blem or the sign of an inn or tavern. 3. A siren; hence, a harlot. Obs. Mermaid, the. A famous tavern near Bread Street, London, which was the meeting place of a club of the same name, said to have been established by Sir Walter Raleigh and to have had among its members Ben Jonson, Selden, Beaumont, Fletcher, and probably Shakespeare. mer'maid's-glove'(-madz-), n. A British branched sponge

(Halichondria oculata) somewhat resembling a glove. mer'maid's-head', n. A European spatangoid sea urchin

(Echinocardium cordatum) somewhat resembling a skull. mer'man (mûr'man), n.; pl.-men. The male corresponding

to mermaid: a sea man, or man fish. Mer'mis (mûr'mĭs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μέρμις, μέρμιθος, cord.] Zoöl. A genus of very slender nematode worms stages are passed in the bodies of insects. the type of a family, Mer-mith'i-dæ (mer-mith'i-de).

which when adult live in damp earth and often appear on the ground in great numbers after rains. The young me'ro (ma'ro), n. [Sp.: cf. Pg. mero.] Any of several large groupers of warm seas, esp, the guasa (Epinephelus guaza), the red grouper (E. morio), the black jewfish (Garrupa nigrita), distinguished as me'ro de lo al'to (da 10 al'to), and the rock hind b, distinguished as me'ro ca-bril'la (kä-brēl'yä; 194). mer'o- (mer'o-), mer-. Combining form fr. Gr. μέρος, part.

mer'o-blas'tic (-blas'tik), a. a Embryol. Undergoing partial or incomplete cleavage; - said of those eggs which contain considerable accumulations of food volk, and in which the cleavage is in consequence confined to the protoplasmic part of the egg, the yolk-containing portion remaining entire or incompletely divided into cells, either for a considerable time or until finally absorbed as food by the embryo. Opposed to holoblastic. b Bot. Developing the embryo from a part only of the substance of the egg or oöspore, as certain gymnospermous plants. - mer/o-blas'ti-cal-ly (-tĭ-kăl-ĭ), adv. me'ro-cele (mē'rō-sēl), n. [Gr. μηρός thigh + -cele.] Med. Femoral hernia. — me/ro-cel/ic (-sel/ik; -se/lik). a.

mer'o-cyte (měr'ō-sīt), n. [mero- + -cyte.] Embryol. One of the nuclei, with or without the surrounding protoplasm. in the unsegmented part of a developing meroblastic egg. esp. in the part of the volk near the blastoderm. mer'o-gen'e-sis (-jen'e-sis), n. [NL.; mero- + -genesis.] Biol. The production of similar parts; segmentation. -

mer/o-ge-net/ic (-je-nět/ĭk), a. mer'o-hed'ric (-hed'rik; -he'drik), α. [Gr. μερος part+ εδρα seat.] a Math. Multiply isomorphic. See Isomor PHIC. b Crust. Hemihedral. mer'o-he'drism (-hē'drĭz'm), n. [mero- + Gr. έδρα seat.]

Cryst. a A condition due to symmetrical suppression of half or three fourths of the faces of the complete or holohedral form; - a term including hemihedrism and tetartohedrism. b An accidental absence of one or more faces of a crystal. — mer/o-he/dral (-hē/drăl), a. mer'o-mor'phic (-môr'fĭk), a. [mero-+morphic.] Frac-

tional; behaving like a fraction.—meromorphic function, Math, a function that is holomorphic within a certain region except at certain points, called poles. me-rop'o-dite (me-rop'o-dit), n. [Gr. μηρός thigh + πούς, The fourth segment (from the base) of cer-

tain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of decapods). - me-rop/o-dit'ic (-dĭt'ĭk), a. me'ros (mē'ros), n. Also merus. [NL., fr. Gr. μηρός the thigh.] 1. Zoöl. A meropodite.

2. Arch. The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph. Mer'o-so'ma-ta (mer'o-so'ma-ta), n. pl. [NL.; mero-

Gr. σωμα, σωματος, body. Zool. A group consisting of those compound ascidians having zooids whose body is divided into regions, as into thorax and abdomen. The Pyrosomatidæ may or may not be included .- mer'o-som'a-tous -som'a-tus: -soma-tus), a.

