

Gravity is the tendency of great bodies to a center, or the sum or results of all the attractions of all the molecules composing a great body.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

The force of *gravity* in a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter.

3. *Specific gravity*, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance. Thus the exact weight of a cubic inch of gold, compared with that of a cubic inch of water or tin, is called its *specific gravity*. The specific gravity of bodies is usually ascertained by weighing them in distilled water.

Encyc.

4. *Seriousness; sobriety of manners; solemnity of deportment or character.*

Great Cato there, for *gravity* renowned.

Dryden.

5. *Weight; enormity; atrociousness; as the gravity of an injury.* [Not used.]

Hooker.

6. *In music, lowness of sound.*

GRAVY, *n.* The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in roasting, or when roasted or baked, or a mixture of that juice with flour.

GRAY, *a.* [Sax. *grig, græg*; G. *grau*; D. *grau*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *grå*; It. *grigio*; Fr. *gre*. This is probably *Γραικος, Graecus, Greek, Grai*, the name given to the Greeks, on account of their fair complexion compared with the Asiatics and Africans. See *Europe*.]

Φορκυ δ' αν Κηρυ Γραικος τεκε χαλκιπαρῆος.
Εκ γεινῆς ποταμος, τας δὲ Γραικος χαλκονειν—

Hesiod. Theog. 270.

"Keto bore to Phorcus the Graie with fair cheeks, *while* from their birth, and hence they were called Graie." The Greek word *γραια* is rendered an old woman, and in this passage of Hesiod, is supposed to mean certain deities. The probability is, that it is applied to an old woman, because she is *gray*. But the fable of Hesiod is easily explained by supposing the author to have had in his mind some imperfect account of the origin of the Greeks.]

1. White, with a mixture of black.

These *gray* and dun colors may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks.

Newton.

2. White; hoary; as *gray hair*. We apply the word to hair that is partially or wholly white.

3. Dark; of a mixed color; of the color of ashes; as *gray eyes*; the *gray-eyed* morn.

Gay. Shak.

4. Old; mature; as *gray experience*.

Ames.

GRAY, *n.* A gray color.

2. A badger.

Ainsworth.

GRAY-BEARD, *n.* An old man.

Shak.

GRAY-EYED, *a.* Having gray eyes.

GRAYELY, *n.* The trumpet-fly.

Milton.

GRAY-HAIRED, *a.* Having gray hair.

GRAY-HEADED, *a.* Having a gray head or gray hair.

GRAYHOUND, *n.* [Sax. *grighund*.] A tall fleet dog, used in the chase.

GRAYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.

GRAYLING, *n.* A fish of the genus *Salmo*, called also umber, a voracious fish, about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, of a more elegant figure than the trout; the

back and sides are of a silvery gray color. It is found in clear rapid streams in the north of Europe, and is excellent food.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

GRAYNESS, *n.* The quality of being gray.

Sherwood.

GRAYWACKE, *n.* [G. *grauwacke*.] A rock somewhat remarkable in its structure and geological relations; a kind of sandstone, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, chiefly of quartz, feldspar, siliceous slate and argillite. These fragments are sometimes angular, and sometimes their edges and angles are rounded, thus forming nodules or globular masses. The size is very variable, passing from grains to nodules of a foot in diameter.

The several ingredients are united by an indurated argillaceous substance, or the interstices between the larger fragments are filled by the same materials which compose the larger parts of the rock, but in grains so comminuted as to resemble a homogeneous cement. The colors are some shade of gray or brown, as bluish gray, reddish brown, &c.

Cleveland.

GRAZE, *v. t.* [Sax. *grastian*; G. *grasen*; D. *grazen*; from *grass*, or from the root of L. *rado*, *rasi*, or *rado*, *rosi*, Sp. *rozar*, Port. *rozar*, to rub against, to graze. In Russ. *grica*, or *grazu*, signifies to bite, to gnaw.]

1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to brush lightly the surface of a thing in passing; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall or the earth.

2. To feed or supply cattle with grass; to furnish pasture for; as, the farmer *grazes* large herds of cattle.

3. To feed on; to eat from the ground, as growing herbage.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead.

Pope.

