

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

Glôze, 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.



Glowworm.

Glü'öse (glü-kös', St. L.), n. [Gr. γλυκός, 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.

Glü'ey (glü'e), a. Having the nature of glue.

Glüm, a. [Local Ger. glümm; akin to GLOOM.] Sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.

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

Glüt, 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.

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

Glüt'ti-näte, v. a. [L. glutinere, glutinalum; from gluten, glue.] [pp. glutinating, glutinated.] To join with glue; to glue.

Glüt'ti-nöus, a. [L. glutinosus.] Gluey; viscous; glutinous.

Glüt'ti-nöus-nëss, n. Viscosity; tenacity.

Glüt'ton (glüt'tn), n. [Fr. gloton; L. glutio, glutio.—See GLUT.] One who eats to excess; a gourmandizer.—a wolverene.

Glüt'ton-öus, a. Given to excessive eating.

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

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Glyc'érine, n. [Fr. glycérine; Gr. γλυκερός, for γλυκός, sweet.] A sweet, viscid liquid, extracted from fatty substances.—written also glycerin.

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

Gnar'l (närl), 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.

Gnar'l'ed (närl'ed), a. Knotty; twisted.

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

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

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

Gnaw (näw), 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.

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

Gnome (nö'me or nöm), n. [Gr. γνῶμη, a maxim, intelligence; γνῶναι, to know (q. v.).] A wise saying.

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

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

Gno-mōn'ics (nö-mön'iks), n. The art of dialling.

ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Goff'er, 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. 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.

Gö'ing, n. Act of walking; departure.

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

Göit'trous, a. [Fr. goitreux; 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 of gold.—beat-er, n. A beater of gold. [of gold.]

Göld-beat'er, n. Gold in particles.

Göld-düst, n. Gold in particles.

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

Göld'finch, n. A small singing-bird.

Göld'leaf, 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.

Göm'ö'ches, n. pl. See GALOCHE.

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

Göm'dö-lä, 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.

Göm'dö-liër, n. One that rows a gondola.

Göm'e (göm or gawn), p. from Gō. Advanced; past.

Göm'fä-lön, or Göm'fä-nön, n. [Fr.; O. Ger. quod, battle, and fano, Ger. fahne, standard.—See VANE.] A banner; a standard.

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

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

Gö-ni-ö-mët'ri-cal, a. Relating to goniometry.

Gö-ni-döm'e-try, n. Art of measuring angles.

Göm-or-rhöe'a (göm-or-rhöe'a), n. [Gr. γορροία; γορός, seed, and ῥέειν, to flow.] (Med.) A morbid running, occasioned by contagious taints.

Good (güd), 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-brëäd'ing, n. Politeness; civility.

Good-b'ÿ' (güd'bi'), ad. [For God be with you.] Adieu; farewell.

Good-Fri'day (güd'fri'de), n. The fast in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion, being the Friday before Easter.

Good-hü'mör (güd'yü'mür), n. A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See HUMOR.

Good-hü'mored (güd'yü'mürd), n. Cheerful.

Good-läck' (güd'læk'), interj. Alack (an exclamation of surprise).

Good'ly-nëss (güd'le-nës), n. Beauty; grace.

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

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

Good-nät'ü're (güd'nät'yür), n. A kindly disposition; good-humor; kindness.

Good-nät'üred (güd'nät'yürd), a. Of a kindly disposition; placid; benevolent.

Good'nëss (güd'nës), n. Quality of being good; excellence; benevolence; virtue.

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

mfen, sir; möve, nö'r, sö'n; bäll, bü'r, rüle, üse.—G, G, g, soft; C, Q, c, h, hard; s as z; x as gz; th's. 23*

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

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

Göös-än'dër (gös'an-dër, N. L.), n. [Probably a diminutive form of Goose.] A large water-fowl.

Gööse, n.; pl. Gööse. [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.



Goose.

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

Gö'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.

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

Göre, 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.

Görge, 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:—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.

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

Gör'get (gür'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.

Gör'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.

Gör'mand, n. A gourmand.

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

Gör'mand-iz-er, n. A voracious eater.

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



Gorilla.

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

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

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

Gös'sa-mer, *n.* [Called locally *summer-goose*, *summer-gauze*, *summer-colt*; in German, *sommerfäden*, *summer-threads*, *mädchen-sommer*, *virgin's summer*; Dut. *zomerdraden*, Sw. *sommertråd*, *summer-thread*; many other similar names are found. There is a legend that the gossamer is made of the shreds of St. Mary's winding-sheet which fell away at her assumption.] Down of plants:—a thin, floating cobweb or film spun by spiders.

Gös'sip, *n.* [A.-S. *god*, God, and *sib*, peace,—later, kindred, meaning kindred through God.—See GODCHILD, GODFATHER. A *gossip* at first was a spousor or a godchild.—Cf. Ger. *sippe*, affinity; Goth. *silja*, relationship.] An idle tattler:—trifling talk:—a close friend; a spousor.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *gossiping*, *gossiped*.] To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Gös'sip-ing, *p. a.* Tattling; talking idly.

Göt, *i. & p.* from *get*. [barian.]

Göth, *n.* One of an old Teutonic people:—a barbarian.

Göth'ic, *a.* Relating to the Goths; rude:—noting a style of pointed architecture.

Göth'i-cism, *n.* A Gothic idiom:—rudeness.

Göt'ten (göt'tn), *p. of get*. Got. [Obsolescent.]

Gouge (göüj or göj), *n.* [Fr. *gouge*; Sp. *gubia*.—Cf. Gr. *κοῦρις*, a curved knife.] A scooping chisel.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *gouging*, *gouged*.] To scoop out, as with a gouge:—to force out with the thumb.

Gourd (görd or görd), *n.* [Fr. *gourde*; O. Fr. *cougourde*, *gouhourde*; L. *cucurbita*.] A plant that bears a bottle-shaped fruit.

Gourd-trée (görd'-), *n.* The calabash-tree.

Gour'mänd, *n.* [Fr.—Cf. Irish *gioraman*, a glutton; *giorr*, to gorge.] A glutton; a greedy eater.

Gourmet (gör-mä), *n.* [Fr.; said to be for *gromet*, a cellar-boy; O. Dut. *grom*, a boy.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; a delicate eater.

Göüt, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop. (Med.) A painful inflammation of the joints; a very painful disease; arthritis. [Taste; r.]

Gout (gö), *n.* [Fr. *gout*; L. *gustare*, to taste.]

Göüt'i-näss, *n.* The state of being gouty.

Göüt'y, *a.* Diseased with the gout.

Göv'ern (göv'ern), *v. a.* [Fr. *gouverner*, to rule; L. *gubernare*, Gr. *κυβερνάειν*, to steer.] [pp. *governing*, *governed*.] To rule; to direct; to regulate; to control.—2, *v. n.* To administer the laws.

Göv'er-nance, *n.* Government; rule.

Göv'ern-äss, *n.* A directress; an instructress.

Göv'ern-mént, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernement*.] The act of governing; the body of fundamental laws of a state; administration; direction; control; exercise of authority; executive power; management.—a state, or body politic.—(Gram.) The power of one word in determining the mood, &c., of another.

Göv'ern-mént'al, *a.* Relating to government.

Göv'ern-or, *n.* [L. *gubernator*, steersman, ruler.] One who, or that which, governs:—a device for maintaining uniform velocity in machines.

Göü'an, *n.* [Cornish *grouan*, *grouan*, gravel.—Cf. Breton *grouan*, sand.] Decomposed granite:—[Gael. *gagan*] the daisy.

Göü'n, *n.* [Welsh, *gwn*; Gael. *gm*.] A garment of women,—also of men devoted to arts of peace, as divinity, law, &c.

Göü'ned (göü'nd), *a.* Dressed in a gown.

Göü'ns'män, *n.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; a divine, lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown.

Gräb, *v. a.* [Sw. *gräbba*, to grasp; Skr. *grābhi*, *grābhi*, to seize.—See GRIPPE.] [pp. *grabbing*, *grabbed*.] To seize suddenly; to gripe.—2, *n.* A sudden act of seizing:—something grabbed.

Grace, *n.* [L. *gratia*, favor; *gratus*, pleasing.—Cf. Gr. *χάρις*, favor, grace.] The unmerited favor of God; undeserved kindness; pardon; mercy:—virtue; piety; goodness:—privilege:—ease and elegance of form and manners; polish; beauty; ornament:—a short prayer before or

after meals:—the title of a duke or of an archbishop.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *gracing*, *graced*.] To adorn; to embellish.

Gräce'fál, *a.* Elegant in manner or appearance; beautiful; becoming; genteel; comely.

Gräce'fál-ly, *ad.* In a graceful manner.

Gräce'fúl-näss, *n.* Elegance of manner.

Gräce'less, *a.* Void of grace; very wicked.

Gräces, *n. pl.* (Mith.) Three sister goddesses, attendants on Venus:—elegant manners; charms:—favor:—a game for girls.

Grä'ci-ous (grä'shus), *a.* Merciful; benevolent; kind; acceptable; good; condescending.

Grä'ci-ous-ly, *ad.* Mercifully; kindly.

Grä'ci-ous-näss, *n.* Mercifulness; condescension.

