G.

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(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.

Gab, n. (Sw. & Icel. gabb, mockery; Icel. gabba, to mock.—Cf. Irish gob, the mouth; Gael. ga-

bair, to talk.] The mouth:—loquacity; prate. Găb-ar-dîne' (-dēn'), n. [Sp. gabardina; gaban, a great-coat: akin to cabaña, a shelter, a cabin

(q. v.).] A coarse frock.

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

2, n. Loud, Johns Lark, Frace.
Ga'bel, n. [A.-S. gafol, Fr. gabelle, Ger. gaffel, Sp. gabela, Late L. gabulum, tax: said to be Arab. gabala, agreement, impost.] A tax or impost.
Ga'bi-on, n. [Fr. gabium; It. gabbione; augmented form of gabbia, a cage: cognate with Cage and Caye J. (Earl. A wisclore backer folled with

CAVE.] (Fort) A wicker basket filled with earth, used for a protection.

earth, used for a protection.

Ga'ble, n. [Dut. gevel; Dan. garl; Sw. gafeel;
Ger. giebel: closely related to Ger. gabel, Icel.
gagl, Irish gabhal, Welsh gagl, a fork.] The triangular end of a house from the eaves up.

Găd, n. [Icel. gaddr, a goad (g. 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.

Găd'AŢ, n. A fly that stings cattle and horses.

Gāe'lie (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.

land.—2, a, Pertainin or to the Highlanders.

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

Găf'fer, u. [For grandfather.] An old title of respect for an aged man:—grandfather:—master: an aged rusti

—an aged rustle. Gag, ve. a. [Of. Welsh ceg, the mouth; Irish gaggach, 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

Gāģe, n. [Fr. gage, Late L. vadium, L. vas, vadis, A.-S. wed, a pledge.—See WED and WAGE, A.

A.S. ved, a pledge.—See Wed and WAGE.] A pledge; a pawn; -a measure; a rule; -a challenge to combat.—2, r. a. [See GAUGE.] [pp. gaging, gaged.] To engage:—to measure.

Gafer, n. One who gages. See GAUGER.

Gai'le, ty, n. Cheerfulness; mirth. See GAYET.

Gai'ly, ad. Cheerfulness; mirth. See GAYET.

Gain (gān), n. [Sw. & Icel. gagn, advantage; gagna, to help; Dan. gavn, gain; garne, to benefit.] Profit; advantage; interest; benefit:—overwise—converded to lose.—2 r. a. [From the overplus,—opposed to loss,—2, r. 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. u. To grow rich; to advance.

Gain'fûl, a. Profitable; lucrative; productive.

Gain'fill, a. Profitably; advantageously.
Gain'fill-ness, n. Profit advantage.
Gain'saly, or Gain'say, v. n. [A.-S. gegn, Ger.
gegen, against, and Sax (q. v.).] [i. gainsaid; pp.
gainsaying, gainsaid.] To contradict; to deny.
Gain-say'ing, n. Opposition; denial.
Gain'ish, a. Gaudy; fine: gay. See Garish.

Gait, n. [A special use of Gare (q. v.) in the sense of a way.] March; walk; manner of walking.
Gai'ter, n.; pl. Gai'ters. [Fr. guêtre; O. Fr. Gai'ley (gai'le), n.; pl. Gai'leys. [Fr. guêtre, a

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

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

Ga-lăn'gal, n. [O. Fr. garingal, Fr. galangue, Sp. galanga, Arab. khalanyān (thought to be allied to Gr. ἐλένιον, elecampane); Chinese Kau-liang-Kiang, ginger of Kau-liang, an old name for a district near Canton.] An aromatic drug like

Gal'ax-y, n. [Fr. galaxie; Gr. γαλαξίας; γάλα, γάλαπτος, milk.—Cf. L. lac, lactis, milk.] The Milky Way, a luminous tract crossing the heav-

ens:—a splendid assemblage.

Găl'ba-nŭm, n. [L.; Gr. χαλβάνη, Heb. chelbenah, a kind of gum or dried resinous sap.] A kind of gum-resin.

Gale, n. [Dan. gal, furious; Icel. gola, a breeze; Norse galen storm, a gale, a furious storm.] A strong wind, not tempestuous; gust; current of air:-[Fr. galé; Dut. gagel; Sp. galo] a fragrant

Găl'eăs, or Gā'le-ăs, n. [Fr. galéasse; Sp. galeaza; It. galeazza, augmentative form of galea, a gal-ley.] A heavy-built vessel.

iey.] A fleavy-built vessel, Galea, a helmet; Galeated, a. [L. galeatus; galea, a helmet; Skr. jal, to cover.] Covered as with a helmet; Galeing, n. [L. for "lead ore; Gr. γαλήγη, silvery lead ore; also, an antidote; originally, a calm.] (Min.) A sulphuret of lead.

(Min.) A sulphuret of lead.

Găl'iọt [gāl'yọt, W. Ja. K. C.; găl'e-ọt, P. Sm. I.
St. Wh.], n. [Fr. galiote; It. galeotta, 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 nutgall:—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.

Găl'lant. a. [Fr. galant: O. Fr. galer, Late L. ga-

Gal'lant, 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.

rejoice; II. & Fr. gala, fine attire, festivity.—Cf. A.S. gal, Inxurious; Ger. & Dut. geil, lustful,—formerly, merry.] Brave; high-spirited.
Gal-lānt', a. [See Gallant, above.] Polite and attentive to ladies.—2, n. A man attentive to ladies; a paramour.—3, v. a. [pp. gallanting, gallanted.] To pay attention to ladies.
Gal-lānt'ly, ad. Bravely; generously.
Găl'lant-ry, m. Quality of being gallant:—show:—bravery; courage:—nobleness; generosity:—refined address to women.
Gâll'-blăd-der, n. (Anal.) A membranous sae that receives the bile from the liver.
Găl'le-on, n. [Sp. galeon; Fr. gallon; It. gallone, augmentative form of galea, a galley.] A large ship with four decks.

ship with four decks. Găl'ler-y. n. [Fr. galerie; It. galleria; Late .. ga-leria; originally prob-

ably a place of amusement; galare, to re-joice.] A covered passage of greater length than breadth: -a balcony around a building :- an apartment in a church or



galley (ship); gallée, a printer's galley; Late L. & It. galea, a galley; O. Fr. galle; Sp. galera.]
A low, flat-bottomed vessel driven with oars and sa a pigment.

Găm'bol, v. n. [Fr. gambade, a gambol; It. gambade, a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing-stick.

[All'-fly, n. A fly that causes galls on plants.

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GALL-FLY

Gall'-fi\(\vec{g}\), n. A fly that causes galls on plants.

Gall'li, \(\rangle a\), [L. gallicus; Gallus, a Gaul.] Re
Gal'li-can, \(\rangle\) lating to Gaul or France; French.

Gall'ic, a. Relating to the gall-nut. Găl'li-can-ĭşm, n. The former French ecclesias tical theory and system.

Găl'li-cĭsm, n. A French idiom or phrase.

Galli-eism, n. A French and the property of Galli-eism, n. pl. [O. Fr. greenes, gargesques, breeches, Greekish (hose); Fr. greenes, It. grechescho, 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.

Găl-li-mâu'fry, n. [Fr. galimafrée, a hash; galimafré, 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.

Găl-lị-nā'ceous (găl-lẹ-nā'shus), a. [L. gallinaceus; gallina, a hen; gallus, a cock.] Denoting birds of the gallinacean or pheasant kind.

Găl'li-nip-per, n. A large mosquito.
Găl'li-pôt, n. [O. Dut. gleypot, a clay pot.] A pot painted and glazed:—[Fr. galipot] a resin found on fir and pine trees.

Gâll'-nŭt, n. An excrescence growing on a species of oak, used in making ink; nutgall.

Găl'lon, n. [Sp. galon; Late L. galo, or galona; O. Fr. gallon, jalon.—Cf. Fr. jale, a bowl; L. gaulus, Gr. γαῦλος, a bucket: akin to Gill.] A

gaulus, Gr., yaūλos, a bucket: akin to Gill.] A measure of four quarts.

Găl-lôôn', n. [Fr. & Sp. galon; It. gallone.—Cf.
It. & Sp. gala, innery.] A kind of lace.
Găl'lop, v. n. [Fr. galoper; galop, a gallop; O.
Flem. walop, a gallop; O. Fr. waloper, to gallop; a form of WALLOP (n. v.).—Gf. Skr. valp, to gallop.]
[pp. galloping, galloped.] To move by leaps or very last.—2, n. The swiftest motion of a horse.
Găl'lop-pāde', n. A kind of dance.
Găl'lop-way, n. [From Gallopeau, in Scotland.] A

GAI'lop-er, n. One that gallops.
GAI'lo-way, n. [From Galloway, in Scotland.] A
species of small horse.
GAI'lows [gal'lus, S. W. P. J. F. C. H.; gal'lūz,
I. St. Ja.], n.; pl. GAI'lows-es. [A.-S. galge, a
gibbet; O. E. galwe, pl. galwes.—Cf. Dan. galge,
Dut. galg, Ger. galgen, a gibbet.] An erection
for hanging criminals:—suspenders.
GAI'l-stone, n. A concretion in the gall-bladder.

a Gallic shoe.] A shoe worn over another shoe, or a boot, in wet weather.

