SID

2. Disease; malady.
   My people are with sickness much enfeebled,
   My numbers less'en'd.                           Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses.    St. Matthew.
   When I say every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean
   every individual sickness as well as every kind.        Wits.
   Trust not too much your now restless charms;          Pope.
   Those age or sickness soon or late disarms.

3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. n. s. [side, Saxon; sijde, Dutch.]
1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.
   When two bosoms with rankling malice meet,
   Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret.         Speaker, F. Q.
   Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
   Commit their woolly sides.                          Thomson.

2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.
   The tables were written on both their sides, on the one side
   and on the other.                                    Es. xxxii. 15.
   The force of these outward streams might well enough serve
   for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its sides
   would equally pander.                                Wilkins.

3. The right or left.
   The lovely Thais by his side                         Dryden.
   Sat like a blooming eastern bride                   Dryden.
   In flow'ry youth, and beauty's pride.                Dryden.
   Or where Hydaspei's wealthy side                    Rous.
   Pays tribute to the Persian pride.                  Rous.
   Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;       Dryden.
   For now the flowing tide
   Had brought the body nearer to the side.            Dryden.
   The temple of Diana chase,
   A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
   Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn.        Dryden.
   I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands
   upon their heads, lying down by the sides of fountains. Addison.

4. Margin; edge; verge.
   Of what local respect.
   They looking back, all the eastern side beheld       Milton, P. I.
   Of Paradise.
   If our substance be indeed divine,
   And cannot cease to be, we are at worst       Milton, P. I.
   On this side nothing.

6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
   Their weapons only
   Sleng'd on our side; but for their spirits and souls,
   This word rebellion, it had froze them up.         Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   As fish in a pond.                                    Sparr.
   Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the side of grace.
   Men he always took to be his friends, and dogs his enemies;
   Who never so much hurt done him,
   As his own side did falling on him.                  Hudibras.
   In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on
   Chaucer's side.                                       Dryden.
   That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all sides by the impartiality of his behaviour. Addison.

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.
   There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both sides.      Knoller, Hist. of the Turks.

SID

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are
about them that have it: on the other side, the plague taketh
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air.   Bacon.
   I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased
   with any thing I have written; but, on the other side, my
   reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as
   just as what an ordinary judge will condemn.    Dryden.
   My secret wishes would my choice decide;
   But open justice bends to neither side.            Dryden.
   It is granted on both sides, that the fear of a Deity doth
   universally possess the minds of men.             Milton.
   Two nations still pursu'd
   Peculiar ends, on each side resolute
   To fly conjunction.                                Philips.
   It is used to note consanguinity; as, he's cousin by
   his mother's or father's side.                    Philips.
   Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
   Whose temper better by the father's side,
   Unlike the rest that double human care,
   Fond to relieve, or resolute to share.              Pascal.

SIDE. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.
   Take the blood, and strike it on the two side posts, and
   on the upper door post of the houses.            Es. xii. 7.

2. Oblique; indirect.
   They profess that the law doth speak with all indifference,
   that the law hath no side respect to their persons.  Hooker.
   People are sooner reclaimed by the side wind of a surprize,
   than by downright admonition.                      L'Estrange.
   One mighty squadron with a side wind sped.        Dryden.
   The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,
   with a side motion, is, usually removed, and give way to the
   approach of two pieces of marble.                   Locke.
   What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel
   them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that
   tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling?
   He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and side views, unsobred by any painter but Homer.  Pope, Pref. to the Iliad.
   My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which
   by a side wind reflected on me.                    Swift.

3. [side, p. side, S. side, Dan.] Long; broad; large;
   extensive. Still a northern word. Dr. Johnson
   has overpassed this meaning.
   Cloth of gold — set with pearls, down sleeves, side sleeves,
   and skirts round.                                  Shakespeare, Marh Ato.
   His branch'd cossock, a side sweeping gown.         B. Jonson, New Inn.

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

1. To lean on one side.
   All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be
   fictions, it is good to side a man's self whilst rising, and
   balance himself when placed.                      Bacon.