Grä-dä'tion, *n.* [L. *gradatio*.—See GRADE.] Regular progress from one degree to another; a step; order; a series. [Proceeding step by step.]

Grä'd-a-to-ry, *n.* A series or flight of steps.—2, *a.* Rank; degree; step:—the rise and descent of a railroad.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *grading*, *graded*.] To reduce, or level, and prepare, as ground, for placing rails on a railroad:—to cross with a purer breed.—3, *a.* Cross-breed.

Grä'di-ent, *a.* [L. *gradientis*, *gradientis*, pres. part. of *gradis*, to walk, to go.] Walking; moving by steps.—2, *n.* Degree of ascent and descent.

Grä'di-ent (grä'di-ent), *a.* [L. *gradus*, a step.]

Grä'di-ent, *n.* One who graduates; state of being graduated:—regular progression.

Grä'di-ent, *n.* One who graduates:—an instrument for dividing into degrees:—a contrivance to hasten evaporation.

Gräft, *n.* [Fr. *greffe*, O. E. *graff*, a scion; L. *graphionum*, a pencil, a shoot; Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] A small shoot or scion of a tree.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *grafting*, *grafted*.] To insert a scion, or branch, of one tree into the stock of another; to insert.

Gräil, *n.* [See GRADUAL.] A book of hymns and prayers:—[O. Fr. *gradal*, *gradal*; Late L. *gradale*; probably from Late L. *cratellus*, dim. of *crater*, a cup.—See CRATER] an ancient name for a cup.

Gräin, *n.* [Fr. *graine*; L. *gramen*.] Any kind of corn:—a seed, or the seeds, of a cereal:—a minute particle:—a small weight:—the direction of the fibres of wood, &c.:—disposition; temper; heart.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *graining*, *grained*.] To form with grains; to paint so as to resemble the fibres of wood.

Gräin-ed (gräin), *a.* Painted to resemble the grain of wood:—finished with a grain, as leather.

Gräins (gräinz), *n. pl.* Husks of malt in brewing:—a fish-spear.

Gräil'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *grallator*, pl. *grallatores*, a stilt-walker; *gralla*, stilts; *gradi*, to go.] Noting a wading bird; wading.

Gräm, *n.* Same as GRAMME.—[Hind.] the chick.

Grä-mär'cy, *interj.* [Fr. *grand merci*, great thanks.] An expression of gratitude.

Grä-min'e-al, or **Grä-min'e-ous**, *a.* [L. *gramineus*; *gramen*, *graminis*, grass.] Grassy.

Grä-mi-niv'o-rous, *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat.] Living upon grass.

Gräm'mär, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*; Late L. (probably *grammāria*; L. *grammatica*, Gr. *γραμματική*, grammar; *γράμμα*, a letter, a writing; *γράφειν*,

to write.] The art of speaking or writing a language correctly; a system of laws or rules which regulate language; a book of principles.

Gräm-mär'-sghöl, *n.* One versed in grammar.

Gräm-mär'-ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.

Gräm'mär', *n.* A school in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught:—a school in rank above a primary school.

Gräm-mät'i-cal, *a.* Conformed to grammar.

Grämme (gräm), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *γράμμα*, a letter (see GRAMMAR),—also, a scruple's weight.] The metric unit of weight; 15.43 grains troy.

Gräm'pus, *n.* [Fr. *grand poisson*, Sp. *gran pes*, great fish; Norman, *grappois*.] A catceous animal.

Grän'a-ry (grän'a-ry), *n.* [L. *granaria*, from *granum*, grain (q. v.).] A storehouse or room for grain.

Gränd, *a.* [Fr. *grand*; L. *grandis*, great (q. v.).] Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; magnificent; sublime:—principal; chief.

Gränd'child, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.

Gränd'däugh-ter (gränd'däw-ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.

Gränd-düke, *n.* A title of certain princes.

Gränd-döe, *v.* [Sp. *grande*, a nobleman; *gran*, or *grande*, great; L. *grandis*.—See GRAND.] A man of great power or dignity; a Spanish nobleman.

Gränd'deur (gränd'deur), *n.* [Fr.—See GRAND.] Splendor; magnificence; greatness.

Gränd'fä-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.

Gränd'il'o-quénce, *n.* High, lofty speaking.

Gränd'il'o-quén't, *a.* [L. *grandiloquus*; *grandi*, large, and *loquus*, *loquens*, talk.] Using lofty words; pompous.

Gränd'jü-ör, *n.* One of a grand jury.

Gränd'jü-ry, *n.* A jury whose duty it is to consider whether bills of indictment should be sent to the court against persons accused. See GRAND JURY.

Gränd'ly, *ad.* Sublimely; loftily.

Gränd'möth-er (gränd'möth-er), *n.* A father's or mother's mother.

Gränd'pär-ent, *n.* The father or mother of a grandchild.

Gränd'sire, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.

Gränd'sön, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

Gränge, *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; Sp. *granja*, a villa, a farm-house; Late L. *granica*, a barn; L. *granum*, grain.] A farm; a farm-house:—an association of farmers designed to bring the producer and consumer into direct relations. [U. S.]

Grän'ger, *n.* A member of a grange. [U. S.]

Grä-nif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *granifer*; *granum*, corn, and *ferre*, to produce.] Grain-bearing.

Grän'ite, *n.* [Fr. *granit*; It. *granito*, granite,—also, grained, speckled; *granite*, to speckle. (Min.) A hard stone or rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.

Grä-nit'ic, *a.* Containing or like granite.

Grä-niv'o-rous, *a.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and *vorare*, to eat.] Living upon grain.

Gränt, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *grauter*, *creantur*, to caution, to assure, to grant; Late L. *creantare*, *credentare*, to guarantee; *credentia*, a promise; L. *credere*, to trust; influenced by GUARANTEE.] [pp. *granting*, *granted*.] To admit as true what is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; to cede:—to give; to bestow.—2, *n.* Any thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Grän'töe', *n.* One to whom a grant is made.

Gränt'or, or **Gränt-ör'**, *n.* A person by whom a grant is made.

Grän'ü-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains; rosem.

Grän'ü-lä-ry, *a.* bling grain or seed.

Grän'ü-läte, *v. n.* [Fr. *granuler*.] [pp. *granulating*, *granulated*.] To be formed into grains.—2, *v. a.* To break into grains. [like mass.]

Grän'ü-lä'tion, *n.* Act of granulating:—a grain.

Grän'üle (grän'yül), *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain.] A small particle.

Grän'ü-löüs (grän'yü-lüs), *a.* Full of grains.

Gräpe, *n.* [Fr. *grappe*, a cluster, a bunch, a handful; root of GRAPPLE, GRAB.] The fruit of the vine:—grape-shot.

Gräp'e-ry, *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.

Gräp'e-shöt, *n.* A combination of small shot fired from a cannon.

Gräp'e-stöne, *n.* Stone or seed of a grape.

Gräp'e-vine, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.

Gräp'h'ic, *a.* [Gr. *γραφικός*; *γράφειν*, to write.] Relating to delineation; descriptive; delineated.

Gräp'h'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a graphical manner.

Gräp'h'ite, *n.* [Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] Black lead; plumbago.

Grä-phit'ic, *a.* Of the nature of graphite.

Gräp'nel, *n.* [Fr. *grappin*; Ger. *krappe*, a hook. (Naut.) A small anchor; a grappling-iron.

Gräp'ple (gräp'pl), *v. n.* [Fr. *grappe*, a handful; Sp. *grapa*, a clamp; It. *grappolo*, a cluster; akin to GRAB.] [pp. *grappling*, *grappled*.] To contest in close fight; to struggle, as wrestlers; to seize.—2, *v. a.* To seize; to lay fast hold of.—3, *n.* Close fight;—a seizure.—(Naut.) A hook or iron instrument.

Gräp'pling, or **Gräp'pling-ir'on** (-'ir'on), *n.* (Naut.) An instrument used in close action.

Gräsp, *v. a.* [Ger. *grapsen*; akin to GRAB, GRIFE, GROPE.—Cf. Gr. *σπασσιναι*, to grasp.] [pp. *grasping*, *grasped*.] To lay hold of; to hold in the hands; to gripe; to seize.—2, *v. n.* To endeavor to seize; to struggle.—3, *n.* Gripe or seizure of the hand; hold:—comprehension.

Gräsp'ing, *a.* Avaricious; greedy.

Gräss, *n.* [A.-S. *græs*, *guers*; Dut., Goth., & Ger. *gras*; Dan. & Sw. *gräs*.] The common herbage of fields.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *grassing*, *grassed*.] To breed grass; to become pasture.—3, *v. a.* To cover with grass. [allied to the locust.]

Gräshöp-per, *n.* [A.-S. *guershoppa*.] An insect.

Gräss'n, *n.* State of abounding in grass.

Gräss't, *n.* A level spot covered with grass. [Covered with or containing grass.]

Gräte, *n.* [It. *grata*, Late L. *grata*, *crata*, L. *crates*, a hurdle, a crate (q. v.).] A partition or frame made with bars:—a range of bars within which fires are made.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *grater*, It. *grattare*, Sw. *brätte*, Dut. *krassen*, Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch (q. v.).] [pp. *grating*, *grated*.] To rub off; to make a harsh sound:—to rub so as to vex:—to enclose with bars.—3, *v. n.* To rub; to make a harsh noise. [ing bars like a grate.]