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

Ga-lore', ad. [Irish gu leoir, goleor, in plenty.]

Abundantly; in abundance.

Ga-losh'es, n. pl. See Galoche.

Gal-van'ie, a. Relating to galvanism.—Galvanic

battery, an apparatus for accumulating galvanism; the voltaic pile or battery.

Gal'van-Işm, n. A branch of electricity named from Galvani; voltaic or dynamic electricity. Găl'van-īze, v. a. [pp. galvanizing, galvanized.]

To affect with galvanism Găl-va-nŏm'e-ter, n. [GALVANISM and METER.]
An instrument for detecting currents of elec-

Gam-bôge' [gam-bōj', St. H. Wb.], n. [Named]

To dance; to skip; to leap,—z, n. A skip; a hop; a leap for Joy. Găm'brel, 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.

Game, 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;

to gamote.—S, a. Courageous like a game-cock; plucky:—lame; defective.
Gāme'-cŏck, n. A cock bred to fight.
Gāme'some-ly (gām'sum), a. Frolicsome; gay.
Gāme'ster, n. One addicted to gaming.
Gamin (gā-māh), n. [Fr. slang; very doubtfully conjectured to be for L. homuncio, a manikin;

homo, a man.] A neglected boy of the criminal class; a street Arab.

Gam'ing, n. Practice of gamesters; gambling.

Gam'ing, n. Practice of gamesters; gambling, Gam'ing, n. [For grandmother.] An old woman; grandmother.
Gam'mon, n. [O. Fr. gambon, Fr. jambon, It. gambone, a ham, the thigh; L. gamba, a hough.—See GAMEREL.] 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 boxerit. bowsprit.

cowsprit.

(Am-o-pet'a-lous, a. [Gr. γάμος, marriage, union, and πέταλον, a leaf.] Having the petals united.

(Am'ut, 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. Ut 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.

Gam'x, a. Having the flavor of game; having a somewhat high flavor:—showing game; plucky. Găn'der, n. [A.-S. gandra, older form gamra; Dut., gent; Ger. günserich; L. auser.—See Goose.]
The male of the goose.

Gang, v. n. [Icel. ganqa, Scot. ganq, to go; A.-S., Dut., & Dan. ganq, 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.

Găn'gli-on, n.; pl. Găn'gli-a. [Gr. γάγγλιον.] A

Gắn'gli-on, n.; pl. Gắn'gli-a. [Gr. γάγγλιον.] A minor nerve-centre.
Gắn-gli-ŏn'ie, a. Pertaining to a ganglion.
Gắng -plaik, n. A plank used in going on board a ship.
Gắng'-plöugh (-plöw), n. A plough that cuts sev-dăn'grāne (gắng'grān), n. [Gr. γάγγραινα, an eating; γραίνειν, γράειν, 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. become mortified.

Găn'gre-nous, a. Mortified; putrefied. Găngue (găng), n. [Fr.; root of Scot. gang, to go.] (Min.) The matrix of an ore or the course go.] (Min.) The matrix of the crown of a vein:—a substance containing ore.

This runnels for detecting currents of ever tricity.

Găm'bit, n. [Fr. gambit; It. gambet, a trip, a fall; gamba, a leg.] An opening at chees.

Găm'ble, v. n. [A frequentative form of GAME.]

[pp. gambling, gambled.] To play for money.

Găm'blinz, n. Act of playing for money.

Găm'blinz, n. Act of playing for money.

Găm blinz, n. Act of playing for money.

Găm blinz, n. Act of playing for money.

Jam blinz, n. Jam blinz, n. Jam blinz, n. [Named]

Jam blinz, n. Act of playing for money.

Jam blinz, n. Jam blinz, n. Jam blinz, n. [Named]

Jam blinz, n. Jam blinz, n.

plates or scales.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, Ç, ç, g, soft; Ç, G, e, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

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Gănt'let, n. [Corrupted from the Sw. gailopp, a gantlet; gala, 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 GAUNTLET. all (jal), n. [O. Fr. gaiole, Fr. geôle, a cage, a guard for a fortified place; a fortified place.—

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

A prison:—also written jail.

Gāol'er (jāl'er), n. A keeper of a jail; jailer.

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

Gäpe, or Gāpe, v. n. [A.-S. geapon, Dut. gapen, Dan. gabe, Ger. gaplen, Skr. jabh, to yawn.]

[pp. gaping, gaped.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn:—to crave:—to stare.—2, n. Act of [several kinds. gaping; yawn.

gaping; yawin.

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:

soft out.—Cf. Ff. graveau, fetdee. The chicks—offal; refuse.

Gär'ble, v. a. [Sp. garbillar, It. garbellare, to sift; Sp. garbillo, Arab. ghirbal, 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, gardened.] To cultivate a garden.

gardenen: I obtuitivate of 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. yapyaputer, to gargle: akin to
Gurole.—See Goroe. [pp. gargling, gargled.]
To wash, as the throat and mouth, with a liquid preparation.-2, n. A wash for the throat.

preparation.—2, n. A wash for the throat.

Gar göyle, n. [Fr. gargouille, a water-spout.—See
Gonge.] A projecting water-spout.

Gar'ish, a. [O. E. gare, gauren, to stare: perhaps
variants of Gaze.] Gaudy; showy; staring.

Gär'land, n. [O. Fr. garlande; Fr. quirlande; It.
ghirlanda; related to O. Ger. wiara, a golden
ornament (see Wire).—Cf. L. virize, 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. Gar'ment, n. [Fr. garniment; garnir, to garnish (g. 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

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

appendages:—to warm.—2, n. becoration; embellishment:—a fee.
Gär_nish.-55', n. (Laur.) A person in whose hands the property belonging to another is attached.
Gär'nish-mënt, n. Ornament:—legal notice.
Gär'ni-tûre, n. Embellishment; ornament.
Gär'ret, n. [Fr. garite, a ship's top, a lookout; 0. Fr. garir, warir, to guard, to keep; A.-S.

warian, to defend .- See WARY.] The uppermost

guard for a forthed place; a forthed place, 2, v. a. [pp. garrisoning, garrisoned.] To fortify, Gar-rote' [gar-rot', St. L.], n. [Sp. garrote [gar-rot'd], 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. garroting, garroted.] To rob a person after disabling him by throttling

him :- to punish by the garrote.

him:—to punish by the garrote.

Gar-rif'il-ty, n. [L. garrulitas.] The talkativeness of old age; loquacity.

Gar'rh-lous, a. [L. garrulins; garrire, to chatter; Skr. gir, speech.] Prattling; prating; talkative.

Gär'ter, n. [O. Fr. & Walloon gartier; Fr. jarretière; jerret, 0. Fr. garret, a leg; Breton garr, 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. [vard.

with the order of the Garter. [yard. Gärth, n. [See GARDEN and YARD.] A garden; a 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.

aeriform fluid or air.

6xs-con-ade', n. [Fr. gasconnade, a boast; Gascon, a native of Gascony, a boaster.] A beast; a bravado.—2, v. n. [pp. gasconnading, gasconaded.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

6xs'-oots, a. Having the form or state of gas.

Gas' - Coust, a. Having the form of scalar of gas. Gas'-fix-ture, n. A bracket or chandelier for gas. Gash, v. a. [Corrupted from 0. E. garsh or garse; 0. Fr. garser, to cut; Late L. garsa, a cut.—(f. Gr. χάροξες, a cut.] [γρ. gashing, gashed.] To cut deep; to make a gash in.—2, n. A deep cut; a gaping wound. Gas'-light (gas'lit), n. The light produced by

combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas. Găs'-mē-ter, n. A measure for gas. Găs'o-lēne, n. [Gas, and L. oleum, oil.] A volatile

hydrocarbon

hydrocarbon.

Gřásp [gřísp, H.; gřísp, I. St.], v. n. [Icel. geispa;
Sw. gříspa; Ö. Norse gapsa; which may be a
frequentative of GAPL.] [pp. gasping, gasped.]
To catch for breath.—2, n. A catch of breath.
Gřás'ter-o-pôd, n.; pl. Gřás'ter-o-pôd, or Gřás-terδρ'g-da. [Gr. yadrýp, the belly, and πούς, ποδός,
a foot.] A mollusk that walks by a ventral disk.

