

of the Alps or other mountains. These masses of ice extend many miles in length and breadth, and remain undissolved by the heat of summer. *Coe.*

GLACIOUS, *a.* Like ice; icy. *Brown.*
GLACIS, *n.* [Fr.] In building, or gardening, an easy, insensible slope. *Encyc.*

2. In fortification, a sloping bank; that mass of earth which serves as a parapet to the covered way, having an easy slope or declivity towards the champaign or field. *Encyc.*

GLAD, *a.* [Sax. *glad* or *glad*; Sw. *glad*; Dan. *glad*; perhaps *L. lotus*, without a prefix. See Class Lat. No. 2. Ar.]

1. Pleased; affected with pleasure or moderate joy; moderately happy.

A wise son maketh a glad father. Prov. x. It is usually followed by *of*. I am glad of an opportunity to oblige my friend.

It is sometimes followed by *at*.
He that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished. Prov. xvii.

It is sometimes followed by *with*.
The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile blood—*Dryden.*

With, after glad, is unusual, and in this passage of would have been preferable.

2. Cheerful; joyous.

They blessed the king, and went to their tents, joyful and glad of heart. 1 Kings viii.

3. Cheerful; wearing the appearance of joy; as a glad countenance.

4. Wearing a gay appearance; showy; bright.

The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for thee. Is. xxxv.
Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

5. Pleading; exultating.
Her conversation
More glad to me than to a noisier money is. *Sidney.*

6. Expressing gladness or joy; exciting joy.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers. *Pope.*

GLAD, *v. t.* [The pret. and pp. *glad* is not used. See *Gladden*.]

To make glad; to affect with pleasure; to cheer; to gladden; to exhilarate.

Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. *Pope.*

GLADDEN, *v. t.* *glad'a.* [Sax. *gladian*; Dan. *glader*; Sw. *gladia*.]

To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate. The news of peace gladdens our hearts.

Churches will every where gladden his eye, and hymns of praise vibrate upon his ear. *Dryden.*

GLADDEN, *v. i.* *glad'n.* To become glad; to rejoice.

So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of your voice.

GLADDER, *n.* One that makes glad, or gives joy. *Dryden.*

GLADDING, *ppr.* Making glad; cheering; giving joy.

GLADE, *n.* [Ice. *hlad*. Qu.] An opening or passage made through a wood by lopping off the branches of the trees. Locally, in the U. States, a natural opening or open place in a forest.

There interspersed in lawns and opening glades. *Pope.*

2. In New England, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen.

GLADE, *n.* [D. *glad*, G. *glath*, smooth.] Smooth ice. *New England.*

GLADEN, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-GLADDER, *n.* grass; the general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. *Junius.*

GLADFUL, *a.* Full of gladness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GLADFULNESS, *n.* Joy; gladness. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

GLADIATE, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling the form of a sword; as the legume of a plant. *Martyn.*

GLADIATOR, *n.* [L. from *gladius*, a sword.]

A sword-player; a prize-fighter. The gladiators, in Rome, were men who fought in the arena, for the entertainment of the people.

GLADIATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, or to combats for the entertainment of the Roman people. *By. Reynolds.*

GLADIATORY, *a.* Relating to gladiators. *By. Porteus.*

GLADIATURE, *n.* Sword-play; fencing. [Not in use.] *Gayton.*

GLADIOL, *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, a dagger.] A plant, the sword-lily, of the genus *Gladiolus*. The water gladiol is of the genus *Butomus* or flowering rush, and also of the genus *Lobelia* or cardinal flower. *Cyc. Fam. of Plants.*

GLADLY, *adv.* [See *Glad*.] With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.

The common people heard him gladly. Mark xii.

GLADNESS, *n.* [See *Glad*.] Joy, or a moderate degree of joy and exhilaration; pleasure of mind; cheerfulness.

They—did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart. Acts ii.

[Gladness is rarely or never equivalent to mirth, merriment, gaiety and triumph, and it usually expresses less than delight. It sometimes expresses great joy. Esther viii. ix.]

GLADSOME, *a.* Pleased; joyful; cheerful. *Spenser.*

Causing joy, pleasure or cheerfulness; having the appearance of gaiety; pleasing.

Of opening heaven they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*

GLADSOMELY, *adv.* With joy; with pleasure of mind.

GLADSOMENESS, *n.* Joy, or moderate joy; pleasure of mind.

2. Showiness. *Johnson.*

GLADWIN, *n.* A plant of the genus *Iris*. *Fam. of Plants.*

GLAIR, *n.* [Fr. *glair*. In Sax. *glare* is amber, or any thing transparent. This coincides with W. *glur*, Eng. *clear*, *L. clarus*, and with Eng. *glare*, and *L. gloria*; perhaps with *L. glare*, gravel, or pieces of quartz.]

1. The white of an egg. It is used as a varnish for preserving paintings. *Encyc.*

Any viscous transparent substance, resembling the white of an egg.

3. A kind of halbert. *Dic.*

GLAIR, *e. t.* To smear with the white of an egg; to varnish.

GLAIRY, *a.* Like glair, or partaking of its qualities. *Fleming.*

GLANCE, *n.* [G. *glanz*, a ray, a beam or shoot of light, splendor; D. *glans*; Dan. *glans*; Sw. *glans*. The primary sense is to shoot, to throw, to dart.]

1. A sudden shoot of light or splendor. *Milton.*

2. A shoot or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary view or cast; a snatch of sight; as a sudden glance; a glance of the eye. *Dryden. Watts.*

GLANCE, *v. i.* To shoot or dart a ray of light or splendor.

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly. *Rare.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction; to dart aside. The arrow struck the shield and glanced. So we say, a glancing ball or shot.

3. To look with a sudden, rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a momentary or hasty view.

Then sit again, and sigh and glance. *Suckling.*

4. To hint; to cast a word or reflection; as, to glance at a different subject.

5. To ensue by oblique hints. *Shak.*

GLANCE, *v. t.* To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; to cast for a moment; as, to glance the eye. *Shak.*

GLANCE-COAL, *n.* Anthracite; a mineral composed chiefly of carbon. [See *Anthracite*.] *Cyc.*

GLANCING, *ppr.* Shooting; darting; casting suddenly; flying off obliquely.

GLANCINGLY, *adv.* By glancing; in a glancing manner; transiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND, *n.* [L. *glans*, a nut; *glandula*, a gland; Fr. *glande*. Qu. Gr. *βίλαρος*, with a different prefix.]

1. In anatomy, a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, either constituting a part of the lymphatic system, or destined to secrete some fluid from the blood. Glands have been divided into *conglobate* and *conglomerate*, from their structure; but a more proper division is into *lymphatic* and *secretory*. The former are found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and are *conglobate*. The latter are of various structure. They include the mucous follicles, the conglomerate glands, properly so called, such as the parotid gland and the pancreas, the liver, kidneys, &c. The term has also been applied to other bodies of a similar appearance, neither lymphatic nor secretory; such as the thymus and thyroid glands, whose use is not certainly known, certain portions of the brain, as the pineal and pituitary glands, &c. [See *Conglobate* and *Conglomerate*.]

Encyc. Perr. Core.

2. In botany, a gland or glandule is an excretory or secretory duct or vessel in a plant. Glands are found on the leaves, petioles, peduncles and stipules. *Martyn.*

GLANDERED, *a.* Affected with glanders. *Berkley.*

GLANDERS, *n.* [from *gland*.] In ferriery, the running of corrupt slimy matter from the nose of a horse. *Cyc.*

GLANDIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *glandifer*; *glans*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing acorns or other nuts; producing