of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty fourth of a pennyweight troy. 6. A component part of stones and metals 7. The veins or fibers of wood or other

and against the grain. 8. The body or substance of wood as modified by the fibers.

Hard box, and linden of a softer grain.

Dryden. 9. The body or substance of a thing considered with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles; as stones of a fine grain. Woodward.

The tooth of a sea-horse, contains a curdled Brown. G grain.

10. Any thing proverbially small; a very small particle or portion; as a grain of wit or of common sense.

Neglect not to make use of any grain of

11. Dved or stained substance.

Milton. All in a robe of darkest grain. 12. The direction of the fibers of wood or 1. In practice, the art of speaking or writing other fibrous substance; hence the phrase, against the grain, applied to animals, that is, against their natural tempers.

13. The heart or temper; as brothers not united in grain. Hamvard.

14. The form of the surface of any thing with respect to smoothness or roughness; state of the grit of any body composed of grains; as sandstone of a fine grain.

15. A tine, prong or spike. A grain of allowance, a small allowance or, indulgence; a small portion to be remitted; something above or below just 3. Propriety of speech. To write grammar, Watts.

weight. To dye in grain, is to dye in the raw material, as wool or silk before it is manufac- GRAM/MAR, v. i. To discourse according tured.

GRAIN, v. i. To vield fruit. Obs. GRAIN, or GRANE, for groan. [Not in

GRAINED, a. Rough; made less smooth. Shak

2. Dyed in grain; ingrained. Brown. GRA/INER, n. A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water; used by tan-GRAMMA'RIAN, n. One versed in gramners to give flexibility to skins. Ure.

GRA/INING, n. Indentation. Leake. 2. A fish of the dace kind. Dict. Nat. Hist. 2. One who teaches grammar.

2. A RSB of the date sind GRAINS, n. [in the plural.] The husks or GRAMMATICAL, a. [Fr.] Belonging to GRAND DAUGHTER, n. The daughter of grain after distillation.

Grains of paradise, an Indian spice, the seeds of a species of Amomum.

GRA'INSTAFF, n. A quarter-staff.

GRAINY, a. Full of grains or corn; full of Johnson.

GRAITH, v. t. To prepare. [See Greith GRAMMAT/ICASTER, n. [L.] and Ready.]

GRAL/LIC, a. [L. gralla, stilts, crutches.] fowls having long legs, naked above the knees, which fit them for wading in water. GRAM MATIST, n. A pretender to a

GRAM, a. [Sax. gram; Sw. id. angry: Dan. gram, envious, grudging.] Angry. GRAM MATITE, n. [See Tremolite.]

whence γραμμαρίον, the twenty fourth part of an ounce.]

In the new system of French weights, the unity of weights. It is the weight of a quantity,

of distilled water equal to a cubic centimeter, or 18 grains - 8 4 1 2 French, or du poids de marc, equal to 15.444 grains Lamier

fibrous substance; whence, cross-grained, GRAMERCY, for Fr. grand-merci, is not in It formerly was used to express use. obligation. Spenser. GRAMIN'EAL, a. [L. gramineus, from gramen, grass.]

Grassy; like or pertaining to grass. Gramineous plants are those which have simple leaves, a jointed stem, a husky calyx, termed glume, and a single seed. This

description however includes several sorts of corn, as well as grass. Milne RAMINIV'OROUS, a. [L. gramen, grass,

and voro, to eat.] eeding or subsisting on grass. The ox and GRAN'ATITE, n. [See Grenatite.

or equine genus. Hammond. GRAM MAR, n. [Fr. grammaire; L. grammatica; Gr. γραμματική, from γραμμα,

a letter, from γραφω, to write. See Grave. a language with propriety or correctness according to established usage.

As a science, grammar treats of the natural connection between ideas and words, and developes the principles which are common to all languages.

A system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; or a digested compilation of customary forms of speech in a nation; also, a book containing such principles and

we must write according to the practice of good writers and speakers.

to the rules of grammar. Obs. Gower, GRAM MAR, a. Belonging to or contained in grammar; as a grammar rule.

GRAM MAR-SCHOOL, n. A school in which the learned languages are taught. By learned languages, we usually mean the Latin and Greek; but others may be included.

grammar; as a grammatical rule.

2. According to the rules of grammar. say, a sentence is not grammatical; the construction is not grammalical.

GRAMMATICALLY, adv. According to the principles and rules of grammar; as, to write or speak grammatically.

of grammar; a pedant. Petty. Stilled; an epithet given to an order of GRAMMATICIZE, v.t. To render gram-Johnson.

knowledge of grammar. H. Tooke. GRAM'PLE, n. A crab-fish.

GRAM, n. [Fr. gramme, from Gr. γραμμα, GRAM PUS, n. [grampoise; Fr. grandpoisson, contracted. Spelman.]

A fish of the cetaceous order, and genus Delphinus. This fish grows to the length of twenty five feet, and is remarkably thick

in proportion to its length. The nose is flat and turns up at the end. It has 30 teeth in each jaw. The spout-hole is on the top of the neck. The color of the back is black; the belly is of a snowy whiteness; and on each shoulder is a large white spot. This fish is remarkably voracious. GRANADIL'LA, n. [Sp.] A plant; the fruit of the Passiflora quadrangulata.

GRANADE, GRANADO. [See Grenade. GRAN'ARY, n. [L. granarium, from gra num, grain; Fr. grenier.

store house or repository of grain after it is thrashed; a corn-house. GRAN'ATE, n. Usually written garnet.

which see

all the bovine genus of quadrupeds are GRAND, a. [Fr. grand; Sp. and It. grande; are presented by the state of quadrupeds are L. grandis; Norm. grant. If n is casual, this word coincides with great. But most probably it belongs to the Class Rn. The sense is to extend, to advance; hence it signifies old, advanced in age, as well as

1. Great; but mostly in a figurative sense: illustrious; high in power or dignity; as a grand lord. Raleigh. Great; splendid; magnificent; as a grand

design; a grand parade; a grand view or prospect. Great; principal; chief; as Satan our rand foe.

Milton. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity; as a grand conception.

In general, we apply the epithet grand to that which is great and elevated, or which elevates and expands our ideas. The ocean, the sky, a lofty tower are grand objects. But to constitute a thing grand, it seems necessary that it'should be distinguished by some degree of beauty. Elem. of Criticism.

5. Old; more advanced; as in grandfather, grandmother, that is, old-father; and to correspond with this relation, we use grandson, granddaughter, grandchild. GRAN'DAM, n. [grand and dame.] Grand-

mother. Shak. mar, or the construction of languages; a GRAND CHILD, n. A son's or daughter's An old woman. child; a child in the second degree of

a son or daughter.

We GRANDEE', n. [Sp. grande.] A nobleman; a man of elevated rank or station. In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, who has the king's leave to be covered in his presence Encyc.

GRANDEE SHIP, n. The rank or estate of Swinburne. grammarian; a pretender to a knowledge GRAND EUR, n. [Fr. from grand.] In a

general sense, greatness; that quality or combination of qualities in an object, which elevates or expands the mind, and excites pleasurable emotions in him who views or contemplates it. Thus the extent and uniformity of surface in the ocean constitute grandcur; as do the extent, the elevation, and the concave appearance or vault of the sky. So we speak of the grandeur of a large and well proportioned edifice, of an extensive range of lofty mountains, of a large cataract, of a pyramid, &c.