Gas tric, α. [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστέρος οτ γαστρός, the belly.] Relating to the belly or stomach.

the belly.] Relating to the belly or stomach.

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

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

Gās-tro-nom'iç. a. Relating to gastronomy.

Gas-tron'o-mist, n. An epicure.

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

Gāte, n. [A.-S. gad, Dut. gad, a gate or opening.

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

palace, bunlang, or yard:—an avenue; a way.

Gāth'-wāy, n. A passage having a gate.

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

room of a house.

Găr-ret-ēēr', n. One who lives in a garret.

Găth'er-er, n. One who gathers; a collector. Gath'er-ing, n. An assembly:—an abscess. Gat'ling-gun, n. [From Galling, the inventor.]

A machine-gun or mitralleuse,

Gaucherie (gösh-rē), n. [Fr.; gauche, left-handed.]

Awkwardness; clumsiness; bungling:—an awkward action.

GATHERER

Gaud, n. [L. gaudium, joy; gaudere, Gr. γαίειν, to rejoice.] A trinket; a piece of finery.

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

Gâu'di-něss, n. Showines; tawdry show.
Gâu'dy, a. [See Gaud.] Showy; tawdry; gay.
Gãu'dy, a. [Fr. jauger; O. Fr. yauge.]
jauge, a gauge, Late L. gaugia, a measure.]
[pp. gauging, gauged.] To measure with respect to the gracuity of contents of a measure. spect to the capacity or contents of a vessel.—

2, n. A measure; a standard.
Gāugʻer (gūjʻer), n. One who gauges.
Gāugʻing, n. The art of measuring vessels or Gaug'ing, n. The art of measuring vesse casks, as hogsheads, barrels, vats, &c.
Gaul'ish, a. Relating to the Gauls; Gallic.

Gaunt [gâmt] [gâwnt, St. St. P.], a. [of. Norse gand, a stick, a thin man, a tall stripling.]
Thin; slender; lean; meagre.
Gâunt [tg [gâwnt]tt, St. I. P. Ja.], n. [Fr. gante-

canner et [gawheret, St. 1. 7. Ja.] n. [Fr. gante-let, dim. of gant, a glove.—Of. Dan. cante, Dut. want, a mitten.] An iron glove. See GANTLET. Gauntly (gantle), ad. Leanly; slenderly. Gauze, n. [Fr. gaze; Late L. gazzatim: named from Gaza, in Syria.] A kind of thin, trans-reports silv.

parent silk.

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

Gāve, i. from give.

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

tribution of land among heirs.

Gā'vi-al, n. [Beng gharial.] An Asiatic erocodile. Gāv'ot, or Ga-vŏt', n. [Fr. gavot, fem. gavote, belonging to Gap, a town.] A kind of dance.

belonging to Gap, a town.] A kind of dance.

Gawk, n. [A.-S. geac, Ger. gauch, Scot. gowk, a cuckoo; L. cucus, a cuckoo, a fool. Many birdnames are used as synonymes of fool in almost every language.] A cuckoo:—a booby; a gawky.

Gawk'y, n. [A dim. of Gawk.] A stupid or awkward person.—2, a. Awkward; ungainly.

Gāy (gā), a. [Fr. gai; Ger. jilhe, gay, rash: allied to Go.] Airy; cheerful; joival; merry; sportive:
—fine; finical; showy; gaudy.

Gāy's.t. n. [Fr. maids]. Cheerfulness; joy:

—nne; nnical; snow; gaudy.

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

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

Ġāze, v. n. [Local Sw. gasa, to stare.] [pp.
gazing, gazed.] To look intently and earnestly; Cheerfulness; joy;

o stare; to gape .- 2, n. Intent regard; a look

Ga-zĕlle', n. [Fr.; Arab. ghazal.] A small, beau-

 Ga-zette', n. [Fr.; Alab. gazzetta, a small coin, dim. of L. gazza, Gr., γάζα, wealth; of Persian origin: it is said that this coin, worth about half a cent, was paid for the privilege of reading the first coin. news-sheets; or perhaps the word is derived from It. gazzetta, dim. of gazza, a magpie, a chattroin it. gazzeaa, ami. or gazza, a mappe, a content terer.] A newspaper.—2, v. a. [pp. gazetting, gazetted.] To insert in a gazette. Gäz-et-tēēr', n. A writer or publisher of news:—a geographical dictionary.

Gear, n. [A.-S. gearwe, preparations, adornments; gearw, ready; Dut. gear, dressed.—See GARB.]
Furniture; accourtements; dress:—ornaments: -stuff; goods:-harness; gearing.-2, v. a [pp. gearing, gearing.—3, v. n. To fit together, as toothed wheels.

Gēar'ing, n. A series of wheels working into one another to transmit motion; toothed wheels. Gĕck'ō, n; pl. Gĕck'ōeş. [Named from its cry.] A kind of lizard. Gēāse (Ğēs), n. The plural of goose. Gēēz, n. The old Ethiopic language.

geez, n. Incom minop auguage.
ge-hār/n, n. [Heb. ge-hinon, the valley of Hinnom.] Hell; luture punishment.
gĕl'a-tīne, n. [Fr. gélatine; L. gelare, gelatum, to
congeal; gela, frost.] A viscous substance of

animal origin.

congeal; gelu, frost.] A viscous substance of animal origin.

Ge-lăt'i-nīze, v. a. [pp. gelatinizing, gelatinized.]

To convert into gelatine or jelly.

Ge-lăt'i-noŭs, a. Containing gelatine or jelly; viscous; cohesive; like glue.

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

Geld'ing, n. [Icel. gelding; Dan. gilding.] A casgel'id (jel'id), a. [L. gelidns, cold; gelu, frost: probably ak'u to CHILL.] Extremely cold.

Gell'i, i. & p. of geld.

Gem (jem), n. [L. gemma, a bud, a jewel: probably related to L. genere, to swell (hence, to sigh); Gr. yénev, 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.

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

Gem'mate, a. (Biol.) Producing gemmar, or buds:—reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.

Gem-ma'tion, n. [L. gemmatic; gemmare, to bud.]

Gem-mā'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 or-ganisms:—that process by which certain animals reproduce parts which they have lost.

Gem'me-ous, a. [L. gemmeus.] Pertaining to or like gems.

Gem-mif'er-ous, a. [L. gemma, a bud, and ferre, to bear.] Propagating by buds.

Gem-mip'a-rous, a. [L. gemma, a bud, and parere, to produce.] Reproducing by buds.

Gem-mu-la'tion, n. Multiplication or reproduction by buds or gemmules; gemmation.

Gem'mule, n. [L. gemmula, dim. of gemma, a bud.]
A little bud.

Gěm'my (jēm'me), a. Resembling gems. Gěm'my (jēm'me), a. Resembling gems. Gems'bŏk, n. [Dut.; Ger. gemse, a chamois, and bock, 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 gendarmerie, are a body of police in France. Gen'der, 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.

gendering, gendered. To beget, of engender.

—3, v. m. To copulate; to breed.

gĕn-e-a-löğ'j-cal, a. Relating to genealogy, or to descent of families.

gĕn-e-al'o-ḡst, n. One who traces descents.

gĕn-e-al'o-ḡst, n. One who traces descents.

I, 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.

Gĕn'e-ra (jen'e-ra), n. The plural of genus.
Gĕn'e-ral, a. [L. generalis, common, belonging to
a genus or class.] Relating to a genus or whole a gems 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.

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

Gen-er-al'i-ty, n. [Fr. generalite.] The main body; the bulk:—a vague or general statement.

mîen, sïr: môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.-Ç, Ç, ç, §, soft; Ø, &, e, §, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Gěn'er-al-īze, v. a. [pp. generalizing, generalized.] To arrange under general heads:—to re-

ized.] To arrange under general heads —to reduce to a genus.—2, v. m. To form classes or genera; to draw general interences or conclusions from individual instances.

soons from individual instances.
§6m'er-al-ly, ad. In general; commonly...
§6m'er-al-ship, n. The conduct of a general.
§6m'er-ate, v. a. [L. generare, generatum, to produce, See Ganus.] [pp. generating, generated.]
To beget; to produce; to cause. Gen-er-ation, n. The act of begetting :- a race

offspring :- a single succession; an age. Gĕn'er-a-tive, a. Producing; prolific. Gĕn'er-a-tor, n. He who or that which produces. Ge-ner'ic, a. [See GENUS.] Relating to, or em-

Ge-ner'ic, a. [See GENUS.] Relating to, or embracing, the genus.

Ge-ner'i-cal-ly, ad. With regard to the genus.

Gen-er'-os'i-ty, n. Liberality in dispensing favors; manimity; munificence.

Gen'er-ous, a. [L. generosus, of noble birth.—See Genus.] Magnanimous; noble; liberal; mu-Genus.] Magnanimous; noble nificent:—strong; courageous.

