

GREENHAIRE, *a.* Having green locks or hair. *Mason.*

GREENHOOD, *n.* A state of greenness. *Chaucer.*

GREENHORN, *n.* A raw youth.

GREENHOUSE, *n.* A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather, and preserved green during the winter or cold weather.

GREENISH, *a.* Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; as a *greenish yellow*. *Newton.*

GREENISHNESS, *n.* The quality of being greenish.

GREENLY, *adv.* With a green color; newly; freshly; immaturity.

GREENNESS, *n.* The quality of being green; viridity; as the *greenness of grass* or of a meadow.

2. Immaturity; unripeness; *in a literal or figurative sense*; as the *greenness of fruit*; the *greenness of youth*.

3. Freshness; vigor. *South.*

4. Newness.

GREEN-SICKNESS, *n.* The chlorosis, a disease of maids, so called from the color it occasions in the face.

GREENSTALL, *n.* A stall on which greens are exposed to sale.

GREENSTONE, *n.* [so called from a tinge of green in the color.]

A rock of the trap formation, consisting of hornblend and felspar in the state of grains or small crystals. *Ure.*

GREENSWARD, *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREENWEED, *n.* Dyer's weed.

GREENWOOD, *n.* Wood which green, as in summer.

GREENWOOD, *a.* Pertaining to a greenwood; as a *greenwood shade*. *Dryden.*

GREET, *v. t.* [*Sax. gretan, gretian*, to salute, to exclaim, to cry out, to bid farewell, to approach, to touch; *G. grissen*; *D. groeten*, to greet; *Sax. gredan*, to cry; *Goth. gretan*, *Sw. gråta*, *Dan. græder*, to weep; *It. gridare*; *Sp. Port. gritar*; *W. gryddian, gryddare*, to shout, to scream or shriek, to wail, to make a vehement rough noise; perhaps *L. rudo*, to bray, to roar. See *Class Rd. No. 7. 19. 43. 70. 75.*]

1. To address with expressions of kind wishes; to salute in kindness and respect.

My lord, the Mayor of London comes to greet you. *Shak.*

2. To address at meeting; to address in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To congratulate.

4. To pay compliments at a distance; to send kind wishes to. *Col. iv. 2 Tim. iv.*

5. To meet and address with kindness; or to express kind wishes accompanied with an embrace. *1 Thess. v.*

6. To meet. *Shak.*

GREET, *v. i.* To meet and salute.

There greet in silence, as the dead are wont. And sleep in peace. *Shak.*

2. To weep; written by Spenser *greet*. *Obs.*

GREETED, *pp.* Addressed with kind wishes; complimented.

GREETER, *n.* One who greets.

GREETING, *ppr.* Addressing with kind wishes or expressions of joy; complimenting; congratulating; saluting.

GREETING, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GREZZE, *n.* [*L. gressus*.] A step, or flight of steps. *Obs.* [*See Grece.*]

GREFFIER, *n.* [*Fr. See Graft.*] A registrar, or recorder. *Bp. Hall.*

GRE'GAL, *a.* [*L. grex*.] Pertaining to a flock. *Dict.*

GREGARIAN, *a.* [*See Gregarious.*] Belonging to the herd or common sort. *Howell.*

GREGARIOUS, *a.* [*L. gregarius*, from *grex*, a herd.]

Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone. Cattle and sheep are *gregarious* animals. Many species of birds are *gregarious*. Rapacious animals are generally not *gregarious*.

GREGARIOUSLY, *adv.* In a flock or herd; in a company.

GREGARIOUSNESS, *n.* The state or quality of living in flocks or herds.

GREGORIAN, *a.* Denoting what belongs to Gregory. The *Gregorian calendar*, is one which shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter, and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. The *Gregorian year*, is the present year, as reformed by pope Gregory XIII, in 1582; consisting of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 seconds, with an additional day every fourth year. *Eneye.*

GREIT, *v. i.* [*Goth. greitan*.] To lament. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GREITH, *v. t.* [*Sax. geredian*, to prepare; *ge and bræde*, ready.] To make ready. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

GREITH, *n.* Goods; furniture. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

GREMIAL, *a.* [*L. gremium*.] Belonging to the lap or bosom. *Dict.*

GRENADE, *n.* [*Sp. granada*, *It. granata*, *Fr. grenade*, a pomegranate, or grained apple.]

