

land, and to clasp closely with the fingers.

2. To hold fast; to hold with the fingers closely pressed.

3. To seize and hold fast in the arms; to embrace closely.

4. To close the fingers; to clutch. *Pope.*

5. To pinch; to press; to compress.

6. To give pain to the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction.

7. To pinch; to straiten; to distress; as gripping poverty.

GRIPPE, *v. i.* To seize or catch by pinching; to get money by hard bargains or mean exactions; as a gripping miser.

2. To feel the colic. *Locke.*

3. To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

GRIPPE, *n.* Grasp; seizure; fast hold with the hand or paw, or with the arms. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*

3. Oppression; cruel exactions. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; pinching distress; as the grippe of poverty.

5. In *seamen's language*, the fore-foot or piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end. *Mar. Dict.*

6. Grips, in the plural, distress of the bowels; colic.

7. Grips, in *seamen's language*, an assemblage of ropes, dead-eyes and hooks, fastened to ring-bolts in the deck to secure the boats. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIPER, *n.* One who gripes; an oppressor; an extortioner.

GRIPING, *ppr.* Grasping; seizing; holding fast; pinching; oppressing; distressing the bowels.

GRIPPING, *n.* A pinching or grasp; a distressing pain of the bowels; colic.

2. In *seamen's language*, the inclination of a ship to run to the windward of her course. *Mar. Dict.*

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* With a pain in the bowels.

GRIPPLE, *a.* [from *gripe*.] Gripping; greedy; covetous; unfeeling. *Obs.*

2. Grasping fast; tenacious. *Obs. Ibid.*

GRIPPLENESS, *n.* Covetousness. *Obs. Bp. Hall.*

GRIS, *n.* [Fr. *gris*, gray.] A kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

GRISAMBER, used by Milton for ambergris. *Obs.*

GRISE, *n.* A step, or scale of steps. [L. *gressus*, Sw. *ressa*. See *Greece*.] *Obs. Shak.*

2. A swine. *Obs.*

GRISSETTE, *n.* *grisette*. [Fr.] A tradesman's wife or daughter. [Not used.] *Sterne.*

GRISKIN, *n.* [See *Grise*.] The spine of a hog. [Not in use.]

GRISLY, *a.* as *s.* [Sax. *grislíc*; G. *grass*, *grässlich* and *graus*; W. *craps*, dire, shocking, that causes to start, from *rhys*, a rushing; Sax. *grisan*, to shudder.]

Frightful; horrible; terrible; as grisly locks; a grisly countenance; a grisly face; a grisly specter; a grisly bear. *Shak. Milton. Dryden.*

GRISONS, *n.* Inhabitants of the eastern Swiss Alps.

GRIST, *n.* [Sax. *grist*; Eth. ὀλζα *cha-*

rats, to grind, coinciding with Heb. *Ch. grîn*. Class Rd. No. 60. 58. &c.]

1. Properly, that which is ground; hence, corn ground; but in common usage, it signifies corn for grinding, or that which is ground at one time; as much grain as is carried to the mill at one time or the meal it produces.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store. *Tusser.*

2. Supply; provision. *Sieff.*

3. Profit; gain; [as in Latin *emolumentum*, from *molo*, to grind;] in the phrase, it brings *grist* to the mill.

GRISTLE, *n.* *gris'l*. [Sax. *gristle*; perhaps the L. *cartil*, in *cartilago*; *cartil* for *cratil*. Qu. Gr. *χαρτερος*, *χαρτερος*, strong, or Ir. *crislin*, sinews.]

A cartilage; a smooth, solid, elastic substance in animal bodies, chiefly in those parts where a small easy motion is required, as in the nose, ears, larynx, trachea and sternum. It covers the ends of all bones which are united by movable articulations. *Quincy.*

GRISTLY, *a.* Consisting of gristle; like gristle; cartilaginous; as the gristly rays of fins connected by membranes. *Ray.*

GRISTMILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

GRIT, *n.* [Sax. *groat* or *græt*, *gritta*; G. *grit*, *grit*; *grütze*, groats; D. *grüt*, *grutte*, and *gruis*; Dan. *grus* or *grud*; Sw. *grus*; probably allied to *grate*; Dan. *grytter*, to bruise or grate; W. *grut*, *grud*, the latter from *rhud*, a cast, or driving forward.]