Grät'ed, *a.* Granulated; worn by rubbing:—having a rough surface.

Gräte'fál, *a.* [L. *gratus*, pleasing; *gratie*, thanks.—See GRACE.] Having a due sense of benefits; thankful:—acceptable; delightful. [ner.]

Gräte'fál-ly, *ad.* In a grateful or pleasing manner.

Gräte'fúl-näss, *n.* Gratitude; thankfulness.

Grät'er, *n.* He who or that which grates:—a rough instrument to grate with.

Grät'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Act of gratifying; enjoyment; pleasure; delight; that which affords enjoyment.

Grät'i-ty, *v. a.* [Fr. *gratifier*; L. *gratificari*; *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. *gratifying*, *gratified*.] To indulge; to humor; to please.

Grät'ing, *n.* A harsh noise:—the bars of a grate.—2, *p. a.* Sounding harshly; offensive. [freely.]

Grät'is, *ad.* [L.; from *gratia*, favor.] For nothing; gratis.

Grät'i-tüde, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*; *gratus*, pleasing.] A due sense of benefits received; duty to benefactors; thankfulness.

Grä-tü'i-töüs, *a.* [L. *gratulus*.—See GRATITUDE.] Bestowed freely; free:—voluntary:—asserted without proof or reason. [without proof.]

Grä-tü'i-töüs-ly, *ad.* Without compensation:—present; free gift; benefaction.

Grät'ü-läte, *v. n.* [L. *gratulari*, *gratulatus*; *gratus*, pleasing.] [pp. *gratulating*, *gratulated*.] To congratulate; to salute.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; q, e, i, o, v, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

Grät-ü-lä'tion, *n.* Congratulation.
Grät-ü-lä-to-ry, *n.* Congratulatory.
Grä-vä'men, *n.* [L.; from *gravis*, weighty, troublesome]; pl. **Grä-väm'i-na**. (*Law.*) The essential part of the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of action.
Gräv, *n.* [Ger. *grab*; Dut. *graf*; Pol. & Russ. *grab*; root of *GRAVE*, to cut, to dig.] A pit in the earth for the dead.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *graban*, Dan. *grave*, Dut. *graven*, Ger. *graben*, to cut, to dig; Gr. *γράφειν*, to write, to engrave.] [i. grav'd; pp. *graving*, *graven* or *graved*.] To carve; to cut; to engrave.—[from Eng. *graves* or *graves*, waste tallow; Ger. *grabe*; Platt-Deutsch *graven*] to clean and dress, as a ship's bottom.—3, *v. n.* To delineate on hard substances.—4, *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy; Fr. *grave*.] Solemn; serious; weighty;—slow;—not showy;—not acute or sharp in sound.
Gräv'el, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, dim. of *grève*, or *grave*, gravel.—Cf. Celt. *gron*, *gro*, sand, pebbles; Skr. *gravan*, a stone.] Hard, rough sand;—sandy or calculeous matter concreted in the kidneys or bladder.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *gravelling*, *gravelled*.] To cover with gravel;—to puzzle.
Gräve'less, *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.
Gräv'el-ly, *a.* Abounding with gravel.
Gräv'ly, *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly.
Gräv'en, *p. a.* from *grave*. Engraved; carved.
Gräve'ness, *n.* State of being grave.
Gräv'er, *n.* One who engraves;—a graving-tool.
Gräve'stone, *n.* A stone placed by a grave.
Gräve'yård, *n.* A place for burying the dead.
Gräv'jd, *a.* [L. *gravidus*; *gravis*, heavy.] Heavy with pregnancy.
Grä-vim'e-ter, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *METER*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.
Gräv'ing, *n.* Carved work; engraving.
Gräv'i-täte, *v. n.* [Fr. *graviter*; L. *gravare*, to burden; *gravis*, heavy.] [pp. *gravitating*, *gravitated*.] To be affected by gravitation; to tend to the centre of attraction.
Gräv-i-tä'tion, *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to the centre of gravity; gravity.
Gräv'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to the centre; heaviness; ponderosity; *weight*;—seriousness.—*Specific gravity* is the weight of the matter of any body, compared with the weight of an equal bulk of pure water taken as a standard.
Grä'vy, *n.* [From O. E. *grave*, *graves*, drippings, tallow-waste.—See *GREAVE*.] The juice of roasted meat, &c.
Gräy, *a.* [A.-S. *græg*; Dan. *graa*; Dut. *graaue*; Ger. *grau*; Gr. *γραιος*; L. *ravus*.] White mixed with black; hoary.—2, *n.* A gray color;—a badger.
Gräy'beard (*grä'bärd*), *n.* An old man.
Gräy'ish, *a.* Approaching to a gray color.
Gräy'ling, *n.* [From its gray color.] A fish much like a trout.
Gräze, *v. n.* [From *GRASS*.] [pp. *grazing*, *grazed*.] To eat grass; to supply grass.—2, *v. a.* To supply with grass; to feed on or devour, as grass.
Dut. krassen, Ger. *kratzen*, to scrape; Fr. *raser*, to grate (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *grish*, to grind; Gr. *χρίειν*, to graze] to touch or rub lightly.—3, *n.* The act of grazing;—a slight scratch or rub.
Gräz'ier (*grä'zier*), *n.* One who feeds cattle.
Gräz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass.
Gräse (*gräs*), *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; *gras*, fat, plump; L. *crassus*, fat, thick.] Animal fat in a soft state; fatty matter;—a swelling in a horse's leg.
Gräse (*gräs*), *v. a.* [pp. *greasing*, *greased*.] To smear with grease.
Gräs'i-näss, *n.* State of being greasy.
Gräs'y (*gräs'y*), *a.* Oily; fat; nuctious.
Grät (*grät*), *a.* [A.-S. *great*; Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*; akin to *GROW*.] Having magnitude; large in bulk or number; chief; principal; illustrious; noble; grand; generous;—distant by one or more generations, as *great-grandfather*.

Grät'ly (*grät'ly*), *ad.* In a great degree.
Grät'ness, *n.* Largeness; dignity; power.
Gräve, *n.*; pl. **Gräve's**. [Fr. *grèves*; Sp. *grebas*.] Ancient armor for the legs;—[Ger. *griebe*; Low Ger. *greven*; Local Sw. *grevar*] sediment of melted tallow. [water-bird.]
Gröbe, *n.* [Fr. *grêbe*.—Cf. Cymric *crib*, a crest.] A native of Greece; a Greek.
Grö'cian (*grö'shan*), *a.* Relating to Greece.—2, *n.* A native of Greece; a Greek.
Grö'd, *n.* [See *GREEDY*.] Greediness; avarice.
Grö'd'i-ly, *ad.* In a greedy manner.
Grö'd'i-näss, *n.* Quality of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; avidity;—avarice.
Grö'd'y, *a.* [A.-S. *gredig*; Dut. *gretig*; Dan. *grædig*; Skr. *griddhān*; *grīdh*, to be greedy.—Cf. Goth. *gredus*, Russ. *golod*, Icel. *gradr*, hunger.] Ravenous; voracious; eager.
Grö'ök, *a.* [L. *Græcius*.] Relating to Greece; Grecian.—2, *n.* A native of Greece; a Grecian;—the language of the Greeks or Grecians.
Grö'en, *a.* [A.-S. *grene*; Dan. *grøn*; Dut. *groen*; Ger. *grün*.] Of the color of grass; verdant;—flourishing; fresh; new;—not dry;—unripe; immature;—inexperienced.—2, *n.* Green color;—a grassy plain.—3, *v. a.* [pp. *greening*, *greened*.] To make or become green.
Grö'en'böck, *n.* In United States currency, a legal-tender note, so called because the backs were printed in green.
Grö'en'bri'er, *n.* An American climbing shrub.
Grö'en'gr-y, *n.* Green vegetation; verdure.
Grö'en'grö-cep, *n.* A retailer of vegetables.
Grö'en'höuse, *n.* A house for tender plants.
Grö'en'ing, *n.* A large, green apple.—2, *p. & a.* Growing green; becoming verdurous.
Grö'en'ness, *n.* State of being green.
Grö'en'rödm, *n.* A retiring-room attached to a theatre.
Grö'ens, *n. pl.* Leaves of vegetables for food.
Grö'en'shänk, *n.* A species of snipe.
Grö'en'swärd, *n.* Turf on which grass grows.
Grö'en'wood (*wüd*), *n.* A green or leafy forest.
Grö'et, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gretan*; Dut. *groeten*; Ger. *grüssen*.] [pp. *greeting*, *greeted*.] To address kindly at meeting; to welcome; to hail; to congratulate.—2, *v. n.* To meet and salute.
Grö'et'ing, *n.* A friendly salutation at meeting.
Grö-gä'ri-öus, *a.* [L. *gregarius*; *grex*, *grex*, a flock.] Going in flocks or herds.
Grö-näde', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, a grenade;—properly, a pomegranate; Sp. *granado*; L. *granatus*, seedy; *granum*, a seed.] A little hollow ball of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown upon invaders.
Grön-a-dier', *n.* A tall foot-soldier.
Grön'a-dine, *n.* [Fr. *grenadine*; from *Grenada*, in Spain.] A thin fabric for ladies' dresses.
Grew (*grü*), *i. of grow*.
Grew'some (*grü'sum*), *a.* [Dut. *gruwzaam*; Ger. *grausam*; Dut. *grue*, to dread; *gru*, horror.] Frightful; dreadful; ugly.
Grey (*grä*), *a.* Gray. See *GRAY*.
Grey'hönd (*grä'hönd*), *n.* [GRAY and *hound*.—Cf. Icel. *greyhund*, a dog, a greyhound; *grey*, a dog, and *hund*, a hound (*q. v.*).—Cf. Local E. *grey*, a badger.] A tall dog, remarkable for swiftness and keenness of sight.
Grid'dle, *n.* [Welsh, *gredyll*; Irish, *greidéal*; Welsh *greidlo*, Irish *greidain*. Sw. *gräda*, to bake or broil.] An iron pan for baking cakes.
Gride, *v. n.* [By metathesis from *GRID*.] [pp. *griding*, *grided*.] To strike; to cut;—to grate; to chafe.—2, *n.* A grating sound.
Grid'ir-on (*grid'ir-on*), *n.* [GRIDDLER and *iron*.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
Gri'ef (*gräf*), *n.* [Fr. *grief*, sorrow,—also, heavy, burdensome; L. *gravis*, heavy.] Sorrow; affliction; regret.
Gri'ev'ance, *n.* A wrong suffered; an injury.