 $\dot{\mathbf{Mer/o-sto'ma-ta}}$ (mer/o-sto'ma-ta; -stom'a-; me/ro-), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. μηρός thigh + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] Zoöl. A group of arthropods containing the king, or horseshoe,

tioned in Is. xxxix. 1, as sending presents to Hezekiah, king of Judah: — called Berodach-baladan in 2 Kings xx. 12. muscle cells are visible in a muscle cells are visible in a muscle settion — mer'o-my-+ asstrula. Lewbryol. A gastrula developed from a meroblastic egg.

merog'na-thite (metrog'na-thite (metrog'na-thite) metrog'na-thite (metrog'na-thite) metrog'na-thite (metrog'na-thite) thit), n. [See MEROS; GNA-THITE.] Zool. The fourth seg* mt-ro/nd-) D Rib Me-ron o-thite (-t-thit) Rib ment of a crustacean gnathite. mer'op (mer'op), me-rop'ic mer'og-nos'tic (mer'og-nos'-

a portion of an egg. - gon'ic (mer'o-gon'ik), a

(mě-rop'ik), α. [Gr. μέροψ, tik), n. [mero-+ gnostic.] One who knows, or believes himself μέροπος.] Speaking articulately; endowed with speech. Rare. Mer'o-pe (mer'o-pē), n. [L., to know, spiritual truth in part;
— disting, from gnostic and agnostic. — mer og-nos ti-cism fr. Gr. Mepónn.] See Pleildes. agnostic. — mer og-nos' ti-cism (-ti-siz'm), n. Rare. me-rog'o-ny (më-rog'o-ny), n. [mero-+-gony.] Embryoi. The development of an embryo from Me-rop'i-dæ (mě-rop'Y-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. μέροψ bee eater.

zeryo from Zoöl. See BEE EATER. — me-rop'i-dan (-dan), a. & n. mero-plank'ton (mër'o-plank'ton), n. [NL.; mero-+ plankton.] Biol. That portion mer'o-he'dral (mer'o-he'dral).

a. = MERGHEDRIC. meromero-is-fit c-1s-fith), a. [mero+Gr.oov an egg.] Zool. Applied
to the ovaries of insects when
they produce vitelligenous cells,
as well as eggs.
meroly, a. Mirrorlike. Obs.

Me'rops(me'rops: me'rops), n.
Me'rops(me'rops: me'rops), n.

+ systematic.] Merosymmetri- mer rei. TMEREL. mer ri-bauks', n. Also merry-+ systematic.] Merosymmetrical.

merote. + Merit. merote. bush. [cf. Merry. a.; Bown a pail] A posset. Obs. [Obs. [Obs. [obs-t. To make merry.] Division into mer/ril. + Meret. (mero + -tomy | Division into parts.

me-rot'ro-pism (-r6-piz'm), merot'ro-py (-pi), n. [mero + nering," a weird gypsy woman

-tropism, -tropy.] Chem. See 180who befriends the Bertram rot'ro-py (-pi), n. [mero- + nering tropism, -tropy.] Chem. See ISO- who MERIC.

me'rou' (më roo'), n. [F. mërou.] a The jack (Sebastodes
paucispinis). b The guasa (Epi
merrit-mess(-i-nës), n. See-NESS.
merritori. † MERITORY.

paucisytmis). b The guasa (Epimephelus guaza), merour. † MERROR. merour. † MERROR. merour. n. [L. maeror.]
Mourning: lamenting. Obs. merows. † MARROW, a substance. † MARROW, a substance. † MARROW, a substance. merox'ene (mero'k'se'n')', the Meroyin'gian (mero'k'se'n')', the Meroyin'gian (mero'k'se'n', adv. Merrily. (See MARRAID.) var of MEROYINGIAN. merox'ene (mero'k'se', the the Meroyin'se', the the Meroyin'se', the Meroyin'se', the Meroyin'se', the Meroyin'se', the Meroyin's the Meroy

vided into (so many) parts; as, dimerous, pentamerous,

Mer'o-vin'gi an (měr'ō-vin'ji-ăn), a. [F. Mérovingien, fr. LL. Merovingi descendants of Merovaeus, Latinized

name of a supposed early king of the Franks. Cf. -ING.

