

GALLERY, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; Sp. Port. *gal-leria*; It. *galleria*; Dan. *gallerie*; G. id.; D. *galerie*; Sw. *galler-verck*, and *gall-rad*. Lamer supposes this word to be from the root of *G. walken*, to walk.]

1. In architecture, a covered part of a building, commonly in the wings, used as an ambulatory or place for walking. *Encyc.*
2. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens, formed by trees. *Encyc.*
3. In churches, a floor elevated on columns and furnished with pews or seats; usually raised on three sides of the edifice. A similar structure in a play-house.
4. In fortification, a covered walk across the ditch of a town, made of beams covered with planks and loaded with earth. *Encyc.*

5. In a mine, a narrow passage or branch of the mine carried under ground to a work designed to be blown up. *Encyc.*

6. In a ship, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern or quarter of a ship of war or of a large merchantman. That part at the stern, is called the *stern-gallery*; that at the quarters, the *quarter-gallery*.

GALLERY, *n.* Galipot. *Bacon.*

GALLEY, *n.* plu. galleys. [Sp. *galera*; It. *galera* or *galea*; Fr. *galère*; Port. *galé*; L. *galea*. The Latin word signifies a helmet, the top of a mast, and a galley; and the name of this vessel seems to have been derived from the head-piece, or kind of breast-work, at mast-head.]

1. A low flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars; used in the Mediterranean. The largest sort of galleys, employed by the Venetians, are 182 feet in length, or 133 feet keel. They have three masts and thirty two banks of oars; each bank containing two oars, and each oar managed by six or seven slaves. In the fore-part they carry three small batteries of cannon. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

2. A place of toil and misery. *South.*

3. An open boat used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The cook room or kitchen of a ship of war; answering to the caboose of a merchantman. *Mar. Dict.*

5. An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of retorts whose necks protrude through lateral openings. *Nicholson.*

GALLEYFOIST, *n.* A barge of state. *Hakewell.*

GALLEY-SLAVE, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

GALL-FLY, *n.* The insect that punctures plants and occasions galls; the cynips. *Encyc.*

GALLIARD, *a.* [Fr. *gaillard*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; brisk; active. *Obs.*

GALLIARD, *n.* A brisk, gay man; also, a lively dance. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

GALLIARDISE, *n.* Merriment; excessive gayety. *Obs.* *Brown.*

GALLIARDNESS, *n.* Gayety. *Obs.* *Gayton.*

GALLIC, *a.* [from *Gallia*, Gaul, now France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GALLIC, *a.* [from *gall*.] Belonging to galls or oak apples; derived from galls; as the *galliac acid*.

GALLICAN, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] Pertaining to Gaul or France; as the *Gallican church* or clergy.

GALLICISM, *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*, from *Gallia*, Gaul.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; an idiomatic manner of using words in the French language.

GALLIGASKINS, *n.* [Qui. *Caliga* *Pascuum*, Gascon-hose.] Large open hose, used only in ludicrous language. *Philips.*

GALLIMAUFRY, *n.* [Fr. *gallimaufree*.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. *Dryden.*

3. A woman. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

GALLINA/CEOUS, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock, whose name is from crowing, *W. gallu*, Eng. to call.]

1. Designating that order of fowls called *gallina*, including the domestic fowls or those of the pleasant kind.

Gallinaceus Lapis, a glossy substance produced by volcanic fires; the *lapis obsidianus* of the ancients. A kind of it brought from Peru is of a beautiful black, or crow-color, like the *gallinæ*. *Encyc.*

GALLING, *ppr.* [See *Gall*, the verb.]

1. Fretting the skin; excoriating.

2. *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing.

GALLINULE, *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.]

A tribe of fowls of the grallæ order, included under the genus *Fulica*, with the coot.

GALLIOT, }
GALLEOT, } [See *Gallio*.]

GALLIPOT, *n.* [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot*.]

