

recess of the sea, as the *bay* of Biscay, the *bay* of Fundy; but *gulf* is applied only to a large extent of water.

2. An abyss; a deep place in the earth; as the *gulf* of Avernus. *Spenser.*

3. A whirlpool; an absorbing eddy. *Spenser.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shak.*

GULF-INDENTED, *a.* Indented with gulfs or bays. *J. Barlow.*

GULFY, *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs; as a *gulfy* sea.

GULL, *v. t.* [*D. kullen*; Old Fr. *guiller*; allied probably to *culy*.]

To deceive; to cheat; to be misled by deception; to trick; to defraud.

The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, armed.

GULL, *n.* A cheating or cheat; trick; fraud. *Shak.*

2. One easily cheated. *Shak.*

GULL, *n.* [*W. gwyllan*; Corn. *gullan*.]

A marine fowl of the genus *Larus*, and order of ansers. There are several species.

GULL-CATCHER, *n.* A cheat; a man who cheats or entraps silly people. *Shak.*

GULLED, *pp.* Cheated; deceived; defrauded.

GULLER, *n.* A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY, *n.* Cheat. [*Not used.*]

GULLET, *n.* [*Fr. goullet, goulot*, from *L. gula*; Russ. *chailo*; Sans. *gola*.]

The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the esophagus.

2. A stream or lake. [*Not used.*] *Heylin.*

GULLIED, *pp.* Having a hollow worn by water.

GULLISH, *n.* Foolish; stupid. [*Not in use.*]

GULLISHNESS, *n.* Foolishness; stupidity. [*Not in use.*]

GULLY, *n.* A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water.

*New England. Mitford. Hawkesworth.*

GULLY, *v. t.* To wear a hollow channel in the earth. *America.*

GULLY, *v. i.* To run with noise. [*Not in use.*]

GULLYHOLE, *n.* An opening where gutters empty their contents into the subterraneous sewer. *Johnson.*

GULOSITY, *n.* [*L. gulosus*, from *gula*, the gullet.]

Greediness; voracity; excessive appetite for food. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

GULP, *v. t.* [*D. gulpen*; Dan. *gulper*.] To swallow eagerly, or in large draughts. *Gay.*

To gulp up, to throw up from the throat or stomach; to disgorge.

GULP, *n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.

2. A disgorging.

GULPH. [*See Gulp*.]

GUM, *n.* [*Sax. goma*. See the next word.]

The hard fleshy substance of the jaws which invests the teeth.

GUM, *n.* [*Sax. goma*; *L. gummi*; *D. gom*; Sp. *goma*; It. *gomma*; Fr. *gomme*; Gr. *zoxu*; Russ. *kamed*. See Class Gm. No. 12, 29.]

The mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of

trees, and thickens on the surface. It is soluble in water, to which it gives a viscous and adhesive quality. It is insoluble in alcohol, and coagulates in weak acids. When dry, it is transparent and brittle, not easily pulverized, and of an insipid or slightly saccharine taste. Gum differs from resin in several particulars, but custom has inaccurately given the name of gum to several resins and gum-resins, as gum-copal, gum-sandarac, gum-ammoniac, and others. The true gums are gum-arabic, gum-senegal, gum-tragacanth, and the gums of the peach, plum and cherry trees, &c. *Nicholson. Hooper.*

Gum-elastic, or Elastic-gum, [*caoutchouc*], is a singular substance, obtained from a tree in America by incision. It is a white juice, which, when dry, becomes very tough and elastic, and is used for bottles, surgical instruments, &c. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

GUM, *v. t.* To smear with gum.

2. To unite by a viscous substance.

GUM-ARABIC, *n.* A gum which flows from the acacia, in Arabia, Egypt, &c.

GUM-BOIL, *n.* A boil on the gum.

