GAN GAM

tion, and in which a chimical action takes

place between certain bodies.

Edin Encue. magnetism, united in combination or in simultaneous action; sometimes one and 3. An exercise or play for amusement or sometimes another of them predominating, and thus producing more or less all the effects of each: usual means of excitement, contact of dissimilar bodies, 4. A single match at play. especially of metals and fluids. Hare, Silliman.

vanism; one versed in galvanism. GAL'VANIZE, v. t. To affect with galvanism

GALVANOL OGIST, n. One who describes 8. Animals pursued or taken in the chase, the phenomena of galvanism.

GALVANOL'OGY, n. [galvanism, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

its phenomena. GALVANOM ETER, n. [galvanism, and

Gr. METPOP, measure. An instrument or apparatus for measuring minute quantities of electricity, or the op-

erations of galvanism. Ure. GAMASH'ES, n. Short spatterdashes worn Shelton by plowmen.

GAMBA'DOES, n. Spatterdashes. [It. gamba, the leg.

GAM'BET, n. A bird of the size of the greenshank, found in the Arctic sea, and in Scandinavia and Iceland. Pennant. GAM'BLE, v. i. [from game.] To play or

game for money or other stake.

GAM'BLE, v. t. To gamble away, is to squander by gaming.

Bankrupts or sots who have gambled or slept Ames arran their estates. GAM BLER, n. One who games or plays for money or other stake. Gamblers often

or usually become cheats and knaves. GAM BLING, ppr. Gaming for money.

GAMBO'GE, n. A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin. It is brought in orbicular masses or cylindrical rolls, from Cambaja, Cambodia, or Cambogia, in the E. Indies, whence its name. It is of a dense, compact texture, and of a beautiful reddish vellow. It is used chiefly as a pigment. Taken internally, it is a strong and harsh cathartic and emetic.

GAM BOL, v. i. [Fr. gambiller, to wag the leg or kick, from It. gamba, the leg, Fr. ambe, Sp. gamba.

To dance and skip about in sport; to Milton. Dryden. and lambs. 2. To leap; to start. Shak.

GAM'BOL, n. A skipping or leaping about in frolick; a skip; a hop; a leap; a sport-Dryden. ive prank

GAM BOLING, ppr. Leaping; frisking playing pranks. GAM'BREL, n. [from It. gamba, the leg.]
The hind leg of a horse. Hence, in Amer-

ica, a crooked stick used by butchers. A hipped roof is called a gambrel-roof. GAM'BREL, v. t. To tie by the leg.

GAME, n. [Ice. gaman; Sax. gamen, a jest, sport; gamian, to jest, to sport; It. giam-bare, to jest or jeer; W. camp, a feat, a 2. game; campiaw, to contend in games. The latter seems to unite game with camp,

lects signifies a combat.]

1. Sport of any kind. Galvanism is heat, light, electricity and 2. Jest; opposed to earnest; as, betwixt earnest and game. [Not used.] Spenser. GAMMER, n. [Sw. gammal, Dan. gammel, old; Sw. gumma, an old woman.] winning a stake; as a game of cricket; a The compellation of an old woman, answergame of chess; a game of whist. Some ing to gaffer, applied to an old man. games depend on skill; others on hazard. GAM MON, n. [It. gamba; Fr. jambe, m Addison. 5. Advantage in play; as, to play the game 1. The buttock or thigh of a hog, pickled into another's hand.

GAL/VANIST, n. One who believes in gal- 6. Scheme pursued; measures planned. This seems to be the present game of that

> 7. Field sports; the chase, falconry, &c. Shak. Waller.

or in the sports of the field; animals appropriated in England to legal sportsmen; as deer, hares, &c.

