SABBATH. Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like s; as rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nose, resident, busy, business. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as loose, designation; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in this; and sometimes z, as in as, has; and generally where -es stands in verbs for eth, as gives. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with s single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an e is nevertheless added at the end, as goose, house; and where the syllable is short the s is doubled, and was once ss, as ass, anciently ass, wilderness, anciently wilderness; distress, anciently distress.

The change which has happened in our language by the abbreviation of several words that are terminated in eth, by substituting an s in the room of the last syllable, as in drowsy, walks, arranges, and innumerable other words, which in the pronunciation of our forefathers were droweth, walketh, arriveth; has wonderfully multiplied a letter, which was before too frequent in the English tongue, and added to that hissing in our language which is taken so much notice of by foreigners; but at the same time humours our tacturnity, and eases us of many superfluous syllables.

The letter s, Ihre observed, was a peculiar favourite with the ancient Goths; "quâ nulla — carior, nulla frequentior." Dr. Johnson.

SABA'OOTH. [Hebrew.] Signifying an army.
Holy Lord God of sabaoth; that is, Lord of hosts.
Common Prayer.

SABBATARIAN. One who observes the Sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

We have myriads of examples in this kind, amongst those rigid Sabbatarians. Burton, Anat. of Melanch. p. 681.

SABBATARIAN.* adj. Of or belonging to sabbatarians.

Puritans were wont to pass their strange determinations, sabbatarian paradoxes, and apocryphal fancies, under the name and covert of the true professors of Christian doctrine. Mountagu, App. to Cax. Doc.

SABBATARIANISM. n. s. The tenets of sabbatarians.

Laws against profanation; I do not mean tending to judaism or sabbatarianism. Dp. Word, Sermon. 30 Jan. (1673.) p. 34.

SABBATH. [An Hebrew word signifying rest; Goth. sabbato; Fr. sabbat; Lat. sabbatum.

"From the Hebrew word shabath, it is called sabbath (or rest) day, Levit. xxxiii. 32. and xxv. 2. It signifieth not such a rest as wherein one sitteth still and doth nothing, (as the word proach doth,) but only a resting and ceasing from that which he did before." Leigh's Crit. Sacra, p. 242.

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

There was a double reason rendered by God why the Jews should keep that sabbath which they did; one special, as to a seventh day, to shew they worshipped that God who was the Creator of the world; the other individual, as to that seventh day, to signify their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage, from which that seventh day was dated. Being then, upon the resurrection of our Saviour, a greater deliverance and far more plenteous redemption was wrought than that of Egypt, and therefore a greater observance was due unto it than to that; the individual determination of the day did pass upon a stronger reason to another day, always to be repeated by a seventh return upon the reference to the Creation. As there was a change in the year at the coming out of Egypt, by the command of God; "this month (the month of Abib) shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you;" so, at this time of

Sabal'lian.* n. s. A follower of Sabellius, who denied the distinction of persons in the Godhead.

That this doctrine of the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead is not only possible, but certainly true, I shall endeavour to evince against our modern Socinians, who are the unhappiest of all the ancient Eulogites, Sabellians, and Arians. Dr. Gregory, Doct. of the Trin. (1655) p. 24.

Sabal'lianism. n. s. The tenets of Sabellius.

Socinus, as to this point (however it be that he sometimes objects Sabellianism to the Catholics), does scarcely himself differ from Sabellians. Barrow on the Divin. of the H. Ghost.

Sab'ine. n. s. [sabine, Fr. sabina, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. Mortimer.

Sable. n. s. [sizella, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfection of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence sable, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. Peacham on Blossemng.

Curiously running up in him, with tumultuous speech, he violently nought from his head his rich cap of sables. Knolles. A peacock’s plumes thy tackle must fail, Nor the dear purchase of the sable’s tail. Gay.

Sable. adj. [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight gan to fade, And yield his room to sad succeeding night, Who with her sable mantle gan to shade The face of earth, and ways of living wight. With him inlaid Sat sable vested night, eldest of things, The consort of his reign. Milton, P. L.

They soon begin that trystick play, And their smokey canons burnish day: Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet, And in their sable arms embrace the fleet. Waller.

Arguing first the genius of the place, And night, and all the stars that gild her sable throne. Dryden.


2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick as a beam. Bailey.


They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French sabot. Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 44.

SABRE. n. s. [sabre, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original. Dr. Johnson. — The Cossacks use sabre, and the Poles sabel, for a sabre. Clarke’s Trav. p. 233.] A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion. To me the cries of fighting fields are charms; Keen be my sabre, and of proof my arms; I ask no other blessing of my stars, No noise but fame, no profit but the wars. Dryden.

Saw’d o’er with wounds, which his own sabre gave, In the vile habit of a village slave, The foe deceiv’d. Pope, Odys.

SABRE. n. s. [from the n. noun.] To strike with a sabre.

You send troops to sabre and bayonet us into submission. Burke.

Sabulous. n. s. [Sabulus.] Grittiness; sandiness.

Sable. adj. [Sabulous, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SAC. n. s. [Sac, Saxon.] One of the ancient privileges of the Lord of a manor. See Soc.

SAC'CADE. n. s. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very
SAC

Suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavily on the hand.

Bailey.

SACCHARIFEROUS. adj. [saccharum, and ferre, Lat.] Producing sugar.

Sacchariferous trees.

Hist. R. Soc. iv. 180.

SACHARINE. adj. [saccharin, Fr. Cottgrave; saccharum, Lat.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential saccharine salt, sweetening from the leaves of most plants.

Arbuthnott on Aliments.

Sacredotal. adj. [sacerdotal, Fr. Cottgrave; sacerdotalis, Lat.] Piously; belonging to the priesthood. They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use sacerdotal garments. Lettering fret.

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my sacerdotal orders.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

If ample powers; granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, hold the importance and extent of the sacerdotal commission. Aubery.

SAHEL. n. s. [sacculus, Lat.] Dr. Johnson, under satchel, observes that perhaps sachel is the better form of this word. Mr. Nares, on the other hand, prefers sachet, considering the t necessary to shorten the a. But this is contrary to ancient custom, and to the etymology. Chaucer, sachelles. Sacculus is the diminutive of the Lat. sacculus; as secke is of the Germ. secke, a little sack. A small sack or bag.

Puckered together like a satchel.


SACK. n. s. [Hebrew; sak, Goth. racc, Sax. sac, Fr. sach, Gr. σακός, Lat. sacco, Itall. and Span. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our sacks shall be a mean to sack the city.

And we be lords and rulers over Roam. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into sacks, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. Knolles.

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

This strait-bodied city attire will stirs a curiour's blood, more than the finest loose sack the ladies use to be put in.

B. Jonson, Poetaster.

To Sack. n. o. [from the noun].

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground.

The gist is sack'd, and every sack well bound. Bettenor.

2. [From sacar, Spanish. Dr. Johnson. The Spanish word means to tear or pluck away by force; and saco is the plunder of a town. Some have considered the Sax. seece, battle, as the origin of the term. See Lye's Dict. edit. Manning in V. Socce.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English-pale inhabitants, saucered and raised all cities and corporate towns. Spenser.

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,

Or sack this country with a mutiny.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy word?

What cities sack'd?

Fairfax.

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand

What barbarous invader sack'd the land?

Dickenson.

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and sacked by his religion.

The great magnitude for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow each of their riches this way as could best bear the water.

Addison.

Sack. n. s. [saco, Span. See the second sense of To Sack.]

If Saturn's son bestows

The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,

Then shall the conquering Greeks thy loss restore. Dryden.

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skimmer, after Mandesto, from Xeque, a city of Morocco. The sack of Shakespeare is believed to be what is now called Sherry. Dr. Johnson. Mr. Malone and others have considered it as a dry wine, and thence to have been named in French vin sec; and Mr. Douce has added that the old way of writing it, both in French and English, is secke. Dr. Neumann says that the term dry, or sec, is proper, because the wine is made from half-dried grapes. In Minshew's Eng. and Span. Dict. 1.599, "sacks" is called "a wine that commeth out of Spaine," and is rendered merely "vino blanco," white wine. This Spanish wine, however, according to a citation made by Mr. Douce from a late publication of Travels, is said to owe its name to "gotskem sacks in which it is carried:—a practice so common in Spain, as to give the name of sack to a species of white wine once highly prized in Great Britain." See Illustr. of Shakespeare, i. 417. Where also reference is made to the low Lat. sacatum, in Du Cange, which describes a liquor made from water and the dregs of wine passed or strained through a sack.

Please you, drink a cup of sack.

Shakespeare.

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack.

Shaw.

SACKBUT. n. s. [sacabuche, Spanish; sambuco, Lat. sambucus, Fr. Dr. Johnson. Our word is from the old French sacaubut, which Lacombe defines "especie de serpente d'église, ou instrument musicien," and assigns to this term the date of 1300. The Fr. samboug, and Lat. sambuca, which Dr. Johnson mentions, are not the sackbut. Nor is the sackbut a kind of pipe, as he has defined it. "It is usually eight feet long, without reckoning two circles in the middle of the instrument, and without being drawn out;—it serves as a bass in concerts of wind music." Mus. Dict. Skinner thus explains the Spanish word sacabuche, "tuba ductilis, à saca del buche, i.e. abextrahendo è stomacho, vel ventriculo usque; quin scilicet, qui hoc tuba genere utuntur, magná vi spiritum trabunt et vehementer profanat." A kind of trumpet.

The trumpets, sackbuts, pastories and fife.

Make the sun dance.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

SACKCLOTH. n. s. [sack and cloth.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goats' hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called sackcloth, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack.

Calmet.

To ornament her painful bosom with.

Their eyes with such as the old did use.

And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth grace.

Spencer.
SAC

Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. Sandys. Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sins he had committed. Agrippa, Parergon.

SACKCLOTHED. adj. Wearing sackcloth.

To be jocund, when God calls to mourning; to glut our maw, when he calls to fasting; to glut, when he would have us sackcloth'd and squall'd; he hate to the death.


SACKER. n.s. [from sack]. One that takes a town.

Barret.

SACKFUL. n.s. [sack and full]. A full bag.

Wood goes about with sackfulls of dress, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance.

Swift.

SACKAGE. n.s. [from sack]. Act of storming and plundering a place.

With small a matter Pammeticus saved the sorce of a city.

Fellham, Res. ii. 67.

SACKING. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of plundering a town.

Barret.

2. [sacking. Sax.] Coarse cloth, fastened to a bedstead, and supporting the bed; cloth, of which sacks are made.

SACKLESS. adj. [necleap, Saxon, blameless, inoffensive, quiet.] This is a common word in the north of England for innocent; and sometimes for weak, simple.

SACKPOTESET. n.s. [sack and potser.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Smuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning stuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackpote.

Swift.

SACRAMENT. n.s. [sacrament, Fr. sacramentum, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

Here I begin the sacrament to all. B. Jonson, Catiline.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named sacraments; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the same, which is visible; and besides that, some what else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament.

Hooker.

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To give their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

As we have ta'en the sacrament,
We will unite the white rose with the red.

Shakespeare, Rich. IIII.

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. Addison.

To SACRAMENT. n.s. [from the noun.]

To bind by an oath. Not in use.

When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver. 

Abb. Laud, Serm. p. 86.

SACRAMENTAL. adj. [sacramental, Fr. from sacrament.]

Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words.

Hooker.

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing.

Bp. Taylor.
Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven.

Moloch — horned with blood
Of human sacrifice.

My life if thou preserv'st, my life
Thy sacrifice shall be;
And death, if death must be my doom,
Shall join my soul to thee.

Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else: as, he made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest.

Supposing a man to be in the talking world one-third part of the day, whoever gives another quarter of an hour's hearing, makes him a sacrifice of more than the four hundred thousandth part of his conversable life!

Any thing destroyed.

One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers.

When some brave sacrifice knocks,
Before an altar led, an offerer.

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificers.

Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain sacrificial whisph'ring's in his ear;
Make sacr'd even his strop.

Tertullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule.

The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defeas'd,
What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgrac'd?

Then gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
Of his great-grandmother with steel to wound,
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig.

We need not so many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrifice.

Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrifice.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery

By vile hands to common use debas'd,
With sacrilegious tam't, and impious jest,
Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands.

Blasphemy is a malversation, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead.

Sacrilegeously. adv. [from sacrilegious.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house.

A disposition to sacrifice.

One who commits sacrilege.

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus,
The apostles of the sacrifice.

Several of the brass-plates were most sacrilegiously torn up, and taken away: but, well-shaped as it was, not one of them did ressent the matter, or enquire after the sacrilegists.

This is a participle of the French sacré. The verb is not used in English.

Dr.
Johnson.—It is, however, an obsolete verb; though Dr. Johnson has denied its existence as such: "Sacrificing my song to every deity." Chapman, of Homer's Hymn to Diana. It was very early applied to the little bell, used in elevating the host, and other offices of the Romish church; as in an ancient song, written about the year 1400, given in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 56. "Ryng the belles, that these forsaiden may come to the sacrific," i.e. to the elevation of the host. "What made the people to runne from their seats to the altar, and from altar to altar, and from saucerings (as they called it) to saucerings, pesyng, todtyng, and grasing at that thyngye which the priest helde up in his handes?" Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 271.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you, Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The sacrificing of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. "Wed." Sacristy. n. s. [sacristain, Fr.] He that has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. Ayliffe, Feregon.

Sacristy. n. s. [sacristian, Fr.] A considerable vestry or repository of vessels or movable articles in a church.

Hold Amycus from the robb'd vestry bring;
A volume that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the sacrism.

A third apartment should be a kind of sacrism for altars, images, and sacrificing instruments. Addison.

Sacrosanct. adj. [sacer sanctus, Lat.] Inviolable; sacred.

The Roman church—makes itself so sacrosanct and infallible. More, Aut. against Idolatrie, (1669), ch. 3.

SAD.† adj. [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of sugge'd, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from To say, to load. Dr. Johnson—In the Prompt. Parv. "to saygyn" is also written "to satelyn," and rendered into the barbarous Latin base: ; as saying also is into basatura. Perhaps our earliest usage of sad is in the sense of settled, steady, firm. "We be men made parceners of Christ, if netheles we holden the bigunyn of his substante sad in to the ende." Wicliffe, Heb. iii. So Chaucer, unsad, for unsettled. "O stormy peple, unsad, and ever untrew." Cf. Tale. Nor had this sense been overpassed by Milton: "In his face I see sad resolution, and secure," i.e. firm, steady.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? Sidney.

One from sad dimness
Recompensed, and after thoughts disturb'd,
Subliming to what seem'd remedless.

The hapless path
tSat in their sad discourse and variousplaint
Up into heaven, from Paradise in haste
The angelick guards ascended, moste and sad.

I now must change
Those notes to tragic—sad task!
Six brave compositions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly the unseas strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

Milton, P. L.

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministrith unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begeth and maintaineth. Raleigh

See in her call sad Eliosa spread,
Enport'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. Pope.

3. Gloomy; shewing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a sad countenance. St. Matthew

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and, muttering thunder, some sad drops
Went at completing of the mortal sin. Original

4. Scorious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. Spenser

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremities,
Or end, though sharp and sad, yet tolerable. Milton, P. L.


These qualifications make him a sad husband. Addison.

7. Dark coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vile and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. Brown, Voy. Err.

I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. Walton, Life of Bp. Sonderton.

Save any timeing ingredient is of so general use as wood, or glassum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used to prepare clothe for green, and many of the sadder colours, when the dyers make them last without fading. Boyle.

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. Mortimer, Husbandry.

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,
Uplif's high, he weened with Morduire,
His own good sword, Morduire, to cleave his head. Spencer, F. Q.

9. Heavy, applied to bread, as contrary to light. North.

10. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. Mortimer.

To Sadden,† v. a. [from sad.]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful. Parv.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. Pope, Odes.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deeps remote the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a mournful horror on the woods. Pope.

3. To make dark coloured.

The very soft water, lying long upon the bottoms of the sea or pools, doth so compress and sadden them by its weight. Ray, p. 369.

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. Mortimer.

To Sadden,† v. n. To become sad. Pope, II. 14.
SAD

DADE.† n., [dæd, dæd, Sax. sūd, Tewt. Su. and Dan.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse had, with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindness.

The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen.

His entreated knight is from the saddle thrown:

But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

Dryden.

To Saddle.† v. a. [from the noun; Sax. rublan.]

1. To cover with a saddle.
2. To load; to burden.

SADDLED, adj. [saddle and back.] Furrier's Dict.

SADDLEBOW.† n.s. [saddle-bow, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. See the sixth sense of Bow.

SADDLEMAKER.† n. & a. [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had

To pay the master for my mistress's crupper,

The saddler had it.

The utmost carelessness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths.

Dryden.

SADDUCEES.† n.s. [from the Hebrew word seduce, which signifies justice; or from a certain teacher among the Jews, called Sadoc.] Bp. Percy. One of the most ancient sect among the Jews: which sect, at the time of our Saviour, is reputed to have held doctrines that were thoroughly impious.

For they are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits or souls of men departed. It was their opinion, that there is no spiritual being but God only; and that as to man, this world is his all.


The Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit.

Acts, xxxiii. 8.

The true, zealous, and hearty persecutors of Christianity at that time were the Sadducees, whom we may truly call the free-thinkers among the Jews. They believed neither resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit, &c. in plain English, they were deists at least, if not atheists.

Guardians, No. 93.

SADDUCISM.† n.s. The tenets of the Sadducees.

That earthly and cold doctrine of sadderism and atheism.

More, Song of the Soul, (1647). Pref.

Infidility, or modern deism, is little else but revived sadducism.

Waterland, Charge, (1732.) p. 75.

SADLY.† adv. [from sad.]

1. Sorrowsomely; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;

For in his tomb lie my affection;

And with his spirit sadly I survive,

To mock the expectations of the world. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

SAF

He grie'd, he wept, the sight an image brought

Of his own fillial love; a sadly pleasing thought. Dryden.

He sadly suffers in their grief:

Outwears an hermit, and outwears a saint. Dryden.

Calamitous; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. South.

Gravely; seriously;

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame

Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. Milton, Comus.

Think sadly of what hath been spoken.


4. In a dark colour.

A gloomy obscurer place, and in it only one light, which the genius of the house hold, sadly attended.

B. Johnson, Ent. at the Noads.

SAFETY.† n.s. [from sad.]

1. Sorrowsomeness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence

By her near genius of the body's end,

And so imports a sadness the soul endures.

In the midst of these sadnesses God remembered his own creature.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon on Ps. cxlvii. 5.

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,

Lest so severe and obstinate a sadness

Tempt a new vengeance.

Drake, Slyphy.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory,

Enter into God's roll of mourners.

Dec. of Chr. Prius.


What hinders, that patience, sadness, and dulness may not be remedied? since God hath given to mankind not only bread to understand, and wise to cherish, man's heart; but also oil, and other things proper, to make him a serene and cheerful countenance.


Dim sadness did not spare

Celestial visages.

Milton, P. I.

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. This is perhaps the oldest usage.

In all things give them ensample of good works, in

Techney, in humbleness, in sadness.

Wotcyl. B. ii.

Mighty lord, this merry inclination

Accords not with the sadness of my suit.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness.

Dryden.

SAFE.† adj. [saft, French; salus, Latin. Dr. Johnson. The old French has also saft, following closely the Latin. Morin, under saft, refers both saft and the Latin word to the Gr. σάφες, safe. Eol. ος τότου, safe. But Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces saft the past participle of save. Our old word is saft: "So that they might, saft and sound, and the water pass." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. Free from danger.

Our sepulchred fortune

Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,

There's dangerers in men's smiles.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But Time kept in secret shades alone.

Her care, Hypocrit, to fate unknown;

And call'd him Viribus in the Egerian grove,

Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove.

Dryden.

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward. L'Espérance.

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievances, but to you safe.

Phil. iii. 2.

Ascend; I follow thee, safe guide, the path

Thou lead'st me.

Milton, P. L.

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,

With long and eager eye surveying

Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay.

Pope.

4. No longer dangerous; dispossessed out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.
SAF

Banquo's safe.

— Ay, my good lord; safe in a ditch; he lies
With twenty trench'd gashes on his head.
The least a death to nature.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Our great forfider safe, with all his spies
About him. Milton, P.L.

SAFE. n. s. [from the adjective.] A battery; a
pantry. Ainsworth. Rather, a movable larder.

Mason.

To SAFE. n. a. To render safe; to procure safety to.

Obsolete.

My more particular,
And that which most with you should safe my going,
Is Falstaf's death.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Best you safe'd the bringer.

Out of the host. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SAFE CONDUCT. n. s. [safz condait, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a safe
conduct for a gentleman. Clarendon.

SAFE GUARD. n. s. [safe and guarded.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God, as near as our wits can reach to the
knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore
trust, that his mercies shall be our safeguard. Hooker.

If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. Shakespeare.

War, where dangers threaten on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little safeguard for his
friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities,
than to be thought a weak protector. Raleigh.

Great numbers, descended from them, have, in the blessing
of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the
world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a safeguard
to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered. *

Alcibiades.

2. Sword; the safeguard of thy brother's throne,
It now becometh the burlesk of thy own. Greene.

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road,
granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On safeguard he came to me. Shakespeare.

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safeguard or
pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the
two houses. Clarendon.

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on
horseback.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantic husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask and safeguard; and had in his hand
His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand. Dragson, Moon-sel.

To SAFE GUARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To guard;
to protect.

We have locks to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Salvage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly
salvage the man; but always rescues the condition from an

SAFE. adj. [from safe.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is these that hath the leisure and means to collect all
the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as
safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? Locke.

All keep secret, and safely shut around; but none presumes to give a nearer wound.

Dryden.

2. Without hurt.

God safely quit her her bethren, and with gentle travel,
to the gladdening of your highness with her. Shakespeare.

SAFE-NESS. n. s. [from safe.]

Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business; till he had
certainty of the safety of what he was going about, he must
suffer and die disputing.

South.
SAD

SADDLE.† n. s. [rable, plab, Sax. sadel, Teut. Su. and Danizh.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse had a saddle, with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the tortures of no kindness. Shakespeare, Tum. of the Shrew.

The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. Davies.

The reprobate knight is from the saddle thrown; But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. Dryden.

To SADDLE† v. a. [From the noun; Sax. rablån.]
1. To cover with a saddle.
   I will saddle mee an ass, that I may ride thereon. — Sann.
   Reheis, by yielding, do like him, or worse. — Cleaveland.
   Who saddled his own back to shun his horse. — Prior.
   No man, sure, e'er left his house, And saddled Ball, with thoughts so wild, To bring a midwife to his spouse, Before he knew she was with child. — Dryden.
2. To load; to burthen.
   Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack, Each saddled with his burden on his back; — Dryden.
   Nothing retards thy voyage. — Saddleback. adj. [saddle and back.]
   Horses, saddled-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. — Farrier's Dict.
   SADDLEBOW.† n. s. [rable-boya, Sax.] The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch-wise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back. See the sixth sense of Bow.
   Light they seem, And rest his proud head to the saddle-bow. — Shakespeare, Ven. and Adon.

SADDLEMAKER.† n. s. [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles.
   Saddle that I had.
   To play the squire for my mistress' crupper,
   The saddler had it. — Shakespeare, Com. of Err.
   The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, saddlers, and smiths. — Digby.
   The smith and the saddler's journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. — Swift, Dir. to the Groom.

SADDUCEUS.† n. s. [from the Hebrew word zedec, which signifies justice; or from a certain teacher among the Jews, called Sadoceus.] One of the most ancient sect among the Jews; which sect, at the time of our Saviour, is reputed to have held doctrines that were thoroughly impious. For they are said to have denied the resurrection of the dead, the being of angels, and all existence of the spirits or souls of men departed. It was their opinion, that there is no spiritual being but God only; and that as to man, this world is all his.

The Sadoweus say that there is no resurrection, neither angel, nor spirit. Acts, xxii. 8.
   All true and honest persecutors of Christianity at that time were the Sadoweans, whom we may truly call the free-thinkers among the Jews. They believed neither resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit, i. e. in plain English, they were deists at least, if not atheists. — Guardian, No. 93.

SADDUCISM.† n. s. The tenets of the Sadoweans.
   Infidelity, or modern deism, is little else but revived sadducism et c.&c. — Waterland, Charge, (1752), p. 75.

SADLY.† adv. [from sad.] 1. Sorrowsfully, mournfully.
   My father is gone wild into his grave;
   For in his tomb lies my affection;
   And with his spirit sadly I survive,
   To mock the expectations of the world. — Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

SAFE

He grieved, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought.
   Dryden.
   He sadly suffers in their grief,
   Outweeps an hermit, and outpays a saint. — Dryden.
   2. Calamitously; miserably.
   We may atpresent easily see, and one day sadly feel.
   South.
   3. Gravely; seriously.
   To call thee sadly, shepherd, without blame
   Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. — Milton, Comus.
   Think sadly of what hath been spoken.

SADNESS.† n. s. [from sad.]
1. Sadness, mournfulness; dejection of mind.
   The soul receives intelligence by her near genius of the body's end,
   And so it imparts a sadness to the sense. — Daniel, Cin. Warr.
   In the midst of these saddened God remembered his own creature. — Bp. Taylor, Ser. on Ps. lxxxvi. 5.
   Let us not be wanting to ourselves,
   Less so severe and obstinate a sadness,
   Tempt a new vengeance. — Dr. Johnson.
   A passion not regret, but sin, a grief and sadness of its memory,
   Enter into God's roll of mourners. — Dec. of Chr. Petr.
   What hinders, that paleness, sadness, and darkness may not be remedied? since God hath given to mankind not only bread to strengthen, and wine to cheer, man's heart; but also oil, and other things proper, to make him a sadder and cheerful countenance. — Bp. Taylor, Arch. Hemsds. p. 152.
   Dint sadness did not spare
   3. Seriously; sedate gravity. This is perhaps the oldest usage.
   In all things ye shall suffer sorely, and take up your cross, and follow me. — Matt.
   Mighty lord, this merry inclination
   Accord not with the sadness of my suit. — Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. III.
   If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. — Dryden.

SAFE.† adj. [sauv, French; salus, Lati. — Dr. Johnson. — The old French has also saufl, following closely the Latin. Morin, under saufl, refers both sauff, and the Latin word to the Gr. οίως, safe, Eol. οίως. But Mr. Horne Tookie pronounces saufl the past participle of savre. Our old word is sauff: "So that they might save, sauff and sounde, the water passe." — Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.]

1. Free from danger.
   Our separated fortune
   Shall keep us both the safer: where we are,
   There's daggars in men's smiles.
   But Divin kept in secret shades alone,
   Her care, Hypollitus, to fate unknown;
   And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
   Where then he liv'd obscure, but safe from Jove. — Dryden.

2. Free from hurt.
   Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward. L'Erabrun.

3. Conferring security.
   To write the same things to you, to me is not grievances, but to you safe. — Phil. iii. 1.
   Ascend: I follow thee, safe guide, the path
   Thou lead'st me. — Milton, P. L.
   Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
   With longing eyes observing to survey
   Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay. — Pope.

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Banquo's safe.

Ay, my good lord; safe in a ditch: he lies With twenty trenched gashes on his head.
The least a death to nature. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Our great forbidder safe, with all his spies
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SAFE. [from the adjective.] A battery; a pantry. Ainsworth. Rather, a movable larder. Mason.

To SAFE.* v. a. To render safe; to procure safety to. Obsolete.

My more particular,
And that which most with you should safe my going,

Best you safed the bringer.
Out of the host. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SAFECONDUIT. n. s. [safy conduit, Fr.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

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A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a safe-conduct for a gentleman. Clarendon.

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1. Defence; protection; security.

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Cear, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that should be in him little safeguard for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. Raleigh.

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a safeguard to that altar, at which their ancestors ministered. Atterbury.

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne, is now become the bulwark of thy own. Greene.

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On safeguard he came to me. Shakespeare.
A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safeguard or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. Clarendon.

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. Mason.

Behind her on a pillion sat Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat, A mask and safe-guard; and had in his hand His mad wife's distaff for a riding-wand. Drayton, Moonself.

To SAFE GUARD.† v. a. [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to safeguard necessaries, And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. Shakespeare, Hen. V.
Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly safeguard the man; but always preserves the condition from an intolerable evil. Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, § 8. ch. 3.

SAFELY. adv. [from safe.]
1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is those that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? Locke.

All keep afoot, and safely shout about;
But none presume to give a nearer wound. Dryden.

2. Without hurt.
God safely quit her of her burtne, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. Shakespeare.

SAFENESS. n. s. [from safe.]

Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business; till he had certainty of the absence of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. South.
To whom our Saviour sagely thus replied.  Milton, P. R

Sagacity. n. s. from saege.] Gravity; prudence.
In all good learning, vertue, and sagacitie, they giv otherwise what they shoulde.
—Aeschyl, Typhrophi, B. 1

Sagittarian. n. s. [Latin.] The sagittarian, or archer; one of the signs of the zodiack.
Sagittarius, the archer, hath 37 stars: touching the sign there are, among the poets, many and sundry opinions.
—Mason, Astronom. Coroll., p. 44.

Sagittarian. n. s. [sagittarius, Latin; sagittaire, Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful sagittary
Appalls our numbers.
—Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Sagittary. adj. [sagittarius, Lat.] Belonging to an arrow; proper for an arrow. Not in use.
With such differences of reeds, volutary, sagittisy, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Julies.
—Sir T. Brown, Miscell. 82.

Sago. n. s. A kind of edible grain. Bailey.
Sago is not a grain by nature, but the granulated juice of an East-Indian plant. It is so prepared before exportation. Mason.
They recommend an attention to pectorals, such as sago, barley, turnips, &c.
—Ld. Chesterfield.

Sauge. adj. [saugé, Fr.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.
—Colgrave, and Shenstone.

Saica. n. s. [saica, Italian; saigue, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise.
—Bailey.

Said. preterit. and part. pass. of say.
1. Aforesaid.
King John succeeded his aforesaid brother in the kingdom of England and duty of Normandy.
—Hale.

2. Declared; shewed.

Sail. n. s. [sail, Saxon; seykel, seyl, Dutch.] 1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.
He came too late; the ship was under sail.
—Shakespeare.
They loosed the rudder-bands, and hossed up the main sail to the wind.

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying sails.
—Dryden.

2. [In poetry.] Wings.
He, cutting way.
With his broad sails, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwidely sway.
—Spenser, F. Q.

3. A ship: a vessel.
A sail arrived.
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain; Calls out for vengeance on his father's death.
—Addison, Cato.

4. Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships.
So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected sail
Is scatter'd.
—Shakespeare.
It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand to hundred sail.
—Raleigh, Eliz.
A seignor tear destroys, against whom
Tybides nor Achilles could prevail.
—Daven.
He had promised to his study, who were disconcerted at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred sail, that at
the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred sail. 

5. To strike sail. To lower the sail. 

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike sail, and so were driven. 

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority. 

Margaret. 

Must strike her sail, and learn a while to serve Where kings command. 

Shakespeare, I Hen. VI. 

To sail. v. n. [from the noun.] 

1. To be moved by the wind with sails. 

I shall not mention any thing of the sailing wagons. 

Mortimer. 

2. To pass by sea. 

When sailing was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. 

Acts, xxvii. 9. 

3. To swim. 

To which the storms of Creesus, in the scale, Would look like little dolphins, when they sail In the vast shadow of the British whale. 

Dryden. 

4. To pass smoothly along. 

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art 
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head, 
As is a winged messenger from heaven, 
When he bestrides the labyrinx clouds, 
And sails upon the bosom of the air. 

Shakespeare. 

To sail. v. a. 

1. To pass by means of sails. 

A thousand ships were mann'd to sail the sea. 

View Alcinos' graves, from whence 
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep, 
To Argo's safe and prudent harbour. 

Dryden. 

To Alcino's precious fruits arriv'd. 

Philips. 

2. To fly through. 

Sublime she sails 
Through air's clear space, and mounts the winged gale. 

Pope. 

Sail-broad. adj. Expanding like a sail. 

At last his sail-broad vans 
He spreads for flight. 

Milton, P. L. 

Sailable. adj. [from sail.] Navigable; passable by shipping. 

Colgrave, and Sherwood. 

Sailer. n. s. [sailor.] ~ sailor. 

Sailor. n. s. [analagous; from sail.] 

1. A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation. 

They had many times men of other countries who were no sailors. 

Batter'd by his lee they lay; 

The passing winds through their torn canvas play, 

And hailing sails on heartless sailors fall. 

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good 

sailors, commanded by experienced captains. 

Arbuthot. 

Full in the openings of the spacious main 

It rides, and lo! descends the sailor train. 

Pope, Odyss. 

2. A ship: as, she is a good sailer; a fine sailer. 

Sailly. adj. [from sail.] Like a sail. 

The Muse her former course does seriously pursue, 

From Penzance's craggy height to try her sally wings. 

Dryden, Pol. S. r. 

Sailyard. n. s. [sail and yard.] The pole on which the sail is extended. 

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past 

As split the sailyards. 

Dryden, Jue. 

Sain. n. s. Lard. It still denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as swine's sain. 

Dr. Johnson. — It is nothing more than the broad pronunciation of the common word scan. 

[reme, Sax. sain, Welsh.] See Scarr. 

Sain. f. 

1. Used for say. Obsolete. 

Itself is mov'd, as wizards say. 

Spenser, F. Q. 

SACK.  S A L

SALICKET.  n.s.  [from saker.]  The male of a saker-hawk.  This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon.

SAL.  n.s.  [Latin.]  Salt.  A word often used in pharmacy.

Saladesal will help its passing off; as sal prunel.  Feyer.
Sal gum is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares.  It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure.
Woodard, Met. Pharm.
Sal Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name.  Woodard.

SALACIOUSLY.  adv.  [from salacioua.]  Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACIOUSLY, adj.  [from salacioua.]  Lecherous; lustful.

SALACIOUSLY.  adj.  Lustful; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her.
Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind.
Dryden, Virg. Animals, spleened, grew extremely salacious.

SALACIOUSLY. adv. [from salacioua.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACIOUSLY.  adj.  Lustful; lecherous.

Inmoderate salacity and excess of venery, is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks.

SALAD.  n.s.  [salade, Fr. salaeet, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.  It has been always pronounced familiarly salade.

I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

My salad days,
When I was green in judgement, cold in blood.  Shakespeare.

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better salad,
Ushring the mutton.
B. Jonson.

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;
Fall on.
Dryden, Pers.

The happy old Coricius's fruits and salades, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth.
Dryden.

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed saldes; if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are saldes in another.
Watts.

SALAM.  n.s.  [Persian.]  A compliment of ceremony or respect.  The word is now well known in the East Indies.

Our ambassador,—after reciprocal saltumes, returned to his lodging.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 133.

SALAMANDER.  n.s.  [salamandre, Fr. salamandra, Lat.]  An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous.  Ambrose Parcey has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander lineth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, unless they are salamanders which dwell therein.
Glasville, Scopion.

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation.
Addison, Guardian.

SALAMANDER'S Hair.  n.s.  A kind of asbestos, or
SALAMANDER'S Wood.  §  mineral flax.