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.
   Vex'd are the nobles who have sided
   In his behalf.                                     Shakespeare, Coriol.
   Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,
   require a brain free from all inclination to siding, or affection
   to opinions for the authors' sakes, before they be well understood.  Dryden on Bodice.
   Not yet so dully desperate
   To side against ourselves with fate;
   As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
   As blinded first, and then turn'd over.              Hudibras.
   The princes differ, and divide;
   Some follow law, and some with beauty side.       Granville.
   It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its
   original sense, and siding with a modern subject.    Addison.
   All side in parties, and begin the attack.        Pope.
   Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon
   which her majesty proceeded, either absent themselves where
   the whole cause depended, or sided with the enemy.  Swift.
   The equitable part of those who now side against the court,
   will probably be more temperate.                   Swift.

To SIDE. v. a.

1. To be at the side of; to stand at the side of.
S I D

But his blind eye, that sided Pandil,  
All his demeanour from his sight did hide.  
Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 27.

The pair, which do each other side,  
Though yet some space doth them divide,  
This happy night must both make one.  
B. Jonson, Masques at Cowes.

If Clara side him, and will call him friend,  
I would the difference of our bloods were such  
As might with any shift be wip’d one.  
Beauz. and Fl. Love’s Cure.

2. To suit; to pair.  
He [Mr. John Hales] had sure read more, and carried more  
about him in his excellent memory, than any man I ever knew,  
my lord Falkland only excepted, who I think sided him.  
Ed. Clarendon, Life, i. 53.

S’deboard. n. s. [side and board.] The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately sideboard by the wine That fragrant smell diffus’d.  
Milton, P. B.

No sideboards then with gilded plate were dress’d,  
The snow white damask ensigns are display’d,  
And glittering salvers on the sideboard laid.  
Dryden.

The shining sideboard, and the burnish’d plate,  
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.  
Prior.

Africanus brought from Carthagin to Rome, in silver vessels,  
to the value of 1500l. 15s. gd. a quantity exceeded afterwards by the sideboards of many private tables.  
Arabastus.

S’debox. n. s. [side and box.] Enclosed seat on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowed the white-lov’d beasts?  
Why bows the sidebox from its utmost rows?  
Pope.

S’defly. n. s. An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestines rectum of horses, the sidefly proceeds.  
Derham, Phys. Theol.

S’delong. adj. [side and long.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; nor direct.

She darted from her eyes a sidelong glance,  
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;  
Seem’d not to beg what she then bid me do.  
Dryden.

The deadly wound is in thy soul:  
When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,  
And when she casts on thee a sidelong glance,  
The sky thy heart, and tell me if it dance?  
Dryden.

The reasons of the planets’ motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or sidelong impulse.  
Locke.

The kiss snatch’d hasty from the side long maid.  
Thomson.

S’delon. adv.

1. Lateral; obliquely; not in pursuit; or in opposition.

As if on earth  
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,  
Sidelong had push’d a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines.  
Milton, P. L.

As a lion, bounding in his way,  
With force augmented bears against his prey,  
Sidelong to seize.  
Dryden, Ov.

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots sidelong; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun.  
Evelyn, Kalendar.

S’der. n. s. [from side.] One who parties a joiner, or engages in a faction.

Such converts — are sure to be basset with diverse sorts of adversaries; as the papists, and their sides.  
Shadon, Mir. of Antichr. (1616). Pref.

S’der. n. s. See Sider.

S’deral. adj. [from sids, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produc’d  
Like change on sea, and land; sidereal blast,  
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent!  
Milton, P. L.

The musk gives  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,  
Its tender smacks, leads the spreading bouquets.

S I E

With large and juicy offspring, that defies  
The vernal nippings and cold sidereal blasts.  
Philo.

S’derated. adj. [from sideratus, Latin.] Blasted; planet struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, siderated, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction.  
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Sideration. n. s. [sideration, Fr. sideratio, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs, produce a mortification or sideration in the parts of plants on which they are laid.  
Ray on the Creation.

S’de real. adj. [siderus, Lat.] Astral; starry; relating to the stars.

This was a permanent symbol of the sideral splendours.  
Cowper, Phil, to Hyd. Conv. 3.

The Egyptians called their heroes by the names of their sideral and elementary deities.  
Sharkford on the Creation, Pref. p. xxi.

S’de erite. n. s. [sideritis, Lat.] A loadstone.

Upon which he hangs in a cord a siderite of Hercules stone.  
Breuer, Con. of Lingua.

S’desaddle.† n. s. [side and saddle.] A woman’s seat on horseback.

