GELD'ED, } pp. ted

GELD'ER, n. One who castrates. GELD'ER-ROSE, [Qu. from Guelderland.] GEM'MULE, n. A little gem or bud. A plant, a species of Viburnum; also, a

species of Spiræa.

GELD'ING, ppr. Castrating.

GELD'ING, n. A castrated animal, but 2. Neat; spruce; smart. chiefly a horse.

Cold : very cold.

GEL'IDNESS, n. Coldness GEL'LY, n. [Fr. gelée; Port. gelea; Sp. GEND'ARM, n. In France, gens d'armes is jalea ; L. gelo, gelatus. It is now more generally written jelly.]

The inspissated juice of fruit boiled with

2. A viscous or glutinous substance; a gluev substance, soft, but cohesive. [See Jelly.] GEND ARMERY, n. [supra.] The body of GELT, pp. of geld.

GELT, n. for gelding. [Not used.]

used. Spenser GEM, n. [L. gemma; It. id.; Sp. yema; Port. gomo; Ir. geam; G. keim; D. kiem. The

sense is probably a shoot. See Class Gm.

No. 5. Ar.

1. A bud. In botany, the bud or compendium of a plant, covered with scales to protect the rudiments from the cold of winter and other injuries; called the hybernacle 1. or winter quarters of a plant. Encyc. 2.

2. A precious stone of any kind, as the ru- 3. by, topaz, emerald, &c.

GEM, v. t. To adorn with gems, jewels or precious stones.

2. To be spangle; as foliage gemmed with

dew drops. 3. To embellish with detached beauties.

England is studded and gemmed with castles

and palaces. Irving. GEM, v. i. To bud : to germinate. Milton.

GEMAR'A, n. [Ch. נמר to finish.] The second part of the Talmud or commentary on the Jewish laws.

GEMAR'IC, a. Pertaining to the Gemara. Eneye.

in heraldry Drayton. GEMELLIP AROUS, a. [L. gemellus and GEN DER, v. i. To copulate; to breed. Dict.

pario. | Producing twins. GEM'INATE, v. t. [L. gemino.] To double. GENEALOG'ICAL, a. [from genealogy.] Little used

GEMINA'TION, n. A doubling; duplica-Boyle. tion; repetition. GEM'INI, n. plu. [L.] Twins. In astronomy, a constellation or sign of the zodiac, rep-2. According to the descent of a person or resenting Castor and Pollux. In the Bri-

tannic catalogue, it contains 85 stars. GEM'INOUS, a. [L. geminus.] Double ; in GEM'INY, n. [supra.] Twins; a pair; a

GEM'MARY, a. [from gem.] Pertaining to

gems or jewels. GEMMA'TION, n. [L. gemmatio, from I. An account or history of the descent of a

gemma. In botany, budding ; the state, form or construction of the bud of plants, of the leaves, stipules, petioles or scales. GEM MEOUS, a. [L. gemmeus.] Pertaining

bling gems.

Castrated; emascula-||GEMMIP'AROUS, a. [L. gemma, a bud, and ||GEN'ERAL, a. [Fr. from L. generalis, from pario, to bear. | Producing buds or gems. Martyn. 1.

GEM'MY, a. Bright; glittering; full of

GEL/ID, a. [L. gelidue, from gelo, to freeze, GEMO'TE, n. [Sax.] A meeting. Obs. Fr. geler. See Cool, Cold.] Thomson. GEMS'BOK, n. The name given to a va-

riety of the antelope. J. Barrow the denomination given to a select body

of troops, destined to watch over the interior public safety. In the singular, gendarme, as written by Lunier, is properly 4. Public; common; relating to or compreanglicized gendarm.

gendarms.

GELT, for gilt. Tinsel, or gilt surface. [Not GEN DER, n. [Fr. genre; Sp. genero; It. 5. genere ; from L. genus, from geno, gigno, Gr. yevraw, yeronat, to beget, or to be born; Ir. geinim; W. geni, to be born; gan, a 6. Not directed to a single object. birth; cenaw, offspring; Gr. yeros, yovos Eng. kind. From the same root, Gr. yver a woman, a wife; Sans. gena, a wife, and genaga, a father. We have begin from 7. Having a relation to all; common to the the same root. See Begin and Can.1

Properly, kind; sort. Obs. A sex, male or female. Hence,

In grammar, a difference in words to express distinction of sex; usually a difference of termination in nouns, adjectives and participles, to express the distinction of male and female. But although this was the orginal design of different terminations, yet in the progress of language, other words having no relation to one sex or the other, came to have genders assigned In logic, a general term is a term which is them by custom. Words expressing males are said to be of the masculine gender; those expressing females, of the feminine gender; and in some languages, words ex pressing things having no sex, are of the neuter or neither gender.

more generally used.

Levit. xix.

1. Pertaining to the descent of persons or families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor; as a genealogical table.

family from an ancestor; as genealogical order.

Encyc. GENEAL/OGIST, n. He who traces descents of persons or families.

Brown. GENEAL OGIZE, v. i. To relate the hispair; a tory of descents. Trans. of Pausanias.

Shak. GENEAL'OGY, n. [L. genealogia; Gr. yerealogia; yeros, race, and loyos, discourse ; Sax. cyn, gecynd; Eng. kind.

person or family from an ancestor; enumeration of ancestors and their children in the natural order of succession.

Martyn. 2. Pedigree; lineage; regular descent of a EM'MEOUS, a. [L. gemmeus.] Pertaining person or family from a progenitor. to gems; of the nature of gems; resem-GEN/ERABLE, a. That may be engender-

ed, begotten or produced. Bentley.

genus, a kind.]

Properly, relating to a whole genus or kind; and hence, relating to a whole class or order. Thus we speak of a general law of the animal or vegetable economy. This word, though from genus, kind, is used to express whatever is common to an order, class, kind, sort or species, or to any company or association of individuals.

2. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special or particular; as, it is not logical to draw a general inference or conclusion from a particular fact.

Lax in signification; not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific; as a loose and general expression.

hending the whole community; as the general interest or safety of a nation. To all general purposes, we have uniformly

been one people. Federalist, Jay. Common to many or the greatest number; as a general opinion; a general custom.

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that gen-eral aversion will be turned into a particular

whole. Adam, our general sire. Milton. Shalt, 8. Extensive, though not universal; common : usual

> This word is prefixed or annexed to words, to express the extent of their applica-Thus a general assembly is an astion. sembly of a whole body, in fact or by representation. In Scotland, it is the whole church convened by its representatives. In America, a legislature is sometimes called a general assembly.

the sign of a general idea.

An attorney general, and a solicitor general, is an officer who conducts suits and prosecutions for the king or for a nation or

state, and whose authority is general in the state or kingdom. GEM'EL, n. [L. gemellus.] A pair; a term GEN DER, v. t. To beget; but engender is A vicar general has authority as vicar or substitute over a whole territory or jurisdic-

An adjutant general assists the general of an

army, distributes orders, receives returns. Se. The word general thus annexed to a name

of office, denotes chief or superior; as a commissary general, quarter-master general. In the line, a general officer is one who commands an army, a division or a brigade.

GEN ERAL, n. The whole; the total; that which comprehends all or the chief part; opposed to particular.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to generals. Locke. A history painter paints man in general.

Reynolds 2. In general, in the main; for the most part;

not always or universally. I have shown that he excels, in general, un-

der each of these heads. Addison 3. The chief commander of an army. But

to distinguish this officer from other generals, he is often called general in chief. The officer second in rank is called lieu tenant general.