Gĕn'er-oŭs-ly, αd. In a generous manner. Gĕn'e-sĭs, n. [Gr. γένεσις, source, origin; γεν-νάειν, to beget.] The first book of Scripture: the act or process of producing or originating any thing; the mode or conditions of reproduction; origination.

tion; origination.

gen'et. n. [Sp. ginete, a horseman, a horse; from the Zenete, a Berber tribe, famous in Spanish annals; more probably from L. ginnus, a mule.]

A small Spanish horse:—[Fr. genette; Sp. gineta; Arab. djerneit] an animal of the weasel kind.

Genet'ic, a. Relating to birth or origin.

Ge-ne'va, n. [Fr. genièvre, juniper; Dut. jenever, juniper, gin; a popular error gave the word the form of Geneva, a town name.] A spirituous iquor; gin.

Gē'ni-al, a. [L. genialis, agreeable,—properly, pertaining to generation or birth.—See GENUS.]

marily the origin or source, and is called the "whence case." | (Gram.) Applied to the second case of Latin, Greek, and German nouns; possessive.

Gen'i-tor, n. [L.] A father; a sire. Gēn'ius, or Gē'ni-ŭs, n.; pl. Gēn'ius-es. [L. genius, the native quality, inborn faculty; gignere, to beget.] Inborn bent of mind; mental power; power of invention; peculiar cast of mind; dis-

position of nature; talent:—a man of great position of nature; talent:—a man of great geometry.

Ge'n-us, n.; pl. Ge'n-i. [L.] A spirit, good or Ge-o-met'ri-eal, geometry.

Ge'n-us, n.; pl. Ge'n-i. [L.] A spirit, good or Ge-o-met'ri'cian, n. One versed in geometry.

Genre (zhon'r), n. [fr.—See Gender.] Method or style in painting:—a style of art which depicts scenes from every-day lifa—2. a Nating raint.

Gěn-er-al-i-zā'tion, n. The act of generalizing: Gěn'tīle (jĕn'tīl), n. [L. gentilis, a pagan; from gens, gentils, a nation or race.] A pagan; a heather-al-ize, v. a. [pp. generalizing, general-ized]. The generalizing generalizing generalizing generalized. Gen-til'i-ty, n. Dignity of birth :- elegance of be-

havior; gracefulness; politeness.

Gen'tle, a. [A variant of Genteel.] Soft; mild;
meek:—well-born.

Gen'tle-folk (-fok), or Gen'tle-folks (-foks), n. pl.
Persons distinguished from the vulgar; gentry. Gén'tle-man, n. A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, or profession; a man of refinement and honor.

Gen'tle-man-like, a. Becoming a gentleman; Gen'tle-man-ly, honorable; polite. Gen'tle-ness, n. Quality of being gentle; softness of manners; mildness.

Gĕn'tle-wom-an (jĕn'tl-wûm-an), n. A woman

above the vulgar; a lady.

Gen'tly, ad. Softly; meekly; tenderly.

Gen'try, n. [O. Fr. genterise, gentillece, from gentil, gentle, like Fr. noblesse from noble.] A class of

people above the vulgar.

Genú-fléct', v. n. [pp. genuflecting, genuflected.]
To make genuflections.
Genú-fléc'tion, n. [L. genu, the knee (q. v.), and flectree, flexum, to bend.] The act of bending the knee.

Ģē-nu-flex'ion, n. Same as GENUFLECTION. Gěn'ú-ĭne (jēn'yu-in), a. [L. genuinus, true to its genus or kind.] Belonging to the original stock; native; free from adulteration; uncorrupt; not

spurious; authentic; real; true. Gen'u-ine-ness, n. State of being genuine.

Genus, m.; pl. General and a consideration of the genus, Gr. γένος, race; L. gignere, to beget; Gr. γίγνεσθαι, to be born; Skr. jan, to beget.] A race or family:—a class of beings comprehending under it different species. See Species.

Ge-o-cen'tric, a. [Gr. γη, the earth, and κέντρον, the centre.] Having the earth for its centre: -opposed to heliocentric.

Gē'ode, n. [Gr. γεφδης, earthy; γη, the earth, and είδος, form.] A hollow stone; a hollow in

pertaining to generation or birth.—See GENUS.]
Causing production:—cheerful; merry; kindly; sympathetic.
[fulness; kindliness.
Ge-ni-al'i-tx, n. Quality of being genial; cheerGe'ni-al-ly, ad. In a genial manner.
Ge-nic'n-late, a. [L. geniculare, geniculatum, to bend the knee; geniculatud, dim of genu, the knee (q. v.).] (Bot.) Knee-jointed.

Ge-o-de'rio-xy, n. [Fr. geodésie; Gr. γη, the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth:—land-surveying.
Ge-o-de'rio, xy, n. [Gr. γη, the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth; γη (s. γγ), the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth (s. γγ), the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth (s. γγ), the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth (s. γγ), the earth, and δαειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth (s. γγ) (s. γγ), the earth, art of measuring the earth (s. γγ) (s. γγ), the earth (s. γγ) (s. γγ)

(q. v.).] (Bot.) Knee-jointed.

9e-nic-ù-la'tion, m. Knottiness; a jointing.

9e-nic-ù-la'tion, m. Knottiness; a jointing.

9e-nic-ù-la'tion, m. [Arab. jinnee, pl. jinn; perhaps for L. genius, a tutelary spirit.] (Moham. Myth.)

A spirit.

9e-o-det'ic, a. Relating to geodesy.

9e-og'no-sy, n. [Gr. γη, the earth, and γνωσις, knowledge.] Geology, or a branch of it. [phy. Ge-ŏg'ra-pher, n. One who is versed in geogra-

Ge-ograph! on the genius, a tutelary spirit. (Moham. Myth.)
A spirit.

Gen'i-tal, a. [L. genitalis: gignere, genitum, to beget.] Belonging to generation.
Gen'i-tive, a. [L. geneticus, belonging to birth or origin; gignere, to beget; this case denotes primarily the origin or source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "whence consent to the source, and is called the "consent to the source, and the sour

 surface.
 Gē-o-lōg'i-cal, a. Relating to geology.
 Ge-ōl'o-gist, n. One who is versed in geology.
 Ge-ōl'o-gy, n. [Gr. γη, the earth, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science which treats of the formation and structure of the earth, its soil, rocks, strata, organic remains, &c., and the changes it has undergone.

Ge-om'e-ter, n. One skilled in geometry.

or style in painting:—a style of art which depicts seenes from every-day life.—2, a. Noting paintings of every-day seenes.

Gen-tēēl', a. [Fr. gentil; L. gentilis, belonging to a family; gens, gentis, a clan.] Polite; well-bred; polished; elegant; civil; graceful:—elegantly dressed.

Gen-tēēl'ly, ad. Elegantly; politely.

Gen-tēēl'ly, ad. Elegantly; politely.

Gen-tēēl'ny, ad. Elegantly; politely.

A plant; crane's-bill.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ě, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fàre, fār, fāst, fâll· hêir, hër;

2, v. a. To cause to sprout.

Gër-mi-nā-tiọn, n. Act of sprouting; growth.

Gër'mi-nā-tive, a. Pertaining to germination.

Bĕr-ry-mān'der, v. a. & v. n. [From Elbridge Gerry, who was accused of having introduced the practice, and salamander: the outline of one of his districts was compared to that of a salamander.] [pp. gerrymandering, gerrymandered.] (Amer. Pol.) To rearrange electoral districts so as to enable one political party to return more representatives than it is fairly en-

Ger'und, n. [L. gerundium; gerere, to carry; gerundum, that which is to be carried on or performed.] A verbal noun, in Latin. · Ge-run'dive, n. A participle used like a gerund;

ge-run qiye, n. A participle useu into a gerund; a participial noun.

Ges-tā'tion, n. [L. gestatio; gestare, frequentative of gerere, to carry.] The act of bearing young in the womb; pregnancy.

Ges-tic'ù-late, v. n. [L. gesticulari, gesticulatus, to

make gestures; gesticulus, dim. of gestus, a gesture (q. v.).] [pp. gesticulating, gesticulated.] To use gestures; to act.—2, v. a. To act; to imitate.

Ges-tic-u-la'tion, n. [L. gesticulatio.] Act of gesticulating; representation by gestures; action. definition of the body of the

Met. 1 o gestionate; to make gestures.

8t. r. a. [A.S. & Goth, gidan; Icel. gela. L. hendere and Gr. χανδάνειν, to seize, are nasalized forms from the same root.] [i. got; pp. getting, got.—Formerly, i. gat, obsolete; p. gotten, obsolescent.] To procure; to obtain; to gain; to heart 2 m. The arrive et. to become to beget .- 2, v. n. To arrive at; to become; to advance.