1. The coarse part of meal.

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground; written also *groats*.

3. Sand or gravel; rough hard particles.

4. Sandstone; stone composed of particles of sand agglutinated.

GRITH, *n.* Agreement. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

GRITSTONE, *n.* [See *Gril*.]

GRITTIENESS, *n.* The quality of containing grit or consisting of grit, sand or small hard, rough particles of stone.

GRITTY, *a.* Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

GRIZELIN. [See *Gridelin*.]

GRIZZLE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *port. gris*, gray.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. *Shak.*

GRIZZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed color. *Gen. xxvi.*

GRIZZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray. *Bacon.*

GROAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *granian*, *grunan*; W. *grunan*; L. *grunio*; Fr. *gronder*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*; Ar. *ج* Heb. *Ch.*

*gr* to cry out, to groan; L. *rana*, a frog. Class Rd. No. 4.]

1. To breathe with a deep murmuring sound; to utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow.

For we that are in this tabernacle, do groan, being burdened. 2 Cor. v.

2. To sigh; to be oppressed or afflicted; or to complain of oppression. A nation groans under the weight of taxes.

GROAN, *n.* A deep mournful sound, uttered in pain, sorrow or anguish.

2. Any low, rumbling sound; as the groans of roaring wind. *Shak.*

GROANFUL, *a.* Sad; inducing groans.

*Spenser.*

GROANING, *ppr.* Uttering a low mournful sound.

GROANING, *n.* The act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow.

I have heard the groaning of the children of Israel. Ex. vi.

2. In hunting, the cry or noise of the buck. *Chamb.*

GROAT, *n.* *grawet*. [D. *groot*, G. *grol*, that is *great*, a great piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.]

1. An English money of account, equal to four pence.

2. A proverbial name for a small sum.

GROATS, *n.* [See *Gril*.] Oats that have the hulls taken off.

GROATS-WORTH, *n.* The value of a groat. *Sherwood.*

GROCER, *n.* [This is usually considered as formed from *gross*, but in other languages, the corresponding word is from the name of plants, herbs or spices; D. *kruid-enier*, from *kruid*, an herb, wort, spices; G. *würzkramer*, a dealer in worts, herbs or spices; Sw. *kräddkränare*. The French, Spanish and Portuguese use words formed from the name of spice, and the Italian is from the same word as *drug*. It would seem then that a *grocer*, whatever may be the origin of the name, was originally a seller of spices and other vegetables.]

A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

GROCERY, *n.* A grocer's store.

2. The commodities sold by grocers; usually in the plural.

GROG, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened.

GROG-BLOSSOM, *n.* A rum bud; a redness on the nose or face of men who drink ardent spirits to excess; a deformity that marks the beastly vice of intemperance.

GROG-DRINKER, *n.* One addicted to drinking grog.

GROG GY, *a.* A groggy horse is one that bears wholly on his heels in trotting. *Cyc.*

2. In vulgar language, tipsy; intoxicated.

GROG RAM, } *n.* [It. *grossigrana*, gross

GROG RAN, } grain.] A kind of stuff made of silk and mohair.

GROIN, *n.* [Ice. and Goth. *grein*. Chalmers. But I do not find this in Lye.]

1. The depressed part of the human body between the belly and the thigh.

2. Among builders, the angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches. *Encyc.*

3. [Fr. *groin*; Gr. *πύξ*.] The snout or nose of a swine. *Chaucer.*

GROIN, *v. i.* To groan. *Obs. Chaucer.*

GROMWELL, } *n.* A plant of the genus

GROMMIL, } Lithospermum. The

German *grommell* is the *Stellera*.

*Fam. of Plants.*

GROMET, } *n.* [Arm. *gromm*, a curb, Fr.

GROMMET, } *n.* *gourmette*.]