SUB

Writing the letter, he read it after to Sancho:—It goes very well, quoth Sancho; subsist is, therefore, I pray you.

SUBSIGN'ATION.* n.s. [subsignatio, Lat.] Attestation given by underwriting the name. [Refer to the image for the complete text.]

SUBST'IST. v. n. [subsister, Fr. subsister, Lat.]
1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.
   Firm we subsist, but possible to swerve. [Milton, P. L.]
   The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the publick could subsist any longer. [Swift]
3. To have means of living; to be maintained.
   He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to subsist in the long winter which succeeded. [Dryden]
   Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to subsist on other men's charity. [Atterbury]
4. To inherit; to have existence by means of something else.
   Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to subsist in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the circumstance is not so easy. [South]

SUBST'IST', or Subsistency. n.s. [substantia, Fr. from subsister.]
1. Real being.
   The flesh and the conjunction of the flesh with God began both at one instant, his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal subsistence but one, and that from everlast. [Hooker]
   We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these differing subsistences that compound us, as how it first commenced. [Glanvill]
   Not only the things had subsistence, but the very images were of some creatures existing. [Stillingfleet]
2. Competence; means of supporting life.
   His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable subsistence out of the plunder of his province. [Addison]
3. Inherence in existence else.

SUBST'IENT. adj. [subsistens, Lat.]
1. Having real being.
   Such as deny spirits subsistent without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. [Brown]
2. Inherent.
   These qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. [Bentley]

SUBSTANCE. n.s. [substantia, Fr. substantia, Lat.]
1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.
   Since the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense nor honour well agreeing, Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
   She is a substance, and a perfect being. [Davies]
   The strength of gods,
   And this imperishable substance cannot fail. [Milton, P. L.]
2. That which supports accidents.
   What creature there inhabit, of what mold,
   And substance. [Milton, P. L.]
   Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a substance; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. [Watts]
3. The essential part.

SUB

It will serve our turn to comprehend the substance, without confusing ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. [Dryden]

This edition is the same in substance with the Latin. [Burnett]

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the substance of a hundred pages. [Addison]

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.
   Shadows to-night.
   Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
   Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers
   Arm'd in proof, and led by shadowy Richmond. [Shakespeare]
   He the future evil shall no less
   In apprehension than in substance feel. [Milton, P. L.]
   Heroic virtue did its actions guide,
   And he the substance, not th' appearance chose:
   To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
   Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. [Dryden]
   God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a God forewarning and assuring by types, but as a God who has performed the substance of what he promised. [Newton]

5. Body; corporal nature.
   Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith an adorer is immersed, and between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all substance between the parts of hard bodies. [Newton]
   The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal substances. [Arbuthnot on Animals]
   There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of pugnacous matter, while, notwithstanding, the substance of the lungs remains sound. [Blackmore]

6. Wealth; means of life.
   He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. [Shakespeare, Hen. IV]
   We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our substance, but not for our own interest. [Swift]

SUB'JUNCTIVAL adj. [substantielle, Fr. from substance.]
1. Real; actually existing.
   If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and substantial agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. [Bentley]
2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.
   O blessed! blessed night! I am afraid,
   Being in night, all this is but a dream;
   Too flattering sweet to be substantial. [Shakespeare]
3. To give thee being, I lent.
   Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
   Substantial life. [Milton, P. L.]
   If happiness be a substantial good,
   Not fraud of accidents, nor subject to them,
   I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. [Denham]
   Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and substantial have been immersed. [Glenmell]
   The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the substantial ornaments of virtue. [L'Estrange]
   Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and substantial philosophy. [Woodward]
   A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with neglect on the censures and applause of the multitude. [Addison]

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a substantial part of a wise and pious life. [Lewv]

3. Corporeal; material.
   Now shine those planets with substantial rays?
   Does innate lustre gild their measure'd days?
   Prior to the sun appears first like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large substantial arch in the sky, all which are gross falsheads. [Watts]

4. Strong; stout; bulky.
   Substantial doors,
   Cross-bar'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. [Milton, P. L.]

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.
Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most substantial freeholders. 

Spencer on Ireland.

The merchants and substantial citizens cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. 

Addison on War.

SUBSTAN'IALS. n. s. [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the substantialis of an appeal be not valid, as it should not be appealed to a superior, but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidens of an appeal. 

Apsiis, Paracron.

SUBSTAN'IALITY. n. s. [from substantial.]

1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.

Body cannot act on anything but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross substantiality, and owns nothing of these.

Glanvill, Scopius.

SUBSTAN'TIALLY. adv. [from substantial.]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existences.

In him his father shone — substantially express'd. 

Milton, P. L.

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so substantially provided for the North, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. 

Clarendon.

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, substantially religious towards God, chaste and temperate. 

Tilson.

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTAN'TIALNESS. n. s. [from substantial.]

1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When substantialis combined with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? 

Camden, Remants.

In degree of substantialis next above the dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story. 

Wotton on Architecture.

To SUBSTAN'TIATE. v. a. [from substance.] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advances to the act itself already substantialis. 

Apsiis, Paracron.

SUBSTAN'TIVE.† n. s. [substantif, Fr. substantivum, Lat.] A noun; the name of a thing, of whatever we conceive in any way to subsist, or of which we have any notion.

Lorath.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two substantives and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. 

Dryden.

SUBSTAN'TIVELY. adv. [substantious, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and substantious this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. 

Bacon.

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the substantivus verb would be tedious. 

Arbionth.

SUBSTI'TUTE. v. a. [substituer, Fr. substitutus, from sub and status, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can substitute none for them that can equally conduco to his honour.

Gov. of the Tongue.

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and substitute another. 

Dryden.

Some few verses are inserted or substituted in the room of others. 

Congreve.

SUBSTITUT. n. s. [substitut, Fr. from the verb.]
SUBTILLY, adv. [from subtile.] In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely.

1. In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly.

3. Artfully; cunningly.
SUBTLE. adj. [Written often for subtle, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some subtle headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. [Spenser]
Shall we think the subtle witted French
Confessors and sorcerers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contrived? his end?
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field. [Milton, Evel. L.]
The Arabians were men of a deep and subtle wit. [Spenser]
SUBTLY. adv. [from subtle.]
1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.
Thou seest how subtly to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. [Milton, P. L.]
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true,
From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew! [Pope]
SUBTRACTIONS. n. s. [Subtract, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.
SUBTRACTION.† n. s. [subtractio, L.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.
SUBTRACT. v. a. [substractus, Latin.] They who derive it from the Latin write subtract; those who know the French original, write subtract, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and subtracted from the crown. [Davies]
What is subtracted or deducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. [Hole]
The same swallow, by the subtracting daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. [Rey.]
SUBTRACTION.† n. s. [subtraction, L.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.
SUBTRACTOR. n. s. [subtractor, Lat.] A subordinate tutor.
He [bishop Earl] had been his subtractor. [Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time.]
SUBVENTIONS.† n. s. [subventio, old Fr.] The act of coming under; the act of supporting; aid.
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their subventious conceptions from the western wind. [Brown, Subventious eggs.][Mediu. Est. ii. 187.]
SUBVERSIVE.† n. s. [subversio, Lat.] To subvert; to overthrow.
RETURNING back, those goodly roymes, which erst
She saw so rich and royally array'd,
Now vanisht utterly and cleanse subvert,
She found, and all their glory quite decay'd. [Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 42.]
SUB

Empires subverted, when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour.
Thomson, Autumn.

SUBSTRUCTION. n. s. [substruction, Fr. subsérus, Lat.]
Overthrow; ruin; destruction.
These seek subversion of thy harmless life.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and subversion.
Amen. Charles.
These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or subversion of the earth.
Burnet.
Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the subversion of that order they were intended to preserve.
Roger.

SUB'STRIVE. adj. [from subvert.] Having tendency to overturn: with of.
Lying is a vice subversive of the very ends and design of conversation.
Roger.

To SUBVERT. v. a. [subvert, Fr. subvertir, Lat.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.
God, by things deemed weak.
Subverts the world's strong and worldly wise.
Milton, L. I.

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would subvert the principles of all knowledge.
Locke.

Trees are subverted or broken by high winds.
Marston.

2. To corrupt; to confound.
Stry not about words to no purpose, but to the subverting of the hearers.
2 Tim. ii. 14.

SUBVERSER. n. s. [from subvert.] Overthrower; destroyer.
O traior; worse than Tros;
O vile subverter of the Gallick reign,
More false than Geo. was to Chaeremon,
Dryden.
They metamorphose them as enemies to God, and subverters of souls.
Waterland.

SUB'DUCTION. n. s. [sub and dux, Lat.] Flood; deluge. Not in use.

Banks defensive against subduction, called sea-banks.
Hulse, in V. Bancker.

SUBURB. n. s. [suburbium, Lat.]
1. Building without the walls of a city.
There's a trim rulable lea: are all these your faithful subjects of the suburbs?
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

What can be more to the disputation of the power of the Standard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his country, and lodged three nights in the suburbs of his principal city?
Butler, War with Spain.

2. The containing; the outpart.
The suburbs of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon.
Cleaveland.

They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their strawbuilt ciuile,
Explain.
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged; they always stood in the suburbs and expectation of sorrows.
By. Taylor.

SUBURBAN. adj. [suburbanos, Lat. from suburb.] Inhabiting the suburb.

SUBURBAN. s.
Athena the eye of Greece; mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous war
Of suburbs, studious walks and shades.
Dryden, Mac Fiehnoe.

Then walks an heape of suburb maids,
Upon them, but well endow'd with gold.
Harte.

Now-ditch, a part of the ditch surrounding the city of London, between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, formerly opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and commonly used by the citizens, like other vacant fields which were remarkably pleasant.
Warren, Notes on Shakespeare.

SUBURBED. adj. Bordering upon a suburb; having a suburb on its outpart.
The first place, which here offereth itself to sight is Bot-
treux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and
suburbed with a poor market town.
Carew, Sors. of Cotswold.

SUBURBANICIAN. adj. [suburbanicius, Lat.]. Applied to those provinces of Italy, which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.
The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bound-
aries of his suburbanicarum precedents.
Browne, on the Pope's Supremacy.

SUB'WORKER. n. s. [sub and worker.] Underworker; subordinate helper.
He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches.
gives him eyes; and it is glorious to be a suburb worker, in
freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin.
South.

SUCCEDEANUS. adj. [sucedereans, Lat.]. Supplying the place of something else.
Nor is Aetius perhaps too strictly to be observed, when he
prescribeth the stones of the otter as succe
deeans unto custome.
Boyle.

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a suc
cedeeans experiment made with a common liquor.
Boyle.

SUCCE'DEANEUM. n. s. [Latin.] That which is
put to serve for something else.

They did not need a sucedeaneum to that inward conscious
perception.
Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 75.

To SUCCEED. v. n. [suceder, Fr. succedeo, Lat.]
1. To follow in order.
If I were now to die,
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,
My sole bash her counsel so absolute
That not another comfort like this
Succeeds in unknown fate.
Shakespeare, Othello.

Those of all ages to succeed—will curse my head.
Milton, P. L.

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.
Workmen let it cool by degrees in such reheatings of
heating heasts, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air in the room of the fire.
Digby on Bodice.
Enjoy till I return
Shogt pleasure; for long wanes are to succeed.
Milton, P. L.

If the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded to
him in coparthonet, without preferment or preference of the
eldest to a double portion.
Hale.

Revenge sucede to love, and rage to grief.
Dryden.

While these limbs the vital spirit leads,
While day to day, and night to day succeeds,
Burnt-off rings morn and evening shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine.
Dryden.

These dull harmless members of lampoos are yet of danger-
ous example to the public: some witty men may succeed to
their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blasp the re
putation of the most innocent.
Dryden.

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown
from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign;
da David, by the same title, succeeded in his throne, to the
constitution of Jonathan.
Locke.

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking
in the desired effect.
'Tis almost impossible for poets to succeed without ambition;
imagitation must be raised by a desire of fame to the desire of pleasing.
Dryden.

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have succeeded.
Dryden.

A knave's a knife to me in every state;—
Alike my scorn, if he succeed or fail.
Sporus at court, or Jehoshaphat a jail.
Pope.

4. To terminate according to plan; to have a good effect.
5. To go under cover.

To succeed.† n. a.

To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those destructive effects they now discover succeeded the curse, and came in with thorns and briars.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Dryden.

To succeed.† n. a.

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Brown, Vulg. Err.

Dryden.

Dryden.
Countrypeople,

Plead my successor title with your swords.

Titus Andronicus.

The empire being elective, and not successor, the emperors in being, made profit of their own times.

Raleigh.

Successevely. adv. [successively, Fr. from successive.]

In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,

All which successively by turns did reign.

Spenser, F. Q.

Is it upon record? or else reported

Successively from age to age?

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

That king left only by his six wives three children, who reigned successively, and died childless.

Bacon.

We that measure times by first and last,

The sight of things successively do take,

When God on all at once his view doth cast,

And of all times doth but one instant make.

Daniel.

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness and length at which had been successively into blue, indigo, and violet.

Newton, Opt.

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and successively, both as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one.

Bentley, Sermon.

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers: a kind of inheritance successively conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves.

Waterland.

successiveness. n. s. [from successive.]
The state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the successiveness of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion.

Hale.

successless. adj. [from success.]

Unlucky; unfortunate; falling of the event without.

A second colony is sent hither, but as successless as the first.

Heges.

Dryden.

The hopes of thy successless love resign.

The Bavarian duke

Bold champion! brandishing his Norie blade,

Best temper'd steel, successless prov'd in field.

Philips.

Passion empti'd, and successless love,

Plant daggers in my heart.

Addison, Cato.

Successless all her soft caresses prove,

To banish from his breast his country's love.

Pope.

successlessness. n. s. [from successless.]

Not prosperous conclusion; unsuccessfulness.

Boyle has somewhere used this word.

successor. n. s. [successor, Fr. successor, Lat.]

This is sometimes pronounced successor, with the accent in the middle.

One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to predecessor.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of successions, and already acceptance of the incumbent people, as successor of his father's crown.

The successor of Moses in prophecies.

Ezekiel, xvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle.

Clarendon.

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the successor of the apostles in this office.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

The surly savage offspring disappear,

And curse the bright success of the year;

Yet ruddy kind with daylight can dispense.

Whether a bright successor, or the same.

The descendants of Alexander's successors cultivated navigation in some lesser degree.

Arabian Nights.

succinct. adj. [succinct, Fr. succinctus, Lat.]

Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed succinct.

Milton, P. L.

Large with a guiltless breast,

Four knives in girds succinct.

Poem.

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and succinct style is where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest.

D. Jones.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

That ready wits may comprehend them.

Racoon.

succinctly. adv. [from succinct.]

Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very succinctly with a few reflections that most readily occur.

Boyle.

As strong as ours, and as succinctly writ.

Racoon.

succinctness. n. s. [from succinct.]

Brevity; conciseness.

We have designed this in such a method, as that—the succinctness and brevity thereof may not make it the more obscure.

Harl., Transl. of Comenius, (1642), p. 44.

Brevity and succinctness of speech, is that, which in philosophy, or speculation, we call maxim and first principle.

South, sermon, ii. 129.

succour. n. s. [cicerium, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

A garden-husbandman.

Dryden.

Of endive, radishes, and succory.

The medications to diminish the milk are lettuce, parsley, endive, and succory.

Wiseman of Tarnows.

To succour. v. a. [secourir, Fr. succourir, Lat.]

To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen

Of Amazonas, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,

Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,

To succour the weak state of sad afflicted Troy.

Spenser.

A grateful heart will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, to their loss and hazard stood by and succoured them in distress.

E. Strangford.

succourer. n. s. [from succour.]

Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a succourer of many.

Romans, xvi. 2.

succourless. adj. [from succour.]

Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Leave them slaves, and succourless.


Succourless and sad.

She with extended arms his aid implores.

Thomson.

succuba. n. s. [sub and cubo, Lat.]

A pretended succubus.

A kind of demon. See Incubus.

His ancient gran dame,

Though seeming in shape a woman natural,

Was a fiend of the kind that succuba some call.

Misc. for Mag., p. 290.

One of their own faeries is here mythologized and explained,

Of a church-yard carcass raised and set a strutting by the inflaction of some hellish succubus within.

Wadworth, in Prod. p. 63.

succulence. n. s. [from succulent.]

Juiciness.

succulence. n. s. [from succulent.]

Juiciness.
Succulent. adj. [succulent, Fr. succulent, Lat.] juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and succulent moisture, which is not apt to exhale.

Divine Providence has spread her table everywhere, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass upon which most beasts feed.

More on our account has Jove, indulgent, to all makes some succulent plant Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack His present thirst.

To succumb. † v. n. [succumbâ], Lat. succumbere, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson is mistaken. Warburton has repeatedly used it; and another learned prelate of later times has employed it.

To their wills we must succumb,
Quiaque fratribus, 'tis our doom.

Wisdom succumbing under the baffle of folly.

Warburton, Sermon iii. 146.

Our fortune is our best resource, as within us; it may give way to an irresistible torrent, it may bend under the weight of malignity and opposition, yet not succumb.


Thinking, as I do, that Popery is everywhere succumbing under the general delusion of knowledge. Hs. Landaff, (Watson), Charge in 1801. p. 40.

Succussâ'tion. n. s. [succussâ'tio, low Lat.] A trot. They move two legs of one side together, which is tumult or anbling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is succussion or trotting. Brown, Vulg. Err.

They rode, but authors having not determined whether pace or trot, that is to say, whether tumultution, as they do trot, or succussion.

Hudibras.

Succussion. n. s. [succussion, Lat.]
1. The act of shaking.
2. [In physic.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

When any that is liable to such were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasm of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tumultuous succussion of the whole human body, he gave such patients over.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Merc. Scrib.

Such. adj. [svalcith, Goth. i. e. suæx, so, and leik, like; suale, solk, Teut. i. e. so-lieh; gap, Saxon. Wicliffe uses suile for such.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With as before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, such a power as a king's; such a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis such another fetch! marry, a perfum'd one.

Shakespeare.

Can we find such a one as this, in whom the spirit of God is? Gen. xlii. 38.

The works of the flesh are manifest, such are drunkenness, revellings, and such like. Gal. v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching of the Gospel, as have been rejected.

Whig defending

Such another idol was Manas, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. Stillingfleet.

Such precepts as tend to make men good, single considered, may be distributed into such as enjoin piety towards God, or such as require the good government of ourselves. Tilloxan.

If my song be such,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen,
Such are the cold Bephan race, and such
The savage Scythian.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,
SUČ

I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a wrennel sucks eggs.

Pumping hath tied our men.
Sells into seas thrown, we suck in again.
A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it sucks up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain.

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools sucked and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire.

Old ocean, sucked through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forrook his horrible bed.

To Suck v. n.
1. To draw by rarefying the air.
Continual rains, the least defects in sucking pumps are constantly requiring.

To draw the breast.
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and suck at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to suck.

Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear.
To win thee, lady. Shakespeare, Merck, of Ven.
A nursing motherareth with the sucking child. Numb. xi.

To draw; imbibe.
The crown had sucked too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less.

Suck.† n. s. [from the verb.]
The act of sucking.
I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first suck, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver.

2. Milk given by females.
They draw with their suck the disposition of nurses.

I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. Shakespeare.

Those first inquisitive matrons
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mold.
Dryden.

It would be inconvenient for birds to give suck.

Take the sucke or juice of a radish root, and anoint your hands with it.

Word, Tr. of Alexa, P. ii. (136:5), fol. 14, b.

Sucker. n. s. [sucker, French; from suck.]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embryo of a pump.
Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the sucker may slip up and down in it more smoothly.

The ascent of waters is by suckers or forces, or something equivalent thereunto.

3. A round piece of wood, laid on a stone and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.
One of the round leathers whereby boys play, called suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground.

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.
Mariners use to pump the ship.
So they, but careful, unfatig'd, still move
The draining suckers.

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally succul. [surrulus, Latin.] The cutting away of suckers at the root and body doth make trees grow high.
Out of this old root a sucker may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree.

Suck.† n. s. [from suck.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.
Here are suckets and sweet dishes.

Nature's confections, the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchymi;

The still of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold.

Suck'ing bottle. n. s. [suck and bottle.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.
That he will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their suck'ing bottles, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity.

To Suckle. v. a. [from suck.] To nurse at the breast.
The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier. Shakespeare.

She nurses me up and suckles me. L'Estrange.

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a day. Dryden.

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled by a wolf. Addison on Italy.

Suckle.† n. s. [from the verb.] A tent; a dug.

The body of this fish [the manatee or cow-fish] is three yards long, and one broad, thick-skinned, without scales, narrow towards the tail which is nervous, slow in swimming, wanting fins; in place whereof, she is armed with two paws, which are not only suckles, but serve for stilts to creep ashore upon.

Suckling. n. s. [from suck.] A young creature yet fed by the pump.
I provide a suckling.
That ne'er had nourishment but from the tent.

Young animals partake of the nature of their tender aliment, as sucklings of milk.

Suckation. n. s. [from suck; suction, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds exterior and interior may be made by suction, as by emission of the breath.

Bacon.

Through the valves were not above an inch and half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by suction, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it weighed ten pounds. Boyle.

Coriolanus regulated the suction of his child. Arden.

Suck'd.† n. s. [sudarium, Lat.] A napkin or handkerchief.
Prompt. Part.
Lo, this besomat that I hadlce put up in a wangle.
Wicliff, St. Luke, xix.

Sudation. n. s. [sudate, Latin.] Sweat.

Sudatory.† n. s. [suda, Lat.] Hot-house; sweating-bath.

Shyraz is—defended by nature, enriched by trade, and by art made lovely; the vineyards, gardens, escurtes, sudatories, and temples, ravishing the eye and smell, so as in every part she appears delightful and beautiful.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 128.

Sudden, adj. [soudain, French; robou, Saxxon.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.
We have not yet set down this day of triumph.
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too sudden. Shakespeare.

There was never any thing so sudden but Caesar's thronomical brag, of I came, saw and overcame. Shakespeare.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their various colours. Milton, P. L.
His death may be sudden to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. W. D. of Mon.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate.
Not now in use.
I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. Shakespeare.

Sudden. n. s.
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at sudden and surprisals, rather than punter them. Wotton.

2. On or of a sudden, or upon a sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.
SUDDENLY. adv. [from sudden.] 1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour suddenly.
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so suddenly that motion. Biron.
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight.
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did suddenly enclose
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose.

Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Dost without invention suddenly.

SUDDENNESS. n.s. [from sudden.] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly. All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood.
He spoke in round and forward, counting his suddenness his most advantage, that he might overtake the English.
The rage of people like that of the sea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that suddenness and violence, as leaves no hopes of flying. Trumpp.

SUDORIFICK, adj. [sudorifique, Fr. sudor and fuscio, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat. Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of sudorifick herbes in hot water.
Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by sudorifick or watery evaporation, brings it into a morbid state.

SUDORIFICK. n.s. A medicine promoting sweat. As to sudorificks, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood.

SUDOROUS, adj. [from sudor, Latin.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.
Beside the stigmata and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual devotion thereof. Brown, Folg. Err. St. Pat. n.s. [from rocean, to seeth; whence robben, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the Suds. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

Will ye forsake me now and leave me to the suite?

To SUE. v. a. [suer, French.] 1. To prosecute by law.
If any sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.
2. To gain by legal procedure.
I am denied sue my livery here,
And yet my letters patent give me leave.
3. To follow; to ensue.

T'obey in all your daughter's hard commands.
4. In falconry. To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. v. n. To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What bell is it that rings long to ridge.
If me thou deign to serve and sue,
At thy command lo all these mountains be.
When maidens sue,
Men give like gods.

We were not born to sue, but to command.

SUFS. Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, suing unto him for peace. Knolles.
For this, this only favour let me sue,
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. Dryden. En.
On despite not them, that in our hands we
These holy boughs, and sue with words of prayer. Dryden.
Twill never be too late, To sue for chains, and own a conqueror. Addison, Cat
The fair Egyptian Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now fal'ring sunk, and threatening now did rave. Blackmore.
By adverse destiny constrain'd to sue
For counsel and redress, he sue to you. Pope, Odys.
To SUE. v. a. To obtain by intreaty: with out. The expression is perhaps improper.
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and suing out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. Colomy.