Designating, or pertaining to, the first Frankish dynasty

in Gaul or France, founded by Clovis I. about 500. It was

succeeded in 752 by the Carolingian dynasty. - Merovingian

Mer'o-vin'gi-an, n. One of the kings (or members) of the

manner; esp., with mirth; gayly; joyously; jovially.

applied as a title to comic pamphlets or the like. Obs.

Merrily sing, and sport, and play. Granville. mer'ri-ment (-ment), n. 1. A thing that causes mirth; a

jest; specif., a short dramatic piece of such a kind; - also

2. Act of merrymaking; gayety; mirth; hilarity; fun;

mer'ry (mer'i), a.; mer'ri-er (-i-er); mer'ri-est. [ME.

merie, mirie, murie, merry, pleasant, AS. myrge, myrige,

gamaurgjan to shorten; cf. L. murcus a coward, who cuts

off his thumb to escape military service; the Anglo-Saxon

and English meanings coming from the idea of making the

time seem short. Cf. MIRTH.] 1. Productive of pleasure,

delight, or happiness; pleasant; agreeable; delightful;

hence, of sounds, etc., sweet; sweet-sounding; of a wind,

Merry wind and weather.

2. Causing laughter or mirth; amusing; comical; funny;

I had my good wit out of the "Hundred Merry Tales." Shak

3. Laughingly gay; overflowing with good humor and good

spirits; joyous; joyial; mirthful; bilarious; inclined to

I am never merry when I hear sweet music.

5. Diverted; hence, facetious; jocular. Obs. or Archaic.
His lordship is but merry with me Shak.

6. Given to, or marked by, gayety or festivity; as, I wish

Syn. — Cheerful, blithe, lively, sprightly, vivacious, glee-

a merry grig, as m., or lively, as a grig. See GRIG, 2.—in, or on, am. pin. See under PIN.—m. dancers. See AURORA BO-REALIS.—M. England, a traditional designation of England which was so called, not on account of the merrymakings

that is, pleasant, agreeable.—m. man. a pl. Companions in arms or followers, as of an outlaw chief; retainers. b See

MERRYMAN b.—M. Monarch, Charles II., king (1660-85) of England.—m. night, an entertainment followed by danc-

ing, games, etc., often for a charitable purpose; also, a dance held at a public house or inn. Dial. Eng.

mer'ry-an'drew (-an'droo), n. One whose business is to

make sport for others; a buffoon; a clown; a zany; esp.,

137 The term is said to have been originally used in reference to Andrew Barde, an English physician of the 16th century alleged to have got patients by making facetious speeches to the multitude. This is doubtful

mer'rv-go-round, n. 1. Any of various revolving contriv-

ances for affording amusement, esp, to children, as a ring

of seats, often in the forms of horses and other animals,

mer'ry-make' (měr'ĭ-māk'), n. A merrymaking. Archaic.

mer'ry-make', v. i. To make merry; to be festive. Rare.

mer'ry-mak'er (-mak'er), n. One who makes merry or

mer'ry-mak'ing (-mak'ing), a. Making or producing

mer'ry-mak'ing, n. Act of making merry; festivity;

mer'o-sthen'ie (-sthen'rk), a of the schizonts of certain Spo-[mero-+sthenic.] Zoöl. Having rozon, as the malaria parasite. the posterior limbs or tail highly developed; — opposed to pro-sthenic. The state of the schizonts of the schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of the schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-level, and the schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-meron, as the malaria parasite. The schizonts of certain Spo-shenical schizonts of the schizonts of certain Spo-shenical schizonts. The schizonts of certain Spo-shenical schizonts of the schizonts of certain Spo-meron and the schizonts of the s

mer'o-sym'me-try, n. [mero-+
symmetry.] = MEROHEDRISM a.
mer'o-sym'me-trical, a.
mer'o-sym'tem-at'ic, a. [meromer'o-sym'tem-at'ic, a. [meromer'rel. + MEREL.

one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

etc., on a revolving platform; a carrousel.