Greyhound.

Griöve (*gröv*), *v. a.* [Fr. *grever*, L. *gravare*, to burden; *gravis*, heavy.] [pp. *grieving*, *grieved*.] To afflict; to make sad.—2, *v. n.* To feel sorrow; to mourn.—3, *n.* A farm manager or bailiff; the principal servant on a farm; a reeve.
Griöv'ous (*gröv'vūs*), *a.* Afflictive; painful; sad; causing sorrow;—atrocious; heinous; heavy.
Griöv'ous-ly, *ad.* Painfully; calamitously.
Griöv'ous-näss, *n.* Oppressiveness;—sorrow; pain;—enormity.
Gri'ffin, *n.* [Gr. *γρύψ*; L. *gryphus*; Fr. *griffon*; Ger. *greiff*.] A fabled animal, with the upper part resembling an eagle and the lower part a lion.
Gri'g, *n.* [Probably a form of *CRICKET*.—Cf. Dut. *kriek*, *kriekel*, a cricket. Similar names are given in various languages to insects and small animals.—Cf. Ger. *kriechen*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper;—a young eel.
Gri'll, *v. a.* [Fr. *gril* a gridiron; *grille*, a grating; L. *eraticula*, dim. of *erata*, a grate (*q. v.*).] [pp. *grilling*, *grilled*.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.—2, *n.* A grating.
Gri'lse, *n.*; pl. **Gri'lse**. [Fr. *gril*.] A salmon one year old.
Gri'm, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *grim*; Icel. *grimr*.—Cf. Ger. *grimm*, fury; *grimmen*, to rage; closely allied to Ger. A.-S., and Dan. *gram*, angry, and to *GAUM*.—Cf. Sp. *grima*, dread.] Horrible; hideous;—sour;—surly.
Gri-mäce', *n.* [Fr.; akin to A.-S. & Icel. *grima*, a mask, and to *GRIN*.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.
Gri-mäl'kin, *n.* [For *grimalkin*; *malkin* is an old dim. of *Matilda*.] The name of an old cat.
Gri'me, *v. a.* [Dan. *grim*; O. Dut. *grimsel*; Fris. *grime*.] [pp. *griming*, *grim'd*.] To sully deeply; to daub.—2, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
Gri'm'ly, *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly.
Gri'm'ness, *n.* Horror; frightfulness.
Gri'm'y, *a.* Dirty; sooty;—grim; frightful.
Gri'n, *v. n.* [A.-S. *grennian*; Dan. *grine*; Sw. *grina*; Dut. *grijnen*; Ger. *grinsen*.—Cf. Ger. *grünen*, to grin,—also, to howl; Dut. *grijnen*, to fret, to weep; closely related to *GROAN*.] [pp. *grinning*, *grinned*.] To show the teeth set together; to simper.—2, *n.* The act of grinning; an affected laugh; a forced or contemptuous smile.
Grind, *v. a.* [A.-S. *grindan*.—Cf. Skr. *ghrish*, to grind; Gr. *grievō*, to graze.] [i. ground; pp. *grinding*, *ground*.] To reduce to powder or meal by friction; to triturate;—to sharpen;—to oppress.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be ground;—to cram or study.—3, *n.* The act of grinding;—hard or distasteful work.
Grind'er, *n.* He or that which grinds; an instrument for grinding;—a double tooth.
Grind'stone, or **Grind'stone**, *n.* A stone on which edged tools are ground.
Grip, *n.* [Fr. *gripper*, to seize.—See *GRIPPE*.] Power of gripping; grasp;—an appliance for holding fast;—a handle.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *gripping*, *gripped*.] To lay fast hold of; to seize; to gripe.
Gripe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gripan*; Dut. *grippen*; Dan. *gribe*; Ger. *greifen*; akin to *GRAB*.] [pp. *gripping*, *griped*.] To hold hard; to grasp; to squeeze.—2, *v. n.* To feel the colic; to pinch.—3, *n.* A grasp; hold; pressure;—a lever;—a ditch.—*pl.* Pain in the bowels; the colic.
Grip'ing, *n.* A holding fast;—pain; distress.
Gri-sëtze (*grä-zët*), *n.* [Fr.; properly a name for a cheap gray fabric; *gris*, gray.—See *GRIZZLY*.] A woman or girl of the working-class;—a fabric for dresses.
Gri's'ly, *a.* [A.-S. *gris*, horror; O. Dut. *grijselich*; Dan. *græsselig*, O. Ger. *grisenlich*, hideous.—Cf. Ger. *grausig*, horrible; *graus*, horror.] Dreadful; horrible;—grizzly.
Gri'son, *n.* [Fr. *grison*, gray-haired; *gris*, gray.] The South American vulverene.

Grist, *n.* [A.-S. *grist*; *grindan*, O. Ger. *griesen*, to grind.—Cf. *GRATE*; also Skr. *ghrish*, to grind, and Ger. *grütze*, *grits* (meal).] Corn to be ground;—supply.
Gri's'tle (*gris'sl*), *n.* [A.-S. *gristle*; akin to *GRIST* and *GRIND*, from its toughness.] A tough, smooth, elastic animal substance; a cartilage.
Gri's'tly (*gris'sle*), *a.* Full of gristle.
Gri's't-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.
Gri't, *n.* [A.-S. *greet*; O. Fris. *gret*; Ger. *gries*; akin to *GRIND*, *GRATE*, and *GROUT*.—Cf. Ger. *grütze*, *grits*.] The coarse part of meal;—sand; gravel;—a coarse-grained sandstone;—resolution; courage.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *gritting*, *gritted*.] To grate.—3, *v. a.* To cause to grate.
Gri't'i-näss, *n.* State of being gritty.
Gri't'y, *a.* Full of grit; consisting of grit.
Gri'z'le, *n.* [Fr. *grisaille*, a gray color; O. E. *grisel*, Ger. *gris*, an old man; Fr. *gris*, Ger. *gris*, gray.] A mixture of white and black.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *grizzling*, *grizzled*.] To become grizzly or gray; to grow gray-haired.
Gri'z'ly, *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.
Gri'z'ly-beär, *n.* A formidable American bear.
Groän, *v. n.* [A.-S. *granian*.—Cf. Dut. *grijnen*, to weep; akin to *GRIN*.—Cf. Fr. *groguer*, to groan, to grunt (*q. v.*).] [pp. *groaning*, *groaned*.] To moan or sigh, as in pain.—2, *n.* A deep moan from sorrow or pain.
Groän'ing, *n.* Lamentation; a deep sigh.
Groät (*gräwt*) [*gröt*, I. *Ja.*], *n.* [Dut. *groot*, O. Ger. *grote*, great (*q. v.*); so called from its size.] A piece of money valued at four pence.
Groäts (*gräwts*), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *gratan*, *grut*; Dut. *grut*.—See *GROUT*.] Oats freed from hulls.
Gro'cer, *n.* [O. Fr. *grossier*, Fr. *marchand en gros*, a wholesale dealer; Fr. *grosserie*, wholesale trade; *gros*, large.—See *GROSS*.] A dealer in tea, sugar, spice, &c.
Gro'cer-y, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers;—place where a grocer's business is carried on.
Grog, *n.* [Said to be from Admiral Vernon (died in 1757), called "Old Grog," from his program breeches. He diluted the sailors' rations of spirits.] Spirit and water;—strong drink.
Grog'gy, *a.* Topsy; tender-footed.
Grog'ram, *n.* [Fr. *gros-grain*; *gros*, coarse, *gross*, and *gram*, texture.] A kind of silk stuff.
Grog'ry, *n.* Same as *GROGGERY*.
Groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, a branch; *greina*, to fork; Dan. *green*, a prong; Sw. *gren*.] The part next above the thigh;—an angular curve.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *groining*, *groined*.] (*Arch.*) To form into, or embellish with, groins.
Groöm, *n.* [Dut. *grom*, O. Norse *gromr*, a boy.—Cf. Fr. *gromien*, an urchin, a brat. *Groom* is, however, probably a corruption of A.-S. *guma*, a man; Icel. *gumi*; L. *homo*.—See *HUMAN*.] One who tends horses; a servant;—a bridegroom.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *grooming*, *groomed*.] To take care of, as a horse.
Groöm's'man, *n.* An attendant on a bridegroom.
Groöve, *v. a.* [Dut. *groef*, a groove; Ger. *grube*, a pit; identical in origin with *GRAVE*.] [pp. *grooving*, *grooved*.] To cut in channels; to hollow.—2, *n.* A channel.
Grope, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gropian*, to seize.—See *GRASP*, *GRIPLE*.] [pp. *groping*, *groped*.] To feel where one cannot see.—2, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark. [some bird.]
Gros'beak, *n.* [Fr. *gros-bec*, thick beak.] A hand-
Gross, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; Ger. *gross*; L. *grossus*, *crassus*, thick; akin to *GREAT*.] Thick; bulky;—palpable;—indelicate; coarse; rough;—impure; unrefined;—stupid; dull;—fat;—not net.—*Gross weight*, the total weight of merchandise, including the vessel containing it.—2, *n.* The bulk or main body; the whole;—twelve dozen.
Gross'ly, *ad.* In a coarse manner; coarsely.
Gross'ness, *n.* Quality of being gross;—vulgarity.