There may be such fillies as are made of salamander's wood, being a kind of mineral, which whiteth in the burning, and commeth not.
Bacon.

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaiter or purger; the finer, spand, earth flax, or salamander's hair.  Woodward.
SA

L

SALAMA'NDRINE. adj. [from salamander.] Resembling a salamander.
Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

SALAR\Y.† n. s. [salary, Fr. salaire, Lat. salarium, or salary, is derived from sal. Arbuthnot. Sal, i.e. salt, was a part of the pay of the Roman soldiers. Malone.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.
This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shakespeare.*
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SA\LE.† n. s. [Icel. säl, venditio; M. Goth. salian, Sax. salian, dare, tradere; Icel. selja, transmittere, vendere. Serenius.]
1. The act of selling. *
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of the handier commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Addison.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.
Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.
The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.* Others mere moderate seeming, but their aim Private reward; for which both God and state They'd set to sale. *Milton, S. A.*
The more money a man spends, the more he must endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

5. It seems in Spenser to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from sallow, in which fish are caught. To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont; Who to entrap the fish in winding sale Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA\LEABLE. adj. [from saleable.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.
I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money.

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA\LEABLENESS. n. s. [from saleable.] The state of being salable.

SA\LEABLY. adv. [from saleable.] In a saleable manner.

SA\LEBROUS.† n. s. [salebrous, Lat.] A rugged path.
Nature takes to sovereignty, and there is a blaze of honour gliding the brooks, and inciting the mind; yet is this not without its thorns and salebrosity. *Fetham on Eccles. ii. 11.*

SA\LEBROUS.† adj. [salebrous, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.
We now again proceed Though a vale that's salebrous indeed;— bruising our flesh and bones; To thrust betwixt many and pointed stones. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681), p. 54.*

SA\LE. See SALOOP.

SA\LEMAN. n. s. [sale and man.] One who sells clothes ready made.
Poets make characters, as salerian cloaths; We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA\LE. See SALLET.

SA\LEWORK. n. s. [sale and work.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.
I see no more in you than in the ordinary Of Nature's salework. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

SAL\L\I\N\T. adj. [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

Saliunt, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SAL\L\I\N\T\E\N\T. adj. [salients, Latin.]
1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.
The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and salient animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown, Vulg. Krr.*
2. Beating; pattering.
A salient point so first is call'd the heart, By turns inflamed, and by turns compressed, Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*
3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.
Who best can send on high The saliant spout, far streaming to the sky. *Iope.*

SAL\L\I\G\I\T.† n. s. [tribulus aquaticus; Fr. saligot, Cotgrave.] Water-thistle.

SAL\L\I\C\K.† adj. [French.] "Epithete donnée à une Salique:" loi ancienne et fundamentale de la France; de Sall, fleuve d'Allemagne, parce que, selon Borel, Pharamond, premier roi de France, c'est venu de Franconie en Allemagne." *Roguefort.*

Belonging to the French law, by virtue of which, males only inherit.
Religiously unfold, Why the law Salique, that they have in France. Or should, or should not, bar us in our claim. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

[We terrify'd into an awe Pass on ourselves a Salic law.

Hudibras, Lady's Answer to the Knight.]

SAL\N\I\T\A\N\T.† n. s. [sailinator, Lat. a salt-maker.] Act of washing with salt liquor.
We read in Plutarch, that Philippus Libertus washed the body of Pompey with salt water, which perhaps might be either because it was more abrasive, or that it helped to prevent putrefaction; and it is not improbable the Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in salination,—in order to preserving and embalming it. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.*

SAL\N\I\N. adj. [salinus, Lat.] Consisting of salt;
SAL\N\I\N\O\US. constituting salt.
We do not easily ascribe their indulgence to cold; but rather unto salinious spirits and concrescent juices. *Brown.*

This saline sap of the seeds, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or spiriti be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or spiriti will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as saline at the top as at the bottom. *Newton, Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SAL\N\I\V\A. n. s. [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salivary. *Quiney.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the salivae, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wieman, Surgery.*

SAL\N\I\V\A\L.† adj. [from saliva, Latin.] Relating to salivary.
The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongues, in the room of the said birds have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the salivae, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so to the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. Grew.

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open; such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want salivary glands.

Arabian.

To SaliVate, v. a. [from saliva, Latin.] To purge by the salivary glands.

She was possessed with the scandal of salivating, and went out of town. Wieman, Surgery.

SaliVation, n. s. [from salivates.] A method of cure much practised of late in venerable, scrofulous, and other obdurate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle.

Quincy.

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation.

Grew, Cosmol.

SaliVoUs, adj. [from saliva.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happened an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of saliva humour flowing upon it. Wieman.

SALLET, n. s. [sallet, Fr.; a helmet; perhaps from the Teut. schale, cortex, concha, squama; Germ. schale: whorle or shell.] A helmet.

Sallet pates gardince ne page. Chaucer's Dream.

Two eel's eyes, three quenches, and i motion or sallet.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

Sallet, n. s. [corrupted by pronunciation from sallet.] I stood upon sallet off.

Some one was salleting. Mortimer, Husbandry.

SALIENCE, v. i. [from sally.] The act of issuing forth; sally. A word not inlogan, but out of use.

New mot I boist, Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salinance And fell intensity did cast me meet. Spencer, F. Q.

SALLOWS, n. s. [salle, Fr. yall, Sax. saltis, Lat.] The Sax. yall, black, has been considered by Thirzaux as the root: "but this idea," Dr. Jamieson observes, "must be rejected, unless we can suppose that this was also the origin of the Latin name." Morin remarks that the Lat. saltis is properly saltis, having for its origin the Greek word thals, signifying the same thing. A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born, Remain to cut to stay thy yalls. Dryden.

The more particular explanation of willows and salvages, and distinguishing them into ten species.


SALLOW, adj. [salo, Germ. black; sale, Pr. foul. Dr. Johnson. - Serenius rejects the French word, which applies he says, merely to soil; and produces the icel. selos, pale, factitious. Yet sale is used in French to denote colour: as in Cotgrave, under the word, "le gris sale, a darke or dusky gray." Sickly yellow.

What a deal of brine Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline? Shakespeare.

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd: No roses bloom upon my failing cheek, Nor laughing graces wint on my eyes; But haggard Grief, lean-looking sallow Care, And pining Discontent, a rueful train, Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. Rowe.

SALLOWNESS, n. s. [from sallow.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a sallowness to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. Addison.

SALLY, n. s. [sally, Fr.] 1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time salesies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. Bacon.

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often salesies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. Locke.

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for salesies of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? Stillingfleet.

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild guile; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth. Wetton.

'Tis but a sally of youth. Denham, Sophy.

We have written some things which we may with never to have thought on: some salesies of levity ought to be imputed to the youth.

The episodical part, made up of the extravagant salesies of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. Shakespeare Illustrated.

To SALLY, v. n. [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks sallying forth, received thoughly hurt.

Knolles.

The noise of some tumultuous fight;

They break the truce, and sally out by night. Dryden.

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,

To sally from one port, or man one publick wall. Tate.

SALLYPORT, n. s. [sally and port.] Gate at which salesies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,

... But that she stopp'd the sallyport. Cleaveland.

Love to our citadel resorts Through those deceitful sallyports; our sentinels betray our forts. Denham.

SALMAGUNDI, n. s. [It is said to be corrupted from selom mon goat, or sale à mon goat.] Dr. Johnson. - The French write it salmigondis; and the author of La Vie Privée des Français says, it originally signified an entertainment among tradesmen, or low artisans, where each person brought a different dish. Cotgrave calls it a hash, made of cold meat sliced and heated in a chafingdish, with crumbs of bread, wine, verjuice, vinegar, nutmeg, and orange peel. Malone. — It is probably a corruption of the Latin saligana, salted meats, preserved fruits. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON, n. s. [salmo, Latin; salmone, French.] A fish.

The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become
salmets early in the Spring: they haste to the sea before Winter, both the melter and spawn. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes, from a samelt, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a geeseling becomes a goose.

Walton, Angler.

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

They take salmon and trout by groping and tickling them under the hellas in the pools, where they hover, and so draw them on land.

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, salmon, and trout.

Precham.

SALMONTROUT. n. s. A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea salmontrout as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness.

Salmon.* n. s. [salmon, sálle, Fr. from the Germ. sal.] A spacious hall or room; a sort of state-room.

The principal apartment of these buildings consists of one or more large saloons.

Chambers.

Saloon.* n. s. [Turkish, sály]. The people of the East are very fond of it. A preparation from the root of a species of orchis: properly salpy, but commonly called saloon.

It is from the root of this, [orchis mascela], and other species of this genus, that the sweetish, mucilaginous, and highly nutritive power, called salpy, is prepared.

Synopsis of the Materia Medica, Sr.

SALTYCON. n. s. [In cookery.] A kind of force put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton.

Bailey.

SALSAMENTRIOUS. adj. [salsamentarius, Lat.] Belonging to salt things.

Diet.

SALT. n. s. [Latin.] A plant.

Salsify, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and canvased in the spaces of the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SALTS A.CID. adj. [salsus and acides, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness. The salsimcida help its passing off; as salt prunell.

Piger.

SALSYGINOUS.† adj. [salsigineus, Fr. Cotgrave: from saltinga, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or salubrious, if I may so call the discriminative salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcaline, may appear of much use in natural philosophy.

Boyle.

SALT.† n. s. [salt, Goth. reala, Sax. sal, Lat. sal. French.] 1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies constance, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious salt. Volatile salt is drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrid parts of veget-

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ables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization.

Harris.

Is not discourse, mankind, learning, gentleness, virtue, and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man? Shakespeare.

He perniciously has given up.

For certain drops of salt, your city Rome, To his wife and mother.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Since salts differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urchinous, the two qualities wherein they agree, that it is easily dissolvable in water, and affects the palate with a savour, good or evil.

Boyle.

A particle of salt may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference.

Newton, Opt.

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water: but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystallizing, and forming themselves into angular figures.

Woodward.

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some salt of our youth in us; we are the sons of women.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Wit; inerriment.

Shakespeare, 2. K. 79.

SALT. adj.

1. Having the taste of salt: as salt fish.

We were better parch in Africa sun,

Than in the pride and salt of his eyes.

Then old and true Meuenius,

Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's.

And venomous to thine eyes.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hast him, mechanical salt butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that salt water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water.

Bacon.

A leap into salt water very often gives a new motion to the spirit, and a new turn to the blood.

Addison.

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the salt springs on them, always after rain.

Mortimer.

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a salt land, and not inhabited.

Jer. xxvii. 6.

4. [Salax, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.

Be a whore still:

Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves

For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-check'd youth;

To the tub feast, and the diet.

Shakespeare, Timon.

All the charms of love,

Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip!

This new-married man, approaching here,

Whose salt imagination yet hath wrong'd

Your well-defended honour, you must pardon.

Shakespeare.

To SALT+v. a. [from the noun.] To season with salt.

If the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?

Brown.

If the offering was of flesh, it was salted thrice.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Beat; palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour.

Warren, Surgery.

SALTANT. adj. [saltans, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTATION. n. s. [saltatio, Lat.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping.

The beasts being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the others.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Beat; palpitation.
SAL

Many give a lamp of salt, which they usually call a sallet, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SAL'TCELLAR.† n. s. [not from salt and cellar, which Dr. Johnson has given as the etymology; but from the Fr. salière, peregrinjected, as was used, that word signifies a salterial. See Coggrave. Our old word, as Mr. Mason also has observed, was simply saler; as in the Fr. Parv. The pleonasm is also old. Sir H. Wotton uses it in 1633.] Vessel of salt set on the table.


When any salt is split on the table-cloth, shake it out into the salterial.

Swift, Dir. to the Butler.

SALTER.† n. s. [from salt.] 1. One who salts.

I return to the embalming of the Egyptians; and shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and all other in like usage, such as the disector, embalmer, pollinator, salter, and other dependent servants. Greenhill on Embalming, p. 283.

2. One who sells salt.

After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, salter, armurer, hairdresser.


SAL'TERIAL. n. s. [salterialis, French.] Term of heraldry. A saliterial is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called en sauter: it is an honourable bearing. Pennam.

SAL'TERIA'NOO. n. s. [salterio in banco, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quick or mountebank.

Salterianoos, quickeners, and charlatans, deceive them; were it not alive, the Piazza and Font-Neuf could not speak their fallacies. Brown, Vulg. Err. He play'd the salterianoos part, Transformed t' a Frenchman by my art. Hudibras.

SAL'TIER.† adj. [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

When billets make a breach and the bankes adowne, Doth not the saltier burst then bankes adowne? Minr. for Mag. p. 279.

Soils of a saltish nature increase sandy grounds. Mortimer.

SAL'TLESS. adj. [from salt.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SAL'TLY adv. [from salt.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SAL'T'NESS.† n.s. [from salt.]

1. Taste of salt.

Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its saltiness, so as to become potable; but dried through twenty, become fresh. • Bacon. Some think their wits have been asleip, except they dart one somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. Bacon.

2. State of being salt.

If I had buried him in a wave at sea, I would not to the saltiness of his grave Have added the least tear.

Bosom. and Fr. Fair Maid of the Inn.

SALT-PAN.† n. s. [salt, and pan, or pit.] Pit where salt is get.

Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, salt-pits, and a perpetual desolation. Zeph. i. 9. Cicero pretty calls them saltinas salt-pans, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. Bacon. The streams lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's salt-palis near Whitsbury. Woodward on Fens.

SALT'PETRE. n. s. [sal petre, Lat.; sal petre, Fr.] Nitre.

SAL'TWORK. n. s. A saltern; a place where salt is made.

These salt-works, and a mint that is established at the same place, have restored this town [Hull] almost to its populousness. Inspurc itself. Addition on Italy.

SAL'TY.† adj. [from salt.] Somewhat salt.

Coggrave, and Sherwood.

SALVABILITY.† n. s. [from salvable.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.

The main principle of his religion, as a papist, is more destructive of the comfort of a conjugal society, than are the principles of most heretics, yea than those of pagans or atheists: for, holding that there is no salvability, but in the church, and that none in the church, but such as acknowledge subjection to the see of Rome.

Sanderson, C. of Conc. p. 3.

Why do we Christians so fiercely urge against the salvability of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? • Decr. of Or. Forty.

SALVABLE.† adj. [salvable, old French; Roq., but merely in the sense of salutary; salvo, Lat. to save.] Possible to be saved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the dunning of many whom those left salvable. Decr. of Chr. Piety.

SALVAGE.† adj. [salvage, old French; sclevaggio, Ital. from salvo, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written savage; which see.

SALVAGE. n. s. [salvaige, old Fr. "Ce qui revient de droit à ceux qui ont aidé à sauver des marchandises du naufrage d'un vaisseau échoué, ou des flammes." Roq.] Recompense allowed by the law for saving goods from a wreck.

If any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land, they shall presently be delivered to the merchants, they paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is intitled salvage.

SALVA'TION.† n. s. [salva'tione, old Fr. pardon. Kelham: salvatio, low Lat. vita externa: from salvo, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all means salvation, and all means endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whatsoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. Hooker.

Him the Most High, Wrapp'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds, Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God High in salvation, and the climes of bliss, Exempt from death. • Milton, P. L.

SALVATORY. n. s. [salvatoire, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.

I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what salubrity or repositories the species of things past are conserved. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

SAL'BRIOUS. adj. [salubris, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.

The warm limbeck draws Salubrious waters from the neeast brood. • Philips.

SAL'BRIOUSLY.† adv. [from salubrious.] So as to promote health.

Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter, who toil in order to partake the sweat of the peasant, flow as pleasantly and as salubriously, in the construction and repair of the majestic edifices of religion, as in the painted booths and scaffold sides of vice and luxury? Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

SALUBRITY.† n. s. [salubritas, Fr. Coggrave.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness. • Bailey, ed. 1656.
SALVE. t. n. s. [This word is originally and properly self, which having selves in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it; really, Saxon; undoubtedly from salvo, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—The Latin word means merely safe; but the Goth. salben is to anoint; salbena, anointing; salbe, German, the same. The change of b into v is not infrequent.]

1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplastrum.

Let us hence, my sov' reign, to provide
A salve for any sore that may betide. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Sleep is pain's easiest salve, and doth fulfill
All offices of death, except to kill. Donne.

Go study salve and trecule, ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. Cleaveland.

The royal sword thus drawn, his cur'd a wound,
For which no other salve could have been found. Waller.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despis'd their arms, and
And some with salve they cure, Dryden.

2. Help; remedy.

If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then. Hammond.

To SALVE. t v. n. [salbon, Goth. salben, Germ. pellann, Saxon, to anoint.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.

Many skilful leeches him abide,
To solve his hurts. Spenser, F. Q.

It should be little purpose for them to solve the wound, by making protestations in disregard of their own actions. Hooker.

The which if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may solve
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

2. To help; remedy.

Some seek to solve their bloated name
With others' shot, till all do taste of shame. Sidney.

Our mother-Tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to solve and recure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. Ep. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.

3. To help or save by a salve, an excuse, or reservation.

Ignorant I am not how this is solved: they do it last after the truth is made manifest. Hooker.

The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to solve phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and epicycles: so they, to solve the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. Bacon.

There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and solve all irregular appearances. Atterbury.

This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he said his hero salve, and this solved all difficulty. Brome.

4. [From salvo, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; who sought again
His answer as courtesy became. Spencer, F. Q.

SALVER. n. s. [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.

He has put them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a salver of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a salver of sweetmeats. Addison.

Between each act the trembling salvere ring.
From soup to sweet wine. Pope.

SALVO. n. s. [from salvo jure, Latin, a form used in granting anything: as salvo jure paterni.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.
SAM

SALU'TER. n. s. [from salutare.] He who salutes.

SALUTY'FEROUS. adj. [salutifer, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health.

We may judge of the malice and subtility of the grand deceiver, who would render that salutiferous food unwholesome.


The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle salutiferous air of Montpellier.

Dennis, Letters.

SAMA'RITAN. n. s. One of an ancient sect among the Jews, still subsisting in some parts of the Levant, under the same name.

Chambers.

A certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was. St. Luke, x. 33.

Esdras changed the old (Hebrew) character into that we now use, leaving the other to the Samaritans.

Walton, Consp. Considered, p. 278.

SAMA'RITAN. adj. Pertaining to the Samaritans; denoting the ancient sort of Hebrew characters, or alphabet.

All agree in this, that the present Samaritan characters were anciently used among the Jews.

Walton, Consp. Considered, p. 279.

SAMA'RRA. See SIMAR.

SAME. adj. [Serenius and Dr. Jamieson consider the Su. Goth. sam, gon, a particle denoting unity, equality, or identity, as the origin of the word, which is the Icel. same; M. Goth. sama, same.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Also, as spiritually as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the same sins of Amphitrite.

Sidney.

The tenour of man's woe
Holds on the same.

Th' ethereal vigour is in all the same.

And every soul is fill'd with equal flame.

Dryden, Enn.

If its self had been colour'd, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinted with the same colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the same colour with the glass.

Ray on the Creation.

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the same.

Locke.

The same plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the same animal.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. That which was mentioned before.

Doth think how well the same he pends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve.

Daniel.

SAME. adv. [sam, Saxon; often used in composition; as, sam-meal, agreeing together; sam-ypcen, to work together; from the Su. Goth. sam, same. See the ctym. of the adjective. Spenser writes this word sam for the sake of his rhyme.] Together.

Obsoleto.

What concord hun light and darke sam?
Or what peace has the lion with the lamb?


SAMENESS. n. s. [from same.]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different. *

Dissimilarity; difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the sameness of duty, allegiance, and subjection.

King Charles.

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a sameness in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament men's friends.

Swift.}

SA'MITE. n. s. [samt, samit, old Fr. "étoffe de soie." Rqg. sammet, Germ. velvet. Morin traces it to the low Lat. sanmitum, or exanmitum; and that to the Gr. skinnen, used by Nicetas for a sort of silk; which is formed of 6, 8, 6, and μρος, a thread; meaning therefore composul of six threads.] A sort of silk stuff. Obsoleto.

In an over gilt smite
Ycle she was.

In silken samite she was light arry'd.

And her faire locks were woven up in gold.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 13.

SA'MLET. n. s. [salmonet, or salmolet.] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes, from a sanlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a Gosling becomes a goose.

Walter, Angler.

SA'MPHIRE. n. s. [saint Pierre, Fr. q. d. herbe sancti Petri. Minshew. It is in our old books samure, or samyer; as in Barret, Minshew, and Sherwood; the last of whom also terms it, herbe de S. Pierre.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt-water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine.

Miller.

Half way down
Hangs one that goeth samure: dreadful trade!

Methinks he seems no bigger than his head
Shakespeare.

SA'MPLE. n. s. [from example.]

1. A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgement may be made of the whole.

He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a sample of the our.

Ridgely.

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo; 'tis sufficient if I bring a sample of some goods in this voyage.

Dryden.

I design this but for a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some samples of this kind.

Addison.

From most bodies
Some little bits ask leave to flow;
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a sample of the whole.

Pope.

2. Example.

Thus he concludes: and every hardy knight's
His sample follow'd.

Euripides.

To SAMPLER. n. s. To show something similar; to example.

The degrees of the empire's downfall may be sampled by those of the Babylonish captivity.


SAMPLER. [exampler, Lat. whence it is sometimes written sampler.]

1. A pattern of work; a specimen.

The sampler's of heavenly things.

Wicliffe, Heb. ix.

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful sampler set such a work for my desire to see out, which is impossible?

Sidney.

We created with our needles both one flower,
Built on the sampler, resting on one cushion; both warbling of one song, both in one key.

As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorporeal.

Shakespeare.

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious sampler sew'd her mind.

Tissot Andronicus.

You have samplers how to fit yourselves with personal prayers upon any private occurrences.


2. A piece worked by young girls for improvement.

Coarse complexes,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teaze the housewife's wool.

Milton, Comus.

I saw her sober over a sampler, or gay over a jointed dayby.

Pope.

SA'NABLE. adj. [sanable, old French; sanabilit, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.
Sanctimony. n. s. [sanctimonitis, Lat.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If sanctimony, and a frail vow between an errant Barbian and a sub拒絕ible Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. Shakespeare, Othello.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplished. Shakespeare.

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of sanctimony. Raleigh.

SANCTION, n. s. [sanction, Fr. sanctio, Lat. — "Sanction is essential to contracts; which, among the ancients, was done by killing a sacrifice. — We read in Tacitus, Suetonius, Plutarch, and others, of leagues sealed by drinking of blood. So Servius, the grammarians, will have sanctio to come à sanctoine."

Reynolds, Sermon 1668, p. 17]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine: Fills every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in. — B. Jonson, Catull.

To the publick, sanctions of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. Dryden, Iv. There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an obligation upon such a disobedience. South.

The laws of soveignty, by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the sanction of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. South.

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony. Watts.

This word is often made the sanction of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. Swift.

Wanting sanction and authority, it is only yet a private work. Baxter on Learning.

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'Tis the first sanction nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. Dryden.

To SANCTION. v. a. [from the noun.] To give a sanction to.

Tests against old principles, sanctified by the laws.

Burke, Appeal from the new to the old Whigs.

SANCTITUDE. n. s. [sanctus, Lat.] Holiness; goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, serene and pure. Milton, Pl. I.

SANCTITY. n. s. [sanctas, Lat.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. Shakespeare.

God attributes to place
No sanctity, if none be therewith brought
by men who have frequent. Milton, Pl. I.

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such sanctity of love,
And to his image, which me thought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. Shakespeare.

He was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the sanctity of their manners. Addison.

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Pardon past utterance. Homer, and Pl. See Voyage.

SANCTIMONIOUSLY. adv. [from sanctimonious.] With sanctimony.

Ye know, dear lady, since ye are mine,
How truly I have lov'd you, how sanctimoniously
Ow'd your honour. Rowe, and Pl. See Voyage.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS. n. s. [from sanctimonious.] State or quality of being sanctimonious. Ash.
SAN

No place indeed should murder sanctuaries. Shakespeare.

SANCTUARY. n. s. [sanctuarium, Fr. sanctuaire, Lat.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the penetrated, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raise the sanctuary,
And pitch our evils there?
They often placed
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. Milton, P. L.

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his sanctuary, and daily address his goodness. Rogers, Serm.

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a sanctuary man, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to sanctuary. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
I'll hence forth with unto the sanctuary.
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Oft have I heard of sanctuary men;
But sanctuary children, ne'er till now. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
He sent to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves sanctuary men. Bacon, Hen. VII.

Howsoever the sanctuary man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of sanctuary should not. Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Shelter, protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he's worsted will be sure to take sanctuary in the less. D'Urfey.

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some relics of it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny. Dryden, Dufresny.

SAND.† n. s. [Yanb, Saxon; sand, Dan. and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called sand, is no other than very small pebbles. Woodward.

Here's the sand.
Then I'll take up, the post unsanctified. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
Mark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The sands are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of sand any great depth within the earth. Bacon.

Calling for more paper to rescribe, King Philip showed him the difference between the ink box and sand box. Howel.

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a sand furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. Boyle.

Eng'd with money bags, as bold
As men with sand bags did of old. Hudibras.

The forces of water cast gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the sands of rivers. Dryden.
Shells are found in the great sand pit at Woolwich. Woodward.

Celia and I, the other way,
Walk'd o'er the sand hills to the sea. Prior.

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert sands. Kuseler.

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands. Milton, P. L.

So, where our wild Numidians waste extend,
Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies. Addison.

SAN

To SAND.† n. s. [from the noun.] To force or drive upon the sands.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been sandaled or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 148.

SANDAL. n. s. [sandal, Fr. sandalum, Lat.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to the oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with sandals grey. Milton, J. Yeidid.

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden sandals
His feet are shod. Prior.

The sandals of celestial mould,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. Pope, Odys.

SANDARACH. n. s. [sandarach, Fr. sandarace, Lat.]

1. A mineral of a bright red colour, not much unlike to red arsenic. Bailey.


SANDBLIND. adj. [sand and blind.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than sandblind, high gravelblind, knows me not. Shakespeare, Merche. of Ven.

SANDBOX. Tree. n. s. [hara, Lat. — A plant.

The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and whereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to mus vomica. Miller.

SANDER.† adj. [from sand.]  

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well sanded lands little or no snow lies. Mortimer

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads. Thomson.

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. Dr. Johnson. — Rather of a sandy colour, which is one of the true denotements of a bloodhound. Steevens.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So fawn'd, so sand'd, and their hands are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew. Shakespeare.


SANDEL.† n. s.

A kind of eel commonly found at about half a foot deep under the sand, when the tide has run out. Grose.

SANDELING. n. s. A bird.

We reckon cots, sandlings, pewets, and uews. Carew.

SANDE.† n. s. [suntakum, Lat.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. Bailey, and Dr. Johnson. Sir Thomas Herbert mentions a white kind.

Isles — rich in stones, and spices, and white sanders. Sir T. Herbert, Tran. p. 376.

Aromatise it with sanders. Wrotham, Surgery.

SANDEVER. n. s.

That which our English glassmen call sandever, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, saindaver, is that recreant that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixed lactic acid salt, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluosus salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. Boyle.
PASSION transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and sanguinary.

To SANQUINARIES, C. n. [sanguinarius, Fr. Colette; from sanguis, Lat.] An herb.

To SANQUINARIA, C. n. [sanguinea, Fr. Colette; from sanguis, Lat.] An herb.

To SANQUINE, adj. [sanguis, Fr. sanguineus, from sanguis, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.
This fellow Upbraided me about the rose I wear; Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves Did represent my master’s blushing cheeks.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Dires Triphooe there keeps the ward, Girl in her sanguine gown. Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind, And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire: The Weaver, charm’d with what his loom design’d, Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. Dryden.

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful.
The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the sanguine.

Brown.

Through these faults differ in their complexion as sanguine from melancholy, yet they are frequently united.

Gen. of the Tongue.

3. Warm; ardent; confident.
A set of sanguine temper ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all such apprehensions.

Swift.

To SANQUINA, C. n. [sanguis, Lat.] A flower.

A griesly wound, From which forth gush’d a stream of gore, blood thick, That all her goodly garments stain’d around, And in deep sanguine dy’d the grassey ground. Spenser, F. Q.

2. The blood-stone, with which cutters sanguine their hills. [sanguis, Fr.]

To SAQUINE, C. n. [sanguis, Lat.]

1. To make of a sanguine colour; to varnish with sanguine. See BROWN.

What rapiers? gilt, silivered, or sanguined? — None but that varnish rapiers lest it should rain.


I would send his face to the cutter’s then, and have it sanguined! ’Twill look a great deal sweeter. Beaurn. and Fl. Captains.

2. To stain with blood.
Nor you, ill sanguine with an innocent’s blood! Which my dear mistress’ side so rudely rent, Brothers in ill, shall scape yourself punishment. Fanehaw, Tr. of Post. Fed. p. 149.

To SANQUINELLY, adj. [sanguis, Lat.] With sanguiness; ardent; confidently.

Statesmen and beauties are very rarely sensible of the gradations of their decay; and, too sanguinely hoping to shine on in their meridian, often set with contempt and ridicule.

Sanguinelly.

1. Constituting blood.
This animal of Plato containeth not only sanguines and separable particles, but is made of veins, nerves, and arteries.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Abounding with blood.

To SANQUINITY, C. n. [sanguis, Lat.]

1. heat of expectation; confidence.
Sanguinity is perhaps only used by Swift.
Rage, or phrenzy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or sanguinosis of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsic violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. Decay of Chr. Pyt.

I very much distrust your sanguinity. Swift.

To SANQUINOUS, adj. [sanguis, Lat.]

1. Constituting blood.
This animal of Plato containeth not only sanguineous and separable particles, but is made of veins, nerves, and arteries.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Abounding with blood.
A plethoric constitution, in which true blood aboundeth, is called sanguineous. Arbuthnot.

Sanhedrim. [Hebrew: סנהדרין; Gr. συνεδρίων, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

It may be probably hence gathered, that there was no such sannaedrim in these days, as the Jews conceive there always was in the most early times; for why should they go to her for judgement, if there were a court of seventy eminent persons sitting at Bithynia? 10

Sanicle. n.s. [sanicle, Fr. sanicle, Lat.] A plant.

Sanies. n.s. [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little sanies. Wiseman, Surgery.

Sanious. adj. [from sanies.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the ulcer annious, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. Wiseman.

Sanity. n.s. [sanités, Lat.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are! A happiness that radiates madness hits on, which sanity and reason could not be so prosperously delivered of. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Sank. The preterit of sink.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmae had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, the sank to the ground. Sidney.

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wound, whereof soon after they sank and perished. Bacon, War with Spain.


Last scene of all, That ends this strange Eventful History, Is Round Childishness and Merely Oblivion. Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing. Shakespeare.

For nature so preposterously to err, Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense, Sans witchcraft could not. Shakespeare, Othello.

Sanscrit. n.s. [Written sanscrit, sanskrit, sanscrito, sanscrito, and shanscrito, by Europeans; and said to be compounded of san or sam, a preposition signifying completion, and skreta, for kręta, done, made, finished. See Wilkins's Heptapades, 1787. p. 294. The Indians write it sanskrit, sanskret, sanscruadam, or sanscrito, as we learn from the Voyage of Paulino to the East Indies, where he resided several years till 1789.] The learned language of the bramins of India; the parent of all the Indian languages.

One Burziva, a physician, who had a surprising talent in learning several languages, particularly the shanscrito, was introduced to him as the most proper person to be employed to get a copy thereof. Fras, Cat. of Orient. MSS. cited by Wilkins.

The translator is conscious, that this short account of the shanscrito is very defective. Hasted, Code of Govt. Laws, Prel. p. xxxv.

Santel.* See Sappho.

Santow, n.s. Chief of the Turkish priests; a kind of derog, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. Santow, old Fr. petit saint. Laccombe.

The divers and other common or obstinacies, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

There was formerly a santer, whose name was Barsia; which for the space of an hundred years very fervently applied himself to prayers. Gardiner, No. 148.

Sap. n.s. [sæpe, Saxon; sap, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the sap of herbs most sweet, Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie, Now in the same bathing his tendege feet. 27

Spenser.

Though now this gnawed face of mine be hid In jackass's crouching, Wintry's crouching snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up, Yet hath my night of life some memory. Shakespeare.

Wound the bark of our fruit trees, Last, being over-proud with sap and blood, With too much riches it confounded itself. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

His presence had inflamed Into the plant scientific sap.

The sap which at the root is bred, In trees, through all the boughs is spread. Waller.

Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. Arbuthnot.

To S.A.P. v. a. [sappex, Fr. sapparey, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were sapped by floods, Their houses fell upon their household gods. Dryden.

To S.A.P. v. n. To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by sappening. Trolly.

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave, If secret gold saps on from knave to knave. Pope.

Sap.* n.s. [from the verb.] In military language, a sort of mine.

Saphire. See Sapphire.

Sapid. adj. [sapidus, Lat.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus came, to make the water sapid, do raise the mud with their feet. Brown, Fulg. Err.

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decotion, till they are disintangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, sapid, odorous, viscous, inflammable frothy water, will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. Arbuthnot.

Sapidity. n.s. [from sapid.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutrient be air, neither can it be in any instrument thereof; for the body of that element is insipid, and void of all sapidity. Brown, Fulg. Err.

When the Israelites fancied the sapidness and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return. By. Taylor, Sermon (1611), p. 216.

If sapientia belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. Boyle.

Sapience. n.s. [sapience, Fr. sapiencia, Lat.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.

By sapience, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. Greek.

No only they that dwell in lowly dust, The sons of darkness, and of ignorance;

But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjut, Didst set to the top of honour ere advance; They now, put up with insolence, Despite the brood of blessed sapience. Spenser.

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human sapience, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on the 24th of November. Walton. These enterprises founded by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgement conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with sapience. Rotgh.

Sapience and love Immense, and all the father in him alone. Milton, P. 1.

Or o'er eminences, prosperous, precious of all trees In Paradise! of operation blest. To sapience. Milton, P. 1.

Many a wretch in Beliam, Though perhaps amongst the rest. He wildly flings his filth about;
S A P

Still has gratitude and sapience.

To spare the folks that give them pace.

Swift.

SAPIENT. adj. [sapiens, Lat.] Wise; sage.

Where the sapien king held dalliance.

Milton, P. L.

SAPIENTIAL. adj. [from sapientia, Lat.] Affording lessons of wisdom.

Solomon's sapiential treatise of the sovereign good.


Open your bibles, where you will, in the sapiential or prophetical books.


SAPLESS. adj. [sapleyn, Saxon; saploss, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like a wither'd vine.

That droops his sapless branches to the ground.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes.

Denhem.

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the sapless dotes of old Paris and Salamanca.

Milton, Apol. for Socrietymus. § 10.

This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain does art insert that withered bundle of twigs to its sapless trunk.

Swift.

In these sapless pages he has scattered a mark of his great learning!

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 41.

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bee, well play'd, he would ennare

Some sapless usurer that wants an heir.

Dryden, Juv.