SUFT. n. s. [suft, an old French word according to Skinner.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The stentoma being suet, yields no to escaroticks.

Suetery. adj. [from suet.] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.
If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a suet substance, it is called stentoma.

To SUFFER. v. a. [suffer, old French; to which Lascouze assigns the date of the eleventh century; souffrir, modern; suffero, Latin.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.
A man of great wrath shall suffer punishment. Prov. xix.
A woman suffered many things of physicians, and spent all she had. St. Mark, v. 26.

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Thus triumphed, thus expell'd to suffer here.
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse.
By my advice; since fate inexcusable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree.
The victor's will. To suffer, as to do.
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust.
That so excus'd.

SULFUR. n. s. [sulfur, Lat.] Consisting of sulphur.
Obsequium impo'd,
On penalty of death, and suffering death.

Sulphur.
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Thus triumphed, thus expell'd to suffer here.
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse.
By my advice; since fate inexcusable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree.
The victor's will. To suffer, as to do.
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust.
That so excus'd.

Milton, P. L.
SULFUR. v. n.
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
My breast I arm, to overcome by suffering. Milton, P. L.
Prudence and good-breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men suffer in the want of them.

2. To undergo punishment.
The father was first constrained to suffer upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. Clarende.
With what strength, what steadiness of mind, 
He triumphs in the midst of all his sufferings? 
Addison.

We may hope the sufferings of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. 
Addison.

It increased the want of his present sufferings to compare them with his former happiness. 
Addison.

Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the sufferings of good men in this world, will be fully justified. 
Addison.

Supperingly. * adv. [from sufferingly.] With pain. 
Dunciad, or an Essay on Moving Sufferingly to become matter. 

To SUFFICE, v. n. [suffire; French; sufficiro; Latin.] 
To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, sufficeth, my reasons are good. 
Shakespeare.

To recount almighty works 
What words or tongue of man can suffice, 
Or heart of man suffice to express. 
Milton, L. P.

The indolent we have, suffice for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. 
Locke.

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life endurable; and in such a course of piety, as sufficed to make the most sudden death so also. 
Pope.

To SUFFICE, v. a.

1. To afford; to supply.
A strong and succulent mustard is able, without drawing help from the earth, to suffice the sprouting of the plant. 
Burton.

Thou king of horrid floods whose plentiful urn 
Sufficeth the fruitful corn, 
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. 
Dryden.

The power, with winds sufficeth; with rains. 
Dryden.

The bellying canvas stru'ted with the gale. 
Dryden.

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.
Israel, let it suffice you of all your abominations. 
Ezekiel.

Parched corn she did eat, and was sufficed, and left. 
Ruth.

Let it suffice thee that thou know'st: be happy. 
Milton, P. L.

He our conqueror left us this our strength, 
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire. 
Milton, P. L.

When the bare sufficeth, did starv'emain. 
Pope.

To ferry heaths, and to the forest lare. 
Dryden.

SUFFICIENCY. n. s. [sufficience, Fr. from sufficient.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
'Tis all men's office to speak patience 
To those that aspiring under the load of sorrow; 
Burton.

But no man's virtue nor sufficiency 
To be so moral, when he shall endure. 
Shakespeare.

The like himself. 
Shakespeare.

His sufficiency is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. 
Boyle.

This he did with that readiness and sufficiency, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. 
Fell, Life of Hammond.

2. Qualification for any purpose.
I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not unwillingly t. admit the counsel of others. 
King Charles.

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the sufficiency of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. 
Spenser on Ireland.

Their pensioner De Witt was a minister of the greatest authority and sufficiency ever known in their state. 
Temple.

3. Competence; enough.
An elegant sufficiency, content. 
Thomson.

4. Supply equal to want.
The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them; and there is a large sufficiency of them in the sciences. 
Watts, Essay on the Mind.

5. It is used by Temple for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with self.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. 
Temple.
SUFFICIENT. adj. [sufficent, Fr. suffisant, Latin.] 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. St. Matt. vi. 34.

Heaven yet retains

Man is not sufficient of himself to his own happiness. Milton, P. L.

It is sufficient for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. Locke.

She would ruine me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion sufficient to make her a gown and petticoats.

Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. Addison.

Seven months are sufficient time to correct vice in a Yahoo. Swift.

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is sufficient. Shakespeare, Mer. of Ven.

SUFFICIENTLY, adv. [from sufficient.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and sufficiently the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. Hooker.

Seem I to thee sufficiently possess'd

Of happiness?

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace sufficiently moved to attend and present to them; sufficiently, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were sufficiently moved, none would embrace them. Rogers.

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcasse to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words sufficiently express the littleness of every thing else?

Lew.

SUFFINANCE. n. s. [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in rotten suffince

Of all gladness and kindly joyance. * Spencer.

To SUFFLAMINATE.* v. a. [sufflamino, Latin.] To stop; to stop: to impede.

God could any where sufflaminate and subvert the beginnings of wicked designs. Harrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.

To SUFFLATE.* v. a. [sufflo, Latin.] To blow up. Not used.

SUFFLATION.* n. s. [sufflo, Latin.] The act of blowing up. Colles.

To SUFFOCATE. v. a. [suffocare, Fr. suffocer, Lat.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for doe, let man go free,

And let not hemp his whistling sufeas. Shakespeare.

Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, lest being self-heated again, it should suffocate that part, as hasteth back the same way it passed. Brown, Vet. Exs. A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle without passage. * Collier of Friendship.

All involved in smoke, the latent foe

From every cranberry suffocated fells.

Thomson.

SUFFOCATE.* part. adj. [from the verb.] Choked.

This chaos, when degree is suffocate,

Follows the choking. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

SUFFOCATION. n. s. [suffocation, Fr. from suffocate.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and suffocations are dangerous. Bacon.

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a suffocation of all the rays of light. Cheyne.

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by suffocation, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. Arsbath in Diet.

SUFFOCATIVE. adj. [from suffocate.] Having the power to choke.

From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and suffocative catarrhs proceed. Arsbath in Air.

SUFFOSION.* n. s. [suffassio, Latin.] The act of digging under.

Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty, those suffosions of walls, those powder-trains.

Sp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

SUFFRAGAN.† n. s. [suftragan, Fr. suffragens, Latin.] 1. A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominic, have under them twenty-five suffragan-bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. Hedges.

Suffragan-bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. Ayliffe, Parergon.

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his suffragans. Hale.

2. An assistant bishop: this is the more proper sense of the word. By an act, 26 Hen. VIII. suffragans were to be descended from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate, whom they were to assist.

For a bishop to have a condutor, or, as the statute calls him, a suffragan to assist him, was no new thing, but of ancient use in England before Henry the Eighth. — Such suffragan, or condutor, was to have no revenue or jurisdiction in his diocese, whose suffragan he was; save what the bishop should by commission under his seal allow him. Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 161.

SUFFRAGAN. adj. [suffragans, Latin.] Assisting; concurring with.

Heavenly doctrine ought to be chief ruler and principal head every where, and not suffragant and subsidiary. Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613) p. 175.

If I should let my pen loose to the suffragant testimonies whether of antiquity, or of modern divines and reformed churches, I should try your patience, and instead of a letter send you a volume. Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 302.

SUFFRAGANT. n. s. An assistant; a favourer; one who concurs with.

Hoping to find them more friends and suffragans to the virtues and modesty of sober women, than enemies to their beauty. Bp. Taylor, Aisis. Handsom. p. 172.

To SUFFRAGATE. v. n. [suffragare, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and suffragates with it, and closeth with it. Hale.

SUFFRAGATOR. n. s. [suffragator, Lat.] A favourer; one that helps with his vote.

The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their suffragators are already assembled. Bp. of Chester to Amb. Usher, (1618) Lett. p. 67.

SUFFRAGE.† n. s. [suffrage, Fr. suffragium, Lat.] 1. Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates thus far is perfect,

Only your suffrages 1 I will expect

At the assembly for the choosing of consuls. B. Jonson.

They would not abet by their suffrages or presence the designs of those innovations. King Charles.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the suffrage of those most partially adore them. Addison.

Pallas might joy in Scipio, when he saw

A headless consuls made against the law;

And join his suffrage to the votes of Rome. Dryden.
This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their suffrages unanimously herein. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their suffrages the observation made by the heathen writers. Atterbury.

This and to the latter part of the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united suffrages of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. Waterland.

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

This is said in reference to the chants, resounds, suffrages, versicles. Pref. to the Vers. of the Ps. (1350.) The suffrages next after the Creed shall stand thus. Comm. Pr. Form of Thanksgiving, for May 29.

3. Aid; assistance: a Latinism.

They make little account of indulgences, especially of those which are to be applied to the souls in purgatory by way of suffrage. Dorrington, Obs. on the Rom. Ch. (1695) p. 191.

SUFFRA'GINOUS. adj. [suffrago, Latin.] Belonging to the knee-join of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally and somewhat inward; but the hough or supradiaphragmatic flexure behind, rather outward. Brown.

SUFFUMIGATION.† n. s. [suffumigation, Fr. suffumiger, Latin.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

We commende a fume, or suffumigation, every morning of dried rosemary. Bacon, Hist. of Life and Death.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by suffumigation. Wieman, Surgery.

'SUFFUMIGA'GE. n. s. [suffumiger, Lat.] A medical fume.

Not used.

For external means, drying suffumigations or smokes are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankencense, myrrh, and pitch. Harvey.

To SUFFUSE.† v. a. [suffusius, Lat.] To spread over with something expansive, as with a vapour or a tincture.

[She] can recompose her in her rude wise, With womanish compassion of her plaint, Wiping the tears from her suffused eyes. Suspicions, and fantastical surmise, And jealousy suffused with jaducide in her eyes. Dryden.

To that recess, When purple light shall next suffuse the skies, With me repair. Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks, With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed, Suffused and glowing with untender fire. Thomson.

SUFFU'SION. n. s. [suffusion, Fr. from suffusius.]

1. The act of overspreading, or anything.

2. That which is suffused or spread. A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs, Or dim suffusion veil'd. Milton, P. L.

The disk of Phoebus, when he climbs on high, Appears first but as a bloodshot eye; And when his chariot downward draws to bed, His ball is with the same suffusion red. Dryden.

To those that have the jaducide or like suffusion of eyes, objects appear of that colour. Ray.

SUG. n. s. [from sago, Lat. to suck.] A small kind of worm.

* Many have sticking on them sago, or trout-lace, which is a kind of worm like a clove of pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sticks his moisture back. Walton.

SUGAR.† n. s. [sucrē, Fr. saccharum, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—It has been traced to the Arabick succare, which is formed from the Pers. schachar.

See Morin, in V. Sucrē.]

1. The native salt of the sugar-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. Quincy.

All the blood of Zelma's body stirred in, as wine will do when sugar is hastily put into it. Sidney.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and turn to their subtle essence with the soul of wine. Craslaw.

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a sugar-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. Peacham.

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks a-cross a vessel of liquid sugar. Grew.

If the child must have sugar-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humor; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine?

In a sugar-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparow died in two minutes. Arbuthnot on Air.

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. Woodward on Fossil.

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as sugar, Making the hard way sweet and delicietable. Shakespeare.

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common sugar. Boyle.

To SUGAR. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick sobs In pouting murmurs, still'd out of her breast, That ever-bubbling spring, the sugar'd nest Of her delicious soul, that there does lie, Bathing in streams of liquid melody. Crabshaw.

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have pleased thyself In general riot, and never learned The icy precepts of respect, but followed The sugar'd game before thee. St. thaym, Tennyson.

His glowing air his errand daily said, And sugar'd speeches whisper'd in mine ear. Fairfax.

Who casts out threats, no man deceives, But flat'try still in sugar'd words betrays, And poison in high tusted meats conveys. Denham.

SUGARCANDY.† n. s. [from sugar and candy.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.


SUGARY.† adj. [from sugar.]

1. Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the sugary sweet thereof allure Chaste ladies' ears to phantasies impure. Spenser.

2. Fond of sugar or sweet things.

Sugary phantes. Hist. R. S. i. 145.

SUG'ESCENT. adj. [from sugere, Lat.] Relating to sucking.

The sugescent parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them. Puley, Nat. Theol. ch. 18.

To SUGGEST. v. a. [suggero, suggestum, Latin; suggester, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not ashamed? What spirits suggest this imagination? Shakespeare.

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience suggested to me. King Charles.

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, sworn continuance of their sins. South.

Some ideas make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. Locke.

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reversion, and dreaming, naturally enough suggest. Locke.

Search for some thoughts thy own suggesting mind, And others dictated by heavenly power, Shall rise spontaneous. Pope, Odyssey.


When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows.
Shakespeare

Knowing that tender youth is soon suggested,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower.
Shakespeare

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must suggest the people, in what hatred
He still hath laid them, that he’s more power he would
Have made them mules.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

SUGGESTER.† n. s. [from suggest.] One that
remindeth another.

Some sordid suggester of these treasons,
Believ’d in him by you.
Bunyan, and N. Fl. Bloody Brother.

The Spirit of God in person is not the immediate suggester
of this conclusion.

SUGGESTION. n. s. [suggestion, Fr. from suggest.]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret no-
tification.

It layeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and
driveth away those evil secret suggestions which our invisible
enemy is always apt to minister.
Hooker

He was a man
Of an unhallowed stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes: one that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom.
Shakespeare, Hen. VII.

Native and untainted suggestions of insinuating children.
Locke.

Another way is letting the mind, upon the suggestion of any
new notion, run after similies.
Locke

2. Secret incitemt.

Arthur, forsooth, is kill’d to-night
On your suggestion.
Shakespeare, K. John.

To Su’gill. v. a. [suggillo, Lat.] To defame: the
Latin word has the same figurative meaning.

They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of
Christ’s worth, if it be openly impugned, or secretly suggested.
A. B. Parker, Strype Append. to his Life.

To SUGGILATE. v. a. [suggillo, Lat.] To beat
black and blue; and to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained sug-
gillated long after.

SUGILLATION. n. s. [from suggest; Fr. sugil-
ation. Cotgrave.] A black and blue mark; a
blow; a bruise.

SUCIDE. n. s. [suiciadium, Lat.] 1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one’s
self.

Child of despair, and suicide my name.
Savage.

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most
dreadful of all deaths, next to suicide.
Richardson, Clarissa.


If fate forbear us, fancy strikes the blow,
We make misfortune, suicide in woe.
Young.

SUILLAGE. n. s. [souillage, Fr.] Drain of filth. Ob-
solete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of
the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other
conveyances for the suillage of the house.
Wotton.

Su’ing. n. s. [This word seems to come from suer, to
sweat, Fr. It is perhaps peculiar to Bacon.] The
act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or suing of the verjuice through the
wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the
wood.
Bacon.

SUIT.† n. s. [suite, Fr.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to
the other.

Whose verses they deduced from those golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry suits of rhymes.
Dryden.

We, ere the day, two suits of armour sought,
Which borne before him, on his steed he brought.
Dryden.

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

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What a heard of the general’s cut, and a horrid suit of the
camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-washed wits, is
wonderful.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Him all repute
For his device in handsomely a suit:
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut, and plait,
of all the court to have the best conceit.
Dryden.

Three or four suits one winter there does waste,
One suit does there three or four winters last.
Cowley.
His majesty was supplied with three thousand suits of
clothes, with good proportions of shoes and stockings.
Clarendon.

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five-and-thirty years the same kind and suit of
weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great
droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they
call it the prime.
Bacon.

4. Out of Suits. Having no correspondence. A
metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Were this for me; one out of suits with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means.
Shakespeare.

5. [suite, Fr.] Retinue; company.

Sheurturis’s ill-led life, and worse-born honour, should
have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in
Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their suite to his defence.
Sidney.

6. [From To sue.] A petition; an address of en-
treaty.

Mine ears against your suit are stronger than
Your gates against my force.
Shakespeare.

She galleys o’er a courtier’s nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a suit.
Shakespeare.

Had I a suit to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the
imputation of being near their master.
Shakespeare.

Many shall make suit unto thee.
Job, xl. 19.

My mind, neither with pride’s itch, nor yet hath been
Poison’d with love to see or to be seen;
I had no suit there, nor new suit to show:
Yet went to court.
Dana.

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend
and grant these suits of ours, which we do not at all consider
ourselves.
Wh. Duty of Man.

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steere of my course,
Direct my suit.
Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Their determinations are to return to their home and
trouble you with no more suit, unless you may be won by some
other sort than your father’s imposition.
Shakespeare.

In Spenser it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.
Dr. Johnson.—This is certainly an old usage of
the word.

A keper, which I knew, [was] required to follow a suite
with his hound after one that had stolen a dore.

Illeg amongst all knigh: last hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the suite of earthy conquest shone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field.
Spenser.

9. [In law.] Suit is sometimes put for the instance of
a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced
in judgement.

All that had any suit in law came unto them.

Wars are suits of appeal to the tribunal of God’s justice,
where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.
Baggian, War with Spain.

Involveth not thyself in the suit and parties of great person-
ages.

To Allbech alone refer your suit,
And let his sentence finish your dispute.
Dryden.

A suit of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be
innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but
then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is
either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful
ungentleness.

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his suit would
not last above a year, and that before that time he would be
in quiet possession of his business.
Arbuthnot.
As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making suitable returns in acts of charity.

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more suitable;
A vile conceit in pompous words expressed,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd.

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life suitable to them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers.

Suit′ableness. n. s. [from suitable.] Fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, suitableness makes them acceptable and effective.

With ordinary minds, it is the suitableness, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first.

Suiter. n. s. [from suit.] A petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a good apprehension of the sacramentary glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.

Sui′table adv. [from suitable.] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text suitable thereto; and ought to speak suitably to that text.

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We suitably over stinking stables place.

Suit′ly. adv. [from suit.] Agreeably; according to.

To suit. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of manner.

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are suited to their different educations and humours, that each would become in any other.

2. To be fitted to; to become.

To bear the pains of his ungodly seal, ill suit his cloth the praise of raving well.

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as suited their distinct hypotheses.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which suits a song of piety and thee.

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he suited to his watry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us.

Be better suited;
These weeds are memories of those worse hours;
I pray thee put them off.

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as suited their distinct hypotheses.

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which suits a song of piety and thee.

To suit. v. n. To agree; to accord.

Dryden uses it both with to and with.

The one intense, the other still remains,
Cannot well suit with either; but soon prove
Tedious alike.

The place itself was suited to his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair.

Phy does oblige a noble nature suit.

Contrast does ill with love and beauty suit.

This he says, because it suits with his hypothesis, but proves it not.

*Give me not an office
That suits me so ill! thou know'st my temper.

Adjoin.

Suit′able. adj. [from suit.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to; with to.

In all these miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not suitable to that affliction.

What did he purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner suitable to their present and ancient state.

The solemn acts of royalty and justice, their suitable ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? Heaver.

Is it very suitable to the principles of the Roman Church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue?

Tuckenton.
or obstinate. — We use also, as a colloquial term, to be in the sulks, which formerly was, in the sullen. See Sullenness. Our word is modern.

Su'lkily. * adv. [from sulky.] In the sulk; morosely.

He stands sulkily before me. — Iron Chest, Pref. p. 111.

Su'lkiness. * n. s. [from sulky; Sax. polcenetge, desidia. Lgæ, edit. Manning.] State of silent sullenness; moroseness; gloominess.

I am come to my resting-place, and find it very necessary, after living for a month in a house with three women that laughed from morning till night, and would allow nothing to the sullenness of my disposition. — Gray, Lett. to Dr. Clarke, (1760.)

Su'lkily. * adj. [polcen, Sax. See To Sulky.] Sulkily discontented; silently sullen; morose.

During the time he was in the house, he seemed sulky, or rather stupid. He never asked any question; and, if spoken to, either replied shortly, or turned away without giving any answer. — Hallam on Madness, Case 10.


Ainsworth.

Sullen. * adj. [Of this word the etymology is obscure. Dr. Johnson.—The Icel. sollin, tumidus, livenscente, has been offered as the etymology. See the Death-Song of Lolbrok, 1782, p. 54. But perhaps it may be referred to the Lat. solitus, solitary; whence our old word soletin, used in that sense, and afterwards, by an easy application from place to person, transferred to a gloomy disposition, to persons morosely shunning the company of others. I consider therefore solitary as the primary meaning of the word, though Dr. Johnson has wholly overpassed it.]

1. Solitary.

It much me drawe out of the waie,

2. Gloomyly angry; sulkily discontented.

He loved none hereinose.
But mirth and play and all gladness;
He hotehe ek alle thowres,
And sullity folke and envious. — Chaucer, Rom. R. 397. In the next verse he continues still sully and perverse, and every day grew more insolent. — Clarendon.

A man in a jail is sullen and out of humour at his first coming in.
For'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd; I pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest; And sullen I forsook thy imperious feet. — Prior.

* If we sit down sullen and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. — Rogers.

3. Mischievous; malignant.

Such sullen planets at my birth did shine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine.
The sullen feed her sounding wings display'd,
Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. — Dryden.

4. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as sullen as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. — Tullotson.

5. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the sullen earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? — Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Night with her sullen wings to double shade The desert; fowls in their clay nests were couched, And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. — Milton, P. R.

A glimpse of moonshine, streak'd with red;
A shuffling, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again. — Dryden.

Su'llenly. adv. [from sullen.] Gloomyly; malignantly; intracktably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is sullenly to assert a thing because we will assert it. — More.

He is chains demanded more Than he impos'd in victory before; He sullenly reply'd, he could not make These offers now. — Dryden, Ind. Emp.

The general mends his weary pace,
And sullenly to his revenge he sails;
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. — Dryden.

Su'llenness. n. s. [from sullen.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability. To speak being as rare as precious, her silence without sullenness, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance. — Sidney.

To fit my sulleness,
He to another key his stile doth dress.
For, when the sun after his lucid hour,
In those vernal hours, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sulleness against nature not to go out, and see her riches. — Milton on Education.

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, sullenness, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue. — More.

With these comforts about me, and sulleness enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me. — Temple.

Su'llenly. * n. s. [Without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word.

Let them die that are and sullums have. — Shakespeare.
My pretty mistress Livin — is fallen sick o' the sudden.
— How, o' the sullen? — Beaum. and Ft. Tnm. Tuned.

Su'liage. n. s. [soillage, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not in use.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that sullying it has cast upon his fame. — Gen. of the Language.

Calumniate stoute; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sullying behind. — Dec. of Ch. Piety.

To SUL'LY. v. a. [souiller, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. — Bacon.

The falling termes which the gods provokke, And statutes sully'd yet with sacrilegious smoke. — Roscommon.

He's dead, whose love had sully'd all your reigne, And made you empress of the world in vaine. — Dryden.

Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
Chang'd with ill omens, sully'd with disgrace. — Prior.

Pubious justice may be done to those virtuous their humble took care to conceal, which were sulli'd by the calumnious slanders of malicious men. — Norden.

Let there be no spots to sully the brightness of this solemnity. — Atterbury.

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three sullying trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-sweeper skills along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. — Gay.

6 E 2
SULTRY. adj. [This is imagined by Skinner to  
be corrupted from sulphury, or saltry. Dr. John-  
son.—Spelcan, Sax. signifies to die. Chaucer uses  
salte to signify the effect of a great oppression  
of spirits. Hence our word sultry, i. e. saltry, to  
express a suffocating heat. Tyrwhitt. — Hence for-  
merly, which our etymologists have not observed,  
the verb sulter or saltor, was used for saltern, i.e.  
to overpower with heat. “Horse and asses tired,  
and soultred with the heat of the day.” Gayton,  
Notes on Don Quix. 1654, p. 64.] He’s without  
ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.  
It is very sultry and hot.  
Shakespeare, Hamlet.  
The sultry breath  
Of tainted air had cloy’d the jaws of death.  
Such as born beneath the burning sky,  
And sultry sun betwixt the tropics lie.  
Dryden, Ens.  
Our foe advances on us,  
And envies us even Lybia’s sultry desarts.  
Addison, Cato.  
Then would sultry heats and a burning air have scorched  
and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses  
or dens.  
Cheyne.  