Another with a cradle,  
And with a spade-ended.  
Skelton, Poems, p. 134.

The use of riding in coaches, and of side-saddles, [in] since the time of Richard the II. here with us.  

S’de mans. n. s. [side and man.] An assistant to the churchwarden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the sideemen or vestry, is void.  
Ayliff, Paragon.

S’de taking. n. s. [side and take.] Engagement in a faction or party.

What furious side takings, what plots, what bloodsheds!  

S’de ways. adv. [from side and way, or wise.] Lu-

A side, or on one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head  
Sideways, in on a dying bed;  
And those pearls of dew she wears,  
Faint to be pressing tears.  

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made sideways, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilations of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction sideways.  
Newton, Opt.

S’ding. n. s. [from side.] Engagement in a faction.

As soon as discontented drove men into sidings, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all, who affected novelties, adhere to that side.  
King Charles.

To S’die.† v. n. [from side.]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with disconsorts is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and sidling, and squeezing his body.  
Swift.

I passed very gently and sidling through the two principal streets.  
Swift.

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman’s closet, some sidling, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels.  
Swift.

3. To saunter. North.

SIEGE. n. s. [sige, Fr.]

1. The act of besieging a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle’s strength  
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,  
Till famine eat them up.  
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
SIF

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long siege than by assault to take the town.

The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel Temptment within me, as from the hateful siege Of contraries.

Milton, P. L.

2. Any continued endeavours to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddlesome, That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul, And from his bosom purge this black despair.

Shakespeare, Hen. II.

Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast. Dryden.

3. [Siege, French.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to his eyes the eyes of all around, From lofty siege began these words aloud to sound.

Spenser, F. Q.

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my fife and being From men of royal siege. Shakespeare, Othello.

Your sum of parts Did not together pluck such envy from him, As did that one, and that was not in my regard Of the unworthy siege. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

5. [Siege, Fr.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permanent parts, as the mouths of the mesentery, and accomplishest the convertible portion into the siege. Brown, Vulg. For.

To SIEGE. v. a. [Sieger, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A word not now in use.

Him he had long oppress with tort, And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. Spenser, F. Q.

SIEVE† n. s. [type, type, Sax.]

1. Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a seerse.

Thy counsel Falls now into my ears as profitless.

As water in a siever.

In a siever I'll better sail,

And like a rat without a tail,

I'll do — I'll do — I'll do.

Shakespeare.

An innocent found a siever, and presently fell to stopping the holes.

If life sink through you, like a leaky siever,

Accuse yourself, you live not while you might. Dryden.

2. A bucket.

Apple-wives

That wrangle for a siever.

It is well known, that sieves and half-sieves are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covert-Garden market. — Dr. Farmer addis, that, in several counties of England, the baskets used for carrying out dirt, &c. are called sieves.

Spenser, F. Q. Steven's Notes on Shakespeare.

To SIFT. v. a. [sifian, Saxon: sitten, Dutch.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the sifting of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of particle and bran.

Wotton.

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are sifted from below, The glittering hillows give a golden show.

Dryden.

3. To examine; to try.

We have sifted your objections against those pre-eminences royal.

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by sifting the very expression and sentence, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian churches ought to have their elderships.

Hooker.

I fear me, if thy thoughts were sifted,

The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt From envious gazement of thy swelling heart. Shakespeare.

As near as I could sift him on that argument. Shakespeare.

Opportunity I here have had To try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee

SIG

Proof against all temptation as a rock

Of adamant.

One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of those parties, had thoroughly sifted and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. Addison.

Sifter, n. s. [from sift.] One who sifts.

Sig was used by the Saxons for victory: Sigbert, famous for victory; Sigward, victorious preserver; Sigurd, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicoles, Nicomachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c.

Gibbon.

To SIGHT+ v. n. [sicen, sicetan, Saxon; such, Dutch.]

And thus the old Eng. pret. was sight: as in Chaucer, "privy be sightne," Man of Lawes Tale; and in Spenser, "Full many a one for me deep groan'd and sighted," F. Q. vi. viii. 20. Some affectedly or ignorantly pronounce the present word sight as sith. To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man Sigh'd truer breath. Shakespeare, Coriol.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool, To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield To Christian intercessors. Shakespeare, Merc. of Ven.