2. Fig.: a rapid round; a whirl.

mirth; festive; convivial; jolly.

participates in festivity or conviviality.

ful, joyous, mirthful, jocund, sportive. See Jocular

as, a merry jest. Obs. or Archaic, or merged in def. 3.

The merry harp Ps. lxxxi. 2 (Bk. of Com. Prayer)

They drank, and were merry with him. Gen xliii. 34

favorable; of taste or smell, savory; etc. Archaic.

pleasant; prob. akin to OHG. murg, short (in comp.), Goth.

etc. (usually written 2-merous, 5-merous, etc.

script. See German script, under GERMAN, n., 2.

Merovingian dynasty; also, Merovingian script.

"Follies and light merriment."

3. Amusement; diversion. Obs.

mirth, laughter, or play; sportive.

you a merry Christmas.

4. Hence, cheerful; happy. Obs.

Is any merry? let him sing psalms.

mer'ri-ly (mer'i-li), adv. [From Merry.]

color: see CHROMO-. chrom/æs-the/si-a, or -es-the/si-a (krom/ĕs-thē/si-a), n. [NL.; chroma-+ Gr. αἴσθησις feeling.] Psychol. Natural

|| Chri'sto et ec-cle'si-æ (kris'-to et e-kle'zi-e). [L.] For Christ and the church. Christ and the church.

christ-of (e. kris-tóf' 1), chris
tof' fle, n. [After Christofle et

Cie, a firm of Parisian jewel
ers.] A kind of plated nickel alloy resembling alfenide.

Christ-of' a-try (kris-tóf' a-try),

(k

Christless (kristles), a. Without Christ or faith in Christ: unchristian. Tennuson. - Christ/less-ness. n.

Christ'ly, a. Of or pertaining to Christ; Christlike. -

Christ'mas (kris'mas), n. [Christ + mass.] 1. An annual

church festival, kept on December 25 in memory of the

birth of Christ. It is celebrated generally by a particular

church service, and by special gifts, greetings, and hospital-

ity, and in most Christian communities is a legal holiday.

Vaguely, the season about Christmas Day; Christmastide.

Christmas creeper. Any creeping or trailing evergreen

Christmas daisy. An American aster (Aster grandiflorus)

Christmas fern. A North American evergreen polypodiaceous fern (Polystichum acrostichoides), the fronds of

Christmas rose. A European ranunculaceous plant (Helleborus niger), often cultivated for its handsome flowers, resembling single roses, produced in winter.

Christ/mas-tide/ (kris/mas-tid/), n. [Christmas + tide

Christmas tree. 1. A small evergreen tree, set up indoors,

decorated with ornaments, bearing presents for distribu-tion, and illuminated on Christmas Eve or Christmas night.

2. a In Australia, the Christmas bush. b In New Zea-

Chris'to- (kris'to-). Combining form from Gr. Xpioros, or

L. Christus, Christ; as in Christocentric, Christology, etc.

Christo-cen'tric (-sen'trik), a. [Christo- + centric.]

Theol. Having Christ as its center; making Christ the

center about which all things are grouped, as in theology,

religion, or history; tending toward Christ as the central

Chris-tol'o-gy (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭ), n. [Christo- + -logy.] That

department of theology which treats of the personality,

attributes, or life of Christ; a doctrine or theory about

Christ. - Chris'to-log'i-cal (kris'tō-loj'i-kal), a. - Chris-

Chris-toph'a-ny (-tof'a-ni), n.; pl. -NIES (-niz). [Christo-

Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels. Christopher, Saint (kris' to'-fer). A Christian martyr, and one of the patron saints of Christendom. According to leagend, he made a vow to serve only the mightlest, and finding that the emperor feared the Devil, and the Devil feared the cross, he left their service for Christ's. He was of gigantic stature, and, as a penance, devoted himself to carrying pilgrims across a river. One night he carried over a small child who weighed so heavily upon him that he nearly bore him down. The child was Christ, and he gave his servant the name Christopher, i. c., Christhearter. His day is celebrated on May 9 in the Eastern Church, and the grade of the child child was child the child was child the child child was child the child was child the child child was child the child was child

Christ's Hospital (krists). A famous English public school founded by King Edward VI. in 1553 as a hospital for orphans and foundlings, and formerly located on the site

of Greyfriars' Monastery, Newgate Street, London, but now removed to Horsham in Sussex. It is often called the

Bluecoat School and its pupils bluecoat boys, from the long blue woolen gowns worn by the latter. Lamb, Coleridge,

Leigh Hunt, and other famous men were educated here.

or purity; degree of freedom from gray. See COLOR.

