

G.

G has two sounds: one hard, before a, o, and u, as in *go*; the other soft, like *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*.—(Mus.) The treble clef.

Gāb, *n.* [Sw. & Icel. *gab*, mockery; Icel. *gabba*, to mock.—Cf. Irish *gab*, the mouth; Gael. *gabair*, to talk.] The mouth;—loquacity; prate.

Gāb-r-dīne' (-dēn'), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; *gabán*, a great-coat: akin to *cobaña*, a shelter, a cabin (*q. v.*)] A coarse frock.

Gāb'ble, *v. n.* [Frequentative form of *GAB*.] [*pp.* *gabbling*, *gabbled*.] To talk idly; to prate.—2, *n.* Loud, foolish talk; prate.

Gā'bel, *n.* [A.-S. *gafol*, Fr. *gabelle*, Ger. *gaffel*, Sp. *gabala*, Late L. *gabulum*, tax: said to be Arab. *gabala*, agreement, impost.] A tax or impost.

Gā'bi-on, *n.* [Fr. *gabion*; It. *gabione*; augmented form of *gabbia*, a cage: cognate with *CAK* and *CAVE*.] (*Fort.*) A wicker basket filled with earth, used for a protection.

Gā'ble, *n.* [Dut. *gevel*; Dan. *gavl*; Sw. *gafvel*; Ger. *giebel*: closely related to Ger. *gabel*, Icel. *gafi*, Irish *gabhal*, Welsh *gaf*, a fork.] The triangular end of a house from the eaves up.

Gād, *n.* [Icel. *gaddr*, a goad (*q. v.*); Norse *gadd*, a point.] An ingot of steel; a style or graver:—a goad;—a spike.—2, *v. n.* [Probably from *gad*, a goad, with the idea of driving.] [*pp.* *gadding*, *gadded*.] To ramble about; to rove idly.

Gād'fī, *n.* A fly that stings cattle and horses.

Gāe'lic (gā'lik), *n.* The Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic, spoken in the Highlands of Scotland.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the Gaelic language, or to the Highlanders.

Gāf, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. *gafa*, Irish *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook: akin to L. *capere*, to take.—Cf. W. *gaf*, Ger. *gabel*, a fork.] A harpoon or large hook:—a boom, or spar.

Gāf'er, *n.* [For *grandfather*.] An old title of respect for an aged man:—grandfather:—master:—an aged rustic.

Gāg, *v. a.* [Cf. Welsh *ceg*, the month; Irish *gag-gach*, stammering; Local Swiss *gaggen*, to stutter; Gael. *gag*, a chink, an impediment.] [*pp.* *gagging*, *gagged*.] To stop the mouth; to shut up.—2, *n.* An instrument to stop the mouth with.

Gāge, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, Late L. *vadum*, L. *vas*, *radis*, A.-S. *wed*, a pledge.—See *WED* and *WAGE*.] A pledge; a pawn:—a measure; a rule:—a challenge to combat.—2, *v. a.* [See *GAUGE*.] [*pp.* *gaging*, *gaged*.] To engage:—to measure.

Gāg'er, *n.* One who gages. See *GAUGER*.

Gāg'e-ty, *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth. See *GAYETY*.

Gā'ly, *ad.* Cheerfully; merrily. See *GAYLY*.

Gāin (gān), *n.* [Sw. & Icel. *gagn*, advantage; *gagna*, to help; Dan. *gavn*, gain; *garne*, to benefit.] Profit; advantage; interest; benefit:—overplus,—opposed to *loss*.—2, *v. a.* [From the noun; the Fr. *gagner*, which early acquired the meanings of this word, and afterwards influenced it in turn, originally meant to pasture.—Cf. Fr. *gagnage*, pasturage.] [*pp.* *gaining*, *gained*.] To obtain; to win; to get; to reach.—3, *v. n.* To grow rich; to advance.

Gāin'fūl, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; productive.

Gāin'fūl-ly, *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

Gāin'fūl-nēss, *n.* Profit; advantage.

Gāin-sāy', or **Gāin'sāy**, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gegn*, Ger. *gegen*, against, and *SAY* (*q. v.*)] [*i.* gainsaid; *pp.* *gainsaying*, *gainsaid*.] To contradict; to deny.

Gāin-sāy'ing, *n.* Opposition; denial.

Gāir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; fine; gay. See *GARISH*.

Gāit, *n.* [A special use of *GATE* (*q. v.*) in the sense of a way.] March; walk; manner of walking.

Gāit'er, *n.*; pl. **Gāit'ers**. [Fr. *guêtre*; O. Fr.

guestre; Breton, *gweltren*: akin to *WELT* (*q. v.*)] A covering for the leg and ankle; a kind of spatterdash.

Gā'la, *n.* [Fr.; It. *gala*, finery.—See *GALLANT*.] A festival; a show; mirth.—*Gala-day*, a day of festivity and show.

Gā-lān'gāl, *n.* [O. Fr. *garingal*, Fr. *galangue*, Sp. *galanga*, Arab. *khalanjān* (thought to be allied to Gr. *ἐλέγιον*, elecampiane); Chinese *Kau-liang-Kiang*, ginger of Kau-liang, an old name for a district near Canton.] An aromatic drug like ginger.

Gā'lax-x, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*; Gr. *γαλαξίας*; *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*, milk.—Cf. L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The Milky Way, a luminous tract crossing the heavens:—a splendid assemblage.

Gā'lba-nūm, *n.* [L.; Gr. *χαλβάριον*, Heb. *chelbenah*, a kind of gum or dried resinous sap.] A kind of gum-resin.

Gāle, *n.* [Dan. *gal*, furious; Icel. *gala*, a breeze; Norse *gulen storm*, a gale, a furious storm.] A strong wind, not tempestuous; gust; current of air.—[Fr. *galé*; Dut. *gagel*; Sp. *galop*] a fragrant shrub.

Gā'lēas, or **Gā'le'ās**, *n.* [Fr. *galéasse*; Sp. *galeaza*; It. *galeazza*, augmentative form of *galea*, a galley.] A heavy-built vessel.

Gā'le-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *galeatus*; *galea*, a helmet; Skr. *jāl*, to cover.] Covered as with a helmet.

Gā-lē'na, *n.* [L. for "lead ore"; Gr. *γαλῆρα*, silvery lead ore; also, an antidote; originally, a calm.] (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead.

Gā'lī'ot [gā'lī'ot, W. Ja. K. C.; gā'lī'ot, P. Sm. I. St. Wb.], *n.* [Fr. *galiole*; It. *galicotta*, dim. of *galea*, a galley.] A little galley; a Dutch vessel.

Gāll, *n.* [A.-S. *gealla*; Dut. *gal*; Ger. *galle*; Gr. *χολή*: akin to *YELLOW*.] The bile, a bitter animal juice:—rancor; malignity; bitterness of mind:—[Fr. *galle*, L. *galla*, a gall-nut] a nut-gall:—an excoriation.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *gale*, a scab; *galler*, to scratch; L. *callus*, a thick place in the skin.] [*pp.* *galling*, *galled*.] To rub off the skin:—to tease; to vex.—3, *v. n.* To fret; to be teased or chafed.

Gāllant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; O. Fr. *galer*, Late L. *galare*, to regale (*q. v.*), to rejoice; Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice; It. & Fr. *gala*, fine attire, festivity.—Cf. A.-S. *gal*, luxurious; Ger. & Dut. *geil*, lustful, formerly, merry.] Brave; high-spirited.

Gāllant', *a.* [See *GALLANT*, above.] Polite and attentive to ladies.—2, *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a wooer; a paramour.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* *gallanting*, *gallanted*.] To pay attention to ladies.

Gāllant'ly, *ad.* In a gallant manner.

Gāllant-ly, *ad.* Bravely; generously.

Gāllant-ry, *n.* Quality of being gallant:—show:—bravery; *courage*:—nobleness; generosity:—refined address to women.

Gāll'-blād-der, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membranous sac that receives the bile from the liver.

Gāll'e-on, *n.* [Sp. *galcon*; Fr. *galion*; It. *galcone*, augmentative form of *galea*, a galley.] A large ship with four decks.

Gāll'er-x, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; It. *galleria*; Late *n.* *gal-leria*; originally probably a place of amusement; *galare*, to rejoice.] A covered passage of greater length than breadth:—a balcony around a building:—an apartment in a church or a ship.