He sigh'd deeply in his spirit, and saith; Why doth this generation seek after a sign? St. Mark, viii. 12.

Happier he, Who seeks not pleasure through necessity, Than such as on slippery thrones were plac'd, And chasing, sigh to think themselves are cha'd.

Dryden.

The nymph too longs to be alone; Leaves all the swims, and sighs for one. Prior.

To SIGHT. v. a. To lament; to mourn. Not in use. Ages to come, and seven unborn, Shall bless her name and say her fate. Prior.

SIGIL, n. s. [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, us in sadness.

Full often has my heart swown with keeping my sighs imprisoned; full often have the tears I droved from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. Sidney.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;

Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes, Shakespeare.

What a sigh is there! The heart is sorely charg'd.

Shakespeare.

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep sigh; and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face; Bp. Taylor.

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen Issuing sighs, that smok'd along the wall. Dryden.

SIGILS. n. s. [from sight.] One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be so child, Or at least a sigher to be comforted. Beaum. and B. Two Nob. Knissus.

The passion of love is the most general concern among men; and I am glad to hear by my last advices from Oxford, that there are a set of sighers in that university, who have erected themselves into a society in honour of that tender passion! Spectator, No. 30.

SIGING. n. s. [from sight.] The act of emitting the breath audibly, as in grief.

For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy will I arise. Ps. xii. 9.

The poor bird was beaten back with the load sighings of an eastern wind. Bp. Taylor, Senior.

SIGHT. n. s. [sight, Saxon; sicht, gesicht, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have sight.

O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! Blind among enemies, 0 worse than chains, Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age! Milton, S. A.

Things invisible to mortal sight. Milton, P. L.
SIGHTLESS. adj. [from sight.]
1. Wanting sight; blind.
   Poor grooms are sightless night. Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.
   The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
   Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar. Pope.
2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasant to look at.
   Full of unpleasing blotches, and sightless stains.
   Patch'd with foul mole, and eye-offending marks.
   Shakespeare, K. John.

SIGHTLINESS. n. s. [from sightly.] Appearance pleasing or agreeable to the eye.
   Glass-eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for sightliness.
   Fuller, Holy State, (1648), p. 392.

SIGHTLY. adj. [from sight.]
   Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.
   It lies as sightly on the back of him,
   As great Alcides shews upon an awn.
   Shakespeare, K. John.
   Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more sightly and useful.
   More, Anti-Adamite.
   A great many brave sightly horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.
   L'Este Range.
   We have thirty members, the most sightly of all her majesty's subjects: we elected a president by his height.
   Addison.

SIGN. n. s. [sigillum, Lat.] Seal; signature.
   Sorerie; to raise the infernal powers.
   And sigils from'd in planetary hours.
   Dryden, K. Tow.

SIGNALLATIVE. n. s. [sigillatif.] Fr. from sigillum, Lat.] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.
   Colgrave.

SIGMOIDAL. adj. [sigmoidal, Fr. from the Greek letter called sigma, and idios, figure, form.] Curved, like the Greek letter already named: a medical term.
   It must necessarily thrust the blood through the open passage of the vena arteriosa, where the sigmoidal portals hinder its return, it must pass through the strainer of the liver.
   Smith on Old Age, (1666) p. 339.

SIGN.† n. s. [sign, Saxon; signe, Fr. signum, Lat.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.
   Signs must resemble the things they signify.
   Hooker.
   Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense.
   Holdren.
   To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward signa, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform.
   Dryden, Dryden.
   When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the sign of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed.
   Locke.
2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.
   If they will not hearken to the voice of the first sign, they will not believe the latter signs.
   Ex. iv. 3.
   Compell'd by signa and judgements dige.
   Milton.
3. A picture or token hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.
   I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
   To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
   He barely m'd the street, promis'd the wine;
   But his kind wife gave me the very sign.
   Donne.
   Undoubtedly an alehouse' paltry sign.
   True sorrow's like to wine;
   That which is good does never need a sign.
   Suckling.
   Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving signs to hang over houses.
   Swift.
4. A monument; a memorial.

SIG}
It seems a signality in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. — Glanville.  

To *signalize.* v. a. [signaler, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.  

Many, who have endeavoured to signalize themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquiesced with arts and sciences.  

