

1. To bring together; to collect a number of separate things into one place or into one aggregate body.
Gather stones; and they took stones, and made a heap. Gen. xxxi.
2. To get in harvest; to reap or cut and bring into barns or stores. Levit. xxv. 20.
3. To pick up; to glean; to get in small parcels and bring together.
Gather out the stones. Is. lxii.
He must *gather* up money by degrees. Locke.
4. To pluck; to collect by cropping, picking or plucking.
Do *men gather* grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Matt. vii.
5. To assemble; to congregate; to bring persons into one place. Ezek. xxii. 19.
6. To collect in abundance; to accumulate; to amass.
I gathered me also silver and gold, and the peculiar treasure of kings. Eccles. ii.
7. To select and take; to separate from others and bring together.
Save us, O Lord our God, and *gather* us from among the heathen. Ps. cvi.
8. To sweep together.
The kingdom of heaven is like a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* every kind. Matt. xiii.
9. To bring into one body or interest.
Yet will *I gather* others to him. Is. lvi.
10. To draw together from a state of expansion or diffusion; to contract.
Gathering his flowing robe he seemed to stand.
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. Pope.
11. To gain.
He *gathers* ground upon her in the chase. Dryden.
12. To pucker; to plait.
13. To deduce by inference; to collect or learn by reasoning. From what *I hear I gather* that he was present.
After he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us to preach the gospel to them. Acts xvi.
14. To coil as a serpent.
To gather breath, to have respite. Obs.
- GATHER*, v. i. To collect; to unite; to increase; to be condensed. The clouds *gather* in the west.
2. To increase; to grow larger by accretion of like matter.
Their snow ball did not *gather* as it went. Bacon.
3. To assemble. The people *gather* fast.
4. To generate pus or matter. [See *Gathering*.]
- GATHERABLE*, a. That may be collected; that may be deduced. [Unusual.] Godwin.
- GATHERED*, pp. Collected; assembled; contracted; plaited; drawn by inference.
- GATHERER*, n. One who gathers or collects: one who gets in a crop.
- GATHERING*, pp. Collecting; assembling; drawing together; plaiting; wrinkling.
- GATHERING*, n. The act of collecting or assembling.
2. Collection; a crowd; an assembly.
3. Charitable contribution. 1 Cor. xvi.
4. A tumor suppurated or matured; a collection of pus; an abscess.

- GATHERS*, n. Plaits; folds; puckers; wrinkles in cloth. Hudibras.
- GAT'TERTREE*, n. A species of *Cornus* or Cornelian cherry. Fam. of Plants.
- GAT-TOOTHED*, a. Goat-toothed; having a lickerish tooth. Obs. Chaucer.
- GAUD*, v. i. [L. *gaudeo*, to rejoice.] To exult; to rejoice. Obs. Shak.
- GAUD*, n. [L. *gaudium*.] An ornament something worth for adorning the person; a fine thing. Obs. Shak.
- GAUDED*, a. Adorned with trinkets; colored. Obs. Chaucer. Shak.
- GAUDERY*, n. Finery; fine things; ornaments. Bacon. Dryden.
- GAUDILY*, adv. Showily; with ostentation of fine dress. Guthrie.
- GAUDINESS*, n. Showiness; tinsel appearance; ostentatious finery. Whitlock.
- GAUDY*, a. Showy; splendid; gay.
A goldfinch there I saw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes— Dryden.
2. Ostentatiously fine; gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*. Shak.
- GAUDY*, n. A feast or festival; a word in the university. Chayne.
- GAUGE*, v. t. *gauge*. [Fr. *jauger*, to gauge; *jauge*, a measuring rod; Arm. *jauya*, or *jauchi*, to gauge; *jauch*, a rod. It is supposed by J. Thomson, that this is contracted from *jaugle*, from *gaule*, a rod or pole. But qu.]
1. To measure or to ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel, as a pipe, puncheon, hoghead, barrel, respect or keg.
2. To measure in respect to proportion.
The vane nicely *gauged* on each side— Derham.
- GAUGE*, n. *gauge*. A measure: a standard of measure. Moron.
2. Measure; dimensions. Burke.
- GAUGED*, pp. Measured.
- GAUGER*, n. One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
- GAUGING*, pp. Measuring a cask; ascertaining dimensions or proportions of quantity.
- GAUGING*, n. The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels of any form. Ed. Encyc.
- GAUGING-ROD*, n. An instrument to be used in measuring the contents of casks or vessels.
- GAUL*, n. [L. *Gallia*.] A name of ancient France; also, an inhabitant of Gaul.
- GAULISH*, a. Pertaining to ancient France or Gaul.
- GAUNT*, } a. gaunt. [The origin is uncertain. Qu. Sax. *gevaunian*, *veanian*, to wane. In W. *vean* is weak, poor.]
- Vacant; hollow; empty, as an animal after long fasting; hence, lean; meager; thin; slender. Shak. Dryden.
- GAUNTLY*, adv. *gaunt*ly. Leanly; meagerly.
- GAUNTLET*, n. [See *Gantlet*.]
- GAUZE*, n. [Sp. *gasa*; Fr. *gaze*; Arm. *gazen*. Qu. L. *gausepe*, or *gossipium*.]
- A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen. Encyc.

