

**GAWK'Y**, *n.* A stupid, ignorant, awkward fellow.

**GAY**, *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Arm. *gat*; It. *gaio*, *gay*. In Sp. *gaya* is a stripe of different colors on stuffs; *gaytero* is gaudy; and *gayo* is a jay. The W. has *gay*, *gay*, *gaudy*, *brave*. This is a contracted word, but whether from the root of *gaudy*, or not, is not obvious. In some of its applications, it seems allied to *joy*.]

1. Merry; airy; jovial; sportive; frolicsome. It denotes more life and animation than *cheerful*.

Belinda smiled, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope*.

2. Fine; showy; as a *gay dress*.

3. Inflamed or merry with liquor; intoxicated; a *vulgar use of the word in America*.

**GAY**, *n.* An ornament. [Not used.]

*L'Esrange*.

**GA'YETY**, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*; It. *gaiezza*.]

1. Merriment; mirth; airiness; as a company full of *gaiety*.

2. Act of juvenile pleasure; the *gaieties of youth*. *Denham*.

3. Finery; show; as the *gaiety of dress*.

**GA'YLY**, *adv.* Merrily; with mirth and frolic. *Pope*.

2. Finely; splendidly; pompously; as ladies *gayly* dressed; a flower *gayly* blooming.

**GA'YNESS**, *n.* *Gaiety*; finery.

**GA'YSOME**, *a.* Full of *gaiety*. [Little used.]

**GAZE**, *v. i.* [Qu. Fr. *gazer*, *gazer*, to be astonished, and Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. *חזק* *chazak*, to see or look, that is, to fix the eye or to reach with the eye.]

To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity; as in admiration, astonishment, or in study.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shak*.

Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye *gazing* up into heaven? Acts i.

**GAZE**, *v. t.* To view with fixed attention.

And *gazed* awhile the ample sky. *Milton*.

[It is little used as a transitive verb.]

**GAZE**, *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder or admiration; a continued look of attention.

With secret *gaze*,

Or open admiration, him behold— *Milton*.

2. The object gazed on; that which causes one to gaze.

Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*. *Milton*.

**GA'ZEFUL**, *a.* Looking with a gaze; looking intently. *Spenser*.

**GA'ZEHOUND**, *n.* A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

*Encyc. Johnson*.

**GAZEL**, *n.* [Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gacela*; Port. *gazella*; from the Arabic. The verb un-

der which this word is placed *زَيْل* is rendered to remove, withdraw, retire or be separate.]

An animal of Africa and India, of the genus *Antelope*. It partakes of the nature of the goat and the deer. Like the goat, the gazel has hollow permanent horns, and it feeds on shrubs; but in size and delicacy, and

in the nature and color of its hair, it resembles the roe-buck. It has cylindrical horns, most frequently annulated at the base, and bunches of hair on its fore legs. It has a most brilliant, beautiful eye.

*Goldsmith. Ed. Encyc.*

**GAZEMENT**, *n.* View. [Not in use.]

*Spenser*.

**GAZER**, *n.* One who gazes; one who looks steadily and intently, from delight, admiration or study.

**GAZETTE**, *n.* *gazet*. [It. *gazetta*; *Pope*.

*gazette*. *Gazetta* is said to have been a Venetian coin, which was the price of the first newspaper, and hence the name.]

A newspaper; a sheet or half sheet of paper containing an account of transactions and events of public or private concern, which are deemed important and interesting.

The first gazette in England was published at Oxford in 1665. On the removal of the court to London, the title was changed to the *London Gazette*. It is now the official newspaper, and published on Tuesdays and Saturdays. *Encyc.*

**GAZETTE**, *v. t.* *gazet*. To insert in a gazette; to announce or publish in a gazette.

**GAZETTED**, *pp.* Published in a gazette.

**GAZETTEER**, *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority. *Johnson. Pope*.

2. The title of a newspaper.

3. A book containing a brief description of empires, kingdoms, cities, towns and rivers, in a country or in the whole world, alphabetically arranged; a book of topographical descriptions.

**GAZING**, *pp.* [See *Gaze*.] Looking with fixed attention.

**GAZINGSTOCK**, *n.* A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity or contempt. *Bp. Hall*.

**GAZON**, *n.* [Fr. *turt*.] In fortification, pieces of turf used to line parapets and the traverses of galleries. *Harris*.

