

Originally and properly, the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on it. But geometry now denotes the science of magnitude in general, comprehending the doctrine and relations of whatever is susceptible of augmentation and diminution; as the mensuration of lines, surfaces, solids, velocity, weight, &c. with their various relations.

Bailey. *Encyc.*

GEOPONIC, *a.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and πόνος, labor.]

Pertaining to tillage of the earth, or agriculture. [*Now little used.*]

GEOPONICS, *n.* The art or science of cultivating the earth. *Evelyn.*

GEORAMA, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and ὄραμα, view.]

An instrument or machine which exhibits a very complete view of the earth, lately invented in Paris. It is a hollow sphere of forty feet diameter, formed by thirty six bars of iron representing the parallels and meridians, and covered with a bluish cloth, intended to represent seas and lakes. The land, mountains and rivers are painted on paper and pasted on this cover. *Journ. of Science.*

GEORGE, *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by knights of the garter. *Shak.*

2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

GEORGE-NOBLE, *n.* A gold coin in the time of Henry VIII. of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

GEORGIC, *n.* [Gr. γεωργικός, rustic; γῆ and γρῶν, labor.]

A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry, containing rules for cultivating lands, in a poetical dress; as the *Georgics* of Virgil.

GEORGIC, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture and rural affairs.

GEORGICUM SIDUS. [See *Herschel*.]

GEOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. γῆ and σκοπέω.]

Knowledge of the earth, ground or soil, obtained by inspection. *Chambers.*

GERANIUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. γέρανιον, from γέρων, a crane.]

Crane-bill, a genus of plants, of numerous species, some of which are cultivated for their fragrance or the beauty of their flowers.

GERENT, *a.* [L. *gerens*.] Bearing; used in *Vicegerent*.

GERFALCON. [See *Gyrfalcon*.]

GERM, *n.* [L. *germen*.] In botany, the ovary or seed-bud of a plant, the rudiment of fruit yet in embryo. It is the base or lower part of the pistil, which, in the progress of vegetation, swells and becomes the seed-vessel. *Martyn. Mifne.*

2. Origin; first principle; that from which any thing springs; as the germ of civil liberty, or of prosperity.

GERMAN, *a.* [L. *germanus*, a brother; Fr. *germain*.]

1. Cousin *german*, are the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

2. Related. *Obs.* *Shak.*

GERMAN, *a.* Belonging to Germany.

GERMAN, *n.* A native of Germany; and by ellipsis, the German language.

GERMANDER, *n.* A plant, or rather the name of several plants, as the rock ger-

mander, of the genus *Veronica*, and the common and water *germander*, of the genus *Teucrium*.

GERMANIC, *a.* Pertaining to Germany as the *Germanic* body or confederacy.

GERMANISM, *n.* An idiom of the German language. *Chesterfield.*

GERMEN, *n.* plu. *germens*. Now contracted to *germ*, which see.

GERMINAL, *a.* [from *germen*. See *Germ*.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

*Med. Repos.*

GERMINANT, *a.* Sprouting.

GERMINATE, *v. i.* [L. *germino*, from *germen*.] To sprout;

To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed. *Bacon.*

GERMINATE, *v. t.* To cause to sprout. [*Unusual.*]

GERMINATION, *n.* The act of sprouting; the first beginning of vegetation in a seed or plant.

2. The time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted or sown. *Martyn.*

GEROCOMICAL, *a.* Pertaining to gerocomy. [*Little used.*]

GEROCOMY, *n.* [Gr. γήρῶν and κομία.] That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

GERUND, *n.* [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, to bear.]

In the *Latin grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, partaking of the nature of a participle. *Encyc.*

GESLING, for *gosting*. [*Not in use.*]

GEST, *n.* [L. *gestum*, from *gero*, to carry, to do.]

1. A deed, action or achievement. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Show; representation. *Obs.*

3. [Fr. *gite*, for *giste*, from *gesir*, to lie.] A stage in travelling; so much of a journey as is made without resting; or properly, a rest; a stop. *Obs.* *Brown.*

4. A roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the journeys of the English kings, many of which are extant in the herald's office. *Hammer.*

GESTATION, *n.* [L. *gestatio*, from *gero*, to carry.]

1. The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. *Ray. Care.*

2. The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments. *Brown.*

3. The act of carrying sick persons in carriages, as a salutary exercise; by which fevers have often been cured. *Med. Repos.*

GESTATORY, *a.* That may be carried or worn. *Brown.*

GESTIC, *a.* Pertaining to deeds; legendary. *Goldsmith.*

GESTICULATE, *v. i.* [L. *gesticulator*, from *gestum*, *gero*, to bear or carry, or *gestio*.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Herbert.*

GESTICULATE, *v. t.* To imitate; to act. *B. Jonson.*

GESTICULATION, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio*.] 1. The act of making gestures, to express passion or enforce sentiments.

2. Gesture; a motion of the body or limbs in speaking, or in representing action or passion, and enforcing arguments and sentiments.

3. Antic tricks or motions. Gesticulator, *n.* One that shows postures, or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, *a.* Representing in gestures. *Warton.*

GESTURE, *n.* [L. *gestus*, from *gero*, to bear, to do; Fr. *geste*.] 1. A motion of the body or limbs, expressive of sentiment or passion; any action or posture intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce an argument or opinion. It consists chiefly in the actions or movements of the hands and face, and should be suited to the subject. *Encyc.*

2. Movement of the body or limbs.

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye. In every gesture dignity and love. *Milton.*

GESTURE, *v. t.* To accompany with gesture or action. *Hooker. Walton.*

GET, *v. t.* pret. *got*, [gūt, obs.] pp. *got*, *gotten*. [Sax. *getan*, *gylan* or *geatan*, to get; *agylan*, to know or understand; *angitan*, *andgitan*, to find, to understand. The Danish has *forgietler*, to forget, but *gietler* signifies to guess, or to suppose, to think; the Swedish also has *förgåta*, to forget, to give to oblivion, *ex animo ejicere*. The simple verb *gietler*, *gāta*, coincides with the D. *gieten*, G. *giessen*, to cast, to pour out, to found, as vessels of metal, Sax. *geotan*. To *get*, then, is primarily, to throw, and with respect to acquisition, it is to rush on and seize. The Italian has *cattare*, to get; *recattare*, to regain, to acquire. Qu. Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *rescatar*, to redeem, to ransom. See *Rescue*.]

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of, by almost any means. We *get* favor by kindness; we *get* wealth by industry and economy; we *get* land by purchase; we *get* praise by good conduct; and we *get* blame by doing injustice. The merchant should *get* a profit on his goods; the laborer should *get* a due reward for his labor; most men *get* what they can for their goods or for their services. *Get* differs from *acquire*, as it does not always express permanence of possession, which is the appropriate sense of *acquire*. We *get* a book or a loaf of bread by borrowing, we do not *acquire* it; but we *get* or *acquire* an estate.

2. To have. *Thou hast got* the face of a man. *Herbert.*

This is a most common, but gross abuse of this word. We constantly hear it said, I have *got* no corn, I have *got* no money, she has *got* a fair complexion, when the person means only, I have no corn, I have no money, she has a fair complexion.

3. To beget; to procreate; to generate. *Locke.*

4. To learn; as, to *get* a lesson.

5. To prevail on; to induce; to persuade. *Though the king could not get him to engage in a life of business.* *Spectator.*

[*This is not elegant.*]

6. To procure to be. We could not *get* the work done. [*Not elegant.*]

To *get off*, to put off; to take or pull off; as, to *get off* a garment: also, to remove; as, to *get off* a ship from shoals.