

His testimony he *graciously* confirmed.

Dryden.

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRACIOUSNESS, *n.* Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*

2. Possession of graces or good qualities.

Ep. Barlow.

3. Pleasing manner.

Johnson.

4. Mercifulness.

Sandys.

GRACKLE, *n.* [*L. gracula*, dim. of *Goth. krago*, a crow. See *Crow*. Varro's deduction of this word from *grax* is an error.]

A genus of birds, the *Gracula*, of which the crow-blackbird is a species.

GRADATION, *n.* [*L. gradatio*; *Fr. gradation*. See *Grade*.]

1. A series of ascending steps or degrees, or a proceeding step by step; hence, progress from one degree or state to another; a regular advance from step to step. We observe a *gradation* in the progress of society from a rude to civilized life. Men may arrive by several *gradations* to the most horrid impiety.

2. A degree in any order or series; we observe a *gradation* in the scale of being, from brute to man, from man to angels.

3. Order; series; regular process by degrees or steps; as a *gradation* in argument or description.

GRADATORY, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

Seward.

GRADATORY, *n.* Steps from the cloisters into the church.

Ainsworth.

GRADE, *n.* [*Fr. grade*; *Sp. It. grado*; *Port. grau*; from *L. gradus*, a step; *gradiator*, to step, to go; *G. grado*; *D. graud*; *Dan. and Sw. grad*, a step or degree; *W. grōz*, a step, degree, rank, from *rhaz*, a going forward or advance, *Arm. radd*. It may be from a common root with *W. rhawd*, way, course, rout; *rhodine*, to walk about; *rhod*, a wheel, *L. rota*. We observe by the Welsh that the first letter *g* is a prefix, and the root of the word then is *Rd*. We observe further that the Latin *gradiator* forms *gressus*, by a common change of *d* to *s*, or as it is in Welsh *z* [*th*]. Now if *g* is a prefix, then *gressus* [*ressus*] coincides with the *Sw. resa*, *Dan. rjser*, *G. reisen*, *D. reizen*, to go, to travel, to journey; *D. reis*, a journey or voyage. In *Sw. and Dan.* the verbs signify not only to travel, but to raise. Whether the latter word *raise* is of the same family, may be doubtful; but the others appear to belong to one radix, coinciding with the *Syr. rā*; *radah*, to go, to walk; *Ch. rrr* to open, expand, flow, instruct; *Heb.* to descend. A step then is a stretch, a reach of the foot. Class *Rd*. No. 1.2.26.]

1. A degree or rank in order or dignity, civil, military or ecclesiastical.

J. M. Mason. Walsh.

While questions, periods, and *grades* and privileges are never once formally discussed.

S. Miller.

2. A step or degree in any ascending series; as crimes of every *grade*.

When we come to examine the intermediate *grades*.

S. S. Smith.

GRADIENT, *a.* [*L. gradicus*, *gradior*.] Moving by steps; walking; as *gradient* automata.

Wilkins.

GRADUAL, *a.* [*Fr. gradual*, from *grade*.] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; passing from one step to another; regular and slow; as a *gradual* increase of knowledge; a *gradual* increase of light in the morning is favorable to the eyes.

2. Proceeding by degrees in a descending line or progress; as a *gradual* decline.

GRADUAL, *n.* An order of steps.

Dryden.

2. A grail; an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

Todd.

GRADUALLY, *adv.* By degrees; step by step; regularly; slowly. At evening the light vanishes *gradually*.

2. In degrees. [*Not used.*]

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastic reason of brutes.

Greiv.

GRADUATE, *v. t.* [*It. graduare*; *Sp. graduat*; *Fr. graduer*; from *L. gradus*, a degree.]

1. To honor with a degree or diploma, in a college or university; to confer a degree on; as, to *graduate* a master of arts.

Carew. Wotton.

2. To mark with degrees, regular intervals; or divisions; as, to *graduate* a thermometer.

3. To form shades or nice differences.

4. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

Boyle.

5. To advance by degrees; to improve.

Dyers advance and *graduate* their colors with salts.

Brown.

