

a strong unpleasant smell, with a bitterish warm taste. It is unctuous to the touch, and softens between the fingers. When distilled with water or spirit, it yields an essential oil, and by distillation in a retort without mixture, it yields an empyreumatic oil of a fine blue color, but this is changed in the air to a purple.

GALE, *n.* [In *Dan*, *gal* is furious, and *kuler* is to blow strong, *kuling*, a gentle gale, from the root of *coal* and *cold*. In *Fr*, *gal* is a puff, a blast, and steam. The sense is obvious.]

A current of air; a strong wind. The sense of this word is very indefinite. The poets use it in the sense of a moderate breeze or current of air, as a *gentle gale*. A stronger wind is called a *fresh gale*.

In the language of seamen, the word *gale*, unaccompanied by an epithet, signifies a vehement wind, a storm or tempest. They say, the ship carried away her top-mast in a *gale*, or *gale* of wind; the ship rode out the *gale*. But the word is often qualified, as a *hard* or *strong gale*, a *violent gale*. A current of wind somewhat less violent is denominated a *stiff gale*. A less vehement wind is called a *fresh gale*, which is a wind not too strong for a ship to carry single reefed top-sails, when close hauled.

When the wind is not so violent but that a ship will carry her top-sails a-trip or full spread, it is called a *loom-gale*.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

GALE, *v. i.* In seamen's language, to sail, or sail fast.

GALEA, *n.* [*L. galea*, a helmet.] A genus of sea hedge-hogs.

GALFAS, *n.* A Venetian ship, large, but low built, and moved both by oars and sails.

GALFATED, *a.* [*L. galeatus*, from *galea*, a helmet.]

1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward*.
2. In *botany*, having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood.

GALLEETO, *n.* A fish of the genus *Blenius*, of a greenish color, sometimes variegated with blue transverse lines, and like the eel, living many hours after being taken from the water.

GALLEAN, *n.* [*Gr. γαλήνη*, tranquillity, so named from its supposed effects in mitigating the violence of disease.] Originally, the name of the theriaca.

2. Sulphuret of lead; its common color is that shining bluish gray, usually called lead gray; sometimes it is nearly steel gray. Its streak has a metallic luster, but its fine powder is nearly black. Its structure is commonly foliated, sometimes granular or compact, and sometimes striated or fibrous. It occurs in regular crystals, or more frequently massive.

GALENIC, } Pertaining to or containing galena.
GALENIC, } *a.*

2. [from *Galen*, the physician.] Relating to *Galen* or his principles and method of treating diseases. The *galenic* remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, &c. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, &c.

GALLENISM, *n.* The doctrines of *Galen*.
GALLENIST, *n.* A follower of *Galen* in the preparation of medicine and modes of treating diseases; opposed to the *chirurists*.

GALERITE, *n.* [*L. galerus*, a hat or cap.] A genus of fossil shells.

GALLILEAN, *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Gallilee*, in *Judea*. Also, one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALINATIA, *n.* [*Fr. galinatie*.] Nonsense.

GALLOT, *n.* [*Fr. galiote*; *Sp. galeota*; *It. galotta*; *L. galea*.]

1. A small galley, or sort of brigantine, built for chase. It is moved both by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen or twenty seats for rowers.

2. *Galiot* or *galliot*, a Dutch vessel, carrying a main-mast and a mizen-mast, and a large gall main-sail.

GALIPOT, *n.* [*Sp.*] A white resin or resinous juice which flows by incision from the pine tree, especially the maritime pine.

Sp. Dict. Fourcroy. Dict. Nat. Hist. Galipot encrusts the wounds of fir trees during winter. It consists of resin and oil.

GALL, *n.* [*Sax. gealla*; *G. galle*; *D. gal*; *Dan. galle*; *Sw. galle*; *Gr. γαλήνη*; probably from its color, *Sax. gealeu*, yellow. See *Yellow* and *Gold*.]

1. In the animal economy, the bile, a bitter, yellowish green fluid, secreted in the glandular substance of the liver. It is glutinous or imperfectly fluid, like oil.

2. Any thing extremely bitter.

3. Rancor; malignity.

4. Anger; bitterness of mind.

GALLBLADDER, *n.* A small membranous sack, shaped like a pear, which receives the bile from the liver by the cystic duct.

GALLSICKNESS, *n.* A remitting bilious fever in the Netherlands.

GALLSTONE, *n.* A concretion formed in the gallbladder.

GALL, *n.* [*L. galla*; *Sax. gealla*; *Sp. agalla*; *It. galla*.]

A hard round excrescence on the oak tree in certain warm climates, said to be the nest of an insect called *cynips*. It is formed from the tear issuing from a puncture made by the insect, and gradually increased by accretions of fresh matter, till it forms a covering to the eggs and succeeding insects. Galls are used in making ink; the best are from Aleppo.

GALL, *v. t.* [*Fr. galer*, to scratch or rub; *gale*, scab.]

1. To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; as, a saddle galls the back of a horse, or a collar his breast.

Tyrant, I well deserve thy galling chain.

2. To impair; to wear away; as, a stream galls the ground.

3. To tease; to fret; to vex; to chagrin; as, to be galled by sarcasm.

4. To wound; to break the surface of any thing by rubbing; as, to gull a mast or a cable.

5. To injure; to harass; to annoy. The troops were galled by the shot of the enemy.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to gull them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.

GALL, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased.

GALL, *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

GALLANT, *a.* [*Fr. galant*; *Sp. galante*; *It. id.*] This word is from the root of the *W. gall*, to be able, to have power; *Eng. could*; *L. gallus*, a cock. See *Could*, *Call*, and *Gala*. The primary sense is to stretch, strain or reach forward.]

1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendid; magnificent.

Neither shall gallant ships pass thereby. *Is.*

The gay, the wise, the gallant, and the grave.

[This sense is obsolete.]

2. Brave; high-spirited; courageous; heroic; magnanimous; as a gallant youth; a gallant officer.

3. Fine; noble.

4. Courty; civil; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.

GALLANT, *n.* A gay, sprightly man; a courtly or fashionable man.

2. A man who is polite and attentive to ladies; one who attends upon ladies at parties, or to places of amusement.

3. A wooer; a lover; a suitor.

4. In an *ill* sense, one who caresses a woman for lewd purposes.

GALLANT, *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady.

2. To handle with grace or in a modish manner; as, to gallant a fan.

GALLANTLY, *adv.* Gaily; splendidly.

2. Bravely; nobly; heroically; generously; as, to fight gallantly; to defend a place gallantly.

GALLANTNESS, *n.* Elegance or completeness of an acquired qualification.

GALLANTRY, *n.* [*Sp. galanteria*; *Fr. galanterie*.]

1. Splendor of appearance; show; magnificence; ostentatious finery.

2. Bravery; courageousness; heroism; intrepidity. The troops entered the fort with great gallantry.

3. Nobleness; generosity.

4. Civility or polite attentions to ladies.

5. Vicious love or pretensions to love; civilities paid to females for the purpose of winning favors; hence, lewdness; debauchery.

GALLATE, *n.* [from *gall*.] A neutral salt formed by the gallic acid combined with a base.

GALLEASS. [See *Galeas*.]

GALLED, *pp.* [See *Gall*, the verb.] Having the skin or surface worn or torn by wearing or rubbing; fretted; teased; injured; vexed.

GALLEON, [*Sp. galeon*; *Port. galeam*; *It. galeone*. See *Galley*.]

A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards, in their commerce with South America, usually furnished with four decks.

Mar. Dict.