Christ after resurrection, as recorded in the Gospels.

+ Gr. paireir to show.] One or all of the appearances of

Christmas Eve. The evening before Christmas Day.

ltivated in England, where it blooms in autumn. Eng.

used in Christmas decorations.

time. The season of Christmas.

the pohutukawa.

object of thought or emotion.

tol'o-gist (krĭs-tŏl'ō-jĭst), n.

Christmas Day. December 25; Christmas.

which are much used for decoration in winter.

Christ'li-ness (-lǐ-nes), n.

mas, as a gift.

greet'ing (gret'ing), n. [AS. greting.] Expression of kind- | gren'a-dier' (gren'a-der'), ness or joy; salutation at meeting; a compliment from one

Write to him . . . gentle adieus and greetings. Shak. zro'gal (grē'găl), a. [L. gregalis, fr. grex, gregis, herd.] regiment or battalion, taking and wearing a peculiar unifor ber of a special regiment or Pertaining to, or like, a flock. guard of Napoleon I.; one 2. Gregarious. Obs. Greg'a-rin'i-da (greg'a-rin'i-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. Grega-Guards of the British army, rina the typical genus, fr. L. gregarius. See GREGARIOUS.

2. Something connected with the celebration of Christ-Zool In order or subclass of Sporozoa consisting of 3. Evergreens, as the European holly, used for decorations at Christmas. Collog., Eng.

Christmas bells. The orange-colored flowers of the minute wormlike protozoans parasitic on earthworms, crustaceans, insects, etc. In the typical genus, Greg'a-ri'na (-ri/na), the protoplasm is segmented into an anterior and a posterior division, called respectively protomerite and Gordon lily (Blandfordia nobilis). Australia. Christmas berry. The fruit of the toyon (Heteromeles Christmas box. a A closed box with a slit for the reception of coins, in which money is deposited for a person or utomerite, the latter containing the nucleus. A third division, the epimerite, may be present anterior to the pro-tomerite. The Gregarinida form cysts and multiply by spore formation. — greg'a-rine (greg'a-rin; -rin), a.c. n. — greg'a-rin'i-dal (-rin'i-dal), a. — greg'a-rin'i-form (-fōrn), a. — greg-arri-nous (gre-ga'ri-nus), a. gre-ga'ri-ous (gre-ga'ri-i-as; 115), a. [L. gregarius, fr. grex, persons (as servants, formerly apprentices, begging friars, etc.) who are supposed to open it on Christmas. b A box

into which gamesters put a part of their winnings, to be given away at Christmas. Obs. c A present or small graduity given at Christmas, esp. to public servants, as letter carriers, policemen, etc. d A box of Christmas presents. gregis, herd. Cf. congregate, egregious.] 1. Habitually living or moving in flocks or herds; tending to flock Christmas bush. a An Australian cunoniaceous tree or herd together; not habitually solitary or living alone. Ceratopetatum gummiferum), often used in Christmas decorations;—called also officer plant, from its bright red appearance, and Christmas tree. b In Bermuda, a naturalized cæsalpiniaceous shrub (Cassia bicapsularis) used No birds of prey are gregarious.

2. Pertaining to, or affecting, a flock, crowd, or community. 3. Bot. Growing in clusters or colonies.

— gre-ga'ri-ous-ly, adv. — gre-ga'ri-ous-ness, n. gre'go (grē'gō; grā'gō), n. [Prob. fr. It. Greco Greek, or Sp. Griego, or Pg. Grego.] A short jacket or cloak, of thick, coarse cloth, with a hood attached, worn in the Levant; hence, Obs., a rough greatcoat.