**GEAL**, *v. i.* [Fr. *geler*; L. *gelo*.] To congeal. *Obs.*

**GEAR**, *n.* [Sax. *gearwinn*, *gyrwin*, to prepare; *gearw*, prepared, prompt; *gearca*, habit, clothing, apparatus; G. *gar*, D. *gar*, dressed, done, ready; perhaps Sw. *garf*, to tan.]

1. Apparatus; whatever is prepared; hence, habit; dress; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*. *Spenser*.

2. More generally, the harness or furniture of beasts; whatever is used in equipping horses or cattle for draught; tackle.

In Scotland, warlike accoutrements; also, goods, riches. *Jamieson*.

3. Business; matters. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

4. By seamen pronounced *gears*, which see.

**GEAR**, *v. t.* To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

**GEARED**, *pp.* Dressed; harnessed.

**GEARING**, *pp.* Dressing; harnessing.

**GEASON**, *n.* *s* as *z*. Rare; uncommon; wonderful. *Obs.* *Spenser*.

**GEAT**, *n.* [D. *gat*. See *Gate*.] The hole through which metal runs into a mold in castings. *Mozon*.

**GECK**, *n.* [G. *geck*; Sw. *gäck*; Dan. *geck*.] A dupe. *Obs.* *Shak*.

**GECK**, *v. t.* To cheat, trick or gull. *Obs.*

**GEE**. } A word used by teamsters, directing their teams to pass further to the right, or from the driver, when on the near side; opposed to *hoi* or *hawe*.

**GEEST**, *n.* *plu.* of *goose*.

**GEEST**, *n.* Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin. *Jamieson*.

**GEHEN'NA**, *n.* [Gr. *gehenna*, from the Heb. *gehinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch. 2 Kings xxiii. 10.]

This word has been used by the Jews as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and the Greek word is rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Matt. xviii. 9. xxiii. 15.

**GEHLENITE**, *n.* [from *Gehlen*, the chemist.]

A mineral recently discovered, in the description of which authors are not perfectly agreed. According to the description and analysis of Fuchs, it appears to be a variety of idocrase; but according to the observations of Prof. Clarke, it is probably a new species. *Cleveland*.

**GEL'ABLE**, *a.* [from L. *gelu*, frost, or *gelo*, to congeal.]

That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted into jelly.

**GEL'ATIN**, *n.* [It. Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to congeal, to freeze.]

A concrete animal substance, transparent, and soluble slowly in cold water, but rapidly in warm water. With tannin, a yellowish white precipitate is thrown down from a solution of gelatin, which forms an elastic adhesive mass, not unlike vegetable gluten, and is a compound of tannin and gelatin. *Parr*.

**GEL'ATIN**, *a.* Of the nature and congealment of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous; moderately stiff and cohesive.

**GEL'ATINATE**, *v. i.* To be converted into gelatin or into a substance like jelly.

Lapis lazuli, if calcined, does not effervesce, but *gelatinates* with the mineral acids. *Kirwan*.

**GEL'ATINATE**, *v. t.* To convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly.

**GEL'ATINATION**, *n.* The act or process of converting or being turned into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly. *Kirwan*.

**GEL'ATINIZE**, *v. t.* The same as *gelatinate*. *Fleming*.

**GELD**, *n.* [Sax. *gild*; Sw. *guld*; Dan. *gield*; G. D. *geld*.]

Money; tribute; compensation. This word is obsolete in English, but it occurs in old laws and law books in composition; as in *Danegeld*, or *Danegelt*, a tax imposed by the Danes; *Weregeld*, compensation for the life of a man, &c.

**GELD**, *v. t.* pret. *gelded* or *gelt*; pp. *gelded* or *gelt*. [G. *geiden*, *gelten*; Sw. *gulla*; Dan. *gield*, to geld, and to cut off the *gills* of herrings; Ir. *caillim*, to geld, to lose, to destroy. Qu. W. *coll*, to lose, or Eth. *ḡāp* gali, to cut off.]

1. To castrate; to emasculate.

2. To deprive of any essential part. *Shak*.

3. To deprive of any thing immodest or exceptionable. *Dryden*.