

GIN GLE, *v. t.* To shake so as to make clattering sounds in quick succession; to ring, as a little bell, or as small coins.

The bells she *gingle*, and the whistle blew.

Pope.

GIN'GLE, *n.* A shrill clattering sound, or a succession of sharp sounds, as those made by a little bell or by small coins.

2. Affection in the sounds of periods in reading or speaking, or rather chiming sounds.

GIN GLYMOID, *a.* [*Gr. γινγλυμοειδής*, a hinge, and *oidos*, form.] Pertaining to or resembling a ginglymus.

GIN GLYMUS, *n.* [*Gr. γινγλυμος*.] In anatomy, a species of articulation resembling a hinge. That species of articulation in which each bone partly receives and is partly received by the other, so as to admit only of flexion and extension, is called *angular ginglymus*.

Parr.

GIN NET, *n.* A nag. [See *Jennet*.]

GIN SENG, *n.* [This word is probably Chinese, and it is said by Grosier, to signify the resemblance of a man, or man's thigh. He observes also that the root in the language of the Iroquois is called *garent-ouen*, which signifies legs and thighs separated.

Grosier's China, i. 534.]

A plant, of the genus *Panax*, the root of which is in great demand among the Chinese. It is found in the Northern parts of Asia and America, and is an article of export from America to China. It has a jointed, fleshy, taper root, as large as a man's finger, which when dry is of a yellowish white color, with a mucilaginous sweetness in the taste, somewhat resembling that of liquorice, accompanied with a slight bitterness.

Encyc.

GIP, *v. t.* To take out the entrails of herrings.

Bailey.

GIPSEY, *n.* The Gipseys are a race of vagabonds which infest Europe, Africa and Asia, strolling about and subsisting mostly by theft, robbery and fortune-telling. The name is supposed to be corrupted from *Egyptian*, as they were thought to have come from Egypt. But their language indicates that they originated in Hindoostan.

Grellman.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Shak.

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman; sometimes implying artifice or cunning.

A slave I am to Clara's eyes:

The gipsy knows her power and flies.

Prior.

GIPSEY, *n.* The language of the gipseys.

GIPSEYSIM, *n.* The arts and practices of gipseys; deception; cheating; flattery.

Grellman.

2. The state of a gipsy.

GIRAFF, *n.* [*Sp. girafa*; *It. giraffa*; *Ar.*

زرافة] so called from leaping or the extreme length of its neck, from زرف *zarafa*, to leap on, to hasten.]

The camelopard, a quadruped. [See *Camelopard*.]

GIRANDOLE, *n.* [*It. girandola*, from *giro*, a turn, and *andare*, to go.]

A chandelier; a large kind of branched candlestick.

GIRASOL, *n.* [*Fr. Sp.*; *It. girasole*; *giro*, *L. gyros*, a turn. *It. girare*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun.]

1. The turnsole, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*.

2. A mineral usually milk white, bluish white or sky blue, but when turned towards the sun or any bright light, it constantly reflects a reddish color; hence its name. It sometimes strongly resembles a translucent jelly.

GIRD, *n.* *gurd*. [*Sax. geard*, or *gyrd*, or *gyrda*, a twig, branch, rod, pole, *Eng. a yard*; *G. gurl*, a girth, a girdle; *Dan. gierde*, a hedge, a rail. This word signifies primarily a twig, shoot or branch; hence a pole or stick, used in measuring. In measuring land, among our Saxon ancestors, the *gyrd* seems to have been a certain measure like our rod, perch or pole, all of which signify the same thing, a branch or shoot, a little pole. We now apply the word *yard*, to a measure of three feet in length. In rude ages, *gyrds*, shoots of trees, were used for binding things together, whence the verb to *gird*. See *Withe*. *Gyrds* were also used for driving, or for punishment, as we now use whips; and our common people use *gird*, for a severe stroke of a stick or whip. See *Lye*, under *gyrd* and *weal-styllyng*.]