SUM. n. s. [summa, Lat. somme, Fr.]  
1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggre-  
gated to a total.  
We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the  
whole sum and body thereof.  
Hooker.  
How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how  
great is the sum of them.  
Ps. cxix. 17.  
The Almighty Father, where he sits  
Shrin’d in his sanctuary of heaven secure,  
Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen  
This tumult, and permitted all, advis’d.  
Milton, P. L.  
Such and no less is he, whom on whom depend  
The sum of things.  
Dryden.  
Weighing the sum of things with wise forecast,  
Solicits of publick good.  
Philips.  
2. Quantity of money.  
I did send to you  
For certain sums of gold, which you deny’d me.  
Shakespeare.  
They who constantly set down their daily expenses, have yet  
some set time of casting up the whole sum.  
W. Dolby of Man.  
Britain, once desp’t, can raise  
As ample sums as Rome in Caesar’s day.  
C. Arbuthnot.  
3. [Somme, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the  
whole abstracted.  
This, in effect, is the sum and substance of that which they  
bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we  
have common with the church of Rome.  
Hooker.  
They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto them with  
words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the  
fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and  
confirmed them in true religion: in sum, they taught the world no  
less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to  
live.  
Hooker.  
This having learn’d, thou hast attain’d the sum  
Of wisdom.  
Milton, P. L.  
In sum, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer  
than myself.  
Dryden.  
Thy sum of duty let two words contain;  
Be humble, and be just.  
Prior.  
In sum, the Gospel considered as a law, prescribes every  
virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin.  
Regis.  
4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computa-  
tion.  
I appeal to the readers, whether the sum of what I have said  
be not this.  
Tilottan.  
5. Height; completion.  
Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought  
My story to the sum of earthly bliss,  
Which I enjoy.  
Milton, P. L.  
In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the  
sum of our well-being, lies.  
J. Estrange.
To sum. v. a. [Sommer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. It has up emphaticall.

You cast the event of war, And summer's th' account of chance. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The high priest may sum the silver brought in. a Kings, xxi.

To sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth sooner sum up the moments than divide the day. Bacon.

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or summer up infinity. South.

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!

That what we'd fair in all the world, seem'd now mean, or in her summer'd, in her contain'd. Milton, P. L.

To conclude, by summering up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that, I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. Boyle.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words sum up the moral of this fable.

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He sums their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. Dryden, Aavnge.

A fine evidence summer'd among you! Dryden.

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers fully grown.

With prosperous wing full summer'd. Milton, P. R.

Summer/thee. n. s. [sumach, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. Miller.

Summerless. adj. [from sum.] Not to be computed. Make his chronicle as rich with priz, As is the cosy bottom of the sea. With sunken wreck and summerless treasures. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

A summer's journey of incorporeal speed. Milton, P. L.

Above, beneath, around the palace shines, The summerless treasure of exhausted mines. Pope.

Summerishly. adv. [from summary.] Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth summarily those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we shall request out of desire.

While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do summarily declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. Hooker.

When the parties proceed summarily, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. Aylliff.

Summer. adj. [sommeire, Fr. from sum.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge Directed them to mind their brief, Nor spend their time to show their reading, She'd have a summer proceeding. Swift.

Summer. n. s. [from the adj.] Compendium; abstrac; abridgement.

We are confound from our most quiet sphere By the rough torrent of occasion; And have the summer of all our griefs, When time shall serve, to shew in articles. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

In that comprehensive summer of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. Rogers.

Summer. n. s. [from sum.] One who casts up an account; a reckoner. Sherwood.

Summer. n. s. [Sume, Sax.; somer, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after summer, evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Cann't such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder? Shakespeare, Macbeth.

An hundred of summer fruits, Shakespeare, 2 Sam. xvi.

Hither sitting in a summer parlour. Jonson, iii. so.

In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride. Milton, P. L.

They murk and sow it with wheat, giving it a summer following first, and next year sow it with peace. Mortimer.

Dry weather is best for most summer corn. Mortimer.

The dazzling roofs, Resplendent as the blaze of summer noon, Or the pale radiance of the midnight sun. Pope.

Child of the sun,

See sultry summer comes. Thomson.

2. [Trabs summatorius.] The principal beam of a floor. Oak, and the like true heartly timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for summers, or girders, or binding beams. Wotton. Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore, Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew, Working and winding sily evermore, The inward walls and summers cleart and tore; But grace shor't these, and cut that as it grew. Herbert.

To summer. v. n. [from the noun.] To pass the summer.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. Is. xlviii. 6.

To summer. v. a. To keep warm.

Maidens well summer'd, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, that they have no eyes. Shakespeare.

Summerhouse. n. s. [from summer and house.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. Miller.

I'd rather live.

With cheese and garlic, in a windmill, far, Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me, In any summerhouse in Christendom. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

With here a fountain, never to be play'd, And there a summerhouse, that knows no shade. Pope.

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or summerhouses, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of pleasure. Watts.

Summersault. n. s. [See Somerset.] A high leap.

Summer. n. s. [in which the heels are thrown over the head.]

Some do the summersault, And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. Huds. Frons are observed to use divers summersaults. Walton.

And if at first he fail, his second summersault He instantly essays. Drayton.

The treasurer cuts a caper on the straight rope; I have seen him do the summer seat upon a trowel fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. Swift.

Summerist. n. s. [from sum.] One who forms an abridgement.

The law of the pope, given by summists and canonists. Dering on the Hebrews, (1356), ch. 2.

A book entitled The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery, whereby may be learned more sorts of wickedness, than from all the summists and the summaries of all races. Bp. Bull on the Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

Summit. n. s. [summitas, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn! Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lack so far Cannot be seen or heard. Shakespeare, T. Lear.

Etna's heat, that makes the summit glow, Enriches all the vales below. Swift.

Summit. n. s. [summitas, Lat.] The height or top of any thing.

Bullock.

This quarril began about a small spot of ground upon one of the two tops of the hill Parnassus: — therefore they offered
— that the ancients would please to remove themselves and their effects down to the lower summits.

Swift, Battle of the Books.

2. The utmost degree; perfection.
They totally extinguished that noble faculty, the flower and summity of the souls of men and angels.

Hallywell, Melangr. (1681.) p. 9.

To SUMMON. v. a. [summonno, Lat.]
1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.
Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And summon him to-morrow to the Tower.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.
The course of method summoneth me to discourse of the inhabitants.
Carew, Sure. of Cornwall.
The isle is assisted by the governor of the city, where the sea is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are summoned to attend.

Bacon. Rely on what thou hast of virtue, summon all. Milton, P. L.
Nor trumpets summon him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep.

Dryden. We are summons’d in to profess repentance and amendment of all our sins.

Kedelwel. Love, duty, safety, summon us away;
’Tis nature’s voice, and nature we obey.

Pope.

2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with up euphematical.
When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Sullen the sinews, summon up the blood. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Summoner.† n. s. [from summon. See SOMNER. Chaucer writes it sumponour, and others summon. See Phillips’s Dict.] One who cites; one who summons.
Those pent-up guilts
Rive your confining continents, and ask
Those dreadful summoners grace.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Summons, † n. s. [from the verb. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the law-writ called a summonce. See Pegge’s Anecd. of the Engl. Lang. 2d edit. p. 173.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer,
This present summons?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He sent to summon the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither summons nor pardon was any thing regarded. Heyward.
The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summons high,
And took their seats.

Milton, P. L.
This summons, as he resolved unfit either to dispute, or disobey, so could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, submit unadvised.

Fell, Life of Hammond.
Strike your sails at summons, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war.

Dryden.

Sumpter. n. s. [sommer, Fr. sommaro, Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and sumpter
To this detested groom.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

With full force his deadly how he bent,
And feather’d faces among the mules and sumpters sent.

Dryden.

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders’ mares.

Mortimer.

Suspicion. n. s. [from sumpit, Lat.] The act of taking.
Not in use.

The suspicion of the mysteries does all in a capable subject.

Bp. Taylor.

Sumptuary. adj. [sumptuarius, Lat.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well-balancing of taxes, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and scandal by sumptuary laws.

Bacon.

SUMPTUOSTY. n. s. [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added sumptuousity, invented jewells of gold and stone, and some engines for the war.

Religious.

SUMPTUOUS. adj. [sumptuosus, from sumptus, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid.
We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the sumptuous statelyness of houses built unto God’s glory.

Hooker.

We are too magnificent and sumptuous in our tables and attendance.

Atterbury.

SUMPTUOSLY. adv. [from sumptuous.]
1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years had stood, Which I have sumptuously re-edified. Titus Andronicus.

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be sumptuously furnished, and the living temples suffer pouncry.

Bacon, Apocoloegna.

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or sumptuously here.

Swift.

SUMPTUOUSNESS. n. s. [from sumptuous.] Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile sumptuousness and charity.

Browne.

SUN.† n. s. [sunno, Gothick; sunna, sunne, Sax. son, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.—Wichter concludes, that the word is certainly Arabick; viz. from sarna, to shine; sена, splendour. "Que dum mecum perpendo, et quod Arabibus quoque sol feminini generis sit, non amplius dubito majores nostros, ante migrationem in occidentem, et nonem et genus solis ab Arabibus accepisse." Wachter, in V. Sonne. The German word is of the feminine gender; as the Saxon is. And this distinction may be found in our old English. See Lib. Fest. fol. 29. Mr. Harris, in his Hermes, has argued upon the masculine gender of the sun, without any knowledge of this curious circumstance in the history of language. See Herm. B. i. ch. 4.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor stormus do turn?

Sidney.

Bid her steal into the pleased bower,
Where honey-suckles ripen’d by the sun,
Forbidden the sun to enter.

Shakespeare.

Though there be but one sun existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it as much a sort as if there were as many suns as there are stars.

Locke.

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising sun.

Harte.

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun.
Yonder bank hath choice of sun and shade.

Milton, S. A.

3. Anything eminently splendid.
I will never consent to put out the sun of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings.

King Charles.

There is no new thing under the sun.

Ecc. i. 9.

To SUN. v. a. [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun.

The cry to shady delph him brought at last,
Where Mammon’s earst did sun his treasury.

Spenser.

What seem’st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to sun thyself in open air.

Dryden, Pers.
SUN

SU'NEMENT.† n. s. [sun and beam; Sax. sunne-beam. The old poets have usually placed the accent on the last syllable.] Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanished in the sunbeam.
Shakespeare, Cymb.
Gilding through the fern
On a sunbeam.
Milton, P. L.

There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world, and this was the truth wrote with a sunbeam, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent.
South.

SU'NBEAT.† part. adj. [sun and beat.] Shone on fiercely by the sun.

As sun-beat snow so let them thaw.
Sundays, Ps. p. 91.

Its length runs level with the Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus no longer way.
Dryden, Juw.

SU'NBRIGHT. adj. [sun and bright.] Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his sunbright shield.
Spenser.

Now how I bade you to your tutor:
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her sunbright eye.
Shakespeare.

High in the midst, exalted as a god,
The apostate in his sunbright chariot sat,
Idol of majestic divine influence.
Dryden, Juw.

With flaming cherubs, and golden shields.
Milton, P. L.

SU'NBURN. n. s. [sun and burning.] The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst find a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth sunburnt, let thine eye be thy cook.
Shakespeare.

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call sunburning.
Boyle.

SU'NBURNED. part. adj. [sun and burnt.]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if their cheeks be grown.
Shakespeare.

Sunburnt with lustre of her own.
Cleanseall.

Sunburnt and wrathful though she be,
She'll fire for winter nights provide.
Dryden.

One of them, older and more sunburnt than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life.
Addison.

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the sunburnt soil
Does Nile resemble? How many drink the Nile?
Shakespeare.

SU'NGLAD.† part. adj. [sun and glad.] Cloth'd in radiance; bright.

To him, that dares
Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words
Against the sun-glad power of Chastity,
Pain would I something say.
Milton, Comus.

SU'NDAY.† n. s. [sun and day; Sax. sunnan-beg, the day of the sun.] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away Sundays.
Shakespeare.

As the sun shone bright to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

At prime they enter'd on the Sunday morn;
Rich tapstrey spreads the streets.
Dryden.

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and Sunday to the week.
Young.

To SUN'NDER. n. a. [sunbun, Sax.] To part; to separate; to divide.

Vertue almost stops my breath,
That sunned friends greet in the hour of death.
Shakespeare.

It is sunned from the main land by a sandy plain.
Carew.

She that should all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten sunned parts in one.
Donne.

SUN

A sunned clock is precious, laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand.

When both the chief are sunned from the fight,
Thereunto the lawful king rose to light.
Dryden.

The enormous weight was cast.
Which Cranton's body sunned at the waist.
Dryden.

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heaven endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely sunned from the rest, to yell
In forests.
Dryden.

Bring me the lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall sunned.
Granville.

SU'NDER. n. s. [sunbun, Sax.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunned.
Psalms.

SU'NEW. n. s. [ros solis, Lat.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SU'NDIAL. n. s. [sun and dial.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a sunned in a grave.
Donne.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; it is evident in the shadows of sundials.
Locke.

SU'NRED. part. adj. [sun and dry.] Dried by the heat of the sun.

The building is of sun-dried brick.
Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 162.

SU'NDY.† adj. [sunbun, Sax. sunned. Goth. from to sunder. See also ASUNDER.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and sundry kinds of names.

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of sundry people of different manners.
Spenser.

But, dallying in this place so long, why do'st thou deal.
So many sundry things here having yet to tell?
Dryden.

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of sundry grievous oppressions.
Davies.

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body form be seen?

How can a mirrour sundry faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?
Davies.

I have composed sundry collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal.
Sanderson.

Sundance the rural realm surround.
Dryden.

SU'NFLOWER. n. s. [corona solis, Latin.] A plant.
Miller.

SU'NFLOWER, Little. n. s. [helianthemum, Latin.] A plant.
Miller.

SUNG. The preterite and participle of sing.

A large rock, then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it swung across the main.
From joining stones the city springed.
While to his harp divine Amphion sung.
Bacon.

Thus we set and thus we are.
Or rose'd by hope or sunk by care.
Prior.

Sunk in Talthier's arms the nymph he found.
Bacon.
His spirit quite sunk with those reflections that solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten.
Swift.

SU'NNESS. adj. [from sun.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the sunless side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines.
Thomson.

SU'NLIKE.† adj. [sun and like.] Resembling the sun.

She came, as if Aurora faire
Out of the East had newly made repair,
Making a sun-like light with golden shine
Of her bright beauty in the gazers' eye.
Mir. for Mag. p. 781.
SUN

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the
sunlike first stars, must be continually decreasing.
Chapman.

SUNLIGHT. n.s. [sun and light.] The light of the sun.

Where highest woody impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad. Milton, P. L.

SUNNY. adj. [from sun.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.
   She saw Dusea sunny-bright.
   Adorn’d with gold and jewels shining clear.
   Like sunny beams be they from her crystal face.
   A sunny look of his would soon repair.
   Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
   O’er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint
   Prevailing, turns into a fiëlle sea,
   That in his furnace bubbles sunny red.
   She still beholds your sunny plains?

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.
   About me round I saw
   Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
   And liquid lapse o’er murmur’ng streams.
   Him who would by sunny hill be found.
   Nor halcyon’s nest on the short sunny shore.
   But what it reacheth unexhausted stores,
   Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,
   With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart.
   The smiles of nature, and the charms of art.
   While proud enforcement in her: all reigns,
   And tyranny usurps her happy plains?

3. Coloured by the sun.
   Her sunny locks
   Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
   Sunproof. adj. [sun and proof.] Impervious to sunlight.
   This shade, sunproof, is yet no proof for thee.

Thick arms
Of darksome yew, sun-proof.
Morton, Sophonisba.

SUNRISE. n.s. [sun and rising.]

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.
   Send out a pursuivant
   To Stanley’s regiment; bid him bring his power
   Before sunrise.
   They intend to prevent the sunrise.
   We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon office occasions, we shall use the popular term of sunrise
   and sunset.

2. East.
   In those days the giants of Libanus master all nations,
   from the sunrise to the sunset.
Raleigh, Hist.

SUNSET. n.s. [sun and set.]

1. Close of the day; evening.
   When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
   But for the sunset of my brother’s son
   It rains downright.
   The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after sunset.
   At sunset to their ship they make return,
   And more secure on deck till rosy morn.
   He now observant of the parting ray,
   Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day.

2. West.

SUNSHINE.† n.s. [sun and shine; Sax. sun-cen.
   Milton accents it on the last syllable; and so sunshine was formerly accented on the second.] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.
   That man that sits within a monarch’s heart,
   And reigns in the sunshine of his favour,
   Would be abuse the countenance of the king.
Alack, what mischief might be set abroad,
   In shadow of such greatness?
   He had been many years in that sunshine, when a new comet appeared in court.
   Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
   But all sunshine, as when his beams at noon
   Culminate from the equator.
   I that in his absence
   Blaz’d like a star of the first magnitude,
   Now in his brighter sunshine am not seen.
   Nor can we this week shower a tempest call,
   But drops of heat that in the sunshine fall.
   The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults; spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest sunshine.
   Bright with the sun.
   About ten in the morning, in sunshine weather, we took several sorts of paper stained.
   The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every sunshine day.
   Bright like the sun.
   The fruitful-beast, amaz’d
   At flashing beams of that sunshine shield,
   Became stark blind, and all his senses daz’d,
   That down he trembled.
   To SUP. v. a. [supper, Norman French; supan, Saxon; soezen, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.
   Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
   Which still she bore replete with masques,
   Death and despair did many thereof sup.
   There I find a purer air.
   To feed my life with; there I’ll sup
   Balm and nectar in my cup.
   We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when it had smelt to them all, it supped up the milk.
   He call’d for drink; you saw him sup
   Potable gold in golden cups.
   To SUP. v. n. [supper, French.] To eat the evening meal.

You’ll sup with me?
   — Anger’s my meat; I sup upon myself,
   And so shall starve with feeding.
   When they had supped, they brought Tobias in.
   There’s none observe, much less reprimes,
   How often this man sups or dines.
   I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly
   as if I had supped with them.
   Late returning home, he sup’d at ease.
   To SUP. v. a. To treat with supper.
   He’s almost sup’d; why have you left the chamber?

Sup them well, and look unto them all.
   Let what you have within be brought abroad.
To SUP the stranger.
   A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.
   Tom Thumb had got little sup,
   And Tom Thumb scarce kist the cup.
   A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in’t, and flew eagerly up to’t for a sup to quench her thirst.
   The least transgression of yours, if it be only two bits and one sup more than your stint, is a great debauch.
   In composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.
   Conquerable; such as may be overcome.
   Antipathies are generally superable by a single effort.
   So as may be overcome.
   Quality of being conquerable.
To Superabound. n. s. [super and abound.] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty superabound. She superabounds with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. Superabundance. n. s. [super and abundance.] More than enough; great quantity. The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to trerench the luxury and superabundance of the productions of the earth. Woodward. Superabundant. adj. [super and abundant.] Being more than enough. So much superabundant zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. Swift. Superabundantly. adv. [from superabundant.] More than sufficiently. Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and superabundantly satisfy the desire. Cuyuc. To Superadd. v. a. [superaddo, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsic. The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale’s voice superadded to the beauty of plumes. ‘L’Estrange. The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and superadded unto its natural gravity. Wilkins, Math. Mag. Superaddition. n. s. [super and addition.] 1. The act of adding to something else. The fabric of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the superaddition of muscles, are certain pledges of the existence of God. More. 2. That which is added. Of these, more much than of the Niceno superadditions, it may be, affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. Hammond. An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this superaddition is nothing but fat. Arbuthnot. Superadvancement. adj. [superadvancement, Lat.] 1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a superadvancement of his God. More. 2. Coming unexpectedly. To Superannuate. v. a. [super and annus, Lat.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever superannuated. Brown. When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them superannuated. Swift. To Superannuate. v. n. To last beyond the year. Not in use. The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expanse of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will superannuate. Bacon, Nat. Hist. Superannuation. n. s. [from superannuate.] The state of being disqualified by years. To make famous collections of numberless particulars, merely because they are fragments; and to admire them merely as they are antique; is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doing of superannuation. Powell on Ansty. p. 54.

Superb.† adj. [superbe, Fr. superbus, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent. If you dine with my lord-mayor,— Painted flags, superb and not. Prior, Altn. Proclaim you welcome to the treat. The most superb edifice, that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, beset with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. Bryant. Superbely.† adv. [from superb.] In a superb manner. Wood’s manuscript was very superbly bound and embossed. Warton, Hist. E. F. iii. 371. Superca’rgo. n. s. [super and cargo.] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade. I only wear it in a land of Hectors, Thieves, supercargoes, sharers, and directors. Pope. Supercelestial. adj. [super and celestial.] Placed above the firmament. I dare not think that any supercelestial heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was incrate and eternal. Raleigh. Many were for fetching down I know not what supercelestial waters for the purpose. Woodward, Nat. Hist. Supercheery. n. s. [An old word of French original.] Decuit; cheating. Supercilious. adj. [from supercillum, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing. Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so supercilious, fierce, and exceptions, that they are short of the true character of friendship. South. Several supercilious critics will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. Addison. Superciliously. adv. [from supercilious.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address superciliously enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. Clarendon. Superciliousness.† n. s. [from supercilious.] Haughtiness; contemptuousness. They are to be managed without superciliousness. South, Sermon vii. 253. Shocks, that is, such persons as by their long beards, prayers of the same standard, and a kind of phrenetical superciliousness, (which are the great virtues of the Mahometan religion,) have purchased to themselves the reputation of learning and saints. Maundrell, Trav. p. 10. Superconception. n. s. [super and conception.] A conception admitted after another conception. Those superfecceptions, where one child was like the father, the other like the alderman, seem idle. Brown, Vulg. Err. Superco’scession. n. s. [super and consequence.] Remote consequence. Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their superco’scessions and coherences. Brown. Superco’scension. n. s. [super and cresce, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. Wherever it grows, it maintains a regular figure, like other superfecessions, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. Brown, Vulg. Err. Superminence. n. s. [super and engine, Latin.] Superminency. Uncommon degree of minence; eminence above others though eminent. The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a superminency, and even some power over the archbishop of York. Agilp, Parergon.
SUPREME.

SUPREME.

SUPEREMINENT. adj. [super and eminent.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suitors a decent virtue, so the extenuation thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but puttest also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness.

Howell, Veres to C. Ch. I. (1641.)

To SUPREMEFULLY. adv. [from supereminent.] In the most eminent manner.

SUPEREROGANT.* adj. The same as supererogatory.

This commission was far from being needless or supererogant.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible.

To SUPEREROGATE. v. n. [super and erogatio, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,

I heard an echo supererogate

Through imperfection, and the voice restore,

As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er.

Cleveland.

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious scholars have supererogated in observance.

Glasse, Superst.

SUPEREROGATION. n. s. [from supererogate.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is not so convenient a word as supererogation; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world.

Tillotson.

SUPEREROGATIVE.* adj. Supererogatory.

I can brook better a fellow that hath bought his new-found nobility with nobles, than another of an high birth and low stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but lives upon the supererogations deeds of his ancestors.

Stapford, Nobe, P. ii. (1641.) p. 61.

SUPEREROGATORY. adj. [from supererogate.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence.

Howell.

SUPERESSENTIAL.* adj. [super and essential.] Above the constitution or existence of a thing.

It being impossible for any nature to comprehend what is superessential, or infinitely above it.


To SUPERERXALT.* v. a. [super and exalt.] To exalt above the ordinary rate.

God having superexalted our Lord, — is therefore said to have seated him at his right hand.


SUPEREXALTATION. n. s. [super and exalt.] Elevation above the common rate.

In a supererogation of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory.

Holyday.

SUPEREXCELLENT. adj. [super and excellent.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so superexcellent, that all must reverence and adore.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SUPEREXCRESCEENCE. n. s. [super and excrescence.] Something superfluously growing.

As the scar between the scarifications, I rubbed the superexcrescence of flesh with the vitriol stone.

Wiseman.

To SUPEREXSTATE. v. n. [super and factus, Lat.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to superfetate, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another.

Green, Mus.

SUPERFETATION. n. s. [superfetation, French; from superfetare.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come to their full time for delivery together.

Quincy.

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that puteth it forth.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If the superfetation be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other.

Brown.

To SUPERFETE. v. n. To superfetate.

So is my fancy quicker'd by the glance

Of his benigne aspect and countenance;

It makes me pregnant, and to superfete.

Howell, Veres to C. Ch. I. (1641.)

