

GOS-SIPRED, *n.* Comaternity; spiritual affinity, for which a juror might be challenged. [Not used.] *Davies.*

GOS-SOON, *n.* [Fr. *garçon*, corrupted.] A boy; a servant. [Not in use.]

GOS-TING, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT, *pret. of get.* The old preterit *gut*, pronounced *got*, is nearly obsolete.

GOT and GOTTEN, *pp. of get.*

GOTH, *n.* One of an ancient and distinguished tribe or nation, which inhabited Scandinavia, now Sweden and Norway, whose language is now retained in those countries, and a large portion of it found in English.

2. One rude or uncivilized; a barbarian.

3. A rude ignorant person. *Addison. Chesterfield.*

GOTHAMIST, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, noted for some pleasant blunders. *Bp. Morton.*

GOTHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; as Gothic customs; Gothic architecture; Gothic barbarity.

2. Rude; ancient.

3. Barbarous.

GOTHIC, *n.* The language of the Goths.

GOTHICISM, *n.* Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

4. A Gothic idiom.

5. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

GOTHICIZE, *v. t.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. *Strutt.*

GOUD, *n.* Wood. [Not used.]

GOUGE, *n.* gouf. [Fr. *gouge*; Arm. *gouich*.] A round hollow chisel, used to cut holes, channels or grooves in wood or stone. *Morox.*

GOUGE, *v. t.* *gouj.* To scoop out with a gouge.

2. To force out the eye of a person with the thumb or finger; a barbarous practice.

GOUL'AND, *n.* A plant or flower.

B. Jonson.
Goulard's Extract, so called from the inventor, a saturated solution of the subacetate of lead, used as a remedy for inflammation. *Ure.*

GOURD, *n.* [Fr. *courge*; D. *kauwoerde*.] Qu. the root of gherkin.]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita. There are several species, as the bottle-gourd, the shell-gourd or calabash, the warted gourd, &c. The shell is sometimes used for a pignin or for a bottle.

GOURDINESS, *n.* A swelling on a horse's leg after a journey. *Fur. Dict.*

GOURBY, *a.* Swelled in the legs.

GOURD-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Crescentia, found in the W. Indies. *Flem. of Plants.*

GOURMAND. [See *Gormand*.]

GOUT, *n.* [Fr. *goutte*, a drop, the gout; the disease being considered as a defluxion; It. *gota*; Sp. *gota*; Ir. *gula*; L. *gutta*.]

Qu. Pers. گوت hot, infirm in the feet.]

1. The arthritis, a painful disease of the small joints, but sometimes affecting the stomach. It is often periodical or intermitting. *Cole.*

2. A drop. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GOUT, *n. goo.* [Fr. from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

GOUTINESS, *n.* The state of being subject to the gout; gouty affections.

GOUT-SWELLED, *a.* Swelled with the gout.

GOUT-WORT, *n.* A plant, the *Ægopodium*.

GOUTY, *a.* Diseased with the gout, or subject to the gout; as a gouty person; a gouty joint; a gouty constitution.

2. Pertaining to the gout; as gouty matter. *Blackmore.*

3. Swelled; boggy; as gouty land. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

GOVERN, *v. t.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Sp. *gobernar*; It. *governare*; L. *gubernare*. The L. *gubernare* seems to be a compound.]

1. To direct and control, as the actions or conduct of men, either by established laws or by arbitrary will; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will. Thus in free states, men are governed by the constitution and laws; in despotic states, men are governed by the edicts or commands of a monarch. Every man should govern well his own family.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. This is the chief point by which he is to govern all his counsels and actions.

3. To control; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; as, to govern the passions or temper.

4. To direct; to steer; to regulate the course or motion of a ship. The helm or the helmsman governs the ship.

5. In grammar, to require to be in a particular case; as, a verb transitive governs a word in the accusative case; or to require a particular case; as, a verb governs the accusative case.

GOVERN, *v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws. The chief magistrate should govern with impartiality.

2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control. *Dryden.*

GOVERNABLE, *a.* That may be governed, or subjected to authority; controllable; manageable; obedient; submissive to law or rule. *Locke.*

GOVERNANCE, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; direction; control; management, either of a public officer, or of a private guardian or tutor. *Maccabees. Shak.*

GOVERNANT, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young females; a governess. [The latter is more generally used.]

GOVERNED, *pp.* Directed; regulated by authority; controlled; managed; influenced; restrained.

GOVERNNESS, *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; a tutress; an instructress; a woman who has the care of instructing and directing young ladies.

GOVERNING, *ppr.* Directing; controlling; regulating by laws or edicts; managing; influencing; restraining.

2. *a.* Holding the superiority; prevalent; as a governing wind; a governing party in a state. *Federalist, Jay.*

3. Directing; controlling; as a governing motive.

GOVERNMENT, *n.* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the government of our conduct.

2. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the government of their temper and passions.

3. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the government of Frederick II.

4. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. Children are often ruined by a neglect of government in parents.

Let family government be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle and affectionate. *Kollock.*

5. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as a monarchical government, or a republican government.

Thirteen governments thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretence of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind. *J. Adams.*

6. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.

7. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the government of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.

8. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.

9. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shak.*

10. Regularity of behavior. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

11. Management of the limbs or body. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

12. In grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage requires that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

GOVERNMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government. *Hamilton.*

GOVERNOR, *n.* He that governs, rules or directs; one invested with supreme authority. The Creator is the rightful governor of all his creatures.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority to administer or enforce the laws; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation or post. Thus, in America, each state has its governor; Canada has its governor.

3. A tutor; one who has the care of a young man; one who instructs him and forms his manners.

4. A pilot; one who steers a ship. James iii