Gāll'ey (gāll'e), *n.*; pl. **Gāll'eys**. [Fr. *galère*, a



Galley.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, ŷ, short; q, q, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hēir, hēr;

galley (ship); *gallée*, a printer's galley; Late L. & It. *galea*, a galley; O. Fr. *galie*; Sp. *galera*.] A low, flat-bottomed vessel driven with oars and sails:—a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing-stick.

Gāll'-fīy, *n.* A fly that causes galls on plants.

Gāll'ic, *a.* [L. *gallicus*; Gallus, a Gaul.] Re-

Gāll'i-can, relating to Gaul or France; French.

Gāll'ic-a, relating to the gall-nut.

Gāll'i-can-ism, *n.* The former French ecclesiastical theory and system.

Gāll'i-cism, *n.* A French idiom or phrase.

Gāll-i-gās'kīns, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *grèques*, *garguesques*, *grecquesques*, breeches, Greekish (hose); Fr. *grégeois*, It. *grechesco*, Greek; formerly a kind of breeches: the last two syllables come from the old idea in England that the garment was of Gascon origin.] Large hose or breeches.

Gāll-i-māu'fry, *n.* [Fr. *galimafricé*, a hash; *galimufre*, a clown (the latter name was assumed by one Guérin, a noted clown of Paris, about 1809).—Cf. *galimatias*, a hodge-podge of ideas or words.] A hash; a vile medley.

Gāll-i-nā'ceous (gāll'e-nā'shūs), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*; *gallina*, a hen; *gallus*, a cock.] Denoting birds of the gallinacean or plesasant kind.

Gāll'i-nip-per, *n.* A large mosquito.

Gāll'i-pōt, *n.* [O. Dut. *glepot*, a clay pot.] A pot painted and glazed.—[Fr. *galipot*] a resin found on fir and pine trees.

Gāll'-nūt, *n.* An excrescence growing on a species of oak, used in making ink; nutgall.

Gāll'on, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; Late L. *galo*, or *galona*; O. Fr. *galion*, *galon*.—Cf. Fr. *jale*, a bowl; L. *gallus*, Gr. *γαίλος*, a bucket: akin to *GILL*.] A measure of four quarts.

Gāll'ōdn', *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*.—Cf. It. & Sp. *gala*, finery.] A kind of lace.

Gāll'op, *v. n.* [Fr. *galoper*; *galop*, a gallop; O. Flem. *walop*, a gallop; O. Fr. *waloper*, to gallop; a form of *WALLOP* (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *vāg*, to gallop.] [*pp.* *galloping*, *galloped*.] To move by leaps or very fast.—2, *n.* The swiftest motion of a horse.

Gāll'ō-pād'e, *n.* A kind of dance.

Gāll'ō-p'er, *n.* One that gallops.

Gāll'ō-wāy, *n.* [From *Galloway*, in Scotland.] A species of small horse.

Gāll'ows [gāll'us; S. W. P. J. F. C. H.; gāll'ōz, I. St. Ja.], *n.*; pl. **Gāll'ows-es**. [A.-S. *galga*, a gibbet; O. E. *galwe*, pl. *galwces*.—Cf. Dan. *galge*, Dut. *galg*, Ger. *galgen*, a gibbet.] An erection for hanging criminals:—suspensers.

Gāll'-stōne, *n.* A concretion in the gall-bladder.

Gā-lōche' (gā-lōsh') [gā-lōsh', H. I. St.], *n.*; pl. **Gā-lōches** (gā-lōsh'ez). [Fr.; Gr. *καλοπόδιον*, dim. of *καλάπους*, a shoe; *καλον*, wood, and *πούς*, ποός, a foot. But Cf. L. *gallica*, a kind of shoe, a Gallic shoe.] A shoe worn over another shoe, or a boot, in wet weather.

Gāll'op (or *gā-lō*), *n.* [Fr.—See *GALLOP*.] A lively sort of dance; also, the music for the dance.

Gā-lōr'e, *ad.* [Irish *gu leoir*, *goleor*, in plenty.] Abundantly; in abundance.

Gā-lōsh'es, *n. pl.* See *GALOCHE*.

Gā-l-vān'ic, *a.* Relating to galvanism.—*Galvanic battery*, an apparatus for accumulating galvanism; the voltaic pile or battery.

Gā-l-vān-ism, *n.* A branch of electricity named from *Galvani*; voltaic or dynamic electricity.

Gā-l-vān-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* *galvanizing*, *galvanized*.] To affect with galvanism.

Gā-l-vā-nōm'e-ter, *n.* [GALVANISM and *METER*.] An instrument for detecting currents of electricity.

Gām'bit', *n.* [Fr. *gambit*; It. *gambetto*, a trip, a fall; *gamba*, a leg.] An opening at chess.

Gām'ble, *v. n.* [A frequentative form of *GAME*.] [*pp.* *gambling*, *gambled*.] To play for money.

Gām'bler, *n.* One addicted to gambling.

Gām'bling, *n.* Act of playing for money.

Gām-bōg'e' [gām-bōj', St. H. Wb.], *n.* [Named

from *Cambodia*.] A gum-resin used in medicine and as a pigment.

Gām'bōl, *v. n.* [Fr. *gambade*, a gambol; It. *gambata*, a kick; O. E. *gambaude*, *gambould*, *gambold*.—See *GAMBREL*.] [*pp.* *gambolling*, *gambolled*.] To dance; to skip; to leap.—2, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

Gām'brēl, *n.* [L. *gamba*, a hough; Sp. *gamba*, a leg; Gr. *κάμπη*, a bend.] The hind leg of a horse:—a crooked stick to hang meat on.

Gāme, *n.* [A.-S. *gamen*, Dan. *gammen*, sport, glee, joy.] Sport of any kind; *play*:—a single match at play:—advantage in play:—field sports:—animals pursued in the field or forest:—a solemn contest; as, the Grecian *games*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *gaming*, *gamed*.] To play for money; to gamble.—3, *a.* Courageous like a game-cock; plucky:—lame; defective.

Gāme'-cōck, *n.* A cock bred to fight.

Gāme'sōme (gām'sūm), *a.* Frolicsome; gay.

Gāme'sōme-ly (gām'sūm-lē), *ad.* Merrily.

Gāme'ster, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

Gāmin (gā-mān), *n.* [Fr. slang; very doubtfully conjectured to be for L. *hominacio*, a manikin; *homo*, a man.] A neglected boy of the criminal class; a street Arab.

Gām'ing, *n.* Practice of gamblers; gambling.

Gām'mer, *n.* [For *grandmother*.] An old woman; grandmother.

Gām'mōn, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambon*, Fr. *jambon*, It. *gambone*, a ham, the thigh; L. *gamba*, a hough.—See *GAMBREL*.] The thigh or buttock of a hog salted and dried.—backgammon:—[A.-S. *gamen*, play, jest.—See *GAME*] a hoax; humbug.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *gammoning*, *gammoned*.] To salt and dry in smoke, as bacon:—to hoax:—to fasten a bowsprit.

Gām'ō-pēt'a-loūs, *a.* [Gr. *γάμος*, marriage, union, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Having the petals united.

Gām'ūt, *n.* [Fr. *gamme*.] The Greek letter γ (*gamma*) was formerly used to mark the *g* (now *b*), or seventh note in the musical scale. This letter *gamma* was followed by *ut* (now *do*), the first note of the next octave. γ is a Latin conjunction, and was arbitrarily chosen, like the other names of the notes, from the syllables of a Latin hymn.] The scale of musical notes.

Gām'y, *a.* Having the flavor of game; having a somewhat high flavor:—showing game; plucky.

Gān'der, *n.* [A.-S. *gandra*, older form *ganra*; Dut. *gant*; Ger. *gänserich*; L. *anser*.—See *GOOSE*.] The male of the goose.

Gāng, *v. n.* [Icel. *ganga*, Scot. *gang*, to go; A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *gang*, a walk; Icel. *gangr*, a going, a gang, a crowd.] [*pp.* *ganging*, *ganged*.] To go; to walk. [Old E. & Scot.]—2, *n.* A troop; a company; a band; crew.

Gān'glī-on, *n.*; pl. **Gān'glī-ō**. [Gr. *γάγγλιον*.] A minor nerve-centre.

Gān'glī-ōn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

Gāng'-plānk, *n.* A plank used in going on board a ship. [eral furrows at once.]

Gāng'-plōūgh (-plōw), *n.* A plough that cuts seven.