ä, ö, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, y, short; ä, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, büir, rüle, use.—G, g, g, soft; G, G, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Grēt, n. [Fr. *grotte*; It. *grotta*; Prov. *crota, cropta*; Late L. *grupta, crypta, L. crypta, a crypt (q. v.)*.] A cave; a cavern; a grotto.
Grō-tēsque' (grō-tēs'k'), a. [Fr.; It. *grottesca*, painting in the style found in grottos.] Distorted; fantastic; odd.
Grō-tēsque'ly, ad. In a fantastic manner.
Grōt'tō, n.; pl. **Grōt'tōs**. [For It. *grotta*.] A cave; a cavern.
Grōnd, n. [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *grund*; Dut. *grond*; Lith. *gruntas*; Irish, *gruamt*; Gael. *gruinnid*.] Earth; land; territory:—floor; bottom; basis; foundation:—first stratum of paint:—first hint; first principle.—pl. [Gael. *gruinnas*; Irish, *gruinnas, grunnas*: kindred with **GROUND**, the base or bottom.—Cf. **FOOTS**.] Lees.—2, v. a. [pp. *grounding, grounded*.] To place or fix; to found.—3, v. n. To strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a vessel.—4, i. & p. from *grūd*.
Grōnd'-dōor (-dōr), n. The lower floor.
Grōnd'-hōg, n. The marmot, or woodchuck.
Grōnd'less, a. Wanting ground or reason.
Grōnd'less-ness, n. Want of ground.
Grōnd'-nūt, n. A plant and its fruit.
Grōnd'-plōt, n. Ground occupied by a building.
Grōnd'-rēnt, n. Rent paid for land on which a building stands.
Grōnd'sel, n. [A.-S. *grundswelge*; **GROUND**, and *swelgan*, to swallow.] A coarse weed; ragwort:—a ground-sill.
Grōnd'-sill, n. The lowest sill or timber of a **GROUND**—swell, n. An undulation of the ocean, or the swell of billows near the shore.
Grōnd'work (-wūr'k), n. The foundation; ground; first principle; first stratum; base.
Grōp (grōp), n. [Fr. *groupe*, It. *gruppo*, a group, a bunch; A.-S. *crop*, a knot.—See **CROP**.] A cluster; a collection.—2, v. a. [pp. *grouping, grouped*.] To form into groups; to collect.
Grōse, n.; pl. **Grōses**. [O. Fr. *griochse, griesche*; probably from *gris*, Late L. *griseus*, gray.—See **GRIZZLY**.] A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.
Grōt, n. [A.-S. & Dut. *grut*; Dan. *grød*; Ger. *grütze, grits*; Fr. *griot, gruau*.—Cf. Icel. *grautr*, porridge; Lith. *grudas*, corn; Fr. *gru, groux, gruel*.] Coarse meal; wort:—mortar in a fluid state.—pl. Sediment of liquor.—2, v. a. [pp. *grouting, grouted*.] To fill with grout or mortar.
Grōt'ing, n. A bed or floor of cement or mortar.
Grōt'y, a. Cross-tempered; surly; irritable.
Grōve, n. [A.-S. *graf*; probably from *grafen*, to cut: the word may have meant at first a place where wood was cut.] A small wood.
Grōv'el (grōv'vl), v. n. [Probably, by a popular error, from O. E. adverb *groveling*, face-downward (cf. *darkling, sideling, headlong*); Icel. *grufa, grufla*, to lie on one's face; Local Sw. *gruva*, flat on one's face; Scot. *groufe*, flat: akin to **GRUB**, and to Ger. *grübeln*, to dig.] [pp. *groveling, grovelled*.] To lie prone:—to creep low on the ground:—to be mean.
Grōw, v. n. [A.-S. *growan*; Dut. *groeyen*; Dan. *groe*; Sw. *gro*: akin to **GREEN** and **GREAT**.] [i. grew; pp. *growing, grown*.] To vegetate; to increase in size:—to improve; to advance; to extend:—to become.—2, v. a. To cause to grow; to raise; to produce by culture.
Grōwl, v. n. [Dut. *grollen*.—Cf. Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to rumble; Fr. *grouiller, groller*, to grumble; Gr. *γρολλίζεω*, to grunt; *γρόλλος*, a pig.] [pp. *growling, growled*.] To snarl; to murmur; to grumble.—2, v. a. To express by growling.—3, n. A murmur, as of a dog.
Grōw'ler, n. One that growls; an angry dog.
Grōwn, p. from *grow*. Advanced.
Grōwth (grōth), n. [Icel. *gradr, grōdi*.—See **GROW**.] Act of growing; vegetation:—product; thing produced:—increase of stature:—progress; advance; advancement.
Grūb, v. a. [Ger. *grübeln*, to grovel, to dig.—See **GROVEL**, **GROPE**.] [pp. *grubbing, grubbed*.] To

dig up; to root out.—2, n. A small worm or maggot:—victuals. [Slang.]
Grūdge, v. a. [O. E. *grucchen*; O. Fr. *groucher, gruger*.—Cf. Icel. *krýgja*, to murmur: akin to **GRUNT**.] [pp. *grudging, grudge*.] To envy the enjoyment of; to give unwillingly; to begrudge.—2, v. n. To murmur; to be envious.—3, n. An old quarrel; ill-will; envy.
Grūdg'ing-ly, ad. Unwillingly.
Grū'el, n. [Fr. *grau*; O. Fr. *gruel*.—See **GROUT**.] Food made by boiling meal in water.
Grū'ese, a. Same as **GROESOME**.
Grū'f, a. [Dut. & Sw. *groef*; Dan. *grov*, Ger. *grob*, course, huge.—Cf. commercial Eng. *grouph* or *grough*, rough, crude; as, *grough saltpetre*.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.
Grū'f'ly, ad. In a gruff manner; harshly.
Grū'f'ness, n. Harshness of manner or look.
Grū'm, a. [A.-S. & Dan. *grum*, Welsh *grwm*, sour, surly.—See **GRIM**.] Sour; surly; severe; grim.
Grū'm'ble, v. n. [Fr. *gromeler, grumeler*, to growl; Ger. *grummel*, Russ. *grome*, thunder; Dut. *grommen*, to growl (q. v.).—See also **GRUMBLE**: all are imitative.] [pp. *grumbling, grumbled*.] To murmur with discontent.
Grū'm'bler, n. One who grumbles; a murmurer.
Grū'm'e, n. [L. *grumus*, a heap, a knot; Fr. *grumeau*, a clot; *grumeler*, to clot.] A viscid fluid.
Grū'm'ly, ad. In a grum manner; sullenly.
Grū'm'ous, a. Thick; clotted; viscid.
Grūnt, v. n. [A.-S. *grunian*, Dan. *grunte*, Ger. *grunzen*, Fr. *gronder*, L. *grunire, grundire*, Gr. *γροῦζειν*: all imitative.] [pp. *grunting, grunted*.] To murmur like a swine.—2, n. The murmur of a swine; a groan.
Grūp'h'on, n. See **GRIFFIN**.
Guā'iac (gwā'yak), or **Guā'ia-cūm** (gwā'yā-kūm), n. [Late L.; Sp. *guayacan*, from the native Haytian name.] A resin from the lignum-vitæ.
Guā'nā'co, n. [Spanish-American]; pl. **Guā'nā'cōs**. A wild llama.
Guā'nō, n. [Sp.; Peruvian *huano*, dung.] The excrement of sea-fowls, imported for manure.
Guā'r-an-tēe' (gār-an-tē'), n. [Fr. *garantie; garantir*, to guarantee.—See **WARRANT**.] A surety for performance; surety:—one to whom a guarantee of surety is made.—2, v. a. [pp. *guaranteeing, guaranteed*.] To engage that another shall perform stipulations:—to insure the performance of; to warrant.
Guā'r-an-tōr, n. One who guarantees.
Guā'r-an-ty, n. & v. a. See **GUARANTEE**.
Guārd (gārd) [gārd, W. J. E.], v. a. [Fr. *garder*, to guard; *gardie*, a guard.—See **WARD**.] [pp. *guarding, guarded*.] To watch by way of defence or security:—to protect; to keep.—2, v. n. To be in a state of caution.—3, n. A man, or body of men, employed for defence:—protection; care:—part of the hilt of a sword.
Guārd'ed-ly, ad. In a cautious manner.
Guārd'i-an (gār'de-an or gār'd'yan), n. One who has the care of an orphan or other person; a protector.—2, a. Performing the office of protector; guarding; protecting.
Guārd'i-an-ship, n. The office of a guardian.
Guārd'-rōōm, n. A room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble.
Guārd'-ship, n. A ship to guard the coast.
Guava (gwā'vā), n. [Sp. *guayaba*, a Mexican name.] A tropical tree and its fruit.
Gū-ber-na-tō'r-i-al, a. [L. *gubernator*, a governor (q. v.).] Relating to a governor.
Gūdg'eon (gūdg'jōn), n. [Fr. *goujon*; L. *gobio, gobius*; Gr. *κόβιος, κόβος*.] A fish:—a man easily cheated:—a pin on which a wheel turns.
Guēr'dōn (gēr'dōn), n. [Fr. *guerdon*; It. *quidar-done*; Late L. *widerdonia*; Ger. *wieder*, back again, and L. *donum*, a gift.] A recompense.
Gue-ril'la, n. [Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmish; dim. of *guerra*, war (q. v.).] Irregular warfare:—a person engaged in irregular warfare.

