

GOOD, n. That which contributes to diminish or remove pain, or to increase happiness or prosperity; benefit; advantage; opposed to *evil* or *misery*. The medicine will do neither good nor harm. It does my heart good to see you so happy.

There are many that say, who will show us any good? Ps. iv.

2. Welfare; prosperity; advancement of interest or happiness. He labored for the good of the state.

The good of the whole community can be promoted only by advancing the good of each of the members composing it.

Federalist, Jay.

3. Spiritual advantage or improvement; as the good of souls.

4. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die for good and all.

L'Estrange.

The phrase, for good and all, signifies, finally; to close the whole business; for the last time.

5. Moral virtues; actions which are just and in conformity to the moral law or divine precepts.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv.

6. Moral qualities; virtue; righteousness. I find no good in this man.

7. The best fruits; richness; abundance.

I will give you the good of the land. Gen. xlv.

GOOD, v. t. To mature. [Not in use.]

Hall.

GOOD, adv. As good, as well; with equal advantage. Had you not as good go with me? In America we use goods, the Gothic word. Had you not as goods go?

In replies, good signifies well; right; it is satisfactory; I am satisfied. I will be with you to-morrow; answer, good, very good. So we use well, from the root of L. valeo, to be strong.

GOOD-BREEDING, n. Polite manners, formed by a good education; a polite education.

GOOD-BY. [See By.]

GOOD-CONDITIONED, a. Being in a good state; having good qualities or favorable symptoms. Sharp.

GOOD-FELLOW, n. A jolly companion. [This is hardly to be admitted as a compound word.]

GOOD-FELLOW, v. t. To make a jolly companion; to besot. [Little used.]

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, n. Merry society.

GOOD-FRIDAY, n. A fast of the christian church, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept in passion week.

GOOD-HUMOR, n. A cheerful temper or state of mind.

GOOD-HUMORED, a. Being of a cheerful temper.

GOOD-HUMOREDLY, adv. With a cheerful temper; in a cheerful way.

GOOD-MANNERS, n. Propriety of behavior; politeness; decorum.

GOOD-NATURE, n. Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD-NATURED, a. Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked.

GOOD-NATUREDLY, adv. With mildness of temper.

GOOD-NOW. An exclamation of wonder or surprise.

Dryden.

2. An exclamation of entreaty. [Not used.]

Shak.

GOOD-SPEED, n. Good success; an old form of wishing success. [See Speed.]

GOOD-WIFE, n. The mistress of a family.

Burton.

GOOD-WILL, n. Benevolence.

GOOD-WOMAN, n. The mistress of a family.

GOOD-LESS, a. Having no goods.

Obs. Chaucer.

GOOD-LINESS, n. [from goodly.] Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Her goodness was full of harmony to his eyes. Sidney.

GOODLY, adv. Excellently.

Spenser.

GOODLY, a. Being of a handsome form; beautiful; graceful; as a goodly person; goodly raiment; goodly houses.

Shak.

2. Pleasant; agreeable; desirable; as goodly days.

Shak.

3. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid. Obs. Dryden.

GOOD-LYHEAD, n. Goodness; grace.

[Not in use.]

Spenser.

GOOD-MAN, n. A familiar appellation of civility; sometimes used ironically.

With you, goodman boy, if you please.

2. A rustic term of compliment; as old goodman Dobson.

Sieft.

3. A familiar appellation of a husband; also, the master of a family. Prov. vii. Matt. xxiv.

GOODNESS, n. The state of being good; the physical qualities which constitute value, excellence or perfection; as the goodness of timber; the goodness of a soil.

2. The moral qualities which constitute christian excellence; moral virtue; religion.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith. Gal. v.

3. Kindness; benevolence; benignity of heart; but more generally, acts of kindness; charity; humanity exercised. I shall remember his goodness to me with gratitude.

4. Kindness; benevolence of nature; mercy.

The Lord God—abundant in goodness and truth. Ex. xxxiv.

5. Kindness; favor shown; acts of benevolence, compassion or mercy.

Jehtro rejoiced for all the goodness which Jehovah had done to Israel. Ex. xviii.

GOODS, n. plu. Movables; household furniture.

2. Personal or movable estate; as horses, cattle, utensils, &c.

3. Wares; merchandise; commodities bought and sold by merchants and traders.

GOODSHIP, n. Favor; grace. [Not in use.]

GOOD-Y, n. [Qu. goodwife.] A low term of civility; as goodly Dobson. Swift. Gay.

GOOD-YSHIP, n. The state or quality of a goody. [Ludicrous.] Hudibras.

GOOGINGS, } n. In seamen's language, clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder.

Mar. Dict.

GOOM, n. [Sax. and Goth. guma, a man.] A man recently married, or who is attending his proposed spouse for the purpose of marriage; used in composition,

as in bridegroom. It has been corrupted into groom.

GOOS-ANDER, n. A migratory fowl of the genus Mergus, the diver or plunger; called also merganser.

GOOSE, n. goos, plu. geese. [Sax. gos; Sw. gås; Dan. gaas; Arm. goas; W. gwys; Russ. gos; Ir. gedh or geadh; Pers. گوس.

The G. and D. is gans, but whether the same word or not, let the reader judge. The Chi. 雁 or 雁, and the corresponding Arabic and Syrian words, may possibly be the same word, the Europeans prefixing g in the Celtic manner.]

1. A well known aquatic fowl of the genus Anas; but the domestic geese live chiefly on land, and feeds on grass. The soft fethers are used for beds, and the quilts for pens. The wild goose is migratory.

2. A tailor's smoothing iron, so called from its handle which resembles the neck of a goose.

GOOSEBERRY, n. goos'berry. [In Ger. krauselbeere, from kraus, crisp; D. knisbees, from knuis, a cross; L. grossula; W. greys, from rheys, luxuriant. The English word is undoubtedly corrupted from crossberry, grossberry, or gorseberry; a name taken from the roughness of the shrub. See Cross and Gross.]

The fruit of a shrub, and the shrub itself, the Ribes grossularia. The shrub is armed with spines. Of the fruit there are several varieties.

The American gooseberry belongs to the genus Melastoma, and the West Indian gooseberry to the genus Cactus. Lee.

GOOSECAP, n. goos'cap. A silly person. Beattie. Johnson.

GOOSEFOOT, n. goos'foot. A plant, the Chenopodium.

GOOSEGRASS, n. goos'grass. A plant of the genus Galium. Also, the name of certain plants of the genera Potentilla and Asperugo.

GOOSENECK, n. goos'neck. In a ship, a piece of iron fixed on one end of the tiller, to which the lanard of the whip-staff or wheel-rope comes, for steering the ship; also, an iron hook on the inner end of a boom. Encyc. Mar. Dict.

GOOSEQUILL, n. goos'quill. The large fether or quill of a goose; or a pen made with it.

GOOSETONGUE, n. goos'tung. A plant of the genus Achillea.

GOOSEWING, n. goos'wing. In seamen's language, a sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship; also, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled.

Encyc. Mar. Dict.

GOP-PISH, a. Proud; pettish. [Not in use.] Ray.

GOR-BELLIED, a. Big-bellied. Shak.

GOR-BELLY, n. [In W. gor signifies swelled, extreme, over.] A prominent belly. [Not in use.]

GOR-COCK, n. The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game; a fowl of the gallinaceous kind. Dict. Nat. Hist.

GOR-CROW, n. The carrion-crow. Johnson.

GORD, n. An instrument of gaming.