To SUPERFETE. v. a. To conceive upon a conception.

The Spaniard doth use to pause so in his pronunciation, that his tongue seldom forruns his wit; and his brain may very well raise and superfete; a second thought before the first be offered.


SUPERFICE. n. s. [superfice, Fr. superficies, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height

Of superfice, conclude that soil is light.

Dryden.

SUPERFICIAL. adj. [superficial, Fr. from superficie, Lat.] 1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the superficial ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction in England is found not true.

Bacon.

From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the superficial parts of the earth.

Burnet.

There is not one term so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or rotation, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies.

Denkley.

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This superficial tale

Is but a preface to her worthy praise.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

Their knowledge is so very superficial, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works.

Dryden.

SUPERFICIALITY. n. s. [from superficial.] The quality of being superficial.

By these suits the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, superficiality or profundity.

Brown.

SUPERFICIALLY. adv. [from superficial.]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.

2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been superficially observed.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

His eye so superficially surveys

These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,

Deep under ground.

Milton, P. L.

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;

But on the cause and question now in hand,

Have glory'd but superficially.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

I have laid down superficially my present thoughts.

Dryden.

SUPERFICIALNESS. n. s. [from superficial.] 1. Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICES. n. s. [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her superfices stretch'd his line.

Sandy.

A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the superficies: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relieve.

Dryden.

SUPERFINE. adj. [super and fine.] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone: to which also other superfine chemists draw the twelve labours of Hercules.
SUP

If you observe your scones, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called superfine.

E. H. Haward, Husbandry.

Superfluence n. s. [super and fluo, Lat.] More than is necessary.

The superfluence of grace is ordainingly proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. Hammond.

Superflu'itate. n. s. [super and fluo, Lat.] The act of floating above.

Spermactes, which is a superfluitas on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. Brown, Log. Err.

Superflu'itant. adj. [superfluitans, Lat.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fattiness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or superfluities, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser. Brown.

Superflu'ity. n. s. [superfluï'te, Fr. from superfluos.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of superfluities, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. Hooker.

They are so sick that surfeits with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. Shakespeare.

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled superfluity. Suckling.

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray, And shine that superfluity away. Pope.

SUPERFLIOUS. adj. [super and fluo, Lat. superfluous, Fr.] Exuberant: more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it superfluous to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. Sidney.

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear superfluous. Hooker.

Our superfluous lacqueys and our passengers, Who in unnecessary action swarm

About our squares of battle. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

A proper title of a peace, and pachus'd

An superfluous rate. Shakespeare.

As touching the ministering to the saints, it is superfluous to write. Cor. ix. 1.

Horace will our superfluous branches prune,

Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune. Rarommon.

If ye know,

Why ask ye, and superfluous begin

Your message, like to end as much in vain? Milton, L. P. L.

His conscience cheer'd him with a life well spent,

His prudence a superfluous something lent,

Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. Misc. Harte.

Superflu'ousness. n. s. [from superfluous.] The state of being superfluous.

Superflux. n. s. [super and fluxus, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physic, pomp;

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,

That thou may'st shun the superfluous to them. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Superfoli'ation. n. s. [super and foliation.] Excess of foliation.

This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of superfoliation, mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying juice is starved by the excess of leaves.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 76.

Superhu'man. adj. [super and humanus, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

Superimpre'gnation. n. s. [super and impregnation.] Superconception; superinfestation.

Superin'cumbent. adj. [super and incumbens, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the superincur'd man; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. Woodward.

To SUPERINDUCE. v. a. [super and induco, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. Bacon.

Custom and corruption superinduce upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. L'Estrange.

Father is a notion superinduced to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. Locke.

Long custom of sinning superinduces upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. South.

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and superinduced. Locke.

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by superinducing foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. Locke.

Superinduc'tion. n. s. [from superinduce.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the superinduction of ill habits quickly deface it. South.

Superinjec'tion. n. s. [super and injection.] An injection succeeding another.

Dict.

To Superinspec't. v. a. [super and inspect.] To oversee; to oversee.

He superinsects the whole affair of victualing at that port. Magdalen, Naval Spec. (1631.) p. 123.

Superinstitu'tion. n. s. [super and institution. In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. Bailey.

To SUPERINTEND. v. a. [super and intend.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may superintend the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. Bacon, Adv. to V. Thurs.

This argues design, and a superintending wisdom, power, and providence in this special business of food. Derham.

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such superintend the affairs of Great Britain now. Watts.

Superinten'cence. n. s. [from super and intend.] Superintendency. The act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. South.

The Divine Providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its superintendency over societies. Grew.

An admirable indication of the divine superintendency and management. Derham.

Superintel'ligent. n. s. [superintelligent, Fr. from superintend.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.
Our new superintendent and ministers.

The world pays a national veneration to men of virtue, and rejoices to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and Superintendent of human affairs.

Superintendent. adj. Overlooking others with authority.

Next to Bram, one Denoude is the superintendent deity, who hath many more under him.

Superiority. n.s. [from superius.] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be submission to a superior; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without superiority doth not require any submission, but only estimation.

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a superiority over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding.

Superior. adj. [superior, Fr. superieur, Lat.]

1. Higher: greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either superior to you in that you commend, or inferior, if he be inferior; if he be to be commended, you must more: if he be superior, if he be not to be commended, you must less gloriously. Bacon.

Superior is above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadfastly determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. Locke.

He laughs at men of far superior understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. Swift.

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its superior part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part, which appeared red and yellow.

Superior. n.s. One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their superiors.

Superlatia. n.s. [superlatio, Latin.] Exaltation, or any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it: superlatio and overreachness amplifies: it may be a true faith, but not above a mer.

Superlative. adj. [superlatif, Fr. superlativus, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the superlativo unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the superlative.

2. Being to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is superlative.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

Martyrdom I reckon amongst miracles, because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of superlative and admirable holiness.

Bacon.

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its superlative desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers.

Grose.

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast, which shows the superlative malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it swells.

South.

Superlatively. adv. [from superlative.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak superlatively of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. Bacon.

2. In the highest degree.

Therius was bad enough in his youth; but superlatively and monstrously so in his old age.

South.

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, superlatively powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. Bed.

Superlativeness. n.s. [from superlative.] The state of being in the highest degree.

Superlativum. adj. [super and luni.]

Not sublimed.

Superlative. n.s. Not placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss, may wander in a wilderness of mist.

He head that turns at superlative things.

Pope.

Other ambition than of crowns in air, and superlative felicities.

Thy bosom warms.

Young, Night Th. 6.

Superannulatum. n.s. "Vox hybrida, ex Lat. prapositione su-per (upon) et Germ. nagel (a nail) composita; qui nos nova vocabula fingendi Anglicis potissimum usitatus est, vocem superannulatum apud cosalem produxit." De Superannulato Anglorum, 4to. Lips. 1746, p. 8. Cited by Brand, Pop. Antiq. ii. 239. Mr. Brand, however, has produced no instance of the use of it is word by any English writer, except Grose's definition of it; to which he has added an explanation translated from the Latin book already named. Dr. King, of facetious memory, I may add, will confirm it. Good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail.

Grose.

To drink superannulum was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it to shew that he was no flincher.

Brand.

I saw some sparks as they were drinking, with mighty mirth, and little thinking; their jests were superannulum. I smutched the rubies from each thumb; and in this crystal have 'em here.

King, Miscell. p. 38.

Superernal. adj. [superemus, Lat.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance as well as all the little stars and orbs superemus, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it.

Raleigh.

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That superemus Judge that sits good thoughts in any breast of strong authority, to look into the points and states of right.

Shakespeare.
SUP

He wish frequent intercourse,
Thither will send his winged messengers.
On errands of universal grace.
Milton, E. L.
Both glorying to have 'scape'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
At by the suffrance of universal pow'r.
Milton, P. L.

SUPERNATANT. adj. [supernatans, Lat.] Swimming above.
Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the supernatant menstruum, without making between them any true union.
Bogl.

SUPERNATATION. n. s. [from supernatio, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.
Touching the supernatation of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a hint as big as a nutmeg.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Bodies are differentiated by supernatation, as floating on water; for carrying as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

SUPERNATURAL. adj. [super and natural.] Being above the powers of nature.
There resteth either no way unto salvation, or if any, then such a way as is supernatural, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation.
Hooker.
When supernatural duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless.
Hooker.
The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by supernatural assistance.
Talbot.
No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be supernatural, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a supreme being as can alter the course of nature.
Wren.

What mist of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So shots by supernatural power set free.
Aré left at last in martyrdom to die.
Dryden.

SUPERNATURALLY. adv. [from supernatural.] In a manner above the course or power of nature.
The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love supernaturally, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour.
South.

SUPERNUMERARY. adj. [supernumerarius, Fr. super and numerus, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.
Well if thrown out, as supernumerary.

To my just number found!
Milton, P. L.
In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intermission of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours supernumerary.
Brown.
The odd or supernumerary six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year.
Holder.
Besides occasional and supernumerary addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a-day.
Fell.
The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the supernumerary expence this year.
Addison, Press-binder.
Antiochus began to augment his fleet, but the Roman senate ordered his supernumerary vessels to be burnt.
Arbuthnot.
A supernumerary canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend.
Ashley.

SUPERPLANT. n. s. [super and plant.] A plant growing upon another plant.
No superplant is a formed plant but misete.
Bacon.

SUPERPLUSAGE. n. s. [super and plus, Lat.] Something more than enough.
After this there yet remained a superplusage for the assistance of the neighbour parishes.
Fell.

To SUPERFONDERATE. n. s. [super and pondero, Lat.] To weigh over and above.
Dict.
To SUPERPHRAISE. v. a. [super and praise.] To praise beyond measure.
The vow, and swear, and superphraise my parts, When I am sure you hate me with your hearts.
Shakespeare, Mid./Night's Dream.

SUPERPROPORA. n. s. [super and proportio, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.
No defect of velocity, which requires as great a superproportion in the cause, can be overcome in an instant.
Digby.

SUPERPURGATION. n. s. [superpurgation, Fr. super and purgation.] More purgation than enough.
There happening a superpurgation, he declined the repeating of that purge.
Wieman, Surgery.

SUPERREFLEXION. n. s. [super and reflexion.] Reflection of an image reflected.
Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such superreflexions, till the species speciei at last die.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SUPERSEALIENCE. n. s. [super and salio, Latin.] This were better written supersalience.] The act of leaping upon any thing.
Their cioties is by supersealience, like that of horses.
Brown.

To SUPERSCRIBE. v. a. [super and scribo, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.
Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, superscribed.
Addison.

SUPERSCRIPION. n. s. [super and scriptio, Lat.] The act of superscribing.
1. That which is written on the top or outside.
Dosth this churlish superscription
Portend some alteration in good will.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Read me the superscription of these letters; I know not which is which.
Shakespeare, Timon.

To superscriptions of name,
Of honour or good name.
Sackling.

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton, S. A.

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with superscription
Of the sole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland.
Waller.

SUPERCULAR. adj. [super and secular.] Above the world.
Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyrical but divine, not in a worldly but superciliar manner.

To SUPERDE. v. a. [super and sedeo, Latin.] To make void or ineffectual by superiour power; to set aside.
Passion is the drunkenness of the mind; and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to supercede the working of reason.
South.

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can supercede the known laws of natural motion.
Bentley.

SUPERDEAS. n. s. [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto
To SUPERSTRAIN, v. a. [super and strain] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the strain of a string, the further it is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note.

To SUPERSTRUCT'. v. a. [superstruо, superstructus, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived; one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately superstructures, the other wherein our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. Hammond.

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to superstructure good life upon such a foundation. Hammond on Fundamentals.

This is the only proper basis on which to superstructure first innocence, and then virtue. Dec. of Chr. Petit.

SUPERSTRTU'. n. s. [from superstruct.] An edifice raised on any thing.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and sapless beams; nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof, and that out of stone and mortar: these are not the work of nature, but superstructures and additions to her, as the supplies of Paxton on the Crystal, Art. 1.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead, and my own profite you hath taught me not to erect new superstructures upon an old ruin. Denham.

SUPERSTRUCTURIVE. adj. [from superstruct.] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he in no wise shall ever fall, must necessarily resolve, that what was unanswerable in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can release him from the superstructure, he it never so great. Hammond.

Superstructure. n. s. [super and structura.] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the superstructure cannot be high and strong. South

Burpary was not known in the primitive church, and is a superstructure upon the christian religion. Tickleton.

You have added to your natural endowments the superstructures of study. Dryden.

SUPERSTRUCTURAL. adj. [super and substantial.] More than substantial.

SUPERSTRUCTU. adj. [super and subler.] Over subtle.

It saucinomy and a trulero beyvitt an erring barbarian and a superstructure Venetian be not too hard for my wit. Shakespeare; Othello.

SUPERVACANEOUS. adj. [supervacancen, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.

Haying in my former letters made a flying progress through the European world, and taken a view of the several languages, dialects, and sub-dialects, whereby people converse with one another; and being now wind-bound for Africa, I hold it not altogether supervacaneous to take a review of them. Howlett, Lett. (1616), ii. 60.

SUPERVACANEOUSLY, adv. [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACANEOUSDNESS. n. s. [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

To SUPERVENEP. v. n. [supervenio, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed upon any, was so fixed and rooted, that even supererogation vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it. Paley, Life of Hammond.

Such mutual gravitation can never supervene to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. Bentley.

SUPERVENIENT. adj. [supervenient, Latin.] Added: additional.

If he were unjust to murder John, the supererogation oath did not extinguish the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. Brown.
SUP

That branch of belief was in him superstitious to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. Hammond.

SUPERVISION. † n. s. [from supervocare.] The act of superintending. An expressural contract may be broken off by the supervision of a legal kindred, unexpectedly. Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To SUPERVISE. † v. a. [super and visus, Latin.] To overwatch; to oversee; to intend.
The small time I supervised the glass-house, I got among those Venetians some smattering of the Italian tongue.
M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the supervising of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion.
Congreve.

SUPERVISE. * n. s. [from the verb.] Inspection. Not in use.
That on the supervise, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

SUPERVISION. * n. s. [from supervise.] Act of supervising.
I have a confused remembrance of having seen an old donation for the sustenance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Salop, under the trust and supervision of the abbots of Worcester. Warton, Hist. of Kidington, p. 17.

SUPERVISOR. n. s. [from supervise.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.
A supervisor may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a supervisor of the excise. Watts, Logick. How satisfi'd, my lord! Would you be supervisor, grossly gape on? Shakespeare. I am informed of the author and superintegers of this pamphlet. Dryden.

To SUPERVISE. v. n. [super and visus.] To overwatch; to outlive.
Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and supervise?
Clarke.

SUPINATION. † n. s. [supination, Fr. from supinus, Latin.] The act of lying, or state of being laid with the face upward.

1. In anatomy, the position of the hand, in which the palm is lifted upwards, or exposed.
They [the muscles] can perform—flexion, extension, pronation, supination, the tonic movement, circumvagination; and all these with so great expedition and agility, that they are much sooner done said, yeas as soon done as thought on. Smith on Old Age, p. 62.

SUPINE. adj. [supinus, Latin.]
1. Lying with the face upward; opposed to prone.
Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, supine, and erect. Brown, Vulg. Err. At him he lane'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast:
On the hard earth the Libyan knocked his head, And lay'd supine; and forth the spirit fled. Dryden.
What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more supine than ours. Ray on the Creation.

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.
If the vine,
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills supine,
Extend thy loose battalions. Dryden.

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or supine credulity. King Charles. Supine amidst our flowing store
We kept securely. Dryden.

SUPINE in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life drop lies.
Tuller. He becomes pusillanimous and supine, and openly exposed to any temptation. Woodward.

SUPINE. n. s. * [supin, French; supinum, Latin.] In Latin Grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPinely, adv. [from supine.]
1. With the face upward.
2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.
Who on the beds of sin supinely lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. Sandys. The old imprompt'd king,
Whose litany first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found supinely good,
Like Asp's log, they leapt upon his back. Dryden.
He panting on thy breast supinely lies,
While with thy heavenly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. Dryden, Luc.

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chase
To lie supinely, hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearned? Philips. Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! supinely laid. Prior.

SUPINENESS. n. s. [from supine.]*
1. Posture with the face upward.
2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.
The fourth cause of error is a supinity or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SUPPAGE. * n. s. [from To sup.] What may be supplied; pottage.
Their tables, when they gave themselves to fasting, had not that usual furniture of such dainties as do cherish blood with blood; but for food they had bread; for suppage, ask; and for sauce, herbs. Hower, Exc. Poet. v. § 72.

SUPPALLATION. * n. s. [from suppalpar, Lat. to wheedle.] Act of enticing by soft words.
Let neither bags of fear, nor suppallations of favour, weaken your hands. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat. Thou art a courtier, and hast laid a plot to rise; if obsequious servility to the great; if those gifts in the bosom, which our blunt ancestors would have termed bribes; if plausible suppallations, if restless importunities will hoist thee; thou wilt mount! Seasonable Serm. (1644) p. 30.

SUPPARASITATION. * n. s. [from supparasiter, Lat. to flatter.] The act of flattering or paying servile court to.
Here cozening in bargains, there breaking of promises; here perfidious undermines, there flattering supparratisations. Bp. Hall, Fast Serm. (1648).

SUPPAREDNEOUS. adj. [sub and pces, Lat.] Placed under the feet.
He had slender legs, but increased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppipatede stability. Brown.

To SUPPEDITATE. * v. a. [suppedito, Lat.] To supply.
Those things there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient suppeditated. Hammond, Works, iv. 572.
Whosoever is able to suppeditate all things to the sufficiency of all must have an infinite power. Pearson on the Creed, Art. v.

SUPPER. n. s. [supper, Fr. See Sup.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.
To-night we hold a solemn supper. Shakespeare.
The palace built by Flavius, vast and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden. The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fail, not having any foundation to support it. Locke.

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. Strongly to suffer and support our pains. Milton, P. L. Could it support that burden? Milton, P. L. This fierce demeanour, and his insolence, the patience of a god could not support. Dryden.

3. To endure; to bear. She scarce awaked her eyes could keep, Unable to support the tunes of sleep. Dryden. None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a partial fever. Arbuthnot.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting. With inward consolations recompens’d, And oft supported. Milton, P. L. Support. n. s. [support, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining. Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of several sensible qualities which we find united in them, yet because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which support we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that support. Locke.

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life. Theirs be the produce of the soil! O may it still reward their toil! Nor ever the defenceless train Of clinging infants ask support in vain! Skeatone.

4. Maintenance; supply. Let us next consider the ward, or person within age, for whose assistance and support these guardians are constituted by law. Blackstone.

Supportable. adj. [supportable, Fr. from support.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that Shakespeare accents the first syllable. As great to me, as late; and, supportable. To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker Than you may call to comfort you. Shakespeare, Tempest. Alterations in the projects of uniting Christians might be very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. Swift.

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered supportable to them. Pope.

Supportableness. n. s. [from supportable.] The state of being tolerable. It hath an influence on the supportableness of the burthen. Hammond, Works, iv. 477.

Supportance. n. s. [from support; old French, supportation.] Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete. Give some supportance to the bending twigs. Shakespeare. His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the supportance of his vow. Shakespeare, Tro. Night. The beneficed subject should render some small portion of his gain, for the supportance of the king’s exence. Bacon. The firm promises and supportances of a faithful God. Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 383.

Supporter. n. s. [from support.]

1. One that supports. You must walk by us upon either hand, Such supporters are you. Shakespeare, Measure for Measure. Support or supporter: a person or thing considered as a supporter, or a support, is not represented by any distinct idea. Locke.

3. To admit without proof. This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly.
Suppositive. n. s. What implies supposition:
as, if.
The suppositores denote connection, but assert not actual existence; the positives imply both the one and the other.

Suppositiveness. See suppositious.

Suppositively. adv. [from suppos.] Upon supposition.
The unreformed sinner may have some hope suppositively, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively.

Suppository. n. s. [suppositoire, Fr. suppositorium, Lat. A kind of solid oyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore suppressories of honey, aloe, and rock-salt ought to be tried.

To suppress. v. a. [supprim'o, suppress'us, Lat. suppress'or, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or com motion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king and suppress the prince.

Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger.

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, suppressed the residue by fear.

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night.

Milton, P. L.

Still she suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense: and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it.

Brown in the Odyssey.

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well do' ye think, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there.

More ranorous sights, more furious raging broils.

Suppression. n. s. [suppression, Fr. suppresse, Lat. from suppress.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a suppression of these verses.

Suppressive. adj. [from suppress. ] Suppre'sing; overpowering; concealing; keeping in.

Johnson gives us expressive and oppressive, but neither impressive nor suppressive, though proceeding as obviously from their respective sources.

Seurat, Litt. ii. 134.

Suppressor. n. s. [from suppress.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

Shakespear.

To suppress. v. n. [from pus, Paris, Lat. suppurare, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal; if it suppurates the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produces purfication.

Arbuthnot in Diet. To su'purate. v. n. To grow to pus.

Suppuration. n. s. [supputation, Fr. from supperate.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by...
This great attonement must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to suppurations. 

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must lance the imposthume, to let out death with the suppurate. South.

Suggestive.† adj. [suppuratif; Fr. from suspurate.] Digestive; generating matter.

Suggestive.※ n.s. A suppurating medicine.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppurate, then it must be promoted with suggestives, and opened by incision. Wiseman, Surgery.

Suffocation. n.s. [supputation, Fr. suppuration, Lat.]

Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the suppuration of time in long measures. Holdem on Time.

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false: that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the suppurations of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. West.

To Suggest. v. a. [from suppore, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SUPRA. [Latin.] In composition, signifies above, or before.

Supralapsarian.※ adj. [supra and lapsus, Latin.]

Supralapsary.※ n.s. Antecedent to the fall of man.

Supralapsarian.※※ n.s. One who maintains the supralapsarian doctrine.

The supralapsarians, with whom the object of the decree is homo conditor, man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass.

Hammond.

The supralapsarians think, that God does only consider his own glory in all that he does; and that whatever is done, arises, as from its first cause, from the decree of God; that, in this decree, God, considering only his own glory, intended to make the world, to put a race of men in it, to constitute them under Adam as their fountain and head; that he decreed Adam’s sin, the lapse of his posterity, and Christ’s death, together with the salvation or damnation of such as should be most for his glory; that to those, who were预定 before, he decreed to give such efficacious assistance, as should certainly put them in the way of salvation; and to those, whom he rejected, he decreed to give such assistances and means only, as should render them incorrigible; that all men do continue in a state of grace or of sin; and shall be saved or damned, according to that first decree. Burnet on the 59 Articles, Art. 17.

Supramundane.※ adj. [supra and mundane,] Above the world.


Harris, Three Treatises, Note.

Supravulgar. adj. [supra and vulgar.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with super vulgare and noble qualities. Collier.

Supreme.※ n.s. [from supreme.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

The appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in the state of your discipline admitted no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many superspecies as there are parishes and several congregations.

Hooker.

As we under heven are supreme head, So, under him, that great supremacy, Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. Shakespeare, K. John.

I am abased that women Should seek for rule, supremacy, and sway, When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. Shakespeare.

Put to proof his high supremacy.

Whether upheld by strength, or chaste, or fate. Milton, P. L.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope’s supremacy.

Swift.

You’re formed by nature for this supremacy, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. Dryden.

From some wild curst he, as their masters ran, Abhorrine the supremacy of man, In woods and caves the rebel race began. Dryden.

Supremacy of nature, or supremacy of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. Waterland.

To deny him this supremacy is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. Rogers.

SUPREME. adj. [supremus, Lat.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed, that supreme is used often of local elevation, but supreme only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the supreme Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. Hooker.

The god of soldiers.

With the consent of supreme Jove, inform Thy thoughts with nobleness. Shakespeare, Coriol. My soul asks To know, when two authorities are up, Neither supreme, how soon confusion May enter’twixt the gap of both. Shakespeare, Coriol.

This strength, the scat of Deity supreme. Milton, P. L.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees, Shoots rising up, and sprouts by slow degrees; Three centuries he grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decay. Dryden.

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue were we must command, Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend; For she was all in that supreme degree, That as no one prevail’d, so all was she. Dryden.

To him both heaven

The right had given; And his own love beasoth’d supreme command. Dryden.