SAPPLE. n. s. [from sap.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm

Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove.

With ringlets quaint.

Milton, Arcades.

A sapling nine lie wrenched out from the ground,

The readiest weapon that his fury found.

Dryden.

What summer will attempt to yoke

A sapling with a falling oak?

Swift.

Slowly turn'd his head, saw his wife's virous hand

Wielding her oaken sapling of command.

King.

SAPONACEOUS. adj. [from sapa, Latin, soap.]

Soapify; Saponary.

§ resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft saponary substance.

Boyle.

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called soap; bodies of this nature are called saponaceous. Arbuthnot.

SAPOR. n. s. [Latin.]

Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

* * *

There is some sapor in all animals, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air.

Brown, Fig. Frr.

The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various sapers, odours, and colours of bodies. Watt.

SAPORIFICK. adj. [saporifique, Fr. sapor and facio, Latin.]

Having the power to produce tastes.

SAPOROUS. adj. [from sapor.] Savoury.

In philosophy, saporous bodies are such as are capable of yielding some kind of taste.

Bailey.

SAPPEN. n. s. [sapren, Fr.]

A kind of miner.

These are instruments and tools belonging to pioneers, sappers, diggers, and labouring men.

Trans. of Boccalini, (1632) p. 92.

SAPPERRICK. adj. [Sapphique, Fr. Sapphirus, Lat. from Sappho, who invented or particularly used this kind of metre.] Denoting a kind of verse used by the Greeks and Latins, consisting of eleven syllables or five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl, in the first three lines of each stanza, which closes with a fourth consisting only of a dactyl and spondee.

SAPPHIRE. n. s. [sapphirus, Latin; so that it is improperly written sapphir.] A precious stone of a bright blue colour.

Sapphire is of a bright blue colour.

In enroil'd tufts, flow'd purpulate, blue, and white.

Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery.

Shakespeare.

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue.

And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

Blackmore.

That the sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value.

Denham.

SAPPHINE. adj. [sapphirinus, Lat.]

Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too sapphine and clear for thee.

Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be.

Donne.

A few grains of shell silve, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely sapphine blue.

Boyle.

SAPPINESS. n. s. [from sappy.]

The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

Much of their brush or small wood I observed to be very sappy, so that when we brake a twig of it, there would come a substance out of some of it like unto milk; and the sappiness of that underwood may, as I apprehend it, be ascribed in part to the fitness of that soil.

Terry, Voy. to the E. Ind. (1655) p. 103.

SAPPY. adj. [sappy, Saxon.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

Herbs for their smell, and sappy plants to bear.

Shakespeare, Ven. and Ad.

The sappy parts, and next resembling juice, were turn'd to moisture for the body's use.

Dryden.

Supplying humour, blood, and nourishment.

The sappy boughs.

Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments

Of future harvest.

Of future harvest.

Philips.

The green beast the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;

To which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and sappy long, doth much contribute.

Milton.

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and sappy age, he was committed to Dr. Cox.

Hayward.

[Gr. σάπιον, to become rotten. It is written sappy in our old lexicography, but sappin in Lemon's etymological dictionary.] Musty; tainted; reasty.

Barrel.

Soppie or unsavourie flesh.

Barret in V. Restit. Dic. 1570.

Sappi denotes a moisture contracted on the outward surface of meats, which is the first stage of dissolution.

Lemon, Etymol. Dict. (1783).

SARABAND. n. s. [sarabando, Spanish; sarabande, Fr.]

A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotes, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

SARACENIC. adj. [from saracen.] Denoting the architecture of Saracenical.

§ the Saracens, or the modern Gothick.

The arch of the first church is Roman, being part of a circle; that of the additional building is pointed, and therefore Gothick or Saracenical.

Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

The palace is a patrician of Saracenic, conventional, and Greco-Roman architecture.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 31.

SARCASM. n. s. [sarcasse, Fr. sarcasmus, Lat. sarx, Gr. ἱεράους, 10, et par métaphorè, montrer les dents à quelqu'un, lui faire la nique.}
SAR

dérivé de sācē, chair." Morin. Our word seems to be of no great date. Burton uses the Latin form: "Many are of so potulent a spleen, and have that figure sarcæmus, so often in their mouths, so bitter, so foolish." Anat. of Moll. p. 149. Hammond is the earliest writer, whom I have found, of sarcæmus.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibes.

Let this shrill sarcæus of Wisdom's, the "How long, ye simple ones," be for ever a sounding in our ears.

Hammond, Works, iv. 381.

Sarcæmus of wit are transmitted in story. Guo. of the Tongue.

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe sarcæus, in days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know, that for thine things God will bring them into judgement.

Rogers, Serin.

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of sarcæus, or irony.

Watts.

SARCAS'TICAL adj. [from sarcæus.] Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and sarcastical reproachment this would have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ.

South.

SARCASTICALLY, † adv. [from sarcastical.] Tauntingly; severely.


He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or not, thereby sarcastically reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child.

South.

SARCELLE, n. s. [supposed by Skinner to be sericum sarcæcum, Lat.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle, immaterial skin of sely'd silk, thou green sarcelle flag for a sore eye, thou tossel of a prodigal's purse? Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

If they be covered, though but with linen or sarcelle, it intercepts the effluvium. Brown, Vulg. Err. iv. 670.

These are they that cannot bear the heat of fig'd silk, and under sarcelle sweet.

Dryden, Jud.

She darts from sarcelle ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will put to thee, these shares disdain.

Gay.

To SARC'CLE, v. a. [sardell, Fr. sarcelle, Lat.] To weed corn.

Ainnworth.

SARCOCELE, n. s. [sācē and kyōli: sarcoceles, Fr.] A fleshly excescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size.

Quain.

SARCO'MA, n. s. [sāc'gymna.] A fleshly excescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

Bailey.

SARCOPHA'GUS, adj. [sācē and φαγμ: Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS.** n. s. [Latin; sarcophage, Fr. de sācē, vagnel, Greek, chair, et φαγμ, manger, parce qu'on prétend que ces tombeaux’étoient fatt d'une certaine pierre caustique, qui consumoit promptement les corps; ou plutôt parce que les tombeaux devorent, pour ainsi dire, les cadavres humains qu'on y dépose." Morin. It is observable, that we had, nearly two centuries since, the word in its French form. "Sarcophage, a grave, a sepulcher." Cockeram, English Dict.] A sort of stone coffin or grave, in which the ancients laid those bodies which were not to be burned.

I have observed the same device upon several sarcophagi, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maidens or matrons.

Addison on Italy.

A Roman emperor, in digging for the foundation of a new palace, finds a golden sarcophagus or coffin, inscribed with mysterious words and sentences.

Warton, Disert. Gest. Rom. ch. 16.

SARCO'PHAGY. n. s. [sācē and φαγμ:] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no sarcophagy before the flood: and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SARCO'TICK. n. s. [from sācē, Gr. sarcotique, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnative.

Wieman on Inflamm.

SARCULATION. n. s. [sarcus, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.

Dict.

SARD.\n
SAR'BEL.

SARDINE Stone. \n
n. s. A sort of precious stone.

SARDIUS.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a sardine stone.

Ren. iv. 7.

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a sardius.

Exod. xxviii, 17.

SARDONIAN, or SARDONICK.** adj. [from sardon, a herb of Sardinia, resembling small sage; which, being eaten by men, is said to contract the muscles, and excite painful and dangerous laughter.] Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter, smiles, or grin.

The villain—with Sardonian smile Laughing on her, his false intent to shade,
Gan forth to lay his haye to beguyle.

Spenser, F. Q.

It is then but a Sardonian laughter that my refuter takes up, at our complete anticirth.


Quivering fears, heart-tearing cares,
Anxious sighs, unmityed tears,
Fly, fly to courts;
Fly to fond worldling’s sports,
Where strain’d sardonic smiles are closing still,
And grief is forc’d to laugh against her will.

Wilton, Ren. p. 312.

The scornful, ferocious, sardonic grin of a bloody ruffian.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

SARDONYX. n. s. A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agate kind: 'tis of a dark barmy colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx.

Woodward.

SARK.† n. s. [γύνη, γυνη, Sax.] A common word, in our northern counties, for a skirt or shift.

Flaunting beau gang with their breasts open, and their sarks over their waistcoats.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

SARN. n. s. A British word for pavement, or stepping-stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SARPILLIER. n. s. [sarpilliere, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-clot.

Bailey.

SARRASINE. n. s. [In botany.] A kind of birthwort.

Bailey.

SARRA.\n
SARBARELLA. } n. s. Both a tree and an herb.

Ainnworth.

SARSE.† n. s. [Perhaps because made of sarcenet. Dr. Johnson.—Rather from the Fr. sausage, which Costgave renders a sarses.] A sort of fine lawn sieve.

Barret, 1580.

To SARSE. v. a. [sasser, Fr.] To sift through a sarre or sarse.
SAA

S. The preterite of sit.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess sat,
Was lost, till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took.

SATHAN. * n. s. [Hebrew; meaning an enemy, a persecutor, an accuser.] The devil.

The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil and Satan, which deceived the whole world. Rev. xii. 9.

The Hebrews call Satan the old serpent. Hammond, loc. cit.

SATANICALLY. * adj. [from satanic.] Belonging to the Satanick. * devil; proceeding from the devil; evil; false; malicious.

Drawn to yield to Satanic temptations.


The faint Satanick host.

Milton, P. L.

His weakness shall o'ermarch Satanick strength.

Milton, P. R.

Magical and Satanical delusions.

Hollinwell, Sen. of Souls, p. 60.

Now we are upon the subject of torture, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the Inquisition. For Satanical it is, by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtlety, and inhuman cruelty.

Troop, Popery truly Sated, P. ii. 81.

Satanically. * adv. [from satanick.] With malice or wickedness suiting the devil; diabolically.

Instead of a sense of the wickedness of the treason, they fell rather satanically to argue for the justification of the same.

Procerd. against Garnet, (1666), B. 4. b.

This spiritual assassinn, this deepest dye of blood being most Satanically designed on souls. Hammond, Works, iv. 470.

SATANISM. * n. s. [from Satan.] A diabolical disposition.

So mild was Moses' countenance, when he pray'd For whom their Satanism his power gainsaid.

Eleg. on Donne's Death, (1650), C r. 3.

SATANIST. * n. s. [from Satan.] A wicked person.

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful Satanists, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies.

Grammer on Esco, (1654), p. 34.

SACHEL. n. s. [sekel, Germ. sacelius, Lat. Perhaps better sachel.] A little bag; commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his sachel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Schoolboys leg with satchels in their hands.

Swift.

To SATE. v. a. [satio, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me.

Milton, P. L.

How will their bodies strip
Enrich the victors, while the vulture sate
Their maws with full repeat?

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy.

Prior.

SATELESS. * adj. [sate and less.] Insatiable.

His sateless thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame,
Declares him born for blessings infinite.

Young, Night Th. 7.

SATELLITE. n. s. [satelles, Lat. satellite, French. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the e mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but Pope has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their satellites.

Locke.
The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many satellites about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. 

Bentley.

Ask of yonder argut fields above,
Why Jove is less than the Sun? 

Pope.

SATELLITIOUS. adj. [from satelles, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their satellitis attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. 

Cheyne, Phil. Princip.

To SATIATE. v. a. [satio, Lat.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather warm the sense than satiate it. Bacon.

Buying of land is the result of a full and satiated gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. Locke.

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond ordinary desire.

Whatever novelty present, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon satiated with it. Locke.

He may be satiated, but not satisfied. Norris.

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood. King Charles.

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of salt draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is satiated with water? Newton.

SATIATE. adj. [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has with, it seems a participle; when of, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, satiety of applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. Pope.

Now may'st and shrieve'st all hush'd and satiated lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. Pope.

SATIATION. n. s. [from satiate.] The state of being filled.

This term Quantity offereth me a discourse with Lewis, which seemeth to prefer a quantity odd pompa, of diet, as most conducting to the preservation of health and extension of life, as if satiation were the usher of diseases and mortality, as a corruptive cause, which I cannot consider reasonable. * Whiteaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 7.

SATIETY. n. s. [satietas, Lat. satiété, Fr.] Fullness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; weariness or at all; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow pan to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst. Shakespeare.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the wearing time and suspect of satiety. Milton, P. L.

No action, the usefulness of which has made it so matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or satiety. South.

The joy unceas'd, if its end it gain,
Without satiety, though o'er so soon.
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. Pope.

Satin. n. s. [satin, Fr. drapo di seta, Ital. sattin, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour satin, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. Sidney.

The ladies dress'd in rich sumbras were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the gloomy grudinell. Dryden.

Her petticoat, transform'd space,
Became black satin flower'd with lace. Swift.

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue satin. * Arbuthnot and Pope.

SATINER. n. s. [from satin.] A sort of slight satin.

SATIRE. n. s. [satura, anciently saturna, Lat. not from saturea, a satyr; satire, Fr. Dr. Johnson.

The satura has been traced to sature, and has been explained as meaning full, and abundant, and full also of variety, in which nothing is wanting to its due perfection; applied to taxes, a large dish, and so filled with all sorts of fruits or meats; and to leges, laws, when they were of several heads and titles. See Dryden on the Orig. and Progr. of Satire. Morin has noticed these applications; "d'où plusieurs concluent," he says, "que l'on a donné le nom de satire à cette sorte de poésie, à cause de la variété des choses qu'on y fait entrer. Mais cette raison est assurément des plus faibles, puisqu'il entre dans plusieurs autres sortes de poèmes une bien plus grande variété de choses. Ainsi il y a apparence que la simple ressemblance des mots a donné lieu à cette dérivation. Le mot satire vient du nom des Satyres compagnons de Bacchus, Gr. Sárogo, Lat. Satiri, lesquels attaquent par des rafiries, et des paroles piquantes, tous ceux qu'ils rencontrent. Aussi, chez les Grecs, la satire, dans son origine, consistait en des jeux champêtres en l'honneur de Bacchus, des rafiries grossières, des vers faits à la hâte et recités en dansant. Dans la suite, les dieux ou demi-dieux, et les héroïnes, comme Omphale, en firent le principal sujet. Ce fut Lucilius, chez les Romains, qui fixa l'état de la satire, et la présenta telle que nous l'ont donnée Horace, Persé, Juvénal, et telle que nous la connaissons aujourd'hui."—Excellence in writing satire has been ascribed, in a spirited publication, to but few: "I may be singular perhaps; but if I except Lucilius, (who is known to us only by detached lines and short passages,) in my opinion the fulness of that glory never shone but on six poets; Horace, Juvénal, Persius, Boileau, Dryden, and Pope."—Progress of Satire, 1798. A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper satire is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has on both the subject.

It is not for every one to relish a true and natural satire, being of itself, besides the nature and imbred bitterness and turrulence of particular, both hard of conceit and hard of style; and therefore cannot but be unpleasing both to the unskilful and over-musical ear. * Dryden, Post. to his Satires. He dares to sing thy praises in a cline.

Where vice triumphs, and virtue a crime; Where ev'n the picture of thy mind, Is satyr on the most of human kind. * Dryden.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night, were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very socable manner. Their satire at last fell upon the sun, whom they agreed to be very troublesome, importunate, and inquisitive. * Teller, No. 219.

My verse is satire, Dorset lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear.

Young.
SATIRICAL. adj. [satiricus, Lat. satirique, Fr. from satirique.] 1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of in- 
vective.

You must not think, that a satirick style 
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. 

What human kind desires, and what they shun, 
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will, 
Shall this satirick collection fill. 

Dryden, Sat.

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the satirical says here, that old men 
have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. 

Shakesp. 

He that hath a satirical vein, as he makes others afraid 
of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. 

Bacon. 

On me when dunci are satirick, 
I take it for a panegyric. 

Swift.

SATIRICALLY. adv. [from satirica.] With in- 
vective; with intention to censure or vitify.

He applies them satirically to some customs, and kinds 
of philosophy, which he arraigns. 

Dryden.

SATIRIST. n. s. [from satiric.] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list, 
And be the second English satirist. 

By Th. 

Wrythely, in his writings, is the sharpest satirist of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest 

dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; 

in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. 

Gravelot. 

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid satirists, from the Cudrus of Juvenal to the Donon 

of Boileau. 

Ulick. 

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay; 

His auger moral, and his wisdom gay: 

Best satirist! who touch'd the mean so true, 

As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. 

Pope.

To SATIRIZE. v. a. [satirizer, Fr. from satiric.] To 
censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true mean- 
ing of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and ex- 
aguration. 

Should a writer single out and point his snivilry at particular 
persons, or satirize the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing 
great part of his readers, but must be a very ill man if he 
could please himself. 

Addison.

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defined with scandal; for 
I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and 
satirize his betters. 

Addison, Spect.

It is as hard to satirize well a man of distinguished vices, as 
to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. 

Swift.

SATISFACTION. n. s. [satisfacio, Latin; satis- 
faction, French.] 1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being 
pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God 
secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would 
be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. 

South.

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and satis-
faction of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the 
objects of them. 

Locke.

3. The state of being pleased.

'Tis a wretched satisfaction a revengeful man takes, even in 
losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. 

L'Estrange. 

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistant, 
to which most men may not, with satisfaction enough to them-
selves, raise a doubt. 

Locke.

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; 
conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied? 

— What satisfaction can you have? 

Shakesp.

5. Gratification; that which please.

Of every nation each illustrious name, 
Such tops as these have cheated into fame; 

Exchanging solid joy to obtain 
The widely satisfaction of the brain. 

Dryden, Juv.

6. Atonement; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him 
Some other able, and as willing, pay 
The rigid satisfaction, death for death. 

Milton, P. L.

SATISFACTIVE. adj. [satisfacisus, Lat.] Giving satis-
faction.

By a final and satisfactory discernment of faith, we lay the 
last effects upon the first cause of all things. 

Brown.

SATISFACTORY. adv. [from satisfactory.] So as to 
content.

Bellomini hath been more satisfactory experimental, not 
only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exer-
uction he found these animals in their bellies. 

Brown. 

They strain their memory to answer him satisfactorily unto 
all his demands. 

Dug. 

SATISFACTOIRNESS. n. s. [from satisfactory.] Power 
of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatness of the scrapbook lover's happiness in his 
fruitsious, proceeds not from their want of satisfactory, but 
his want of an entire possession of them. 

Dug.

SATISFACTORY. adj. [satisfactorius, Fr. satisfais-
ant, Latin.] 1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a satis-
factory account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should 
be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. 

Locke.

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salva-

tion, by the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience 
of the immaculate Son of God, Jesus Christ. 

Sanderson.

SATISFY, v. s. [from satisfy.] One who makes satis-
faction.

For the transgressions of man, man ought to make satisfac-
tion; but he could not. God could; but he ought not. And 
therefore, that he might satisfy both that ought and could, it 
was fit that the satisfer should be God and man. 

Sheridan, Serm. iii. 97.

To SATISFY. v. a. [satisfacire, Fr. satisfais-, Latin.] 1. To content; to please to such a degree as that 
nothing more is desired.

A good man, shall be satisfied from himself. 

Proverbs.

I'm satisfied. My joy has done his duty. 

Addison.

2. To feed to the full.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to satisfy the de-
solate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender 
tree to spring forth? 

Job. 

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be satisfied 
upon them. 

Exodus. 

The righteous earth to the satisfying of his soul. 

Proverbs.

3. To recompense; to pay to content. 

He is well paid that is well satisfied. 

And I, delivering you, am satisfied. 

And therein do account myself well paid. 

Shakesp.

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out. 

For anger's sake, finite to infinite 

In punish'd man, to satisfy his rigour, 

Satisfy'd never? That were to extend 

His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law. 

Milton, P. L.

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may satisfy your-

selves in Leonardo de Vinci. 

Dryden. 

This I would willingly be satisfied in, whether the soul, when 
it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than 
when conjointly with it? 

Locke.

6. To convince.

He declares himself satisfied to the contrary, in which he has 
given up the cause. 

Dryden. 

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there 
put a stop and satisfy the mind that is at the end of space, 
when it is satisfied that body itself can move into it? 

Locke. 

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in 

themselves most firm, solid, and satisfying. 

Atterbury.
To S a t u r a t e. v. n. 1. To give content. 2. To feed to the full. 3. To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and satisfy for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce.

Locke.

S a t u r a t i v e. adj. [saturatus, Lat.] Sown in gardens.

Preferring the domestic or sativum for the fuller growth.

Evelyn, li. ii. § 4.

S a t r a p. n. s. [Persian; Sātrāp, Fr. satrape, satrape, satrape, Lat.] A governor of a district; a kind of vicereign; a nobleman in power. His majesty took the petition with a smile of goodness, and delivered it to one of his satrapes that he might make his report on it.

The Student, (1750), vol. i. p. 217.

Of satrapes, princes.

S a t r a p y. n. s. [from satrap.] The government assigned to a satrap.

The angels themselves are distinguished and quaternioned into their celestial princes and satrapies.

Milton, Rem. of Ch. Gov. B. 1.

The temporal government was likewise divided into satrapies or dukedoms, which combined in them divers counties.


S a t r a p u r a b l e. adj. [from saturate.] Impregnable with anything till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be saturable with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. Grew, Com. Sea.

S a t u r a n t. adj. [from saturans, Lat.] Impregnating to the full.

To S a t u r a t e. n. a. [saturo, Lat.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully saturated with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. Woodward.

His body has been fully saturated with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. Chryseis.

Still night succeeds
A satten's shade, and saturated earth
Awakes the morning beam.

Thomson.

S a t u r a t i o n. n. s. [from saturate.] In chemistry.

The impregnation of an acid with an alkali, and vice versa, till either will receive no more, and the mixture becomes neutral.

Chambers.

S a t u r a d. n. s. [saturées, or saturees, or sæturæs, Sax., according to Verstegan, from sæpe, a Saxon idol; more properly from Saturn, dies Saturni.] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last Saturday's Spectator.

Addison.

S a t u r i t y. n. s. [saturité, old French; saturitas, from saturæ, Latin.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repulsion.

He, going to their stately place, did find in every dish Fat beef, and brevis, and great store of dainty fowl and fish; Who seeing their satureity, and practising to win His pupils thence, Excess, he said, doth work to sin.


In all things for man's use there is not only a more necessity given of God, but also a saticity permitted: not saturaity.

Granger on Rem. (1651) p. 233.

S a t u r n. n. s. [Saturn, French; Saturnus, Latin.] 1. A remote planet of the solar system; supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions.

Bentley.

From the far bounds
Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round.

Thomson.

2. In chemistry. Lead.

S a t u r n a l i a n. adj. [from the Lat. Saturnalia, feasts in honour of Saturn, during which slaves were allowed to say anything, and to act as if they were masters.] Sportive; loose, like the feasts of Saturn.

In order to make this saturnalia amusement general in the family, you sent it down stairs. Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

S a t u r n i a n. adj. [saturnius, Latin.] Happy; golden; used by poets for times of felicity, such as are figured to have been in the reign of Saturn.

Tit. Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times.

Pope.

S a t u r n i n e. adj. [Saturnus, Lat. saturnicus, fr. Saturn.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my reader under two divisions, the mercurial and saturnine: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn.

Addison.

S a t u r n i s t. n. s. [from Saturn.] One of gloomy or melancholy disposition.

Seating himself within a darksome cave; Such places heavy Saturnists do crave.


S a t y r. n. s. [snyrus, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India.

Peacham on Drawing.

S a t y r i a s i s. n. s. [from satyr.] If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a satyriasis, or an abundance of seminal lymphas.

Floyer on the Humours.

S a t y r i a n. n. s. [Lat. satyrium.] A plant.

Satyrion near, with hot erinakes stood.

Pope.

S a v a g e. adj. [savage, French; selvaggio, Italian: from silver, Lat.] 1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore dost thou hide, Affecting private life, or more obscure
In savage wilderness?

Milton, P. R.

Cornels, and savage berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food.

Dryden.

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steep mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and savage lions roam.

Shakespeare.

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too savage;
To do worse to you, fell cruelty.

Shakespeare, Macbeth

Tyrrants no more their savage nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they west.

Pope.

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untutored; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a savage life, till Saturn arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. Raleigh.

The savage clamour drouned
Both harp and voice.

Milton, P. R.

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a savage drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people.

Sparr, Sermons.

S a v a g e. n. s. [from the adjective.] A man untutored and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but savages. Raleigh.

The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, offering nothing of that which savages, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit.

Heywood.

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere savages; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts; 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, way, of revealed knowledge.

Bentley.

T o S a v a g e. v. a. [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Johnson found the word
only in Thomson. It was in our language, however, a century and a half before his time, and also used by that learned author Henry More.

Whose bloody breast so sang’d out of kind,
That Phaethon had ne’er so foul a mind. Mir.; for Mag. p. 442.

If this sort once possess the arteries
Of forlorn man, madness and stupor seize
His sang’d heart, and death dwells in his eyes.

More, Pre-cer. of the Soul, (1647), st. 38.

Friends, relations, Love himself,
Sang’d by vow, forget the tender tie.

Thomson, Summer.

SÁVAGELY. adv. [from savage.] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpris’d, your wife and babies
Savagely slaughter’d.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

SÁVAGENESS. n.s. [from savage.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A savageness in unclaimed blood
Of general assault.

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like offices of pity.

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for savageness and cruelty.

Browne.

SÁVAGERY. n.s. [from savage.]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest savagery, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey’d Wrath, or starving Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. Wild growth.

Her fellow leas
The dannel, hemlock, and rank funitory,
Doth root upon; while that the cultur rusts,
That should decure such savagery.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

SÁVANNA. n.s. [Spanish, according to Bailey.] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a mornas, and there a river; woodland in one part, and savannas in another.

Locke.

Plains immense,
And vast savan nas, where the wand’ring eye,
Unfasi d, is in a verdant ocean lost.

Thomson, Summer.

SAUCE.† n.s. [sauce, saoise, French; sazia, Italian; from the Lat. participle salter, of solio, to salt; salzern, Germ. to season with salt; “to sawcyn with powder, conodo.” Pr. Parv.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter sauce of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults.

Sidney.

To feed were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Epicurean or it;
Sharpen with cloysless sauce his appetite.

Shakespeare.

Such was the sauce of Moab’s noble feast,
Till night far spent invites them to their rest.

Cowley.

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

By. Taylor.

High sauces and rich spices are fetched from the Indies.

Baker.

2. To serve one the same sauce. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

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

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most potent poison.

Shakespeare.

3. To intermix or accompany with anything good, or, ironically, with anything bad.

SAUCECBOX.† n.s. [from sauce, or rather from saucy.]

An impertinent or petulant fellow.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady’s fan,
And prate not here!

Breuer, Lingua, (ed. 1657).

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my saucebox to be witty upon me.

Addison, Spect.

SAUCEPAN. n.s. [sauce and pan.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver saucepan.

Swift.

SAUCER. n.s. [saucre, Fr. from sauce.]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a sauce, you shall smell it before it come at you.

Bacon.

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts.

With saucer eyes and horns.

Hudibras.

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SAUCILY. adv. [from saucy.]

Impudently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knife came somewhat saucily into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair.

Shakespeare.

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very saucily, had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinutes, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace.

Bacon. A trumpet b-haved himself very saucily.

Addison.

SAUCINESS. n.s. [from saucy.]

Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiors.

With how sweet saws she bham’d their sauciness,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat his hands.

Sidney.

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a matter for his sauciness.

Shakespeare, All’s Well.

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For sauciness.

Titus Andronicus.

It is sauciness in a creature, in this case, to reply. Bramhall,
Imputing it to the natural sauciness of a pedant, they made him eat his words.

L’Estrange.

You sauciness, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you.

Dryden, Don Seb.

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?

Collier on Pride.

SAUCISSE. n.s. [French.]

In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitch cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb chest.

Baily.

SAUCISSON. n.s. [French.]

In military architecture, saggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

Baily.
SAVCY. adj. [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from saucy; it may come more properly from salvus, Latin.] Pert; pelting; contemptuous of superiors; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more saucy with lords than the heraldr of your birth and virtue gives you commission.

Shakespeare.

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks;
Small have continual plaudors ever won;
Save base authority from others' books.
And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being worst'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these saucy walls. Shakespeare, K. John.

Pow'r's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a saucy eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty.

Denham, Sophy.

I lose my patience, when with saucy pride
By uncan'd ears I hear his numbers try'd.

Ho no saucy citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong.

Homer, to express a man both timorous and saucy, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer.

Dryden, Just.

SAVABLE. adj. [from saue.] Capable of being saved. I have met with this word, and the substantive savableness, in Chillingworth only.

That those who do subscribe them are in a savable condition.

Chillingworth, Pref. to Auth. of Char. Maint. (ed. 1704.) § 40.

SAVABleness. n. s. [from savable.] Capability of being saved.

So much as concerns the main question, now in agitation about the savableness of protestants.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. Concl.

To SAVE. v. a. [saue, sauver, French; salvo, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die cries men can say God save the queen. Shakespeare.

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor save him out of his trouble.

Is. xvi. 7.

A wonderous ask,
To save himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck.

Milton, P. L.

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
Now dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.

Dryden.

Will no superior genius snatch the quill,
And save me on the brink from writing ill?

Young.

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and saving mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church.

Isaac.

There are some that will be saved, and some that will be damned.

Shakespeare.

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the saving of the soul.

Heb. 2. 39.

His merits save them. Milton, P. L.

He who fears God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be saved.

Roger.

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by reasoning, nor save any thing by resisting. Temple.

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And save th' expense of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone.

Dryden.

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not save of that which he desired.

Job, xii. 10.

SAV. v. They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought.

Now save a nation, and now save a great.

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living saw'd a candle's end.

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to save a lady's blush?

Our author saves me the comparison with tragedy.

These strains are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unbosom'd, to save his tears.

Dryden, Don Sac.

6. To save; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With easterick and eastrick.

Milton, P. L.

7. To take or embrace opportunity, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell's foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just saving the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient.

Swift.

To SAVE. v. n. To be cheap.

Brass ordnance smooth in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage.

Bacon.

SAVE. prep. [This word is, like except, originally the imperative of the verb. See also SAVING.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, save a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Caesar.

Shakespeare.

He never put down a near servant, save only Stanley, the lord chamberlain.

Bacon, Hist. VII.

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made?

Milton, P. L.

SAVEALL. n. s. [save and all.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

In some this light goes out with an ill-savour'd stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any suff at all.

Howell, Lett. iv. 21.

SAVER. n. s. [from save.]

1. Preserver; rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the savers of that country.

Sidney.

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injured man
To make himself a saver where he can.

Dryden.

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?

When actors, who at best are hardly savers,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers?

Swift.

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater spacer than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feasting soaked his exchequer.

Weickow.

SAVIN. n. s. [sabina, Lat. savin, sabin, Fr. sapin, paume, Sax.] A plant: a species of juniper.

SAVING. adj. [from save.]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

She loved money; for she was saving, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Stevig, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a saving bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own.

Addison.

SAVING. prep. [This is nothing more than a particle of the verb save, used, like except, as a conjunction or preposition. See Except.] With exception in favour of.
SAU

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows seen.
Sav.

Such laws cannot be abrogated, saving only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto name but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. Hooker.

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes.

SAVING. n. s. [from savr.}

1. Escape of expense; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great saving in all buildings, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. Bacon.

By reducing interest to four per cent. there was a considerable saving to the nation; but this year they give six. Addison.

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a saving to honesty; for integritv must be supported against all violence. L'Estrange.

SAVINGLY, adj. [from saving.]

1. So as to be saved.

[He] may yet, by the grace of God, repent savingly and effectually. South, Sermon, vii. 123.

2. With parsimony.

SAVINGS, n. s. [from saving.]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

The safety and savings which it promiseth. Brevint, Sauc, &c. at Endor, (1674.) Prof.

SAVIOUR, n. s. [saviour, Fr. from To save; saluator, Lat. saving, Gr. “Whatsoever notion the heathen had of their gods or men which they styled saviores, we know this name belongeth unto Christ in a more sublime and peculiar manner. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.” Acts, iv. 12.” Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.] Redeemer: He that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

St. Luke, ii. 11.

So judged he man, both judge and Saviour sent. Milton, P. L.

However consonant to reason his presence appeared, nothing could be expected to tempt men to acknowledge him as their God and Saviour, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. Addison.

SAUL, n. s. [aul, Sax.] The soul: so pronounced in some parts of the north of England, and so anciently written. See Soul.

To SAUNDER. v. n. [aller à la sainte terre, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going à la sainte terre, to the holy land; or sans terre, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The corromant is still sauntering by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cups up. L'Estrange.

Tell me, why sauntering thus from place to place?

I meet thee, Nelliewood, with clouded face? Dryden, Juw.

So the young squire, when first he comes from country school to Will's or Tom's. Without one notion of his own. He saunters wildly up and down. Here sauntering 'prances o'er Otway weep. Dryden, Juw.

Led by my hand, he saunter'd Europe round, And gather'd every vice in every ground. Pope, Dunciad.

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided yet this must not run it into a lazy sauntering about ordinary things.

LOCKE.

VOL. IV.

SAV

If men were weaned from their sauntering humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run useless away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things.

Locke.

The brainless stripping.

Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek: A sauntering tribe! such born to wide estates.

With yes and no in senate holds debates. Tickell.

SAUNTER. n. s. [from the verb.] Rambler; idler. Written also without the a.

That wheel of hope! that saunter of the town.

Call it diversion, and the pill goes down. Young.

Quit the life of an insignificant saunter about town for that of a useful country-gentleman. By Berkeley, Querist, § 41.

A fine lady will seem to have more charms to a man of study or business, than to a saunterer. Ed. Chesterfield.

SAUNCING-BELL. See SCANCELL.

That sauncing-bell. Phoenix Nest, (1595.)

SAVOUROUS, adj. [savoureur, Fr.] Sweet; pleasant. Obsolete.

In May —

The time is then so savourous. Chaucer, Rom. R. 8.

SAVOURY, n. s. [savour, Fr. satiarius, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

SAVOUR. n. s. [savour, Fr.]

1. A scent; odour.

What savour is better, if physic be true, For places infected, than wormwood and rue? Tusser.

Benzu calls its smell a tartareous and hellish savour. Abbott.

Tum then my freshest reputation To a savour that may strike the crulest nostril. Shakespeare.

I smell sweet savours, and I feel soft things. Shakespeare.

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil savour, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. Brown, Folg. Err.

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste the savour of death from all things.

Milton, P. L.

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better savour and a greater worth. South.

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful savour, are heating. Arbuthnot on Diet.

To SAVOUR. v. n. [savourer, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and savoureth of great concret and some reading. Speaker on Ireland.

The duke's answers to his appeareances are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all savour of an humble spirit. Walton.

That savours only of rancour and pride. Milton, P. L.

If there was a secret that concern'd my life, This boldness might become thee;

But such unnecessary rudeness savours
Of some design. Dryden, Sophy.

I have rejected every thing that savours of party. Addison.

To SAVOUR. v. a.

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

With wisdome and goodness to the vile seem vile; Flipt saunter but themselves. Shakespeare.