Gān'grēne (gāng'grēn), *n.* [Gr. *γάγγραινα*, an eating; *γραινειν*, *γραινειν*, to gnaw; Skr. *gri*, *gras*, to eat.] The first stage of mortification:—a mortification.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *gangrening*, *gangrened*.] To corrupt and mortify.—3, *v. n.* To become mortified.

Gān'grē-noūs, *a.* Mortified; putrefied.

Gāngue (gāng), *n.* [Fr.; root of Scot. *gang*, to go.] (*Min.*) The matrix of an ore or the course of a vein:—a substance containing ore.

Gāng'wāy, *n.* A passage-way in a ship.

Gān'net, *n.* [A.-S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl.—Cf. Ger. *gans*, a goose; Dut. *gent*, a gander (*q. v.*); Cymric *gan*, Gr. *χην*, L. *anser*, Skr. *hansa*, a goose.] A large aquatic bird.

Gā'nōid, *a.* [Gr. *γάνος*, splendor, and *εἶδος*, appearance.] Noting certain fishes with bony plates or scales.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rīle, ūse.—G, g, ē, soft; G, g, ē, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Gänt'let, n. [Corrupted from the Sw. *galopp*, a gantlet; *gata*, a lane (see GATE), and *lopp*, a course.—See LOPE.] A military punishment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. See GAUNTLER.

Gäol (jäl), n. [O. Fr. *gaiole*, Fr. *geôle*, a cage, a jail; Late L. *gabia*, dim. *gabiola*, a cage (q. v.).] A prison:—also written *jail*.

Gäol'er (jäl'er), n. A keeper of a jail; jailer.

Gäp, n. [Icel. & Sw. *gap*, a gap; Dan. *gab*, a mouth, a gap.] An opening; a breach; a passage.

Gäpe, or **Gäpe**, v. n. [A.-S. *geapan*, Dut. *gepen*, Dan. *gabe*, Ger. *gaffen*, Skr. *jabh*, to yawn.] [pp. gaping, gaped.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn:—to crave:—to stare.—2, n. Act of gaping; yawn. [several kinds.]

Gär, n. [A.-S. *gar*, Icel. *geirr*, a spear.] A fish of Gärb, n. [O. Fr. *garbe*, comeliness; It. *garbo*, grace, polish, style; Ger. *gerben*, to polish, to make ready: root of Scot. *gar*, to compel,—literally, to get ready.—See GEAR, GARMENT.] Dress; clothes; exterior appearance.

Gär'bage, n. [Probably from *garble*, to purify, to sort out.—Cf. Fr. *grabeau*, refuse.] The entrails:—offal; refuse.

Gär'ble, v. a. [Sp. *garbillar*, It. *garbellare*, to sift; Sp. *garbillo*, Arab. *ghäribal*, Per. *gharbil*, a sieve.—Cf. Sp. *cribillo*, L. *cribellum*, *cribrum*, a sieve.] [pp. garbling, garbled.] To select and cull so as to give a false impression; to purify by assorting; to assort or pick out.

Gär'den (gär'dn or gär'den), n. [Ger. *garten*; Fr. *jardin*; Prov. *giardina*: cognate with A.-S. *geard*, a yard (q. v.).] A piece of ground enclosed, appropriated to plants, flowers, or fruits; ground highly cultivated.—2, v. n. [pp. gardening, gard-ned.] To cultivate a garden.

Gär'den-er, n. A cultivator of a garden.

Gär'den-ing (gär'dn-ing), n. Horticulture.

Gär'gle, v. a. [Fr. *gargouiller*, to gargle, to rattle, to rumble; Gr. *γάργασμα*, to gargle: akin to GURGLE.—See GORGE.] [pp. gargling, gargled.] To wash, as the throat and mouth, with a liquid preparation.—2, n. A wash for the throat.

Gär'göyle, n. [Fr. *gargonille*, a water-spout.—See GORGE.] A projecting water-spout.

Gär'ish, a. [O. E. *gare*, *gouren*, to stare: perhaps variants of GAZE.] Gaudy; showy; staring.

Gär'land, n. [O. Fr. *garlande*; Fr. *guirlande*; It. *ghirlanda*; related to O. Ger. *wiara*, a golden ornament (see WIRE).—Cf. L. *viris*, armlets.] A wreath of branches or flowers:—an ornamental band or wreath.—2, v. a. [pp. garlanding, garlanded.] To deck with a garland.

Gär'lic, n. [A.-S. *garleac*; *gar*, a spear, and *leac*, a leek (q. v.).] A strong-scented plant.

Gär'lick-y, a. Containing or resembling garlic.

Gär'ment, n. [Fr. *garniment*; *garnir*, to garnish (q. v.).] An article of clothing; dress.

Gär'ner, n. [O. Fr. *garnier*, Fr. *grenier*, L. *granarium*, a granary (q. v.).] A place for grain; a granary.—2, v. a. [pp. garnering, garnered.] To store, as in a granary.

Gär'net, n. [Fr. *grenat*; It. *granato*; L. *granatum*, a pomegranate; *granatus*, having seeds or grains; *granum*, a grain (q. v.). The mineral was probably named from its resemblance in color to the interior of a pomegranate.] A red mineral:—a tackle.

Gär'nish, v. a. [Fr. *garnir*, part. *garnissant*, to decorate, to fit out, to provide,—originally, to forewarn; O. Fr. *guarnir*, *warnir*.—See WARN.] [pp. garnishing, garnished.] To decorate with appendages:—to warn.—2, n. Decoration; embellishment:—a fern.

Gär'nish-ee', n. (*Lanc.*) A person in whose hands the property belonging to another is attached.

Gär'nish-mént, n. Ornament:—legal notice.

Gär'ni-türe, n. Embellishment; ornament.

Gär'ret, n. [Fr. *garite*, a ship's top, a lookout; O. Fr. *garir*, *warir*, to guard, to keep; A.-S.

warian, to defend.—See WARY.] The uppermost room of a house.

Gär-ret-äär', n. One who lives in a garret.

Gär'ri-son (gär'rē-sn), n. [Fr. *garnison*; *garnir*, to stock, to supply.—See GARNISH.] Soldiers or guard for a fortified place; a fortified place.—2, v. a. [pp. garrisoning, garrisoned.] To fortify.

Gar-röte' [gä-röt', St. L.], n. [Sp. *garrote* (gär-rötä), dim. of *garra*, a clutch, a talon.] A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain, and performed by strangling a criminal with an iron collar.—2, v. a. [pp. garrotting, garroted.] To rob a person after disabling him by throttling him:—to punish by the garrote.

Gar-rü'li-ty, n. [L. *garrulitas*.] The talkativeness of old age; loquacity.

Gär-rü-loüs, a. [L. *garrulus*; *garrive*, to chatter; Skr. *gir*, speech.] Prattling; prating; talkative.

Gär'ter, n. [O. Fr. & Walloon *garrières*; Fr. *garrières*; *jerret*, O. Fr. *garret*, a leg; Breton *gar*, Irish *cara*, the shank or leg.] A string, ribbon, or elastic band, to hold up the stocking:—the mark of an English order of knighthood:—chief English king of arms.—2, v. a. [pp. gartering, gartered.] To bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the Garter. [yard.]

Gärth, n. [See GARDEN and YARD.] A garden; a GäS, n.; pl. GäS'es. [Invented by Van Helmont, a Flemish experimenter in the seventeenth century; conjectured to be for Dut. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit or ghost (q. v.).] A permanently elastic, aeriform fluid or air.

Gäs-con-ade', n. [Fr. *gasconade*, a boast; *Gascon*, a native of Gascony, a boaster.] A boast; a bravado.—2, v. n. [pp. gasconading, gasconaded.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Gäs'e-üs, a. Having the form or state of gas.

Gäs'-fix-türe, n. A bracket or chandelier for gas.

Gäs'h, v. a. [Corrupted from O. E. *gash* or *garse*; O. Fr. *garser*, to cut; Late L. *garra*, a cut.—Cf. Gr. *γάρσῃς*, a cut.] [pp. gashing, gashed.] To cut deep; to make a gash in.—2, n. A deep cut; a gaping wound.

Gäs'-light (gäs'lit), n. The light produced by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.

Gäs'-mē-ter, n. A measure for gas.

Gäs'o-lène, n. [Gas, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A volatile hydrocarbon.