Gět'-ŭp, n. Equipment; appointments; style. Gew'gâw, n. [O. E. givegove, Local Eng. giff-qaf, give and take,—reduplicated form of give.] A showy trifle; a toy. -2, a. Showy, without

value; gandy.

ger'ser, m. [Icel. geysir, a gusher; geysa, to gush (q. v.).] An intermittent hot spring.

shāst'li-ness, n. Frightful aspect.

shāst'ly, a. [A.-S. gæstan, Goth usgaisjan, to frighten.] Like a ghost; dismal; horrid.

ßhēš, n. [Hind. ghi.] A kind of butter. [India.]
ßhēr'kin, n. [Sw. gurka; Dut. agurkje; O. Dut.
agurkken, agurke.—Cf. Pers. khiyar, a cucumber.]
A small pickled cucumber.
ßhöst (göst), n. [A.-S. & Sw. gast; Dut. geest;
Ger. & Dan. geist.] The soul of man; a spirit:

-a spectre; an apparation. Shost'ly, a. Spiritual; relating to the soul. hôul, n. [Pers. ghol.] A demon that feeds on human flesh.

Gi'ant, n. [Fr. géant; L. gigas, gigantis; Gr. γί-γαs.] A man of extraordinary size. — 2, a. Large, like a giant; gigantic.

Gër'fâl-con (jër'fâw-kn), n. [Late L. gyrofalco; gyrare, to circle, and falco, a falcon (q. v.).] A bird of prey.

Gërm, n. [Fr. germe; L. germen, germinis.] A sprout; a shoot; a bud:—origin.

Gër'man, a. [See Germans.] A hair; related.—Cousin-german, a first-cousin.—German silver, a silver alloy composed of nickel, copper, and zinc.—2, n. [L. Germanus.] A native of Germany:—a dance combining the principles of round and square dancing.

Gër'man-der, or Ger-man'der, n. [Fr. german-drée; it. calamandrea; Gr. χαμαάβρνς; χαμαί, ground, and δρῦς, tree.] A plant; a shrub.

Ger-māne', a. [L. germanus, shin, or (n.) a brother: root of Germ.] Pertinent:—appropriate.

Gër'mi-nāte, v. a. [L. germanus, shin, or (n.) a brother: root of Germ.] Pertinent:—appropriate.

Gër'mi-nāte, v. a. [L. germanus, shin, or (n.) a brother: bud; germen, a bud, a germ (g. v.).] [pp. germinating, germinated.] To sprout; to shoot.—2, v. a. To cause to sprout.

Gër-mi-nātive, a. Pertaining to germination.

Gër-mi-nā'tion, n. Act of sprouting; growth.

Gër-mi-nā'tion, to shoot.—(gr. xapaá'gov; χαμαί, shin, yan), an ape.] A long-armed ape.

Gib'bous, a. [L. gibbon-—Cf. Gr. κήβος, Heb. kof, Egypt. kaf, Skr. kapj, an ape.] A long-armed ape.

Gib'bous, a. [L. germes; bent, a long-armed ape.

Gib'ev. n. [Possibly skin to Gab.—Cf. teel. geip, allel to jab, a thrust.] [pp. gibing, gibed.] To join censure with contempt.—2, v. a. To scoff at; to deride; to taunt.—3, n. A sneer; a hint of contempt; a taunt.

Gib'nel-q-law a condamander.

at; to deride; to taunt.—o, n. A sneer; a fine of contempt; a taunt.

Gib'ing-ly, ad. Scornfully; contemptuously.

Gib'lets, n. pl. [Gael. giblion, giblets.—Cf. Fr. gibelote, a stew; gibier, game; L. gigeria, giblets.] The catable internal parts of a fowl.

lets.] The eatable internal parts of a fowl. Gld'di-Jy, ad. In a giddy manner; unsteadily. Gld'di-ness, n. State of being giddy; vertigo:—levity; wildness; fickleness. Gld'dy, a. [A.-S. gyddian, to sing, to be merry; gied, a song; Norse gidda, to shake.] Vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; whirling; inconstant; wild; fickle.

inconstant; wild; fickle.

Gi&F'aagle (jer'e-gl), n. [Dut. gier, Ger. geier, a vulture.] A kind of large eagle.

Gift, n. [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. gift.—See Give.] A thing given; a present; a donation; gratuity; benefaction:—a talent; faculty.

Gift'ed, a. Endowed with eminent powers.

Gig. n. [Fr. gigne, a jig, a shank; It. gign, a jig; Ger. geige, a jig, a fiddle.—See Joa and Shake.]

Any thing whirled round:—a light chaise:—a harpoon:—a boat.

harpoon :- a boat.

Gi-gan'tie, a. [Gr. γιγαντικός ; γίγας, a giant (q. v.).] Like a giant; big; enormous. Gig'gle (gig'gl), n. [A variant of Cλεκκε; imitative.—Cf. Ger. kichern, to giggle.] A kind of laugh; a titter.—2, v. n. [pp. giggling, giggled.] To laugh; to titter

Gig gler, n. A laugher; a titterer.
Gild, v. a. [A.-S. gyldan; Icel. gylla.—See Gold.]
[i. gilt or gilded; pp. gilding, gilt or gilded.] To
overlay with gold in leaf or powder:—to adorn; overlay with gold in leaf or powder:—to adorn; to illuminate. [guilder. See Guilders. & Guilders, n. One who gilds:—a Dutch coin; a Gild'ing, n. The act of laying on gold:—gold laid on a surface for ornament. Gill (jill, n. [0. Fr. gelle; Late L. gillo, gella, a wine measure.—See Gallon.] The fourth part

of a pint :- [For Jill or Gillian, a woman's name; L. Juliana] ground-ivy. [gully.

Gill (gil), n. [Icel. gil, geil.] A glen; a ravine; a

Gills, n. pl. [Dan. gielle; Sw. gill.—Cf. Jow...]

The apertures of a fish's head which are the or-

gans for breathing.
Gil'ly-flöw-er, m. [Fr. giroflée, a clove gillyflower; girofle, a clove; Gr. καρυόφυλλον, a clove; from κάρυον, a nut, and φυλλον, a leaf.] A garden flower; stock.

flower; stock.

GIII. i. & p. of gild.—2, n. Gilding.

GIM'bals [SIM', H. I. Wb.\, n. pl. [Fr. gemeau (later jumeau), fem. gemelle, a twin; L. gemellus, a twin.—See GEMINI.] Rings to suspend a sea-

Gim'crăck, n. [O. E. gincrack, a fop; perhaps from jimp, spruce, neat, and crack or crake, a lad, a fop.] A trivial mechanism; a toy.

Nin. n. [See GENEVA.] A distilled spirit:—[For Engine (q. v.); influenced by Norse ginna, 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, rinned.] To entran i—to clean cotton. Gin, n. [See GENEVA.] A distilled spirit :- [For great weights:—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.—2, v. a. [pp. ginning, ginned.] To entrap:—to clean cotton.

Gin'ger, n. [L. zingiberi; Fr. gingembre; Ger. ingwer; Gr. ζεγγίβερις; Skr. gringavera; Arab. zanjabil; Pers. chankober.—Cf. Tamil inchi, ginger, and ver, root.] A plant or root of a hot quality

ger, and eer, 100.] I plant of the order a modulity.

Gin'ger-bread (in'jer-bred), n. A sweet case,
Gin'ger-ly, ad. [Cf. Local Sw. gingla, gingla, to totter, to walk gently,—Cf. gang, to go.] Cau-

ging'ham (ging'am), n. [Fr. guingan; 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 Japan-[An aromatic root and plant.

ese tree. [An aromatic root and plant. Gin'séng, n. [Chinese; dzhin, man, seang, form.] Gip'sy, or Gip'sey, n. See Gyrsy. Gi-zäffe' [ji-zä' or je-zäf, H.; je-zäf, Wb. L; ji-zäf or zhī-zäf, Sl.], n. [Fr. gingfe; Sp. gi-zafa; Arab. zarafa, jurafa.— Cf. Egypt. sorafe, long-necked.] The tallest of quadrupeds; the camelovard.

camelopard.

Gird, v. a. [A.-S. gyrdan; Dut. gorden; Icel. gyrda; Sw. gjorda; Dun. gjorde; Ger. gürten; Goth. bigairdan: akin to Garden; [i. gitt or girded,] ro bind round; to invest:—[A.-S. geard, a yard (g. 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'er, n. A large beam.
Gir'dle, n. [A.-S. gyrdel; Dut. gordel; Ger. gürtel.—See Gird.] A band or belt for the waist; belt; sash; zone; enclosure.—2, n. a. [pp. girdling, girdled.] To gird; to bind:—to make a

circular incision round a tree.

Girl. n. [Low Ger. gör, a child; Local Ger. gurre a girl; 0. E. girl, a young person of either sex.]
A young woman; a female child.
Girl'hood (Eirl'hidd), 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, \ m. [Dan. giord; Goth. gairda.—See Gird.]
Girth, \ 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; girth-ing, girthed.] To bind or encompass with a girt;

to encircle; to gird.