2. To perceive; to consider; to taste intellectually.

Thou savourrest not the things that be of God. St. Matt. xvi. 21.

SAVOURILY. adv. [from savoury.]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very savourily. L'Estrange.

This mufli is some English renegado, he talks so savourily of toasting. Dryden, Don Sce.

2. With a pleasing relish.

There's a dearth of wit in this dull town, When silly plays so savourily go down. Dryden.

SAVOURINESS. n. s. [from savoury.]

4 C
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.

SAVOURLESS. adj. [saour and less.] Wanting savour.
One thinks it misbehaving the author, because a poem—
the learned, too periphrastic; the unlearned, savourless, because
too obscure.
By Hall, Postier, to his Satires.

SAVOURYLY. adj. [from savour.] Well seasoned; of good taste.

SAVOURYLY. adv. With a pleasing relish. Hublot.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in any thing, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste savoury; then his divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.

Barron, vol. iii. 539.

SAVOURY, n. s. [savour, Fr. from savour,] 1. Pleasing to the smell.
The pleasant savoury smell
So quicken'd appetite, that
Could not but taste!

From the boughs a savoury colour blown,
Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense Than smell of rosettes found, or the bars
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even.

Milton, P. L.

2. Piquant to the taste.

The savoury pulp they chew.

The savoury meat, such as my father loveth.

Milton, P. L.

SAVOY. n. s. [brassica subaudica, Lat.] A sort of coelewurt.

SAUSAGE. n. s. [sauceisse, Fr. salsum, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into skins, and sometimes only rolled in flour.
The pudding called a sausage.

The fruit is not unlike a sausage for shape.
Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 533.

SAW. The preterito of see.
I never saw till now
Sight more detestable.

Milton, P. L.

SAW. n. s. [saw, Danish; saxe, or sçye, Saxon; sçie, Fr.] 1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the saw, and not towards the handle of the saw, or straight between the hand and end; because the saw is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his saw, and therefore when he draws it back, he hears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the saw.

The rouch is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has saw-like teeth in his throat.
The then saws were tooth'd, and sounding axes made.
Dryden.

If they cannot cut,
His saws were toothless, and his hatchets load:

2. [saxe, saxe, Sax. a saying, pagan, to say, to relate; sçye, Fr.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.

Good king, that must approve the common saw:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun!

Shakespeare, Lear.

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all saws of books.
His weapons, the holy saws of sacred writ.

Strict age and sour severity
With their grave saws in silhuer lie.

Milton, Comus.

Lore is lord of all the world by right,
And rules their creatures by his powerful saw.

SAX. To Saw. v. a. part. sawed and sawn. [scier, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.

They were stoned, they were sawn asunder.

Hebrews.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, and wrought it hansomly, sets it in a wall.

Wid. xiii. 11.

Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to saw a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the sawing of it: they seldom say, saw the piece of stuff; but, draw the saw through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf.

Mason.

It is an inclemency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or sawing.

Ray on the Creation.

If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extensive with the limb, and had a piece of it sawn through.

Sawdust. n. s. [saw and dust.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.
If the membrane be fouled by the sawdust of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge.

Wiscon, Surgeons.
Rotten sawdust, mixed with earth, enriches it very much.

Mortimer, Hubandry.

SAWISH. n. s. [saw and fish.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

Sawpit. n. s. [saw and pit.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.

Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once
With some diffused song.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windor.

They colour it by laying it in a sawpit that hath oak sawdust therein.

Mortimer, Hubandry.

SAW-WORT. n. s. [serrataula, Lat.] A plant like the greater centuary, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw.

Miller.

SAW-WREST. n. s. [saw and wrest.] A sort of tool.

With the saw-wrest they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you.

Mason, Mech. Ex.

SAWER. n. s. [sciere, Fr. from saw,] One whose sawyer's trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.
The pit-saw, is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the sawyers.

Mason.

SAWIFRAGE. n. s. [sazifrage, Fr. sazifrage, Lat.] A plant.

Sazifrage, quasi saxum fraguer, break the stone, as applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect.

Quinsey.

Sawifrage is good (and barts-tongue) for the stone.

Drayton, Polyolb. 5. 13.

SAWIFRAGE Meadow. n. s. [silanum, Lat.] A plant.

SAWIFRAGOUS. adj. [saxum and frago, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on sawifragous herbs, and such as are conceived of power to hurt the stone.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

SAAXON. n. s. [Saxo, Lat. Sax, Sax. from reax, a kind of crooked sword, much after the fashion of a sithie, which they used. Justus Lipsius, says Verstegen, put me in mind that a sithie is in the Netherlands called a sawen.] Now albeit, he adds, we find these kind of swords anciantly written scacen, or seacres, yet it is like enough that our
ancestors sounded the $s$ as $z$. We find the $s$ as $z$.

We find the $s$ as $z$.

anciently Saxen and Seaxena, and by abbrevi-ation $Saxn$, the $s$ at the end being indeed superfluous. Of the higher Germans they are written Sachsen, but pronounced just as if they wrote them Saxen; and in all the Netherlands they are, and have of old-time been, called Saxen, and their country Saxensland.

Verstegen, Hist. of Dec. Intellect. ch. i. 1. The Saxons, who had obtained the free vote of the Britons that introduction into this island they had so long in vain attempted by arms, saw that by being necessary they were superiour to their allies. Burke, Abrog. Fug. Hist. B. ii. ch. 1.

SAXON.* n. s. Belonging to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

The ground of our own language appertaining to the old Saxen, little differing from the present Low Dutch. Camden, Den. Eas. of the Eng. Language.

That our Saxen ancestors came out of Germany, and made their habitation in Britain, is no question; for that there is no doubt.

Verstegen, Hist. of Dec. Intellect. ch. i. 1.

SAXONISM.* n. s. An idiom of the Saxon language.

This rhyming chronicle [of Robert of Gloucester] is totally destitute of art or imagination. The language is full of Saxonsisms, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer. Warterton, Hist. E. P. I. 49.

SAXONIST.* n. s. One who is well acquainted with the Saxon language or manners.

Elzioh, the learned Saxoniast.


To SAY, a. v. t. said. [from Saxon; sace, Sut. Goth. seghen, Germ. segen; Teut. dicere; saven, old Fr. s anouncer. not "Lacombne.

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. Say it out, Diggon, whatever it be. Spearey, Sp. Col.

In this clumsy agitation what have you heard her say? Shakespeare.

Speak unto Solomon, for he will not say thee nay. 1 Kings. Say nothing to any man, but thy way. St. Mark.

2. To allege by way of argument. After all can be said against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. Tickton.

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can say somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. Atterbury.

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence, Can messenger with letters which his message said. Spearey, F. Q.

4. To repeat; to rehearse. As, to say a part; to say a lesson.

For once she used every day to wend
That which she affected, her spleen to strew to say. Fairfax.

5. To pronounce without singing.

Shall then be said or sung as follows. Common Prayer.

6. [For assay.] To try on.

The tailor brings a suit home; he it says. B. Jonson, Epigr. 12.

To SAY, v. n.

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, check by joul, with a scab of a currier.

I. Estrange.

This vap'ring scab must needs devise
To set the thunder of the skies.


Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in the scabbard sheath that famous blade,
All settled be thy kingdom and estate.

Fairfax.

What eyes! how keen their glance! I do well to keep
'em veild: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard.

Dryden, Spen. Friar.

Scab'bed. adj. [from scab.]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs.

The brier fruit makes those that eat them scabbed.

Baron.

2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.

To you such scab'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercises gnaw.

Dryden.

Scab'bedness. n. s. [from scabbed.] The state of being scabbed.

Hulot, and Barret.

Scab'bedness. n. s. [from scabbed.] The quality of being scabby.

Skevarwood.

Scab'y adj. [from scab.] Diseased with scabs.

Her withered skin, as rough as mangle rind,
So scabby was, that would have loathed all woman-kind.

Spruner, F. U.

A scabbery tether on their pels will stick,
When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.

Dryden.

If the grafter should bring me one wether, fat and well
A tethered, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without
Giving me security to restore my money for those that were
Lost, stolen, or scabbed, I would be none of his customer.

Swift.

Scabious. adj. [scabious, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the spring, scabious eruptions upon the skin are epidemic,
From the acidity of the blood.

Arbuthnot on Airs.

Scabious. n. s. [scabious, Fr. scabieuse, Lat. A plant.

Stop some of your scabious from running to seed the first
year.

Evelyn. Calendar.

Scab'bedness. n. s. [scabbed, Lat.] Unevenness; ruggedness. Not in use.

Inequalities, ruggedness. ruggedness.

Burton, Antiq. of M. p. 566.

Scab'rous. adj. [scabreux, Fr. scabreux, Lat.] A plant.

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.

Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp
Or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels, if the stone
Is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen.

Arbuthnot.

2. Harsh; unmusical.

Lucusias is scabrous and rough in those: he seeks them, as
Some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged.

Fenton.

Scab'rousness. n. s. [from scabrous.] Roughness; ruggedness.

Scab-work. n. s. [schiffrys. A plant.

Scad. n. s. A kind of fish. Probably the same with shad.

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and scad.
Curen.

Scal'd. n. s. [from scælad. Roughness; ruggedness.

Scal'd. n. s. Chelicerum. A plant.

Scad. n. s. A kind of fish. Probably the same with shad.

Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and scad.
Curen.

Scal'derm. n. s. [from scælad. To show.

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows
Or spectators.

Pardon.

The flat raised spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an object.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The throng
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand.

Milton.

2. The gallery raised for execution of great male-

Scalling. v. a. [scaldare, Italian; calidus, Lat.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am scalded with my violent motion,
And sicle of speed to see you.

Shakespeare, K. John.

O majesty!

When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Thou art a soul in bilis; but I sit bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own ears
Do scald like molten lead.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,
Involved swiftly in one ruin-all.

That I grieve, 'tis true;

But 'tis a grief of fury, not of death.

And if a man drop too high, or fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, sputter'd in the flame, works outward into tears.

Dryden, Cleom.

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what
Actually scalds him, feels cold.

Lochiel.

Warm cataplasm do discuss; but scalding hot may confirm
The tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and
Attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce con-

Arbuthnot on Aliments.
The best thing we can do with wood is to saw it; For which operation there's nothing more proper Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. Swift.

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry. In Oxfordshire the sour land they follow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a sawdell falling. Mortimer.


2. [from the verb] A burn; a hurt caused by hot liquor. SCALC, adj. [probably from scald, the word piel'd, or bald, and baldhead also, being formerly contemptuous expressions; and, like scalc, the word scalc might formerly be a term of reproach. See SCALC.] Paltry; sorry; scurry.

Saucy liers Will court at us like strumpets, and scalc rhymers Rall'd us out o'tune. Shakespeare.

SCALD, or SCALDER, n. [Dan. and Sw.] The word is judged by Torfæus to have signified originally a smoother and palissier of language. Torfæus Prof. ad Orcades. Mallet's North. Antiq. Note of the Transl. ch. 43.] One of the poets of the northern nations.

The ancient chronicles constantly represent the kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, as attended by one or more scalpels; for this was the name they gave their poets.

By Percy's Tr. of Mallet's North. Antiq. ch. 1. Sometimes — in their conversation a scalpel, either to show his happy talent, or to do more honour to the person with whom he conversed, answer'd in extempore metre.


These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic scalps had already planted; and produced that extraordinary species of composition, which has been called romance.

An extract, which Dr. Hickey has given from the work of one of the Danish scalps, entitled Hervar's Saga, containing an evocation from the dead, may be found in the sixth volume of miscellanies poems published by himself.

Blair on the Poems of Osian, p. 7.

SCALDHEAD, n. [scalladus, bald, Icelandick. Hickey.] A lothsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scalp, pox, and scaldhead are referable. Blacken.

SCALDIC, adj. Relating to the poets called scalds or scalars.

It is probable, that many of the scaldic imaginations might have been blended with the Arabian.


It made a part of the scaldic versification. Tytwhitt on the Vortis. of Chupear.

SCALE, n. [scyle, Saxony; schadel, Dutch; skol, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — Scale, in all its various applications, will be found to be merely the past participles of ceylan, to divide, to separate. Mr. Horne Tooke. But see the third definition, and also SKEEL.] 1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance. If thou takest more Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn But in the estimation of a hair, Thou diest. Shakespeare, Merck of Ven.

Your vows to her and me, put in two scales, Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. Shakespeare. Here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales, against either scale. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Long time in even scale. Milton, Pygmalion. The world's scales are even; what the main In one place gets, another quits again. Cleveland. The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more Now than my vows. In all usagages let the crowd prevail; I weigh no merit by the common scale.

The conscience is the test. Dryden. If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the scales against brute insensible matter, we may affirm without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man, is of greater worth and excellence than the sun and his planets. Bentley, Sermon.

2. The sign Libra in the Zodiac.

Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims The scales, as the just product of his flames. Cretch.

3. [scalpe, Goth. putamen, cortex, testa; penea, Sax. scale, putamina.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.

He puts him on a coat of mail, Which was made of a fish's scale.

Standing aloof, with loud they bruske the scales, And tear the flesh of the insegued whales. Wadded. 4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

Take jet and the scales of iron, and with a wet head, when the smith hath taken an heart, take up the scales that fly from the iron and those scales you shall grind upon your painter's stone.

When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound, burning regards the separation. Sharp, Surgery.

5. [scala, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.

Love reduces The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat In reason, and is judicious; his scale

By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend. Milton on Italy.

On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient scales of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. Addison on Italy.

6. The act of storming by ladders.

Others to a city strong Lay siege, consum'd; by battery, scale, and mine Assaulting.

By steps we may ascend to God. Parthenion. Milton, P. L.

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.

Well hast thou the scale of nature set, From centre to circumference; whereon in contemplation of created things, By steps we may ascend to God. Parthenion. Milton, P. L.

The scale of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. Grew.

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the scale of being. Addison. All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive according to their several gradations in the scale of beings. Cheyne, Phil. Princ. We believe an invisible world, and a scale of spiritual beings nobler than ourselves. Bentley, Sermon.

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. Pope.

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.

The map of London was set out in the year 1608 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards. Groton.

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.

The best of his thoughts and reasonings rang up and down the scales, that no people can be happy but under good governments. Pope.

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.
SCA

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scale 't the pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowest, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

To Scale. v. a. [scale, Italian.] 1. [from scale, a ladder.] To climb as by ladders.

Often have I scale'd the craggie oak,
All to dislodg the raven of her nest:
How have I weari'd, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all, for nuts at striph!

Dryden.

They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling-ladders scale'd the walls. 2. [from scale, a balance.] To measure or compare; to weigh.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he's your fixed enemy. 3. [from scale, a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamin.

Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eye.

Tob. iii. 17.

4. To pare off in thin particles. If any have counterfeited, clipped, or scale'd his [the king's] monies, or other monies current, this is high treason.

Bacon.

If all the mountaine were scale'd, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface.

Burrau.

To spread, as manure, gravel, or other loose materials. This, as Grosi has observed, is a northern expression; but it is not to rake or hoe the ground, as he makes it. In Cumberland, it is also figuratively to disperse or waste: as, to scale goods, money, or any property.

To Scale. v. n.

1. To peel off in thin particles. Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble away by degrees.

Bacon.

2. To separate. Obsolete. They would no longer abide, but scale'd and departed away.

Holinshed, Chron. II. 490.

SCALED. adj. [from scale.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.

Half my Egypt was bounte'd and made
A cistern for scale'd snakes.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SCALELESS. adj. [scale and less.] Wanting scales.

A certain scaleless fish, that covers herself, when she lists, with her own form.

Culverin, in V. Benven.

SCALENE. n. s. [French; scellement, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has three sides unequal to each other.

If it consist of points, then a scale.

I'll prove all one, &c. More, tworot. of the Soul, 1644. II. 17.

SCALENESS. n. s. [from scalely.] The state of being scaley.

SCALL. n. s. [skaldadur, bald, Icelandick. See Scalhead.] Dr. Johnson. From the Sax. scylan, to separate. A scall is a separation or discontinuity of skin or flesh by a gnawing, eating forward, maldly: as is also a scal or scaled head, called a scald head. Mr. Horne Tooke. Leprosy; morbid baldness.

Under thy long loose locks then moist have the scalls. Chaucer.

It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head.

Lev. xxii. 30.

SCLALED. adj. [from scale, or scale.] Scursy; scabby.

With scaled brows blake, and gilled beard.

SCALLION. n. s. [scallona, Italian; ascalonia, Lat.] A kind of onion.

A scallion (or little onion) is so called of Assalon, a town in Judea, where it is very plentiful, and was first found: thence transplanted to Greece and Italy, and so to these parts.

Dyce's Dry Dinner, 1599.

SCALLIP. n. s. [scallop, Fr.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce lustres
With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallopes,
To charge whole regiments of scallops.

Hudibras.

The sand is in Scilly glittering, which may be occasion'd from freestone mingled with white scallops shells. Mortimer.

To Scallop. v. a. To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

The tomb — a wide sur-based arch with scalloped ornaments.

Gray, Letts, to Mason.

I have this for with labour strete,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shudy grove,
And scallop every winding shore?

Sheratouc.

SCALL. n. s. [sculp, Tesc. a shell; scalpo, Ital.] 1. The scull; the crenum: the bone that incloses the brain.

High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crest scalp so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. 2. If the fracture be not completed with a wound of the scalp, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the scalp.

Spencer. F. Q.

The sculp of the integuments of the head.

White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless scalp
Against thy majesty.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

The hairy scalp
Are whit'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
The ensanguin'd field.

Philips.

To Scalp. v. a. [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.

We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by scalping, but the scalp itself is cut out.

Sharp.

SCALP. n. s. [French; scalpellum, Lat.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgians.

SCALY. adj. [from scale.] Covered with scales.

The river-horse and scaly crocodile.

Milton, P. L.

His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the scaly herd when Proteus blowes,
And so to pasture follow through the sea.

Dryden.

A scaly fish, with a forked tail.

Warderow.

To SCAMBLE. v. n. [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of Meric Casaubon; but, as is usual, to no purpose. Dr. Johnson. — In the household book of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, there is a particular section, appointing the order of service for the scambiling days in Lent; that is, days on which no regular meals were provided, but every one scambled, i.e. scrambled, and shifted for himself as he could. Bp. Percy, Note on Shakesp. Hen. V. — The etymology, therefore, of Serenius seems worthy of consideration, viz. Scamia, Icel. orise vagari, to roam about at pleasure, as we may suppose the meal-hunters, on scambiling-days, were used to do.]
1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys, That:bg, and cog, and float, deprave and slander. Shakespeare.
That self base and mangled, and base against us past, But that the scrambling and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a bagging or a drunken fashion. Walton.

2. To shift awkwardly.

Some scrambling shifts may be made without them. More.

To Scam'milee. v. a. To mangle; to maul.
My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it scrambled and cut before it was at its growth. Morelina.

Scambling.† n. s. [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.
The Scots' proverb is, It is well kenn'd your father's son who never a scrambler. A scrambler, in its literal sense, is one who stands amongst his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cockery. Stevens, Note on Slang. Much Ado.

Scamblingly.† adv. [from scambling.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

Scam'moniate. adj. [from scammony.] Made with scammony.

It may be excited by a local, scammoniate, or other serinon

Scammony. n. s. [Latin; scammonier, Fr.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia.

Tyrconnal.

To Scam'mper.† v. n. [schamper, Scot. escamper, Fr. escampar, Ital. scamper, Icel. skumpa, Isl. and Su. Goth. effusus currere, cessimé fugere, ut pecora. pestro vel tabano percita, to run like cattle stung with the gadfly. See Serenus and Lyce.] To fly with speed and trepidation.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly scampered away with him. L'Estrange.

You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to scamper off with your new crown. Addison.
Be quick, may very quick, or he'll approach, and as you're scampering stop you in your coach. King.

To Scan. v. a. [scandre, Fr. scandale, Lat.]
1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.
Harry, whose tuneful and well measured song
First taught our English music how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to suw
With Mids' ears, committing short and long. Milton, Sonnet.

They saw their verses upon their fingers.

2. To examine nicely.

So he goes to heaven,
And so am I reveng'd; that would be scan'd. Milton.

The rest the great architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be scan'd by them, who ought
Rather admire. Milton, P. L.

Every man has guilt, which he desires shall not be rigorously scanned; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer.

Gov. of the Tongue.

At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be scanned and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do.

Colony.

Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.

Addison.

One moment and one thought might let him scan
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. Prior.
The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted. Afterbury.

Sca'ndal. n. s. [scandale; scandal, Fr.]
1. Offence given by the faults of others.
His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of scandal, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. Milton.

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.
If black scandal, or foul-blest reproach,
Attend the sequel of your impositions,
Your mean enforcement shall acquaintance me
From all the impure blasts and stains thereof.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

My known virtue is from scandal free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. Dryden, Æneids. In the case of scandal, we are to reflect how men ought to judge.

Rogers, Sermon.

To Scandal.† v. a. [from the noun; Fr. scandaleur.]
1. To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

You repine,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-players, haters. Shakespeare, Coriol.

I do fawn on men, and hum them hard,
And after scandal'd them. Shakespeare, Just. Cæs.

Hear me; the villain
Scandals her, honour'd lords. Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.
Pity the scandal'd swain, the shepherd's boy;
He's right to brighten a neglected name. Shaksp. Will. 16.

2. To scandalize; to offend.
St. Paul supposes that people have an allowance to be scandalized at the doctrine of an immoral man.

Bp. Story, Sta. on the Priesthood, p. 87.

To Sca'ndalize. v. a. [scandalle; scandaliser; Fr. from scandal.]
1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.
I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. Hooker.

It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to scandalize others. Hammond on Fundamental.

Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. Clarke. dian.

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
Thou dost appear to scandalize
The publick right, and common cause of kings. Daniel.

Many were scandal'd at the personal slander and reflections flung out by scandalous libellers. Addison.

Sca'ndalous. adj. [scandaleux, Fr. from scandal.]
1. Giving publick offence.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with sedateness.

Hooker.

Something savouring
Of tyranny, which will ignorant make you.
Yes, scandalous to the world. Shakespeare, Wink. Tale.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile.

You know the scandalous weakness of that proceeding, which was used. Pop.

Sca'ndalously. adv. [from scandalous.]
1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.

His discourse at table was scandalously uncourteous the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obscenities. Swift.

2. Censoriously; oppressously.

Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. Pope.
SCANDALOUSNESS. n. s. [from scandalous.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM.* [Latin.] Scandal or wrong done to any high personage of the land, as peers, prelates, judges, or other great officers, by false or slanderous news or tales; by which any debate or discord between them and the commons, or any scandal to their persons, might arise.

Chambers.

He accuses his adversary of scandulum magnatum, and of speaking against his workman with rudeness and contempt.

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SCANTON.* t. n. s. [scotto; Lat.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

The French, having retained this verse as the vehicle of their epic and tragic flights, in order to give it a stailness and dignity were obliged to confine it to more exact laws of scansion. "Percy on the Metre of P. Ploughman's Vi.

To SCANT. t. v. a. [skant, Dan. alten, Sw. to sparne.] Janus. Serenus prefers the 1cc. short, scoto, to divide to the proportion of which he calls scant a corruption; and to his opinion Dr. Jamieson subscribes, noticing skoto as originally signifying that any thing as too short for the use for which it was intended. But may it not be from the Ital. schiattare, Lat. scindo, to cut, to divide into pieces? See also To SCANTY. To limit to scanty.

You think I will your serious and great business scant.

Shakespeare, Othello. They need rather to be scanty in their nourishment than replenished to have them stout. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If you would be feared, think with yourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to scant ourselves.

Bacon.

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which scants their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them.

Glassewile, Scop.

Scare them.

For fear the rankness of the swelling GOd should scant the passage and confine the room.

Dryden. I am scant in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.

Dryden.

To SCANTY. t. v. a. To fall: as, the wind scants.

A naval term; formerly, scanty.

SCANTY. t. s. [from the verb.] Scarcity.

Like the ant,

In plenty born for time of scant.

Carew, Fosses, p. 4.

SCANT. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.

White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is scant, so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. "Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A single violet transplant.

The strength, the colour, and the size.

All which before was poor and scant.

Redoubles still and multiplicates.

To find out and take.

In such a scant enjoyment of sunlight;

Would overtask the best land-pilot's art.

Milton, Comus.

2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.

From this time,

Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence. Shakespeare.

SCANT. adv. [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.

The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankrupts scant twenty shillings for thirty.

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We scant read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast.

Abbott, Desc. of the World.

A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would scant allow him to be a gentleman.

Wilton.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear.

Gay.

SCANTILY. adv. [from scanty.]

1. Narrowly; not plentifully.

2. Sparingly; niggardly.

He spoke scantily of me, when perchance he could not.

But pay me terms of honour.

Shakespeare, Art. and Cleop.

SCANTINESS. n. s. [from scanty.]

1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.

Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line, but the scantiness of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one.

Dryden.

2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.

Alexander was much troubled at the scantiness of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. South.

To SCANTLE. t. v. a. [from scant.] To be deficient; to fail.

She could well winds —

They rose, or scanned, as his sails would drive To the same port whereas he would arrive. "Dryden, Monmouth, 1657.

To SCANTLE. t. v. a. [eschantelev, Fr. schiantter, Ital.] To divide into little pieces; to shiver.

The pope's territories within a century, be scanned out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy.

Lat. Chesterfield.

SCANTLET. n. s. [corrupted, as it seems, from scantling.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but this, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, their lives were successively reduced to a shorter scantlet, till they came to that time of life which they now have. "Hale.

SCANTLING. n. s. [eschantilion, French; ciantelling, Italian.]

1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.

'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just scantling for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. L'Estrange.

2. A certain proportion.

The success.

Although particular, shall give a scantling

Of good or bad unto the general. "Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

3. A small quantity.

Reduce desires to narrow scantlings and small proportions.

By Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

A scantling of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish.

Dryden.

In this narrow scantling of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once.

Locke.

SCANTLING. adv. Not plentiful; small.

See the small stream that pours its murmuring tide

O'er some rough rock that would its wealth display,

Displays it aught but pensy and pride?

Ah, construe wisely what such murmurs say.

How would some good, with ample treasures blest,

Disdainful view the scantling drops distill! "Shenstone, El. 10.

SCANTLY. adv. [from scant.]

1. Scarcely; hardly; Obstinate.

England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several legal nati; whereas France had scantly one.

Camden, Rom.

2. Narrowly; penulously; without amplitude.

My eager love, I'll give myself the lye; The very hope is a full happiness, Yet scantily measures what I shall possess.

Dryden.

SCANTNESS. n. s. [from scant.]

Narrowness; meaness; smallness.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saving that he thought scantness of estate too great an evil.

Hayward.
S C A

Did we but compare the miserable scantiness of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language.

Glanville, Scep.

SCANTY. adv. [the same with scant.] 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.

As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too scanty for positive infinity. Locke.

His dominions were very narrow and scanty; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. Locke.

Now scanty limits the proud arch confine, And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine; A small Eniphatra through the piece is roll'd, And little eagles wave their wings in gold. Pope.

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being scanty, and accommodated to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. Woodward.

There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and scanty conceptions of providence. Swift.

3. Scantily; niggardly; parsimoniously.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty of words, but rather become copious in your language. Watts.

They with such scanty wages pay.

The bondage and the slavery of years. Swift.

To SCAPE. v. a. [contrasted from escape.] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I scarce love-letter in the holyday time of my bounties, and am I now a subject for them? Shakespeare.

I doubt not to die a fair death, if I scape hanging. Shakespeare.

What can range the eye
Of God all-seeing? Milton, P. L.

To Scape. v. n. To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unjust'd on the plain,
But shun revives, and, taken, scape again? Dryden.

Scape. v. n. [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of hairbreadth escape in th'inominant deadly breach. Shakespeare.


Having purpose falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! Vain lunatick, against these scopes I could Dispute, and compound with you, if I would. Donne.

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No scope of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. Shakespeare.

4. Loose act of vice or lowness.

A beaute, a very pretty beaute! sure some scope: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the scope. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Thou lark'dst
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some-beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'st thy scopes on names ador'd.

Milton, P. B.

SCAPE-GOAT. n. s. The goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation.

The goat, on which the lot fell to be the scapegoat, shall be presented alive before the Lord, to make an atonement with him, and to let him go for a scapegoat into the wilderness.

An act of Christ this, as of a second Adam, a common person, ordered by the wisdom of God to bear the chastisement of our peace, the scapegoat to carry all our sins on his head into the wilderness. Hammond, Works, iv. 336.

SCAPE-MENT. n. s. In clockwork, a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum.

Chambers.

SCAPULA. n. s. [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.

The beet went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and scapula.

Wiseman.

SCAPULAR. adj. [scapulaire, Fr. from scapula.]

SCAPULARY. s. Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the scapulary branches.

Descartes.

The viscera were corresponded with the weight of the scapular part.

SCAPULARY. n. s. [scapula, Sax. scapulaire, Fr.]

Part of the habit of a friar, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth covering the back and the breast.

What betokenth your grette hode, your scaulerie, your knotted girdle, and your wide cope? Chaucer, Jacke Upland.

The scapula is made of two small pieces of woollen stuff, about the size of a handkerchief, by two little laces down from the neck upon both the back and the breast of the devout person who wears it. Breviary, Saul &c. at Ender p. 277.

SCAR.† n. s. [from escar, escare, French: escarge, Gr. Dr. Johnson.—Su. Goth. skarda, skiswua, skora, incidere, skæra, secare. Serenius. The past participle of rejan, Sax. to shear, to cut, to divide. Scar was formerly applied to any separated part. Mr. Horne Tooke.]

1. A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains some scar of it. Shakespeare. As you like it. The soft delicious air.

To heal the scar of these corrosive fires.

Shall breathe her balm. Shall it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no scar nor blemish behind. More.

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture on all its body. Burnet.

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a scar, when that fell off, the disease would remain. Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. A cliff of a rock, or a naked rock on the dry land.

This word gave denomination to the town ofScarborough. Ray. In the Lancashire dialect, it is a steep, rocky, and bare place in hills; and in some parts of the north; a broken place in the high bank of a river, which is a very old expression. [Ray derives this word from the Sax. cap, a rock. Mr Horne Tooke states it as the past participle of rejan, to shear, to separate. In the Gael. scar is a sharp sea rock. Shaw. The Su. Goth. skæer, IceL skor, also signify a rock; derived probably, as Serenius in the first instance derives scar, from skæra, to cut.]

And eke full oft a little scarke
Upon a bank, or inn beside.
Let(s) in the stream, which with great paine
If any man shall restraine

Gower, Conf. Am. Prol. Scar, in every part of England where rocks abound, is well known to signify the detached projection of a large rock. Henley, Note on Shaksp. All's Well.

To SCAR. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet it'll not shed her blood,
Nor scar that whiter skin of her than snow;
And smooth as monumental alabaster.

Shakespeare, Othello.

SCARRABE. n. s. [scarrabaeus, Fr. scarrabeus, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with shewed wings.
SCA

You are scabrous that batten in dung.

Beau. and Fl. Elder Brother.

A small scab is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves; these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lie a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle.


SCARAMOUCH.† n. s. [scaramouche, It. scarzmonche, Fr.] A buffoon in motly dress.

We see the daily examples of them in the Italian farces of harlequin and scarzmonche. Dryden, Or. and Prog. of Satire. It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench revered puppets, or scarzmonches in scarlet. Collier. Scaramouch is to have the honour of the day, and now marches to the engagem'nt of the shoulders of the philosopher. Warburton on Prod. p. 32.

SCARCE.† adj. [scarso, Italian; eschars, old Fr. scars, Teut. scar, parsus, avarus. Kilian.]

1. Parsimonious; not liberal; stingy. This is the primary meaning, and agrees with the Teutonic original; but has been overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

Look that no man for scarce thee holde; For that may griev thee manifolde; Reason wot that a lover be In such a commodity as a man; in the large and fine, &c. Chaucer, Proverbs. 1:12.
Dispense not too outrageous, nor be not too scarce, so that thou be not bounded to thy breaste. Have therein attempt-ance, and measure, which in all thynges is proufytably.


2. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will so thorn sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is scarce now in England, and therefore riseth one half in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is scarce there.

Locke.

3. Rare; not common.

The scarcest of all is a Perseverant Nigre or a medallion well preserved.

Addison.

SCARCELY. adv. [from the adjective]

1. Hardly; scarcely.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it did scarcely believe their own senses.

Hooker.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,

We scarcely think our miseries our foes. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Age, while unseasonably but once remove from death, we consequently should have nothing but it, but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late years, but in the high mode, the flattering garb, and utmost gaudery of youth.

South.

You neither have enemies, nor can scarce have any. Dryden.

2. With difficulty.

He scarcely knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. Dryden.

Slowly he sails, and scarcely steams the tide;

The pressing water pours within her side.

Dryden.

SCARCENESS.† n. s. [from scarce, scarce, old SCARICITY.† n. s. [Fr. Lacobante.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarce' and want shall haunt you;

Ceres' blessing so is on you.

Shakespeare.

A land wherein shalt eat bread without scarceness.

Deut. viii. 9.

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea; to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a scarcity of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy.

Dryden, Dunciad.

Ceres does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and scarcity that God sends.

Locke.

In this grave age, when comedies are few,

We crave your patronage for one that's new,

And let the scarceness recommend the fare.

Addison.

SCARF.† n. s. [escherf, French. Dr. Johnson.]

Sax. rceafy, vestimentum, adparatus: nec tamen aliud vestimentum genus hue voce intellectum credo, quam quod ex varia generis pannis conwentum fuerit, ac propertis nomen orinnim to Sueth. skarfs, consuere. Serenus.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,

Ladies and maids their scarfs and handcuffes,

Upon him as he pass'd. Shakespeare, Coriol.
Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarlet? Shakespeare.

Iris there, with humild bow, Waters the odorous banks, that blow Flowers of more mingled hue Than her purpl'd sable can show. Milton, Comus.

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a scarlet of a vermillion colour upon a blue drapery. Dryden.

The ready nymphs receive the crying child; They swath'd him with their scarfs. Dryden.

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large scarves. Spectator.

Put on your hood and scarf, and take your pleasure. Swift.

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

1. To blow loosely on.
   My sable gown soff'd me, in the dark
   Grop'd it to find them out. Shakespeare, Handel.

2. To dress in any loose vesture.
   How like a young, or a prodigal,
   The scarlet bark puts from her native bay,
   Hug'd and embraced by the swindling wind! Shakespeare. 
   Come, seeing light,
   Scowf up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. [scarfsc, Swept. to join together.] To piece; to unite two pieces of timber together, in a particular way, by the extremities. A term of ship-carpenters.

SCARSKIN. n. s. [scarf and skin.] The cuticle; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The scarfskin, being uppermost, is composed of several scales of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another; between these the excretory ducts of the follicles of the hair skin open. Cheyne.

SCARIFICATION. n. s. [scarification, Lat. xarification, French; from scarify.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

The disease—may be forced out by leeching, scarifications.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. Arzibathot.

SCARIFICATOR. n. s. [from scarify; Fr. scarificateur.]


2. An instrument with which scarifications are made.

SCARIFIER. n. s. [from scarify.]

