided leaves with a pungent odor. The rhizome of G. maculatum is used in medicine as an astringent. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. 2. [l. c.] Hort. A plant or flower of the allied genus Pelargonium. The numerous garden plants known by this name are all species of Pelargonium, and are distinguished by the somewhat irregular flowers. The common types of garden geranium are derived from P. zonale and P. inquinans. They nearly all have peltate leaves and double or single flowers in shades of red, pink, purple, and white. See PELARGONIUM, FISH GERANIUM.



Geranium (G. maculatum) or Wild Crane's-bill.

geranium oil. A fragrant essential oil obtained from various species of Pelargonium, as P. capitatum, etc. Its main constituent is geraniol. Sp. gr., .89-.896. It is used extensively in perfumery. b Gingergrass oil, called specif. Indian geranium oil.

Ger'ard'ia (jē-rār'dī-ā), n. [NL., after John Gerard (1545-1612), English herbalist.] Bot. A genus of scrophulariaceous (often root-parasitic) herbs or shrubs containing about 40 species, natives of America, having showy purple flowers; also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. The yellow-flowered species formerly included in Gerardia are now separated as the genus Dasystoma.

gerb, gerbe (jērb), n. [F. Cf. GARB sheaf.] I. A sheaf, as of wheat, — sometimes used in heraldry. See 1st GARB, 1. 2. Pyrotechny. A firework throwing a shower of sparks like a sheaf in shape.

ger'bill (jērb'īl), n. [F. gerbille. Cf. JERBOA.] Any gerbill) of numerous small jerbill-like rodents of Asia, Africa, and southern Russia. Ger'bil'lus (jērb'ī-lūs) is the best-known genus. They form a subfamily, Ger'bil'l'i-nae (jērb'ī-lī-nē), of the mouse family.

ge'rent (jē'rēt), a. [L. gerens, p. pr. of gerere to bear, manage.] Bearing; carrying. Obs.

ge'rent (jē'rēt), n. One that rules or manages; one holding an office of power.

germ (jērm), n. [F. germe, fr. L. germen, germinis, sprout, bud, germ.] I. A small mass of living substance capable of developing into an animal or plant or into an organ or part; an embryo in its early stages; a sprout or bud; a seed. 2. Biol. The germ cells considered collectively, as distinguished from the somatic cells, or soma. 3. Hence, in popular usage, any microorganism, esp. any of the pathogenic bacteria; a microbe; a disease germ.

Ge'ion (gē'ōn). Bib. Var. of Gethon.

ge'o-na-vi-ga'tion (jē'ō-b), n. [Geo- + navis, a ship.] Navigation by reckoning the course from other places on the earth's surface, as in dead reckoning.

ge'o-n'o-my (jē'ō-nō-mī), n. [Geo- + Gr. νόμος a law.] The science of the general laws of the earth. It includes geology and physical geography. — ge'o-n'o-m'ic (jē'ō-nōm'īk), a.

ge'o-p-ha-g'ia (jē'ō-fā'jī-ā) [NL.; fr. Gr. γεωφάγια.] ge'oph-a-gism (jē'ō-fā'jī-ā) [NL.; fr. Gr. γεωφάγια.] ge'oph-a-gist (-jīst), n. [See GEO-; -PHAGY.] ge'oph-a-gous (-gūs), a. Earthly. — ge'oph-ite (jē'ō-fī-tī), n. [Geo- + -phyte.] Phytogeog. A plant growing in earth; — contrasted with Amphiphyte and Epiphyte.

ge'o-phy'tic (-fī'tīk), a. — ge'op-la'na (-plā'nā), n. [NL.; geo- + L. planus level.] Zool. A genus of terrestrial tritoid planarian worms. It is the largest genus of land planarians, and type of a family, Ge'op-la'n'i-dae (-plān'ī-dē), especially well represented in Australasia.

ge'o-p'o-nist (jē'ō-pō-nīst), n. A student of geponics. Obs. — ge'o-p'o-ny, n. = GEORONICS.

Ge'or'die (jōr'dī), n. [Dim. of George.] Scot. & North of Eng. Dial. A. A guinea. b A coal winker. c A collar esp. sailing vessel. d George Stephenson's safety lamp; — a miner's name. ge'org. + GORGE.

George-a-Green. In English romance, the dauntless founder-keeper of Wakefield, whose story is the subject of an early prose romance, "The History of George-a-Green, Pinder of the town of Wakefield," from an old bal-

lad, "The Jolly Pinder of Wakefield with Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John." [See GEORGE, n. 8.] — ge'or'die, n. The Pinder of Wakefield, attributed to Robert Greene, etc. [(April 23).] — Ge'org'ias, n. St. George's Day. Ge'org'ian (jōr'jī-ān), 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.

ge'o-t'o-n'ic (-tōn'īk), a. [Geo- + tonic.] Geol. Pertaining to the form, arrangement, and structure of the rock masses composing the earth's crust; as, geotectonic geology.

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