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

Guēss (gēs), v. n. [Dan. *gisse*; Sw. *gissa*; Dut. *gessen*; Fris. *geesse, geze*: related to Ger., of which it was at first probably a desiderative form.] [pp. *guessing, guessed*.] To conjecture; to judge.—2, v. a. To hit upon by conjecture.—3, n. Judgment without certain evidence; a conjecture; a supposition.
Guēst (gēst), n. [A.-S. *gæst, gest*; Dan. *giest*; Dut. & Ger. *gast*.—Cf. L. *hostis*, a guest, an enemy.] One entertained by another. [horse-laugh.]
Gū'f-āw, n. [Imitative.] A boisterous laugh; a giggle, v. n. See **GURGLE**.
Gū'g'ānce (gū'd'āns), n. Direction; government.
Guīd (gid) [gvid, S. W. J. F. C.], v. a. [Fr. *guider*; Guide, a guide; It. *guidare*; Sp. *guiar*; probably from the Teutonic root of **WISE**.—Cf. A.-S. *wi-ron*, to guide.] [pp. *guiding, guided*.] To direct; to govern; to regulate; to conduct; to lead.—2, n. One who guides; a director.
Guīd'book (gū'd'bōk), n. A tourist's directory.
Guīd'post (gū'd'pōst), n. A directing post.
Guī'dōn, n. [Fr.—See **GUIDE**.] A cavalry banner.
Guīld (gild), n. [A.-S. & Goth. *gild, gild*, a payment; A.-S. *gildan*, to pay, to yield (q. v.); Dut. *gild*, Ger. *gild*, a guild.] A society; a corporation [the root of **GOLD**.] A Dutch coin.
Guīld'er (gūld'er), n. [Ger. & Dut. *gulden*; from **GUILD** hall, n. The meeting-place of a guild or corporation.
Guīle (gīl) (gīl, S. W. J. F. C.), n. [O. Fr. *guile*, A.-S. *wīl*, a trick, a wile (q. v.).] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; deceit; fraud; duplicity; craft.
Guīle'fūl, a. Wily; insidious; artful.
Guīle'fūl-ly (gūl'fūl-ly), ad. Insidiously.
Guīle'less, a. Free from deceit; honest.
Guīle'mōt, n. [Fr.] A marine bird like the auk.
Guīl'lo-tīne' (gūl'lo-tēn'), n. [Fr.; named for the inventor of the improved machine.] A machine used for beheading in France.—2, v. a. [pp. *guillotining, guillotined*.] To behead by the guillotine.
Guīlt (gīlt), n. [A.-S. *gilt*, a crime; at first a fine, a recompense; *gild, gild*, a payment.] State of being guilty of having violated a law; criminality; sin; a crime.
Guīlt'i-ness, n. State of being guilty; guilt.
Guīlt'less, a. Free from crime; innocent.
Guīl'ty (gīl'ty), a. Having guilt; chargeable with a crime; not innocent; wicked.
Guīn'ea (gūn'ē), n. [At first coined from Guinea gold; the country was called Guinea from *Jenne*, a town on the river Niger.] An English gold coin, value 21 shillings sterling; 21 shillings.
Guīn'ea-hēn, n. A species of fowl.
Guīn'ea-pīg (gūn'ē-pīg), n. [Probably named from *Guiana*.] A small quadruped.
Guīse (gīz), n. [Fr. *guise*, Sp. *guiso*, Ger. *weise*, method, way: cognate with **WISE**.] Manner; mien; habit; dress.
Gūj-tār' (gē-tār'), n. [Fr. *guitare*; Sp. *guitarra*; L. *cithara*; Gr. *κίθαρα*.—See **CITHARA** and **ZITH-ER**.] An instrument of music. [water-course.]
Gūlch, n. [A variant of **GULLY**.] A gully; a deep
Gūles (gūlz), a. [Fr. *gueules*, pl. of *gueule*, the mouth; L. *gula*, the throat, the mouth: it is the color of the open mouths of heraldic animals.—Cf. Sw. *gul*, yellow; Per. *gula*, a rose.] (Her.) Red.
Gūlf, n. [Fr. *golfe*; It. *golfo*; Late Gr. *κόλφος*, Gr. *κόλπος*, a bay, the bosom.] An arm of the sea extending into the land; a large bay:—a whirlpool:—a deep hole.
Gūlf'y, a. Full of deep places or whirlpools.
Gūll, v. a. [Corn sh. *gullan*; Welsh, *gwyllan*; Fr. *goullan*, a gull.] [pp. *gulling, gulled*.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud.—2, n. A sea-fowl:—a trick:—one easily cheated; a dupe.
Gūll'et, n. [Fr. *goulet*; *gueule*, L. *gula*, the throat.] The throat; the oesophagus.
Gūll-i-hīl'ly-ty, n. Weak credulity.
Gūll'i-ble, a. Easily gulled or imposed upon.

Gūll'y, n. [A form of **GULLET**.] A ravine; a channel:—a knife.—2, v. a. [pp. *gullying, gulled*.] To wear away by water.—3, v. n. To form a channel; to gurgle.
Gūlp, v. a. [Dut. *gulpen*, to devour; Dan. *gulpe*.] To vomit: possibly conn. cted with **GULF**.—Cf. Dut. *gulp*, a swallow, a gulp,—also a wave, a billow; *golf*, a gulf, a wave.] [pp. *gulping, gulped*.] To swallow eagerly or voraciously.—2, n. The act of taking a large swallow; a large swallow of liquid.
Gūm, n. [Fr. *gomme*; L. *gummi*; Gr. *κόμμη*; Coptic, *kōmē*.] A concrete vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees:—[A.-S. *goma*, Sw. *gom*, Ger. *gummen*, the palate: root of **GAFÉ**] the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.—2, v. a. [pp. *gumming, gummed*.] To close or wash with gum.
Gūm-ār'a-bīc, n. A dried mucilaginous gum.
Gūm'bō, n. See **GOMBO**.
Gūm'bōil, n. An abscess on the gum.
Gūm'-ē-lās'tic, n. Caoutchouc; india-rubber.
Gūm-mīf'er-ōūs, a. [L. *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gum.
Gūm'mj-ness, n. The state of being gummy.
Gūm'my, a. Consisting of or having gum.
Gūmp'tiōn (gūm'shūn), n. [A.-S. *gymnan*, Icel. *guma*, to observe.] Understanding. [Vulgar or colloq.]
Gūm'-rāsh, n. A cutaneous disease; red-gum.
Gūm-rēs'in, n. A resinous gum.
Gūm'-trēē, n. A name of many kinds of tree.
Gūn, n. [Welsh *gun*, a gun, a bowl; Gallic *gunna*: perhaps for O. Fr. *mangonne*, a mangonel, a machine for throwing stones in war; or possibly a variant of **CANNON**.] A general name for all kinds of fire-arms.—2, v. n. [pp. *gunning, gunned*.] To shoot with a gun; to hunt.
Gūn'-bār-rel, n. The tube of a gun.
Gūn'-bōat, n. A boat carrying one or two guns.
Gūn'nel, n. See **GUNWALE**.
Gūn'ner, n. A cannoneer; one who shoots.
Gūn'ner-y, n. Art of handling artillery.
Gūn'ny, n. [*Guni, gonia*, native Indian names for fibrous plants.] A coarse sacking-cloth.
Gūn'pōw-der, n. The powder put into guns, composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.
Gūn'shōt, n. The reach or range of a gun.—2, a. Made by the shot of a gun.
Gūn'smith, n. A man who makes guns.
Gūn'stōck, n. Wood in which a gun is fixed.
Gūn'wale (commonly pronounced gūn'nel), n. [Probably the *wale* or beam from which a gun was dis-charged.] [*Naut.*] Upper part of a ship's side.
Gūr'gle (gūr'gl), v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. It. *gorgogliare*, to gurgle; *gorgoglio*, a gurgling; L. *gurgulio*, a gullet; *gurgies*, a whirlpool.] [pp. *gurgling, gurgled*.] To gush, as water from a bottle.—2, n. The noise or flow of water.
Gūr'nard, n. [Fr. *grognard*, a growler; *grogner*, to grunt (q. v.); from the noise emitted by the fish, which are locally called *crooners*.] A fish of several kinds.
Gūsh, v. n. [Icel. *gusa, gjosa*; Dut. *gudsen*; Ger. *giessen*.—Cf. A.-S. *geotan*, Dan. *gyde*, to pour; Ger. *guss*, a gush, a shower.] [pp. *gushing, gushed*.] To flow or rush out as a fluid.—2, n. A copious emission of water or a liquor:—effusive sentiment.
Gūsh'ing, a. Flowing copiously or with a gush:—effusively sentimental.
Gū's'et, n. [Fr. *gousset*, dim. of *gousse*, a pod.—Cf. It. *guscio*, a husk, a shell.] An angular piece of cloth at the upper end of a shirt-sleeve.
Gūst, n. [L. *gustus*, taste; *gustare*, to taste; Skr. *jush*, to like; Gr. *γεύειν*, to taste.] Sense of tast-ing:—[Icel. *gustur*; *gjosta, gjosa*, to gush (q. v.)] a violent blast of wind; a sudden squall.
Gū's'ta-tō-ry, a. Pertaining to tasting.
Gū's'tō, n. [It.] Taste; relish; liking.
Gū's'ty, a. Stormy; tempestuous; windy.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rāle, ūse.—G, g, ġ, soft; G, g, ġ, hard; s as z; z as gz; fhīs.

