

2. Splendor of appearance; state; magnificence; as the *grandeur* of a court, of a procession, &c.

3. Elevation of thought, sentiment or expression. We speak of the *grandeur* of conceptions, and of style or diction.

4. Elevation of mien or air and deportment. *GRANDEVITY*, *n.* Great age. [*Not used.*] *GRANDEVOUS*, *a.* Of great age. [*Not used.*]

GRANDFATHER, *n.* A father's or mother's father; the next degree above the father or mother in lineal ascent.

GRANDILOQUENCE, *n.* Lofty speaking; lofty expressions. *More.*

GRANDILOQUOUS, *a.* [*L. grandiloquus; grandis* and *loquor*, to speak.] Speaking in a lofty style.

GRANDINOUS, *a.* [*L. grandio*.] Consisting of hail. *Dict.*

GRANDITY, *n.* Greatness; magnificence. [*Not used.*] *Camden.*

GRANDJUROR, *n.* One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer.

GRAND JURY, *n.* [*grand* and *jury*.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.

GRANDLY, *adv.* In a lofty manner; splendidly; sublimely.

GRANDMOTHER, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother.

GRANDNESS, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence. *Wollaston.*

GRANDSIRE, *n.* A grandfather.

2. In poetry and rhetoric, any ancestor. *Dryden. Pope.*

GRANDSON, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, *n.* *grānġ*. [*Fr. grange*, a barn; *grangier*, a farmer; *Sp. granger*, to cultivate; *grangero*, a farmer; *It. grainsca*, a grange; *Scot. grange*, the buildings belonging to a corn farm, originally a place where the rents and tithes, paid in grain to religious houses, were deposited; from *granum*, grain.]

A farm, with the buildings, stables, &c. *Milton. Shak.*

GRANILITE, *n.* [*See Granit.*] Indeterminate granit; granit that contains more than three constituent parts. *Kirwan.*

GRANIT, *ŋ*. [*Fr. granit*; *It. granito*, grained.]

GRANITE, *n.* [*See Granit.*] In mineralogy, an aggregate stone or rock, composed of crystalline grains of quartz, feldspar and mica, or at least of two of these minerals, united without a cement, or confusedly crystallized. The grains vary in size from that of a pin's head, to a mass of two or three feet; but usually the largest size is that of a nut. The color of granit is greatly diversified by the different colors and proportions of the component parts, and in general these stones are very hard. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Kirwan.*

GRANITEL, *n.* [*dim. of granit.*] A binary aggregate of minerals; a granitic compound containing two constituent parts, as quartz and feldspar, or quartz and short or hornblend. *Kirwan.*

Italian workmen give this name to a variety of gray granit consisting of small grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

GRANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to granit; like granit; having the nature of granit; as *granitic* texture.

2. Consisting of granit; as *granitic* mountains.

Granitic aggregates, in mineralogy, granular compounds of two or more simple minerals, in which only one of the essential ingredients of granit is present; as quartz and hornblend, feldspar and short, &c. Similar compounds occur, in which none of the ingredients of granit are present. *Cleveland.*

GRANITIN, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, some of which differ from the species which compose granit; as quartz, feldspar, and jade or short. *Kirwan.*

GRANIVOROUS, *a.* [*L. granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds; as *granivorous* birds. *Brown.*

GRANIVOROUS, *a.* [*L. granum*, grain, and *voro*, to eat.]

GRANT, *v. t.* [*Norm. grant*, to grant, to promise, or agree. I have not found this word in any other language. Perhaps *n* is not radical, for in some ancient charters it is written *grat*. "*Gratumus et concedimus.*" *Spelman.*]

1. To admit as true what is not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede. We take that for *granted* which is supposed to be true.

Grant that the fates have firmed, by their decree— *Dryden.*

2. To give; to bestow or confer on without compensation, particularly in answer to prayer or request.

Thou hast granted me life and favor. *Job x.*
God granted him that which he requested. 1 Chron. iv.