Gist (jist), n. [O. Fr. giste, Fr. gite, 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. Gittern, n. See CITHARA.
Give (giv), v. a. [A.-S. gifan; 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 musculous stomach of a fowl.

Glā'brous, a. [L. glaber, smooth.—Cf. Gr. γλαφυρός, smooth, hollowed.] Smooth.

Sim'let, n. [Fr. gibelet; O. Fr. guimbelet; Eng. wimble; Ger. wendelbohrer.—See Wind.] A small instrument with a screw at its point for boring holes:—sometimes written gimblet.

Simp. n. [Ger. gimpf; probably from Fr. guimpe, a wimple (q. v.).—Cf. Guipure.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

Glā'ci-al (glā'she-al), 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.

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Glā'ci-āte (glā'she-āt), v. n. [pp. glaciating, glaciated.] To turn into ice.

leys of the Alps.

Glacis (glā'sis or glä-sēs') [glä'sē or glä'sis, H.],

Glacis (gla'sis or glü-ses') [glä'se or glü'sis, H.], n. [Fr.; from glace, iee.] [Fort.) A sloping bank of earth; an insensible declivity or slope.

Glād, a. [A.-S., glæd, shining, glad; Dut., Dan., & Sw. glad, glad; Ger. glat, smooth.] Much pleased; delighted; cheerful; gay; elevated with joy; joyful.—2, v. a. [pp. gladding, gladded.]

To make glad; to gladden.

To make glad; to gladden.

Glăd'den (glad'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 Glab and GLITTER.] A lawn or opening in a wood.

Glăd'i-ate, a. (Bot.) Sword-shaped.

Glăd'i-at-tor, n. [L. for "a swordsman;" gladius, a sword: akin to clades, slaughter.] A sword-player: a prize-fighter: a combatant.

a sword: akin to cataes, statistic. A sword player; a prize-fighter; a combatant.
Glăd-i-a-tō'ri-al, a. Relating to prize-fighters.
Glăd'i-a-tō-ry, a. Same as Gladiatoralat.
Gladi'o-lus, n.; L. pl. Gla-di'o-lī; Eng. pl. Gladi'o-lus-es.
[L.; dim. of gladias, a sword.] A bulbous plant.

a di'o-ius-es. [L.; dim. of gladius, a sword.] A bulbous plant.

Glăd'ly, ad. Joyfully; with gladness.
Glăd'ness, n. Cheerfulness; joy; exultation, Glăd'some (glăd'sum), a. Gay; delighted.
Glăd'some ness, n. Gayety; delight.
Glăir, n. [Fr. glaire, Sp. clara, It. chiara, white of egg; L. clarus, clear (q. c.), white.—See GLARE.]
The white of an egg:—a halberd.—2, v. a. [pp. glairing, glaired.] To smear with glair.
Glăir'y, a. Relating to or resembling glair.
Glăir'y, a. Relating to or resembling glair.
Glăir'e, n. [Fr. for "a sword;" Welsh glaif, a bill: akin to L. gladias, a sword.—See CLAYMORE.] A broadsword:—a battle-axe.
Glă'mour, l'or gla'meri [glām'er, St. L], n. [Al-Glā'mer flied to Glebam.—Cf. Glamr, 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.
Glânce, n. [Sw. & Dut. glans, Dan. glands, Ger. glanz, splendor; Local Sw. glünla, to glance off.—See GLNY, GLITTER.] A sudden shoot of light:—a darting of the eye:—a snatch of sight; a glimpse:—luste of a minus al.—? a calimpse.—luste of a glimpse.—luste o

-a darting of the eye:-a snatch of sight; a glimpse:-lustre of a mine al.-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.

Hand, n. [L. glans, glandis, an acorn.] (Anat.) Studenty.

Gländ, n. [L. glans, glandis, an acorn.] (Anat.)

A scereting organ of the body, composed of blood-vessels, nerves, &c.

Glän'ders [glän'ders, I.], n. pl. [From the glands, which it affects.] A disease in horses.

Glan-dif'er-ous, a. [L. glandifer; glans, glandis, an acorn, and ferre, to bear.] Bearing mast or acorns.

acorn, and ferre, to bear.] Bearing mast or acorns. Glän'dù-lar, a. Pertaining to the glands. Glän'dù-lar, a. Pertaining to the glands. Glän'dù-loùs, a. [L. glandula, dim. of glans, a gland.] A small gland, as in plants. Glän'dù-loùs, a. [L. glandulosus.] Relating to Glàre [glar, 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. gler, 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.
Glàr'ing, a. Blazing; dazzling:—notorious.

Glàss, n. [A.-S. glæs; Dut., Sw., & Ger. glæs. Like many other words beginning with gl (root gal), it conveys the idea of shining.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance:—any thing made of glæs; a glæss vessel; a cup:—as much as a glæs holds:—a looking-glæss; a mirror:—a telescope:—an hour-glæss.—2, a. Vitreous; made of glæss.—3, a. f. m. glæssing glæssel]. To cover with -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.

liess it is to blow or lashion glass.

Glåss', röss, n. Quality of being glassy.

Glåss'χ, a. Made of glass; like glass; vitreous.

Glåu'ber'ş-salt, n. [From Glauber, a German chemist, died 1668.] A sulphate of soda.

Glâu-cō'ma, n. [Gr. γλαύκωμα; γλαυκός, greenish.] (Med.) A disease of the eye,—opacity of the vitterial human from the sulphase of the green grant of the sulphase human from the sulphase of the s

ish.] (Med.) A disease of the eye,—opacity of the vitreous humor.
[sea-green color.
Glâu'cous, a. [L. glaucus; Gr. γλανκός.] Of a Glāze, 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'zher), n. One who glazes.
Glāz'ing, n. The act of furnishing with glass:—a vitreous substance on potter's ware.

a vitreous substance on potter's ware.

Glib'ly, ad. Smoothly; volubly; quickly.
Glib'ness, n. Smoothness; slipperiness.
Glide, v. n. [A.-S. glidau; Dut gliden; Dan, glide;
Ger. gleiten.] [pp. gliding, glided.] To flow or
move easily. —2, n. Lapse; act of passing
smoothly:—a kind of dance.
Glim, n. [A form of GLEAM.] A candle; a light.
Glim, n. [A form of GLEAM.] A candle; a light.
Glimmer, v. n. [Dan. glimre; Ger. glimmernis,
frequentatives from the root of GLEAM.] [pp.
glimmering, glimmered.] To shine or appear
faintly.—2, n. [Sw., Dan., & Ger. glimmer.] A
faint unsteady aleam of light; a ray.

smooth, shining surface.—2, v. a. [pp. glossing,
glossed.] To explain by comment:—to palliate:
to smooth, shining surface.—2, v. a. [pp. glossing,
glossed.] To explain by comment:—to palliate:
to smooth; to embellish.
Glös'sa-rīst, n. A writer of a gloss or glossary.
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Glos'sa-rīst, n. A writer of a gloss or glossary.
Glos'sa-rīst, n. El glossarium, glossa, a difficult
word.—See GLoss, J A dectionary of difficult
word or particular or glossarium, glossa, a difficult
word.—See GL

faint, unsteady gleam of light; a ray.

Glimpse, v. n. [A variant of Gleam.] [pp. glimpsing, glimpsed] To appear by glimpses.

Glos'sy, a. Smooth and shining; polished.

Glot'tis, n. [Gr. γλώττις,—Of. γλώττα, for γλώστιμος σα.] (Anat.) An opening in the larynx.

flash; a glance.

Glis'ten (glis'sn), v. n. [A.-S. glisnian: akin to GLITTER.] [pp. glistening, glistened.] To shine; Glis'ter, v. n. [O. Dut. glisteren, Dut. glinsteren,

Ger. glitzern, to glitter.] [pp. glistering, glistered.] To shine; to glimmer; to glitter.
Glit'ter, v. n. [Sw. glittra; Icel. glitta, glitra; A.-S. glittan; O. Sax. glittan; ter gleissen.] [pp. glittering, glittered.] To shine; to exhibit light or lustre.—2, n. Sparkling light; specious lustre.
Glöam'ing, n. [A.-S. glomung, glom, twil glit; Scot. glown, to glown, to grow dark.—See GLOOM.] Incipient or partial darkness; a slight degree of gloom; shade; twilight.
Glöat, v. n. [Icel. glotta, to grin; Dan. gloe, Ger. glotzen, klotzen, to stare; akin to Grow; influ-

Gloat, v. n. [1cel. glotta, to grin; Dan. gloe, Ger. glotzen, klotzen, to stare: akin to Glow; influenced in its meaning by Glur.] [pp. gloating, gloated.] To stare with desire; to gaze with satisfaction or longing. [globe Glöbate, a. [L. globetas.] Having the form of a Glöbe, n. [L. globetas.] Having the form of a solid body; a sphere; a ball:—the earth; the world—as sphered wave of the starts of the

world :- a spherical map of the earth or of the heavens.