Gäsp [gäsp, H.; gäsp, I. St.], v. n. [Icel. *geispa*; Sw. *gäspa*; O. Norse *gäspa*; which may be a frequentative of GAPE.] [pp. gasping, gasped.] To catch for breath.—2, n. A catch of breath.

Gäs'ter-o-pöd, n.; pl. GäS'ter-o-pöds, or GäS'ter-öp'o-da. [Gr. *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ποῦς*, *ποδός*, a foot.] A mollusk that walks by a ventral disk.

Gäs'tric, a. [Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστέρος* or *γαστρός*, the belly.] Relating to the belly or stomach.

Gäs-tril'o-quist, n. [L. *gaster*, the belly, and *loqui*, to talk.] A ventriloquist.

Gäs-tri'tis, n. [Gr. *γαστήρ*, the belly, and the term *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the stomach.

Gäs-trö-nöm'ic, a. Relating to gastronomy.

Gäs-trön'o-mist, n. An epicure.

Gäs-trön'o-my, n. [Gr. *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *νόμος*, a rule.] Delight in eating; epicurism; the science or the art of good living.

Gäte, n. [A.-S. *gat*, Dut. *gat*, a gate or opening.—Cf. Dan. *gade*, Ger. *gasse*, a street: the latter are distinct from the others, but are kindred forms, being represented by the Scot. *gate*, a way, a course. Both are related to *get* in the sense of to reach.] The door of a city, castle, palace, building, or yard:—an avenue; a way.

Gäte'-wäy, n. A passage having a gate.

Gäth'er, v. a. [A.-S. *gædrian*, *gaderian*; Dut. *gaderen*; A.-S. & Dut. *gader*, together.] [pp. gathering, gathered.] To collect; to pick up; to glean:—to assemble:—to contract:—to pucker.—2, v. n. To be condensed:—to assemble.—3, n. A pucker; cloth drawn together.

ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; æ, e, i, o, u, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Gäth'er-er, n. One who gathers; a collector.

Gäth'er-ing, n. An assembly:—an abscess.

Gät'ling-gün, n. [From *Gautling*, the inventor.] A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.

Gaucherie (gösh-ré), n. [Fr.; *gauche*, left-handed.] Awkwardness; clumsiness; bungling:—an awkward action.

Gäud, n. [L. *gaudium*, joy; *gaudere*, Gr. *γαύειν*, to rejoice.] A trinket; a piece of finery.

Gäu'di-ly, ad. In a gaudy manner; showily.

Gäu'di-näss, n. Showiness; tawdry show.

Gäu'dy, a. [See GAUD.] Showy; tawdry; gay.

Gäuge (gaj), v. a. [Fr. *jauger*; O. Fr. *gauger*; *jauger*, a gauge; Late L. *gaugia*, a measure.] [pp. gauging, gauged.] To measure with respect to the capacity or contents of a vessel.—2, n. A measure; a standard.

Gäug'er (gaj'er), n. One who gauges.

Gäug'ing, n. The art of measuring vessels or casks, as hogsheds, barrels, vats, &c.

Gäul'ish, a. Relating to the Gauls; Gallic.

Gäunt (gäunt) [gäunt, St. S. P.], a. [Cf. Norse *gand*, a stick, a thin man, a tall strippling.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Gäunt'let [gäunt'let, St. L. P. Ja.], n. [Fr. *gantlet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove.—Cf. Dan. *gant*, Dut. *want*, a mitten.] An iron glove. See GANTLER.

Gäunt'ly (gäunt'ly), ad. Leanly; slenderly.

Gäuze, n. [Fr. *gauze*; Late L. *gazatum*; named from *Gaza*, in Syria.] A kind of thin, transparent silk.

Gäu'zy, a. Relating to or resembling gauze.

Gäv'e, l. from *give*.

Gäv'el, n. [Fr. *javelle*, O. Fr. *gavelle*, It. *gavella*, a heap of straw or grain.—Cf. Late L. *capella*, a handful; L. *capere*, to take; Welsh *gafael*, a holding.] A pile of reaped grain:—[Cf. Ger. *gaffel*, a fork] a mallet.

Gäv'el-kind, n. [Possibly derived from A.-S. *gafol*, tax, and *kind*, kind, condition, or sort; more probably the Celt. *gabul-cined*; *gabul*, a branch or share, and *cined*, a family.] The distribution of land among heirs.

Gäv'i-al, n. [Beng. *gharial*.] An Asiatic crocodile.

Gäv'ot, or **Gä-vöt'**, n. [Fr. *gavotte*, fem. *gavotte*, belonging to *Gap*, a town.] A kind of dance.

Gäwk, n. [A.-S. *geac*, Ger. *ganch*, Scot. *gowk*, a cuckoo; L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo, a fool. Many bird-names are used as synonyms of *fool* in almost every language.] A cuckoo:—a booby; a gawky.

Gäw'ky, n. [A dim. of GAWK.] A stupid or awkward person.—2, a. Awkward; ungainly.

Gäy (gä), a. [Fr. *gai*; Ger. *jühe*, gay, rash; allied to *Go*.] Airy; cheerful; jovial; merry; sportive:—fine; finical; showy; gaudy.

Gäy'e-ty, n. [Fr. *gaieté*.] Cheerfulness; joy; mirth:—finery; show:—also written *gaiety*.

Gäy'ly, ad. Merrily; cheerfully:—finely.

Gäze, v. n. [Local Sw. *gäza*, to stare.] [pp. gazing, gazed.] To look intently and earnestly; to stare; to gape.—2, n. Intent regard; a look of wonder.

Gä-zelle', n. [Fr.; Arab. *ghazal*.] A small, beautiful antelope.

Gä-zët'te', n. [Fr.; It. *gazetta*, a small coin, dim. of L. *gaza*, Gr. *γάλα*, wealth; of Persian origin: it is said that this coin, worth about half a cent, was paid for the privilege of reading the first news-sheets; or perhaps the word is derived from It. *gazetta*, dim. of *gazza*, a magpie, a chattering.] A newspaper.—2, v. a. [pp. gazetting, gazetted.] To insert in a gazette.

Gäz-ët-tëer', n. A writer or publisher of news:—a geographical dictionary.

Gëar, n. [A.-S. *gearwe*, preparations, adornments; *gearu*, ready; Dut. *guar*, dressed.—See GARB.] Furniture; accoutrements; dress:—ornaments:—stuff; goods:—harness; gearing.—2, v. a. [pp. gearing, geared.] To put in harness:—to connect by gearing.—3, v. n. To fit together, as toothed wheels.

Gëar'ing, n. A series of wheels working into one another to transmit motion; toothed wheels.

Gëck'ö, n.; pl. Gëck'ö'es. [Named from its cry.] A kind of lizard.

Gëese (gëes), n. The plural of *goose*.

Gëez, n. The old Ethiopic language.

Gë-hën'na, n. [Heb. *ge-hinon*, the valley of *Hinnom*.] Hell; future punishment.

Gël'a-tine, n. [Fr. *gêlatine*; L. *gelare*, *gelatum*, to congeal; *gelu*, frost.] A viscous substance of animal origin.

Gë-lät'i-nize, v. a. [pp. gelatinizing, gelatinized.] To convert into gelatine or jelly.

Gë-lät'i-nois, a. Containing gelatine or jelly; viscous; cohesive; like glue.

Gëld, v. a. [Icel. *gelda*; Dan. *gilde*.] [i. gelded or gelt; pp. gelding, gelded or gelt.] To castrate; to mutilate. [trated horse.]

Gëld'ing, n. [Icel. *gëlding*; Dan. *gëlding*.] A castrated gelding.

Gëld'id (jël'id), a. [L. *gelidus*, cold; *gelu*, frost; probably akin to CHILL.] Extremely cold.

Gëlt, i. & p. of *geld*.

Gëm (jëm), n. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a jewel; probably related to L. *genere*, to swell (hence, to sigh); Gr. *γέμειν*, to swell.] A jewel; a precious stone:—a bud.—2, v. a. [pp. gemming, gemmed.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.—3, v. n. To put forth the first buds; to bud.

Gëm'i-ni, n. pl. [L. for "twins."] The Twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac.

Gëm'mate, a. (*Biol.*) Producing *gemme*, or buds:—reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

Gëm-mä'tion, n. [L. *gemmatio*; *gemmare*, to bud.] (*Biol.*) Budding:—a mode of reproduction in some of the lowest animals by the development of buds on the parent, which form new individuals or remain attached as independent organisms:—that process by which certain animals reproduce parts which they have lost.