Güt, *n.* [A.-S. *gut*, a gut, a channel; Sw. *guta*, a mill-channel; Dan. *gude*, a lane; Ger. *gosse*, a drain; root of GUSH.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine—a passage;—catgut:—a stout cord made from the entrails of silkworms.—2, *v. a.* [pp. gutting, gutted.] To eviscerate:—to plunder.

Güt'ta, *n.*; pl. **Güt'tæ**. [L.] A drop.—(Arch.) A little cone in the form of a bell.

Güt'ta-pér'cha, *n.* [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the name of a species of tree.] A substance much used in the arts, obtained from the juice of a tree found in some of the Asiatic islands.

Güt'ter, *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*; Sp. *gotera*; Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop; originally the gutter was an eaves-trough.] A passage for water; a channel.—2, *v. a.* [pp. guttering, guttered.] To cut in small hollows.

Güt'tur-al, *a.* [L. *gutturalis*; *guttur*, the throat.] Belonging to the throat.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly in the throat, as the Greek χ .

Guy (ġ), *n.* [Sp. *güic*, a guy, a guide (*q. v.*). *Guy*, in the sense of a "fright," is so named from the effigies of Guy Fawkes, burned on the 5th of November in England. *Guy*, as a proper name, is the same as *Guido*, L. *Vitus*.] A rope used for lifting; a stay-line or rod; a sort of tackle:—a fright; a dowdy. [Colloq.]—2, *v. a.* [pp. guying, geyed.] To act as a guy or stay-line:—to vex or make ridiculous.

Güz'zle (güz'zli), *v. n.* & *v. a.* [O. Fr. *gouzzler*, *gouzzler*, Fr. *gosier*, the gullet.—Cf. It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop.] [pp. guzzling, guzzled.] To drink greedily.

Güz'zler, *n.* An immoderate drinker.

Gym-ná'si-üm (jim-ná'si-üm), *n.* [L.; Gr. *γυμνάσιον*; *γυμνάσειν*, to exercise naked; *γυμνός*, naked.] L. pl. **Gym-ná'si-a**; Eng. **Gym-ná'si-ums**. A place for athletic exercises:—a seminary; a school of high grade.

Gym'nast, *n.* [Gr. *γυμναστής*.] One who teaches or practises athletic exercises.

Gym-nás'tic, *a.* [Gr. *γυμναστικός*.] Relating to gymnastics; athletic.

Gym-nás'tics, *n. pl.* The art of applying gymnastic exercises; athletic exercises.

Gým'no- (jim'no). A prefix to several words of Greek origin, implying nakedness.

Gym-nós'ō-phíst, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *σοφός*, wise; *σοφιστής*, a sophist.] An Indian philosopher.

Gým'no-spér'm, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] A plant having naked seeds.

Gým'no-spér'mous, *a.* Having naked seeds.

Gým'no-cól'ō-gíst, *n.* One versed in gynecology.

Gým'no-cól'ō-gý, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, *γυναῖκος*, a woman, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] That department of science which treats of the female constitution.

Gýp'se-óus, *a.* Relating to gypsum.

Gýp'sum, *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. *γύψος*, chalk; Per. *jabsin*, lime; Arab. *jibs*, plaster.] Plaster-stone; a sulphate of lime.

Gýp'sy, *n.*; pl. **Gýp'sies**. [From Egypt, once supposed to be the original home of the Gypsies.] One of a wandering race of people:—a strolling beggar; a fortune-teller.

Gý'rant, *a.* Gyrating; gyrar.

Gý'rate, *v. n.* [L. *gyrare*, *gyratum*, to turn; *gyrus*, Gr. *γυρος*, a ring.] [pp. gyrating, gyrated.] To turn round; to whirl.

Gý'ra-tion, *n.* The act of turning about.

Gý'ra-tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, gyration.

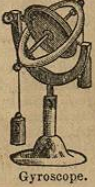
Gý'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving round; rotatory.

Gý're (jir), *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, a ring.] A circle or circular motion.

Gý'ral-con, *n.* See GERFALCON.

Gý'ro-scópe, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, a circle, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument for exhibiting certain effects of revolution or rotation.

Gý've, *n.*; pl. **Gý'ves**. [Welsh, *gyfyn*; Gael. *geimhead*; root of Celt. *gabh*, to take.] A fetter; a chain for the legs or limbs;—used commonly in the plural.—2, *v. a.* [pp. gyving, gyved.] To fetter; to shackle.



Gyroscope.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, or mark of a strong breathing; and it is, by some, accounted no letter. [delight.]

Há, *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, or admiration.

Há'be-as cōr'pus, *n.* [L. for "you may, or do you, take the body."] (Law.) A writ bringing an imprisoned person before a court with a view to his discharge on bail.

Háb'er-dāsh, *v. n.* [pp. haberdashing, haberdashed.] To deal in small wares or in a small way.

Háb'er-dāsh-er, *n.* [O. Fr. *hafertas*, a kind of cloth; O. Icel. *haprtask*, trumpery,—at first probably pedlers' wares.—Cf. Icel. *haprtask*, a haversack (*q. v.*)] A dealer in small wares.

Háb'er-dāsh-er-x, *n.* Small goods or wares.

Há-bér'ge-on, *n.* [O. Fr. *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk (*q. v.*)] Armor for the breast.

Há-bíl'i-mént, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, clothing; *habiller*, to dress, to fit out; *habile*, ready; L. *habilis*, fit; *habere*, to have.] Dress; clothes; garment.

Háb'it, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, a garment,—formerly a custom, a practice; L. *habitus*, condition, habit, attire; *habere*, *habitum*, to have.] The effect of a frequent repetition of the same act:—usual practice; custom; inveterate use; usage:—constitution; state of any thing:—dress; garb.—2, *v. a.* [pp. habiting, habited.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Háb-i-ta-bíl'i-ty, *n.* State of being inhabitable.

Háb'i-ta-bile, *a.* [L. *habitabilis*; *habitare*, to dwell, to inhabit, frequentative of *habere*, to have, to hold.] Capable of being dwelt in.

Háb'i-tān-cy, *n.* (Law.) Legal settlement.

Háb'i-tānt, *n.* [Fr.] An inhabitant.

Háb'i-tāt, *n.* [L. for "he, she, or it dwells."] The place of the natural growth of plants, animals, insects, &c.

Háb-i-tā-tion, *n.* [L. *habitatio*.—See HABITABLE.] Place of abode; dwelling.

Háb'it-ed, *a.* Clothed:—accustomed; usual.

Há-bit'ū-al (há-bit'ū-ál), *a.* [Fr. *habituel*; Late L. *habitualis*.] Being in constant use; customary; constant; common.

Há-bit'ū-ál-ly, *ad.* Customarily; by habit.

Há-bit'ū-áte, *v. a.* [L. *habitare*, *habituatum*.—See HABIT.] [pp. habituating, habituated.] To make habitual; to accustom; to make familiar.

Háb'it-tude, *n.* Long custom; habit; state.

Habitué (á-bé-tú-á), *n.* [Fr.] One who frequents a place.