Glo-bōs', a. [L. globosus.] Globular; spherical; Glo-bōs', ty, n. Sphericity; sphericalness. Glō'bous, a. Spherical; round; globular.

Glob'u-lar, a. Having the form of a globe or sphere; round; spherical.

Glāz'ing, n. The act of furnishing with glass:—
a vitreous substance on potter's ware.
Glēām, n. [A.-S. glæm, glimu: akin to Gtow,
Glīmmer.] A sudden shoot of light; glimmer.
—2, v. n. [pp. gleaming, gleamed.] To shine
suddenly; to flash.
Glēan, v. a. [Fr. gluner; glane, a gleaning; Late
L. glean, a handful,—all probably from A.-S.
gilm, a handful,—all probably from A.-S.
gilean,—[pp. gleaning, gleaned.] To gather
what is left or thinly scattered.—2, n. A collection gleaned.
Glēan'er, n. One who gleans or gathers.
Glēde, or Glēad, n. [A.-S. glida; from glidan, to glide.] A kind of hawk.
Glēē, n. [A.-S. gleow, gleo, gliw, glig, joy, music;
Icel. glg, glee.—Cf. Gr. χλενη, a jest.] Joy;
merriment, mirth:—a song.
Glēē'fūl, a. Gay; merry; cheerful.
Glēš'fūl, a. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] A thin
matter running from a sore.
Glēāt', n. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] A thin
matter running from a sore.
Glēčt', n. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] A thin
matter running from a sore.
Glēčt', n. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] A thin
matter vunning from a sore.
Glēčt', n. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] A thin
matter vunning from a sore.
Glēčt', n. [A.-S. glit: rbot of Glide.] To honor; to exalt to glory.
Glē'rjoūs, a. Noble; illustriously.
Glē'rjoūs, a. Noble; illustriously.
Glē'rjoūs, a. Noble; illustriously.
Glō'x, n. [L. gloria.] High honor; praise; renown:—luste; splendor:—pomp:—a circle of
ays round a head in painting.—2, v. n. [L. gloriaring explanation.] A comment or
exporting from a sore.
Glēar, v. [A.-S. glidar.] Dut, dligien; Dan, glide;
Glob

a glance.
 Glittöll'o-gg, n. [Gr. γλώττα, a tongue, and λόγος, a glance.
 Glitt, v. n. [Dan. glindse, to shine; Local Sw. glints, to gleam; Dut. glinster, a glittering; closely akin to Glow.] [pp. glinting, glitted.]
 To gleam; to glisten; to flash.—2, n. A gleam; a flash; a glance.
 Glöve'er, n. One who makes or sells gloves.

Glöv'er, n. One who makes or sells gloves.

Glöw'er, n. [A.-S. glowan, to glow; Dan. gloe;
Dut. gloeijen; Ger. glühen.] [pp. glowing,
glowed.] To shine with intense heat; to burn:
—to feel heat; to feel ardent passion.—2, n.
Shining heat; ression:—brightness. Shining heat; passion :- brightness.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.-Ç, Ç, Ç, \$, soft; Ø, Ø, £, Å, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this,

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.-Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hêr;

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GOFFER

naving init eyes.

Gō'ing, n. Act of walking; departure.

Goitre (gō't'er), n. [Fr. goître (gwätr); L. guttur, the throat.] A tumor or swelling on the throat; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland;

py and prosperous.

Göld'finch, n. A small singing-bird.

Göld'-lēaf, n. Gold beaten into thin leaf.

having full eyes.

bronchocele.

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

Gloze, v. n. [Fr. gloser, to comment, to explain, to gloze.—See GLoss. [pp. glozing, glozed.]
To flatter; to comment.—2, v. a. To palliate by specious ex-position; to smooth

Glowworm. over; to put a fair face on.—3, n. Flattery; specious show.
Glū'cōse [glu-kōs', St. I.], n. [Gr. γλυκύς, sweet.]

Sugar obtained from starch and from fruits. Glüe (glü), 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.

glue or a viscous cement; to cement; to join.
Glū'ey (glū'e), a. Having the nature of glue.
Glūm, a. [Local Ger. glumm: akin to Gloom.]
Sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.
Glūme, n. [L. gluma, a husk; glubere, to peel.—
Cf. Gr., γλύψειν, to carve.] The husk of corn;

gormandizer:—a wolverene.
Glüt'ton-oüs, α. Given to excessive eating.
Glüt'ton-χ, π. Excess in eating; voracity.
Glÿg'e-rine, π. [Fr. glyc'rine; Gr. γλνκερόs, for γλνκερόs, sweet.] A sweet, viscid liquid, extracted from fatty substances:—written also glycerin.
Climitaty substances:—written also glycerin.

γαυκυς, sweet.] A sweet, viscia riquid, extracted from fatty substances:—written also glycerin.

Glyρ'tio, n. [Gr. γλυπτικός, carving; γλυπτός, carved; γλυπτός, carved; γλυπτός.] The art of engraving gems and precious stones.—2, a. Pertaining the composition. taining to gem-cutting.

taining to gem-cutting.

Gnärl (närl), e. 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.

knot; Pan. knot, Peter gheri, Get. habits, knot; A knot in wood.

Gnärl'ed (närl'ed), a. Knotty; twisted.

Gnärl'y, a. Having knots; knotty; gnarled.

Gnäsh (nňsh), v. a. [Sw. knastra; Dan. knaske; gonosor at baptism.

Ger. knastern.] [pp. gnashing, gnashed.] To strike together; to clash.—2, v. n. To grind the Göd'des, n. A female divinity.

Göd'fa-ther, n. A male sponsor in Göd'fa-ther, n. A male sponsor in

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hêr;

Υρωτος, γρωστός, known; γρωστός, knowledge; γρώνα, to know (q. v.).] One of certain early sects of heretics.
 Gnös'ti-cişm, n. An ancient system of half-Christian philosophy, of many sects.
 Gnū (nū), n. [A Hottentot name.] (Zoöl.) An African antelope, called horned horse, or wildebeest.
 Gō, v. n. [A.-S. gan, for gangan, to go; Dan. gaae; Sw. ga; Dut. gaan; Ger. gehen.] [i. went; pp. going, gone.] To walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass.—2, n. [Colloq.] Spirit; enterprise:—a fashion; prevailing mode.
 Gōad (gōd), n. [A.-S. gad, gadu; Icel. gaddr.—See GAD.] A pointed stick to drive oxen.—2, v. a. [pp. goading, goaded.] To drive with a goad; to incite; to spur; to irritate.
 Gō'-a-hēad (gō'a-hēd), a. Rapidly progressive; pusling; energetic. [Colloq.]
 Gōal (gōl), n. [Fr. gaule, a pole, winning-post; Fris. waal; Goth. walus.] The point to which racers run; a starting-post:—final purpose; end. Gōat. n. [A.-S. gat; Dut. gelt; Ger. geiss; Goth. gailsa; I. hædus.—Cf. Eng. kid.] A well-known ruminant animal.
 Gōat'frèd, n. One who tends goats.

ruminant animal.

chaff of grass, &c.

Glüt, v. a. [L. glutire, to swallow; gula, throat; gulo, a glutton; Skr. gri, gul, to eat.] [pp. glutting, guluted.] To swallow:—to cloy; to saturate.—2, n. More than enough; superabundance; repletion:—a large wooden wedge.

Glü't=n, n. [L.—See Glue.] A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains.

Glü't=nate, v. a. [L. glutinere, glutinated.] To gluten, glue.] [pp. glutinating, glutinated.] To swallow with noise.—2, v. n. [Imitative.] To swallow with noise.—2, v. n. [Imitative.] To make a noise as a turkey.—3, n. The noise of a turkey.

Glü't=nous-ness, n. Viscosity; tenacity.

Glü't=nous-ness, n. [Fr. glouton; L. gluto, glue.] Göb'ble, n. One that golbles:—a male turkey.

Göb'ble, v. e. [Fr. glouton; E. gluto, glue.] Göb'ble, n. One that golbles:—a male turkey.

