

GARRISON, *n.* [Fr. *garrison*; Arm. *garrison*; Sp. *guarnicion*, a garrison, a flounce, furrow, or trimming, the setting of anything in gold or silver, the guard of a sword, garniture, ornament; It. *guernigione*; Port. *guarnicam*; D. *waarison*. The French, English, Armoric, Spanish and Italian words are from *garnish*; the Dutch is from *waren*, to keep, to guard, Eng. *warren*, and from this root we have *warrant* and *guaranty*, as well as *guard* and *regard*, all from one source. See *Warren*.]

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

2. A fort, castle or fortified town, furnished with troops to defend it. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defense; as troops laid in *garrison*. *Spenser.*

GARRISON, *v. t.* To place troops in a fortress for its defense; to furnish with soldiers; as, to *garrison* a fort or town.

2. To secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a conquered territory.

GARRULITY, *n.* [L. *garrulus*, from *garrus*, to prate; Gr. *γαρρῦς*, *γάρρῶς*; Ir. *gairim*; W. *gair*, a word. Class Gr. No. 2. 9. 15. 49.]

Talkativeness; loquacity; the practice or habit of talking much; a babbling or tattling. *Roy.*

GARRULOUS, *a.* Talkative; prating; as *garrulous* old age. *Thomson.*

GARTER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière*, from W. *gar*, Arm. *garr*, the leg, ham or shank.]

1. A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg.

2. The badge of an order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *order of the garter*, instituted by Edward III. This order is a college or corporation.

3. The principal knut at arms. *Johnson.*

4. A term in heraldry, signifying the half of a bend. *Encyc.*

GARTER, *v. t.* To bind with a garter. *Encyc.*

2. To invest with the order of the garter. *Warton.*

GARTERFISH, *n.* A fish having a long depressed body, like the blade of a sword; the *Lepidopus*. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GARTH, *n.* [W. *garz*. See *Garden*.]

1. A dam or wear for catching fish.

2. A close; a little backside; a yard; a croft; a garden. [Not used.]

GAS, *n.* [Sax. *gast*, G. *geist*, D. *geest*, spirit, *ghost*. The primary sense of air, wind, spirit, is to flow, to rush. Hence this word may be allied to Ir. *gasaim*, to flow; *gasaim*, to shoot forth, to *gush*; *gast*, a blast of wind. It may also be allied to *yeast*, which see.]

In *chemistry*, a permanently elastic aeriform fluid, or a substance reduced to the state of an aeriform fluid by its permanent combination with caloric. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

Gases are invisible except when colored, which happens in two or three instances.

GASCON, *n.* A native of Gascony in France.

GASCONADE, *n.* [Fr. from *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.]

A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging. *Suiff.*

GASCONADE, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster.

GAS'EOUS, *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid.

GASIL, *n.* [I know not through what channel we have received this word. It may be allied to *chisel*. See Class Gr. No. 5. 6. 12. 28.]

A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh. *Milton.*

GASH, *v. i.* To make a gash, or long, deep incision; applied chiefly to incisions in flesh.

GASH'ED, *pp.* Cut with a long, deep incision.

GASH'FUL, *a.* Full of gashes; hideous.

GASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting long, deep incisions.

GASIFICATION, *n.* [See *Gasify*.] The act or process of converting into gas.

GAS'IFIED, *pp.* Converted into an aeriform fluid.

GASIFY, *v. t.* [gas and L. *facio*, to make.] To convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric.

GASIFYING, *ppr.* Converting into gas.

GAS'KET, *n.* [Sp. *caceta*. See *Case*.] A plaited cord fastened to the sail-yard of a ship, and used to furl or tie the sail to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

GASKINS, *n. plu.* Galligaskins; wide open hose. [See *Galligaskins*.] *Shak.*

GASLIGHT, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of carburated hydrogen gas. Gaslights are now substituted for oil-lights, in illuminating streets and apartments in houses.

GASOMETER, *n.* [gas and *metro*.] In chemistry, an instrument or apparatus, intended to measure, collect, preserve or mix different gases. *Coxe.*

An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in an experiment; also, the place where gas is prepared for lighting streets. *R. S. Jameson.*

GASOMETRY, *n.* The science, art or practice of measuring gases. It teaches also the nature and properties of these elastic fluids. *Coxe.*

GASP, *v. i.* [Sw. *gispa*, Dan. *gisper*, to gape, to yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath or in laborious respiration, particularly in dying. *Addison.*

2. To long for. [Not in use.]

GASP, *v. t.* To emit breath by opening wide the mouth.

And with short sobs he *gasps* away his breath. *Dryden.*

GASP, *n.* The act of opening the mouth to catch the breath.

2. The short catch of the breath in the agonies of death. *Addison.*

GAS'PING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth to catch the breath.

GAS'T, { To make aghast; to fright. *Shak.*

GAS'TER, { v. t. ten. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GAS'TNESS, *n.* Amazement; fright. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GAS'TRIC, *a.* [from Gr. *γαστρ*, the belly or stomach.]

Belonging to the belly, or rather to the stomach. The *gastric* juice is a thin, pellucid liquor, separated by the capillary exhaling

arteries of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion. *Hooper.*

GASTRIL'OQUIST, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and L. *loquor*, to speak.]

Literally, one who speaks from his belly or stomach; hence, one who so modifies his voice that it seems to come from another person or place. *Reid.*

GASTROCELE, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, the stomach, and *κεληρ*, a tumor.] A rupture of the stomach. *Quincy.*

GASTROMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *μαντια*, divination.]

A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seeming to be uttered from the belly. *Encyc.*

GASTRO'APHY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *ραφῆρ*, a sewing or suture.]

The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdomen. *Quincy.*

GASTROTOMY, *n.* [Gr. *γαστρ*, belly, and *τομή*, to cut.]

The operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen. *Encyc.*

GAT, *pret. of get.*

GATE, *n.* [Sax. *gate*, *geat*; Ir. *geata*; Scot. *gait*. The Goth. *gaites*, Dan. *gade*, Sw. *gata*, G. *gasse*, Sans. *gaut*, is a way or street. In D. *gat* is a gap or channel. If the radical letters are *gd* or *gt*, it may be connected with *gad*, to go, as it signifies a passage.]

1. A large door which gives entrance into a walled city, a castle, a temple, palace or other large edifice. It differs from *door* chiefly in being larger. *Gate* signifies both the opening or passage, and the frame of boards, planks or timber which closes the passage.

2. A frame of timber which opens or closes a passage into any court, garden or other inclosed ground; also, the passage.

3. The frame which shuts or stops the passage of water through a dam into a flume.

4. An avenue; an opening; a way. *Knolles.*

In *scripture*, figuratively, power, dominion. "Thy seed shall possess the *gate* of his enemies;" that is, towns and fortresses. *Gen. xxii.*

The *gates of hell*, are the power and dominion of the devil and his instruments. *Matt. xvi.*

The *gates of death*, are the brink of the grave. *Ps. lx.*

GATED, *a.* Having gates. *Young.*

GATEVEIN, *n.* The vena portæ, a large vein which conveys the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver. *Bacon.*

GATEWAY, *n.* A way through the gate of some inclosure. *Mortimer.*

2. A building to be passed at the entrance of the area before a mansion. *Todd.*

GATHER, *v. t.* [Sax. *gaderian*, or *gaderian*; D. *gaderen*. I know not whether the first syllable is a prefix or not. The Ch. גָּתֵר signifies to inclose, and to *gather* dates. If the elements are primarily *Gd*, the word coincides with the Ger. *gattern*, Ch. גָּתֵר to *gather*, to bind.]