A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

GALLITZINITE, *n.* Rutile, an ore of titanium. *Ure.*

GALLIVAT, *n.* A small vessel used on the Malabar coast. *Todd.*

GALLLESS, *a.* [from *gall*.] Free from gall or bitterness.

GALLON, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; Law L. *galona*. In French, *galon* is a grocer's box. See *Gill*.]

A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, containing four quarts. But the gallon is not in all cases of uniform contents or dimensions. The gallon of wine contains 231 cubic inches, or eight pounds avoirdupois of pure water. The gallon of beer and ale contains 281 cubic inches, or ten pounds three ounces and a quarter avoirdupois of water; and the gallon of corn, meal, &c., 272½ cubic inches, or nine pounds thirteen ounces of pure water. *Encyc.*

GALLOON, *n.* [Fr. *galon*; Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*; Port. *galam*.]

A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk only. *Taller.*

GALLOP, *v. i.* [Fr. *galoper*; Sp. *galopar*; Port. *galopar*; G. *galoppieren*.]

a. To gallop; to run. If this word is from the elements *Gl*, I know not the origin or meaning of the last constituent part of the word. I suppose it to be formed with the prefix *ga* on *leap*, *G. laufen*, D. *loopen*, *geloopen*. See *Leap*.]

1. To move or run with leaps, as a horse to run or move with speed.

But gallop lively down the western hill. *Donne.*

2. To ride with a galloping pace. We galloped towards the enemy.

3. To move very fast; to run over. Such superficial ideas he may collect in galloping over it. *Locke.*

GALLOP, *n.* The movement or pace of a quadruped, particularly of a horse, by springs, reaches or leaps. The animal hits his fore feet nearly at the same time, and as these descend and are just ready to touch the ground, the hind feet are lifted at once. The gallop is the swiftest pace of a horse, but it is also a moderate pace, at the pleasure of a rider.

GALLOPER, *n.* A horse that gallops; also, a man that gallops or makes haste.

2. In artillery, a carriage which bears a gun of a pound and a half ball. It has shafts so as to be drawn without a limbon, and it may serve for light three and six pounders.

GALLOPIN, *n.* [Fr.] A servant for the kitchen. *Obs.*

GALLOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *agalwan*.] To fright or terrify. *Obs.* *Shak.*

GALLOWAY, *n.* A horse or species of horses of a small size, bred in Galloway in Scotland. *Hakeworth.*

GALLOWGLASS, *n.* An ancient Irish foot soldier. *Spenser.*

GALLOW, *n.* singular. [Sax. *galg*, *gealg*; Goth. *galga*; G. *galgen*; D. *galg*; Sw. *galge*; Dan. *id.* Gallows is in the singular number and should be preceded by *a*, *a gallows*. The plural is *gallowes*.]

1. An instrument of punishment whereon criminals are executed by hanging. It consists of two posts and a cross beam on the top, to which the criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck.

2. A wretch that deserves the gallows. [Not used.] *Shak.*

GALLOWSFREE, *a.* Free from danger of the gallows. *Dryden.*

GALLOWTREE, *n.* The tree of execution. *Spenser.*

GALLY, *a.* Like gall; bitter as gall. *Cranmer.*

GALTY, *n.* [Port. *galé*, a galley, and *a* printer's frame; Fr. *galée*.]

A printer's frame or oblong square board with a ledge on three sides, into which types are emptied from the composing stick. It has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a *gally-slice*. *Encyc.*

GALLY-WORM, *n.* An insect of the centiped kind, of several species.

GALO CHE, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *galocha*, a clog or wooden shoe.]

A patten, clog or wooden shoe, or a shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry. It is written also *galoshe*.

GAL SOME, *a.* *gal'som*. [from *gall*.] Angry; malignant. *Obs.* *Morton.*

GALVANIC, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting it.

GALVANISM, *n.* [from *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer.]

Electrical phenomena in which the electricity is developed without the aid of fric-