1. One who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. v. a. [scarify, Lat. xarificare, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and scarifying it, I dressed it. Wiereman.

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and scarified at this rate. Spectator.

SCARLET. n. s. [escarlate, French; scarlato, Itl. Dr. Johnson. — Some carry the word to the Arab, yasarlat; and it is worthy of remark that the Welsh word for scarlet is yasarlet. Others consider it as pure German, scharlach. See Wacker in V. Scarlach, and Du Cange under the low Latin word scarlatum. Is. Vossius, says Junius, "conjectubat ortum traxisse ex Dalmatico xarylum, quod rubrum denotat." A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Give way to nobility. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

As a bull
Amidst the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of scarlet and a sanguine war. Dryden.

Would it not be insufficient for a learned professor, and that which his scarlet would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned? Locke.

SCARLET, adj. [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high foreland and her scarlet lip.

The Chinese, who are of an fit complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks scarlet. Bacon.

The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown. Dryden.

SCARLETBEAN. n. s. [scarlet and bean.] A plant.

The scarletbeaun has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. Martiminer.

SCARLETTOAK. n. s. The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMESE. n. s. Skirmish; which see. It is now pronounced by the Londoners skirish.

Such crew gave me my scarstorms disarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, where love does give his sweet alarms. Spencer, F. Q.


SCARM-BEE. n. s. [scarn and bee.] A beetle. Northumberland.

SCARF. n. s. [escarpe, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. Dict.

SCARUS. n. s. [Latin.] A sea-fish, which was reckoned a delicacy at the tables of the ancients.

The delicious juice of fishes, the narrow of the laborious ox, and the tender land of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the scarus. Bp. Taylor, Sermon. House of Feasting.

SCARF. n. s. Used in some places for barren land, which has a poor or thin coat of grass upon it.

SCATH. n. s. [escache, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles.

SCATCH. n. s. [chassers, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places.

SCATE. n. s. [skidor, Swedish; skid, Icelandick. Dr. Johnson. — Schuetze, Teut. And hence seater was an old way of writing the English word: now usually written skates.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

The noble Dutchmen on their skates, so long as the ice would bear them, did shoot down the French like ducks diving under water; so that it cost Luxemburg's army dear. Carr's Rom. on Holland. (1695) p. 133.

They wheeze
On sounding skates a thousand different ways;
In circling noise swift as the winds. Thomson.

To SCATE. v. n. [from the noun.] To slide on skates.

SCATE. n. s. [squat, Lat. skata, Icel. qreada, Sax. skade, Dan.] A fish of the species of thornback.


SCATERBOUSS. adj. [from sentebris, Lat.] Abounding with springs. Dic.
SCAT

To SCATH.† v. a. [M. Goth. skathian, to hurt; Su. Goth. skada; Sax. ræðan, ræðan; Dutch, slaeden.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Dr. Johnson pronounces both the verb and noun obsolete. But scathe, in the sense of harm, is still used in the north of England.

As when Heaven’s fire Hath scathed the forest oaks, or mountain pines, With singed top their stately growth, though bare, Stands on the blasted heath.

Milton, P. L.

SCATCH. n. z. [ræðe, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. Scath in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the scath and the scon. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted.
And all my hoped gait is ture’d to scath.
Sparrow, Shop. Col.

He bore a spiteful mind against King Edward, doing him all the scath that he could, and annoying his territories.

Sparrow on Ireland.

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily great scath to the Turk, the great warrior Solomon, with a mighty army, so overthrew them, that he won the island from them. Knolles.

Still preserv’d from danger, harm, and scath.

By many a sea and many an unknown shore.

Fairfax.

SCATHFUL,† adj. [from scath.] MISchievous; destructive.

A scathful vessel was he captain of.

For shallow, truant, and bulk, unprintable,

With which such scathful grawle he did make,

That very englaze and the hagge of less

Cried fame and honour on him.

So did they best, from off their native bawds,

Spain’s mighty fleet with canons’ scathful wounds

Sca’tless,† adj. [from scath.] Without harm or damage.

Then thought I,

That scathless ful sikerly

I might unto the welle go.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 1550.

To SCATTER, v. a. [ræcan, Saxon; schatteren, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to scatter, as they fly,

Soft, quiet, gentle love, and endless joy.

Prior.

Corruption, still

Voracious, swallow’d what the liberal hand

Of bounty scatter’d o’er the savage spar.

Thomson.

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgement, scattereth

away all evil with his eyes.

Proc. xx. 8.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were scattered

from Saul.

1 Sam. xiii. 8.

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp

Recovering, and his scatter’d spirits return’d.

Milton, P. L.

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Lybian swains,

Their scatter’d cottages and ample plains?

Dryden.

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur’d late, now scatter’d they

With cresses and arms the gazing’s wild.

Milton, P. L.

To SCATTER. v. n. To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would scatter in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound.

Bacon.

The sun

Shakes from his noon-dyrm the scattering clouds.

Thomson.

SCATTEREDLY,† adv. [from the part. scattered.] Dispersedly; separately.

Sir Thomas, either ashamed of his company or for some other reason, desired them to disperse, and not to accompany him by his coach-side; which they did accordingly, and afterwards came scatteredly into Oxoan.


SCE

Had there been any man, who could have collected and put together, in order, the several truths which were taught singly, and scatteredly, by philosophers of all the different sects.

Clarke on Nat. and Rev. Religion.

SCATTERING, n. s. [from scatter.] Act of dispersing or distributing; that which is dispersed.

Some ripe scatterings of high knowledge.


The former instances of temporal prosperity are but as (as it were) the promiscuous scatterings of his common providence.

South, Sermon ii. 378.

SCATTERINGLY, adv. [from scatter.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there scatteringly, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns.

Addison.

Those drops of prettiness scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures were designed to detract and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions.

Boyle.

SCATTERLING, n. s. [from scatter.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such losts and scatterlings cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. Spruce.

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale.

Sparrow on Ireland.

SCATUREN, adj. [scaturiens, Latin.] Springing as a fountain.

Dict.

SCATURENIOUS, adj. [from scaturigos, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains.

Dict.

SCAVENGER, n. s. [from ræcan, to shave, perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourers employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men’s judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, scavenger, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work.

South.

Fasting’s Nature’s scavenger.

Bkguard.

Dick the scavenger, with equal grace,

Firls from his cart the mud in Waipole’s face.

Swift.

SECULARAT, n. s. [French; securcatus, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Sceularate can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience.

Chryme.

SCENERY,† n. s. [from scene. Dr. Johnson.

Scene is the word established by custom, as Mr. Nares has observed; and ery is a more common derivative termination, considered as one merely English, and not influenced by the etymology, then ery. Yet Dr. Johnson has cited Dryden, Pope, and Addison, in support of scenery.

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various scenery of a country life.

Addison.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the scenery of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æneas. vii. on the sounding the horn of Pales.

Pepys.

3. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play.

Dryden.

SCENE,† n. s. [scene, Fr. scena, Lat. scena, Gr. σκèνα, a tent, a bower or arbour, in which sort of places publick shows, and dramatick pieces, were anciently represented.]
1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fr and branchiag palm,
A sylvan scene; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliek view.

Now prepare thee for another scene.

A larger scene of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd.

A scene of triumph and revenge to me.
When rising spring adorns the mead,
A charming scene of nature is display'd.

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of ury'd beings,
Through what new scenes and changes we must pass! Addison.

A mute scene of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer.

Dryden.

About eight miles distance from Naples lies, a very noble scene of antiquities; what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. Addison on Italy.

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel scene, unjust to love, and you?

Prior.

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The scene you play were mine. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes
Begotten at his entrance. Graeme.

So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The scenes entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumstanced by time
The words not forc'd, but slidding into rhyme
He thought, in hitting these, his business done.

Dryden.

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. Bacon.

Scenery. n. s. See Scenery. This is the usual word.

The scenery is beautiful: the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top; and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade. Gilpin, Est. on Prints, p. 113.

Scenical. adj. [scenicus, Lat. scenique, Fr. Of Scenic.] Scenical. Dr. Johnson has not noticed the existence, which, however, is an old word. Dramatick; theatrical.

They despise over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the scenic persons and habits of the four prime European nations. B. Jonson, Masques.

Formal sadness, scenical mourning. Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 8.

Bid scenick Virtue charm the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.

Dr. Johnson, Prologue, 1747.

The ridicule of scenic exhibition.

Theatrical. n. s. [scenique and γέγασκε; scenographie, Fr.] Drawn in perspective.

Scenographical. adj. [scenographie, and γέγασκε; scenographie, Fr.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram scenographically. Mortimer.

Scenography. n. s. [scenographie, and γέγασκε; scenographie, Fr.]

1. The art of perspective.

2. Representation in perspective.

We shall here only represent to you the ichography, and scenography, of the ancient burial-places of the Egyptians, near the pyramids, out of which the mummies are brought; with a prospect of Memphis, Babylun, Cairo.

Greenhill, Art of Engraving, p. 293.

SCENT. n. s. [scent, to smell, Fr. Dr. Johnson.

— From scent, Lat. to discern by the senses. Hence the old orthography of our word is sent.

1. The power of smelling, the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mares, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the scent.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the nearest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dustiest scent. Shakespeare.

The plague, they report, hath a scent of the smell of a mellow apple.

Bacon.

Good scents do purify the brain, s
Awake the fancy, and the wit refine.

Davies.

Partake

The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs. Milton, P. D.

Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curves his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrayed that safety which their swiftness lent. Denham.

Cheerful health,
His dutous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses scents ambrosial. Prior.

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia. Temple.

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

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Suggestive of his quarry from so far. Milton, P. L.

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. Dryden.

Actaeon spied
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A generous pack, or to maintain the chase,
Or snuff the vapour from the scented grass. Addison.

Scentful. adj. [from scent.]

1. Odorous; yielding much smell.

The scentful camomile, the verdurous costmary. Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

A maiden gathering on the plains

2. Quick of smell.

The scentful osprey by the rocke had fad'd,
And many a pretty shrimp in scallows dish'd
Some way convey'd her. Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. s. 3.

Scentless. adj. [from scent.]

Inodorous; having no smell.

Sceptre. n. s. [sceptrum, Latin; sceptre, French.]

The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

How best of Kings, do'st thou have a sceptre here?
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear?
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. B. Jonson.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. Conyng.

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility. Clarendon.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good management, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres are conferred gruitly. Decay of Chi. Past.

To Sceptre.* v. a. [from the noun.] To invest with the ensign of royalty.
SCH


SCEPTRED. adj. [from scepere.]
1. Bearing a sceptre.
   The scepeter'd heralds call
   To council, in the city-gates. — Milton, P. L.
   To Britain's queen the scepeter'd suppliants bend,
   To her his crowns and infant race commend. — Tickell.
2. Denoting something regal.
   Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
   In scepeter'd pall come sweeping by,
   Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,
   Or the tale of Troy divine. — Milton, II. Prae.

SCEPTIC. n. s. See SKEPTIC. Skeptic, or Skepticism, however, is not the form usually, or
anciently, observed.
   A sceptic [is] one that is ever seeking, and never finds, like
our new upstart sect of sokechers. — Bullchar, Exposid. ed. 1656.

SCHEDULE. n. s. [schedule, Latin; schedule, French.
Dr. Johnson. — Formerly custode, both French and
English. See Cotgrave. And Strype's Life of
Abp. Cranmer, App. No. 64. "I have sent a
custode inclosed." Lott. in 1551. "The word from
the G. κυκλοζ, a leaf of paper or parchment; yet it
is pronounced, by most persons, as if it were written
custode; and as schism is sism."

1. A small scroll.
   The first published schedule being brought to a grave knight,
   his read over an unsavory sentence or two, and delivered back
   the libel. — Hooker.
2. A writing additional or appendant.
   All ill, which all
   Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
   Be annex'd in schedule unto this by me,
   Fall on that man. — Donne.
3. A little inventory.
   I will give out schedules of my beauty: it shall be invento-
   ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will.
   Shakespeare.

SCHEMATIC. n. s. [σχηματικός.]
1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
   Every particle of matter, whatever form or socation it puts
   on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore
   take up the same room. — Crench.

SCHEMATIC. n. s. [from scheme.] A projector; one
given to forming schemes.
   The noisy importunities of unexperienced, raw, newfangled
   schematists and speculators. — Freweswerp, Serm. p. 56.
   The treasurer maketh little use of the schematists, who are
day playing him with their visions, but to be thoroughly con-
vinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best.
   Swift, Let. to Dn. King.

SCHEME. n. s. [σχέμα.]
1. A plan; a combination of various things into one
   view, design, or purpose; a system.
   Wore our senses made much quicker, the appearance and
   outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us,
   and be consistent with our well-being. — Locke.
   We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory
   account of the divine conduct, without forming such a scheme of
   things as shall at once, take in time and eternity. — Atterbury.
2. A project; a contrivance; a design.
   To form the well conformed scheme of iniquity;
   'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. — Rowe.
   The haughty monarch was laying schemes for suppressing the
   ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of
   kingdoms. — Atterbury.
   The political scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our
   usefulness, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. — Swift.
3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial
   bodies; any linial or mathematical diagram.

SCH.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of schemes, and
the judgment of death and diseases.

It is a scheme and face of heaven,
As 'tis aspects are disposed this even.
—Brown.

To SCHEME v. a. [from the noun.] To plan.
   That wickedness which schemed, and executed, his destruc-
   tion. — Stuart, Hist. of Scotland, i. 303.

To SCHEME v. n. To contrive: to form or design.
   Johnson, in V. Contrive.

SCHEMER. n. s. [from scheme.] A projector; a con-
triver.

SCHEMIST. n. s. [from scheme.] A projector; a
schematist.
   One cannot enough wonder at the extreme folly of all such
   schemes as pretend to account for things upon principles of
   Are not these schemists well apprized, that the colonists im-
   port more from Great Britain, ten times more, than they send
   in return to us? — Burke, Obs. on the State of the Nation.

SCHEMIS. n. s. [σχέμες.] An habitude; state of any
thing with respect to other things.
   If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all
   the simple essences of things, and consequently all their pos-
   sible schemes or habitudes, should ever change, there would
   arise a new schism in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition.
   —NORRIS.

SCHIRRUS. See SCHIRRUS.

SCISM. n. s. [schisme, Fr. σχίσμα, Gr. σχίζων, to
divide, to cut asunder. The word is pronounced
sism, "contrary to etymology; the occasion of this
was, that our old authors wrote it symmatikos, as
Skelton, p. 108." Pegge, Anonym. p. 14.] A sepa-
ration or division in the church of God.
   Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth,
   and to our schism by charity. — King Charles.
   Oppose schism by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and
de-bauchery by temperance. — Sprat, Sermon.
   When a schism is once spread, there grows at length a dispute
   which are the schismatics: in the sense of the law the
   schism lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of
   the state. — Swift.

SCHEMATICALLY. adj. [schematicque. Fr. from schim-
atick.] Implying schism; practising schism.

SCHEMATICALNESS. n. s. [from schimatical.] State
of being schimatical.
   As mischievous a mark as any of her carnality, is her dis-
   sension and schimaticalness even to mutual persecution: as
   also the unnatural and unchristian wars of one part of reformed
   Christendom against the other. More on the Ev. Churches, p. 17.

SCHEMATICK. n. s. [from schimatical.] One who separates
from the true church.
   No known heretick nor schimatick should be suffered to go
   into those countries. — BACON.
   Thus you behold the schimaticks' bravado's:
   Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in grandos. — BUTLER.
   The schimaticks united in a solemn league and covenant to
   alter the whole system of spiritual government. — Swift.

SCHEMATICK. n. [schimaticque, Fr.] Practising
schism.
SCH

Not one scevamayt shrov, nyre, nor chano.

Bede, Yet a Course, Cole, 92 b.

To Schismatize.† v. n. [from schism; schismatizer, Fr.]. To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church. Cotgrave.

Schismless. adj. [from schism]. Not affected by schism; without schism.

The peace and good of the church is not terminated in the schismless estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joint consultation of all reformed Christians. Milton, Rems. of Ch. Goe. B. 1.

Scholar.† n. s. [scholaris, Lat. yolope, Sax. sceolarch, Fr.]

1. One who learns a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserved approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves scholars, and followers of the ancients. Hooker.

The scholars of the Stugyrt, Who for the old opinion fight, Would make their modern friends confess The difference but from more to less. Prior.

2. A man of letters.

This same scholar's fate, rea angusta donis, hinders the promoting of learning. Witting, Math. Magick.

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of showing their talents, scholars are not blamed for: Loryc.

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. Bacon.

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good scholar: he is at Oxford still, is he not? Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

5. One who in our English universities belongs to the foundation of a college, and who has a portion of its revenues.

Our candidate at length gets in A hopeful sch. of Coll. Trin. A scholarship not half maintains, And college rules are heavy chains. Warton, Prog. of Discontent, 1st ed. (1570.)


Scholarlike. adj. [from scholar.] Becoming a scholar; like a scholar.

The said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholarlike apparel. Const. and Canons Ecl. 74.

I can spell, and scholarlike put together, the parts of her majesty's proceeding now towards your lordship. Bacon, Lett. to E. of Oxen.


Nor can the terms of art be well understood, or any scholarlike discourse framed, but by logick. Hookes, Inst. Pro. Tr. p. 16.

Scholarship.† n. s. [from scholar.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

Your publick profession hath in a manner, no acquaintance with scholarship or learning.

Sir T. Bodley to Sir F. Bacon, Sup. to Caed. p. 74.

It pitted my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great scholarlike, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. Pope.

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship. Milton.

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. Ainsworth.

A scholarship not half mainains, And college-rules are heavy chains;

So, scouring the late wish'd-for prize, For a fat fellowship he sighs. Warton, ut suprd.

Scholastic.† adj. [scholasticus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a scholar or school; scholarlike.

In the most strict and scholastical sense of that word. Barrow on the Creed.

2. Suitable to the school, or form of theology so called. Damascan first reduced the body of divinity into a scholastical method. Bp. Comus, Can. of Scripture, ch. 10.

Scholastically. adv. [from scholastic.] According to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or canons, that treat scholastically of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. South.

Scholasticism.† n. s. [from scholastic.] The method or niceties of the schools.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances. Dr. Warton, Est. on Pope.

Scholastic. adj. [from schola, Lat. scholastique, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning. Dugby on Bodley. Scholastic education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. Burnet, Theory.

2. Befitting to the school; suitable to the school; pedantic; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of scholastic courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. Hooker.

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless scholastic speculations, were like the Olympick gamers, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. Bacon.

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a scholastic outcry. Stillingfleet.

Scholastic.* n. s. One who adheres to the niceties or method of the schools.


Scholiast.† n. s. [scholias, Fr. scholiastes, Lat.]

A writer of explanatory notes.

Although words are wanting in the Greek text, yet either that, or some other of the like force, must necessarily be understood, as the Greekke scholiast and other writers do well note. A Fruitful Serm. (1584.) p. 55.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reprehension of idleness; though in others of the scholiastis tis insinuated against the luxury of the rich. Dryden.

What Gallius or Stobaeus cook'd before, Or chow'd by blind old scholiastics o'er and o'er. Pope.

Scholiast.† adj. [from scholiast.] Pertaining to a scholiast.

The true illuminated have met with such numberless commentaries, whose scholiastics midwifery hath delivered them of meanings that the authors themselves, perhaps, never conceived. Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 10.

To Scholiase.† v. n. [from scholiast.] To write notes.

He thinks to scholiase upon the Gospel. Milton, Tetrachordon.

Schol'ical. adj. [scholasticus, Lat.] Scholastic.

Not in use.

It is a common scholastic error to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events: — meanwhile things of ordinary course and common life gain no room in our paper-books. Hales, Rem. p. 275.
**SCHOOL**

**SCHOLION.** n. s. [Latin.] A note; an explanatory note to a text, for the exposition of old words and hard phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language.

**SCHOLIUM.** n. s. [Latin.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned Hooker.

**Scholy.** n. s. [scholie, Fr. scholiat, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned Hooker.

**School.** n. s. [schola, Lat. école, Sax. schule, Germ. schule, Teut. école, Fr.] 1. A house of discipline and instruction. Their age the same, their inclinations too. And bred in one school they grow. Dryden.

2. A place of literary education; an university. My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools. Dryden.

3. The self-breed to the rural trade. Set him betwixt to school, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry. Dryden.

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. No cruel brain could ever yet propound, Teaching the soul, so vain and fond a thought; But some among these mustards have been found, Which in their schools the self-same thing had taught. Davis.

Let no man be less confident of his love to the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several schools of Christians, concerning the conceptions of the blessed ones. Dryden.

5. The age of the church and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers: so called, because this mode of tending religion arose from the use of academical disquisitions. The first principles of Christian religion should not be forced with school points and private tenets. Sanderson.

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysics, school divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. Locke.

**To School.** v. t. [from the noun.] To instruct; to train.

**Scholar.** n. s. [school, Gr. scholiad, Lat. école, Sax. schule, Germ. schule, Teut. école, Fr.] 1. To instruct; to train. Una her beauty to be so good As in her virtuous rules to school her knight. Spencer, F. Q.

He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned. Shakespeare.

He never had the soul to know what conversing means, but to his provender and the familiarity of the kitchen schooled his conceptions. Milton, Colateriae.

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. Cousin, school yourself; but for your husband, He's noble, wise, judicious. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Let Gallio give me leave a while To school him once, or else I change my style:

O lawless paunch, the cause of much despite,
Through ranging of a curish appetite! Bp. Hall, Sat. v. 4.

School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revi'd. Dryden.

If he be schooling, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever school him. Atterbury.

**Scholarboy.** n. s. [school and boy.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight.
He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As prentices or schoolboys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.
Once he had heard a schoolboy tell
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. Swift.

**Scholar dame.** n. s. [school and dam.] A schoolmistress. Sending little children of two or three years old to a school dame, without any design of learning one letter, but only to keep them out of the fire and water. Edwards, Gr. on the Cont. of the Clergy, p. 136.

**Scholar day.** n. s. [school and day.] Age in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All schooldays friendship, childhood, innocence? Shakespeare.

**Scholarly.** n. s. [from school.] Precepts. Not in use.

To which he inclines a guileful hollow heart Marked with fair dissimulating courtesy. A filed tongue furnish'd with terms of art, Not art of school, but courtier's scholar's. Dryden, Col. Cloud.

**Scholar fellow.** n. s. [school and fellow.] One bred at the same school.

Thy flattering mood on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his schoolfellows by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the labouring yoke. Dryden.

The emulation of schoolfellows often puts life and industry into young lads. Locke.

**Scholar house.** n. s. [school and house.] House of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her scholehouse pine'd. Spencer.

**Scholar.** n. s. [from school.] 1. Instruction; learning at school.

2. School hire; stipend paid to a schoolmaster for instruction. Sheen.

3. A lecture; a sort of reprimand. You shall go with me; I have some private schooling for you both. Shakespeare.

Passionate and affectionate words; a sweet schooling, out of a fear and jealousy conceived, and a care had to prevent his miscarriage. Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. p. 306.

**Scholar maid.** n. s. [school and maid.] A girl at school.

As scholars change their names.
By vain, though apt, doctrines. Shakespeare, Men. for Men.

**Scholar man.** n. s. [school and man.] 1. One versed in the niceties and subtleties of academical disputation.

The king, though no good scholar, converted one of them by dispute. Bacon.

Unlearn'd, he knew no scholar's subtle art; No language, but the language of the heart. Pope.

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen. Bacon.

To schoolmen I beseech my doubts, my sickness to physicians. Donne.

Men of nice pulchres could not refuish Aristotle, as he was dress'd up by the schoolmen. Baker.

Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. Pope.
SCHOOLMASTER. n. s. [school and master.] One who presides and teaches in a school.

1. Thy schoolmaster, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. Shakespeare.

Adrian V. was something schoolmaster to Charles V. Knolles.
The ancient and modern historians lived till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and schoolmasters, as Orius. Bacon.

* A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn schoolmaster.

South, Serm.

SCHOOLMISTRESS. n. s. [school and mistress.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact schoolmistress. Dryden.

My schoolmistress, like a wise Turk, maintains her lazy husband by our work. Gibb, What d'ye Call it.

SCHOOLER. n. s. [schuliere, Germ.] A small vessel with two masts.

Schlegel. n. s. [turdus viscivorus.] A fish.

Ainsworth.

SCIEGRAPHY. n. s. [sciegraphie, Fr. sciographie.]

1. Art of sketching.

Let those, who are delighted with sciegraphy, paint out, if they please, these shadow-painteries. Fuller, Holy War, p. 112.

2. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. Bailey.

3. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. Bailey.

SCIENTIFIC. adj. [scientifique, Fr. scientific.]


There were also, from great antiquity, seinturier or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Ammauriones by Pliny. Brown.

Scientifically. adv. [from scientific.] After the manner of a sun-dial.

Let the plane be scientifically prepared, and it shall be necessary for the shadow of the sun to go back.

Gregory, Posthumus, p. 37.

SCIATIC. n. s. [sciatic, Fr. ischiadica passio.]

Sciatic. The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? Shakespeare.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As launmily as their manners. Shakespeare, Timon.

The Scythsians, using continual riding, were generally mortified with the sciatica, or big-gout. Brown, Vulg. Err. Back'd with sciatica, marri'd with the stone, Will any mortal let himself alone? Pope.

Sciatical. adj. [from scientific.] Afflicting the hip.

In obstinate sciatical pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. Arbuthnot.

SCIENCE. n. s. [science, Fr. scientia, Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's sight or science, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing everything as it is, his prescience or foresight of any portion of mine, or rather his science or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than by seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. Hamwood.

The indisputable mathematicks, the only science Heaven hath yet vouchsafed to man, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. Glanville, Sapl.

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.

So you arrive at truth, though not at science. Berkeley.

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason.

Dryden.

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No science doth make known the first principles, wherein it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in Vol IV.

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetick, music, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, and though no science, flatters worth the most.

Pope. De scientificis.


Cockeram.

SCIENTIAL. adj. [from science.] Producing science.

His light scientific, and, past mere nature, Can solve the rude defects of every creature.

R. Jonson, That poor men hear.

Those scientific rules, which are the implements of instruction.

Milton, Tetrarchon.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt within; whose presence had infused
Into the plant scientific sap deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods.

Milton, P. L.

Scientifically. adj. [scientifique, Fr. scientia and scientiss.] Scientia. Of, concerning, or consisting of scientific knowledge.

Scientifically. adv. [from scientific.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be scientifically interrogated. Locke.

SCIMITAR. n. s. [See Sermier.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my scimitar I'll cool to-morrow. Shakespeare.

SCINC. n. s. A cast call. Ainsworth. In Scotland and in London they call it sink.

SCINTILLANT. adj. [sciintillans, Lat.] Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Who can view the pointed rays,
That from black eyes scintillant blaze? Green's Spleen, ver. 219.

To SCINTILLATE. v. n. [sciintillo, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

Cockeram.

SCINTILLATION. n. s. [scintillation, Lat. from scintilla.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. Browni.

He saith the planets' scintillation is not seen, because of their remoteness. Glanville, Sapl.

SCOLIOISM. n. s. [scolius, Lat.] Superficial knowledge; not sound knowledge.

The beautiful description here given of the state of Europe before the French Revolution, and all that follows, is calculated
To lade out. The savoury pulp they thus, and in the mind.
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream. 
Milton, P. L. As by the brook he stood,
Harpoon'd the water from the crystal flood. Dryden, All. 
2. This word seems to have been understood by
Thomson.
Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of wat'ry scoop'd among the hollow rocks. Thomson.
3. To empty by ladrig.
'Tis as easy with a sieve to scoop the ocean, as
To tane Petrucho. Besan. and Fr. Tam. Tam. 
To some precipice source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry;
And scoop'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? Addition.
4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.
A spectator would think this circular mound had been ac-
Actually scoop'd out of that hollow space. Spectator.
Her fore-feet are broad, that she may scoop away much earth
at a time. Addition.
To his single eye, that in his forehead glan'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A fiery staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoop'd out the big round jelly from its orb. Addition.
5. To cut into hollowness or depth.
Whatever part of the harbour they scoop in, it has an
Influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the
whole bottom to a level. Addison on Italy. 
Those carbuncles the Indians will scoop, so as to hold above a
pint. Arcticnote on Coins. 
It much conduce's how to scare
The little face of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, scoop'ing the costliest fruit,
Instinct, undistrust'd.
The genius of the place
Or helps the ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or scoop'd in circling theatres the vale. Pope.
SCOPE. n.s. [from scoop] One who scoops.
SCOPE. n.s. [scopos, Lat.] 
1. Aim; intention; drift.
Your scoop is as mine own,
So to inform or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. Shak. for Men.
His coming hither had no further scope
Than for his legal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees. Shak. Rich. II.
Had the whole scope of the author been answerable to his
title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man
is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our
compassion towards the rebels. Addition.
2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.
The scope of all their pleading against man's authority is to
overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as de-
pending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away,
would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue
long in the world. Hooker.
Now was time:
To aim their counsel to the fairest scope. Spenser, Hubb. Dale.
We should implicate the war to the scope at which it aimed.
Raleigh.
He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, ground his courage are despair,
And utter dissolution, asthe scope
Of all his aim. Milton, P. L.
3. Room; space; amitude of intellectual view.
An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what
is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects,
which may give him a free scope for imagination. Dryden.
Theorums being admitted into optics, there
would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after
a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend
to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathema-
tically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be pro-
4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take
any place, save in those things only where the church
had larger scope, it resteth that they search out some stronger
reason. Hooker.
Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. Shak. 
5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.
Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope,
'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gill them,
For what I bid them do. Shak.
Being moody, give him line and scope,
'Til that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. Shak. Hen. IV.
6. Act of riot; sally.
As servile is the father of much fast,
So every scope, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. Shak.
7. Extended quantity.
The scopes of land granted to the first adventurers were too
large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for sub-
jects. Dames on Ireland.
8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.
To SCOPE. v.a. [from scoop; Teut. schaepen.]
To lade out.
In all either our sense or fear of evils, let us have our re-
course to that Almighty hand which ordreth all the events
of heaven and earth, and work him by our true repentance
to a gracious cessation of vengeance; else, what do we with our
endeavours but as that fond man, who worries himself
lading out the channel with a shallow dish, whiles the spring
runs full and unchecked: Vain man, can he possibly hope to
scopet it out so fast as it fills! Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 77.
SCOPTICAL. adj. [scopticalis, Gr. from scopio. See To Scoop.] Scoping: a very useful but hitherto
unnoticed word.
None but the professed quack, or mountebank, awar'dly
brings the zany upon the stage with him; such undoubtedly
is this scopitical humour. Hammond, Works, li. 167.
The Roman orator, discounting of scopitical urbanity, or
jesting, how far it was allowable in speeches and pleadings,
lays down an excellent rule. South, Sermon, 172.
SCOPEFUL. adj. [scopousus, Lat.] Full of rocks.
Diet.
SCORBUTE. n.s. [scorbutus, Lat.] The scurry.
Not in use.
Another observation of this our author, is the scurvy or
scurbuty, whereas it are much subject in navigations near
the line. Purchas, Pilgr. (1624,) p. 168.
SCORBUTICAL. adj. [scorbuitique, Fr. from scor-
SCORBUTICK. n. A disease with the scurry.
SCORBUTICALLY. adv. [from scorbutical.] With ten-
dency to the scurry; in this scurry.
A person about forty, of a full and scorbutical body, having
broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing
the ulcer sainous, I proposed digestion. Wiseman.
The violent purging hurts scorbutic constitutions; lenteve
substances relieve.
SCORBUTICALLY. adv. [from scorbutical.] With ten-
dency to the scurry; in this scurry.
A woman of forty, scorbutilically and hydropically affected,
having a soerd ulcer, put herself into my hand. Wiseman.
SCORCH. v. a. [creopen, Scor: burnt. "Sine dubio ab antiquo Goth. et Pers. skie,
skior, ignis; cujus; quamquam deperditii, vestigium compluit superant, e.g. Suth. skorren, caminus; St. Goth. skir, skor, skier, clarus.” Serenus.)

1. To burn superficially.

The ladies gasped, and scarcely cou'd respire.
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were scorched.

Dryden.

2. To burn.

Power was given to scorched men with fire. Rev. xvi. 8

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun’s heat; but scorched it with beauty’s beam. Fairfax.
You look’d with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more;
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorched more than when the skies are clear.
The same beams that shined, scorched too.

I rave.

And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.

Dryden.

To Scorner, v. n.

The scorching gloves of knowledge.

The scorching fire of malice.

3. To scorner.

To be scorched, to be burnt superficially; to be dried up.

The scorching sun, the scorching sun.

The scorching sun, the scorching sun.

To scorcher, n. s.[ Latin.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SCORE, v. s. [score, Icelandick, a mark, cut, or notch; from score, “bacculo incidere, amnatarre; scorea, St. Goth. incidere; quoniam incula vetustas non aliter computabat quam unitates, &c. incisiuris in baculo factis annotando.” Serenus.

“Our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally.” Shakespeare, Hem. VI. P. II. Mr. Horne Tooke, deducing score from the Sax. pyman, to separate, has noticed this passage in Shakespeare; and, somewhat like Serenius, observes that “score, when used for twenty, has been well and nationally accounted for, by supposing that our unlearned ancestors, to avoid the embarrassment of large numbers, when they had made twice ten notches, cut off the piece or tally (taglie) containing them; and afterwards counted the scores or pieces cut off; and reckoned by the number of separated pieces, or by scores.” Div. of Pur.

iii. 172.

1. A notch or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally: thou last caused printing to be used.

Shakespeare, Hem. VI.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallics, or by lines of chalk.

He’s worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his score.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enliven the air? Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? South.
They in the clency of upward air,
We'll scour our spouts, and the dire slander's scar.

5. To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. [scour; Italian.]

The kings of Lacedemon having set some out gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the pirates, they met us.

Divers are kept continually to scour these seas, infested greatly by pirates.

Scour the streets by night,
And do't in murders, rapes, and spoils delight.
Please not thyself the flattering crowd to hear.

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes
He scour the right hand coast, sometimes the left.

1. To perform the office of clearing domestic utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds.

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it scoureth better.

3. To be purged or lax; to be diseased with looseness.

If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them scour.

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarous, scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. 

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring
Doth choke the air with dust.

Shakespeare, Timon.

6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pow'rs,
Who after her as hastily gan scour.

I saw men scour so on their way: I say'd them back to their ships.

Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that his house was robbed; and so away he scour'd to learn the truth.

If they be men of fraud, they' ll scour off themselves, and leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. L'Estrange.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace;

Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they hear,
But force along the trembling charioteer.

Dryden.

Swift at her call her husband scour'd away,
To wreak his hunger on the despit'd prey.

Pope.

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

These being last new scourers of their olde heresie.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554), sign. B.i.

2. A purge, rough and quick.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE—n. (scourge, Fr. scroreggi, Italian; coriga, Lat. Fr. Dr. Johnson. Scour, Græco-barb. scorza; flagellum è scorto, i. e. corio. Crito. 