Some one eminent spirit, having signalized his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. — Swift.  

Signially. adv. [from signal.] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.  

Persons signally and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have bestowed themselves to baseless threatenings. — Dryden.  

Signation. n. s. [from signo, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.  

A horsethroat Baptist Porta hath thought too low a signation, he raised unto a lunary representation. — Browne.  

Signature. n. s. [signature, Fr. signature, from signo, Lat.]  

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.  

The brain being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. — Wits.  

That natural and indelible signature of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamped with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. — Bentley.  

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race.  

With signatures of such majesty grace. — Pope, Odys.  

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is polluted out.  

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and signatures of their motions: the different species of species visible, seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. — Bacon, Nat. Hist.  

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use. — More against Atheism.  

Seek out for plants, and signatures,  

To quack of universal cures. — Hudibras.  

Herbs are described by marks and signatures, so far as to distinguish them from one another. — Baker on Learning.  

3. Proof drawn from marks.  

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent signatures of divine wisdom. — Glanville.  

Some rely on certain marks and signatures of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. — Rogers.  

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.  

Signaturist. n. s. [from signature.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. A word little used.  

Signaturest seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. — Brown.  

Signer. n. s. [from sign.] One that signs.  

Signet. n. s. [signeé, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal-manual of a king.  

I've been bold  

To them to use your signet and your name. — Shakespeare, Timon.  

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the signet. — Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.  

Give thy signet, bracelets, and staff. — Gen. xxxviii. 18.  

He delivered him his private signet. — Knolles.  

Proof of my life my royal signet made. — Dryden.  

The impression of a signet ring. — Ayliffe, Parergon.  

Significancy. n. s. [from signify.]  

Significancy.  

1. Power of signifying; meaning.
SIGNIFICANT. adj. [significant, Fr. significatif; Lat.] 1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark. 2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

SIGNIFICANCE. n.s. [signification, Fr. signification; Lat. from signify.] 1. The act of making known by signs. 2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.
**S I L**

Most potent, grave, and reverend signiora, My very noble and approved master. Shakespeare, Othello.

*To SIGNORIZE.* v. a. [from signior.] To exercise domination over; to subject.

[If he love held me not so enthrall'd and subject to his laws as he doth, and if the eyes of the ungrateful fair whose name I secretly mutter, then should the eyes of this beautiful damsel presently signorize my liberty. Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, P. 3. ch. 2.]

*To SIGNORIZE.* v. n. To have domination.

At the time that He was to come, Judah must lose the scepter; not then to rule or signiorize in Judah. Henry, Sermon. (1635) p. 171.

**SIGNIORY.** n. s. [signoria, Ital.] 1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time Through all the signiories it was the first, And Prospero the duke. Shakespeare, Tempest. The ears, their titles and their signiories They must restore again. Daniel, Civ. War. My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal, Gain'd those high honours, princely signiories, And proud prerogatives. West.

2. It is used by Shakespeare for seniority. If ancient sorrow be most reverent, Give mine the benefit of signiority, And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

**SIGNPOST.** n. s. [sign and post.] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving A shed or signpost. B. Jonson, Cath. This noble invention of our author hath been copied by so many signpost dawbers, that now 'tis grown fallsome, rather by their show of skill than by the commonness. Dryden.

**SIX.** adj. Such. Retained in the north of England: as, six a thing; siksike. See SUCH.

Siken master none is gone, They heape hills of wrath; Sike syryle shepherdes han we none, They keep all the path. Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

**SIKE.** n. s. [tir, rich, Sax. a water-furrow; sike, Icel. a streamlet.] A small stream or rill; one which is usually dry in summer. Used in the north of England.

**SIKER.** adj. and adv. See SICKER. The old word for sure, or surely. Dr. Johnson refers to Spenser. Mr. Mason affects to doubt that, though Spenser frequently uses the word as an adverb, he ever uses it as an adjective; and imagines that Dr. Johnson was misled by the explanatory word sure in some glossaries to Spenser, where it was certainly intended for the adverb. The impropriety of this assertion will be obvious by referring to siker, the same word; which is Spenser's adjective, which in older writers is siker, and is common enough, though Mr. Mason knew not an instance of it as an adjective.


A lord is siker that hath a true advocate. Lib. Fest. fol. 40.