Gëm'me-üs, a. [L. *gemmeus*.] Pertaining to or like gems.

Gëm-mifer-üs, a. [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *ferre*, to bear.] Propagating by buds.

Gëm-mip'a-roüs, a. [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, to produce.] Reproducing by buds.

Gëm-mü-lä'tion, n. Multiplication or reproduction by buds or gemmules; gemmation.

Gëm'müle, n. [L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud.] A little bud.

Gëm'my (jëm'me), a. Resembling gems.

Gëms'bök, n. [Dut.; Ger. *gemse*, a chamois, and *böck*, a buck.] A South African antelope.

Gendarme (zhän-därm'), n. [Fr.; from *gens d'armes*, men of arms.] A military man.—The *gendarmes*, *gens d'armes*, or *gendarmes*, are a body of police in France.

Gënd'er, n. [Fr. *genre*, kind; L. *genus*, *generis* (see GENUS); *generare*, to generate (q. v.).] A sex:—the distinction in regard to sex.—2, v. a. [pp. gendering, gendered.] To beget; to engender.—3, v. n. To copulate; to breed.

Gën-e-a-löf'i-cal, a. Relating to genealogy, or to descent of families.

Gën-e-äl'o-gëst, n. One who traces descents.

Gën-e-äl'o-gëy [jën-ne-äl'o-gëy, W. P. F. Ja. Sm. St. L.], n. [Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά*, race, descent, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The pedigree, or a history of the succession, of families:—a successive series of families.

Gën'e-ra (jën'e-ra), n. The plural of *genus*.

Gën'er-al, a. [L. *generalis*, common, belonging to a *genus* or class.] Relating to a genus or whole class:—public; extensive; common:—compendious.—2, n. A high military officer; the commander of an army:—the whole; the total; the public.—In *general*, in the main.

Gën'er-äl-is'si-mö, n. [It.; from *generale*, a general, with the superlative suffix *-issimo*.] The commander-in-chief of a very large army.

Gën'er-äl'i-ty, n. [Fr. *généralité*.] The main body; the bulk:—a vague or general statement.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, bü, rüle, äse.—G, g, g, soft; g, g, g, hard; g as z; x as gz; thia.

gim'let, *n.* [Fr. *gibélet*; O. Fr. *quimbelet*; Eng. *wimble*; Ger. *wendelbohrer*.—See **WIND**.] A small instrument with a screw at its point for boring holes:—sometimes written *gimblet*.
gimp, *n.* [Ger. *gimpf*; probably from Fr. *guimpe*, a wimple (*q. v.*).—Cf. **GUIPURE**.] A kind of silk twist or lace.
gin, *n.* [See **GENEVA**.] A distilled spirit:—[For **ENGINE** (*q. v.*); influenced by Norse *ginn*, to deceive] a trap; a snare:—a machine for raising great weights:—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.—2, *v. a.* [pp. ginning, ginned.] To entrap:—to clean cotton.
ging'er, *n.* [L. *zingiberi*; Fr. *gingembre*; Ger. *ingwer*; Gr. *ζγγιβερος*; Skr. *cringavera*; Arab. *zanjabil*; Pers. *chankober*.—Cf. Tamil *inchi*, ginger, and *ver*, root.] A plant or root of a hot quality. [containing ginger.]
ging'er-bread (*jin'jer-brəd*), *n.* A sweet cake
ging'er-ly, *ad.* [Cf. Local Sw. *gingla*, *gungla*, to totter, to walk gently.—Cf. *gang*, to go.] Cautiously; timidly.
ging'ham (*ging'am*), *n.* [Fr. *gingan*; probably from *Guingamp*, a town in France: some derive it from Javanese *ginggang*, perishable, slight.] A checkered cotton cloth.
ging'ko, *n.* [A Japanese name.] A large Japanese tree. [An aromatic root and plant.]
gin'seng, *n.* [Chinese; *shin*, man, *seang*, form.]
gip'sy, or **gip'sey**, *n.* See **GYPSY**.
gi-raffe [*ji-räf' or je-räf', H.; je-räf', Wb. I.; ji-räf' or zhi-räf', St.*], *n.* [Fr. *girafe*; Sp. *girafa*; Arab. *zarafa*, *jurafa*.—Cf. Egypt. *sorafe*, long-necked.] The tallest of quadrupeds; the camelopard.
gird, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gyrdan*; Dut. *gorden*; Icel. *gyrda*; Sw. *gjorda*; Dan. *giorde*; Ger. *gürten*; Goth. *bigairdan*: akin to **GARDEN**.] [i. girt or girded; *pp.* girding, girt or girded.] To bind round; to invest:—[A.-S. *geard*, a yard (*q. v.*), a rod] to strike; to reproach; to gibe.—2, *v. n.* To sneer.—3, *n.* A stroke or blow; a twitch; a pang; a gibe; a sneer.
gird'er, *n.* A large beam.
gird'le, *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel*; Dut. *gordel*; Ger. *gürtel*.—See **GIRD**.] A band or belt for the waist; belt; sash; zone; enclosure.—2, *v. a.* [pp. girdling, girdled.] To gird; to bind:—to make a circular incision round a tree.
girl, *n.* [Low Ger. *gür*, a child; Local Ger. *gurre*, a girl; O. E. *gīrl*, a young person of either sex.] A young woman; a female child.
girl'hood (*gīrl'hūd*), *n.* The time of being a girl.
girl'ish, *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful.
girl'ish-ly, *ad.* In a girlish manner.
girt, *i. & p.* from *gird*.
girt, *n.* [Dan. *giord*; Goth. *gairda*.—See **GIRD**.]
girth, *n.* A band by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse:—a bandage:—the compass measured by a girt.—2, *v. a.* [pp. girting, girted; girthing, girthed.] To bind or encompass with a girt; to encircle; to gird.
gist (*jist*), *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, Fr. *gîte*, a lodging; *git*, it lies,—third person pres. ind. of the nearly obsolete *gésir*, L. *jacere*, to lie.] The main point of a question or action, or that on which it turns; essence; meaning.
git'tern, *n.* See **CITHARA**.
give (*gīv*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *gīfan*; Dut. *geven*; Icel. *gefa*; Dan. *give*; Ger. *geben*.] [i. gave; *pp.* giving, given.] To bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant; to supply; to pay; to allow; to apply.—2, *v. n.* To yield or give way, as to pressure:—to melt or soften; to thaw:—to open:—to afford a view.—3, *n.* Elastic quality.
giv'er, *n.* One who gives; a donor.
Gives, *n. pl.* Fetters. See **GYVE**.
giz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*.—Cf. L. *gigeria*, giblets.] The muscular stomach of a fowl.
glā'brous, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.—Cf. Gr. *γλαβρός*, smooth, hollowed.] Smooth.