3. To transfer the title of a thing to another, for a good or valuable consideration; to convey by deed or writing. The legislature have *granted* all the new land.

Grant me the place of this threshing floor. 1 Chron. xxi.

GRANT, *n.* The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring.

2. The thing granted or bestowed; a gift; a boon.

3. In law, a conveyance in writing, of such things as cannot pass or be transferred by word only, as land, rents, reversions, tithes, &c.

A grant is an executed contract. *Z. Swift.*

4. Concession; admission of something as true. *Dryden.*

5. The thing conveyed by deed or patent.

GRANTABLE, *a.* That may be granted or conveyed.

GRANTED, *pp.* Admitted as true; conceded; yielded; bestowed; conveyed.

GRANTEE, *n.* The person to whom a conveyance is made.

GRANTING, *pp.* Admitting; conceding; bestowing; conveying.

GRANTOR, *n.* The person who grants; one who conveys lands, rents, &c.

GRANULAR, *a.* [*from L. granum*, grain.]

1. Consisting of grains; as a *granular* substance.

2. Resembling grains; as a stone of *granular* appearance.

GRANULATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. granuler*, from *L. granum*.]

1. To form into grains or small masses; as, to *granulate* powder or sugar.

2. To raise into small asperities: to make rough on the surface. *Ray.*

GRANULATE, *v. i.* To collect or be formed into grains; as cane-juice *granulates* into sugar; melted metals *granulate* when poured into water.

GRANULATED, *pp.* Formed into grains.

2. *a.* Consisting of grains; resembling grains.

GRANULATING, *pp.* Forming into grains.

GRANULATION, *n.* The act of forming into grains; as the *granulation* of powder and sugar. In chemistry, the *granulation* of metallic substances is performed by pouring the melted substances slowly into water, which is, at the same time, agitated with a broom. *Encyc.*

GRANULE, *n.* [*Sp. granillo*, from *L. granula*.] A little grain; a small particle.

GRANULOUS, *a.* Full of grains; abounding with granular substances.

GRAPE, *n.* [*This word is from the root of grab, gripe*, and signifies primarily a cluster or bunch; *Fr. grappe* de raisin, a bunch of grapes; *W. grab*, a cluster, a *grape*; *grabin*, a clasp; *It. grappa*, a grapping; *grappo*, a cluster, a bunch of grapes.]

1. Properly, a cluster of the fruit of the vine; but with us, a single berry of the vine; the fruit from which wine is made by expression and fermentation.

2. In the manege, *grapes* signifies mangy tumors on the legs of a horse.

GRAPE-HYACINTH, *n.* A plant or flower, a species of Hyacinthus.

GRAPELESS, *a.* Wanting the strength and flavor of the grape. *Jennys.*

GRAPESHOT, *n.* A cluster of small shot, confined in a canvas bag, forming a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon. *Encyc.*

GRAPESTONE, *n.* The stone or seed of the grape.

GRAPHIC, *a.* [*L. graphicus*; *Gr. γραφικος*, from *γραφω*, to write.]

1. Pertaining to the art of writing or delineating.

2. Well delineated. *Bacon.*

3. Describing with accuracy.

GRAPHICALLY, *adv.* With good delineation, in a picturesque manner. *Brown.*

GRAPHITE, *n.* [*Gr. γραφω*, to write.] Carburet of iron, a substance used for pencils, and very improperly called *black-lead*.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.

GRAPHOLITE, *n.* [*supra*.] A species of slate proper for writing on.

GRAPHOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. γραφω*, to describe, and *μετρον*, measure.]

A mathematical instrument, called also a *semicircle*, whose use is to observe any angle whose vertex is at the center of the instrument in any plane, and to find how many degrees it contains. *Encyc.*

GRAPHOMETRICAL, *a.* Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

GRAPNEL, *n.* [*Fr. grappin*. See *Grapple*.]

GRAPPLING, *n.* [*Fr. grappin*.]

1. A small anchor fitted with four or five