6. To temper; to prepare.

Diseases originating in the atmosphere act exclusively on bodies *graduated* to receive their impressions.

Med. Recop.

7. To mark degrees or differences of any kind; as, to *graduate* punishment.

Duponceau.

8. In chemistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

GRADUATE, *v. i.* To receive a degree from a college or university.

2. To pass by degrees; to change gradually. Sandstone which *graduates* into gneiss.

Carnelian sometimes *graduates* into quartz.

Kirwan.

GRADUATE, *n.* One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society.

GRADUATED, *ppr.* Honored with a degree or diploma from some learned society or college.

2. Marked with degrees or regular intervals; tempered.

GRADUATESHIP, *n.* The state of a graduate.

Milton.

GRADUATING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree; marking with degrees.

GRADUATION, *n.* Regular progression by succession of degrees.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Brown.

3. The act of conferring or receiving academical degrees.

Charter of Dartmouth College.

4. The act of marking with degrees.

5. The process of bringing a liquid to a certain consistency by evaporation.

Parke.

GRADUATOR, *n.* An instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts.

Journ. of Science.

GRAFF, *n.* [See *Grave*.] A ditch or moat.

Clarendon.

GRAFF, *ppr.* for *graft*. *Obs.*

GRAFT, *n.* [*Fr. greffe*; *Arm. id.*; *Ir. graf-char*; *D. griff*; from the root of *grave*, engrave, *Gr. γραφω*, *L. scribo*, the sense of which is to *scrape* or to dig. In *Scot.* *graft* signifies to bury, to inter. The sense of *graft* is that which is inserted. See *Grave*.]

A small shoot or cion of a tree, inserted in another tree as the stock which is to support and nourish it. These unite and become one tree, but the graft determines the kind of fruit.

GRAFT, *v. t.* [*Fr. greffer*.] To insert a cion or shoot, or a small cutting of it, into another tree.

Dryden.

2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.

Dryden.

3. To insert in a body to which it did not originally belong. *Rom. xi. 17.*

4. To impregnate with a foreign branch.

Shak.

5. To join one thing to another so as to receive support from it.

And graft my love immortal on thy fame.

Pope.

GRAFT, *v. i.* To practice the insertion of foreign cions on a stock.

GRAFTED, *ppr.* Inserted on a foreign stock.

GRAFTER, *n.* One who inserts cions on foreign stocks, or propagates fruit by ingrafting.

GRAFTING, *ppr.* Inserting cions on different stocks.

Note. The true original orthography of this word is *graft*; but *graft* has superseded the original word, as it has in the compound *ingraft*.

GRAIL, *n.* [*L. graduale*.] A book of offices in the Romish church.

Warton.

GRAIL, *n.* [*Fr. grille*, hail.] Small particles of any kind.

Spenser.

GRAIN, *n.* [*Fr. grain*; *L. granum*; *Sp. gran*; *It. grano*; *G. gran*; *D. graan*; *Ir. gran*, corn; *W. graun*, *grawn*, a little pebble or gravel stone, *Ir. grean*, *Arm. graun*, which seems to be the Eng. ground; *Russ. gran*, grain, and a corner, a boundary. In *Scot.* *grain* is the branch of a tree, the stem or stalk of a plant, the branch of a river, the prong of a fork. In *Sw.* *gryn* is grain; *grann*, fine; *gren*, a branch; and *grans*, boundary. *Dan. gran*, a grain, a pine tree; *grand*, a grain, an atom; *green*, a branch, a sprig; *grandse*, a boundary; *G. gran*, *D. graan*, grain; *G. granze*, *D. grens*, a border.]

1. Any small hard mass; as a *grain* of sand or gravel. Hence,

2. A single seed or hard seed of a plant, particularly of those kinds whose seeds are used for food of man or beast. This is usually inclosed in a proper shell or covered with a husk, and contains the embryo of a new plant. Hence,

3. Grain, without a definitive, signifies corn in general, or the fruit of certain plants which constitutes the chief food of man and beast, as wheat, rye, barley, oats and maize.

4. A minute particle.

5. A small weight, or the smallest weight ordinarily used, being the twentieth part