

A mortification of living flesh, or of some part of a living animal body. It is particularly applied to the first stage of mortification, before the life of the part is completely extinct. When the part is completely dead, it is called *sphacelus*.

Encyc. Cyc.

GANGRENE, *v. t.* To mortify, or to begin mortification in.

GANGRENE, *v. i.* To become mortified.

GANGRENE'S CENT, *a.* Tending to mortification; beginning to corrupt or putrefy, as living flesh.

GANGRENOUS, *a.* Mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

GANGUE, *n.* *gang.* [See *Gang.*] In mining, the earthy, stony, saline, or combustible substance, which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it without being chemically combined, is called the *gangue* or matrix of the ore. It differs from a *mineralizer*, in not being combined with the metal. *Cleveland.*

GANGWAY, *n.* A passage, way or avenue into or out of any inclosed place, especially a passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; also, a narrow platform of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter deck to the fore-castle.

To bring to the *gangway*, in the discipline of ships, is to punish a seaman by seizing him up and flogging him.

GANGWEEK, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate or survey the bounds of parishes. *Dict.*

GANIL, *n.* A kind of brittle limestone. *Kirwan.*

GAN'NET, *n.* [Sax. *ganot*. See *Gander*.] The Solan Goose, a fowl of the genus *Pelicanus*, about seven pounds in weight, with a straight bill, six inches long, and palmated feet. These fowls frequent the isles of Scotland in summer, and feed chiefly on herrings. *Encyc.*

GANT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, from *gant*, a glove; It. *guanto*; D. *want*; Dan. and Sw. *vante*, a glove.]

A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn by cavaliers, armed at all points.

To throw the *gantlet*, is to challenge; and To take up the *gantlet*, is to accept the challenge.

GANT'LOPE, *n.* [The last syllable is from the Teutonic, *D. loopen*, to run. The first is probably from *gang*, a passage.]

A military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offense. It is executed in this manner; soldiers are arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, is compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gives him a stroke. A similar punishment is used on board of ships. Hence this word is chiefly used in the phrase, to run the *gantlet* or *gantlope*. *Dryden. Mar. Dict.*

GAN'ZA, *n.* [Sp. *ganso*, a goose. See *Gander*.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuoso was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

GAOL, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; Arm. *geol* or *jol*; W. *geol*; Norm. *geault*, *geole*; Sp. *jaula*, a

cage, a cell; Port. *gaiola*. Qu. Class Gl. No. 11. 36. Ar. As the pronunciation *gale* accords with that of *goal*, a different word, it would be convenient to write and pronounce this word uniformly *gai*.]

A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

GAOL, *v. t.* To imprison; to confine in prison. *Bacon.*

GAOLDELIVERY, *n.* A judicial process for clearing jails of criminals, by trial and condemnation or acquittal.

GAOLER, *n.* The keeper of a gaol or prisoner; a jailor.

GAP, *n.* [See *Gape* and *Gab*. Gipsy, *geb*, Hindoo, *gabab*, a hole.]

1. An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; as a gap in a fence or wall.

2. A breach. Manifold miseries ensued by the opening of that gap to all that side of christendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any avenue or passage; way of entrance or departure. *Dryden.*

4. A breach; a defect; a flaw; as a gap in honor or reputation. *Shak. More.*

5. An interstice; a vacuity. A child can fill the gap with laughing. *Swift.*

6. A hiatus; a chasm; as a gap between words. *Pope.*

To stop a gap, to secure a weak point; to repair a defect.

To stand in the gap, to expose one's self for the protection of something; to make defense against any assailing danger. *Ezek. xxii.*

G'APE, *v. i.* [Sax. *geapan*; Sw. *gapa*; D.

gaapen; G. *gaffen*; Dan. *gaber*; Ar. جَاب jauba, to split, tear or cut open.]

1. To open the mouth wide, from sleepiness, drowsiness or dullness; to yawn. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as young birds. *Dryden.*

3. To gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to crave; to look and long for; as, men often gape after court favor.

The hungry gaped for her due tribute *gapes*. *Denham.*

To gape at, in a like sense, is hardly correct.