- GAUZELOOM*, n. A loom in which gauze is wove.
- GAUZY*, a. Like gauze; thin as gauze.
- GAVE*, pret. of give.
- GAVEL*, n. In law, tribute; toll; custom. [See *Gabel*.]
- GAVEL*, n. [Fr. *javelle*; Port. *gavela*, a sheaf; W. *gawel*, a hold or grasp.]
1. A small parcel of wheat, rye or other grain, laid together by reapers, consisting of two, three or more handfuls. New England.
2. In England, a provincial word for ground. Eng. Dict.
- GAVEL*, for *gable* or *gable-end*. [See *Gable*.]
- GAVELET*, n. An ancient and special cessuail in Kent, in England, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraws his rent and services due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements. Encyc.
- 2. In London, a writ used in the hustings, given to lords of rents in the city. Encyc.

GAVELKIND, n. [This word *gavel* is British. In W. *gawel* signifies a hold, a grasp, tenure; *gawel-cendyl*, the hold or tenure of a family, [not the kind of tenure;] *gawelud*, to hold, grasp, arrest. Ir. *gabhal*, *gabham*, to take; *gabhal-cine*, gavelkind. In Ir. *gabhal* is a fork, [G. *gabel*], and the groin, and it expresses the collateral branches of a family; but the Welsh application is most probably the true one.]

A tenure in England, by which land descended from the father to all his sons in equal portions, and the land of a brother, dying without issue, descended equally to his brothers. This species of tenure prevailed in England before the Norman conquest, in many parts of the kingdom, perhaps in the whole realm; but particularly in Kent, where it still exists. Selden. Covell. Blackstone. Cyc.

GAVELOCK, n. [Sax.] An iron crow.

GAVILAN, n. A species of hawk in the Philippine isles: the back and wings yellow; the belly white.

GAVOT, n. [Fr. *gavotte*; It. *gavotta*.] A kind of dance, the air of which has two brisk and lively strains in common time, each of which is played twice over. The first has usually four or eight bars, and the second contains eight, twelve or more. Encyc.

GAWBY, n. A dunce. [Not in use.]

GAWK, n. [Sax. *gac*, *geac*, a cuckoo; G. *gawch*, a cuckoo, and a fool, an unfledged fop, a chough; Scot. *gawkie*, *gawky*, a fool; D. *gek*; Sw. *gäck*, a fool, a buffoon; Dan. *gæk*, a jest, a joke. It seems that this word is radically one with *joke*, *juggle*, which see.]

- 1. A cuckoo.
- 2. A fool; a simpleton. [In both senses, it is retained in Scotland.]

GAWKY, a. Foolish; awkward; clumsy; clownish. [In this sense it is retained in vulgar use in America.]

[Is not this allied to the Fr. *gauche*, left, untoward, unhandy, Eng. *awk*, awkward; *gawchir*, to shrink back or turn aside, to use shifts, to double, to dodge. This verb well expresses the actions of a jester or buffoon.]