

5. In *Great Britain*, the servant of a man of rank, who attends his person. *Camden.*

GEN'TLEMANLIKE, *a.* Pertaining to a gentleman, or a man of good family and breeding; polite; complaisant; as *gentlemanly* manners.

3. Like a man of birth and good breeding; as a *gentlemanly* officer.

GEN'TLEMANLINESS, *n.* Behavior of a well bred man. *Sherwood.*

GEN'TLENESS, *n.* [See *Gentle*.] Dignity of birth. [*Little used*.]

2. Gentle behavior. *Obs.*

3. Softness of manners; mildness of temper; sweetness of disposition; meekness.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, *gentleness*, goodness, faith. *Gal. v.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. *Obs. Shak.*

5. Tenderness; mild treatment.

GEN'TLESHIP, *n.* The deportment of a gentleman. *Obs. Ascham.*

GEN'TLEWOMAN, *n.* [*gentle* and *woman*.] A woman of good family or of good breeding; a woman above the vulgar.

2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

3. A term of civility to a female, sometimes ironical. *Dryden.*

GEN'TLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly; mildly; with tenderness.

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryden.*

2. Without violence, roughness or asperity. *Shak.*

GEN'TOO, *n.* A native of India or Hindoostan; one who follows the religion of the Bramins. *Encyc.*

GEN'TRY, *n.* Birth; condition; rank by birth. *Shak.*

2. People of education and good breeding. In Great Britain, the classes of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

3. A term of civility; civility; complaisance. *Obs.*

GENUFLECTION, *n.* [*L. genu*, the knee, and *flectio*, a bending.]

The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship. *Stillingfleet.*

GEN'UINE, *a.* [*L. genuinus*, from *genu*, or its root. See *Gender*.]

Native; belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false or adulterated. The Gaels are supposed to be *genuine* descendants of the Celts. Vices and crimes are the *genuine* effects of depravity, as virtue and piety are the *genuine* fruits of holiness. It is supposed we have the *genuine* text of Homer.

GEN'UINELY, *adv.* Without adulteration or foreign admixture; naturally. *Boyle.*

GEN'UINENESS, *n.* The state of being native, or of the true original; hence, freedom from adulteration or foreign admixture; freedom from any thing false or counterfeit; purity; reality; as the *genuineness* of Livy's history; and the *genuineness* of faith or repentance.

GEN'US, *n. plu. genera* or *genera*. [*L. genus*, *Gr. γένος*, *li. gēin*, offspring, race or family. *Saus. jana*; hence, kind, sort. See *Gender*.]

1. In logic, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than

species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species. *Cyc.*

2. In natural history, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others. It is subordinate to *class* and *order*, and in some arrangements, to *tribe* and *family*. A single species, possessing certain peculiar characters, which belong to no other species, may also constitute a *genus*; as the camelpard, and the flamingo.

3. In botany, a genus is a subdivision containing plants of the same class and order, which agree in their parts of fructification. *Martyn.*

GEOCEN'TRIC, *a.* [*Gr. γῆ, earth*, and *κεντρον*, center.]

Having the earth for its center, or the same center with the earth. The word is applied to a planet or its orbit.

GEODE, *n.* [*Gr. γαῖα, earth*, from *γῆα* or *γῆ*, earth. *Plin. gwades*, Lib. 36. 19.]

In mineralogy, a round or roundish lump of agate or other mineral, or a mere incrustation. Its interior is sometimes empty, and in this case the sides of its cavity are lined with crystals, as in agate balls. Sometimes it contains a solid movable nucleus; and sometimes it is filled with an earthy matter different from the envelop. *Cleveland.*

GEODESY, *n.* [*Gr. γεωδαια, γῆα*, the earth, and *δαια*, to divide.]

That part of geometry which respects the doctrine of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

GEODETIC, *a.* Pertaining to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGNOSTIC, *a.* [*See Geognosy*.] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

GEOGNOSTIC, *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

GEOGNOSY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*, and *γνωσις*, knowledge.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure of the earth. It is the science of the substances which compose the earth or its crust, their structure, position, relative situation, and properties. *Cleveland.*

[This word originated among the German mineralogists, and is nearly synonymous with *geology*. But some writers consider *geognosy* as only a branch of *geology*; including in the latter, hydrography, geognosy, meteorology and even geology.]

GEOGONY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*, and *γονη*, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

GEORAPHER, *n.* [See *Geography*.] One who describes that part of this globe or earth, which is exhibited upon the surface, as the continents, isles, ocean, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, countries, &c. One who is versed in geography, or one who compiles a treatise on the subject.

GEOPHATIC, *a.* Relating to or containing a description of the terraqueous globe; pertaining to geography.

GEOPHYSICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or the globe.

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GEOPHYSICALLY, *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the usual practice of describing the surface of the earth.

GEORAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*, and *γραφω*, to write, to describe.]

1. Properly, a description of the earth or terrestrial globe, particularly of the divisions of its surface, natural and artificial, and of the position of the several countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c. As a science, geography includes the doctrine or knowledge of the astronomical circles or divisions of the sphere, by which the relative position of places on the globe may be ascertained, and usually treatises of geography contain some account of the inhabitants of the earth, of their government, manners, &c., and an account of the principal animals, plants and minerals.

2. A book containing a description of the earth.

GEOL'OGICAL, *a.* [See *Geology*.] Pertaining to geology; relating to the science of the earth or terraqueous globe.

GEOL'OGIST, *n.* One versed in the science of geology.

GEOL'OGY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth or terraqueous globe, and of the substances which compose it; or the science of the compound minerals or aggregate substances which compose the earth, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position and direction: it extends also to the various alterations and decompositions to which minerals are subject. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.*

GEOMANCER, *n.* [See *Geomancy*.] One who foretells or divines, by means of lines, figures or points on the ground or on paper. *Encyc.*

GEOMANCY, *n.* [*Gr. γῆ, the earth*, and *μαντια*, divination.]

A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper. *Encyc.*

GEOMANTIC, *a.* Pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. γεωμετρος*. See *Geometry*.]

One skilled in geometry. [See *Geometrician*, which is generally used.] *Halls.*

GEOMETRAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, *a.* [*Gr. γεωμετρικος*.]

GEOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to geometry.

2. According to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrical progression, is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios; as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 32, 16, 8, 4, 2.

GEOMETRICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer. *Halls.*

GEOMETRIZE, *v. t.* To act according to the laws of geometry; to perform geometrically. *Boyle.*

GEOMETRY, *n.* [*Gr. γεωμετρία*; γῆ, the earth, and μετρον, measure.]

1. The science of measuring surfaces, or of the relations of lines and surfaces to each other, and of the properties of figures and solids.

2. The art of measuring surfaces, or of the relations of lines and surfaces to each other, and of the properties of figures and solids.

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