Göb'ble, v. e. [Fr. glouton; L. gluto, glue.] Göb'ble, n. one that transacts business by going between two parties:—a neutral. Glü'ti-nāte, v. a. [L. glutinere, glutinatum; from gluten, glue.] pp. glutinating, glutinated.] To join with glue; to glue.
Glü'ti-noūs, α. [L. glutinere, glutinating, glutinated.] To illow with noise.—2, v. n. [Imitative.] To make Glü'ti-noūs, α. [L. glutinosus.] Gluey; viscous; Glü'ti-noūs-nēss, n. Viscosity; tenacity.
Glü'ti-noūs, α. [Fr. glutini). To make as a turkey.—3, n. The noise of a turkey.
Glü'ti-noūs, α. [Fr. glutini). To make a noise as a turkey.—3, n. The noise of a turkey.
Gb'b'bler, n. One that goubles:—a neutral.
Gb'b'bler, n. One that goubles:—a neutral.
Gb'b'bler, n. [Fr. gobelet, dim of O. Fr. gobeau, going between two parties:—a neutral.
Gb'b'bler, a. (Fr. gobelet, dim of O. Fr. gobeau, going between two parties:—a neutral.
Gb'b'let, n. [Fr. gobelet, dim of O. Fr. gobeau, gobel, a cup; Late L. cupellus, a cup (q. v.); L. cupella, cupa, a vat.] A cup or drinking-vessel.
Gb'b'ler, n. [Fr. gobelin; Late L. gobelins, for cobalus, for . κβρλοδο, s a goblin.—See Kobold.]
An evil spirit; phantom; fairy.
Gb'by. n. [Fr. gobeit; L. gobius, gobio; Gr. κω

to teach children to walk.

6ŏd, n. [A.-S. & Dut. God;
Icel., Dan., & Sw. Gud; Ger.
Gott; Goth. Guth: probably
quite distinct from Good).

The Supreme Being; the Creator; the Deity:—a false

sponsor at baptism.
Göd'dâugh-ter (göd'dâw-ter), n. A girl for whom

strike together; to clash.—2, v. n. To grind the teeth.

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

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

Gnēss (nīs), n. [Ger.] (Min.) A stratified stone resembling granite.

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

Gnome (nöme or nöm), n. [Gr. γνώμη, a maxim, intelligence; γνώναι, to know (q. v.).] A wise saying.

Gnöm'ic (nŏm'ik). a. [Gr. γνωμικός.—See Gnome.]

Didactic; sententious.

Gnöm'ie (nom'ik). a. [Gr. γνωμικός.—See GNOME.]
 Didactic; sententious.
 Gnömon (no'mon). n.
 γνώναι, to know (q. v.).]
 The hand or pin of a dial:—an instrument for taking altitudes.
 Gno-moň'ies (no-moň'iks), n. The art of dialling.
 Gno-moň'ies (no-moň'iks), n. The art of dialling.
 Gno-moň'ies (no-moň'iks), n. The art of dialling.

Gnŏs'tic (nōs'tik), n. [Gr. γνωστικός, knowing; γνωτός, γνωστός, known; γνῶσις, knowledge; γνῶναι, to know (q. ν.).] One of certain early

god; an idol.

Göd'child, n. [See Gossip.] A
child for whom one became



not ill; not amiss.

Good'-Frī'dax (gûd'frī'de), n. The fast in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion, being

memoration of our Switch's creditation, being the Friday before Easter.

Good'-hū'mor (gûd'yū'mur), n. A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See Humor.

Good'-hū'mored (gûd'yū'murd), n. Cheerful.

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

Good'li-ness (gûd'le-nes), n. Beauty; grace. Good'ly (gûd'le), a. Beautiful; graceful:—happy; pleasant; desirable.

Good'man, n. A rustic term of civility. Good'-nāt'ure (gûd'nāt'yur), n. A kindly disposition; good-humor; kindness.
Good'-nāt'ured (gûd'nāt'yurd, a. Of a kindly

disposition; placid; benevolent.
Good ness (g'dd'nes), n. Quality of being good;
excellence; benevolence; winte.
Goods (g'ddz), n. pl. Movables:—merchandise.

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Göf fer, v. a. [Fr. gaufrer; gaufre, a plait, a wafer (q. v.).] pp. goffering, goffered.] To form in flutes or plaits.

Gög gle (gög gl), v. n. [Cf. Gael. gegshuileach, having wandering eyes; geg, to move slightly, and the gradient of the in flutes or plaits.

65g 'gle (gog'gl), v. n. [Cf. Gael. gogshuileach, 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;

Gôôs-ăn'der [gôs'an-der, N. I.], n. [Probably a diminutive form of Goose.]

A large water-fowl. A large water-fowl.

Gôõse, n.; pl. Gēēse. [A.-S.
gos, pl. ges; Dan. gaas,
pl. gæs; Icel. gas; Russ.
gus; Lith. zasis; Ger.
gaas; L. anser; Gr. χην;
Skr. hansa.] A large domestic water-fowl: — a
tailor's iron: — a sim. bronchocele.
Göi'trous, a. [Fr. goîtreux; L. gutturosus.] Partaking of, or like, the goitre.
Göld, n. [A.-S. & Ger. gold; Dut. gold, goud; Dan. guld.] A precious metal:—money.—2, a. Made
Göld'-bēat-er, n. A beater of gold. [of gold.
Göld'-dūst, n. Gold in particles.
Göld'en [göl'dn), a. Made of gold:—bright;
splendid:—yellow:—excellent; precious:—hapny and prosperops. tailor's iron : - a simpleton.

Goose.

pleton. Goose.

Gôôse'ber-ry, n. [Dut. Goose.
kruisbezie; Fr. groseille; Sw. krusbür; 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. tree and its wood.

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

Göld'-lēaf, n. Gold beaten into thin leaf.
Göld'smith, n. One who works in gold.
Gölf, n. [Dut. kolf; Ger. & Dan. kolbe, a club
(q, v,).] A game played with a ball and bat.
Go-lö'ches, n. pl. See Galoehe.
Göm'bō, n. [Fr. gombaud, gombo: probably from
gomme, gum (q, v,).] Soup or food made from
the pods of the plant okra:—okra; gumbo.
Gŏn'do-la, n. [It., dim. of gonda, a boat.—Cf. Late
Gr. κόνον, Pers. kanda, an earthen vessel.] A
Venetian barge or pleasure-boat; a flat-bottomed
boat:—a kind of freight-car.
Gŏn.do-lön' n. One that rows a gondola. and cut by Alexander the Great.

Gore, n. [A.-S. gor, fith; 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. gesum, a Javelin] a triangular piece of cloth:—a slip of land.—2, v. a. [pp. coving gored.] The stable to plages the paper take. goring, gored.] To stab; to pierce; to penetrate.

boat:—a kind of freight-ear.

Gŏn-do-liēr', n. One that rows a gondola.

Gŏne (gŏn or gâwn), p. from go. Advanced; past.

Gŏn'fa-lŏn, or Gŏn'fa-nŏn, n. [Fr.; O. Ger. gund,

battle, and fano, Ger. fahne, standard. — See

Vane.] A banner; a standard. goring, gored.] To stay; to pierce; to penetrate. Görge, n. [Fr. gorge, Sp. gorja, the throat; L. gurges, 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 east greadily. Gong, n. [Malay, gang, agong; Chinese, gong-gong.]
A sort of brass drum or cymbal:—a sounding

A sort of brass drum or cymbal:—a sounding instrument used at hotels.

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

65-nj-ôm'e-try, a. Art of measuring angles.

65-nj-ôm'e-try, n. Art of measuring angles.

65n-nj-ôm'e-try, n. [Gr. γωνόρροια; γωνόρροια; γωνός, seed, and ρέειν, to flow.] (Med.) A morbid yruning occessioned by corractions tains. τρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.

6ō-ni-o-mōt'ri-o-al, a. Relating to goniometry.

6ō-ni-o-m̄e'-try, n. Art of measuring angles.

6ōn-o-r-hoe'a [gōn-o-r-e'-a], n. [Gr. γονόρροια; γονός, seed, and ρέειν, to flow.] (Med.) A morbid running, occasioned by contagious taints.

6ood (gūd), a. [A.-S., Dan, & Sw. god; Dut. goed; Ger. gut.] [comp. better; supper.] best.] Possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; excel-

throat-patch on certain birds.

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

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

Gör'mand a. A graymond. lent; right; proper; fit; convenient; sound.— 2, n. The contrary to evil; benefit.—3, ad. Well;

Good'-breeding, n. Politeness; civility.

Good'-by' (gût'bi'), ad. [For God be with you.]

Adieu; farewell.

Gör'mand-ize, v. n. [Fr. gourmander; gourmandise, gourmander; gourmandise, gluttony. — See Gour-MAND.] [pp. gormandizing, gormandized.] To eat greedily.

Gör'mand-īz-er, n. A vora-

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



Gor'y, a. Covered with clotted blood; bloody. Gōr'y, a. Covered with clotted blood; bloody, Gōs'hāwk, m. [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. godspel, Icel. gudspjall, Godstory.] The evangelical history of Christ:—the Christian revelation:—divinity.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç. Ģ. Ç, ģ, soft; Ø, Ģ. Ç, ğ, hard; ş as z; ¾ as gz; th's.