4. To open in fissures or crevices; as a gapping rock.

May that ground gape, and swallow me alive. *Shak.*

5. To have a hiatus; as one vowel gapping on another. *Dryden.*

6. To open the mouth in wonder or surprise; as the gapping fool; the gapping crowd.

7. To utter sound with open throat. *Roscommon.*

8. To open the mouth with hope or expectation. *Hudibras.*

9. To open the mouth with a desire to injure or devour.

They have gaped upon me with their mouth. *Job xvi.*

G'APE, *n.* A gaping. *Addison.*

G'APER, *n.* One who gapes; a yawner.

2. One who opens his mouth for wonder and stares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves. *Carver.*

4. A fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. *Pennant.*

G'APING, *ppr.* Opening the mouth wide from sleepiness, dullness, wonder or admiration; yawning; opening in fissures; craving.

GAP'TOOTHED, *a.* Having interstices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

G'AR, in Saxon, a dart, a weapon; as in *Edgar*, or *Edgarg*, a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, noble weapon. *Gibson.*

This may be the Ch. גַּר and גֵּרָא an arrow, a dart; Sam. an arrow.

G'AR AGAY, *n.* A rapacious fowl of Mexico, of the size of the kite. *Dict.*

G'ARB, *n.* [Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance; It. Sp. *garbo*; Norm. *garbs*, clothes, dress; Russ. *garb*, arms; from the root of *gear*.]

1. Dress; clothes; habit; as the *garb* of a clergyman or judge.

2. Fashion or mode of dress. *Denham.*

3. Exterior appearance; looks. *Shak.*

4. In heraldry, a sheaf of corn. [Fr. *gerbe*; Sp. *garba*.]

G'ARBAGE, *n.* [I know not the component parts of this word.] The bowels of an animal; refuse parts of flesh; offal. *Shak. Dryden.*

G'ARBAGED, *a.* Stripped of the bowels. *Sherwood.*

G'ARBEL, *n.* The plank next the keel of a ship. [See *Garboard-streak*.]

G'ARBLE, *v. t.* [Sp. *garbillar*; It. *cribrare*, *criellare*; Fr. *cribler*; L. *cribro*, *cribello*.]

Qu. Ar. غَرِبِلْ or Ch. רַבֵּל to sift, to bolt. Class *Rb* No. 30. 34. 46.]

1. Properly, to sift or bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts of a substance from the coarse and useless parts, or from dross or dirt; as, to *garble* spices.

2. To separate; to pick; to cull out. *Dryden. Locke.*

G'ARBLED, *pp.* Sifted; bolted; separated; culled out.

G'ARBLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts or separates. A garbler of spices, is an officer of great antiquity in London.

2. One who picks out, culls or selects.

G'ARBLES, *n. plu.* The dust, soil or filth, severed from good spices, drugs, &c. *Cyc.*

G'ARBLING, *ppr.* Sifting; separating; sorting; culling.

G'ARBOARD, *n.* The garboard plank, in a ship, is the first plank fastened on the keel on the outside. *Bailey.*

Garboard-streak, in a ship, is the first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom, next the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

G'ARBOIL, *n.* [Old Fr. *garbouil*; It. *garbuglio*.] Tumult; uproar. [Not used.]

G'ARD. [See *Guard* and *Ward*.]

G'ARDEN, *n.* [G. *garten*; W. *garth*; It. *giardino*; Sp. *jardin*; Fr. *id.*; Port. *jardim*; Arm. *jard*, *jardin* or *gardd*. The first syllable is the Sax. *geard*, Goth. *gards*, Eng. *yard*, an inclosed place. The Saxon is *ortgeard*, Dan. *urtegaard*, Sw. *örtgård*, wortyard, an inclosure for herbs. The Irish is *gairdin* or *gardraha*; Hungarian, *korth*; L. *hortus*. In Slavonic, *gard*, Russ. *gorod*, signifies a town or city, and the derivative verb *goroyu*, to inclose with a hedge. Hence *Stulgard*, *Novogrod* or *Novogardia*. The primary sense of *gar*-