4. To tend grazing cattle; as, Jacob *grazed* Laban's sheep.

Shak.

GRAZE, *v. i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage; as, cattle *graze* on the meadows.

2. To supply grass; as, the ground will not *graze* well.

Bacon.

3. To move on devouring.

Bacon.

GRAZED, *pp.* Touched lightly by a passing body; brushed.

2. Fed by growing grass; as, cattle are *grazed*.

3. Eaten, as growing herbage; as, the fields were *grazed*.

GRAZER, *n.* One that grazes or feeds on growing herbage.

Philips.

GRAZIER, *n.* *gru'zier*. One who feeds cattle with grass, or supplies them with pasture.

Bacon.

GRAZING, *pp.* Touching lightly, as a moving body.

2. Feeding on growing herbage; as *grazing* cattle.

3. Supplying pasture; as a *grazing* farm.

GREASE, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grasa*. grease; Port. *graxa*, grease for wheels, and a distemper in a horse when his fat is melted by excessive action. Port. *dict.*]

1. Animal fat in a soft state; oily or unctuous matter of any kind, as tallow, lard; but particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

2. A swelling and gourdiness of a horse's legs, occasioned by traveling or by standing long in a stable. *Encyc. Johnson.*

GREASE, *v. t.* *grez*. To smear, anoint or daub with grease or fat.

2. To bribe; to corrupt with presents. [Not elegant.] *Dryden.*

GREASED, *pp.* Smeared with oily matter; bribed.

GREASILY, *adv.* With grease or an appearance of oil; grossly.

GREASINESS, *n.* The state of being greasy; oiliness; unctuousness. *Boyle.*

GREASING, *pp.* Smearing with fat or oily matter; bribing.

GREASY, *a.* *grez'y*. Oily; fat; unctuous.

2. Smeared or defiled with grease.

3. Like grease or oil; smooth; as a fossil that has a *greasy* feel.

4. Fat of body; bulky. [Little used.] *Shak.*

5. Gross; indecent; indecent. *Marston.*

GREAT, *a.* [Sax. *great*; D. *groet*; G. *gross*; Novum. *gro*; It. *grasso*; Sp. *grueso*; Port. *gross*; Fr. *gros*; Arm. *groz*; and probably L. *crassus*. *Great* and *gross* are the same word dialectically varied in orthography. See Class Rad. No. 59. 22. 79.]

1. Large in bulk or dimensions; a term of comparison, denoting more magnitude or extension than something else, or beyond what is usual; as a *great* body; a *great* house; a *great* farm.

2. Being of extended length or breadth; as a *great* distance; a *great* lake.

3. Large in number; as a *great* many; a *great* multitude.

4. Expressing a large, extensive or unusual degree of any thing; as *great* fear; *great* love; *great* strength; *great* wealth; *great* power; *great* influence; *great* folly.

5. Long continued; as a *great* while.

6. Important; weighty; as a *great* argument; a *great* truth; a *great* event; a thing of no *great* consequence; it is no *great* matter.

7. Chief; principal; as the *great* seal of England.

8. Chief; of vast power and excellence; supreme; illustrious; as the *great* God; the *great* Creator.

9. Vast; extensive; wonderful; admirable. *Great* are thy works, Jehovah. *Milton.*

10. Possessing large or strong powers of mind; as a *great* genius.

11. Having rare or extensive or unusual acquisitions of science or knowledge; as a *great* philosopher or botanist; as a *great* scholar.

12. Distinguished by rank, office or power; elevated; eminent; as a *great* lord; the *great* men of the nation; the *great* Mogul; Alexander the *great*.

13. Dignified in aspect, mien or manner.

Amidst the crowd she walks serenely *great*.

Dryden.

14. Magnanimous; generous; of elevated sentiments; high-minded. He has a *great* soul.

15. Rich; sumptuous; magnificent. He disdained not to appear at *great* tables. A *great* feast or entertainment.

16. Vast; sublime; as a *great* conception or idea.

17. Dignified; noble.