

4. The commander of a division of an army or militia, usually called a *major general*.
5. The commander of a brigade, called a *brigadier general*.
6. A particular beat of drum or march, being that which, in the morning, gives notice for the infantry to be in readiness to march. *Encyc.*
7. The chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule. *Encyc.*
8. The public; the interest of the whole; the vulgar. [Not in use.] *Shak.*
- GENERALIS/SIMO, *n.* [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force.
2. The supreme commander; sometimes a title of honor; as Alexander *generalissimo* of Greece. *Brown.*
- GENERALITY, *n.* [Fr. *généralité*; It. *generalità*.]
1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars. *Hooker.*
2. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; as the *generality* of a nation or of mankind. *Addison.*
- GENERALIZATION, *n.* The act of extending from particulars to generals; the act of making general.
- GENERALIZE, *v. t.* To extend from particulars or species to genera, or to whole kinds or classes; to make general, or common to a number.
- Copernicus *generalized* the celestial motions, by merely referring them to the moon's motion. Newton *generalized* them still more, by referring this last to the motion of a stone through the air. *Nicholson.*
2. To reduce to a genus. *Reid.*
- GENERALLY, *adv.* In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions. A hot summer *generally* follows a cold winter. Men are *generally* more disposed to censure than to praise, as they generally suppose it easier to depress excellence in others than to equal or surpass it by elevating themselves.
2. In the main; without detail; in the whole taken together.
- Generally speaking*, they live very quietly. *Addison.*
- GENERALNESS, *n.* Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness. *Sidney.*
- GENERALSHIP, *n.* The skill and conduct of a general officer; military skill in a commander, exhibited in the judicious arrangements of troops, or the operations of war.
- GENERALTY, *n.* The whole; the totality. [Little used.] *Hale.*
- GENERANT, *n.* [L. *generans*.] The power that generates; the power or principle that produces. *Glaville. Ray.*
- GENERATE, *v. t.* [L. *genero*. See *Gender*.]
1. To beget; to procreate; to propagate; to produce a being similar to the parent. Every animal *generates* his own species.
2. To produce; to cause to be; to bring into life; as great whales which the waters *generate*. *Milton.*
3. To cause; to produce; to form.
- Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

- Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot.*
- In music, any given sound *generates* with itself its octave and two other sounds extremely sharp, viz. its twelfth above or the octave of its fifth, and the seventeenth above. *Encyc.*
- GENERATED, *pp.* Begotten; engendered; procreated; produced; formed.
- GENERATING, *pp.* Begetting; procreating; producing; forming.
- GENERATION, *n.* The act of begetting; procreation, as of animals.
2. Production; formation; as the *generation* of sounds or of curves or equations.
3. A single succession in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; hence, an age. Thus we say, the third, the fourth, or the tenth *generation*. Gen. xv. 16.
4. The people of the same period, or living at the same time.
- Of faithless and perverse *generation*. Luke ix.
5. Genealogy; a series of children or descendants from the same stock.
- This is the book of the *generations* of Adam. Gen. v.
6. A family; a race. *Shak.*
7. Progeny; offspring. *Shak.*
- GENERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of generating or propagating its own species. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power of producing. *Bentley.*
3. Prolific. *Bentley.*
- GENERATOR, *n.* He or that which begets, causes or produces.
2. In music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. Thus the lowest C for the treble of the harpsichord, besides its octave, will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above, or G in alt, and with its seventeenth above, or E in alt. Hence C is called their *generator*, the G and E its products or harmonics. *Encyc.*
3. A vessel in which steam is generated. *Perkins.*
- GENERIC, } [It. and Sp. *generico*;
GENERICAL, } *a.* Fr. *générique*; from L. *genus*.]
- Pertaining to a genus or kind; comprehending the genus, as distinct from species, or from another genus. A *generic* description is a description of a genus; a *generic* difference is a difference in genus; a *generic* name is the denomination which comprehends all the species, as of animals, plants or fossils, which have certain essential and peculiar characters in common.
- Thus *Canis* is the *generic* name of animals of the dog kind; *Felis*, of the cat kind; *Cervus*, of the deer kind.
- GENERICALLY, *adv.* With regard to genus; as an animal *generically* distinct from another, or two animals *generically* allied. *Woodward.*
- GENEROUSITY, *n.* [Fr. *générosité*; L. *generositas*, from *genus*, race, kind, with reference to birth, blood, family.]
1. The quality of being generous; liberality in principle; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors; a quality of the heart or mind opposed to meanness or parsimony.
2. Liberality in act; bounty.

3. Nobleness of soul; magnanimity. [This is the primary sense, but is now little used.]
- GENEROUS, *a.* [L. *generosus*; Fr. *généreux*; from *genus*, birth, extraction, family. See *Gender*.]
1. Primarily, being of honorable birth or origin; hence, noble; honorable; magnanimous; applied to persons; as a *generous* foe; a *generous* critic.
2. Noble; honorable; applied to things; as a *generous* virtue; *generous* boldness. It is also used to denote like qualities in irrational animals; as a *generous* pack of hounds. *Addison.*
3. Liberal; bountiful; munificent; free to give; as a *generous* friend; a *generous* father.
4. Strong; full of spirit; as *generous* wine. *Boyle. Swift.*
5. Full; overflowing; abundant; as a *generous* cup; a *generous* table.
6. Sprightly; courageous; as a *generous* steed.
- GENEROUSLY, *adv.* Honorably; not meanly.
2. Nobly; magnanimously. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.
- GENEROUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.
2. Liberality; munificence; generosity.
- GENESIS, *n.* [Gr. *γενεσις*, from *γενωμαι*, *gēnomai*. See *Gender*.]
1. The first book of the sacred scriptures of the Old Testament, containing the history of the creation, of the apostasy of man, of the deluge, and of the first patriarchs, to the death of Joseph. In the original Hebrew, this book has no title; the present title was prefixed to it by those who translated it into Greek.
2. In geometry, the formation of a line, plane or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line or surface. *Encyc.*
- GENET, *n.* [Fr.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse. *Johnson.*
2. An animal of the weasel kind, less than the martin.
- GENETHIALICAL, } *a.* [Gr. *γενεθλιακος*,
GENETHIALIC, } from *γενεθλιας*, to be born.]
- Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the positions of the stars at the birth of any person. [Little used.] *Hovell.*
- GENETHIALICS, *n.* The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at the birth of persons. [Little used.] *Johnson.*
- GENETHIALIC, *n.* He who calculates nativities. [Little used.] *Drummond.*
- GENEVA, *n.* [Fr. *génévre* or *genievre*, a juniper-berried; It. *ginepra*; Arm. *genevra*. The Spanish word is *nebrina*, and the tree is called *enebro*, Port. *zimbro*.]
- A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper berries. But instead of these berries, the spirit is now flavored with the oil of turpentine. The word is usually contracted and pronounced *gin*. *Encyc.*
- GENEVANISM, *n.* [from *Geneva*, where Calvin resided.] Calvinism. *Mountagu.*
- GENEVOIS, *n. plu.* *génévois*. People of Geneva. *Addison.*