Gre-go'ri-an (gre-go'rĭ-an; 201), a. [NL. Gregorianus, fr. Gregorius Gregory, Gr. Γρηγόριος: cf. F. grégorien.] Pertaining to, or originated by, some person named Gregory, be used as money to the excl statement of the law was, "W esp. one of the popes of that name.

Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR, 1.—G. chant, Music, the ritual plain song, or canto fermo, a kind of unisonous music, in the eight church modes, comprised in a great collection of the collec rent in the same nation, of li not intrinsically, that which current and the other as muc lection of which the arrangement and editing is attributed to Pope Gregory I. — G. Code, Roman Law, a code made privately about 300 A.D. by one Gregorianus (or, according to Mommsen, by Gregorius), of which only fragments are London, is, as commonly state drives out good money. Thus rect. Bad money will only drive Mommsen, by Gregorius), or which only fragments are known.—G. modes. See Mode, T.—G. Sacramentary. See LIT-URGY, 1, V.—G. staff, Music, a four-line staff used with a C clef for Gregorian music.—G. telescope. See TELESCOPE.—G. year, the year as now reck-oned according to the Gregorian calendar.—Gregorian. A. 1. A wig worn in the 16th of the two is in excess of the will

and 17th centuries, said to have been devised by a barber named Gregory. 2. A member of an English society, resembling Freemasons, early in the 18th century.

3. a One versed in the Gregorian chant. b Gregorian chant. 4. A Gregorian telescope.
grei'sen (grī'z'n), n. [G.] Petrog. A crystalline rock
consisting of quartz and mica, common in the tin regions

of Cornwall and Saxony, and held to be granite altered by magmatic exhalations. gre'mi-al (gre'mi-ăl), a. [L. gremium lap, bosom.] 1. Of

or pertaining to the lap or bosom; specif., Eccl., designating, or relating to, an episcopal gremial.

2. Intimate; "bosom;" hence, having active or resident membership in a society or university. Obs. or Hist.

gre'mi-al, n. 1. A bosom friend. Obs. 2. A full or resident member of a society or university

3. Eccl. A cloth, often adorned with gold or silver lace, placed on the bishop's lap while he sits in celebrating Mass, or in ordaining priests; also, a breast cloth worn by nuns. gre-nade' (grē-nād'), n. [F. grenade a pomegranate, a grenade, or Sp. granada; orig., filled with seeds. So called from the resemblance of its shape to a pomegranate. See GARNET, GRAIN a kernel; cf. POMEGRANATE.] 1. A

pomegranate. Obs. 2. Mil. A hollow ball or shell filled with powder or other explosive, which is designed to be thrown by hand among the enemy and is arranged to explode on impact.

3. A glass bottle or globe, containing volatile chemicals to be thrown and burst, as for extinguishing a fire.

Christ's'-thorn', n. a Any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, esp. Paliurus aculeatus, Zizyphus spi na-christi, and Z. vulgaris. The last bears the jujube, and

greet, n. Greeting. Obs. greet, n. Weeping; sobbing. is thought to have been the plant used for the crown of Obs. or Scot. b The apocynaceous shrub Carandas carandas. greet, n. Weeping; sobning.
Obs. or Sco. One who greets.
greet'er, n. One who greets.
greet'ing-less, a. See -Less.
greet'lng-ly, adv. of greeting,
p. pr. See -LY.
greeve. + GRIEVE.
greeve. + GRIEVE.
greeve. + GRIEVOUS.
greeze. + GRIEV.
greeze. + GRIEV.
greeze. + GRIEV.
greeze. + GRIEV.
greeff. - GRIEV.
greeff. chro'a-tol (krō'a-tol; -tŏl), n. [Gr. χρόα, χροιά, skin+ 2d -ol.] A dark green, oily preparation of pinene hydrio-C₁₀H₁₆·2HI, resulting from action of iodine on turpentine. It is used externally in skin diseases, as psoriasis, chro'ic (-kro'ik). A suffix denoting colored: see -chroous. chro'ma (krō'ma'), n. [Gr. χρωμα color.] Color intensity chro'ma- (kro'ma-), chrom-. Combining forms denoting

cf. GRAFFER.] A registrar recorder; a notary. Obs. or gref'fo-tome (gref'o-tom),

A registrar or ary. Obs. or R. [F. greffe a grafting + -tome.] Surg. Knife for skin grafting. greful. + GRIEFFUL. [Gregory. Greg. Abbr. Gregoire; Gregor; G. Reg. Abbr. Freemasonry. 2. Any of certain marine an the family Macrouridæ. The 3. A bright-colored South A