Emend. in Murrell Glossarium, p. 81.)

A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.

1. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

When scourg'd, the inexpressible hour,
Calls us to patience.

2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.

What scourge for perjury?
Can this dark monarch afford false Clarence?

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus
Attila was called flagellum Dei.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers still her babies?

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but scourges of God.

In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart.

Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the scourge of God.

4. A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the scourge stick and leather strap should be left to their own making.

Lowe.

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

1. To wash with a whip; to whip.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vises
Make instruments to scource us.

Is it lawful for you to scource a Roman? Acts xxii. 25.

He scour' d with many a stroke the indignant waves.

When a professor of any religion is set up to be laugh'd at,
this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better
than if he were scourc'd.

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.

Seeing that they have been scourc'd from Heaven, declare the mighty power of God.

3. He will scource us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again.

Tob. xii. 5.

SCOURGER. n. s. [from scourge.]

1. One that scourc' s; a punisher or chastiser.

2. One of the sect called flagellants, who scourc'd themselves. See FLAGELLANTS.

The sect of the scourgers broach'd several capital errors.

Tindal, Ropin's Hist. of Eng.

SCOURGING. n. s. [from scourge.]

Punishment by the scourge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourc'ngs.

Severe disciplines of the body by excessive fasting, and scourc'ngs.


SCOURING. n. s. [from scour; old Fr. escourance, flux de ventre. Lacco'mbat. A looseness; a flux.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping coloquinta, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only.

Bacon.

Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one another.

Grunt, Bible of Mortality.

To scource. v. a. To exchange one thing for another. See To scourc' e.

SCOUT. n. s. [escont, Fr. from esceur; auscultare, Lat. to listen; soolto, Italian. Dr. Johnson. " A scout has been supposed in some manner, but it is not attempted to be shewn in what manner, to belong to the verb escour; escouer; auscultare to listen; and this, merely because of a resemblance
in the sound and letters of the verb. But is listening the usual business of a scout? Are his ears all, and his eyes nothing? Is he no good scout who returns with intelligence of what he has seen of the enemy, unless he has likewise overheard their deliberations? — A scout means (understand same one, any one) sent out, say before an army, to collect intelligence by any means; but, suppose, by his eyes rather than by his ears; and to give notice of the neighbourhood or position, &c. of an enemy.” Div. of Purl. ii. 142. Such is the reasoning of Mr. Tooke to prove scout the past participle of the Sax. rocian, to throw, to cast forth, to throw out. In a form more easy and convincing Senius refers to an old Teutonic word, which assigns to the scout, what Mr. Tooke so earnestly contends for, the exercise of his eyes, viz. schoen, Lat. spectator, as Kilian renders it, which means a viewer, a spy, a watch; schoen, a prospect from the top of any place where things are espied far off; schauden, to view, to observe. Hence perhaps our northern word scout, a high rock; as overlooking the plain below.

1. One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.

Are not the speedy scouts return’d again, That dog’d the nightly army of the dauphin? Shakespeare. As when a scout, Through dark and desert ways with peril gone All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn, Obtain the brood of some high-climbing hill. Milton, P. L. This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein scouts may be lodged for the taking of observations. Wilmot. The scouts to sever’l parts divide their way, To learn the natives names, their towns, explore the coasts. Dryden. En. Growe.


To Scout. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To go in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.

Of on the bordering deep Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing Scout far and wide into the realm of night, Scouring surprizes. Milton, P. L. As a hunted panther casts about. Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list’ning ears to scout, So she, to shun his toils, her ears employ’d. Dryden. Command a party out, With a strict charge not to engage, but scout. Dryden.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. v. n. [rocian, to squat, Saxon; skæcla sig, to look sour, Icelandic.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen. Mido, her authority increased, came with scowling eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. Sidney. With bent looking bow, as she would threat. She scout’d and frowned with froward countenance. Spencer, F. Q.

Even so, or with much more contempt, men’s eyes Did scowl on Richard. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Not a courier, Although they wear their faces to the bent Of the king’s look, but hath a heart that is Ghast at the thing they scout at. Shakespeare, Cymb. Fly, fly, prophane logs! far hence fly away, With your dull influence; it is far gone. To sit and scout upon night’s heavy brow. Crabshaw. In useful ease The castle stand, and on the scowling heavens Cast a displeasing eye. Thomson, Summer.

To SCOWL. v. a. To drive scowlingly. The souring element

Scowl o’er the darkness land skiap, snow, or shower. Milton, P. L.

To SCOWL. n. s. [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.

I’ve seen the morning’s lovely ray Hover o’er the new-born day, With rosy wings so richly bright, As if he scout’d to think of night; When a rusty storm whose scowl Made heaven’s radiant face look foul, Call’d for an unlighted time, To blot the newly-blossom’d light. Crabshaw.

SCOWLINGLY. adv. [from scout.] With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRAWL. v. n. [krabbelan, schrabben, to scrape or scratch, Teut. Dr. Johnson has noticed krabbelan thus far, but has omitted what precisely illustrates the word in our translation of the Bible; and hence he has improperly defined the word “to paw with the hands.” Kilian thus renders the Teut. word: “ungulibus arare, radere; et inepti pingere, scribere, vel uestare.” Thus, in the margin of the Bible, scrawl is explained by made marks. And thus bishop Patrick on the passage: “He counterfeited himself to be out of his wits, or to be a fool who never had any; for he wrote upon the gates, and slaved, as fools are wont to do.” To make unmeaning or idle marks. He feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrawled on the doors of the gate. 1. Sem. xxi. 13.

SCRAW. n. s. [scraghe, Dutch. Dr. Johnson—This requires explanation. Scraghe denotes fulcrum, tibicen, as Kilian renders it, and Skinner allows, expressing at the same time his doubt as to this derivation; and perhaps justly, as a pedestal, a prop, a post, such as the leg of a table, which scraghe means, is at least a fast-book illustration of what is thin or lean. Schrach, however, is an adjective, meaning slender, lean. V. Kilian. But this is hardly the etymology. Our word is probably a corruption of craig, the neck.] Any thing thin or lean; as a scrag of mutton, i.e. the small end of the neck: the man is a scrag, i.e. he is rawboned.

SCRAPE. adj. [This seems corrupted from cragged.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberance or asperities.

The scragged and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry. Milton, Reus. of Ch. Gov. B. 2: Is there then any physical deformity in the fabric of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and show us the scragged and knotty back-bone? Bentely, Serv.

SCRAPE. n. s. [from scragged.]

SCRAPE. n. s. [from scraggy.]

1. Leanness; marcour.

2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRAPELLY. adv. [from scraggy.] Meagerly; leanly. Colgrave, and Sherwood.

SCRAPE. adj. [from scrag.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.

Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, scraggy, and dry, without a disease. Arbuthnot.

2. [Corrupted from craggy.] Rough; rugged; uneven.
The walls are high, and their foundations on scraggy rocks. 
Randolph, State of the Morea, (1686.) p. 6.
From a scraggy rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, harshly men,
Fearless of reading winds and dashing waves,
Cut sheepfare. Philips.

To SCRA'MBLE,† v. n. [The same with scramble, as
Dr. Johnson observes; which see. Tert. scribbo,
brahboen. Hence, I suppose, cramble (if not an
error of the press) might be another form of this
word. "Up which defatigating hill we crambled,
but with difficulty." Sir T. Herbert, Trav. ed.
1677. p. 200.]
1. To catch at anything eagerly and tumultuously
with the hands or with haste preventive of another;
and contend tumultuously which shall catch
any thing.
Of other care they little reckon make, Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast.
And shewed above the worthy hidden guest. Milton, Lyceias.
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking, there would be no scrambling for the fruit. Stillingfleet.
They must have scrambled with the wild beasts for crabs and
nuts. Ray on the Creation.
2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he scram-
bled up that rock.

SCRAMBLE.
scramble. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Eager contest for something, in which one en-
deavours to get it before another.
As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently
together by the ears upon the scramble. L'Estrange.
Because the desire of money is constantly almost every
where the same, its value varies very little, but as its greater
scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble. Locke.
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAMBLER. n. s. [from scramble.]
1. One that scrambles.
All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him. Addison.
2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

SCRAMNEL.† adj. [Of this word I know not the et-
ymology, nor any other example. Dr. Johnson.
Mr. Watt long since observed, that scramble means thin, meagre, lean; but without any etymology or further proof. I can only add that, in the Lan-
cashire dialect, scramble signifies a lean person.
Slight; poor; worthless.
They when they list, their lean and flabby songs.
Grate on their scramble pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas.

SCAP.† n. s. [from scrape, a thing scraped or rubbed
off. Dr. Johnson. — Formerly written scrape.
"He drinks water, and lives on pulse like a hog, or
scrapes like a dog." Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 157.]
1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.
It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking
into the scaps and imperfect remains of former ages, and
neglecting the clearer notices of our own.
Gianvillo.
Scraper requires spend their time in hopping from one
great man's table to another's, only to pick up scrape and in-
telligence.
L'Estrange.
Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking,
and not by scrape of authors got by heart.
No rag, no scrape, of all the beast, or wit,
That once so glitter'd, and that once so writ. Pope.
I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at
every scrape of paper lost.
Pope.
2. Crumb; small particles of meat lost at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes.
With scrape o'the court, is no contract. Shakespeare, Cymb.
The attendants pull a court up beyond her bounds, for their
own scraps and advantages. Barlow.
On bones, on scrape of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
to bleakest colds.
What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his victual in, but scrape? Granville.
TheSource of a church distant,
A hungry vicarage at best.
Swift.
3. A small piece of paper. This is properly scrip.
Pregnant with thousand fits the scrape unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. Pope.

TO SCRAPE. v. a. [scraperan, Saxan; schraepen,
Dutch; 'ôscrôpîelligence. Erse.]
1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a
sharp instrument, used with the edge almost per-
pendicular.
These hard woods are more properly scraped than planed.
Max.
2. To take away by scraping; to erase.
They shall destroy the walls, and I will scrape her dust, and
make her like the top of a rock. Ezekiel, xxvi. 4.
Bread for a feast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite
through, scrape off the burnt side, and serve it up. Swift.
3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.
The chiming clocks to dinner call.
A hundred footsteps scrape the marble hall.
Pope.
4. To gather by great efforts, or pernicious or trifling
diligence.
Let the government be ruined by his varices, if, by varices,
he can scrape together so much as to make his peace. South.
Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and scrape togeth-
er out of every author all those things only which favour their
own tenets.
Wordsworth.

TO SCRAPE. v. n.
1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow.
4. To scrape Acquaintance. A low phrase. To
curry favour, or iniminate into one's familiarity:
probably from the scrape or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE.† n. s.
1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low
word. [skrap, Swedish. "Drag en in i skrapet,
to draw any one into difficulties." Lyc.]
2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor. [from
the verb.]

A bow.

SCAPER. n. s. [from scrape.]
1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.
Never scrape your shoes on the scraper, but in the entry,
and the scraper will last the longer.
Swift.
2. A miser; a map intent on getting money; a scrape-
benny.
Be thrifty; but not covetous: therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due;
Never was scraper brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely use alone.
Makes money not a contemptible stone.
Herbert.
3. A vile fiddler.
Out ye sentimental scrapers.
Cowley.
Have wild hares or dolphins the least esteem at the most
elaborate strains of your modern scrapers, all which have been
tamed and humanized by ancient musicians?
Arbuthnot.

SCRA'T.† n. s. [scrapea, Saxan.] An hermaphrodite.
Skinner, and Junius. Dr. Johnson makes no other
remark on this word. — It is old, in this sense, in
our lexicography. See Huloet's Dict. And is a northern expression. Ray, and Grose. Ihre considers it, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, allied to the Icel. skratt, the devil, because an hermaphrodite is "tanquam naturae infelix monstrum." Hence, it may be added, the popular name of the evil being, "old scratch."
To SCREAM. v. a. [from the noun.] To SCREAM. v. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.
To scream out shrilly, as in terror or agony.

Soon a whistling sound rose around;
And from afar he heard a screaming sound;
As of a gentle distress'd, who cried for aid,
Dryden.
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. 

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry;
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingle in the sky;
Dryden.

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can hardly counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly screams, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her.Swift.

2. To cry shrilly.
To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl scream, and the crickets cry.
Shakespeare.

Scream. n. s. [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terror or pain.
Our chimney's blown down; and, as they say,
Lanterns heard 'th' air, strange screams of death.
Shakespeare.

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And screams of horror rend the affrighted skies.
Pope.

Scream'er. n. s. [from scream.] A bird. Pennant.

To SCREECH. v. n. [screech, to cry, Icelandick.]
To SCREECH. v. n. [screech, to cry, Icelandick.]

1. To cry out in terror or anguish.
SCREECHING is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits.
Bacon.

2. To cry as a night owl; thence called a screechowl.
While the screech-owl screeching loud
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a shroud. Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.
There's not a plume her body bears,
But under it a watching eye doth peep:
---
By night 'twixt earth and heaven she doth sweep
SCREECHING, not shuts her eyes with balmy sleep.

SCREECH. n. s. [from the verb.]
Cry of horror and anguish.
The senate, hearing their groans and shrieks, stood amazed.

Their strength [be] slow; which fill'd their ears
With female screeches, and their hearts with fear.
Sandys, Ps. cv.

2. Harsh horrid cry.
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow screech red from the dire重复;
And ravenous dogs, allure'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood.
Pope.

This is the soul of the beast;
And when the screechowl cry, and bandogs howl.
Shakespeare.

Let him, that will a screechowl's he call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead.
Shakespeare.

By the screechowl's dismal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, loath.
Drago.

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down
Turnus, sent the screechowl to discourage him.
Dryden.

Sooner shall screechowls bask in sunny day,
That I forget my shepherd's wonted love.
Gay.

SCREEN. n. s. [screen, Fr.]
1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.
Now near enough: your heavy screens throw down,
And show where thou art.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of
danger and envy.
Bacon.

Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in these
interjacent tracts, as a screen against the insults of the savages.
Swift.

My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd, to stand between,
The screen remov'd, their hearts are trembling.
Swift.

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.
When there is a screen between the candle and the eye, yet
The light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth.
Bacon.

One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And all describes a charming Indian screen.
Pope.

Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for screens
and stools.
Swift.

3. A riddle to sift sand.
To SCREEN. v. a. [from the noun.]
To SCREEN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.
Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blata.
Milton, L. R.

A good magistrate's ruin.
And screen him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it.
Afterbury.

This gentle deed shall fairly be set forth,
To screen the wild escapes of lawful passion.
Rowe.

2. [Cerna crevi, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.
Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half
spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed
with one part of very small soil screen'd.
Evelyn.

SCREW. n. s. [screw, Dutch; esroué, Fr.]
One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right
cylinder cut into a frayed spiral: of this there are
two kinds, the male and female, the former being
convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but
the latter chamfered on its concave side, so as to
receive the former.
Quincy.

The screw is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or conti-
nued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its
motion not from any stroke, but from a twist at one end of it.
Wilkins, Math. Magic.

After your apples are ground, commit them to the screw
press, which is the best.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

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

1. To turn or move by a screw.
Some, when the press by utmost vigour screw'd,
His drain'd the copious mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse.
Philips.

2. To fasten with a screw.
* We fail!
But screw your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
To screw your lock on the door, make wide holings big
enough to receive the shank of the screw.
Marston.

3. To deform by contortions.
Sometimes a violent laughter screw'd his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down his face.
Cowley.
He screw'd his face into a harder'd smile,
Dryden.

With screw'd and sharp faces, and dolorous eyes, they ply you with
senseless harasses against human inventions on the one hand,
and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other.
South.
Let others screw their hypocrite face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place.
Swift.

4. To force; to bring by violence.
He resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who screw'd
up the pins of power too high.
Howell, Voc. For.
No discourse can lie, but they will try to turn the side,
and draw it all into their own channel; or they will screw in here
and there some intimations of what they said or did.
Gen. of the Tongue.

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enor-
mously raised and screwed up, may be computed to be about
two millions.
Swift.

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.
Our country landlords, by unmeasurable screwing and rack-
ing their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people
to a worse condition than the peasants in France. Swift.

Screw Tree. n.s. [Isora, Latin.] A plant of the
East and West Indies.

To SCRIBBLE. v. a. [scribo, scribillo, Latin.]
1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.
   Drugs, and doses, prescribed in strange affected terms of art,
and ill scribbled bills; which seem to be as so many charms or
spells.
   How gird the sphere
   With centvrick and eccentric, scribbled o'er
   Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.
   Milton, P. L.
2. To write without use or elegance: as, he scribbled
   a pamphlet.

3. To comb wool.

To SCRIBBLE. v. n. To write without care or beauty.
   If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with
   pen, ink, and paper, and falling to scribble, did happen to write
   exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an Atheist believe
   such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible
   as that.
   Benj.
   If Mavius scribble in Apollo's spire,
   There are, who judge still worse than he can write.
   Pope.
   Leave flattery to fulsome dedicatores,
   Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
   Than when they promise to give scribbling o'er.
   Prop.

SCRIBBLE. n.s. [from the verb.] Worthless writing.
   By so-called endeavouring to counterbalance my conjectures,
   I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty scribble.
   Boyle.
   If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into
   the plays and current scribbles of the week, and became an
   addition to our language.
   Swift.

SCRIBBLER. n.s. [from scribble.] A petty author; a
writer without worth.
   The most copious writers are the arrantest scribblers, and in
   so much talking the tongue runs before the wit.
   L'Estrange.
   The actors represent such things as they are capable of,
   by which they and the scribbler may get their living.
   Dryden.
   The scribbler, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
   And to your genius must conform his line.
   Gramville.
   To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment
   with his father, is an improbable scandal dug upon the nation
   by a few bigoted French scribblers.
   Swift.
   Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that scribbler
   was proved a dunce.
   Letter to Pope's Dunciad.

SCRIBE. n.s. [scribe, French; scriba, Latin.]
1. A writer.
   Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, barbs, poets, cannot
   Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, &c.
   His love to Antony.
   Shakespeare, And. and Cleop.
   My master, being the scribe to himself, should write
   the letter.
   Shakespeare.
   We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any
   perfect and unerring Scribes.
   Grea, Casmid.
   The following letter comes from some notable young female
   scribe.
   Spectator.

2. A publick notary.
   Ainsworth.

3. It appears from the frequent mention that is made
   in the Gospel of the Scribes and Pharisees in con-
   junction, that the greatest number of Jewish teachers
   or doctors of the law, for these are expressions
equivalent to scribe, were at that time of the phi-
   losophical sect.
   I again revolv'd
   The Law and Prophets, searching what was writ
   Concerning the Messiah, to our scribes
   Known partly.
   Milton, P. R.

SCRIMMER, n.s. [escrimier, French.] A gladiator; a
fencing-master. Not in use.
   The scrimers of their nation,
   He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
   If you oppos'd them.
   Shakespeare, Hamlet.

SCRIMP.* adj. [syrinpen, Teut. to contract. Bailey
notices scrimpiness, scantiness.] Short; scanty; still
used in some parts of the north.

SCRIBE. n.s. [scribunum, Latin.] A place in which
writings or curiosities are reposed. Scrym, a shrine:
anciently a chest or coffer.
   Help then, O holy virgin, chief of nine,
   Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
   Lay forth, out of thine everlasting store,
   The antique rolls which there lie hidden still.
   Spencer, F. Q.

SCRIP. n.s. [skrevip, Icelandic.] A small bag; a satchel.
   Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though
   not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage.
   Shakespeare.
   He'd in requital ope his leathern scrip,
   And shew me simples of a thousand names,
   Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
   Milton, Comus.

2. [From scriptio, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule;
   a small writing.
   Call them man by man, according to the scrip.
   Shakespeare.
   Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, till scrips
   of paper can be made current coin.
   Locke.

SCRIPPAGE. n.s. [from scrip.] That which is con-
ained in a scrip.
   Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and
   scrippage.
   Shakespeare.

SCRIPT.* n.s. [script, old Fr. scriptum, Lat.] A
small writing.
   You told of every script and bond.
   Chaucer, March. Tole.
   Do you see this sonnet.
   This loving script?
   Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

SCRIPTORY.* adj. [scriptorius, Latin.]
1. Written; not orally delivered.
   Wills are necropatary and scripitory.
   Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 2.

2. Serving to writing.
   With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary,
   and others, they might be furnished in Judae.
   Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 82.

SCRIPTURAL adj. [from scripture.] Contained in
the Bible; biblical.
   Creatures, the scriptural use of that word determines some-
times to men.
   Aubrey.

SCRIPTURE. n.s. [scripture, old French; scripture,
Latin.]
1. Writing.
   It is not only remembered in many scriptures, but famous
   for the death and overthrow of Crassus.
   Holcagh.

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.
   With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service,
   without the reading of a great part of the holy scripture,
   which we account a thing most necessary.
   Hooker.
   The devil can cite scripture for his purpose:
   An evil soul producing holy witness,
   Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
   Shakespeare.
   There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to
   forbear, but the scripture will give him a clear precept,
   or prohibition for it.
   Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the
   scripture history put him upon that enquiry.
   Locke.
   Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and tis
   no wonder they are fallen.
   South.
   Why are scripture maximus put upon us, without taking
   notice of scripture examples, that lie cross 'em?
   Atterbury.
   The Author of nature and the scriptures has expressly en-
   joined, that he who will not work, shall not eat.
   Ser. Serm.

SCRIPTURIST, n.s. [from scripture.] One who
thoroughly understands the sacred writings.
   Wicliffe was not only a good divine and scripturist, but well
   skilled in the civil, canon, and English law.
SCR

SCRIVEREN.† n. s. [scrittore, Ital. Dr. Johnson.—Escrivain, French, from the old word scriver, to write.]
1. One who draws contracts.
We'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servants here,
My boy shall fetch the scrivener.

Shakespeare, Tum of the Shrew.

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.
How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping scrivener free?
Dryden, Hor.
I am reduced to beg and borrow from scriveners and usurers,
that suck the heart and blood.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

SCR'FULA. n. s. [from scrotus, Latin, a sow, as xexias.] A deprivation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.
If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a scorfula.

Witman of Tumours.

SCR'FULOUS. adj. [from scorfula.] Diseased with the scorfula.

Scorfulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the palm and mesentery.

Arbuthnot on Allsorts.

English consumptions generally proceed from a scorfulous disposition.

Arbuthnot.

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had reason to trust to, beside the scorfulous consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? Swift.

SCOO. † n. s. [scop, Saxon.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch; yet used in some parts of the north. A shrub was formerly called scroll, or scrob.

See SHRB.

SCROLL.† n. s. [Supposed by Minshew to be corrupted from roll, by Skinner derived from an escrolluette given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is escroll. Dr. Johnson.—I may further observe, that our own old word is escrow. "Scroll, or schedule of paper." Huloet. The old French word escrole is also a steward's roll of expenses, a breviet of causes or causes in law; escrouet, any roll, a cylinder.] A writing wrapped up.
His chamber all was hunged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times derived.

Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.

That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes.

Spenser.

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the scroll, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings.

Shakespeare.

Here is the scroll of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude.

Shakespeare.

A Nunuald priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers scrolls of paper on each side the way, where he cursed and hamp'd the Christians.

Knolles.

He drew forth a scroll of parchments, and delivered it to our foremost men.
Such follow him, as shall be register'd.

Prior.

Part good, part bad: of had the longer scroll.
Milton, P. L.

With this epistolary scroll,
Receive the pardon of my inmost soul.

Prior.

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take you' beastscore, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment scroll.

Prior.

SCROYLE.† n. s. [It seems derived from escrollautes, French, a scorulous swelling; as Shakespeare calls a mean fellow a scab from his itch, or a patch from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The scroyles of Angiers bent you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre.

Shakespeare, K. John.

Hang 'em scroyles! there's nothing in them! the world.

B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour.

To SCRUB.† v. a. [scrobba, Swedish; schrobben, Dutch.] To rub hard with something course and rough.
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandsman aye, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and scrubbs her leaner face.

Dryden.

She would not lay aside the use of brooms and scrubbing brushes.

Arbuthnot.

Now Moll had whirled her mop with dext'reous airs,
Prepared to scrub the entry and the stairs.

Swift.

SCRUB.† n. s. [from the verb; schrobbed, Dutch, a vile or mean fellow.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.
They are esteemed scrawd and fools by reason of their carriage.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 127.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little scrub joint shall come on my board.

Swift.

3. A shrub. See Shrub.


Ainsworth.

SCRUBBED.† adj. [scrubed, Danish. Dr. Johnson.—Scrub'd formerly signified shrub, as Mr. Malone also has observed. Scrubbed may therefore apply to what is stunted, stubbed, or shrub-like, low, short, and thence to worthless, sorry, vile. Shakespeare and Swift illustrate this etymology of scrubbed, and scrubby, in their application of the words to a boy and a tree: See the examples.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.
I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy.
No higher than thyself.

Shakespeare, Meres of Ven.

The scrubbed cur in all the pack,
Can set the mastiff on your back.

Swift.

The scene a wood, produce'd no more
Than a few scrubby trees before.

Swift.

Scrub. n. s. 'The same, I suppose, with scurf; by a metathesis usual in pronunciation.

SCRUPLE.† n. s. [scrupule, French; scrupulus, Lat. Dr. Johnson.—Originally scrupule and scrupulse meant a little sharp stone falling into a man's shoe, and hindering him in his gait. See Colgrave and Ainsworth. Hence its application to difficulty or doubt of proceeding.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity; generally about minute things.
Maddening, this base passion,
Child of inquiet, bath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, recoll'd my thoughts
To your good truth.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the consent of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least scruple, pause, or question.

Bacon.

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples, which only entangle the soul.

Bp. Taylor.

Men make no scruple to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else.

Locke.

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.
3. Proverbially, any small quantity.

Nature never lends

The smallest scruple of her excellence,

But, like a thirsty goddess, she determines

Herself the glory of a creditor. Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

To scruple. v. n. [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.

He scrupled not to eat.

Against his better knowledge; not deceived.

But fondly overcome with female charms. Milton, P. L.

Scrupuler.† n. s. [from scruple.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

Away with those nice scrupulers, who for some further ends have endeavoured to keep us in an undue sense.

By Holl, Rem. p. 295.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such scruplers, to carry their children unto other ministers. Grantt, Bills of Mortality.

To scrupleize.† v. a. [from scruple.] To perplex with scruples.

Other articles may be no scrupulised.

Mountague, App. to Cato. (1685.) p. 144.

Scrupulosity. n. s. [from scrupulous.]

1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

The one sort they warned to take heed, that scrupulosity did not make them rigorous in giving unavowed sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous.

So careful, even to scrupulosity, were they to keep their sabbes, that they must not only have a time to prepare for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations.

South.

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.

The first scruple is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their scrupulosity soon rectifies.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Scrupulous. adj. [scrupulous, French; scrupulosus, Latin; from scruple.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were scrupulous.

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fast-day.

Locke.

2. Given to objections; cautious.

Equality of two domestic powers.

Breeds scrupulous faction. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cimog.

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not scrupulous. Bacon.

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more scrupulous and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance.

Woodward.

Scrupulously. adv. [from scrupulous.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not scrupulously in minutes and half hours.

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was scrupulously careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself.

Scrupulousness.† n. s. [from scrupulous.] The state of being scrupulous.
The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And scudding hence, while they their horn-feet ply.
About their sires the little sylvans cry.
Away the frighted spectre scud, And leaves my body in the suds.
Swift.

1. To be carried precipitately before a tempest: applied to a ship.

To SCUD. v. a. To pass over quickly.

A shepherd, from the lofty brow
Of some proud cliff, surveys his leressing flock
In snowy groups diffuse scud the vale.
Shenstone, Ruins of Abbey.

SCUD. n. [from the verb.] A cloud swiftly driven by the wind.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the showery scuds arise.
Dryden.

To SCUDDLE. v. n. [from scud.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced scuttle.

SCUFFLE. This word is derived by Skinner from scuffle. Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be directly from the Swedish skewlfl, "animo irato impetere," to push angrily; to jostle. See Sere-

ius.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the scuffles of great fights hath hurt
The buckles on his breast.
Shakespeare, As and Cress.

Assured Atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scoundrel, take much pleasing divertisment, by deriding our eager scuffles about that which they think nothing.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the scuffle the crucible happened to be overturned.

L'Etranger.

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark scuffles, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults.

Addison.

To SCUFFLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I've seen in former days,
The best knights in the world, and scuffled in some frays.

Dryden.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an undisciplined rabble.

King Charles.

To SCUG. v. a. [scugga, Swedish, shade.] To hide. Used in the north of England, according to Grose.

To SCULK. v. n. [sculeke, Danish. Dr. Johnson.

— Serenus more satisfactorily refers our word to the Su. Goth. skilka, to seek hiding-places; from skil, skil, Icel. and Su. Goth. a covert or hiding-place. — To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

Are not you he that rather than you durst go an industrious voyage, being pressed to the islands, skulk'd till the fleet was gone.

Boan, and Bon: Love's Care.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it seems any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coloures he conceale his wily head;
There sculk'd till afternoon, and watch'd his time.
My prophets and my sohphists finishe d these
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not so my rabbids and logicians yield;
Resting still they combat; from the field
Of open scene, unwilling they depart,
And sculk below the subterfuge of art.

No news of Phyll: the bridgroom came,
And thought his bride had sculk'd for shame.
Because her father us'd to say:
The girl had such a bashful way.
Swift.

SCULKER. n. s. [from scull.] A larker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. n. s. [It is derived by Skinner from shell, in some provinces called skyl; as tests and teste, or téte, signify the head. Lye observes more satisfactorily, that skola is in Icelandick the skull of an animal. Dr. Johnson. — Still the derivation is the same, as that of the word to which the scull is resembled. See Wachter in V. Schaele. "Plures habit significatis, a notione tegendi desumptos; et haec notio oritur à verbo Scandico antiquissimo skyla, skula, tegere. — Composita, hirnchale, cranium, os quo cerebrum tegitur; nusschale, cortex nucis."

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the scull are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure.

Sharp.

2. A small boat; a cockpit. [See the etymology in SCULLER.]

Sherwood.

3. One who rows a cockpit. Like caulk'd vile, that for misused Rides with his face to rump of good Or rowing scull, he's fain to love, Look one way and another move.

Hudibras.

4. [Scole, Sax. an assembly; a great collection of persons; and thence applied to shows of fish: not peculiar to Milton, as Dr. Johnson states it, confining the word to his poetical style; but common in our old language: "Scull of fish," Prompt. Parv. and Barret. "xavmen vel agmen piscium." "Scull, a company of fish swimming together." Cockeram, and Bullokar. Mr. Horne Tooke and Dr. Jameson deduce yeole from ryolom, to separate, skilia, Su. Goth. a scull seeming to signify one company dis-

joined from another.] A shoal of fish. The word is still applied, on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk, to herrings.

They fly, or die, like scales! sculls
Before the belching whale.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining sculls
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft
Bungle and 'mid sea.

Milton, P. L.

SCULLER. n. s. [scull and cup.]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

SCULLER. n. s. [Of this word I know not the etymology. Skiola is, in Icelandick, a sort of vessel: and esquelle in French, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — Translated videtur à Sueth, skil, fluxus uque; Goth. skiola, Sueth. skyla, vas quoddam, a skoelfa, perfundere, eluse. Serenus.]

1. A cockpit; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shriv'ring in the leaky sculler state.

Dryden.

They hire their sculler, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord.

Pope.

2. One that rows a cockpit.

If they called a boat, says a waterman, I am first sculler; if they stept to the Rose to take a bottle, the drawer would cry, Friend, we sell no ale.

Swift.

SCULLERY. n. s. [from skiola, a vessel, Icelandick; or esquelle, French, a dish. Dr. Johnson. — From the Icel. skola, Su. Goth. skoelfa, to wash.
The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a scum on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. Bacon.

Gather’d like scum, and settled to itself.

Selfed and self-consu’d. Milton, Comus.

Away, ye scum.

That still rise upmost when the nation boils. Dryden.

They mix a medicine to foment their limbs, With scum that on the molten silver swims. Dryden.

2. The dross; the refuse; the recrument; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocket unto him all the scum of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. Spencer.

Some forty gentlemen excepted, half we the very scum of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. Raleigh, Est.

I told thee what would come

Of all thy vapouring, base scum.

The Scythian and Egyptian scum

Had almost ruin’d Rome. Roscommon.

You’ll find, in these hereditary tales,

Your ancestors the scum of broken jails. Dryden, Ju.”

The great and innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people. Addison, Frencelder.

To Scum. v. a. [from scum.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken skim.

A second multitude

Serving each kind, and scum’d the bullion dress.

Milton, P. L.

Hear, ye sullen powers below;

Hear, ye makers of the dead;

You that boiling cauldrons blow,

You that scum the molten lead! Dryden, and Lee, Oedipus.

What corns swim upon the top of the brine, scum off.

Mortimer, Husbandry

Scum’mor. n. s. [from scum.] The dung of a fox.

Ainsworth

Scummer. n. s. [escumoir, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scammed, commonly called a skimmer.

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden scummers, and put it in fruits.

Ray, Rov. p. 120.

Scurper Holes. n. s. [schoepen, Dutch, to draw off.] 1. In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called scupper leathers, and the nails with which they are fastened scupper nails. Bailey.

The blood at scupper holes run out. Ward.

2. Simply, scuppers.

Her scuppers may be left unset, whereby the water runs down her timbers years together.

Maudslay, Navel Speculat. (1691.) p. 73.

SCURF. n. s. [scurp, Saxon; skurf, Dan. skorf, Teut. skorf, Su. Goth. from skorpa, crusta, according to Serenius.]

1. A kind of dry military scab.

Her crafty head was altogether bald, And, as in hate of honourable eld, Was overgrown with scurf and filthy scald. Speaker, F. Q.

The virtue of his hands Was lost among Ptolemys sands, Against whose torrent while he swims, The golden scurf peels off his limbs. Swift.

2. A soil or stain adherent.

Then are they happy, what by length of time

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime, Ne’er speck is left. Dryden.

3. Any thing sticking on the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top

Shone with a glossy scurf. Milton, P. L.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of scurf rising up.

Addison.

Scurfiness. n. s. [from scurf.] The state of being scurfy.
SCU

In wretched beggary,
And maundy misery,
In leasow loathliness,
And scabbed scurfness.  
Shelley, Poems, p. 81.

SCURFY.* adj. [from scurf.] Having scurf or scabs.  
Dr. Johnson has used it in defining scurfiness.

SCURRIL.-† adj. [scurriliis, Latin.] Dr. Johnson writes this word scurril; but it is most usual to write it scurril, as fragile, docile, hostile, gracile, &c.  
Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day.

Breaks scurril jests.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.  

Were it not for quaffing, rivalry, dalliance, scurril profaneness, these men would be dull, and (as we say) dead on the nst!  

Nothing can conclude more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients,—provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and scurril scoffing.  
B. Jounson.

Thou mov'st me more by hardly naming him,
Than all thy foul unman'rd scur's scur's taunts.  
Dryden.

SCURRILITY. n. s. [scurrilité, Fr. scurrilitas, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so shall please you to abate scurrility.  Shakespeare.