Supremely. adv. [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views Superbly blest, the poet in his muse. Pope.

SUR. [sur, Fr.] In composition, means upon or over and above.

Suraddition. n.s. [sur and addition.] Something added to the name.

He serv’d with glory and admiration, So gain’t the suraddition, Leonatus. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Sural. adj. [from sura, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg; into the sural artery. Wiseman, Surgery.

Survance. n.s. [from sure.] Warrant; security; assurance.

Give some surance that thou art revenge; Snab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. Shakespeare.

Surbase.※ n.s. [sur and base.] A kind of skirt, border, or moulding, above the base.

There is a double flight of steps, a rustic surbase. Pennant.
Round the hall, the oak's high surbase rears
The field-day triumphs of two hundred years. Langhorne.

**Surbase. adj. [surbase, Fr. "route surbasee". Cotgrave.] Having a surbase or moulding.**

The tomb — has a wide surbase or moulding. Clarendon.

**Surbates. n. gen. [soltir, Fr.]** To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Chalky land surbates and spoils oxen's feet. Mortimer.

**Surbat.** The participle passive of surbat, which Spenser and Hall have used for surbate.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Rape a traveller with feet surbel,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. Spencer, F. Q.

Along this way thou ranst not but desery
Pair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye;
Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And surbeat toke to tickle at the sight. Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 2.

**To Surcease.** v. n. [sur and cesser, Fr. cesser, Latin.]
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small savours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs surcease;
For I have much your godhead fall. Donne.

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to surcease from prayers, as boosful or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. Hooker.

Nor did the British squadrons now surcease
To call their foes o'erwhelm'd.
So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high,
Bade him surcease to importune the sky. Hartie.

**To Surcease.** v. a.
1. To stop; to put to an end.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, can surcease: Spencer.

God, according to the wise and searchable economy of his dealing with sinners, after such an height of provocation, withdraws his grace, and surceases the operations of his spirit. South, Serm. x. 353.

Abrogating or surceasing the judicary power.

**Surcease. n. s.** Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of surcease into all courts of England for the most things handled in them. Hooker.

**To Surcharge.** v. a. [surcharge, Fr.]
1. To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not surcharge the tenant or freedholder. Spencer on Ireland.

Damas was turned to Tauris, in hope to surprise his enemy, surcharged with the pleasures of so rich a city. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

More remov'd,
Lost heaven surcharged with potent multitude,
Might have a move new brine.
He cease'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharged as, had like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words.

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears:

**Sur.** Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose surcharged with morning dew. Dryden.

**Surcharge. n. s. [surcharge, Fr. from the verb.]** Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a surcharge, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

An object of surcharge or excess destroy the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near ear, the hearing. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a surcharge of one madness upon another.

**Surcharge.** n. s. [from surcharge.] One that overburthen.

**Surcingle.** n. s. [sur and cingulum, Lat.]
1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the surcingle and gown. Marvel.

**Surcingled.** adj. [from the noun.] Girt.
Is't not a shame to see each homely groome
Sit perched in an idle chariot room,
That were not made some pleasing to barestride,

**Surcile.** n. s. [surculus, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker.
Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excessiveness, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore prosprieth not forth in boughs and surciles of the same shape unto the tree. Brown.

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubi, the outward sendeth two surciles unto the thumb. Brown.

**Surcoat.** n. s. [surcoat, old French; sur and coat.] A short coat worn over the rest of the tresses.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament- robes, the surcoat, and mantle. Camden.

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide surcoats reaching to their loins. Camden.

That day in equal arms they fought for fame.
Their swords, their shields, their surcoats were the same. Dryden.

**Surcrew.** n. s. [sur and crew.] Augmentation; additional collection. Not in use.

It [a fever] had once left me, as I thought; but it was only to fetch more compAy, returning with a surcrew of those spienciek vapours that are called hypochondrials. Wotton, Rem. p. 361.

**To Surculate.** v. a. [surculo, Lat.] To prune; to cut off young shoots. Cockerm.

**Surculition.** n. s. [from surculare.] The act of pruning.

When inson and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not as all by surculitation.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 47.

**Sur.** adj. [surdus, Lat. sound, Fr.] Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make orations unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and senseless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an exorcist than an orator for their conversion.

Brown, Chr. Morals, ii. 6.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

**Surdnum.** n. s. [from surd and number.] That is incommensurate with unity.

**Surety.** n. s. [from surd.] Deafness. Cockerm.

**Sure.** adj. [sure, Fr.]
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.
The testimony of the Lord is sure, and giveth wisdom unto the simple.

2. Certainly doomed. One soul be saved so is valued according to the silver in it; sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is sure to go.

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. Friar Laurence met them both;

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. To make sure is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure. Thou shalt walk uprightly, walketh surely.

6. To be Sure. Certainly. This is a vicious expression: more properly be sure.
6. Hostage; bondman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong’d you,
One of the greatest in the Christian world
Shall be my surety. Shakespeare, All’s Well.
I will be surely for him; of my hand shalt thou require him.

Yet be not surely, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children’s right, nor ought he take it.
Herbert.

Surf,* n. s. [probably from the French surfaft, “the rising of billow upon billow, or the interchanged swallowing of several waves.” Cotgrave.] The swell or dashing of the sea that beats against rocks or the shore.

Swell is more particularly applied to the fluctuating motion of the sea, which remains after the expiration of a storm; and also to that which breaks on the shore, or on rocks and shallows, called surf. Falconer.

Surface,*† n. s. [surface, old Fr. sur and face. Milton, as Dr. Johnson has observed, places the accent on the last syllable; and the poet’s word is the earliest of his examples. I find it in use about half a century earlier, where it is written surfaace. Shakspere has not this word.] Superficies; outside; supercife.

Surfing and Sultur are words that play upon the idea of surface, by representing the supercific, the superficial, and the superficiality of what is upon.” Johnson.

With several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yet and the surface of it so every where overgrown.” Fotherby, Athenion. (1662.) p. 354.

Which of us who beholds the bright surface
Of this ethereal mole, wherein we stand. Milton, P. L.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. Dryden.

All their surfaces shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, as so together to compose one even surface. Newton, Opt.

To SURFEIT. v. a. [from sur and faire, French, to do more than enough, to overdo.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The surfeited groans.
Do mock their charge with sours. Shakespeare.

To SURFEIT. v. n. To be fed to satiety and sickness. They are as sick that surfei with too much, as they that starve with wanting. Shakespeare, Much of You. Take heed your hearts be overcharg’d with surfeiting and drunkenness. St. Luke, xxxi. 34.

Though some had so surfeited in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had themselves left behind, the generality of the Spaniards sent them all home.

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to surefeit of it. Locke.

Surfeit, n. s. [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfullness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester! I have long dream’d of such a kind of man, so surfeited old, so old, and so profane. Shakespeare, Hen. IV

Now comes the sick hour that his surfeited made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter’d him. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in surfeits?

B. Jonson.

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards.

Baron, Nat. Hist.

Peace; which he lov’d in life, did lose
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call’d for the score,
No surfeits were to reckon for.

Our father
Has taken himself a surfeit of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it.

Surfeiter. n. s. [from surfeit.] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This a mous’ring surfeiter would have don’d his helm
For such a petty war.

Surfeiting. n. s. [from surfeit.] The act of feeding with meat or drink to satiety and sickness.

Kill not her quickening power with surfeiting;
Mar not her sense with sensuality.

Surfeitwater. n. s. [surfeit and water.] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold distilled poppywater, which is the true surfeitwater, with ease and abstinence, often ends disputes in the beginning.

Surge. n. s. [from surgo, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and undirected of any. Spencer.

The wind-shak’d surge, with high and monstrous main.
Seems to cast water on the burning hear.
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchaunted flood. Shakespeare.

He trod the water,
Whose eminence he flung aside, and breathed
The surge most swoon that met him. Shakespeare, Tempest.

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leonato, drowned in the uncompassionate surges. Sandys.

The sulphur’d hails.
Shot after us in storm, o’erblown, hath laid
The fiery surge, that from the precipice
Of heaven receiv’d us falling. Milton, P. L.

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming surge to the shore. Dryden.

Thetis, near Ionea’s swelling flood,
With dree’d beheld the rolling surge sweep
In heaps his slaughter’d sons into the deep.

Pope.

To SURGE. v. n. [from surgo, Lat.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The surging waters like a mountain rise.

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From surging guls two monsters straight were brought. Spencer.

The serpent mov’d, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower’d
Fold above fold, a surging maze! Milton, P. L.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dashed, the assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. Milton, P. R.

Surgeless. adj. [surge and less.] Without surges; calm.

In surges less of quiet rest when I
Seven years had sail’d, a pirrie did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg’d my libertie. Mbr. for Mag. p. 194.

Surgeon. † n. s. [Corrupted by conversation from chirurgeon. Dr. Johnson. — Surgeon is a very old English word; and is no doubt adopted from the ancient French, surgienn.] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better surgeon than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. — Sidney.
I need not, with any woman's matter; but wish, I am a surgeon to the shee.


He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of that surgeon, and other incensures. B. P. Taylor.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:

The surgeon soon despoil'd them of their arms,

And some with tongs, and some with saws they cure. Dryden.

Surgery. n. s. [for chirurgery.] The act of curi.

Surgery. ing by manual operation.

It seemed very evil surgery to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being under due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. Spen.

The more excellently the surgeon he cures. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

They are often tarr'd over with the surgery of our sheep, and would you have us kiss you? Shakespeare.

Surgical. adj. Pertaining to the art and skill of a surgeon; chirurgical.

Surgery. adj. [from surge.] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain

This toilsome voyage o'er the surgy main? Pope.

Surnal. adj. [from surly.] In a surly manner.

Sherwood.

They were both hastily passionate; he was sometimes surly ill-natured, while she was apt to conceive what he never intended. The Student, vol. ii. p. 103.

Surline. n. s. [from surly.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

Lycurgus—sent the poet Thales from Crete to prepare and mollify the Spartan surlines with his smooth songs and odes. Milton, De republica.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;

None greets; for none the greeting will return;

But in dumb surlines, each arm'd with care

His foe preys, as brother of the war. Dryden.

Surline. n. s. [from surly.] A sour morose fellow.

Not used.

As for these sour surlines, they are to be commended to sier Gaulard.

Camden, Ren.

Surly. adj. [from ymp, sur, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. Or rather, perhaps, from the old Fr. sur, the same.] Gloomyly morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly surly groom,

That take it on you at the first so roundly. Shakespeare, K. John.

Againt the Capitol I met a lion,

Who glair'd upon me, and went surly by. . . .

Without annoying me. . . .


If a man be harsh or surly in his discourse, rugged or rude in his demeanour, hard and rigorous in his dealing, it is a certain argument of his defect in charity. Barrow, Serm. l. 335.

Repeal'd by surly grooms, who wait before

The sleeping prince's interdicted door. Dryden.

What am I? a surly, courtly tribe,

You lost a place, and saw'd a brace? . . .

And then in surly mood came here

To fifteen hundred pounds a year,

And fierce against the Whigs harang'd? Swift.

The sophysm floating loose, the timely rains, Now soften'd into joy the surly storms. Thomson.

Surmise. n. s. [from surmise.] Imperfect notion; surmise.

From this needless surmise I shall hope to disuade the intelligent and equal auditor. Milton, Son. of Ch. Gen. B. 2.

To surmise. v. s. [surmise, French.] To suspect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man contemn what exceedeth the reach of sense, was some-

what above, capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exaltation is rather surmised than con-

ceived; somewhat is seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth exalit it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire.

Hooker.

Of questions and stripes of words cometh envy, railing, and evil surmisings. 1 Tim. vi. 4.

Surmise not.

His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. Milton, P. L.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew

That what before she but surmis'd, was true. Dryden.

This change was not wrought by altering the form of position of the earth, as was surmised by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. Woodward.

Surmise. n. s. [surmise, French.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let go private surmises, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frusturate. Hooker.

They were by law of that proud tyrannus,

Provoke'd with wrath, and envy's false surmise,

Condemned to that dungeon merciless,

Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. Spen.

My compassionate heart

Will not permit my eyes once to behold

The thing, whereat it trembles by surmise. Shakespeare.

My thoughts, whose mothering yet is but fantastical,

Shakes so my single state of man, that function

Is another's in surmise. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

No sooner did they copy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this surmise was occasioned for, that for the English ships avoided the day before. Hayward.

We double honour gain

From his surmise prov'd false. Milton, P. L.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,

False oaths, false tears, deceit, disguises. Pope.

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small surmises. Swift.

Surmiser. n. s. [from surmise.] One who surmises.

I should first desire these surmiser to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design. Lely's Oracle. p. (1652.) p. 37.

To surmount. v. a. [surmancer, French.]

1. To rise above. The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, over-reach and surmount all winds and clouds. Raleigh.

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to surmount the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. Heyward.

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not surprised its base ingratitude to him, he had many insinuations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. Swift.

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What surpris'd the sight, what surpris'd the reach

Of human sense, I shall delineate so,

By it's rising spiritual to corporal forms,

As may express them best. Milton, P. L.

Surmountable. adj. [surmountable, old Fr.] Conquerable; superable.

Surmounter. n. s. [from surmount.] One that rises above another.

Surmounting. n. s. The act of getting uppermost.

Surmuller. n. s. [mugil, Lat.] A sort of fish. Ainsworth.

Surname. n. s. [surnam, French.] It is a great dispute whether we should write surname or surnames: on the one hand, there are a thousand
instances in court-rolls, and other ancient muniments, where the description of the person, le Sanyth, le Tuyllier, &c. is written over the Christian name of the person, this only being inserted in the line; and the French always write surname. And certainly surname must be the truth, in regard of the patriarch or first person that bore the name. However, there is no impropriety, at this time of day, to say surname, since these additions are so apparently taken from our sires or fathers. Thus the matter seems to be left to people's option. Pegge, Anonym. iii. 32.

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which are mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the surnames that end in an, as Herman, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. Spencer.

He, made her he not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the surname also of Her-"bropolus, becoming a great fire to the empire of Naples. The epitaphs of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of surnames, and repeated as such. Pope.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My surname Coriolanus: the painful service.
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankful country, are required
But with that surname. Shakespeare, Coriol.

To SURNAME. v. a. [surname, Fr. from the noun.]
To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel. Isai. xliv. 5.

Pyretics, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was surnamed Rapo-

graphus. Peacham on Drawing.

How be, surname'd of Africa, dismay'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. Milton, P. R.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil surname'd it evil, and thereby baffled the command. South.

To SURPA'SS. v. a. [surpass, Fr.] To exceed;
To go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile, the land to the temple much surpassing,
The common praise it bears. Shakespeare, Wint. Trilc.

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or sought than mankind higher,
Surpassest for my taming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? Milton, P. L.

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage surpassed the rest of the Grecian army. Dryden.

A nymph of late took was,
Whose harte'sely form her fellow did surpass,
The pride and joy of fair Areadia's plains. Dryden.

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for biggest and number, surpass those of colder countries, as much as the heat there surpasses that of those countries. Woodward.

Surpa'sable. adj. [from surpass and able.] That may be excelled.

Surpa'sing. participial adj. [from surpass.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with surpassing glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. Milton, P. L.

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that surpassing goodness than declared to the world. Calamy.

Surpa'singly. adv. [from surpassing.] In a very excellent manner.

Vol. IV.

SURPRISE. n. s. [surprise, surprise, Fr. espresser; L. espressare, to express, Lat.] The white gauze which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the surprise of humility over the black gown of a big heart. Shakespeare, All's Well.

The circlet gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a surplice, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle.

Surpri's-fees. n. s. Fees paid to the clergy for occasional duties.

With tithes replies his barns he sees,
And chuckles o'er his surpri's-fee:
Studies to find out latent dues,
And regulates the state of pews. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

Sur'plied. adj. [from surprise.] Wearing a surpr-
ise.

Lo! as the surprise'd train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind,
The slow gay bell, the sable bier,
In holy musings wrap the mind. Mallet, Funeral Hymn.

Sur'plu.s. n. s. [surplus, French; sur, and Lat. Sur'plu'sage. pluss.] A supernumerary part;
overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou pleasest of this surplusage;
If thou list not, leave thou have to strive. Spencer.

That you have vouchas'd my poor house to visit,
It is a surplus of your grace. Shakespeare.

When the price of corn fell, men give over surplusage tillage, and break no more ground. Carew, Sury. of Cornwall.

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the surplusage of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day above what it hath in the first part.

The officers spent all, so as there was no surplusage of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. Bacon.

Whatever degrees of ascent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that surplusage of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. Locke.

Surpri'sal. n. s. [surprise, French; from the verb.]
Surprise.

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excesses of their children, especially at sundays and surprises; but rather than pamper them. Watson.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend Surprise, unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd. Milton, P. L.

He set aside the taking of St. Jorge and St. Domingo in his
Hispaniola, as surprises rather than encounters. Bacon.

This strange surprise put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. Hudibras.

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose.

So whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minute things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the services and machinations of deceitful men. Demost.

2. A dial, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise, or that fantastick dial some call surprise. King, Cockery.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To Surpri'se. v. a. [surprise, French, from sur-
prender.]
S U R

Did her well become,
Lost, he came fair appearing good surpris'd,
Like distant false, and mistook the will. Milton, P. L.

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may surprise, a stronger take? Pope.

Who can speak
The mingled passions that surpris'd his heart! Thomson.

2. To astonish by something wonderful.
People were so much frightened as surpris'd at the sight of the camel. L'Estrange.

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.
Up he starts, discovers and surpris'd. Milton, P. L.

SURPRISING. participial adj. [from surprise.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.
The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however surprising and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. Addison, Spect.

SURPRISINGLY. adv. [from surprising.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.
If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in public business, the number of the rest will be surprisingly little. Addison.

SUCEDERY. n. s. [sur and suader, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence; Obstinate. Overbearing, they were deprived. Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold sucedery. Spencer.

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Rest, without suspect of sucedery. Donne.

SURRENTER. n. s. [In law.] A second rebuttal; answer to a rebuttal. A term in the courts. SURRENDER.

SURRENDERER. n. s. [surrendrer, French. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call triplicatio. Bailey.

To SURRENDER. v. a. [surrender, old French.] To yield up; to deliver up.
Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them public, but further also to surrender up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. Hooker.
Recal those grants, and we are ready to surrender ours, resume all or none. Davenant.

2. To deliver up an enemy; sometimes with special emphasis.
Ripe age bade him sunder late.
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. Fairfax.
He willing to surrender up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. Knolles.
Surrender up to me thy captive breath.
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death. Harte.

To SURRENDER. v. n. To yield; to give one's self up.
This mighty Archimedes too surrenders now. Glanville.

SURRENDER. n. s. [From the verb.]
1. The act of yielding.
Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprou'd,
And meek surrender, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. Milton, P. L.

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above
And the deeps below, he prepares for a surrender; asserting
from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up
near the quantity required. Woodward.

Juba's surrender
Would give up Afric unto Caesar's hands. Addison.

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.
If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, a less surrender of his will but offend us. Shakespeare.

SURRENDER. n. s. [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest.
The surtous if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabric, and the loom?

Prior.
SUR

Sir Roger the mortally basted, and used to hide fellows to
squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear
a surtous of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty
clean, except where the surtous was a little sooty. Arbuthnot.

To SURV’NE. v. a. [survivir, Fr.] To supervene;
to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a supposition that surv Hor thes lethargies,
which commonly terminates in a consumption. Harvey.

To SURVEY. v. a. [surveyr, old French.] 
1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as
from a higher place.
Round he survey’d, and well might where he stood,
So high above. Milton, P. L.

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose form is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth to explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore. Denham.

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.
The husbandman’s self came that way,
Of custom to survey his ground. Milton. P. L.

Early abroad he did the world survey,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. Wafer.

With alder’d looks
All pale and speechless, he survey’d me round. Dryden.

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SUR’VEY, n. s. [from the verb. The accent on this
substantive is now, usually, on the first syllable;
formerly, it was uniformly on the last.]

1. View: prospect.

Her stars in all their vast survey
Useless besides! Milton, P. L.

Under his brow survey the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. Denham.

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with en'mg’d desire,
O’erlocks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at ev’ry house his threat’ning fire. Dryden.

2. Superintendence.

3. Examination.

SURVIVAL,* n. s. [from survive. The same as survey.
The truth of this doctrine will further appear by the de-
claration and survy vaginal of those respects, according to which
Christ is represented the Saviour of men. Barrow, vol. iii. S. 39.

SURVEYOR. n. s. [from survey.] 
1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Wert not weathness then
To make the fox surveyor of the fold? Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace,
but also a good surveyor of works. Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question surveyors, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Decomposed a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions
of buildings; from hence came decompensator, for a surveyor,
used by Cicero. Arbuthnot on Alcmeon.

SUR’VORSHIP. n. s. [from surveyor.] The office of
a surveyor.

To SURV’YEW. v. a. [surveoir, old French.] To over-
look; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret’s frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed round,
And lifted high above this earthy mass,
Which is survey’d, as hills do lower ground. Spencer.

SUR’V’YEW,* n. s. Surveyor. Obsolete.

After some survey of the state of the body, he is able to
inform them. Sandersen, Serm. p. 197.

To SUR’V’SE. v. a. [sur and viser, Fr.] To look
over. Not in use.

The most vile and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye
survey’d. B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

SUR’VIVAL.* n. s. [from survive; Fr. survie, survivance.
Survivance is the old word; survivance,
modern.] Survivorship.

Sir Thomas More and our best chroniclers make it doubtful
whether these two princes were so lost in King Richard’s time,
or no; and infer that one of them was thought to be living
many years after his death; that he might be enough to acquire
him: which opinion I like the better, because it mendeth
the survivance but of one of them.


His son had the survivance of the statholdership.

To SURVIVE. v. n. [survivyo, Latin; survivere,
French.]

1. To live after the death of another.

2. To live after anything.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame surviseth, and
flourisheth in the mouths of all people. Spencer.

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits survived a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev’n that can boast;
Our sons their father’s falling language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be.

To SURVIE.* v. a. To outline.

The rhapsodies, called the Characteristic, would never
have surviv’d the first edition, if they had not discovered
to strong a tincture of infidelity. Waits.

SUR’V’ER. n. s. [from survive.] One who out-
Surv’vor. * n. s. Lives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Although some died, the father beholding so many deceases,
the number of survivors must still be very great. Brown.

From his survivors I could nothing learn.

This excellent person’s passage from the world being as
exemplary, and conducing to the uses of the survieres, as the
notice of his life. Field, Life of Hammond. § 5.

Her majesty is heir to the survivor of the late king. Swift.

SURVIVORSHIP, n. s. [from survivor.] The state
of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where
the grant has been by survivorship. Aphi. Parergon.

We are now going into the country together, with only one
hope of making this life agreeable, survivorship. Tuttler, No. 53.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, n. s. [from susceptible.] Quality of
admitting; tendency to admit.

The susceptibility of some persons, and the effects thereof,
is the general providential law whereby other physical
beings are governed. Hale.

SUSCEPTIBLE. adj. [susceptible, Fr. Prier has
accented this improperly on the first syllable.]

Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him plastically to his own ideas, delighting
first in the choice of the materials, because he found them sus-
ceptible of good form. Wolton.

In their tender years they are more susceptible of various
impressions than afterwards, when solicited by viler inclina-
tions. L’Estrange.

Children’s minds are narrow, and usually susceptible but of
one thought at once. Locke on Education.
SUS

Now with empty words the susceptible frame. Prior.

SUSCEPTIBILITY. n. s. [from susceptible.] Susceptibility.

SUSCEPTIBILITY. n. s. [susceptus, Latin.] Act of taking.
I see the susceptibility of our human nature lays them open to this condition.

Suscepting. n. s. [susceptus, Latin.] Act of taking.
We consoles their sins to God in the susceptibility of baptism.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the susceptibility of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter.

SUSCIPIT. v. a. [suscipio, French; suscito, Latin.] To receive; to excite.
He shall suscitare or rayse the courage of all men inclined to virtue.

Suscept:tion. n. s. [suscitation, Fr. from suscept:ate.] The act of rousing or exciting.

Susceptible. adj. [from susceptible.] Susceptible.