**SIKENESS.** n. s. [from siker.] Sureness; safety. See SICKNESS.

They fadd, when they weaten sikenesse. Chaucer, Merch. Tule.

**To SILE.** v. a. [sile, Su. Goth.] To strain, as fresh milk from the cow: used in the north of England: whence a sile-dish, a strainer. See Ray and Grose. Siled milk is also sometimes another term for skimmed milk. To sile is like-

wise used for subside, or sink down, from the primary meaning.

**SILENCE.** n. s. [silence, Fr. silentium, Lat.] 1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech. Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept silence at my counsel. 1 Tim. ii. 12.

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence. Milton, P. L.

Speech submissively withdraws From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause, Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. Pope. Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease, And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. Pope.

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence, And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. Shakespeare.

3. Secrecy.

4. Stilness; not noise.

Hail happy groves, calms and secure retreat Of sacred silence, rest's eternal seat. Roscommon.

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity. Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell; For strength from truth divided, and from just, Illustrious, nought merits but disgrace And ignorance; yet to glory aspire, Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame; Therefore eternal silence be their doom. Milton, P. L.

Thus fame shall be achieve'd, And what most merits fame in silence hid. Milton, P. L.

**SILENCE.** iter. An authoritative restraint of speech. Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.— Silence: one word merites not to speak. Shakespeare, 2 Hen. VI.

Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. Shakespeare.

**To SILENCE.** v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r He wou'd have made them mules, silence'd their plenders, and Disproportion'd their freedoms. Shakespeare. The ambassador is silence'd. Shakespeare, Hen. V 111.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the idle From her propriety. Shakespeare, Othello.

This passed as an oracle, and silenced those that moved the question. Bacon, Hen. VII.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced, who, being exposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. Browne.

This would silence all further opposition. Clarendon.

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend, I could not silence my complaints. Dryden.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have silenced their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. Rogers.

If it please him altogether to silence me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. Wake.

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons, Suspends the sight and silence all our gums. Waller.

The thunderer spoke, nor durst the queen reply; A reverend horror silenced all the sky. Pope, Iliad.

**SILENT.** adj. [silens, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day-time, and in the night season I was not silent. Ps. xxi. 11.

Silent in face. Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute. Milton, P. L.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most silent of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed. Browne.

3. Still; having no noise.
SIL

Like starry light,
Which, sparkling on the silent waves, does seem more bright.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, wave where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird.

Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.
Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself,
without that operative faculty which God gave them, would
become silent, virtueless, and dead.
The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she desert the night,
Hid in her vacant interuplar care.

5. Not mentioning.
This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not silent.

6. Not making noise or rumour.
The pious youth: more studious how to save
His aged sire, now sinking to the grave,
Preferr'd the power of plants, and silent praise
Of healing arts, before Phebean bays.

SILENTIARY. n. s. [silentarius, low Lat.]
1. One who is appointed to take care that silence and
proper order be kept in court.

2. One who is sworn not to divulge secrets of
state.
The emperor afterwards sent his rescript by Eustathius, the
silentiary, again confirming it.

SI'LENTLY. adv. [from silent.]
1. Without speech.
When with one of the three nations join to fight,
They silently confess that one more brave.

For me they lay, each silently
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.

2. Without noise.
You to a certain victory are led;
Your race all arm'd stand silently within.

3. Without mention.
The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant
by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor
hath no son: this he silently passes over.

SI'LENCY. n. s. [from silent.]
State or quality of being silent.

SI'LICIOUS.† adj. [from ciliicum. It should be there-
fore written ciliicous.]
1. Made of hair.
2. [silicous or silicis, Lat, from silic, a stint. Of
this sense Dr. Johnson takes no notice.] Flinty;
full of stones.

SI'LICOSE. adj. [silicuta, Lat.] Husky; full of
husks.

SI'LICINOS. adj. [siliginous, Lat.] Made of fine
wheat.

SI'LING-DISH. n. s. [from sile and dish.] A strainer;
also a colander.

SI'LIQUA. n. s. [Latin.]
1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a
scruple.
2. [Silique, Fr. with botanists.] The seed-vessel,
shak, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the
pulse kind.

SI'LJOQUONE. adj. [from siliqua, Latin.] Having a
SI'LIOUS. n. s. [from siliculose.] Pod or capsule.