In the art of war, a hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, to be filled with powder which is to be fired by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand among enemies. This, bursting into many pieces, does great injury, and is particularly useful in annoying an enemy in trenches and other lodgments. *Eneye.*

GRENADIER, *n.* [from *Fr. grenade*, *Sp. granada*, a pomegranate tree; so called, it is said, from the cap worn, which resembled the flowers of that tree; or as others alleged, so called from carrying and throwing hand grenades. The latter is the opinion of Lunier.]

1. A foot soldier, wearing a high cap. Grenadiers are usually tall, active soldiers, distinguished from others chiefly by their dress and arms; a company of them is usually attached to each battalion. *Eneye.*

2. A fowl found in Angola, in Africa.

GREN'ATITE, *n.* Staurotide or staurolite, a mineral of a dark reddish brown. It occurs imbedded in mica slate, and in talc, and is infusible by the blowpipe. It is called also prismatic garnet. *Cyc.*

GREW, *prt.* of grow.

GREY. [*See Gray.*]

GREYHOUND, *n.* [*Sax. grighund*.] A tall fleet dog, kept for the chase.

GRICE, *n.* A little pig.

GRIDDLE, *n.* [*W. gredell*, from *gredian*, to heat, singe, sear.]

A pan, broad and shallow, for baking cakes.

GRIDE, *v. t.* [*It. gridare*; *Sp. gritar*; *Port. id.*; *Fr. crier*; *Eng. to cry*; *Sax. gredan*; *Dan. græder*; *Sw. gråta*. See *Greet*.]

To grate, or to cut with a grating sound; to cut; to penetrate or pierce harshly; as the *griding sword*. *Milton.*

That through his thigh the mortal steel did gride. *Spenser.*

GRIDE'LIN, *n.* [*Fr. gris de lin*, flax gray.] A color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. *Dryden.*

GRIDIRON, *n.* [*W. grediau*, *It. gredam*, to heat, scorch, roast, and iron. See *Griddle*.]

A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals.

GRIEF, *n.* [*D. griet*, hurt; *Fr. grief*, and *grever*, to oppress; *Sp. agravar*; *Norm. grief*; *grief*; *greve*; *L. gravis*. See *Grave* and *Aggravate*. The sense is pressure or oppression.]

1. The pain of mind produced by loss, misfortune, injury or evils of any kind; sorrow; regret. We experience *grief* when we lose a friend, when we incur loss, when we consider ourselves injured, and by sympathy, we feel *grief* at the misfortunes of others.

2. The pain of mind occasioned by our own misconduct; sorrow or regret that we have done wrong; pain accompanying repentance. We feel *grief* when we have offended or injured a friend, and the consciousness of having offended the Supreme Being, fills the penitent heart with the most poignant *grief*.

3. Cause of sorrow; that which afflicts. Who were a *grief* of mind to Isaac and Rebekah. *Gen. xxvi.*

A foolish son is a *grief* to his father. *Prov. xvii.*

GRIEF'FUL, *a.* Full of grief or sorrow. *Sackville.*

GRIEFSHOT, *a.* Pierced with grief. *Shak.*

GRIE'VABLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Obs.* *Gower.*

GRIEVANCE, *n.* [from *grief*.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of human conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of grievances.

GRIEVE, *v. t.* [*D. grieven*; *Fr. grever*, to oppress; *Sp. agravar*, *aggravar*; *It. gravare*; *L. gravo*, from *gravis*. See *Grave*.]

1. To give pain of mind to; to afflict; to wound the feelings. Nothing grieves a parent like the conduct of a profligate child.

2. To afflict; to inflict pain on. For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men. *Lam. iii.*

3. To make sorrowful; to excite regret in.

4. To offend; to displease; to provoke. Grieve not the holy Spirit of God. *Eph. iv.*