1. A twitch or pang; a sudden spasm, which resembles the stroke of a rod or the pressure of a band.

2. In popular language, a severe stroke of a stick or whip.

GIRD, *v. t.* *gurd*. *pret.* and *pp.* *girded* or *girt*. [*Sax. gyrdan*; *G. gyrten*; *D. gorden*; *Sw. girada*, to gird or surround; *Dan. gierder*, to hedge, to inclose. See the Noun. It is probable, that *garden*, *Ir. gort*, is from the same root; originally an inclosed field, a piece of ground surrounded with poles, stakes and branches of trees. If the noun is the primary word, the sense of the root is to shoot, as a branch; if the verb is the root, the sense is to surround, or rather to bind or make fast. The former is the most probable.]

1. To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, as with a twig, a cord, bandage or cloth; as, to *gird* the loins with sackcloth.

2. To make fast by binding; to put on; usually with on; as, to *gird on* a harness; to *gird on* a sword.

3. To invest; to surround.

The Son appeared,

Girt with omnipotence.

Milton.

4. To clothe; to dress; to habit.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen.

Ezek.

5. To furnish; to equip.

Girded with snaky wiles.

Milton.

6. To surround; to encircle; to inclose; to encompass.

The Nyseian isle,

Girt with the river Triton.

Milton.

7. To gibe; to reproach severely; to lash.

Shak.

GIRD, *v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms. Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.

Shak.

GIRD'ED, *pp.* Bound; surrounded; invested; put on.

GIRD'ER, *n.* In architecture, the principal piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually fastened into the summers or breast summers, and the joists are framed into it at one end. In buildings entirely of timber, the *girdler* is fastened by tenons into the posts.

2. A satirist.

Lilly.

GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding; surrounding; investing.

GIRD'ING, *n.* A covering. Is. iii.

GIRD'LE, *n.* [*Sax. gyrðle*, *gyrdl*; *Sw. gördel*; *G. girtel*; *D. gordel*.]

1. A band or belt; something drawn round the waist of a person, and tied or buckled; as a *girdle* of fine linen; a leathern *girdle*.

2. Inclosure; circumference.

Within the *girdle* of these walls.

Shak.

3. The zodiac.

Bacon.

4. A round iron plate for baking.

Pegge.

Qu. griddle.

5. Among jewelers, the line which encompasses the stone, parallel to the horizon.

Cyc.

GIRD'LE, *v. t.* To bind with a belt or sash; to gird.

Shak.

2. To inclose; to environ; to shut in.

Shak.

3. In America, to make a circular incision, like a belt, through the bark and albumen of a tree to kill it.

New England. Belknap. Dwight.

GIRD'LE-BELT, *n.* A belt that encircles the waist.

Dryden.

GIRD'LER, *n.* One who girdles; a maker of girdles.

Beaumont.

GIRD'LE-STEAD, *n.* The part of the body where the girdle is worn.

Mason.

GIRE, *n.* [*L. gyros*.] A circle, or circular motion. [See *Gyre*.]

GIRL, *n.* *gerl*. [*Low L. gerula*, a young woman employed in tending children and carrying them about, from *gero*, to carry; a word probably received from the Romans while in England.]

1. A female child, or young woman. In familiar language, any young unmarried woman.

Dryden.

2. Among sportsmen, a roebuck of two years old.

GIRL'HOOD, *n.* The state of a girl. [*Little used*.]

Miss Seward.

GIRL'ISH, *a.* Like a young woman or child; befitting a girl.

2. Pertaining to the youth of a female.

Carew.

GIRL'ISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a girl.

GIR'ROCK, *n.* A species of gar-fish, the *lucertus*.

Cyc.

GIRT, *pret.* and *pp.* of *gird*.

GIRT, *v. t.* To gird; to surround.

Thomson. Tooke.

[This verb, if derived from the noun, *girt*, may be proper.]

GIRT, *n.* The band or strap by which a **GIRTH**, *n.* saddle or any burden on a horse's back is made fast, by passing under his belly.

2. A circular bandage.

Wiseman.

3. The compass measured by a girth or inclosing bandage.

He's a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*.

Addison.

GIRTH, *v. t.* To bind with a girth.

GISE, *v. t.* To feed or pasture. [See *Agist*.]

GIS'LE, *n.* A pledge. [Not in use.]