GUM-LAC, *n.* The produce of an insect which deposits its eggs on the branches of a tree called *bihar*, in Assam, a country bordering on Tibet, and elsewhere in Asia. [*See Lac.*] *Nicholson.*

GUM-RESIN, *n.* [*See Resin*.] A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and an extractive matter, which has been taken for a gummy substance. The gum-resins do not flow naturally from plants, but are mostly extracted by incision, in the form of white, yellow or red emulsive fluids, which dry and consolidate. The most important species are olibanum, galbanum, scammony, gamboge, euphorbium, assa-fetida, aloes, myrrh, and gum-ammoniac.

*Fourcroy.*

Gum-resins are natural combinations of gum and resin. *Webster's Manual.*

Gum-resins are composed of a gum or extractive matter, and a body intermediate between oil and resin; to which last they owe their peculiar properties. *Thomson.*

GUM-SENEGAL, *n.* A gum resembling gum-arabic, brought from the country of the river Senegal in Africa.

GUM-TRAGACANTH, *n.* The gum of a thorny shrub of that name, in Crete, Asia and Greece. *Encyc.*

GUM-MINESS, *n.* The state or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

2. Accumulation of gum. *Wiseman.*

GUMMOSITY, *n.* The nature of gum; gumminess; a viscous or adhesive quality. *Floyer.*

GUMMOUS, *a.* Of the nature or quality of gum; viscous; adhesive. *Woodward.*

GUMMY, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; viscous; adhesive.

*Raleigh.*

2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*

3. Covered with gum or viscous matter. *Dryden.*

GUMP, *n.* [*Dan. and Sw. gump*, the rump of a fowl.] A foolish person; a dolt. [*Fulgar.*]

GUMPTION, [*Sax. gymene*, care; *gyman*, to observe or be careful.] Care; skill; understanding. [*Fulgar.*]

GUN, *n.* [*W. gun*; Corn. *gun*.] An instrument consisting of a barrel or tube of iron or other metal fixed in a stock, from which balls, shot or other deadly weapons are discharged by the explosion of gunpowder. The larger species of guns are called cannon; and the smaller species are called muskets, carbines, fowling pieces, &c. But one species of fire-arms, the pistol, is never called a gun.

GUN, *v. t.* To shoot. *Obs.*

GUN-BARREL, *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun.

GUNBOAT, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry a gun or two at the bow. *Mar. Dict.*

GUN-CARRIAGE, *n.* A wheel carriage for hearing and moving cannon.

GUNNEL. [*See Gunwale.*]

GUNNER, *n.* One skilled in the use of guns; a cannonier; an officer appointed to manage artillery. The gunner of a ship of war has the charge of the ammunition and artillery, and his duty is to keep the latter in good order, and to teach the men the exercise of the guns. *Mar. Dict.*

GUNNERY, *n.* The act of charging, directing and firing guns, as cannon, mortars and the like. Gunnery is founded on the science of projectiles.

GUNNING, *n.* The act of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

GUNPOWDER, *n.* A composition of saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried. It is used in artillery, in shooting game, in blasting rocks, &c.

GUNROOM, *n.* In ships, an apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck, occupied by the gunner, or by the lieutenants as a mess-room. *Mar. Dict.*

GUNSHOT, *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot.

GUNSHOT, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as a *gunshot* wound.

GUNSMITH, *n.* A maker of small arms; one whose occupation is to make or repair small fire-arms.

GUNSMITHERY, *n.* The business of a gunsmith; the art of making small fire-arms.

GUNSTICK, *n.* A rammer, or ramrod; a stick or rod to ram down the charge of a musket, &c.

GUNSTOCK, *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GUNSTONE, *n.* A stone used for the shot of cannon. Before the invention of iron balls, stones were used for shot. *Shak.*

GUNTACKLE, *n.* The tackle used on board of ships to run the guns out of the ports, and to secure them at sea. The tackles are pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage. *Mar. Dict.*

GUNWALE, *n.* The upper edge of a ship's

GUNWALE, *n.* side; the uppermost wale of a ship, or that piece of timber which reaches on either side from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishes the upper works of the hull. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

GURGE, *n.* [*L. gurgis*; It. *gorgeo*.] A whirlpool. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

GURGE, *v. t.* To swallow. [*Not in use.*]