Glā'ci-al (*glā'she-äl*), *a.* [L. *glacialis*; *glacies*, ice: remotely akin to **GLASS**.] Icy; frozen; like ice.—**Glacial period** (*Geol.*), the period connecting the tertiary and post-tertiary ages, marked by indications of the action of ice.
Glā'ci-ate (*glā'she-ät*), *v. n.* [pp. glaciating, glaciated.] To turn into ice.
Glā-cj-ä-tion (*glā'she-ä'shun*), *n.* Act of freezing.
Glā'ci-er (*glā'she-er*) [*glā'sher* or *gläs'e-er*, *H. St.*; *glā'she-er*, *L.*], *n.*; *pl.* **Glā'ci-ers**. [Fr. *glacier*; *glace*, ice; L. *glacies*, ice; *glaciare*, to freeze.] A field of ice and snow, as in the elevated valleys of the Alps.
Glacis (*glā'sis* or *glä-sēs'*) [*glä'sē* or *glä'sis*, *H.*], *n.* [Fr.; from *glacie*, ice.] (Fort.) A sloping bank of earth; an insensible declivity or slope.
Glād, *a.* [A.-S. *glæd*, shining glad; Dut. *Dan.*, & Sw. *glad*, glad; Ger. *glatt*, smooth.] Much pleased; delighted; cheerful; gay; elevated with joy; joyful.—2, *v. a.* [pp. gladding, gladdened.] To make glad; to gladden.
Glād'den (*glād'dn*), *v. a.* [pp. gladdening, gladdened.] To make glad.
Glāde, *n.* [Cf. Norse *glette*, *glott*, a clear place among clouds; *gletta*, to peep: akin to **GLAD** and **GLITTER**.] A lawn or opening in a wood.
Glād'i-ä-tor, *n.* [L. for "a swordsman;" *gladius*, a sword: akin to *clades*, slaughter.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter; a combatant.
Glād-i-ä-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to prize-fighters.
Glād'i-ä-tō-ry, *a.* Same as **GLADIATORIAL**.
Glā-dī'o-lūs, *n.*; *l. pl.* **Glā-dī'o-lī**; Eng. *pl.* **Glā-dī'o-lūs-es**. [L.; dim. of *gladius*, a sword.] A bulbous plant.
Glād'ly, *ad.* Joyfully; with gladness.
Glād'ness, *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
Glād'some (*glād'sum*), *a.* Gay; delighted.
Glād'some-ness, *n.* Gayety; delight.
Glāir, *n.* [Fr. *glāire*, Sp. *clara*, It. *chiara*, white of egg; L. *clarus*, clear (*q. v.*), white.—See **GLARE**.] The white of an egg:—a halberd.—2, *v. a.* [pp. glairing, glaired.] To smear with glair.
Glāir'y, *a.* Relating to or resembling glair.
Glāive, *n.* [Fr. for "a sword;" Welsh *glaf*, a bill: akin to L. *gladius*, a sword.—See **CLAYMORE**.] A broadsword:—a battle-axe.
Glā'mour, } (or *glā'mer*) [*glām'er*, *St. I.*], *n.* [A.-S. *glām*, clear (*q. v.*), white.—See **GLARE**.] A spirit much celebrated in Norse myths. Some derive this word from *grammar*, which in the Middle Ages was popularly associated with sorcery as a mysterious art.] Fascination; witchery; charm.
Glānce, *n.* [Sw. & Dut. *glans*, Dan. *glānds*, Ger. *glanz*, splendor; Local Sw. *glānta*, to glance off.—See **GLINT**, **GLITTER**.] A sudden shoot of light:—a darting of the eye:—a snatch of sight; a glimpse:—lustre of a mineral.—2, *v. n.* [pp. glancing, glanced.] To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye; to fly off obliquely:—to censure by oblique hints.—3, *v. a.* To dart suddenly.
Glānd, *n.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.] (*Anat.*) A secreting organ of the body, composed of blood-vessels, nerves, &c.
Glān'ders [*glān'ders*, *L.*], *n. pl.* [From the *glands*, which it affects.] A disease in horses.
Glān-dif'er-ōūs, *a.* [L. *glāndifer*; *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing mast or acorns.
Glān'dū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the glands.
Glān'dūle, *n.* [L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, a gland.] A small gland, as in plants.
Glān'dū-loūs, *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Relating to glands.
Glāre (*glār*, *I. St.*), *v. n.* [A.-S. *glær*, amber, or a pellucid substance; Dut. *gloran*, Icel. *glora*, to gleam.—Cf. Dan. *glar*, O. Sw. *glær*, Icel. *glær*, glass.] [pp. glaring, glared.] To shine so as to dazzle the eyes, as lightning; to flare; to blaze:—to stare.—2, *n.* Dazzling light or lustre; flame:—glassiness; smoothness.
Glār'ing, *a.* Blazing; dazzling:—notorious.

Glāss, *n.* [A.-S. *glas*; Dut. Sw., & Ger. *glas*. Like many other words beginning with *gl* (root *gal*), it conveys the idea of shining.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance:—any thing made of glass; a glass vessel; a cup:—as much as a glass holds:—a looking-glass; a mirror:—a telescope:—an hour-glass.—2, *a.* Vitreous; made of glass.—3, *v. a.* [pp. glassing, glassed.] To cover with glass; to glaze:—to reflect, as a mirror.
Glāss'-blōw-er (*glās'blō-er*), *n.* One whose business it is to blow or fashion glass.
Glāss'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being glassy.
Glāss'y, *a.* Made of glass; like glass; vitreous.
Glāu'ber's-sālt, *n.* [From *Glauber*, a German chemist, died 1668.] A sulphate of soda.
Glāu-cō'mā, *n.* [Gr. *γλαυκόμα*; *γλαυκός*, greenish.] (Med.) A disease of the eye,—opacity of the vitreous humor. [sea-green color.]
Glāu'cous, *a.* [L. *glaucus*; Gr. *γλαυκός*.] Of a Glaze, *v. a.* [From **GLASS**.] [pp. glazing, glazed.] To furnish or cover with glass:—to polish.—2, *n.* A polishing substance:—a hard, smooth surface.
Glā'zier (*glā'ziēr*), *n.* One who glazes.
Glāz'ing, *n.* The act of furnishing with glass:—a vitreous substance on potter's ware.
Glēam, *n.* [A.-S. *gleam*, *glīnu*: akin to **GLOW**, **GUMMER**.] A sudden shoot of light; glimmer.—2, *v. n.* [pp. gleaming, gleamed.] To shine suddenly; to flash.
Glēan, *v. a.* [Fr. *gléner*; *glane*, a gleaner; Late L. *gleua*, a handful,—all probably from A.-S. *gīna*, a handful, O. E. *gelu*, *gleme*, *yelm*, to glean.] [pp. gleaning, gleaned.] To gather what is left or thinly scattered.—2, *n.* A collection gleaned.
Glēan'er, *n.* One who gleanes or gathers.
Gleān'ing, *n.* Act of gleaning; thing gleaned.
Glebe, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*; L. *gleba*.] Turf; soil; ground:—land belonging to a parish church or to a benefice.
Glede, or **Glead**, *n.* [A.-S. *glida*; from *glidan*, to glide.] A kind of hawk.
Gleē, *n.* [A.-S. *gleow*, *gleo*, *glīe*, *glīg*, joy, music; Icel. *glj*, *glee*.—Cf. Gr. *χαῖνον*, a jest.] Joy; merriment; mirth:—a song.
Gleē'fil, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.
Gleē'some (*glē'sum*), *a.* Merry; joyous.
Gleēt, *n.* [A.-S. *glit*: root of **GLIDE**.] A thin matter running from a sore.
Gleēt'y, *a.* Ichthy; thinly sanious.
Glēn, *n.* [Celt. *gleann*; Welsh, *glyn*.—Cf. Welsh *glan*, a hill-side.] A narrow valley; a dale; a vale.
Glē'nōid, *a.* [Gr. *γληννοειδής*; *γληνη*, a socket.] Like a shallow socket.
Glīb, *a.* [Dut. *glubberig*, slippery; *glubberen*, *glippen*, to slip.] Smooth; slippery; voluble; quick.
Glīb'ly, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly; quickly.
Glīb'ness, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness.
Glīde, *v. n.* [A.-S. *glīdan*; Dut. *glīden*; Dan. *glīde*; Ger. *gleiten*.] [pp. gliding, glided.] To flow or move easily.—2, *n.* Lapse; act of passing smoothly:—a kind of dance.
Glīm, *n.* [A form of **GLEAM**.] A candle; a light.
Glīm'mer, *v. n.* [Dan. *glīmere*; Ger. *glimmeren*; frequentatives from the root of **GLEAM**.] [pp. glimmering, glimmered.] To shine or appear faintly.—2, *n.* [Sw., Dan., & Ger. *glimmer*.] A faint, unsteady gleam of light; a ray.
Glīm'pse, *v. n.* [A variant of **GLEAM**.] [pp. glimping, glimpsed.] To appear by glimpses.—2, *n.* A faint or transitory view:—a gleam; a glance.
Glīnt, *v. n.* [Dan. *glīndse*, to shine; Local Sw. *glīnta*, to gleam; Dut. *glīnster*, a glittering; closely akin to **GLOW**.] [pp. glinting, glinted.] To gleam; to glisten; to flash.—2, *n.* A gleam; a flash; a glance.
Glīs'ten (*glīs'tn*), *v. n.* [A.-S. *glisnion*: akin to **GLITTER**.] [pp. glistening, glistered.] To shine; to sparkle.
Glīs'ter, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *glisteren*, Dut. *glīnsteren*,