Banish scurrility and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets.  
Dryden.

SCURRILIOUS. adj. [scurrilis, Lat.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language only as the license of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocile; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty.  Adder.

Let him approach singing.  Forewarn him that he use no scurrilous words in his tunes.  Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind?  
Addison, Freed. Ref.

Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by scurrilous and enraged orators.  Swift.

SCURRILOUSLY. adv. [from scurrilous.] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd meriment.

Such men are, who have written scurrilously against me, without any provocation.  Dryden.

It is barbarous incivility to sport with that which others count religion.  Tillotson.

SCURRILOUSNESS. n. s. [from scurrilous.] Scurvility; baseness of manners.

SCURVY. adv. [from scurvy.] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

Look if your glass now,
And see how scurvy that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it.  
B. Jounson, Catiline.

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very scurvy, and makes it perfect.  South.

The clergy were never more learned, or so scurrily treated.  Swift.

SCURVINESS. n. s. [from scurvy.] State of being scurvy.

SCURVY. adj. [from scurf, scurfi, scurry.]  
1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.

Whatever man be scurvy or scabbed.  Law. xxii. 30.

2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.

I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not scurvy nor a temporary meddler.  
Shakespeare.

This is a very scurvy tune to sing to a man's funeral.  
Shakespeare.

He spoke scurvy and provoking terms
Against your honour.  Shakespeare.

A crane, which is but very scurvy meat, lays but two eggs.  Chaucer.

It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that scurvy custom of taking tobacco.  Swift.

SCURVY. n. s. [from scurf.] This word was, I believe, originally an adjective. A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, freshen salt; invading chiefly in the Winter such as are sedentary, or lie upon salted or smoked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water.  Arbuthnot.

SCURVYGRASS.† n. s. [scurvy and grass; cochelearia, Lat.] The plant spoonwort.  Miller.

Some scurvygrass do bring,
That inwardly apply'd a drowsome sovereign thing.  
Dryden, Polyglott. S. 19.

'SUSES. For excuses.

I shifted him away.


Scurt. n. s. [shott, Icelandic.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is merely seated, and in its distension inclin'd unto the cocx or scurt.  Brown, Tulg. Err.

He fled to earth; but first it cost him dear,
He left his scurt behind, and half an ear.  Swift.

SCURTAGE. n. s. [scagugium, Low Lat. from scurtum, a shield.] Escuage, in ancient customs. See ESCUAGUE.

SCUTCHEON. n. s. [scucione, Italian; from scutum, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that scutcheon of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent miniatures.  South.

Your scutcheons, and your signs of conquest, shall Hang in what place you please.  Shakespeare, Ant. and Crook.

 Honour is a mere scutcheon.  Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore
With orient pearls and jewels pow'd o'er.  Dryden.

SCUTCHELLATED. adj. [scutella, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the scutellated bone of a sturgeon, being flat of a porous or cellular constitution.  Woodward.

SCUTFORM. adj. [scutforis, Lat.] Shaped like a shield.

SCUTTLE.† n. s. [scuttla, Lat. scutell, Celt. Ainsworth. scuvel, Sax.]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A scuttle or screein to rise sot for the corn.  Tusser.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in scuttles and baskets.  Hakewih on Providence.

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small scuttle, to keep in what mice are there.  Motomer, Handbury.

3. [scuttillon, Spanish.] A hole in the deck to let down into the ship.  Minakhe.

⁴ [From scud.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly scudle.

She went with an easy scudle out of the shop.  Spectator.

To SCUTTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut holes in the deck or sides of a ship, when stranded or overset, and continuing to float on the surface.

Chambers.

To SCUTTLE. v. n. [from scud or scuttle.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow scuttled out of the room.  Arbuthnot.
SEA

SEABEAST. n.s. [sea and beast.] A large or monstrous animal of the sea.

SEABEAT. adj. [sea and beat.] Dashed by the

SEABEATEN. waves of the sea.

SEABOUND. adj. [sea and bound.] Bound by

SEABOUNDING. the sea.

SEABORN. adj. [sea and born.] Born of the sea;

SEABOY. n.s. [sea and boy.] Boy employed on shipboard.

SEACALF. n.s. [sea and calf; phoca.] The seal.

SEACAB. n.s. [sea and cap.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

SEACADE. n.s. [sea and cadet.] A maritime student.

SEACALF. n.s. [sea and calf; phoca.] The seal.

SEASOUTH. n.s. [sea and south.] The southern part of the sea.

SEASOUTHEN. adj. [sea and southern.] Southern.

SEASOUTHENING. the sea.

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SEASOUTHENING. the sea.
SEA

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no seacoop on your head. Shakespeare.

SEA
dard.* n. s. [sea and card.] The mariner's card. See CARD.

It is as absurd as to affirm, out of the sea-card, of one and the same wind, that it stands north-south! *

Dy. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 82.

We are all like sea-cards; All our endeavors, and our motions, (As they do to the north,) still point at beauty. 

Beaucomm. and Fl. Chances.

SEA
carp. n. s. [sea and carp; turdus marinus, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SEA
change.* n. s. [sea and change.] Change effected by the sea.

Full fathom five thy father lies; Of his bones are coral made; Those are pearls that were his eyes; Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a sea-change. Shakespeare, Tempest.

SEA
chart. n. s. [sea and chart.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated. The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or seachart, than reading the description. Watts.

SEA
circled.* adj. [sea and circle.] Surrounded by the sea.
The daughters of sea-circled Tyre. Sandy, Ps. p. 72.

SEA
coal. n. s. [sea and coal.] Coal, so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pitcoal.

We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a seacoal fire. Shakespeare.

SEACoal lasts longer than charcoal. Bacon.

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of seacoal is burnt. Harvey.

SEA
cost. n. s. [sea and coast.] Shore; edge of the sea.
The venturesome mariner that way, Learning his ship from those white rocks to save, Which all along the southern seacoast lay; For safety's sake that same his seamark made, And man'd it Albin. 
Spenser, F. Q. 

Upon the seacoast are many parcels of land that would pay well for the taking. Martineau, Husbandry.

SEA
cob. n. s. [cavia, Lat.] A bird, called also seagull.

SEACoMPass. n. s. [sea and compass.] The card and needle of mariners. The needle in the seacompass still moving but to the north point only, with movere inmutus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. Camden, Rem.

SEACoot. n. s. [from sea and coot; fulica marina, Lat.] Senfowl, like the moorhen.

SEACOmorant, or Seadrake. n. s. [from sea and cormorant; corvus marinus, Lat.] A seacrow.

SEAC
cow. n. s. [sea and cow.] The manatee.
The seacow is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick; its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two aperatures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it manatea. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. 

Hill, Mat. Med.

SEA

SEACrow.* n. s. [sea and crow.] A name given to the seagull.

SEA
dog. n. s. [sea and dog.] Perhaps the shark. Fierce seadogs devour the mangled friends. Boswell.

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood, The seadog and the dolphin are her food. Pope, Odys.

SEADragoN.* n. s. [sea and dragon; pus-buca, Sax.] A sea-fish, called also the viver. 

Coigcare, and Sherwood.

SEA
ear. n. s. [from sea and ear; auris marina, Lat.] A sea-plant.

SEA
et. n. s. [sea and eat; pus-eat, Sax.] The conger. See Conger.

SEA
encircled.* adj. [sea and encircle.] Surrounded by the sea.

Rouse, and wing,
The prosperous sail from every growing port,
Uninjur'd, round the sequestered globe. Thomson, Autumn.

SEAF
er. n. s. [sea and fare.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stilly refused to vail their bonnets by the summovs of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled seafarers. Carew.

A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some men seafarer in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skil'd;
But dreads the sailtick labour of the field. Pope.

SEAF
ing. adj. [sea and fare.] Travelling by sea.

My wife fastened him unto a small spars mast,
Such as seafaring men provide for storms. Shakespeare.

It was death to divert the ships of seafaring people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. Arbuthnot.

SEAFennel. The same with Samphire.

SEA
fight. n. s. [sea and fight.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. Bacon.

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a seafight. Locke.

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a seafight. Arbuthnot on Coin.

SEA
fish. n. s. [pse-pesc, Sax.] Fish that live in the sea.

SEAF
tail. n. s. [sea and food.] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of eurelus, and many other seafowl, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. Derham.

A seafowl properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. Brooke.

A length of ocean and unbounded sky, Which scarce the seafoul in a year o'er-fly. Pope.

SEAGARLAND.* n. s. An herb.

SEAG
dil. n. s. pl. [fungus phasganoids, Lat.] A sort of sea-mushrooms.

SEAG
ight. adj. [sea and girt.] Girded or encircled by the sea.

* Neptune, besides the way
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rul of all the seagirt isles. 

Milton, Comus.

Telemaclus, the blooming heir
Of seagirt Libya, demands my care;
'Tis mine to form his greed unpractic'd years
In sage debates. 
Pope.

SEAG
od. n. s. One of the fabulous deities of the sea.

Weaver — doth holiness retain
Above his fellow-floods; whose healthful virtues taught,
Hath of the sea-gods oft caus'd Weaver to be sought. 

Dryden, Polyolb. S. 11.
SEA

There the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty sea-god pull’d them down.

B. Jonson, Masque.

SEA'GOWNS. n. s. [sea and gown.] A mariner’s short-sleeved gown.

Sherwood.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scar’d about me, in the dark
Grand’d to find them out.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

SEA'GRASS. n. s. [from sea and grass; alga, Lat.] An herb growing on the sea-shore.

SEA'GREEN. adj. [sea and green.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and sea-green, come in by the eyes.

Locke.

Upon his arm reclin’d,
His seagreen mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear’d.

Pope.

SEA'GREEN. n. s. Saxifrage. A plant.

SEA'GUILL. n. s. [sea and gull.] A bird common on the sea-coasts, of a light gray colour; sometimes called the seagull.

SEAGULLS, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, forebode rain and wind.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Bitterns, herons, and seagulls, are great enemies to fish.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

SEA'HEDGEHOG. n. s. [echinus.] A kind of sea shell-fish.

The seahedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of pricks, as the land-urchin.

Carew.

SEA'HOUL. n. s. [sea and Tough.] The porpus.

SEA'HOLLY. n. s. [cryptium, Lat.] A plant.

The species are, seaholly, or cryphoma. Common cryphoma. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true cryphoma.

Miller.

SEA'HOLM. n. s. [sea and holm.]

1. A small uninhabited island.


Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of sea-holm and samphire than any other county.

Carew.

SEA'HORSE. n. s. [sea and horse.]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needle-fish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly.

Hill, Mat. Med.

2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering; a mark of the morse, or walruses, called by some the seahorse. Woodward.

3. The medical and the poetical seahorse seem very different. By the seahorse Dryden means probably the bippopotamus.

Stachyurus, dwelling in the slimy mud,
Toss’d up their heads, and dash’d the oar about ‘em. Dryden.

SEA'LIKE. adj. [sea-like, Sax.] Resembling the sea.

Scarcely scarce the muse
Dares stretch her wing o’er this enormous mass
Of rushing water; scarce she dares attempt
The square Plassa.

Thomson, Summer.

SEA'MAIN. n. s. [sea and maid.]

1. A mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the sea-nymph’s music. 

Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dr.


You fisher-boyes, and sea-nymphs’ dainty crew,
Farewell! for Thomalin will seek a new
And more respectful stream: ungrateful Chame, adieu!

P. Fletcher, Piec. Eclog. ii. 'st. 21.

SEA'MALL. n. s. A kind of seagull.

Roy.

SEA'MAN. n. s. [sea-man. Sax. naud.] 1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the seamen shout.

Denham.

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont.

Evelyn.

Genes order’d
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier’s funeral, and a seaman’s oar;
Thus was his friend inter’d.

Dryden.

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common seamen, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful.

Dryden.

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most seamen of any state in Europe.

Addison.

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or seamen.

Locke.

SEA'MANSHIP. n. s. [from seaman.] Naval skill; good management of a ship.

Privateers and Moorish corsairs possess not the best seamanship, and very little discipline.

Burke, Consid. on the State of Affairs.

SEA'MARK. n. s. [sea and mark.] Point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seacoast lay,
Threatening uncheedily wreck and rash delay;

He for his safety’s sake his seaman’s music,
And nam’d it Albion.

Spenser, F. Q.

Though you do see me weapon’d,
Here is my journey’s end, here is my butt,
The very seaman’s of my utmost will.

Shakespeare, Othello.

They were executed at divers places, upon the seacoast, for seaman’s marks or lighthouses, to teach Perkin’s people to avoid the coast.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon them, and set as seaman’s marks for those who observe them to avoid.

Dryden.

The fault of others’ way,
He set as seaman’s marks for himself to shunt.

Dryden.

SEA'MEWS. n. s. [sea and meu.] A fowl that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcas, and sea-meus clange.

Milton, P. L.

The cought, the see-meu, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloof.

Pope, Odyssey.

SEA'MONSTER. n. s. [sea and monster.] Strange animal of the sea.

Sea-monsters give such to their young.

Iam. iv. 3.

Where luxury late reign’d, sea-monsters whelp.

Milton, P. L.

SEA'MOSS. n. s. [sea and moss; corallium, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the sea like a shrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a stone.

Some seagrass do bring;

From Shepsey sea-moss some, to cool his boyling blood.

Drayton, Polyb. S. 18.

SEA'NAVELWORT. n. s. [endorraces, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SEA'NETTLE. n. s. A sort of fitch, (urtica marina, Lat.) Resembling a lump of stiff jelly.
SEA

Seasick. adj. [sea and sick.] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much seasick, extremity of weather continuing.

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, seasick, and troubled with an ague. Knudel.

In love's voyage nothing can offend; Women are never seasick.

Dryden, Jun.

Weary and seasick, when in thee confind;

Swift.

Seasli. n. s. [sea and side.] The edge of the sea.

Their canoes were without number, as the sand by the sea-side.

Jud. vii. 12.

Where disembarking on the green seaside, We land our cattle, and the spile divide.

Pope.

Seaslug. n. s. [sea and surgeon.] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the sea-surgeon. Wren, Surgeon.

Seasurrounded. adj. [sea and surrounded.] Encircled by the sea.

To seasurrounded realms the gods assign Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine.

Pope.

Seatem. n. s. [sea and term.] Word of art used by the sea-men.

I agree with you in your censure of the sea-terms in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epic poetry.

Pope.

Sea-thief. n. s. [sea and robber.] A pirate; a sea-villain.

Trade is much disturbed by pirates and sea-thieves.

Miller.

Seascooter. n. s. A plant.

Milton, L ett. of State.

Sea-cock. n. s. [sea and room.] Open sea; spacious main.

There is sea-room enough for both nations, without offending one another. Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay, Whose vastness grappled with the ocean's eye. Waller.

Sea-cow. n. s. [sea and cow.] A whale.

A certain island long before discovered, and lost by sea-rovers.


Seascurry. n. s. [sea and ruff; orphus, Lat.] A kind of sea-fish.

Sea-servant. n. s. [sea and serpent; hydra, Lat.] A water serpent; an adder.

Sea-servant. n. s. [sea and service.] Naval war.

You were pressed for the sea-service, and got off with much ado.

Swift, Direct. to Sacrants.

Seashark. n. s. [sea and shark.] A ravenous sea-fish.

Whose impotent maw and gulf Of the ravenous salt sea-shark. Shakespeare.

Seashell. n. s. [sea and shell.] Shells found on the shore.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land.

Martiner.

Seashore. n. s. [sea and shore.] The coast of the sea.

That sea-shore where no more world is found,

Dryden.

Fourier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the sea-shore. Burnet.

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the sea-shore.

Locke.
SEA

The seal or soyle is in makes and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footted like a molderp: he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is taught to shew himself above water: they also come on land. Cercus.

An bland salt and bane,
The haunt of soyles, and coves, and saumers clang. Milton, P. L.

SEA L. n. s. [L. gypel, Saxon; sigillum, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the remarkable agreement of ancient languages in this word; M. Goth. sigillum, to seal; Cym. seile, Icel. segle, a seal; and thinks it probable that the word is originally Scythian.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great seal.
If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with sufficient force to make a clear impression in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. Locke.

The same his grandisre wore about his neck.
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,
From a vast buckler for his widow's gown.
 Pope.

The impression made in wax.

Then thou canst not roll the seal from off my bond,
Thou canst not run the seal from off my bond.
Shakespeare.
Salome sawed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal? Knolles.

He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. Arbuthnot.

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal. Milton, P. L.

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

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows the love in me;
And by him seal up thy mind.
Shakespeare, As you like it.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it. Shakespeare.

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thon our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the label to another deed.
Shakespeare.

To turn to another, shall they seal both.
Shakespeare.

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is pun'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I seal our true hearts love.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

When I have performed this, and sealed to them this fruit,
I will come into Spain. Rem. xv. 28.

4. To shut; to close: with up.

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mut. I Shakespeare.
At my death
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
The sense is like the sun; for the sun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth; so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. Bacon.

5. To make fast.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chinn'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The fatal gates of hell too slightly barr'd. Milton, P. L.

6. To mark with a stamp.

You'd nail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the feet,
Because she bought stone jars, and no seal'd quarts. Shakespeare.

To Seal. v. a. To fix a seal.
I will seal unto this bond.
We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. Shakespeare.

SEALER. n. s. [from seal.] One that seals. Hakluyt.

SEALING. * n. s. [from seal.] Act of sealing.

Those that sealed [in the margin, at the sealing] were Nehemiah, Seramiah, &c. Nehem. x. 1.

SEALINGWAX. n. s. [seal and wax.] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent office was closed with sealingwax. Boyle.

SEAM. n. s. [yean, Saxon; zoom, Dutch.] 1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.
In velvet white as snow the troop was gowned,
The seams with sparkling emerald set around. Dryden.

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. Addison.

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.
With boiling pitch — the seams instarps,
Which, well laid o' er, the salt sea waves withstand. Dryden.

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [yean, Saxon, a loud.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn.
Ainsworth.

5. SEAM of Glass. A quantity of glass, weighing 120 pounds.

6. [yean, Saxon; saim, Welsh; satin, Fr.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.
Shall the proud lord,
That bates his arrogance with his own seam,
Be worshipp'd? Shakespeare, T. and Cress.
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. * Dryden, En.

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

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to seal with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. Pope.
Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? Swift.

SEAMLESS. adj. [from seam.] Having no seam.

The soldiers have parted their garments, and cast lots upon their seamless coat. Bp. Hall, Contempl. The crucifixion.
Ye, whose faction and turbulence in novel opinions rends the seamless coat, not considering that of Merianeth, that schism is no less than idolatry. Bp. Hall, Ser. The Hypocrite.
There froward authors, with disputes, have torn
The garments seamless as the firmament. Donne, Good. B. 2

A seamless coat, from schism so free.
Dryden, Hind and Poth. P. 2.

SEAMENT. n. s. [seam and rent.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SEAMISTRESS. n. s. [reamyte, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — And thus, according to the Saxon form, our word at first was seamster. See Sherwood. And Cotgrave in V. Lingier: “A seamster, a woman that makes or sells linen, &c.”] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written sempistress.

They wanted food and raiment; so they took
Religion for their无缝tress and their cook. Clemensland.

SEAMY. adj. [from seam.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.

Some such squire he was;
That turn'd your wit the seamy side without,
And made me to suspect you. St. kserape, Othello.

SEAN. n. s. [rape, Saxon; saegna, Lati.] A neck.
Sometimes written seye, or suynne.

Birds are two
With tramels, flies by the entangling saigne.
SEA

SE'APAY.* See SEPOY.

SEAR.† adj. [Seapay, Saxon, to dry. Dr. Johnson. — Autumn is still, in some parts of the north, called the sear. 'So Shakespeare's scar and yellow leaf means the same thing. The word has been also referred to the Gr. ἄπασα, dry.] Dry; not any longer green. See Sere.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Ye myrtle brown, with ivy never scar. Milton, Lycidas.
Some may be cherished in dry places, as in sehr wood. Ray.

To SEAR.† v. a. [Seapay, Saxon.] To burn; to canterize.
The searing flame sore singed all his face,
And through his armour all his body seared. Spenzor, P. Q.
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience seared with a hot iron. 1 Tim. iv. 2.
Cherish veins of good humour, and sear up these of life. Temple.
I am scar'd with burning steel, till the sear'd scarrow
Fries in the bones. Rowe, Royal Consort.

2. To wither; to dry.
Some beauty peep'd through lattice of sear'd age.
Shakespeare, Love's Complaint.

To SEARCE. v. a. [sasser, Fr.] To sift finely.
Put the finely searced powder of albaster into a flat-bottomed and well heated brass vessel. Boyle.
For the keeping of meal, bolt and searce it from the bran.

SEARCE.† n. s. [sars, Fr.] A sieve; a bolter.
Sherwood.

SE'ARCE.* n. s. [from searce; Fr. saucier.] One who sifts or bolts corn. Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

To SEARCH. v. a. [chercher, Fr.]
1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.
Help to search my house this one time, if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. Shakespeare.
They returned from searcing of the land. Num. xiii. 25.
Through the void immense
To search with wandering quest a place forfetled. Milton, P. L.

2. To inquire; to seek for.
Now clear I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have sear'dd in vain.
Milton, P. L.
Enough is left besides to search and know.
Milton, P. L.
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and search them through the vast ocean. Watts.

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.
Alas, poor shepherd! searching thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. Shakespeare.
With this good sword,
That ran through Caesar's bowels, search this bosom. Shakespeare.
The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the searching candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. Whaneman, Surgery.

4. To SEARCH out. To find by searching.
Who went before you, to search you out a place to pitch your tents in? Deut. i. 33.
They may sometimes be successful to search out truth. Watts.

To SEARCH. v. n.
To make a search; to look for something.
Satisfy me once more; once more search with me. Shakespeare.

2. To make inquiry.
To ask or search I blame thee not. Milton, P. L.

Those who seriously search after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation. Locke.
It sufficeth that they have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars that could give any light to the question. Locke.
With piercing eye some search where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. Tickell.

3. To seek; to try to find.
Your husband's coming, woman, to search for a gentleman
That is here now in the house. Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.
We in vain search for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. Locke.

SEARCH. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.
The orb he sought
With narrow search, and with inspection deep. Milton, P. L.

2. Examination.
The mind sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. Locke.

3. Inquiry; act of seeking; with of, for, or after.
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them you are not worth the search. Shakespeare.
Who great in search, God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. Dryden.
Now mourn thy fatal search:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. Dryden.
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its search after knowledge. Locke.
The parents, after a long search for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. Addison.
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our search after truth. Watts.

4. Quest; pursuit.
If zealous love should go in search of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanche? Shakespeare.
Stay him from his intendament, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into: in that it is a thing of his own search, and altogether against my will. Shakespeare, As you like it.
Nor did my searched of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. Dryden.

SEARCHER.* adj. [from search.] That may be explored.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

SEARCHER. n. s. [from search.]
1. Examiner; trier.
The Apotheosis that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and searchers out of understanding. Bar. iii. 33.
The searchers found a marvellous difference between the Anakims and themselves. 2 Sam. xiv. 14.
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: be whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great Searcher of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. Addison.

2. Seeker; inquirer.
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies; { Prior.
The searcher follows fast; the object flies.
Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open searcher after truth. Watts.

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. The searchers, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the yellow of God and nature died. Grant, Bills of Mortality.

SEARCHING.* n. s. [from search.] Examination; investigation.
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. Judges, v. 16.

SEARCHLESS.* adj. [search and less.] Avoiding or escaping search; inscrutable.
SEA

The modest-seeming eye,
Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
Lurk searcness cunning, cruelty, and death. Thomson, Sprig.

SEARENNESS. n. s. [from To sear.] State of being
scarred or cauterized: from the practice of surgeons,
who apply burnings in order to heal corrupt flesh,
which becomes afterwards insensible; hence, figuratively, insensitivity.

He wonders at my extreme prodigality of credit, and searcdness of conscience, in citing an epistle so convicted by Bellarmine. 

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity, or searcdness of conscience. 
South, Serm. ix. 54.

He is scaled up under a spirit of searcdness and reprobation. 
South, Serm. x. 233.

SEASON.† n. s. [saison, Fr. Dr. Johnson. —
Probably from the Lat. occasione, abl. of occasio; whence the Ital. cagione, the same.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

The fairest flowers o’ the season
Are our carnations and streak’d gillyflowers. Shakespeare.
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a season of the year. Dryden. 
We saw, in six day’s travelling, the several seasons of the year in their beauty. Addison on Italy.

2. A time as distinguished from others.

He’s noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o’ the season. Shakespeare, Macbeth. 
The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. Milton, P. L.

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At season fit let her with thee partake. Milton, P. L.
All business should be done betimes; and there’s as little trouble of doing it in season too, as out of season. L’Estrange.

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to possess
The best is but in season best. 
Dryden.
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire; her grief is out of season. Philips.
There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. Atterbury.

The season when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. Pope.

4. A time not very long.

We’ll slip you for a season, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. Shakespeare, Cymb.

5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.

You lack the season of all natures, sleep. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Salt too little, which may season give. Shakespeare, Much Ado.

To SEASON.† v. a. [asaissoner, Fr. Dr. Johnson. —
Ital. salare; German, salzen; from salto, Lat. to salt.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblivion of thy meat-offering shall thou season with salt. Lev. ii. 13.
They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. Brown, Vulg. Err.
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be seasoned with sugar. Locke.
The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and season’d all the sea. Blackmore.

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by some mingled.

You season still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. Dryden.

The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. Addison.

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is an attribute to God himself; 
And earthly power does then shew like God’s,
When mercy seasons justice. Shakespeare, Mer. of Ven.
Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, till I deliver this marvel to you. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The side of time mows down, devour unspair’d,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect.
And season him thus last and sweetest prey. Milton, P. L.

Secure their religion, season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. Pope.

Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: the touch and tincture go together. South.

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended: and I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every voice is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.
How many things by season season’d are,
To their right praise and true perfection. Shakespeare.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly season him his enemy. 
Shakespeare.

We charge you, that you have contriv’d to take
From Rome all season’d office, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical. Shakespeare, Coriol.

The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together
Against an inch board of well season’d timber. Hayward.

His plenteous stores do season’d timber send. 
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. Dryden.

A man should harden and season himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. Addison.

To SEASON.† v. n.

1. To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to season. Addison, Mech. Ev.

2. To betoken; to savour.

Lose not your lour and your time together,
It seasons of a fool. Bruce, and Fl. Chaucer.

SEASONABLE. adj. [saison, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. Eccles. v. 2.

If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the despised abuse of Christ, it is now, when his truths are returned into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. South, Serm.

SEASONABILITY. n. s. [from seasonable.] Opportunity of time; propriety with regard to time.

I durst never lay too much hope on the forward beginnings of wit and memory, which have been applauded in childhood. I knew they could but attain their vigour; and if sooner, no whet the better; for the earlier is their perfection of wisdom, the longer shall be their wits age. Seasonability is best in all these things which have their ripeness and dryness. 

Neither the goodness of the soil, nor the seasonableness of the weather, nor the industry of the husbandman, is now inferior to that of former ages. Hakewill on Prov. p. 145.

A British freethinker would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and seasonableness of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. Addison.

SEASONABLY. adv. [from seasonable.] Properly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most seasonably advise you all. Sprat, Serm.
SEASONING. n. s. [from season.] Seasoning; sauce. Light gives a seasoning to all other fruits, lays open the bosom of the universe, and shows the treasures of nature; in a word, gives opportunity to the enjoyment of all the other senses.

South, Ser. viii. 418.
Charity is the grand seasoning of every Christian duty.

South, Ser. ix. 173.

SEASONED. n. s. [from To season.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SEASONING. n. s. [from season.] That which is added to anything to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavings and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone.

Bacon.

Some absurd with words, without any seasoning or taste of matter. A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing.

Dryden.
Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent seasonings. Addison, Freetholder.

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those seasonings that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us.

Addison, Spect.
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and savory.

Addison, Spect.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

SEAT. n. s. [sedes, Lat. setz, old German. Skinner.]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.

The sense of light. Hasted, resuming to the summons high, and took their seats. Milton, P. L.
The lady of the leaf ordain’d a seat, and made the lady of the flower her guest; when lo, a bower ascended on the plain, we suddenly ordain’d a seat, and large for either train. Dryden.

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.

With due observance of thy goodly seat, Great Aegyptian, Nestor shall supply thy latest words. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Thus we desume

The nature of our seats, and make the rabbile. Court cresses fears. Shakespeare, Coriol.

1. Whatever be the manner of the world’s end, most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgement-seat of Christ, that every man may receive according to that he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil.

Bunyan’s Proverbs.

2. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.

It was enough in reason to succeed with virtuous, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them.

Raleigh.

O earth, how like to heaven! if not preferr’d most justly, settler of worthier gods as built.

With second thoughts, reforming what was old. Milton, P. L.

In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;

And, born a king, a race of kings begin.

Dryden.

Has Winter caus’d thee, friend, to change thy seat, And seek in Sabah air a warm retreat? The promis’d seat of empire shall again Cover the mountain, and the plain.

Prior.
3. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted.

Raleigh.

A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops’ houses, were pulled down to make a seat for his new building. Houwerr.

He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committh himself to prison.

Bacon.

The fittest and easiest to be drawn

On easy.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

SEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

To seat.

1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.
The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate.

Arbuthnot.

2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard seated. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Not Babylon, Nor great Alcaeus, such magnificence.

Equal’d in all their glories to inshore

Helus or Scraenis their gods, or seat

Their kings.

Milton, P. L.
A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species seated above them in a sort of perfection.

Pope.

3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.

Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated themselves in Nova Guiana.

Raleigh.

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or in obscurity, under brighter beams than his own.

Wotton.

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion, Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair, And make my seated heart knock at my ribs, Against the use of nature? From their foundations loosening to and fro, They pluck’d the seated hills.

Milton, P. L.

To seat. v. n. To rest; to lie down. Not in use.

Him obler kke for all his fearfull threat He followed fast, and chased him so nile, That to the folds, where shepe at night doe seat, And to the little cots, where shepherds lie, In winter’s wrathfull time, he forced him to sit.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. 1. 4.


SEAVY. adj. Overgrown with rushes: as, seavy ground.

Ray.

SEAVESOUS. adj. [sebacous, Lat.] Made of tallow; belonging to tallow. Coles writes it sebacem, Dict. 1695.

SEANT. n. s. [sacrum, Lat. servante, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. Dict.


To SECE’DE. v. n. [secede, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE’DER. n. s. [from secede.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE’RN. v. a. [secerno, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better neat than beasts, because their flesh both assimilate more finely, and seccruted more subtly. Bacon.

The pituitate or mucus secerns in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for dissolving these parts, from which it is secerns, from excoriations.

Arbuthnot.

SECE’SSE. n. s. [secussus, Lat.] Retirement; retreat. Silent secus, waste solitude.

More, Song of the Soul. (1647) Pref. B. A. 41.

SECE’S’ION. n. s. [secesion, Lat.] The act of departing.

The ascent of bodys upon, or secession thereof from the earth’s surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemispheres.

Brown.
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

The cells and cloisters of retired votaries, whose very seclusion proclaims their contempt of sinful seculars.


Se克莱, n. s. [série, Fr. secular, Lat.] A century.

Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one seele, or hundred years in the genealogies.

Hammond, Pract. Catech.

To SECLUDE. v. a. [secludo, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or calling.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, serafing shell-fish, as many; but if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number.

Ray.

Incense your tender plants in your conservatory, excluding all entrance of cold.

Evelyn, Calendar.

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven

Sedulate their bosom slaves.

Thomson.

Seclusion, n. s. [seclusus, Lat.] A shutting out.

Coles, Dict. 1685. Separation; exclusion.

Their women appear to have been devoted to a state of seclusion.

Warton.

Seconde, adj. [second, Fr. secundus, Latin.] It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of two, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of duo. What the Latins call secundus, from sequor, the Saxons term ogen, or secen.

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime, in need of to be wear'd a second time, but bore each other back.

Dryden.

2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

None I know

Second to me, or like; equal much less.

Milton, P. L.

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not second yet to any other face.

Dryden.

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,
Lay overthrown on the Phegian plain;
'Twas of a lesser mound and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a second rate.

Addison.

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and second now to none.

Pope.

Persons of second rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employers are at their end.

Swift.

Secconde. n. s. Possession received from the first possessor.

Secconde-hand is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a second-hand or implicit knowledge.

Locke.

They are too proud to cinge to second-hand favourites in a great family.

Swift to Gay.

At second-hand. adv. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They Tells them with satyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at second-hand to flatter those who had flattered their king.

Temple.

In imitation of preachers at second-hand, I shall transcribe from Brueyre a piece of raillery.

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at second-hand.

Swift.

Secconde. n. s. [second, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.

Their seconds minister an oath, Which was indifferent to them both, Thrown on their knightly faith and truth.
No magic them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms, Whereforth to work each other's harm;
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried.

Dryden, Nymphidia.

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the seconds.

Addison.

Personal brawls come in as seconds to finish the dispute of opinion.

Watts.

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter, a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers iniquities in the state, being sure enough of seconds after the first onset.

Wotton.

Courage, when it is only a second to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character.

Collier.

A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen second minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty seconds.


Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a second minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles.

Lorke.

To seconde. v. a. [seconded, Fr. secando, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently seconded by other witter and better learned, who being both that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation.

Hooker.

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to second our attempt;
If their miscarisy, theirs shall second them.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

1 to be the power of Israel's God
Aon, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to contest thee his champion bold,
With the utmost of his godhead seconded.

Milton, S. A.

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature seconds all his soft desires.

Racemom.

If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body seconds you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure.

Swift.

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single line is all his ends produce,
Yet serves to second too some other use.

Pope.

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To second ill with ill.

Shakespeare.

Having formerly discovered of a maritall voyage, I think it not impertinent to second the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy.

Raleigh.

He saw his guilty act
By Eve, though all unwept, seconded,
Upon her husband.

Milton, P. L.

Sin is seconded with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself.

South.

Secconde Sight, n. s. The power of seeing things future, or things distant; supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.
S E C

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of second sight; the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. Addison, Pref. 2nd.

SECOND sighted. adj. [from second sight.] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognostics; most of his ancestors were second sighted, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. Addison.

SECONDARY, adj. [from secondary.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them secondarily to a sloping motion. Digby.

He confuses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least secondarily. Silling, facet.

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or semblance tumour. Harvey.

SECONDARINESS, n. s. [from secondary.] The state of being secondary.

That which is peculiar and discriminative must be taken from the discernments and secondariness of the perception. Norris.

SECONDARY, n. s. [secondary.] The second.

1. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences: the secondary differences are as four. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate.

Wheresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no secondary right can discharge it. LeStrange.

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretches the North over the empty space, and henght the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the secondary. Bentley.

3. Not of the first order or rate.

If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and secondary, should revolve the same way from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? Bentley.

4. Acting by transmission or deputation.

That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work of secondary hands, by task transfer'd? From father to his son? Milton, P. L.

As in a watch's fine machine, Though many artful springs are seen, The added movements which declare How full the moon, how old the year, Derive their secondary power From that which simply points the hour. Prior.