Häck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *haccan*; Dut. *hakken*; Dan. *hakke*; Scot. *hag*; Ger. *hacken*; Fr. *hacher*.—See HACKNEY.] [pp. hacking, hacked.] To cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.—2, *n.* A notch; a cut:—[see HACKNEY] a horse kept for hire:—a hackney; a hackney-coach:—a writer for hire.—3, *n.* Hired; mercenary; venal.—4, *v. n.* To be venal; to be venal; to array.

[Imitative.—See HAWK; Welsh *hochi*; Magyar *hák*] to cough.

Häck'ber-ry, *n.* [HAW and BERRY.—Cf. A.-S. *haga*, a haw, a hedge.] A species of tree and its fruit.

Häck'but, *n.* [O. Fr. *haquebute*; Dut. *haakbus*.—Häg'but, } See ARQUEBUSE.] A mediæval very heavy arquebuse fired from a hook or forked rest.

Häck'kle, *v. a.* [See HECKLE.] [pp. hack'ing, hackled.] To dress flax; to hat'act.—2, *n.* A comb for dressing flax; hatchel:—a pointed feather. [American larch.]

Häck'ma-täck, *n.* [Native American name.] The Hack'ney (hák'ne), *n.* [Sp. *hacanea*; *haca*, a pony; It. *china*, *acchina*; O. Fr. *hacquenée*; O. Dut. *hackenege*; origin doubtful.] A nag; a hired horse:—a drudge:—a hireling:—a prostitute:—any thing let out for hire, as a carriage; a hack.—2, *a.* Much used; let out for hire.—3, *v. a.* [pp. hackneying, hackneyed.] To use much; to injure.

Häck'ney-coach, *n.* A carriage let for hire.

Häck'neyed (hák'nj'd), *p. a.* Much used; trite.

Hád, *i. & p. of have.*

Hád'ock, *n.* [Gael. *adag*; Irish, *codog*; Fr. *hadot*, *hadec*; probably a dim. of *Cod* (*q. v.*)] A sea-fish of the cod kind.

Háde, *n.* [A.-S. *heald*, inclined, heeled; *hyldan*, to incline; Ger. *halde*, Dan. *hæld*, slope.—See HELM.] The steep descent of a shaft; descent:—the dip of a mineral vein.—2, *v. n.* [pp. hading, haded.] (Mining.) To deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a vein or lode.

Há'des, *n.* [Gr. *ᾗδης*, said to be from *ἄ* privative, and *δέρω*, to see.] The place of departed spirits.

Hæm'or-rhæge, *n.* Same as HEMORRHAGE.

Hæft, *n.* [A.-S. *heft*; Dut. & Ger. *heft*; root of HAVE.] A handle; a hilt.

Hæg, *n.* [A.-S. *hæglesse*; Ger. *heze*.—Cf. Dut. *haegtis*, a lizard, from *haag*, a hedge. The idea seems to be that of a woman who lives among the hedges.] A witch; a fury:—an ugly woman.—2, *v. a.* [pp. haggling, haggled.] To torment: to harass with vain terror.

Hæg'but, *n.* See HACKBUT.

Hæg'gard, *a.* [Probably meaning *ag*-like; Ger. *hager*, lean.] Lean; pale; ugly; deformed:—wild.—2, *n.* [Ger. *hagard*, a hawk; *hag*, a hedge; or perhaps akin to HAWK.] A species of hawk:—any thing ugly:—[from *hag*, a hedge] a stack-yard; an enclosure.

Hæg'gard-ly, *ad.* Deformedly; pallidly.

Hæg'gis, *n.* [Fr. *hachis*, a hash (*q. v.*)] A Scotch dish of chopped meat.

Hæg'gish, *a.* Like a hag; deformed; horrid.

Hæg'gle, *v. a.* [Dim. or frequentative of HACK.] [pp. haggling, haggled.] To cut; to chop; to mangle.—2, *v. n.* To be difficult in a bargain; to higggle.

Hæg'gler, *n.* One who haggles; a higgler.

Hæ-gi-ōg'ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, holy writings; *ἁγιος*, holy, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A holy writer.

Hæ-gi-ōg'ra-phy, *n.* Holy or sacred writings; biographies of the saints.

Hæ-gi-ōl'ō-gý, *n.* [Gr. *ἁγιος*, holy, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] A treatise on the saints.

Häh (hä), *interj.* Expressing surprise or effort.

Häh-hä, *n.* A fence sunk below the ground.

Häll (häll), *n.* [A.-S. *hagal*; Ger., Dut., Dan., & Sw. *hagel*.] Drops of rain frozen in falling.—2, *v. n.* [pp. hailing, hailed.] To pour down hail.—3, *v. a.* To salute; to call to:—to pour.—4, *v. n.* (Naut.) To declare in answer to a hail; to sail from or belong to.—5, *interj.* A term of salutation; health.—6, *a.* [Icel. *heill*, well, sound; Sw. *hel*, Dan. *heil*, well cognate with WHOLE.] See HALE.

Häll-fél-low, *n.* An intimate companion.

Häll'stone, *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.

Häll'y, *a.* Characterized by hail.

Háir, *n.* The dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals.

Háir'-bréadth (há'rbré'dth), *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance.

Háir'-brúsh, *n.* A brush for the hair.

Háir'i-néss, *n.* The state of being hairy.

Háir'-plín, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

Háir'y, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, hair.

Háke, *n.* [Sw. *hake*, Dan. *hage*, a hook; from the shape of its under-jaw.] A kind of fish resembling the cod.

Häl'berd, or **Häl'berd**, *n.* [Ger. *hellebarde*; O. Ger. *helmbarte*; Fr. *hallebarde*; Ger. *halm*, a stalk,—formerly a pole or handle (see HELM),—and *barte*, Icel. *barða*, an axe. By confusion with *helm*, a helmet, the name, especially in Germany, came to mean a helmet-axe, an axe for splitting helmets. Ger. *barte*, an axe, is closely related to *barb*, a beard.] A kind of spear; a cross-bar:—written also *halbert*.

Häl-ber-dier', *n.* One armed with a halberd.

Häl'cy-on (hál'she-yn or hál'se-yn), *n.* [L. *halcyon* or *alcyon*, otherwise *alcedo*, Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a kingfisher. The bird was believed to breed at midwinter, at which time the sea was said to be calm for fourteen days.] A bird, the kingfisher.—2, *a.* An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice:—placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

Hále, *a.* [Icel. *heill*, Sw. *hel*, Dan. *heil*, Ger. *heil*, whole (*q. v.*), well.—See HEAL.] Healthy; sound; hearty; uninjured. [See HAVL.]

Hále, or **Hále**, *v. a.* [pp. haling, haled.] To drag.

Hálf (hálf), *n.*; pl. **Hálves** (há'vz). [A.-S. *healf*; Dut. & Sw. *half*, Dan. *hals*, Ger. *halb*, a half,—originally, a side.] A moiety; one of two equal parts.—2, *ad.* In part; equally.—3, *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

Hálf-ápe, *n.* A lemur.

Hálf-blood (há'fblüd), *n.* One born of the same father or mother, but not of both:—a half-breed.

Hálf-bréed, *n.* A person or an animal of mixed race; a half-caste.

Hálf-bróth-er, *n.* A brother by one parent only.

Hálf-cáste, *n.* A half-breed; a person of mixed descent.

Hálf-cóck, *v. a.* [pp. half-cocking, half-cocked.] To set the cock of a fire-arm at the first notch.—2, *n.* The first notch of a gun-lock.

Hálf-crówn', *n.* A British silver coin, worth about sixty cents.

Hálf-dime', *n.* A five-cent piece.

Hálf-dól-lar, *n.* A fifty-cent piece.

Hálf-döz-en (há'f'üz-zn), *n.* or *a.* Six.

Hálf-heärt'ed, *a.* Lukewarm; indifferent.

Hálf-mást, *a.* At half the full height (said of flags). [effectual scheme.]

Hálf-méas-úre, *n.* An imperfect, feeble, or incomplete moon.

Hálf-móón, *n.* The moon half illuminated.

Hálf-nóte, *n.* A minim in music.

Hálf-pén-ny (há'pén-né, há'pén-né, or há'f'pén-né), *n.*; pl. **Hálf-pén-ce** (há'pén-s or há'f'pén-s), or **Hálf-pén-njes** (or há'pén-néž). A copper coin worth half a penny.

Hálf-pike, *n.* A pike carried by officers.

Hálf-sis'ter, *n.* A sister by one parent only.

Hálf-wáy, *n.* Half the distance.—2, *a.* Equidistant; in the middle.

Hálf-wit'ted (há'f'wit'ted), *a.* Foolish.

Hál'i-büt (hól'v), *n.* [Dut. *heilbot*; *heilig*, holy, and *bot*, Ger. *butte*, a flounder.] A large, flat sea-fish.

Háll, *n.* [A.-S. *hal*, *heall*; Dut. *hal*; Icel. & O. Sw. *hall*; root of A.-S. *helan*, to cover.—Cf. Ger. *halle*, and Skr. *gala*, a mansion.—See CELL.] It is distinct from L. *aula*, a hall.] A large room for the transaction of public business; a large public room:—a manor-house:—an entry; a vestibule:—a collegiate body in a university.

Hál-le-lú'jah (há'l-le-lú'ya), *n.* [Heb., Praise ye the Lord.] A song of thanksgiving.



Halberd.