Ger. *glitzern*, to glitter.] [pp. glistering, glistered.] To shine; to glimmer; to glitter.
Glīt'ter, *v. n.* [Sw. *glittra*; Icel. *glittra*, *glittra*; A.-S. *glitran*; O. Sax. *glitran*; Ger. *gleissen*.] [pp. glit'oring, glit'ored.] To shine; to exhibit light or lustre.—2, *n.* Sparkling light; specious lustre.
Glōam'ing, *n.* [A.-S. *glōmung*, *glōm*, twilight; Scot. *glōam*, to gloom, to grow dark.—See **GLOOM**.] Incipient or partial darkness; a slight degree of gloom; shade; twilight.
Glōat, *v. n.* [Icel. *glotta*, to grieve; Dan. *gløe*, Ger. *glotzen*, *klotzen*, to stare: akin to **GLOW**; influenced in its meaning by **GLUT**.] [pp. glōating, glōated.] To stare with desire; to gaze with satisfaction or longing. [globe]
Glō'bāte, *a.* [L. *globatus*.] Having the form of a globe.
Glō'be, *n.* [L. *globus*.—See **GLOME**.] A spherical solid body; a sphere; a ball:—the earth; the world:—a spherical map of the earth or of the heavens. [round.]
Glō'bōse, *a.* [L. *globosus*.] Globular; spherical.
Glō'bōs'i-ty, *n.* Sphericity; sphericity.
Glō'boūs, *a.* Spherical; round; globular.
Glō'b'ū-lar, *a.* Having the form of a globe or sphere; round; spherical.
Glō'b'ūle, *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a globe.] A small round particle, as of blood; a little globe.
Glō'mē, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball: akin to **GLOBE** and **CLEW**.] A roundish head of flowers.
Glō'm'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *glomerare*, *glomeratum*; *glomeris*, *glomeris*, a ball.] [pp. glomerating, glomerated.] To gather into a ball.
Glō'm'er-ā-tion, *n.* Conglomeration.
Glō'm'n, *n.* [A.-S. *glōm*: akin to **GLOW**, **GLEAM**.—See **GLUM**.] Dinnness; darkness:—dismalness; sadness; melancholy.—2, *v. n.* [pp. gloom'ing, gloomed.] To be dark or melancholy.
Glō'm'i-ly, *ad.* Dismally; not cheerfully.
Glō'm'i-ness, *n.* State of being gloomy.
Glō'm'y, *a.* Dark; dismal; melancholy.
Glō-ri-fj-cā'tion, *n.* The act of glorifying.
Glō-ri-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *glorificare*; *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. glorify'ing, glorified.] To honor; to exalt to glory.
Glō-ri-ōūs, *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.
Glō-ri-ōūs-ly, *ad.* Nobly; illustriously.
Glō'ry, *n.* [L. *gloria*.] High honor; praise; renown:—lustre; splendor:—pomp:—a circle of ays round a head in painting.—2, *v. n.* [L. *gloriarī*.] [pp. glory'ing, gloried.] To boast; to exult; to be proud.
Glōss, *n.* [Fr. *glose*; L. *glossa*, a word requiring explanation; Gr. *γλωσσα*, a tongue; also, a word requiring explanation.] A comment or exposition.—[Icel. *glossi*, a blaze; O. Ger. *glossen*, to glow; *glossa*, a glow] superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface.—2, *v. a.* [pp. glossing, glossed.] To explain by comment:—to palliate; to smooth; to embellish.
Glō's-sā-rīst, *n.* A writer of a gloss or glossary.
Glō's-sā-ry, *n.* [L. *glossarium*; *glossa*, a difficult word.—See **GLOSS**.] A dictionary of difficult words or phrases, or of uncommon words.
Glō's-si-ness, *n.* State of being glossy; polish.
Glō's-sō'l'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *γλωσσα*, a tongue, a hard word, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of languages:—the nomenclature of a science.
Glō's'sy, *a.* Smooth and shining; polished.
Glō't'is, *n.* [Gr. *γλωττις*.—Cf. *γλωττα*, for *γλωσ-sa*.] (*Anat.*) An opening in the larynx.
Glōt'tīl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *γλωττα*, a tongue, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] Comparative philology; glossology.
Glōve (*glūv*), *n.* [A.-S. *gluf*; Icel. *glöfi*.] A covering for the hand.—2, *v. a.* [pp. gloving, gloved.] To cover, as with a glove.
Glōv'er, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.
Glōw, *v. n.* [A.-S. *glowan*, to glow; Dan. *gløe*; Dut. *glōejen*; Ger. *glühen*.] [pp. glowing, glowed.] To shine with intense heat; to burn:—to feel heat; to feel ardent passion.—2, *n.* Shining heat; passion:—brightness.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ȳ, short; q, p, i, o, v, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, G, g, soft; G, G, s, G, hard; s as z; x as gz; this,

Glow'ing, p. a. Shining with heat; bright. Glow'worm (glō'wūrm), n. A small insect that shines in the dark.



Glowworm.

Glōze, v. n. [Fr. gloser, to comment, to explain, to gloze.—See GLOSS.] [pp. glowing, glazed.] To flatter; to comment.—2, v. a. To palliate by specious exposition; to smooth over; to put a fair face on.—3, n. Flattery; specious show.

Glū'ōse (glū'kōs', St. L.), n. [Gr. γλυκός, sweet.] Sugar obtained from starch and from fruits.

Glūe (glū), n. [Fr. glu; L. glus (glutis), gluten; Gr. γλία, γλοιός.] A viscous substance; cement.—2, v. a. [pp. gluing, glued.] To join with glue or a viscous cement; to cement; to join.

Glū'ey (glū'ē), a. Having the nature of glue.

Glūm, a. [Local Ger. glumm; akin to GLOOM.] Sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.

Glūme, n. [L. gluma, a husk; glūbere, to peel.— Cf. Gr. γλύφειν, to carve.] The husk of corn; chaff of grass, &c.

Glūt, v. a. [L. glutire, to swallow; gula, throat; gulo, a glutton; Skr. grā, gal, to eat.] [pp. glutting, glutted.] To swallow; to cloy; to saturate.—2, n. More than enough; superabundance; repletion.—a large wooden wedge.

Glūt'en, n. [L.—See GLUE.] A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains.

Glūt'ij-nāte, v. a. [L. glutinere, glutinalum; from gluten, glue.] [pp. glutinating, glutinated.] To join with glue; to glue.

Glūt'ij-nōūs, a. [L. glutinosus.] Gluey; viscous; glutinous.

Glūt'ij-nōūs-nēss, n. Viscosity; tenacity.

Glūt'ton (glūt'tn), n. [Fr. glutton; L. glutō, glutōnis.—See GLUT.] One who eats to excess; a gourmandizer.—a wolverene.

Glūt'ton-ōūs, a. Given to excessive eating.

Glūt'ton-y, n. Excess in eating; voracity.

Glū'y'e-rīne, n. [Fr. glycérine; Gr. γλυκερός, for γλυκός, sweet.] A sweet, viscid liquid, extracted from fatty substances.—written also glycerin.

Glū'y'tic, n. [Gr. γλυπτικός, carving; γλυπτός, carved; γλύφειν, to carve.] The art of engraving gems and precious stones.—2, a. Pertaining to gem-cutting.

Gnār'l (nār'l), v. n. [Frequentative of O. E. gnar, to snarl; Dut. knorren, Dan. knurre, Ger. knurren, to growl.] [pp. gnarling, gnarled.] To growl; to snarl.—to twist; to knot.—2, n. [Dim. of O. E. gnar, knur, a knot; O. Dut. knor; Dut. knorf; Dan. knort, Icel. gnerr, Ger. knorren, a knot.] A knot in wood.

Gnār'l'ed (nār'l'ed), a. Knotty; twisted.

Gnār'ly, a. Having knots; knotty; gnarled.

Gnāsh (nāsh), v. a. [Sw. knastra; Dan. knaske; Ger. knastern.] [pp. gnashing, gnashed.] To strike together; to clash.—2, v. n. To grind the teeth.

Gnāt (nāt), n. [A.-S. gnæt.—Cf. Sw. gnet, a nit.] A small stinging insect.

Gnāw (nāw), v. a. & v. n. [A.-S. gnagan, Dut. knagen, Dan. gnave.—Cf. Ger. nagen, Dan. nage, to gnaw.] [pp. gnawing, gnawed.] To bite; to corrode; to wear away by biting.

Gneiss (nis), n. [Ger.] (Min.) A stratified stone resembling granite.

Gnōme (nōm), n. [Fr.; probably Gr. γνώμη, intelligence.] An imaginary being; a spirit.

Gnome (nō'mē or nōm), n. [Gr. γνώμη, a maxim, intelligence; γνῶναι, to know (q. v.).] A wise saying.

Gnōm'ic (nōm'ik), a. [Gr. γνωμικός.—See GNOME.] Didactic; sententious.