To SUSCITATE. v. a. [susciter, French; suscito, Latin.] To rouse; to excite.
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Suscept:tion. n. s. [suscitation, Fr. from suscept:ate.] The act of rousing or exciting.
1. Held from.
The great light of day yet wants to run.
Much of his race, though steep, suspense in heaven.
Held by thy voice. Milton, P. L.

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.
The selfsame orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and suspense manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; and both prevented all occasions of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. Hooker.
This said, he sat; and expectation held.
He looks suspense, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. Milton, P. L.

SUSPENSION. n. s. [suspension, Fr. from suspend.] 1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
True and formal crucification is often named by the general word suspension. Pearson in the Creed, Art. 4.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying.
Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought,
That sad decree's suspense to have wrought. Waller.
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgement.
In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with suspension; these are the fears which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parenthesis. Brown.
The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. Grew.
5. Interruption; temporary cessation.
Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that suspension, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernness as before. Clarendon.
6. Temporary privation of an office: as, the clerk incurred suspension.

SUSPENSIVE. adj. [from suspend.] Doubtful. An old and elegant word.
Psyche, snatch'd from danger's desperate jaws
Into the arms of this illustrious lover,
The truth of her condition hardly know'd,

SUSPENSORY. adj. [suspensory, French; suspensus, Latin.]
1. Suspending; belonging to that by which a thing hangs.
The crowns and garments of the ancients were—pennice or suspensory, such as they hanged about the posts of their houses in honour of their gods. Brown, Miscell. p. 90.
There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye. Ray.
2. Doubtful.
This move sober pons unto suspensory and timorous assertions.

SUSPICABLE. adj. [from suspicior, Lat.] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion.
I look upon these two last cues as done out of suspicable principles and upon extravagant objects. More, Myst. of God, (1656) p. 121.

SUSPICION. n. s. [suspicion, Fr. suspicion; Latin.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.
This suspicion Miso for the hogish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopra for a very unlikely envy stuffled upon. Sidney.
Suspiciones amongst thoughts are like bees amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. Bacon.
SUS

Suggestion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. Shakespeare.

Though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. Milton, P. L.

SUSPICIOUS. adj. [suspicious, Lat.]
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.
Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be suspicious, and no man can love the person he suspects. South.

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.
A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a suspicious, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and sinking through narrow lanes. Serji.

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.
They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovations. Hooker.

I spy a black suspicious threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. Shakespeare.

Authors are suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antidotes of health, and the occult abstrusities of things. Brown, Vulg. Err.

His life
Private, unservice, calm, contemplative,
Little suspicious to any king. Milton, P. L.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit suspicious of each other. Pope.

SUSPICIOUSLY. adv. [from suspicious.]
1. With suspicion.
2. So as to raise suspicion.
His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing suspiciously enough, to one already suspicious. Sidney.

SUSPICION. n. s. [from suspicious.] Tendency to suspicion.
To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the suspicionness of Misio, and my young mistress. Sidney.

Suspicionness is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much credulity; it doing oftentimes as hurtful wrong to friends, as the other doth receive wrongful hurt from enemies. Fuller, Holy War, p. 281.

SUSPI'RAL. n. s. [from suspira.] A spring of water passing under ground towards a conduit or cistern; also, a breathing-hole or ventiduct. Chambers.

SUSPI'RATION. n. s. [suspicio, from suspire, Latin.]
Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.
Not customary suite of solemn black,
Nor windy respirations of the deep breath
That can denote me truly.
In deep suspirations we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. More.

TO SUSPI'RE. v. n. [suspira, Lat.]
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. To breathe.
Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday suspira,
There was not such a gracious creature born.

By his gates of breath
There lies a downy feather which stirs not:
Did he suspira, that light and weightless down

To be read. part. adj. Wished for; desired earnestly, earnestly. Latinism.

TO SUSPI'RIOUS. adj. [suspicious, Lat.]
1. In the expectation of.
To imagine, wherein the long suspira Redeemer of the world is not known, when he cried, rust the heavens, and came to nature of humanity. Wiclif, Rom. p. 219.

2. To sustain, to support.
To sustain in body, to sustain in soul, to sustain in life, to sustain in death, to sustain in all things. Addison.
SWAB. n. s. [swab, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. v. a. [pribban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.
He made him swab the deck. 

Swabber. n. s. [swabber, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.
The master, the swabber, the boatswain and I, Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. Shakespeare.
Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawin and a swabber the hero of a tragedy. 

To SWADDLE.† v. a. [wredan, Saxon.] To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding newborn children.
Invested by a veil of clouds, And swaddled as new-born in suble shrouds; For those a receptacle I design'd. 

Bunyan.

Where [in the heart] sin is, [as our Saviour tells us] first conceived and brought forth, before it is nourished, suckled, or swaddled, in the gifts of God, either natural or artificial. 

To SWADDLE.† v. a. [wredan, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding newborn children.

To SWADDLE infants, whose young breath 
Scarcely knows the way; 
These cloths are little winding sheets, Which do consign and send them unto death. 

Herbert.

They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrap't me in about an hundred yards of swathe. 

Addison.

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.
A carter had overthrown his cart, and sat in the way crying, Help, Hercules; at last, Hercules, or one in his likeness, came to him, and swaddled him thriftily with a good cudgel; and said, Thou very lazy fellow, callist thou me to be a help, and dost not know thyself? Arise, set to thy shoulder and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee; and I will do the rest. 


Great on the beach, great in the saddle, 
That could as well bind o'er as swaddle. 

Hudibras.

SWADDLINGBAND. n. s. [from swaddle.] Cloth wrapped round the body.

From thence a fairy thee unwrapping, There as thou slepest in tender swaddlingband, And her base shawl brood, there for thee left, 
Such men do changeling's call, so chang'd by fairies theft. 

Spenser.

That great baby you see there is not yet out of his swaddling-clothes, Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The swaddling-bands were purple, wrought with gold. 

Dryden.

To SWAG. v. n. [yrjan, Sax. xweigiu, Icelandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy. See To Sag.

They are more apt, in swagging down, to pierce with their points, that in the decent posture, and crevise the wall. 

Wotton.

Being a tall fish, and with his sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it on his belly; by which the he is the better kept upright, or from swagging on his sides. 

Grew.

SWAGGLED.† adj. [swag and belly.] Having a large belly.

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-gudded Hollandier are nothing to your English. 

Shakespeare, Othello.
SWAY. n. v. a. [from swage; which see.] To say, to utter; to mitigate; to appease; to quiet. 
That sway these things, so much to sway the people that 
that cannot but to them.

Wicliff, Acts, xiv.

Apt words have power to sway. 
The tumours of a troubled mind, 
And are as balm to faster'd wounds.

Milton, S. A.

Nor wanting power to mitigate and sway, 
With solemn thoughts, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anxiety, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds.

Milton, P. L.

I will love thee;
Though my distracted senses should forsake me, 
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart 
Should sway itself, and let loose to thine.

Osw. way.

To SWAY. n. To abate.

It swayed, or waxed cold. 
Where salt and fresh the pool renewed,
As spring or drought increase of sway.

Barret, Adv., 1580.

Carew, Surs. of Cornwall.

To SWAGGER. n. v. a. [swadderen, Dutch, to make a noise; p'egan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent. 
Drunk? squabble? swagger? and discourse sustain with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine!

Shakespeare.

'Tis the gage of one, that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that swagger'd with me last night. 
Shakespeare.

The lesser size of mortals love to swagger for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge.

Glans, Ser. patt. 
Many such asses in the world hung, look big, stare, dress, 
cock, and swagger at the same noisy rate.

O. Estrang. He chuck'd,
And scarcely design'd to set a foot to ground, 
But swagger'd like a lord.

Dryden.

Confidence how weakly ever founded, hath some effect 
upon the ignorant, who think there is something more 
or ordinary in a swaggering man, that talks of nothing but 
demonstration.

Swifton.

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to swagger at our footsteps, and browbeat our inferiors.

Collier on Pride.

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause? to swagger 
at the bar? for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

SWAGGERER. n. s. [from swagger.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater; you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

SWAGGY. adj. [from swag.] Depending by its weight.
The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his swaggy and prominent belly.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SWAIN. n. v. a. [swain, Sax. and Runick; swen, Su. Goth. puer, minister; swaina, Lappon. famulus; p'am, Sax. bulbus. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. A young man.
That good knight would not so nigh repel, 
Himself estranging from their joyces value.
Whose fellowships seem'd far ends for warlike swain.

Spen. 

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Let states, that aim at greatness, take heed how their nobility and gentlemen do multiply too fast. For that maketh the common subject grow to a peasant and base swain, driven out of heart, and in effect but a gentleman's labourer.

Bacon, Adv. to.

3. A pastoral youth.

Best swains! whose nymphs in every grace excel; 
Best nymphs! whose swains these graces sing so well.

Pope.

Leave the mass country to mass country swains, 
And swell whose life in all his glory reigns.

Harte.

SWAIN'T. n. v. a. [swain, Sax. and Runick; swen, Su. Goth. puer, minister; swaina, Lappon. famulus; p'am, Sax. bulbus. See Lye, and Serenius.]

1. To take down the throat.
If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye, 
Whose capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and digested, 
Appear before us?

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Men are, at venture, of the religion of this world; and may therefore swallow down opinions, as silly people do emperors' pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure.

Locke.

2. To receive without examination.
Consider and judge it of as matter of reason, and not swallow it without examination as a matter of faith.

Locke.

3. To engross; to appropriate; often with up emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should swallow up or destroy.

Homer.

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has swallowed up the honour of those who succeeded him.

Pope.

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulp: with up.

Shakespeare, Tymon.
Though you unile the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. Shakespeare.
I may be pluck'd into the swallowing womb
Of such deep pit, poor Sisamnes' grave. Tit. Androl.
Death is swallowed up in victory. Cor. x. 54.
If the earth open her mouth and swallow them up, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. Num. xvi.
In hogs swallow'd up and lost. Milton.
He hid many things from us, not that they would swallow up our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirpool swallow her own streams. Dryden.
Should not the sad occasion swallow up
My other cares, and draw them all into it? Addison.

To occupy.
The necessary provision for life swallow the greatest part of their time. Locke.

To seize and waste.
Corruption swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. Thomson, Autumn.

To engross; to engage completely.
The priest and the prophet are swallowed up of wine. Isaiah.

Swallow implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

Swallow. n.s. [from the verb; swal, Su. Goth.]
1. The throat; voracity.
Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly swallow, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses.
South.
2. A gulf; a whirlpool.

This Eneas is come to paradise
Out of the swallow of hell. Chaucer, Legend of Dido.

Swallowtail. n.s. A species of willow.
The shining willow they call swallowtail, because of the pleasure of the leaf. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Swallowwort. n.s. [nigclepia.] A plant.

Swamp. n.s. [swamp, Sax.] The preterite of swim.

Swamp. v. a. To swell or sink as in a swamp.
A modern word.

Swampy. adj. [from swamp.] Boggy; fenny.

Swan. n.s. [swan, Saxon; swam, Danish; swen, Dutch; cewen, Lat. from the Celt. gwam, white, Wachter.] The swan is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. Swons use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of swans with the feathers of their heads toward the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The swan is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo, the god of music, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition, generally received, but fabulous.

Swan'skin. n.s. [swam and skin.] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

To Swap. v. a. [swip, Icel. to snatch; sprapan, Sax. to sweep.] To strike with a long or sweeping stroke; to strike against; to throw violently.
His head to the wall, his body to the ground. Full off he swopt.

Swoop off his head, this is my sentence here. Chaucer, Spec. Nomina Tale.

He straight.

Swoop off the head with his presumptuous iron.

To Swap. v. a.
1. To fall down.
Al sodeely she swept adown to ground. Chaucer, Ch. Tyme.
2. To ply the wings with noise; to strike the air.
When fowles fly by, and with their swooping wings Beat the inconstant air. More, Immort. of the Soul, i. ii.

Swap. n.s. [from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

Prompt. Paro.
If't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There's no new fashion 'swould make this come out yet,
But I've the first on 'em. Samnn. and Pi. Nise Falour.

Swap. adv. [from the verb.] Hastily; with hasty violence; as, he did it swap. It seems to be of the same original with sweep. A low word.

To Swap. v. a. To exchange. See To Swoop.
They works purchase thee more
Than can they swoop their heritages for.

Sward. n.s. [sward, Swedish; spræntb, Sax. cutts.]
1. The skin of bacon.
Brandish no swords but swords of bacon!* Brewer, Com. of Langue, A. 2. 2. 1.
2. The surface of the ground: whence green sward, or green sword.
Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the sward, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grasses. See Note on Tawer.
The noon of night was past, and then the fire Came dreading o'er the level sward, that lies Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. A. Philips.
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, blow up the sward, and burn it. Mortimer.

To Sward. v. n. [from the noun.] To breed a green turf.
The clay that are long in swarding, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover. Mortimer.

Sward. The preterite of sward.
No goblin, or subterranean sprite,
Hath hurtful power o’er true virgins.  
Milton. Comus.

2. In Milton it seems to signify gloomy; malignant.
Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the swart star spares not.
Milton. Lycidas.

To SWART. v. a. [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusky.
The heat of the sun may swart a living part, or even black a dead or dissolving flesh.

SWARTH. n. s. A row of grass or corn cut down by the mower; a different spelling of swath. See Swath.
Phillips.

Here stretch’d in ranks the levell’d swathes are found.
Pope. Iliad.

SWARTH, or Swarthy, n. s. [perhaps from ypeart, Sax. black, dark, pale, wan. Ray.] The appearance of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the North.

There are the exact figures and resembling persons then living, often seen not only by their friends at a distance, but many times by themselves; of which there are several instances in Aubrey’s Miscellanea. These appearances are called fetches, and in Cumberland swathes; they most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of the person, whose figure they put on. Sometimes there is a greater interval between the appearance and death.
Grose.

SWARTHILY, adv. [from swarthy.] Blackly; dusky; tawny.

SWARTHINESS. n. s. [from swarthy.] Darkness of complexion; tawniness.
Discontent disjoins mankind, and sends him, with beasts, to the loneliness of untried deserts, which was by nature made a creature social. Nor is it the mind alone that is thus muddied; but even the body suffers: it thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an upbuilding swarthiness: the eye is dim in the discoloured face; and the whole man becomes as if statues into stone and earth.
Fellows. Res. 1. 36.

SWARTH, adj. [see Swarth.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.
Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The swarth Presidents complain. 
Trocadern. 
Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or swarth, yet the natural color of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful.
Hale. Orig. of Mankind.

Here swarth Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air.
Addison.

Did they know Cato, our most truest king?
Would pour embellished multitudes about him;
Their swarth hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horror of the war,
And making death more grim.
Addison.

To SWARTH. v. a. [from the adjective.] To blacken; to make swarthy or dusky.
Now will I and my man John swarth our faces over as if that country’s heat had made ’em so.
Cowley.

SWARTISH. adj. [from swart.] Somewhat dark or dusky; inclining to black.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a lean, pale, or swartish colour, which reigneth upon solitary, careful, musy men.

Bulfinch. Buls of Def. against Sickness. P. 4. (1779.)

SWARTHINESS. n. s. [from swart.] Darkness of Swarthy.

colour, duskiness. The first is in Sherwood’s Dict. The latter in the Prompt. Parv.

SWARTY. adj. [from swart.] Swarthy; than which it is an older word.

From these first qualities arise many other second, as that of colour; black, swarty, pale, ruddy, etc.
Burton. Anot. of Mdl. p. 179.
SWA

Divine Andatas, thou who hold'st the reins,
Of furious battles and disorder'd war,
And proudly roll'st thy swathing chariot-wheels
Over the heaps of wounds and carcasses, etc.

Swan, and Fl. Bondana.

To SWAY. n. v. To swerve; which see.

So all at once they on the prince did thunder,
Who from his saddle swarved notaside.

Swash. n.s. [a cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work.

Maxon.

To SWAY. v. n. [perhaps from sweeten, Teut. to make a shrill noise. Our old lexographers define swash, "to clash with words and armour," Sherwood; "to make a noise with swords against targets," Barrett.] To make a great clatter or noise; to make a show of valour; to vapour; to bully: whence a swashbuckler. Not now in use.

We'll have a swashing and a martial aside,
As many other martial cowards have,
That do confederate with their semblances.

Shakespeare.

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy swashing blow.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Swash. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. A blustering noise, in order to make a show of valour.

I will haunt and brave it after the lusty swash.

The Three Ladies of London, (1684.)

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence.

Swashy.

Swashbuckler. n.s. [swash and buckle. See To Sway.] A kind of swordplayer; a bravado-chio; a bully.

A swashbuckler against the pope, and a dormouse against the devil.


Swasher. n.s. [from swash.] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms.

Obsolese.

I have observed these three swashers; three such anticks do not amount to a man.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.


One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As battle in swatches may fill it thereby.

Tusser.

Swat. pret. of To sweet.

Swate.

His hakeness — so swatte.

Chaucer, Chan. Yrnm. Prol.

That far sought wealth, for which the noxious gale
He drew, and swate beneath equator suns.

Thomson, Britainia.

SWATH. n.s. [swath, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass or corn cut down by the mower.

Prompt. Parv.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cos,
Grasse, lately in swathes, is meet for an ox.

Tusser.

The strayw Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.

Shakespeare.

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the swath, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it.

Mortimer.

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swaths.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

3. [swath, swathul. Sax. from swwatan, to bind; so our old word was swathed; then, swaddle. See Huloe's Dict.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straw laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct swathes.

Grew.

Long pieces of linen, they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of swathes.

Guardian.

To Sway. v. a. [swaren, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

To SWAY.† v. a. [schweben, German, to move; smergin, Icel. to bend; svage, Su. Goth. the same; which Serenius deduces, prefixing e, from the ancient word vegr, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy; as, to sway the sceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparks from the ashy risle,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.

Spenser.

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n forgive them, that so much have sway'd
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me.

Shakespeare.

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Caesar.

Shakespeare.

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be sway'd.

Hudibras.

When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages sway you against a more durable interest.

Tindal.

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,
She could not sway her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.

Shakespeare.

The will of man is by this reason sway'd;
And reason says, you are the worthier maid.

Shakespeare.

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway
The world.

Milton, P. L.

A gentle nymphe, not far from hence,
That with moist curb sway'd the smooth Severn stream,
Sabrina is her name.

Milton, Comus.

Take heed lest passion sway
Thy judgement to do ought, which else free will
Would not admit.

Milton, P. L.

The judgment is sway'd by passion, and stored with lubri
cious opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths.

Giovanni.

This was the race
To sway the world, and land and sea subdue.

Dryden.

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subsisted; yet those I sway'd
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd.

Dryden.

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is sway'd by particular malice.

Donne.

To SWAY.† v. n.

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

In these personal respects, the balance sway'd on our part.

Bacon.

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth sway much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law.

Hooker.

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear.

Shakespeare.

Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.

Shakespeare.

They never then had sprung like summer flies.

Shakespeare.

Aged tyranny sway'd not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Here thou shalt monarch reign;
There didst not; there let him still victor sway.

Milton, P. L.

4. To incline to one side.

This battle favors like to the morning's war.

When drying clouds contend with growing light:

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SWE

It was in this way, like a mighty sea,
Frothed by this wind with fury of the wind;
Mystical in that way, like the same sea
Forest to retire by fury of the wind.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

SWER. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.
Milton, P. L.
2. Anything moving with bulk and power.
Are not you moved, when all the sweep of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm?
3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.
Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sweep
Of battle.
Milton, P. L.

POWER: rule; dominion.
This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory, with so many of raymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own sweep somewhat
Only retain
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sweep; revenue, execution of his best;
Beloved sons, be yours.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
Her father costs it dangerous.
That she should give her sorrow so much sweep,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage.
Shakespeare, Taming of the shrew.
To stop the inundation of her tears.
Too truly Tamerlane’s successors they
Each thinks a world too little for his sweep.
Dryden, Aureng.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sweep.
The post of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato.
5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the sweep of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of.
Sidney.
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sweep of time: others there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief.
Hooker.
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sweep.
Dryden.

To SWEAR: See To Swall.

7b SWEAR. v. n. preter. swore or swear; part. pass. sworn. [swaran, Gothick; spepan, Saxon; suweren, Dutch.]
1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.
Numbers.
Those, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage man by Anna’s name.
Tickell.
2. To declare or promise upon oath.
We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men:
But we’ll outface them, and outswear them too.
Shakespeare.
I gave my love a ring, and made him swear
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger.
Shakespeare.
I would have kept my word;
But, when I swear, it is irrevocable.
Shakespeare.
Jacob said, swear to me; and he swore unto him.
Genesis.
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he swore he had rather lose all his father’s images than that table.
Pecham.
3. To give evidence upon oath.
At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To swear against you?
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
4. To obtest the great name profanely.
Oby thy parents, keep thy word justly;
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
None so nearly drest to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to swear on trilling occasions.
Tullibardine.
O swill the shrill notes transpire the yielding air,
And teach the neighbouring echoes how to swear.
Young.

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.
Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel.
Ex. xii. 19.
Sworn abode, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck,
I’ll be sworn.
Shakespeare, Tempest.
Let me swear you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life.
Dryden.
2. To declare upon oath: as, He swore treason against his friend.

3. To obtest by an oath.
Now by Apollo, king, thou swear’st thy gods in vain.
— O vassal! miscreant!
Shakespeare.

SWEARING. n. s. [from swear.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.
And must they all be hang’d that swear and lie?
— Every one.
— Who must hang them?
— Why, the honest men.
— Then the liars and swearers are fools; for there are liars and swearers know to beat the honest men and hang them up.
Shakespeare.
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain;
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap swearer through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for nought.
Herbert.
Of all men a philosopher should be no swearer; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any
Here, where reason only must determine.
Brown.
It is the opinion of our most refined swearers, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person.
Swift, Polite Conversation.

SWEAT. n. s. [sweat, Saxon; sweth, S. Goth. zett, Hebrew.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.
Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet, turned into blood and flesh; and the sweat is that part which is expelled.
Boyle.
Some insensible effusiveness, exhalation out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superfluities of it, as it happens to sweat on the skins of animals.
Boyle.
Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat.
When Lucius brandishes his pen, And flashes in the face of guilty men, A cold sweat stands in drops on every part, And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart.
Dryden.
Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids.
Arbuthnot.

2. Labour; toll; drudgery.
This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of sweat and watching.
Mac. ii. 66.
The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impo’d.
Milton, P. L
What from Johnson’s oil and sweat did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare’s gentle muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear.
Davenant.

3. Evaporation of moisture.
Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thresh’d till March, that they have had a thorough sweet in the mow.
Mortimer, Husbandry.
To SWEET.† v. a. pret. sweet or sweet, met. sweeter; pass. sweated; particip. pass. sweated; [Scot. Swean, Saxon.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

2. To toll; to labour; to drudge.

3. To emit moisture.

4. To drive away with a beacon.

5. To carry with pomp.

6. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

7. To rub over.

8. To sweep.

9. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.

SWEETER, SweeTHErt. n. s. [from sweet.] One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEETLY. adv. [from sweetly.] So as to be moist with sweat; in a sweaty state.

SWEETNESS. n. s. [from sweaty.] The state of being sweaty.

SWEATING. n. s. [Pret. SWEAT, Saxon.] The act of making to sweat.

SWEATER. n. s. [from sweater.] One who sweats, or makes to sweat.

1. To toll; to labour; to drudge.

2. To emit moisture.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And turn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet. Shakespeare.

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth
a sweet smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters
which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow
didst forth. Bacon.

Shred very small with thyme, sweet-marjoram, and a little
winter savoury. Walton, Angler.

The balmy sephryl, silent since her death,
Laurent the ceasing of a sweeter breath.

The streets with treble voices ring.
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud.
Gay.

Melodious to the car.

The dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop.
Milton, P. L.

Her speech is grace’d with sweeter sound
Than in another’s song is found.
Waller.

No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear
A sweeter musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne’s dead, and music is no more.
Pope.

Beautiful to the eye.

Hear! her blessed thee!
 Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look’d on. Shakespeare.

The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water,
gathers the saltness, and maketh the water sweeter; this may
be by adhesion. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The sails drop with rain,
Sweeter waters mingle with the briny main.
Dryden.

7. Not sour.
Time changeth fruits from more sour to more sweet; but
contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit,
from more sweet to more sour. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is
sweet.