5. A secondary fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles. Quincy.

SECONDARY, n. s. [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

He wishes to take on board the secondary, or minor canons, of his college. Warter, Hist. E. B. ii. 342.

It was tacitly understood, and was very proper in itself, that these secondaries [natives of a school] were not to be greedy in engrossing the rarities, when strangers, which often happened, were at dinner. Wakefield, Misc. p. 47.

SECONDER, n. s. [from second.] One who supports or maintains the proposition or assertion made by another.

I do not tell the respectable mover and seconder, by a perversion of their sense and expressions, that their proposition halts between the ridiculous and the dangerous. Burke, Speech on the Dural. of Parliament.

SECONDLY, adv. [from second.] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law; and secondly, trespassed against her husband, Beccat. xxiii. 33.

S E C

First, metals are more durable than plants; and secondly, they are more solid and hard. Bacon.

The house of commons in Ireland, and, secondly, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. Swift.

SECONDRATE, n. s. [second and rate.]

1. The second order in dignity or value.

They call it thunder of the secondrate. Addison, Ovil.

2. It is sometimes used adjectively; of the second order. A colloquial licence.

He was not then a secondrate captain, as they would have shown him, who think fortune the first virtue in a hero. Dryden.

SECRET, n. s. [from secret.]

1. Privacy; state of being hidden; concealment.

That's not suddenly to be perform'd, but with advice and silent secrecy. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The lady Anne, Whom the king hath in secrecy long married, This day was view'd in open as his queen. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

In Nature's book of infinite secrecy, A little can I read. Shakespeare, Ant. and Clot.

2. Solitude; retirement; not exposure to view.

Thou in thy secrecy, although alone, Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'rt not Social communication. Milton, P. L.

There is no such thing as perfect secrecy, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetuation of any base act; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. South, Serm.

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather secrecy is commanded than outward show; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requir'd according more care to be hid of external appearance. Hooker.

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close-silence.

For secrecy no lady closer. Shakespeare, Burei.

SECRET, n. s. [secret, French; secretum, Latin.]

1. Keep hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. Deut. xxix. 29.

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st Wisdom's way, And giv'st access, though secret she retire: And I perhaps am secret. Milton, P. L.

There secret in her sapphire cell He with the Nails went to dwell. Fenelon.

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not palter? Shakespeare, Jul. Cesar.

4. Private; affording privacy.

The secret top Of Oreb or of Sinal. Milton, P. L.

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy of some connatural force Powerful at greatest distance to unite With secret animity of things of like kind, By secretest conveyance. Milton, P. L.

My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. Milton, P. L.

6. Privy; obscure.

SECRET, n. s. [secret, French; secretum, Latin.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds To their deale pillows will discharge their secrets. Shakespeare.

There is no secret that they can hide from thee. Ezek. xxviii.
We not to explore the secrets ask
Of his eternal empire.

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blit secrets,
All you publish’d virtues of the earth. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
All secrets of the deep, all Nature’s works. Milton, P. L.
The Romans seem not to have known the secret of paper.
Arabknot.

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.
Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.
In secret, riding through the air she comes. Milton, P. L.

To Secret. v. a. [from the noun.] To keep private.
To keep quiet. [S. secret, Fr. secretaire, Lat. secretorum.

secretary, n. s. [secretaire, Fr. secretarum, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new secretary. Shakespeare.
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the secretaries, and employed men of ambassadors. Bacon.
Cottington was secretary to the prince. Clarendon.

To Secret, v. a. [secretus, Latin.]

1. To put aside; to hide.

2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.

Secreration, n. s. [secretion, old Fr. from secretus, Latin.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.

2. The fluid secreted.

Secre’tious, adj. [from secretus, Latin.] Parted by aminal secretion.
They have a similitude or contrariety to the secretitious humours in taste and quality. Flagon, on the Humours.

Secre’tist, n. s. [from secret.] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any emulous design of having them buried with me, but that I may bebarer with those secrets, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. Boyle.

Secre’tly, adv. [from secret.]

1. Privately; privately; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it secretly. Shakespeare.
Now secretly with inward grief he pin’d; Now warm resentment to his grief he join’d. Addison.
Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving secretly what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. Atterbury.

2. Lately; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. Dryden.

Secre’tness, n. s. [from secret.]


2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and secretness. Dunci.

Secre’tory, adj. [from secretus, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.
All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretary, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. Ray.

SECT.† n. [secte, French; secta, Latin, from sectanda.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We’ll wear out,
In a wall’d prison, packs and sects of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th’ moon. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of sects and religions; the true religion is limit upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. Bacon, Ess.
The jealous sects that dare not trust their cause.
So far from their own will as to the laws.
You for their empire and their synod take.
Dryden.
The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no sects of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. Dryden.
A sect of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers. Addison.

2. In Shakspere it seems to be misspelt for sect. Dr. Johnson. Some modern editors have printed it set; but a sect, as Mr. Steevens observes, is what the gardeners of later times call a cutting. [from sectus, Lat. cut, sliced.]

Of our unbitten luts, I take this that you call love to be a sect or secon. Shakespeare, Othello.

Sectarian.† adj. [from sectary.]. Belonging to sectaries.
He hatches and fosters a spirit of pride and sectarian insolence, (a sure and fatal divider,) under the specious pretence of religious strictness.
The dross of atheists and sectarian brass. Dryden, Hind and Pankh. P. iii.
Zeal for some opinion, or some party, bearth out men of sectarian and factious spirits in such practices.

Barrow, vol. i. S. 18.


Sectarianism.† n. s. [from sectariz.]. Sectarism.
That deluge of sectarianism — is now inundating our land on every side. Daveney, App. to his Guide to the Ch. (1799), Lett. 9.

Sectarianism. n. s. [from sect.] Disposition to petty sects in opposition to things established.
Nothing hath more marks of schism and sectarianism than this pretended way. King Charles.

Sectarian.† n. s. [from sectariz., French; sect.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment.

In a sectaria flame, Like the air of Amsterdam. Jordan’s Poems.
Milton was certainly of that profession, or general princiiple, in which all sectaria agree; a departure from establishment. Warpton, Notes on Milton’s Sm. Poems.

Sectary.† n. s. [seeantea, French; sect.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a sectary.
That’s the plain truth. Shakespeare.
Roman catholick tenents are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and sectaries, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with our way of belief. Bacon.
The number of sectaries does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. Swift.

2. A follower; a pupil.
The sectaries of my celestial skill,
That want to be the world’s chief ornament.
They under keep. Spencer.
Lucretius [was] the great admirer and sectary of Epicurus.  

Secular, n. s. [secular, Fr. secteur, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.  

Hereof, the wise sort, and best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his sectators.  

The philosopher buryeth himself in accommodating all his [nature's] appearances to the principles of a school, of which he has sworn himself the sectator.  

Warburton, Prod. p. 52.

Section, n. s. [section, French; sectio, Latin.]  

1. The act of cutting or dividing.  

In the section of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion.  

Welton.

2. A part divided from the rest.  

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.  

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter can be narrated, to each sect of their law.  

Hooker.  

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another section.  

Boyle.  

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of several arguments in distinct sections.  

Locke.

Sector, n. s. [secteur, French.] In geometry.  

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere.  

All the lines of the sector can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking all divisions parallelywise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs.  

Harris.

Secular, adj. [secularis, old French; secular; secularis, Latin.]  

1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.  

This, in every several man's actions of common life, appertained unto moral; in publick and politic sectular affairs, unto civil wisdom.  

Hooker.  

Then shall they seek t' avail themselves of names, Places, and titles; and with those to join  

Secular pow'rs, though feigning still to act by spiritual.  

By spiritual.  

Milton, P. L.

2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastic rules.  

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby came to the clergy, both secular and regular.  

In France vast numbers of sectarists, secular and religious, were driven upon the labours of others.  

Addison.  

3. [Seculaire, French.] Happening or coming once in a secol or century.  

The secular year was kept but once in a century.  

Addison.

Secular, n. s.  

1. Not a spiritual person; a layman.  

The clergy thought that, if it pleased the seculars, it might be done.  


2. An ecclesiastic, in the Romish church, not bound by monastic rules.  

Secularity, n. s. [secularite, Fr. Cotgrave; from secular.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.  

Littleness and secularity of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation.  

Burnet, Theory.

Secularization, n. s. [from secularize.] Act of secularizing.  

Religious, that want to be released of their vows, obtain briefs of secularization from the pope.  

Chambers.

To Secularize, v. a. [seculariser, Fr. from secular.]  

1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.  

2. To make worldly.  

Secularly, adv. [from secular.] In a worldly manner.

Secularity, n. s. [from secular.] Worldliness.  

Secundine, n. s. [secondines, secondes, Fr. secunde, viz. partes quod nascentem infringunt sequantur. Ainsworth.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.  

The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is.  

Brown, Nat. Hist.  

Future ages lie  

Wrapped in their sacred secundine asleep.  

Cowley.  

If the fetus be taken out of the womb, enclosed in the secundines, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate.  

Kny.

Secure, adj. [secures, Latin.]  

1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.  

 Confidence then bore thee on secure  

To meet no danger.  

Milton, P. L.

2. Confident; not distrustful; with of.  

But thou, secure of soul, unshent with woes;  

The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.  

Dryden.  

One said she had, belov'd above the rest;  

Secure of her, the secret she confess'd.  

Dryden.  

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, secure that it will be well employed.  

Atterbury.

3. Secure; not doubting; with of.  

It concurs the most secure of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy.  

Rogers.  

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;  

Of future life secure, forgetful of the past.  

Dryden.  

Haply too secure of our discharge  

From penalty.  

Milton, P. L.  

We live and act as if we were perfectly secure of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves.  

Atterbury.

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.  

Gideon smote the host, for the host were secure.  

Judges.

5. Free from danger; safe.  

Let us not then suspect our happy state,  

As not secure to single or combined.  

Milton, P. L.

Secures, n. s.  

1. Secure of salt, and fated from the fire,  

In your approach.  

Dryden.  

Secures from fortune's blows,  

Secure of what I cannot lose,  

In my small pittance I can sell.  

Dryden, Hor.

6. It has sometimes before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before evil, or the cause of evil.  

To Secure, v. a. [from the adjective.]  

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard to ascertain.
SEC

Nothing left
That might his happy state secure,
Secure from outward force.
Milton, P. L.
Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them, but as they serve to secure that perfect durable happiness hereafter.
Locke.
Truth and certainty are not secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them.
Locke.
That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to secure protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours.
Locke.
Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms to gain the field;
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield.
Prior.
Nothing can be more arsiful than the address of Ulysses; he secures himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend.
Brooke.
2. To protect; to make safe.
I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and secure'd his flight;
Ev'n then secure'd him, when I sought with joy
The wond'rous destruction of ungrateful Troy.
Dryden.
Where two or three sciences are pursu'd at the same time, if one of these be dry, as logic, her other be more entertaining, to secure the mind from weariness.
Watts.
3. To insure.
SECUR' ELY. adv. [from secure.]
1. Without fear; carlessly.
Love, that had now long time securely slept
In Venus' lap, unarm'd then and naked,
Can rear his head, by Cloths being wak'd.
Spencer.
'Tis done like Hector, but securely done,
A little prou'dly, and great deal mispriz'd.
The night opprest'sd, Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.
Hls darin securely him defy'd,
Milton, P. L.
A soul that can securely death defy,
And cannot it nature's privilege to die.
Dryden, Jun.
Whether any of the reasons are inconsistent, I securely leave to the judgement of the reader.
Addison.
Brown, July, Err.
SECURE'MENT. n. s. [from secure.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.
They, like Judas, desire death; Calm, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a securement from it.
Brown, July, Err.
SECURE' NOS' E. n. s. [from secure.] Want of vigour; carelessness.
Which omission was a strange neglect and secureness, to my understanding.
Alas, my son, nor fate, nor heaven itself,
Can or would wrest my whole care of you.
To any least secureness in your ill.
Swift.
SECURITY. n. s. [securet, Fr. securitez, Lat. from secure.]
1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.
Marvellous security is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings.
Hayward.
2. Vitiou's carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.
How senseless them, and dead a soul hath he,
Which think's his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more security.
Davies.
3. Protection; defence.
If the providence of God be taken away, what security have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed?
Tillotson.
SED

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; assurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.
There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but security enough to make fellowships secure.
Shakespeare.
When they had taken security of Jason, they let him go.
Acts, xvii. 9.
It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel.
Swift.
Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all securities.
Swift, Examiner.
The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon mortgages.
Arbuthnot on Coins.
5. Safety; certainty.
Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no security for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family.
Swift.
SEDAN.† n. s. A kind of portable coach; a chair.
I believe because first made at Sedan. Dr. Johnson.
— Introduced into this country in the time of king Charles I. The duke of Buckingham is said to have occasioned the introduction of them. In 1634 sir Saunders Duncombe had the sole privilege allowed, for fourteen years, of letting these portable chairs.
Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their sedans for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden.
SED' EATE. adj. [sedatus, Lat.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.
With countenance calm and soul sedate.
Thucrns.
Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and sedate temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth.
Watts.
SEDAT' ELY. adv. [from sedate.] Calmly; without disturbance.
That has most weight with them that appears sedately to come from their parents' reason.
Locke.
SED' EAT' ENS' ESS. n. s. [from sedate.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.
There is a particular sedateness in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action.
Addison on the War.
SED' A' TION. n. s. [from sedate.] Act of composing.
Coler.
SEDAT' E' TIVE. adj. [sedatif, Fr. Cutgrave.] Assuring: composing.
SED' E'TARIN' ESS.† n. s. [from sedentary.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.
Those that live in great towns, together with the wealthier sort in the country, are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their sedentariness, or want of motion; for they seldom go abroad.
Addison, West Berbury, (1671), p. 11.
SED' E' TARY. adj. [sedentaire, Fr. sedentario, Ital. sedentaribus, from sedere, Lat.]
1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.
A sedentary life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant.
Harr.pdf, O consummation.
The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a sedentary life.
Arbuthnot.
2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.
The sedentary earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Served by more noble than herself, stand
Her end without least motion.
Milton, P. L.
Till length of years,
And sedentary numbness, crase my limbs
To a contemplable old age obscure.
Milton, S. A.
SEDGE. n. s. [gec. Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a sag or seg.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st being stooped, impatiently doth age;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet music with the enamelled stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every sedge.

He overtook him in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean.
Adorned, painted by a running brook,
And Cythera all in sedge hid;
Which seem to move and wander with her breath,
Even as the waving sydges play with wind.

In hotter countries a fly called luculgo, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fans and mussels; yet is not seen but in the height of Summer, and sydge or other green of the fans give as good shade as bushes.

He hid himself in the sydges adjoining.

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the sydges, all the night lay hid.
Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping sydge, shall his Armenia mourn.

SE'DED. adj. [from sydge.] Composed of flags.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wading brooks,
With your sydge crowns and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crush channels.

SE'DGY. adj. [from sydge.] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's sydge bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoica would return;
Deep in his ooze he sought his sydge bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn.

SE'DIMENT. n. s. [sediment, Fr. sedimentum, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly grazes a sediment in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water.

That matter sunk not down till 'tis all, settling at the surface of the sediment, and covering all the rest.

SEDITION. n. s. [seditious, Fr. seditio, Lat.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That sunshine brawl'd a show for him,
That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd sedition on his crown at home.

In soothing them we nourish 'gainst our senate,
The cockle of rebellion, in sedition.

SED'U'CATION. n. s. [from seduce.] An inciter to sedition; a promoter of insurrection.

Barabas was a thief, murderer, seditionary.

A seditionary in a state, or a schemact in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reek again.

The Jews preferred Barabas, a thief, a murderer, a seditionary, infamous for all, odious to all, before Christ that came to save them.

SED'IOUS. adj. [seditious, Fr. seditieux, Lat.] Factions with tumult; turbulent.

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state.

SEDITUOUSLY. adv. [from seditious.] Turbulently; with factious turbulence.

Beware of such sectaries as (under their many godly and goddy pretenses) do thus seditionally endeavour to disturb the land.

To SEDUCE. v. a. [seduce, Lat. seduire, Fr.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced.

SEDUC'EMENT. n. s. [from seduce.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering seduction or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them.

Shelley on Education.

Seduction. n. s. [seduction, Fr. seduction, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balûm, were sure to bring judgments.

Hammond.

To procure the miseries of others in those extremeties, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary seduction of hell.

Browne, Vulg. Err.

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocence itself did not secure him from this way of seduction.

Glosvile, Scrips.
**S E E**

Heaven descrives her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. — Pope.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. — Richardson, Clarissa.

**SEDUCTIVE.** adj. [from seduction.] Apro to seduce; apt to mislead. — Sheridan.

You ask me if I know such a word as seductive. It is used perpetually in conversation, and I feel a consciousness of having met it often in elegant writing. — Seaward, Letters ii. 134.

**SEDULITY.** n.s. [sedulitas, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. — Hooker.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry in men’s enquiries into it. — South.

**SEDULOUS.** adj. [sedulus, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not sedulous by nature to indulge
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deeds.
What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end. — L’Estrange.

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea reach’d her test, distant
With milk, thy early food: the sedulous bee
Distill’d her honey on thy purple lips. — Prior.

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than such as would prevent them. — Swift.

**SEDULOUSLY.** adv. [from sedulous.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfull.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred w.i.t. were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them.

All things by experience
Are most improv’d; then sedulously think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unmeaning. — Phillips.

**SEDULOUSNESS.** † n.s. [from sedulous.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industriousness; diligence.

Did they sedulousness and their reflection they discovered difficulties.

**SEE.** † n.s. [see, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop; formerly, the seat of power in a general sense.

Love laugh’d on Venus from his soveraigne see. — Spenser, F. Q.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain’d,
Whose heard the silver hand of peace hath touch’d,
Whose learning, and good letters peace hath tutor’d,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? — Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

It is a safe opinion for their see, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise. — Bacon.

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy see. — Addison.

When naval revenues were so low reduced, that three or four see were often united to make a tolerable competency. — Swift.

To see. v. a. preter. I saw; part. pass. seen. [seeon, Saxon; zien, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

VOL IV.

**SEE**

Dear son Edgar,

Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
May I yet see eyes again. — Shakespeare, K. Lear.

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the seeing of it. — J. xxi. 3.

I speak that which I have seen with my Father, and ye do that which you have seen with yours. — St. John, viii. 2.

He’ll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes seen, and gods and heroes seen. — Dryden.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking wine, it is not good. — Locke.

I see her sober over a sampler. — Pope.

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, leah fleshed, such as I never saw for brawn. — Gen. xii. 15.

Such command we had, To see that none thereof should forth a spy. — Milton, L. I.

Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. — Locke.

The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Augustus’ age, to express irresistible force in battle. — Addison.

3. To discover; to describe.

Who is so gross As cannot see this palpable device? Yet who so bold but says he sees it not? — Shakespeare.

When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. — Shakespeare.

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. — Locke.

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. — Addison, Freeholder.

To see. v. n.

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye the perception of things distant.

Who makest the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord? — Ezek. xi. 11.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not see in the night. — Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To discern without deception.

Many sanguine persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. — Tildon.

Could you see into my secret soul, There you might read your own dominion doubled. — Dryden.

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. — Félon.

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether four death make thee wrong her. — Shakespeare.

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, see what thou; for the fall of any point in’s shall be death. — Shakespeare.

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio’s a proper man: let me see now; To get his place. — Shakespeare, Othello.

To see to. To behold; to look at.

A great altar to see to. — Josh. xxi. 10.

A certain shepherd laid, Of small regard to see to. — Milton, Comus.

SEE. v. intr. [see, Saxon; see, Danish: sied, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.
If you can look into the seeds of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. — Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains
last better than others. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine
providence.

More.

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-
seeded tribe, come up without two seed leaves; which to me
is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no rea-
son else why they should produce two seed leaves different from
the subsequent.

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:

When fleshy plants or tender flowers decay,
They to their seed their images convey.

Prior, in the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for
seed corn.

Morinmer.

2. First principle; original.
The seed of whatsoever perfect virtue growth from us, is
a right opinion touching things divine.

Hooker.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in coming ages breed.

Waller.

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.
Nest him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male to succeed.

Spenser, F. Q.

5. Race; generation; birth.
Of mortal seed they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As your, Zelinda! claims no less.

Waller.

6. To seed. n. [from the noun.]
1. To grow to perfect maturity so as to shed the seed.
Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry.

Swift.

2. To shed the seed.
It hath already flourished, so that I fear it will shortly seed.

Lyte, Herbal, (1572)

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for
seed, which they let stand to seed the next year.

Mortimer.

See dace. n. [seed and raker.]. A sweet cake inspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

Remember, wife,
The seed dace, the pastries, and furmenty pot.

Truss.

See dace. adj. [from seed.]
1. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds.
Some hollow tree, or bed
Of seeded nettles.

2. Interspersed as with seeds.
A blue mantle seaded with stars.

B. Jonson, K. James's Coronation.

See der. n. [treape, Sax. seminar.] One who sows.

See dling. n. [from seed.] A young plant just risen from the seed.
Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as are for their choiceneses reserved in pots.

See dlop. n. [trea-leap, Sax.] A vessel in

Ainsworth.

See dpearl. n. [seed and pearl.] Small grains of
pearl.

As the dissolution of sceptres in some acid menstrum, if a
small quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be
swarms from the bottom to the top.

Boyle.

Seed plot. n. s. [seed and plot.] The ground on
which plants are sowed to be afterwards trans-
planted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an uni-
versal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is,
the matter and seed plot; there are the seats of all argument
and invention.

B. Jonson.

Humility is a seed plot of virtue, especially Christian, which
thrives best when 'tis deep-rooted in the humble lowly heart.

Humphrey.

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this re-
bellion, looking back to those passages by which the seedplots
were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have suc-
cessively grown.

Clarendon.

See dtime. n. s. [seed and time; Sax. rub-tum.]
The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not
end.

Gen. viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give
them two seed times, and two harvests.

Bacon.

The first rain fell upon the seed time about October, and was
to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear.
Brown.

Day and night.

Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things.
Milton, P. L.

Their very seed time was their harvest, and by sowing tares
immediately regarded of Christ. Piety.
He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by
missing his seed time, will lose the hopes of his harvest.

Atterbury.

See dness. n. s. [from seed.]
Seed time; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time.

From the seed time the bare fellow bring.
To seeming fatness.

Shakespeare, Aem. for Mos.

Seed sman. n. s. [seed and man.]
1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.
The higher Nius swells
The more it promises; as it ebbs, the seed sman.

Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shakespeare, Int. and Cleop.

2. One that sells seeds.

Seed dy. adj. [from seed.]
Abounding with seed.

Seedly. n. s. [from see.]
Guit; vision.

Love adds a precious seeing to the eye.

Shakespeare.

See ing. n. s. [from see].
Seeing.

{adv. [vi que, French; from see. It

Seeing that; would be more grammatically written,

as vi que, pourvis que, in French; seen that, or

provided that.] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well virtuouls for so long time,
as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep
victuals on land than water?

Spenser in Ireland.

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and
ability to preach, seeing that he may not publicly either teach
or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry?

Witsdraft.

Seeing every nation affords experience and tradition
enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the
languages of those people who have been most industrious
after wisdom.

Milton on Education.

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination,
and thought, by certain thin flieces of stones that flow from
the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any ob-
stacle, and yet retain the exact dimensions of the several bodies
from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis
they maintained, that we could have no phantacy of any thing,
but what did really subsist either in our or in some other places.

Democrit, Serm.

To seek v. a. pret. I sought; part. pass. sought.

[recan, Sax. seeken, Dutch; sucker, Icel. sokja,

M. Goth.]

1. To look for; to search for; often with out.
He did range the town to seek me out.

Shakespeare.
I have a venous fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's bough, and fetch thee thereto new mists.

Because of the money returned in our sject, are we brought in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bond-

men.

He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a

graven image.

Seek that man which may go with thee.

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?

I humbly crave,

Let me once know:

I sought thee in a secret cave,

And saw, if peace were there.

The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with

them, if they put themselves in his way.

So faithful swans to seek temptations out!

Most confidence has still most cause to doubt.

We must seek out some other original of power for the
government of politics than this of Adam, or else there will be
monarchy all in the world.

1. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat

from God.

God will bid dwell far off all anxious care,

And not molest us, unless we ourselves

Seek them with wandering thoughts.

Oft our alliance other lands desire,

And what we seek of, us requir'd.

2. To go to find.

Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply

His office.

Dardanus, though born

On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore.

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,

All seek the mountains, and forsake the town.

Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains,

Within these walls inglorious silence reign.

Indulge one labour more,

And seek Atrides on the Spartan shore.

3. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,

Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life. Shakespeare.

David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life.

1 Sam. xxiii.

To SEEK. v. n.

1. To make search; to make enquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Is. xxviii.

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
deavoured to seek after some better reason. Acton, Spect.

2. To endeavour.

Why should he not mean me ill, or seek to harm? Milton, P. L.

Ask not what pains, nor further seek to know

Their process, or the forms of law below.

Dryden.

3. To make pursuit.

Violent men have sought after my soul. Ps. lxxxi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee

until thy brother seek after it. Dtn. xix. 2.

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom.

Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither shall thou come.

1 Kings.

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order

that which the young prince sought for by war.

Kedtes.

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss;

without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in them, yet in these they

will be new to seek; and before they have gathered experience,

they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty.

Unpractis'd, unprepared, and still to seek.

But they misplace them all;

And are as much to seek in other things,

As he that only can design a tree

Would be to draw a shipwreck.

SEEKER. n. s. [from seek.]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a seeker, yet I

cannot believe that a sceptic in philosophy must be one in divi-

nity.

Grenville.

A language of very witty voluble people, seekers after me-

tery, and abounding with variety of notions.

Locke.

God is represented to be a seeker to oracles.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 54.

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate

religion.

One is a munter, another is a seeker, a third is a shaker.

By, Hall, Rem. p. 161.

The seekers deny that there is any true church, or any true

minister, or any authority.


A sceptick [is] ever seeking, and never finds; like our new

upstart sect of seekers.

Bullottar, Epsom. (ed. 1661.)

Sir Henry Vane—set up a form of religion in a way or oth-

er; yet it consisted rather in a withdrawing from all other

forms, than in any new or particular opinions or forms from

which he and his party were called seekers.

Barrow, Hist. of his Own T. et., p. 161.

SEEKSORROW. n. s. [seek and sorrow.]

One who contributes to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,

And thou seckesorrow, Kneias, them amon;

Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see.

Sirephon, whose absence swain'd unto thee long.

Sidney.

To SEE. v. a. [siker les yeus... to see or see up

the eyelids; and hence also to hoodwink, blind,

keep in darkness, &c.] Cotgrave.

To close the eyes.

A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or

haggard hawk being for a time secket or closed.

Now she brought them to see a secket dove, who the blinder

she was, the higher she straue.

Sidney.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,

But secket up with death shall have their deadly need.

Spenser, F. Q.

Come, seeing night.

Scarce up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

To see her father's eyes up, close as oak.

Shakespeare v. Ottioli.

Some ambitious men seem as searches to princes in matters

of danger and envy; for no man will take such part, unless

he be like the secket dove, that mounts and mounts, because

I cannot see about him.

Bacon.

Since, blinded with ambition, he did sour

like a secket dove, his chances shall be his punishment,

To be despair'd of sight.

Dryden, Sopky.

To SEEEL. v. n. [sylan, Sax.] To keen on one side.

When a ship sits or rolls in foul weather, the breaking

haste of ordinance is a thing very dangerous.

Raleigh.

SEEEL or SEEELING. n. s. [from To seeel.] The gitu-

ration of a ship in foul weather.

Ainsworth.

At his command black tempests rise;

Then mount they to the troubled skies:

Thence sinking to the depths below,

The ship hulls as the billows flow:

And all aboard, at every seel;

Like drunkards on the hatches seel.

Spenser, Ps. (ed. 1636) p. 181.

SEEEL. n. s. [seel, Sax.; opportunitas;] Sensor.

time.

It is a fair seeel for you to come at, i. e. a fair season or time;

spoken ironically to them that come late. What seeel of
day? i. e. what thue of day? Essex.

Ray, and Gross.

Hal-seel, hal-time; barley-seel, wheat-seel, buckwheat-

Norfolk.

Fenow.

SEEELY. adj. [syle, Sax. happy, prosperous;] from seeel, lucky time. 'See SEEEL. Mr. Mason has thought proper to pronounce as Dr. Johnson not very likly himself in exemplifying either of the senses which
SEEE

be gives; and, after this attempt to be witty, passes over the first meaning as worthy no other notice, alleging that "the word seems to have sometimes had the letter; but more usually that of harmless": and, in his Appendix, he has added, that "applied to materials, it seems to have meant plain, rude." The word, however, in the example given by Dr. Johnson from Spenser, certainly means happy. This is the ancient sense, as the Sax. word shows. So in the Prompt. Parv. "Sely, or happy; fortunatus." So Chaucer: "Worldly selisnes, which clerks callen false felicitie." Tr. and Cress. iii. 815. And he uses unseel for unhappy. As to Mr. Mason's meaning of harmless, that is surely contained in Dr. Johnson's simple; and as to seele, applied to "a trough of wood," which he gives, and explains by rude, it is at least dubious, certainly quaint, and not allowable.]

1. Lucky; happy.
   My seele sheep look like well below,
   For they been hale enough, I trow,
   And liken their abode.
   —Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. Silly; foolish; simple; inoffensive.
   If thee lust to holden chat
   With seele shepherd's swayne,
   Come downe, and learn the little what,
   That Thamin can sayne.
   —Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To SEEEM, v. n. [sembler, Fr. unless it has a Teutonic original, as seemingly certainly has. Dr. Johnson. — Possibly from the Icel. saemun, to become; saemun, Germ. the same. See Wachter and Severin. The latter* considers the Su. Goth. sam, con, together, as the root. See SEEMLY.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
   My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
   And I dare swear, you sorrow not that face
   Of seeming sorrow; it is sure your own.
   —Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   Speak: we will not trust our eyes
   Without our ears: thou art not what thou seem'st.
   —Shakespeare.
   So spake the Omnipotent; and with his words
   All seem'd well pleas'd; all seem'd, but were not all.
   —Milton, P. L.

2. To have the appearance of truth.
   It seems to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.
   —Dryden.

3. In Shakespeare, to seem, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful. Dr. Johnson. — Rather, specious.

Sir, there she stands:
If taught within that little seeming substance
May fairy like your grace,
She's there, and she is you's.
—Shakespeare, K. Lear.

4. It SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin scilicet, or the old English forsooth. Id mihi
datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.

The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, so chance, it seems, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. —Blackmore, Creation.

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
   A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress upon a great lake.
   —Addison, Guardian.
   The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
   Grew passionate, it seems, and took offence.
   —Addison.
   He had been a chief magistrate, and had, it seems, executed that high office justly and honourably.
   —Atterbury.
   It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice.
   —Puff, Gull. Trac.

6. It appears to be.
   Here's another discontented paper,
   Found in his pocket too; and this, it seems,
   Hedorigo meant to have sent.
   —Shakespeare, Othello.
   It seems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on.
   —Brown, Vulg. Err.

SEE'NER, n. s. [from seem.]
One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone; hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our seemers be.
—Shakespeare, Meas. for Morn.

SEE'MING, n. s. [from seem.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
   All good seeming.
   By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought.
   Put on for villainy.
   —Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
   Give him heedful note;
   And, after, we will both our judgements join
   In censure of his seeming.
   —Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Fair appearance.
   For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
   Seeming and savour all the Winter long.
   —Shakespeare.

3. Opinion.
   Nothing more clear unto their seeming, than that a new Jerusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.
   —Hooker.
   His persuasive words impreg'n'd
   With reason to her seeming
   Milton, P. L.

SEE'MINGLY, adv. [from seeming.]
In appearance; in show; in semblance.
To off his mother's plot,
She seemingly obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor.
—Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.
   They to their viands fell, not seemingly.
   The angels, nor in mist.
   —Milton, P. L.
   I have touched upon them, though seemingly collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than seemingly so, since they pertinently illustrate my design.
   —Glanville, Scops.

The city dance was so well bred, as seemingly to take all in good part.
   L'Eraste.

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
   If not stond, yet seemingly at pace.
   —D. deGé.

This the father seemingly complied with; but afterwards resuming, the son was likewise set aside.
   —Addison, Prefect.

They depred often on remote and seemingly disproportioned causes.
—Atterbury.

SEE'MINGNESS, n. s. [from seeming.]
1. Plausibility; fair appearance.
   The seemingness of those reasons persuades us on the other side.
   —Dugby.

2. Simply, appearance.
   Hypocrisy will obstruct, and put in a prejudice against all things, under the seemingness or appearance of evil, which are not only allowed of God, but necessary.

SEE'MLESS, adj. [seem and less.]
Unseemly; indecorous.
Thence he her drew
By the faire locks, and fowly did array
Withouten pity of her goodly hew,
That Artegall himselfe her seemlesse plight did rew.

Here I vow
Never to dream of seemless amorous toyes.

E.Johnson, Case is altered.

See’mlyly. adv. [from seemly.] Decently; comely.

Hudely, and Sherwood.

See’mliness. n. s. [from seemly.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialnesse combineth with delightfulness, seemliness with portliness, and currentnesse with staynednesse, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? Camden.

See’mly. adj. [soomtelgig, Danish; from soome, Icelandick, honour or decenyce.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspence of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and seemler for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversyes.

Hooke.

I am a woman, lacking wit.

To make a seemly answer to such persons.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

The wife safest and seemliest by her husband stays.

Milton.

May we enjoy
Our humed products, and with seemly draughts
Eaikinde mirth and hospitable love.

Philip.

See’mlyly. adv. [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, seemly trag’d in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses’ arms, now long disus’d to blood.

Pop.

See’mlyhed. n. s. [from seemly.] Decent, comely appearance.

Damaselles two
Right yong, and ful of seemlyworthy.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 777.

Yet nathemore his meaning she aed,
But wonderd much at his so selcouth case;
And by his person seemlyhed
Well weend, that he had beene some man of place.

Before misfortune did his new deface.


Seen. adj. [from see.] Skilled; versed.

Petrucho shall offer me, disguis’d in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music.

Shakespeare.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen,

Shakespeare.

Than his great brother read in states and meq.

Dryden.

See’r. n. s. [from see ; Sax. seeppe.] 1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,

And a seer of visions.

Addison, Spect.

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!

Milton, P. L.

By day your frighted seer

Shall call her fountain to express their tears,

And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams

Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,

Starting amaz’d, shall to the people show

Emblems of heavy wraith and mystick types of woe.

Prior.

See’re. adj. [sacr, Su. Goth. an adverb signifying separation. Hre.] Several.

They are gone sear ways.”

Ray, North Country Words, and Grass.

See’rwood. n. s. See See’re, and See’re. Ray considers the adjective see’r as spoken only of wood, or the parts of plants.

See’saw. n. s. [from saw.] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all see’soo, between that and this;

Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,

And he himselfe one vile antithesis.

Pope.