NADE.] 1. Mil. Originally, a

grenades: afterward, one of

orix), having the back red an gren'a-din, or gren'a-dine (Hort. A type of carnation re flowers of medium size. turists, including all varietie gren'a-dine (-den), n. fabric of silk or wool, plain 2. Dyeing. An impure fuchs Gre-net' bat'ter-y or cell (gr mate cell in which the zinc a Gresh'am's law, or, sometic (gresh'amz). Economics. The two or more coins are equal equal in utility in other the

gres-so'ri-al (grĕ-sō'rĭ-ăl)) gres-so'ri-ous (-ri-ŭs; 201) for walking, as the feet of Of or pertaining to the Gress Gret'na Green marriage (g) Gretna Green is a village in just across the English bord by runaway couples from Energy ness and the liberality of the Gre-vil'le-a (gre-vil'e-a), n. Charles Francis Greville.] lian proteaceous trees having with elongated curved styles. follicles. From their hands rious cultivated species are a tree of this genus. Grew'i-a (groo'i-a), n. [N] (1641-1712), English plant a

Gresham's law . . . or theoretir Thomas Gresham, the four

tiliaceous shrubs and trees the Old World. They have ored sepals, petals with pits and drupaceous fruits. The is used in making nets, wheleastica, is valuable. The fring drinks or sherbets. grev (grā), a. & n. Gray. commoner spelling. See GR. grey'hound' (-hound'), n. I hund, greihound, greahund, Icel, grey bitch. The origin tain.] 1. One of a breed of markable for swiftness and of smell, they depend in hu varieties known, and is figu

and dial. Eng. var. of GREET. greith. + GRAITH.
greithli. + GRADELY.
greives. Obs. pl. of GRIEF. greives. Obs. pl. of GRIEF.
greives. † GRIEVOUS.
Greke. † GREEK.
gre'king (Scot. gre'kin), n. [Cf.
Icel. gryjandi.] Dawn. Obs. or Scot.

| gre-lot' (gre-lo'), n. [F.] A little bell consisting of a hollow globe containing a loose ball.

| greene, n. & n. [AS. gremian, v.] Grame. Obs. |
| gre'ment. + GREEMENT. |
| gre'mio (gre'myō), n. [Sp.] A guild; a trade or labor union.

gregeis. † GREGOIS.
Gregg, n. A well-known garden
variety of black raspberry.
greg'gle (greg''l), n. The wild
hyaeinth. Dial. Eng.
Gregois, a. & n. [OF. gregeois.]
Greek. Obs.

Gre-go'ri-an-ist, n. One who advocates using the Gregorian Grego'ri-an-ize (grë-gō'rĭ-ān-iz), v. t. & i. See -IZE. — Grego'ri-an-iz'er (-īz'ĕr), n. Greg'o-ry (grĕg'ō-rǐ), n. [L. Gregorius, Gr. Γρηγόριος; cf. eyeipeur to awaken.] 1. Lit.,

ments. There are many varough-coated, and the Engl greist (grYst), Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of GRIST.
greit. † GREAT.
greit (dial. gret). Obs. or dial.

Eng. var. of GRIT. greit (dial. gret). Obs. or Scot.

watchful ; - masc. prop. name. L. Gregorius (grē-gō'rǐ-ŭs) Grégoire (grā/gwär'); It., Grégoire (grā/gwār'); It., Sp., & Pg. Gregorio (grā-gō/rē-ō); G. Gregor (grā/gōr; grā-gō/rè-ōos), D. Gregorius (grā-gō/rè-ōos), D. Gregoor (grā'gŏr), Gregorius (grā-gŏ'rt-ūs).
2. Prob., a gallant. Obs.
3. A feast on March 12, St. Gregory's Day.

gremth, n. [See GRAME, a.] Grame. Obs. gren. † GREEN, GRIN, snare. gre-nade' (gre-nad'), n. Cookgren.