When metals are dissolved in acid menstrums, and the
acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different man-
ner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder
than before, and sometimes a sweet one; is it not because
the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much
of their activity.
Newton, Opt.

8. Mild; soft; gentle.
Let me report to him
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. Shakespeare.

The Pleiades before dawn’d,
Shedding sweet influence.
Milton, P. L.

Mercy has, could mercy’s self be seen,
No sweeter look than this propitious queen.
Waller.

9. Grateful; pleasing;
Nothing so sweeter is as our country’s earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claim our birth. Chapman.
Sweet interchange of hill and valley.
Milton, P. L.
Eurus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or sweeter air could boast.
Dryden, N. B.
10. Not stale; not stinking: as, that meat is sweet.

SWEET. n. s.
1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The sweet which is their poison. Shakespeare, Coriol.

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all sweets met here !

If every sweet and every grace
Must fly from that forsaken face.
Cary.

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestick sweets !
Milton, P. L.

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life.
Milton, P. L.

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,
Speaks.

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And upagonce’art forsake the sweets of life? Dryden.
SWE

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet.

Locke.

Love had ordained that it was Absolom’s turn
To mix the sweets, and minister the urchin.

Prior.

A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while,
My spirits grow dull, and pain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep.

Shakespeare.

Wherefore frowns my sweet?

Prior.

Have I too long been absent from these lips?

B. Jonson.

A perfume.

As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a sweet.

Dryden.

Flowers
Immemorial, by the south-west
Open’d, and gather’d by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th’ odoriferous pavement.

Prior.

SWEETBREAD. n. s. The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digestion, as veal, pullets, or sweetbreads.

Harvey on Consump.

Sweetbread and colllops were with skewers prick’d
About the sides; imbibing what they deck’d.

Dryden.

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetbread.

The better loves a sweetbroad.

Swift.

SWEETBRIAR. n. s. [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and sweetbriar.

Bacon.

SWEET’RO’M. n. s. [grica, Latin.] An herb.

Ainsworth.

SWEETC’ELY. n. s. [myrrhus, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

SWEETC’SUS.* n. s. A shrub, called also gum-cistus.

Mason.

A better claim sweet-cius may pretend,
Whose weaving leaves a fragrant balsam send. ‘Tusk’s Cowley.

To SWEETEN. v. a. [from sweet.]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flower
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price.

Sidney.

Here is the smallpox of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.

Shakespeare.

Give me an ounce of civet to sweeten my imagination.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

With fairest flowers, Fidele,
I’ll sweetest thy sad grave.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Be humbly minded, know your power;
Sweeten thy taste, and wash your toast.

Swift.

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea: the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or sweetened by them.

South.

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, sweetens his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting.

Law.

3. To make less painful.

She was the sweetness of my heart, even sweetens the death which her sweetness brought upon me.

Sidney.

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And thy cares will sweeten with her charms.

Dryden.

If interest of state and change of circumstances may have sweetened the reflections to the polite sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar.

Addison.

Thy mercy sweetens every soil,
Made every region please;
The honey Alpes feed it warm’d,
And smooth’d the Tyrrhenian seas.

Addison.

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

To have my love
Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest
Of her behaviour.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible.

Dryden, Dryden.

SWEE’TEN. v. n. To grow sweet.

Where a wap hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will sweeten hastily.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SWEE’TENER. n. s. [from sweeten.]

1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you who, till your fortune’s made,
Must be a sweetener by your trade,

Swift.

Must swear he never meant us ill.

Those softeners, sweeteners, and compounds, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingling.

Swift.

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs’ eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells, are prescribed as sweeteners of any sharp humours.

Temple.

SWEE’THEART. n. s. [sweet and heart.] A lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your sweethearts
And pluck o’er your brows.

Shakespeare.

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose.

Shakespeare.

One thing, sweetheart, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion’d mask.

Cleland.

A wench was ringling her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her sweetheart.

L. Dryden.

She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells the estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a sweethearth in the sacrifice.

Dryden, Juo.

SWEE’TEN. n. s. [from sweet.]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a sweetening because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a nuncup, because it is then green, hard, and sour.

Achen, Schoolmaster.

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty sweetening.

Journeys end in lovers meeting.

Shakespeare.

SWEE’TISH. adj. [from sweet.] Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood pitious naturally, which abound
With an exceeding quantity of sweetish chyle.

Floyer.

SWEE’TISHNESS. n. s. [from sweetish.] Quality of being somewhat sweet.

Tart-water—may extract from the clay a fade sweetishness, offensive to the palate.

Big. Berkeley, Farther Th. on Tar-Water.

SWEE’TLY.† adv. [from sweet; Sax. wecelice.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goeth down sweetly.

Canticles.

He bore his great communion in his look;
But sweetly temper’d aw, and soften’d all be spoke.

Dryden.

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were like Phoebus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir’d to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime.

Swift.

SWEE’MAF’JORM. See MARJORAM.

SWEE’THEAT. n. s. [sweet and meat.] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsus, as glad as of sweetmeats to go of such an errand,

Sidney.
4. To look big.
5. To be turpiginous.
6. To protuberate.
7. To swell with anger.
8. To grow upon the view.
9. To cause to swell.
10. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.

SWELL. a. To cause to swell; to make tumid. Wind, blow the earth into the sea, Or swell the curled water above the main. You who supply the ground with seed of grain, And you who swell those seeds with kindly rain. It is low ebb with his accusers when such preachers are put to swell the charge. The king of men, who swells with pride, Refrid его presents, and his prayers deny'd. The swan's down feather, That stands upon the swelling full of tide, And neither way inclines. The fluctuating motion of the sea, after the expiration of a storm; also, the surf. Morbid tumour. There is not a chronic disease that more frequently induces the discomfiture than swelling of the lungs or ulceration. Proliferation; prominence. The superficialities of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do little vary the thickness of the plate. Effort for a vent. My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the swellings of his grief. To swell. To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning. Dr. Johnson. I rather took it for a poetical variation of swelled. With huge impatience he swells. To swell with blood in sickness: child did want. Which, like a fever fit, through all his body swells.
However sweet [a] sad day, and then incident into the course of nature, whereby the constant laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man desists, but these things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. Heavier.

A malignance in the course of nature, defect, and swerving in the creature, would immediately follow. Heavens.

SWEVER. n. s. [sweven, Saxon.] A dream. Obsolote.

Your eldric schulen drome sweversne. Wickspe, Acte, ii.

Nothing but vanite in swevers is. Chaucer, Nom. Pr. Tale.

SWIFT. adj. [sweep, Saxon; sweepa, Icel. citd agro. Serenius. The Sax. sweatp means the same; and hence certainly the old word for swift or nimble; viz. swimper; which see.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

Thou art so far before.

That swifted wing of recompense is slow
To overtake thee.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get to a grave. Shakespeare.

Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and
As swift as the roes upon the mountains. 1 Chron. xii. 8.

We imitate and practise to make swefter motions than any out of other muskets.

To him with swift ascent be up return’d. Milton, P. L.

Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move.

It preserves the ends of the boney from incalculacy, where they, being solid bodies, would contract from any swift motion.

Thy stumbling founder’d jade can trot as high
As any other Pegusus can fly;
So the dull eas moves inebry in the mud,
Than all the swift fin’d racers of the field. Dorset.

Clouded in a deep abyss of light.

While present, so severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one swift-wing’d night.

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the swift-footed martin pursued him.

Ther, too, my son, — oh once my best delight,
Once swift of foot, and terrible in flight.

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin’d,
Scotch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind.

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak.

Jo. i. 19.

To mischiefe swift.

Milton.

SWIFT. n. s. The current of a stream.

He can live in the strongest swifts of the water.

Wallot.

SWIFT. n. s. [from the quickness of their flight, appus.]

A bird like a swallow; a martin.

Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp anything very strongly.

Derham.

SWIFTFOOT. adj. [swift and foot.] Nimble.

Where now the valley greenes, and mountaines bare,
The riever, forest, wood, and crystall springs,
The haufe, the hound, the hinde, the swift-foot bare?

Mer. for Mag. p. 655.

SWIFTLEE.* adj. [swift and heel.] Swiftfoot; rapid; quick.

Vows are vain: no suppliant breath
Stays the speed of swift-footed death.

Habington, Caters, p. 47.

Varying anon her theme, she takes delight
The swift-footed horse to praise, and sing his rapid flight.

Congreve, Odes to Lad. Cololphin.

SWIFTLY. adj. adv. [from swift; Saxon yfr-lec.] Fleety; rapidly; nimblely; with celerity; with velocity.
ard; called also, in our old lexicography, a swallow, and a svilpott. Barret, Cotgrave, and Sherwood.


To SWIM. v. n. peregrine swim, swim, or svim. [pumman, Saxon; svummen, Dutch.]


I will scarce think you have swum in a gondola. Shakespeare.
We leave ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also swimming-paddles and supports. Beavre.


Leap in with me into this angry flood, and swim to yonder point. Shakespeare, Jul. Caes.

I have ventured. Hogwash. Grose.

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many summers in a sea of glory; But far beyond my depth. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out and escape. Acts, xxvii. 42.

The rest driven into the lake, when seeking to save their lives by swimming, they were caught in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their swimming shot by the harquebusiers. Knolles.

Animals swim in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. Brown, F. Alg. Err.

The frightened wolf now swims among the sheep, The yellow lion wanders in the deep; The stag swims faster than he ran before. Dryden.

Blue Tintaw gave the signal from the shore, The ready Nerchus heard and swam before, To smooth the seas. Dryden.


With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to swim down the popular stream with them. King Charles. Hogwash. Grose.

I swim with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. Dryden.


She with pretty and with swimming gait Following. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

A hovering mist came swimming o'er his sight, And swold his eyes in everlasting night. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp, Priests, altars, swimming before my sight. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

The flinting soul stood ready wing'd for flight, And o'er his eye-balls as the shades of night. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. See SWIMMING. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.


When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth swims in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from those uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim! Thomson.


Ere long to swim at large, and laugh; for which The world a world of tears that weep. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.


Sometimes he thought to swim the stormy main, By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

SWIM. n. s. [from the verb.]


Both the swim and the trip are properly mine; every body will affirm that he has a good naturedness in dancing, I assure you. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

B. Boson, Cynth. Revell.

2. The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water. Hogwash. Grose. Beavre.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contract- ing the swim, and thereby transplanting the air out of one bladder to another, or discharging it from them both. Hogwash. Grose.


A notorious drunk-
1. **One who swims.**

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as swimmers do in a deep water.

*Latin:* birds find ease in the depth of the air, as swimmers do in a deep water.

*English:* life is often preserved by the bold swimmer; in the swift lakes of accident, disaster.

By the bold swimmer; in the swift lakes of accident, disaster.

*Swimming.* n.s. [from swim.]

1. The act of floating on the water, or of moving progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.

2. **Dizziness.**

I am taken with a grievous swimming in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I cannot bear nor see.

Dryden.

*Swimmingly.* adv. [from swimming.] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on swimmingly.

Arbuthnot.

To **Swindle.** v.n. To cheat; to impose upon the credulity of mankind, and thereby to defraud the unwary by false pretences and fictitious assumptions.

A cant word.

James, Milit. Dict.

**Swindler.** n.s. [evidently taken from the Germ. schwindler, which comes from schwindeln, giddiness of thought. See Echenburg's Eng. and Germ. Dict. P. ii. p. 197. James.] A sharper; a cheat.

Ash, Suppl.

With us, it signifies a person who is more than thoughtless or giddy. We affix to the term the character of premeditated imposition; so that a swindler comes under the criminal code, and may be prosecuted accordingly.

James, Milit. Dict.

**Swine,** n.s. [Saxon; swyn, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers.

Dr. Johnson. — Svine, M. Goth. a pig; plur. swine, pigs. From the Gothic, therefore, the word is derived.]

A hog: a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies! Shakespeare.

He will be swine-drunk; and in his sleep doth little harm, save to his bedclothes.

Shakespeare, All's Well.

Now I fat his swine, for others chero.

Chapman.

Who knows not Cress, the daughter of the sun, whose charmed cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, and downward fell into a groveling swine.

Milton, Comus.

Had the upper part, to the middle, heen of human shape, and all below swine; had it been murder to destroy it?

Locke.

How instinct varies in the groveling swine, compar'd, half remaining elephant, with thine!

Pope.

**Swinebread.** n.s. [cyclogamus.] A kind of plant; trifles.

Bailey.

**Swinegrass.** n.s. [centinodir, Lat.] An herb.

Bailey.

**Swineherd.** n.s. [Saxon; hymp, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There swineherd, that keepeth the hog.

*The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumaeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumaeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern swineherds.*

Broome.

**Swinepipe.** n.s. [turdus ilicinus.] A bird of the thrush kind.

Bailey.

**Swiney,** n.s. [swine and sty.] A hogsty; a place in which swine are shut to be fed.

Prompt. Parv.

To **Swing.** v.n. [Saxon; swyn.]

1. To wave to and fro loosely.

I tried if a peacock would dance before a contract, and also lingering in our receiver, in case of exception of the air, than otherwise.

If the coach swaying but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned.

Arbuthnot.

Jack hath hanged himself; let us go see how he swings.

Arbuthnot.

When the swinging signs your ears offend, when the creaking noises, then stylo fellows impend.

Gay.

To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To **Swing.** v. n. To raise, lower, or tilt, as the waves, etc.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd.

He swung about his head, and cut the winds.

Shakespeare.

Take bottles and swing them; fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower.

Bacon.

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold.

Brown.

Swing thee in the air, then dash thee down, to the hazard of thy brains and shattered sides.

Milton, S. A.

To wave loosely.

If one approach to dare his force, he swings his tail, and swiftly turns him round.

Dryden.

Swing, n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.

In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater swing, are first cast backward.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of earth; yet if any one should ask how he could tell that the two second points of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him.

Locke.

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The ram that batters down the wall,

For the great swing and readiness of his nose,

They place its hand that made the engine. Shakespeare.

In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we are to observe seven circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other.

Brown.

The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesian, pretend, namely, the strong swing of the more solid globuli that overvote it.

More.

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.

Facts unjust.

Commit, even to the full swing of his lust.

Chapman.

Who takes thy swing;

For not to take, is but the selfsame thing.

Dryden.

These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive and with full swing pursue his folli.

Woodward.

Let them all take their swing

To pillage the king.

And get a blue riband instead of a string.

Swift.

5. Unrestrained tendency.

Where thou swingest, thou follow, art, flatter, laugh, and jest, and other men's like. Aristotle, Scholiast.

Those that so persuade, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the swing of their unbounded propensities.

Glanville.

Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing swing of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage.

South.

To **SWINGE.** v. a. [Saxon. The g in this word, and all its derivatives, sounds as in gem, giant.]

1. To whip; to bastinade; to punish.

Sir, I am in love with my bed; I thank you, you swung'd me for my love, which makes me the holder to chide you for your's. Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.
SWIL.

This very revolting lethal, coarse worn out
With consumption, and grinned with his gout.
Doyen jest, if youthful times has done,
And, smitten his own vice in his soul.

The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers,
which, in the phrase of the pamphlets, have swung off
the examiner.
Swift.

2. To move as a lash. Not in use.

He, wroth to see his kingdom fall.
Swing the scaly hoar of his folded tail.
—Millton, Ode.

SWING. v. s. [from the verb; Sax. ympy.] A
sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.
The shallow water doth her force infining,
Andrenders vain her tail's impetuous swing.
Waller.

SWINGEBUCKLER. n. s. [swinger and buckler.] A bully;
a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four such swingebucklers in all the ins of court
again.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

SWINGER.† n. s. [from swing.] 1. One who swings; a hurrier.
Holy-water swingers, and even song clatterers.

2. [from swinge.] A great falsehood; a low expression.
See SWINGING.
How will he reap presently half-a-dozen swingers, to get
off cleverly! 
—Bachyld, Obs. on. the Answ. to the Cont. Col. p. 119

SWINGING.† adj. [from swinge.] Great; huge.
A low word, but of ancient usage.
I know not who doth rule the winds, and beare the swingy sway.
—Burke, Jr. of Mantua's Rec. (1567)
The sea shall rock.
'Tis the best nurse; 'twill roar and rock together;
A swinging storm will sing you such a lullaby.

Beosum. and FL Rule a Wife.

The countryman seeing the lion durmased, with a swinging
gogel broke off the match.

E. terrace.
A good swinging sum of John's readiest cash went towards
building of Hocam's country house.
Arbuthnot.

SWINGINGLY. adv. [from swinging, or swinge.] Vast
ly; greatly.
Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlet nor linen,
And, if wearing can do't, shall be swingingly snail'd.
Swift.

To SWING.† v. n. [from swinge.] 1. To dance; to wave.

2. To swing in pleasure.


Groat.

SWINGH. adj. [from swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.

They clothe us drunkard, and with an aschok phrase
Soil our addition.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Soweth, glutony
He's no less to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.

To SWINK. v. n. [pyn, Saxam.] To labour; to toil; to drudge.
Obsoleto.

Riche, renown, and principle.

For which men scowl and scowl incessantly.

And they do sweat and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.

To SWINK. v. a. To overlabour. Obsoleto.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the narrow came.
And the snail'd hedger, at his supper sat.
—Bolton, Comus.

SWINE. s. [pyn, Saxam.] Labour; toil; drudgery.
Obsoleto.

As, fiers, beasts, they essay, to think
How great printer they petition with little moneys?

Thou is but a lazy loorde,
And resists much of thy swine.

SWINKE.† n. s. [from swine.] A labourer; a ploughman.
Obsoleto.

Cockeram.

Swift.

SWIPE.† adj. [from spyn, Sax. eido agere.] Nimble; quick.
A northern word; and old in our language. "Spyvir, or delyvir, agilit." Prompt.

Pars.

SWIPES. n. s. Bad small-beer: a colloquial term for "swash," which see.

SWISS. n. s. A native of Switzerland.

SWITZER.†

Spinola hath corrupted many among the Switzers.


Lawyers have more sober sense,
Than to argue at their own expense,
But make their best advantages
Of others' quarrels, like the Swiss.
—Hudibras, iii. 3.

SWISS.† adj. Of or belonging to Switzerland.

A gentle man, hearing talk of his Swiss compositions,
cried out with a kind of laugh: Is our muse had then to receive
further improvements from Switzerland?

Addison, Spec. No. 51.

SWITCH.† n. s. [swing, song, So. Goth. surculus, baculus flexilis. Serenius.] A small flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but switchers.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

When a circle 'bout the waist
It made by bending erector.

The body feels the spur and switch.

Mountains, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something
like a thread; in her other hand she holds a switch.
—Addison.

To SWITCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.

Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then switcheth, all thy throat.

Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the run let flout.

Chapman, Thead.

To SWITCH.† v. n. To walk with a kind of jerk: used in some parts of the north.

SWATTER.† adv. [pyn, Sax. valdo, prompte.] Hastily.

Obsoleto.

They sighed Mary that shee roos swyther, and went out.

Wulffo, St. John, xi. 31.

SWIVEL.† n. s. [sweov, Icel. volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur; sexfolis, volutare. Serenius.] 1. A small cannon, which turns on a swivel.

WOBBER, n. s. [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cabb'd in a cabb'd, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with cheesy swobbers fed.

Dryden.

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in batty at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swobbers: playing
now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, is might be
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked swobbers.

Swift.

SWOLEN.† The participle passive of swell. [Sax.

SWOLN.† ponyell.]

Unto his aid she hastily did draw
Her dreadful beast, who, swool with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptive gait.

Soper.

When thus the gatherer's stores of wretched love
In my rash bosom with long war bad strove:

At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Broke down whatever met its stronger course;

Laid all the civil bonds of steadfast love,
And scattered 'em as the current past.

Prior.

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their
number is already spoold to five.

Baker on Learning.

SWOM.† The pretence of swell.

You never swum the Hellepont.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.
SWO

To SWOON. v. a. [Swoon, Sax.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint. 
So play the foolish throngs with one that swoons; 
Come all to help him, and so stop the air 
By which he should revive. 
Shakespeare.

If thou standest not t'other state of hanging, or of some death 
More long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold 
Now present, and swoon for what's to come upon thee. 
Shakespeare.

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men 
again, when they swoon. 
Bacon.

The most in years swooned first away for pain; 
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. 
Dryden.

The woman finds all a trick, 
That she could swoon when she was sick; 
And knows that in that grief he reckoned
On black-eyed Susan for his second. 
Prior.

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed 
ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy. 
Tudor.

Swoon. n. s. [from the verb.] A lipothyrm; a fainting fit.
Swooning. n. s. [from swoon.] The act of fainting.
I cannot now wonder at thy quakings and swoonings.
By Hall, Contemp. B. S.

Fainting, swoonings of despair. 
Milton. S. A.

To SWOOP. v. a. [I suppose formed from the sound.]
Dr. Johnson. — It is evidently the same as swoop, as 
Mr. H. Tooke has observed.

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey. 
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose 
Wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease swoop up an elephant 
as our kites do a mouse: .
Wiltons.

This moulting piece of your hands did fall, 
And now at last you came to swoop it all. 
Dryden.

2. To prey upon; to catch up.
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb 
Then the grazing ox, which swoops it in with the common 
Grass. 
Glavenus, Scops.

To SWOOP. v. n. To pass with pomp. Not used.
The nine-son'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain, 
Proud Tamor swoops along with such a lusty train, 
As fin so brave a fowl. 
Dryden.

Swoop. n. s. [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey 
upon his quarry.
All my pretty ones! Did you say all? What, all? O bell kite! all all! 
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam, 
At one fell swoop! 
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away 
a whole litter of cubs at a swoop. 
L'Estrange.

To SWOP. v. a. [Of uncertain derivation.]
Dr. Johnson. — A swoop between two persons, is where, 
by the consent of the parties, without any delay, 
any reckoning or counting, or other adjustment of proportion, 
something is swept off at once by each of them. 
Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Furl. ii. 263.
To change; to exchange one thing for another.
A low word.
When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in durance, spare the stripping;
Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. 
Dryden, Cleon.

Swoop. n. s. An exchange. See the verb.
These had made a foolish swoop between a couple of thick 
bandy legs, and two long trapstock. 
Spec. No. 359.

SWORD. n. s. [Sword, Sax. sword, Dutch.]
1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual 
weapon of fights hand to hand.
Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out 
at must destroy thee. 
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
A man took his sword, and slew all the males. 
Genesis.

Sword. n. s. [Sword, Sax. sword, Dutch.]
2. Destruction by war: as, fire and sword.
The sword without, and terror within. 
Deut. xxiii. 15.

3. Vengeance of justice.
Justice to Merit does weak aid afford, 
She quits the balance, and resigns the sword. 
Dryden.

Emblem of authority.
This I, her sword-bearer, do carry, 
For civil deed and military.
Hudibras.

Swooned. adj. [from sword.] Girt with a sword.
The sworded seraphim
Are seen in glittering rams with wings display'd. 
Milton, Ode.

Swooned. n. s. [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier.
In contempt.
A Roman swordsman and bandito slave.
Murther'd sweet Tully.
Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew 
Against a swordsman. 
Shakespeare.

Swordfish. n. s. [sphias.] A fish with a long sharp 
Bone issuing from his head.
A swordfish small he from the rest did wander, 
That in his throat him pricking softly did shower,
His wide abyss he forced forth to spew. 
Spenser.

Malkigh observed the middle of the optic nerve of the 
Swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length,
in many doubles, like a fan. 
Derham, Phys. Theol.
Our little fleet was now engag'd so far, 
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought; 
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we pass'd our passage wrought. 
Dryden.

Swordgrass. n. s. [gladiolus.] A kind of sedge; glader. 
Ainsworth.

Sweden. n. s. [sword and knout.] Ribband tied 
to the hilt of the sword.
Wigs with wigs, swordknots with swordknots strive, 
Beau's beau's beau's, and coachers coachers drive. 
Pope.

Swordlaw. n. s. Violence; the law by which all is 
yielded to the stronger.
So violence Proceeded, and opprestion, and swordlaw, 
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. 
Milton, P. L.

Swordman. n. s. [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting 
man.
Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy swordsman. 
Shakespeare, All's Well.

At Lecca's house, Among your swordsman, where so many associates
Both of thine mischief and thy madness met. 
B. Jonson.
Excez was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of 
the swordmen. 
Chap. 63.

