

*mian, hremman, to scream.* Class Rm. No. 11. 13.]

1. To murmur with discontent; to utter a low voice by way of complaint.

L'Avare, not using half his store,  
Still grumbles that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to snarl; as a lion *grumbling* over his prey.

3. To rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound; as *grumbling* thunder; as a *grumbling* storm. [In this sense, rumble is generally used.]

GRUMBLER, *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs; one who complains; a discontented man. *Swift.*

GRUMBLING, *ppr.* Murmuring through discontent; rumbling; growling.

GRUMBLING, *n.* A murmuring through discontent; a rumbling.

GRUMBINGLY, *adv.* With grumbling or complaint.

GRUME, *n.* [Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*; It. and Sp. *grumo*.]

A thick viscid consistence of a fluid; a clot, as of blood, &c.

GRUM/ELY, *adv.* Morosely; with a sullen countenance.

GRUM/IOUS, *a.* Thick; concretion; clotted; as *grumous* blood.

GRUM/IOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being clotted or concretion. *Wiseman.*

GRUNDSEL, *n.* [See *Groundsel*.] *Milton.*

GRUNT, *v. i.* [Dan. *grynter*; G. *grunzen*; Sax. *grunan*; Fr. *grognier*; Arm. *grondal*; L. *grunio*; Sp. *gruñir*; It. *grugnire*. See Heb. Ch. Sam. ̣̣̣, Ar. ̣̣̣ to cry out, to murmur. Class Rn. No. 4.]

To murmur like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound. *Swift. Shak.*

GRUNT, *n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog. *Dryden.*

GRUNTER, *n.* One that grunts. *As a fish of the guinnard kind.*

GRUNTING, *ppr.* Uttering the murmuring or guttural sound of swine or other animals. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRUNTING, *n.* The guttural sound of swine and other animals.

GRUNTLE, *v. i.* To grunt. [Not much used.]

GRUNT/LING, *n.* A young hog.

GRUTCH, for *grudge*, is now vulgar, and not to be used.

GRY, *n.* (Gr. γῶν.) A measure containing one tenth of a line. *Locke.*

2. Any thing very small or of little value. [Not much used.]

GRYPHITE, *n.* [L. *gryphites*; Gr. γῦφίτις, hooked.]

Crowstone, an oblong fossil shell, narrow at the head, and wider towards the extremity, where it ends in a circular limb; the head or beak is very hooked. *Encyc.*

GUAIA/CUM, *n.* *guaicum*. Lignum vite, or poek wood, a tree produced in the warm climates of America. The wood is very hard, ponderous and resinous. The resin of this tree, or gum guaiacum, is of a greenish cast, and much used in medicine as a stimulant. *Encyc.*

GUA/ANA, *n.* A species of lizard, found in the warmer parts of America.

GUANACO, *n.* The lama, or camel of South America, in a wild state.

GU'ANO, *n.* A substance found on many isles in the Pacific, which are frequented by fowls; used as a manure. *Cuvier.*

GU'ARA, *n.* A bird of Brazil, the *Tantulus ruber*, about the size of a spoonbill. When first hatched, it is black; it afterward changes to gray, and then to vivid red. *Ure.*

GU'ARANTY, *v. t.* *gar'anty*. [Fr. *garantir*; It. *guarentire*; Arm. *goarant*; W. *guarant*; Dan. *gær*, secure, smooth, or rather from *guarn*, to defend, to fence, the root of *guard*, that is, to drive off, to hold off, to stop; D. *waren*, to preserve, to indemnify; Sax. *werian*, to defend; Eng. *to ward*; allied to *warren*, &c. See *Warant*.]

1. To warrant; to make sure; to undertake or engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated; to oblige one's self to see that another's engagements are performed; to secure the performance of; as, to *guaranty* the execution of a treaty. *Madison. Hamilton.*

2. To undertake to secure to another, at all events, as claims, rights or possessions. Thus in the treaty of 1778, France *guarantied* to the United States their liberty, sovereignty and independence, and their possessions; and the United States *guarantied* to France its possessions in America.