Gnō'mon (nō'mon), n. [Gr. for "interpreter;" γνῶναι, to know (q. v.).] The hand or pin of a dial.—an instrument for taking altitudes.

Gnō-mōn'ics (nō-mōn'iks), n. The art of dialling.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hëir, hër;

Gōf'fer, v. a. [Fr. gaufrer; gaufre, a plait, a wafer (q. v.).] [pp. guffering, guffered.] To form in flutes or plaits.

Gōg'gle (gōg'gl), v. n. [Cf. Gael. gogshuilteach, having wandering eyes; gog, to move slightly, and suil, the eye.] [pp. goggling, goggled.] To strain or roll the eyes.—2, n. A stare; a bold or strained look.—pl. Blinds for horses:—glasses worn to defend the eyes.—3, a. Staring; having full eyes.

Gō'ing, n. Act of walking; departure.

Gōit're (gōit'ēr), n. [Fr. goitre (gwätr); L. guttur, the throat.] A tumor or swelling on the throat; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele.

Gōit'trous, a. [Fr. goitreux; L. gutturosus.] Partaking of, or like, the goitre.

Gōld, n. [A.-S. & Ger. gold; Dut. gold, goud; Dan. guld.] A precious metal.—money.—2, a. Made of gold.—beat-er, n. A beater of gold. [of gold.]

Gōld'āt, n. Gold in particles.

Gōld'en (gōld'ēn), a. Made of gold:—bright; splendid.—yellow.—excellent; precious.—happy and prosperous.

Gōld'finch, n. A small singing-bird.

Gōld'leaf, n. Gold beaten into thin leaf.

Gōld'smith, n. One who works in gold.

Gōlf, n. [Dut. kolf; Ger. & Dan. kolbe, a club (q. v.).] A game played with a ball and bat.

Gōm'ō'shēs, n. pl. See GALOCHÉ.

Gōm'bō, n. [Fr. gombaud, gombo; probably from gomme, gum (q. v.).] Soup or food made from the pods of the plant okra.—okra; gumbo.

Gōm'dō-lā, n. [It. dim. of gondia, a boat.—Cf. Late Gr. κόμβη, Pers. kandi, an earthen vessel.] A Venetian barge or pleasure-boat; a flat-bottomed boat.—a kind of freight-car.

Gōn-dō-liēr, n. One that rows a gondola.

Gōne (gōn or gawn), p. from Gō. Advanced; past.

Gōn'fāl-lōn, or Gōn'fāl-nōn, n. [Fr.; O. Ger. gonf, battle, and fano, Ger. fahne, standard.—See VANE.] A banner; a standard.

Gōng, n. [Malay, gang, agong; Chinese, gong-gong.] A sort of brass drum or cymbal.—a sounding instrument used at hotels.

Gō-ni-dōm'e-ter, n. [Gr. γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.

Gō-ni-ō-mēt'ri-cal, a. Relating to goniometry.

Gō-ni-dōm'e-try, n. Art of measuring angles.

Gōn-or-rhōe'ā (gōn-or-rhōe'ā), n. [Gr. γονόρροια; γονός, seed, and ῥέειν, to flow.] (Med.) A morbid running, occasioned by contagious taints.

Good (gūd), a. [A.-S., Dan., & Sw. god; Dut. goed; Ger. gut.] [comp. better; superl. best.] Possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; excellent; right; proper; fit; convenient; sound.—2, n. The contrary to evil; benefit.—3, ad. Well; not ill; not amiss.

Good'brēd'ing, n. Politeness; civility.

Good'b'y' (gūd'bi'), ad. [For God be with you.] Adieu; farewell.

Good'Fri'day (gūd'frī'dē), n. The fast in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion, being the Friday before Easter.

Good'hū'mor (gūd'hū'mūr), n. A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See HUMOR.

Good'hū'mored (gūd'hū'mūr'd), n. Cheerful.

Good'lāck' (gūd'lāk'), interj. Alack (an exclamation of surprise).

Good'ly-nēss (gūd'lē-nēs), n. Beauty; grace.

Good'ly (gūd'lē), a. Beautiful; graceful:—happy; pleasant; desirable.

Good'man, n. A rustic term of civility.

Good'nāt'ūre (gūd'nāt'yūr), n. A kindly disposition; good-humor; kindness.

Good'nāt'ūred (gūd'nāt'yūr'd), a. Of a kindly disposition; placid; benevolent.

Good'nēss (gūd'nēs), n. Quality of being good; excellence; benevolence; virtue.

Good's (gūd'z), n. pl. Movables.—merchandise.

mēn, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, G, ē, soft; C, Q, e, ē, hard; s as z; x as gz; th's.

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Good-will' (gūd-wil'), n. Benevolence; kindness; friendly feeling and influence.

Good'y (gūd'ē), n.; pl. Good'ies. A rustic appellation for a woman, especially an old woman:—pl. Delicacies; sweetmeats.

Gōōs-ān'dēr (gōōs'an-dēr, N. L.), n. [Probably a diminutive form of Goose.] A large water-fowl.



Goose.

Gōōse, n.; pl. Gōōse. [A.-S. gos, pl. ges; Dan. gaas, pl. gaes; Icel. gas; Russ. gus; Lith. zasis; Ger. gans; L. anser; Gr. χήν; Skr. hansa.] A large domestic water-fowl:—a tailor's iron:—a simpleton.

Gōōse'ber-ry, n. [Dut. kruisbezie; Fr. groseille; Sw. kruisbär; Ger. krausbeere; kraus, rough, curled, and beere, berry.] A shrub and its fruit.

Gō'pher, n. [Fr. gaufre, to honeycomb; from the burrows of the various animals of this name.] A pouched rat:—a kind of ground-squirrel:—a kind of serpent:—[probably from its burrowing (as above); but its native name is said to be mungofa] a species of North American tortoise:—[Heb.: perhaps akin to CYPRESS] anciently, a tree and its wood.

Gōr'di-an, a. Relating to Gordius; intricate.—Gordian knot, an intricate knot made by Gordius and cut by Alexander the Great.

Gōre, n. [A.-S. gor, filth; Icel. gor, gore; Sw. gorr, dirt.] Blood clotted or congealed:—[A.-S. gara; from gar, a spear; Icel. geiri; from geirr, a spear.—Cf. L. garsum, a javelin] a triangular piece of cloth:—a slip of land.—2, v. a. [pp. goring, gored.] To stab; to pierce; to penetrate.

Gōrge, n. [Fr. gorge, Sp. gorja, the throat; L. gurgus, a whirlpool, the throat; gurgulio, a gullet.—Cf. Skr. gargara, a whirlpool.] The throat; the swallow; the gullet:—a passage through a mountain.—2, v. a. [pp. gorging, gorged.] To glut; to satiate; to swallow.—3, v. n. To feed; to eat greedily.

Gōr'geous (gūr'jus), a. [O. F. gorgias, a gorget, a neck-ruff (q. v.).—later (slang), gorgias, gaudy, showy; se gorgiaser, to flaunt.] Splendid; showy.

Gōr'get (gūr'jet), n. [Fr. gorgette; from gorge, the throat.] A piece of armor to defend the throat.—a pendant:—a surgical instrument:—the throat-patch on certain birds.

Gōr'gon, n. [Gr. Γοργώ; L. Gorgon.—Cf. Gr. γοργός, active, dreadful.] A fabled monster; any thing horrid.

Ge-ril'la, n. [Gr.; from a W. African name, through the Punic.] A large ape in form much like a man.

Gōr'mand, n. A gourmand.

Gōr'mand-ize, v. n. [Fr. gormander; gormandise, gluttony.—See GOURMAND.] [pp. gormandizing, gormandized.] To eat greedily.

Gōr'mand-iz-er, n. A voracious eater.

Gōrse, n. [A.-S. gorst.—Cf. A.-S. gears, gears, grass.] A prickly shrub; furze; whin.



Gorilla.

Gōr'y, a. Covered with clotted blood; bloody.

Gōs'hawk, n. [For goose-hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. [goose not full grown.]

Gōs'ling, n. [Dim. of A.-S. gos, a goose.] A young

Gōs'pel, n. [A.-S. godspell; god, God, and spell, a story; also for god, good, and spell, a story, tidings.—Cf. O. Ger. gotspel, Icel. gudsjall, God-story.] The evangelical history of Christ:—the Christian revelation:—divinity.

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