Swordplayer. n. s. [sword and player.] Gladiator; 
fecker; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the 
weapons by fighting prizes.
These they called swordplayers, and this spectacle a sword- 
fight. 
Hakewill on Providence.

Sword. n. s. [sword and pop.] How soon uneasy.
What feign'd submission sword. 
Milton, P. L.

Sword. n. s. [sword and pop.] How soon uneasy.
What does else want credit, come to me, 
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. 
Shakespeare.
SYC

I am sure my brother, 
To gain accusancy; and for that
Will be a tongue till death.

William Shakespeare, Rich. II.

They that are mad against me, are sworn against me. 
Ps.

He refused the civil office of a physician, though his sworn 
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his 
life.

Calamy, Serm.

To Swoon,* v. n. To swoon. Formerly swoon was so written; and it is still sometimes vulgarly 
soken.

All is gone blood; I swooned at the sight.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of swim.

Air, water, earth.

By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was swum, was walk’d.

Frequent.

Milton, P. L.

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of swing.

Her hand within her hair she swung, 
Swung her to earth, and drag’d her on the ground. 
Addison.

SYN.* adj. Properly sib, which see.

SYBARI’CAL.* adj. [from the Sybaris, Latin, 
SYBARI’CK. 

{ inhabitants of Sybaris, so given 

to voluptuousness, that their luxury became pro-

verbal.] Luxurious; wanton.

He should have hoped to match him in their sybaritical 
clerics, where they abound with meat, and drink, and 
ee.


Dine with me on a single dish, to stone to philosophy for 
the sybaritic dinners of Prior-Park.


SY’CAMINE,* n. s. [sykamios, Gr. sycamor, Sax.

SY’CAMORE. The sycomore of Scripture is not 
the same with ours. Wycliffe calls it the more-tree.

So sycomora, proper album morum. 
Critzop.

Emend. in Mervue Gloss. p. 85.] A tree.

Sycamore is our aca magnus; one of the kinds of 
maple; it is a quick grower.

Mot timere.

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might 
ye unto this sycamore tree, Be thou plucked up, and it should obey you.

St. Luce, xvi. 6.

I was no prophet, but an herald, and a gatherer of 
sycamore fruit.

Go to render sycamore-tree, and hide your hand of 

under its hollow root.

Sycamores with galeantle were spread;

A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.

Dryden.

SY’COPHANCY.* n. s. [from sycophant.

1. The practice of an informer.

One that best knew it [the condition of the collectors or 
farmers of taxes] branded it with poling and sycophancy.

Bp. Hall, Contemp. Matthew called.

2. The practice of a flatterer.

The sycophancy of A. Phillips had prejudiced Mr. Addison 
against Pope.

Warburton, Note on Pope’s 4th pastoral.

SY’COPHANT.* n. s. [sycophantin, Lat. sykopæin, Gr. from σύκος, a fig, and παίνει, to show, to 

denounce. To export fig from Athens was forbidden 
by law; and they, who informed against persons 
disregarding this law, were called sycophants.] 
A talebearer; a makabate; a malicious parasite.

Assuming sycophants, of all men, did best sort to his nature; 
but therefore not being sycophants, because of no end they 
said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto 

him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; 
so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more 

careful, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of 
event.

Sidney.

Mea know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent 
sycophant, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and

in whose sleeve laughts at them for believing.

South.

To SYCOPHANT, v. n. [συκόφανος; from the noun. 

To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be 
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, 
though his barque be split, has something left towards 
setting again.

Gow. of the Tongue.

To SYCOPHANT, v. a. To calumniate. Not in use.

He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by 
sycophanting and minimizing the work of his adversary.

Milton, Apol. for Smokey.

SYCOPHANTICAL.* adj. [from sycophant.] Meanly, 
officiously, basely parasitical.

Henry the eighth. England was led by the advice of some of 
his sycophantish popish priest.

His demands D’Evreux, Pr. Pont. (1643), p. 65.

They — suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a 
sycophantish parasite.

South, Sol. vi. 152.

SYCOPHANTICK.* adj. [from sycophant.] 

1. Talebearing; mischievously officious.

Mason.

2. Fawning.

Th’ well known, that in these times the illiberal sycophantik 
manner of devotion was by the wise sort contained.

Ld. Shaftesbury.

To SYCOPHANTEE, v. n. [from sycophant.] To 

play the talebearer.

Dict.

SYCOPHANTRY.* n. s. [from sycophant.] A malignant 
tale-bearing.

It is fit that the accursed should be acquainted with this, 
that competent time and means may be allowed for his 
defence, that his plea should receive, if not a favorable, yet a 
true audience; the contrary practice being rather excusing, 
whispering, supplanting or sycophant than fair and lawful 
judging.

Harrov, vol. i. S. 80.

SYLL’ICAL.* adj. [from syllable.] Relating to 
syllables; consisting of syllables.

The Christians have marked every the least various lection, 
even syllabic.

Lecser, Truth of Christianity, Demost.

SYLL’ICALLY.* adv. [from syllabic.] In a syllabic 
manner.

Those and many like places, well considered, (upon which 
no brand of law or statute may be fixed), though they do not 
literally and syllabically agree with the question, (but are 
verifi’d either in a partial or concurrent sense,) may sufficiently 
justifying that place in the first front of the Liturgy to be no 
illocutionary, but a divine scriptural truth.

Bp. Gauden, Compl. of the Lit. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 25.

SYLL’ICK.* adj. [syllabique, Fr. from syllable. 

Relating to syllables.

In the responses also, which are noted for various voices, 
this syllabic distinction is sufficiently attended to.

Mason, on Ch. Music. p. 92.

SY’LLABLE, n. s. [συλλαβή; syllabe, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one 

vowel, or one articulation.

I heard

Each syllable that breath made up between them.

Shakespeare.

There is that property in all letters of sylphes to be con-

joined in syllables and words, through the volatile motions 

of the argons from one step or ligund to another, that they modify 

and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.

Holder, Rem. of Speech.

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of 
the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do 

in every action not considered? 

Hooker.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,

To the last syllable of recorded time;

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death.

Shakespeare, Mid. As.
SYL.

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one syllable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. Swift.

To SYLLABLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses. Milton, Comus.
SYLLABUS. n. s. [Rightly syllabus, which see.] Milk and acids.
No syllabus made at the milking pail,
But what are composed of a pot of good ale. Beaumont.
Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis nothing but white syllabub and froth, without solidity. Felton.
SYLLABUS. n. s. [συλλαβός.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.
SYLLOGISM. n. s. [συλλογισμός; syllogismus, Fr.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.
A piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of logic, an apologue of Sócrates beyond a syllogism in Barban. Brown.
What a miraculous thing we should count it, if the flint and steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and syllogisms. pastry.
SYLLOGISTICAL. adj. [συλλογιστικός; from syllogism.] SYLLOGISTICK. } Relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and syllogistical connections in their reasoning, there is no such matter: but the entire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the composition does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. Watts, Logick.
SYLLOGISTICALLY, adv. [from syllogistical.] In the form of a syllogism.
A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. Locke.

SYLLOGIZATION.* n. s. [from syllogize.] The act of reasoning by syllogism.
From mathematical bodies, and the truths resulting from them, they passed to the contemplation of truth in general; to the soul, and its powers of combination, and syllogization. Harris, Three Treat. Notes, p. 165.

To SYLLOGIZE. v. n. [syllogizer, Fr. syllogiser.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of syllogizing. Baker.
Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. Syllogizist.* n. s. [from syllogize.] One who reason by syllogism.
Every syllogizer is not possessed a match to cope with Bellarmine, Haronis, Stapleton. Sir J. Dering's Speeches, p. 150.
SYLPH. * n. s. [sylph, sylphide, Fr. "nom que les sylphid."
Les cabalistes donnent aux prêtcœurs gênes élémentaires de l'air. Ce mot peut venir du Gr. σύλφος, (siphôs), nom d'une espèce d'insecte qui ne veillit jamais." Mosin. A failed being of the air.
I should as soon expect to meet a nymph or a sylph for a wife or a mistress.
The light coquettes in sylphô afoft repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.
Ye sylphs and sylphides, to your chief give ear,
Faya, fairies, genîs, elves, and demons, hear.

SYLVAN. adj. [Better silvan.] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

SYL.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvae scene I and as the sylvae scena.
Shade above shade, a woody theatre.
Of stateliest view.
Internal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the sylvae genius of the place.
Sylvan. n. s. [συλλαβός, Fr.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.
Her private ords walk'd on ev'ry side;
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd.
SYMBOL.† n. s. [symbole, Fr. συμβολή; symbolum, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the symbol of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. Baker.

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.
Salt, as incorruptible, was the symbol of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and its amity of no duration. Brown, Fulg. Err.

Words are the signs and symbols of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. South, Sermon.

The heathens made use of these lights as signs of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. Addition on Medals.

3. A sign or badge to know one by; a memorial.

That as a sacred symbol it may dwell in her son's flesh to mind revery.
This reckoning I will pay Without conferring symbols. B. Jonson, Epigr.

4. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

The persons who are to be judged; even you and I and all the world; kings and priests, nobles and learned, the crafty and the easy, the wise and the foolish, the rich and the poor, the prevaricating tyrant and the perfidious party shall all proper to receive their symbol. Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (cd. 1665.) p. 2.
SYMBOLIC. adj. [symbolique, Fr. symboliko; from symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.
By this hierarchie idolatry first crept in, men converting the symbolical use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself.
The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such symbolical actions as himself appointed. Bp. Taylor.
SYMBOLICALLY, adv. [from symbolical.] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, symbolically intimated from the nature of those animals. Brown.

It symbolically teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. Bp. Taylor.
SYMBOLIZATION. n. s. [from symbolize.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.
The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes raked beyond their symbolizations. Brown, Fulg. Err.

To SYMBOLIZE. v. n. [symboliser, Fr. symboliser.] To have something in common with another by representation.

Our king finding himself to symbolize in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation.

The pleasing of colour symboliz'd with the pleasing of any streams to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth symbolize with harmony. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being symbolizing elements, is the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. Boig.

They both symbolize in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. Howell.
SYM

The men sympathize with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on.

The thing of courage,
As rage’d with rage, with rage doth sympathize.  
Shakespeare.  

Nature, in awe to him,  
Hath duff’d her godly trim,  
With her great master so to sympathize.  
Milton, Ode.  

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: be sympathizes, and is concerned for them.  
Locke.  

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and sympathized with their heroes in all their adventures.

Adams, Spect.

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and sympathize more heartily.  
Collier.

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which sympathise.  
Dryden, Defensivm.

SYMPATHY. n. s. [synpathie, Fr. sympathie.

Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul.

If sympathy of love unite our thoughts.  
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Are you not young? If more in love; go to, then, there’s more sympathy: you are merry, so sit i; ha! ha! ha! then there’s more sympathy: you love each, and so do I; would you desire better sympathy?  
Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

But what is it,

The action of my life is like it, which I’ll keep.

If but for sympathy.  
Shakespeare, Cymb.

I started back;
It started back: but pleas’d I soon return’d;
Pleas’d I return’d: as soon, with answering looks  
Of sympathy and love.

Milton, P. L.

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd  
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid sympathy.  
Milton, P. L.

Of sympathy, or some connatural force,  
Powerful in greatest distance: to unite,
With secret mutiny, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance.

Milton, P. L.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind: for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no sympathy among individuals.

South, Sermon.

Can kindness be desert, like storm’s; be strange?  
Kindness by secret sympathy ty’d.

For noble souls in nature are ally’d.  
Dryden.

There are such associations made in the minds of most men, and to this may be attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies observable in them.

Locke.

SYMPATHIOUS. adj. [from symphony.] Harmonious;
agreeing in sound.

Up he rode.

Fellow’d with her; meantime the sound  
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun’d  
Angelic harmonies.  
Milton, P. L.

SYMPHONY. n. s. [symphonie, Fr. s. ov and gaevo.

The word was formerly in use for a kind of musical instrument.  
Symphoniae nem significant hic consensum, sed instrumentum musicum, concensus e conventus hastis, &c.

D’Ailly Symps. Crit. in Dan. iii. 5. where other accounts are given of it.

Our translation of dulcimer is in the margin explained by Chalde, symphony.  
See D’Ailly, iii. 5.

Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

His elder son was in the field, and whan he came, and neighed to the horse, he bared a symphony and a crowde.

Walter.  

d’Ailly.  

A learned scholar from Pythagoras’s school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the consonant proportion between lengths and heights, reducing symmetry to sympathy, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight.

Walter.
SYN

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angel! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral symphonies, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike symphony is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great ear-marchal orders their array.

Dryden.

SYMPHONY. n.s. [Grec. and L ap.] Symphonia, in its original significations, denotes a concaccasus, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bines which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

Wiseman.

SYMPOLINACK. adj. [symposiacyc, Gr. συμποσιακὸς, Gr.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and composition, from the ancient custom of symposiack meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

In some of these symposiack disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetic part of medicine depended upon scientific principles.

Arbuthnot.

SYMPOSIUM. n. s. [Lat.] A feast; a merry making; a drinking together.

It appears that the company dined so very late, (in 1609,) as at half an hour after eleven in the morning; and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite symposium on a Spanish jennet, a servant running before with his master's cloak.

Warton, Hist. of E. P. iv. 18.

SYMPTOM. n. s. [symptome, French ; σύμπτυς, Greek.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The symptoms, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly corroborative, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout.

Blackmore.

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expecting with all sorts of good symptoms. Swift.

SYMPTOMATICAL. adj. [symptomatique, French; from symptome.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be symptomatical, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that.

Quinsey.

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but symptomatical, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated.

Wiseman, Surgery.

SYMPTOMATICALLY. adv. [from symptomatical.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, exerted sometimes critically, sometimes symptomatically.

Wiseman.

SYMPOGICAL. adj. [from synagogue.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE. n. s. [synagogue, Fr. συναγωγή, Gr.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our synagogue. Shakespeare.

As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath-day.

St. Luke, iv. 16.

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St. Luke, iv. 16.

SYNTHETICAL. adj. [synthetic, Gr.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from symmetrical.

Digby.

SYNCHRONISM. n. s. [syn and χρόνος, Gr.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and synchronism of all the parts of the Mas sical chronology, after the Flood, bear a most regular testimony to the truth of his history.

Hole.

To SYNCHRONISM. n. s. [from synchronism.] To concur at the same time; to agree in regard to the same time.

The most genuine sense to me, is to synchronise with the history of that time wherein John lived.

Dr. Robinson, Endemi. (1682) p. 104.

All these synchronise with the six first trumpets.

More, Myst. of Godd. (1660) p. 191.

SYNCHRONOUS. adj. [syn and χρόνος, Gr.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the sir keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, synchronous and proportional to their changes.

Arbuthnot on Sir.

SYNCHRONIS. n. s. [syn and χρόνος, Gr.] A confusion; a confused arrangement of words in a sentence.

The English translator hath expressed the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, by reason of the synecdoche and involved and perplexed expression being not well distinguished.


VOL. IV.
SYNCOPE. n. s. [syncope, Fr. syncope, Gr.] 1. To contract; to abbreviate, by taking from the middle of a word. 2. To divide a note. See Syncope.

SYNCOPE. n. s. [syncope, Gr.] 1. Fainting fit. 2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle. 3. The division of a note, used when two or more notes of one part answer to a single one of the other.

SYNCOPEST. n. s. [from syncope.] Contractor of words.

SYNDICATE. n. s. [syndiquer, French; συνδικάτον, Gr.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word, as Dr. Johnson observes, citing the passage from Hakewill: to whom, however, it is not peculiar. It is now perhaps obsolete. Some men must be intimidated and syndicated with commissions, before they will deliver the fruits of justice.

SYNDICK. n. s. [syndic, Fr. syndic and δικαίος, Gr.] A kind of chief magistrate; a curator. May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal syndics for you, and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said body.

SYNDROME. n. s. [συνδρόμος, Gr.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE. n.s. [synecdoche, Fr. συνεκδοχή, Gr.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a synecdoche; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. By. Taylor, Worthy Commissaries.

SYNECDOCHE. adj. [from synecdoche.] From synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNECDOCHE. adj. From synecdoche. Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNECDOCHE. adj. From synecdoche. According to a synecdochical way of speaking.

SYNERGIS'TICK. adj. [from συνεργείος, Gr.] Cooperating.

SYNEUROG. n. s. [σφενσία, σφενδομή.] In the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis, we find instances, in the connexion of the os pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibia.

SYNOD. n. s. [synoeon, Saxon; synode, French; συνέδριον, Gr.] 1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiastics. A provincial synod is commonly used, and a general council. The glorious gods sit in hourly synod about thy particular prosperity. Since the mortal and intestine jars 'Twixt thy sedulous contrivers and us, It hath in solemn synod been decreed, To admit no traffick to our adverse towns.

SYNOD. n. s. [syndicate, French; συνδικάτον, Gr.] 1. The opinion was not only condemned by the synod, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness.

SYNECDOSCHALLY. adv. From synecdochical. According to a synecdochical way of speaking.

SYNERGISM. n. s. [synesthies, Gr.] Cooperating.
SYN

SYNODAL. adj. [from synod.] Money paid annually to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

Synodals were [anciently] the publication or recital of the provincial constitutions in the parish churches.

Wheatley on the Comm. Pr. ch. iii. § 10.

The synodals to the bishop at Easter, is two shilling.

Varint, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 8.

SYNODICAL. adj. [synodique, synodal, French; from synod.]

SYNODIC. adj. [synodical, French; from synod.]

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their synodical and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them.

St. Athanasius writes a synodical epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus.

The authority of some synodal canons.

Stillig. Sects.

2. [synodique, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measure of day and year and the synodic revolution of the moon measures the month.

Holden.

The moon makes its synodical motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Philosophy.

SYNODICALLY. adv. [from synodical.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches synodically to determine something in those points.

Sendivogius.

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were synodically agreed upon.

Nelson.

SYNONYMA. n. s. [Latin; συνώνυμα.] Names which signify the same thing.

Every tinker for his chink may cry,

Rogue, bawd, and cheater, call you by the surnames

And known synonymous of your profession.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

SYNONYMAL. adj. [synonymous.] Synonymous.

Repetitions here, and doubled sentences, and enlargements by synonymous words, &c. before the shutting up of the period, are but necessary.

Instruct. for Orn. (1653), p. 93.

SYNONYMALLY. adv. [from synonymal.] Synonymously.

The fifth canon uses synonymously.

Spelman.

SYNONYME. n. s. [synonyme, Fr. from the Gr. σύν, with, and ὑμας, name. Egl. ὑμας.] A word of the same meaning as some other word.

Mason.

Most synonyms have some minute distinction.

Reid.

To SYNONYME. v. a. [from synonyme.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may synonyme after all these fashions, stout, hearty, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid.

Cudeman, Rem.

SYNONYMOUS. adj. [synonyme, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words; having the same signification; univocal.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called synonymous words.

Watts, Logick.

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one, and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are synonymous words here.

Tibbtson.

Fortunes is but a synonymous word for nature and necessity.

Bentley, Serm.

SYNONYMously. adv. [from synonymous.] In synonymous manner.

It is often used synonymously with words which signify any kind of production or formation.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

SYNONYM. n. s. [συνώνυμος.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

We having three rivers of note, synonymies with her.

Selden on Drayton's Polycrates. B. s.

SYNOPSIS. n. s. [συνοπτικός.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

Brevaliaris, synopsis, and other lostering gear.

Milton, Areopagitica.

SYNOPSIS. adj. [from synopsis.] Synoptical.

SYNOPSIS. adv. [from synoptical.] In a synoptical manner.

I shall more synoptically here insert a catalogue of all dying materials.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 293.

SYNOPSIS. adj. [from synoptes, Latin.] Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the composition of speech.

A figure is divided into tropes, &c. grammatical, orthographical, synoptical.

Peckham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577,) sign. B. i.

SYNAXIS. n. s. [σύναξις.]

SYNAXIS. n. s. [σύναξις.] A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependence to the first than what is common to the whole synaxis of beings.

Glamis.

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

Words—have no power, save with dull grammarians, Whose souls are nought but a synaxis of them.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

To make the word gieh, like the river Mole in Surrey, to run under the bottom of a long line, and so start up to govern the word presbytery, as in immediate synaxis.


I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and syntax.

Swift.

SYNTHESIS. n. s. [σύνθεσις, Gr.] A remorse of conscience.

Though the principles of synthetic, the seeds of piety, and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trembled on and kept under, cropped and snibbed, by the bestial part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.


SYNTHESIS. n. s. [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining; opposed to analysis.

The synthesis consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations.


SYNTHETICAL. adj. [συνθετικός, Gr. synthetique, Fr. conjointing; composing; forming composition; opposed to analytique.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition.

Watts, Logick.

SYNTHETICALLY. adv. [from synthetical.] By synthesis.

The plan proceeds synthetically from parts to the whole.

Walker.
SYRACUS. n. s. [This should be written σιράους; σιρώς.] A tube; a pipe.
Take your glass, syraco, or crane, and draw it off from its last fizzes into small bottles.
Mortimer.
SYREX. Τ. See Siren.
SYRIACK. adj. Spoken in old Syria.
Some Syriack copies of the New Testament are now remaining in the duke of Florence’s library.
SYRIACK. n. s. The Syriack language.
Then make the Chaldeans to the king in Syriack.
Daniel, ii. 4.
SYRIACK. n. s. A Syriack idiom.
The Scripture-Greek is observed to be full of syriacisms and hebraisms.
Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i, 56.
SYRINGA. n. s. A flowering shrub.
The sweet syringa, yielding but in scent
to the rich orange.
Mason, Eng. Garden.
SYRINGE. n. s. [σύριγγη.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.
The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a syringe doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice.
Ray.
To SYRINGE. t. a. [from the noun.]
1. To spout by a syringe.
A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the syringing up of oxycrate.
Wiseman, Surgery.
2. To wash with a syringe.
SYRINGO’MY. n. s. [σύριγγη και υφαίστων.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.
SYROP. See SIROP.
SYRPTIS. n. s. [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.
A boggy syrups, neither sea, nor good dry land.
Milton, P.L.
SYRSTASIS. n. s. [σύρωσις, Gr.] The consistence of any thing; a constitution.
It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the syrastis of Crete, or the confederation of Poland, or any other ill-contrived association which has yet been imagined in the necessities produced by an ill-constituted system of government.
Burke on the Fr. Revolution.
SYSTEM. n. s. [systeme, Fr. σύστημα.] 1. Any complezity or combination of many things acting together.
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A scheme which unites many things in order.
He presently bought a system of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study.
Fell, Life of Hammond.
Aristotle brings morality into system, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before.
Baker.
The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular system, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass.
Watts.
SYSTEMatical. adj. [systematique, Fr. συστηματική.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.
It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and systematical phenomena that occur in it.
Bentley.
Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise systematic learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems.
Watts.
SYSTEMATICALLY. adv. [from systematic.] In form of a system.
I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing systematically.
Boyle.
Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before.
Baker.
SYSTEMATIST. n. s. [from systematize.] One who systematizes.
It reduces things to any kind of system.
Systematists in botany—arrange plants into certain orders, classes, or genera.
Chambers.
Aristotle may be called the systematizer of his master’s doctrines.
Harris, Phil. Ing.
To SYSTEMATIZE. t. a. [from system.] To reduce to a system.
Diseases were healed, and buildings erected, before medicine and architecture were systematized into arts.
Harris, Philolog. Ing.
Systematized regicide.
Burke, Lett. on a Regicide Peace.
SYSTEM-MAKER. n. s. [system and maker.] One who forms systems.
We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain.
Frier, Alma.
SYSTEM-MONGER. n. s. [system and monger.] One fond of framing systems.
Mason.
A systemmonger, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell, lays it down, that factery is pleasing.
Le. Chesterfield.
SYSTOLE. n. s. [syntole, Fr. συντολή.] 1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.
The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the dissstole its flying out again to its natural site.
Ray.
2. [Systole, French.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.
SYSTYLE. n. s. [systyle, Fr. from σύν and σύλος, Gr.] A building in which the pillars are near together.
SYSTÉGY. n. s. [systégie, French; συστήγας, Gr. conjunction.] A conjunction of any two of the heavenly bodies.