The United States shall *guaranty* to every state in the Union a republican form of government. *Const. of U. States.*

3. To indemnify; to save harmless. [Note. This verb, whether written *guaranty* or *guarantee*, forms an awkward participle of the present tense; and we cannot relish either *guarantying* or *guaranteeing*. With the accent on the first syllable, as now pronounced, it seems expedient to drop the y in the participle, and write *guaranting*.]

GUAR/ANTY, *n.* *gar'anty*. [Fr. *garant*; Sp. *garantia*; Arm. *goarand*; Ir. *barranta*; W. *guarant*.]

1. An undertaking or engagement by a third person or party, that the stipulations of a treaty shall be observed by the contracting parties or by one of them; an undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed. We say, a clause of *guaranty* in a treaty. *Hamilton.*

2. One who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; written also *guarantee*.

GUARD, *v. t.* *gárd*. [Fr. *garder*; Sp. and Port. *guardar*; It. *guardare*, to keep, preserve, defend; also, to look, to behold; Basque, *gordi*; W. *guara*, to fend or guard, to fence, to play. The primary sense is to strike, strike back, repel, beat down, or to turn back or stop; hence, to keep or defend, as by repelling assault or danger. The sense of seeing, looking, is secondary, from the sense of *guarding*, and

we retain a similar application of the root of this word in *beware*; or it is from the sense of reaching, or casting the eye, or from turning the head. This is the English to *ward*. In W. *guar* is secure, mild, placid, that is, set, fixed, held. It seems to be allied to G. *wahr*, true, L. *verus*; *wahren*, to keep, to last, to hold out; *beewahren*, to keep or preserve; *beewahren*, to verify, to confirm; D. *waar*, true; *waaren*, to keep, preserve, indemnify; *waarand*, a warren, and *guaranty*; *waarison*, a garrison; Dan. *vær*, wary, vigilant, watching; Eng. *ware*, *aware*; Dan. *værge*, to guard, defend, maintain; *vare*, a guard or watch, *varas*, merchandise; *værre*, to keep, last, endure; Sw. *vara*, to watch, and to be to exist; Dan. *værre*, to be; Sax. *varian*, *werian*, to guard, to defend, to be *wary*. The sense of *existing* implies extension or continuance. See *Regard* and *Reward*.]

1. To secure against injury, loss or attack; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety.

We guard a city by walls and forts. A harbor is guarded by ships, booms or batteries. Innocence should be guarded by prudence and piety. Let observation and experience guard us against temptations to vice.

2. To secure against objections or the attacks of malevolence.

Home has guarded every circumstance with caution. *Broome.*

3. To accompany and protect; to accompany for protection; as, to guard a general on a journey; to guard the baggage of an army.

4. To adorn with lists, laces or ornaments. *Obs. Shak.*

5. To gird; to fasten by binding. *B. Jonson.*

GUARD, *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense; to be cautious; to be in a state of defense or safety. Guard against mistakes, or against temptations.

GUARD, *n.* [Fr. *garde*; Sp. *guarda*; It. *guardia*; Eng. *ward*.]

1. Defense; preservation or security against injury, loss or attack.

2. That which secures against attack or injury; that which defends. Modesty is the guard of innocence.

3. A man or body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack or injury; he or they whose business is to defend, or to prevent attack or surprise. Kings have their guards to secure their persons. Joseph was sold to Potiphar, a captain of Pharaoh's guard.

4. A state of caution or vigilance; or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; care; attention; watch; heed. Be on your guard. Temerity puts a man off his guard.

5. That which secures against objections or censure; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

6. Part of the hilt of a sword, which protects the hand.

In fencing, a posture of defense.

8. An ornamental lace, hem or border. *Obs.*

Advanced guard, } in military affairs, a body

Van guard, } of troops, either horse or