A treatise on galvanism, or a description of 9. In antiquity, games were public diversions or contests exhibited as spectacles for the gratification of the people. These games consisted of running, leaping, wrestling, riding, &c. Such were the Olympic games, the Pythian, the Isthmian, the Nemean, &c. among the Greeks; and among the Romans, the Apollinarian, the Circen-Encue sian, the Capitoline, &c. 10. Mockery; sport; derision; as, to make

game of a person. GAME, v. i. [Sax. gamian.] To play at any 2.

sport or diversion. To play for a stake or prize; to use cards, dice, billiards or other instruments, according to certain rules, with a view to

issue of the contest.

3. To practice gaming:
GA MECOCK, n. A cock bred or used to fight; a cock kept for barbarous sport.

Gamen and the control of the control of

GA'ME-EGG, n. An egg from which a fighting cock is bred. Garth. GA'MEKEEPER, n. One who has the care of game; one who is authorized to preserve beasts of the chase, or animals Blackstone.

kept for sport. GA'MESOME, a. Gay; sportive; playful frolicksome.

This gamesome humor of children. Locke. Nicholson. GA'MESOMENESS, n. Sportiveness; merriment.

GA MESOMELY, adv. Merrily ; playfully GA'MESTER, n. [game, and Sax. steora, a 2. In scamen's language, a select number of director.

frisk; to leap; to play in frolick, like boys 1. A person addicted to gaming; one who is accustomed to play for money or other stake, at cards, dice, billiards and the like ; a gambler; one skilled in games.

Addison. It is as easy to be a scholar as a gamester.

Bacon. 2. One engaged at play. Not used. 3. A merry, frolicksome person.

Shak 4. A prostitute. [Not in use.] Shak. GA'MING, ppr. Playing; sporting; play-

ing for money.

Beaum. GA'MING, n. The act or art of playing any game in a contest for a victory, or for a prize or stake.

The practice of using cards, dice, bilrules, for winning money, &c.

which in Saxon and other northern dia- GA'MING-HOUSE, n. A house where gaming is practiced. Blackstone. Shak GA'MING-TABLE, n. A table appropriated to gaming.

leg ; jambon, a leg of bacon.] and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.

2. A game, called usually back-gammon. which see.

GAM'MON, v. t. To make bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke. 2. To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship

Mar. Dict. by several turns of a rope. GAM MON, v. t. In the game of back-gammon, the party that, by fortunate throws of the dice or by superior skill in moving, withdraws all his men from the board, before his antagonist has been able to get his men home and withdraw any of them from his table, gammons his antago-

GAM'MUT, n. [Sp. gamma; Port. id.; Fr. gamme; from the Greek letter so named. 1. A scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces, which are named after the seven first letters of the alphabet.

The first or gravest note in Guido's scale of music, the modern scale.

GAN, a contraction of began, or rather the original simple word, Sax. gynnan, to be-

win money or other thing waged upon the GANCH, v. t. [It. gancio, a hook.] To drop from a high place on books, as the Turks

> D. ganserick, a gander; Gr. χην, and probably L. anser. Pliny says, that in Germany the small white geese were called ganza. Lib. 10. 22.] The male of fowls of the goose kind.

GANG, v.i. [Sax. gangan; Goth. gaggan.] To go; to walk. [Local, or used only in ludicrous language.

GANG, n. [Goth. gagg, a street.] Properly, a going; hence, a number going in company; hence, a company, or a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; as a gang of thieves

a ship's crew appointed on a particular service, under a suitable officer.

GANG/BOARD, n. A board or plank with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat.

GANG/DAYS, n. Days of perambulation. GANG/HON, n. A flower. Ainsworth. GANG/LION, n. [Gr. γαγγλιον.] In anato-

my, a small circumscribed tumor, found in certain parts of the nervous system. Wistar.

2. In surgery, a movable tumor formed on the tendons, generally about the wrist.

GAN'GRENATE, v. t. To produce a gan-Brown. grene. liards and the like, according to certain GAN GRENE, n. [Fr. from L. gangrana; Gr. γαγγραιια; Syr. gangar.]