All the tetrapetalous silique plants are alkalescent.

SI'LK.† n. s. [woole, Saxon. "Wocabulum Anglian-
canum selke, Lat. servicum, — nuncupatum est quasi
selik, pro serik, literae r in l facili commut. fact." See
Leigh's Crit. Sac. 1650, p. 136. The Lat. servicum a
squin, lanu, quam servus mittunt. Isidore.]
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to
a butterfly.
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk:
And it was they'd in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts.

2. The stuff made of the worm's thread.
Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks betray thy
poor heart to woman.

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian silk for him
to tread upon.

Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine.

SI'LKEN.† adj. [from silk; Sax. reolecn.]
1. Made of silk.
Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptual medicine to rage;

Petter strength in a silken thread;
Charms ash with air, and agony with words.

Now, will we revel it
With silken courts, and caps, and golden rings.

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolve'd,
Wetting the borders of her silken veil.

2. Soft; tender.
Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envied,
And wish'd that two such fans, so silken soft,
And golden hair, her love would her provide.

All the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies.

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps as sweeter on the silken ground.

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will
find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by
such mild and silken language.

3. Dressed in silk.
Shall a heartless boy,
A cocker'd, silken wanton, brave our fields,
And boast his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check?

Every silken coxcomb that but a page at his heels.

To SI'LKEN. v. a. To make soft or smooth.
If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry, on fern, or straw, straw.

SILKINESS. n. s. [from silk.]

SI'LKENESS. n. s. [from silk.

1. Smoothness.
Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity.

Sir, your silkiness
Clearly mistakes Memecas and his house.
To think there breathes a spirit beneath his roof.
Subject unto those poor affections
Of undermining envy and detraction,
Moods only proper to base groveling minds.

2. Smoothness.
The clarke had no silkiness.

SI'LKMAN. n. s. [silk and man.] A dealer in silk.
Mastor Smooth's, the silkman.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
SILKME'RCER, n. s. [silk and mercer.] A dealer in silk.

Being born without prospect of hereditary riches, he was sent to London in his youth, and placed apprentice to a silk-mercer. —*Johnson, Life of Gray.

SILK'WEAVING, n. s. [silk and weaver.] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate thy monsieur's pauly arts;

For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts. —*Dryden.
The Chinese are ingenious silk-weavers.

SILK'WORM, n. s. [silk and worm.] The worm that spins silk.

Orcharders eat up the green of whole countries, and silks devour leaves swiftly. —*Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Bread were the banners, and of snowy hue,

A purer web the silk-worm never drew. —*Dryden.

SILKY, adj. [from silk.]

1. Made of silk.

   In silly folds each nervous limb disguise. —*Shenstone, El. 18.

2. Soft; tender. Dr. Johnson has noticed silky as tender, only in the sense of plaint, by a citation from Shakspeare's Lear, where the true word is "silly ducking observers," not silly.

The several graces and elegances of music, the soft and silty touches, the nimble transitions and delicate closes. —*Smith on Old Age, (1666), p. 144.

   Silky soft

Favonius breathe the still softer. —*Young, Night Th. 2.

SILT, n. s. [tile, Sax. syl, Icel. ligen, sula, columna, L. Goth. suljan, fundare. Sereniuss. See also Groundsel.]

1. The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

   He can scarce lift his leg over a silt. —*Burton, Anim. of Mel. p. 450.

   The farmer's goose,
   Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
   Can scarce get over the barn-door silt:
   And hardly waddles forth. —*Swift.

2. The bottom piece in a window frame.


SILL'LAUB, n. s. [This word has exercised the etymologists. Minshew thinks it corrupted from sallolhoubles. Junius omits it. Henslowl, whom Skinner follows, deduces it from the Dutch sylle, a pipe, and bugel, a punch; because sillalubs are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more properly derived from syl, in old English, vinage, a bowl, vynage for the mouth, vinager made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, in conformity to his derivation of the word; which, after all, is very obscure. A sillalubs usually means a liquor made of milk and wine or cider, and sugar.

   Joan takes her neat rub'd pail, and now
   She trips to milk the sand-red cow;
   Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
   Joan stokes a sillalubs or twain. —*Wotton.

   A feast,
   Besome rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
   Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
   Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
   That sillalubes come first, and soops the last. —*King.

SILLILY, adv. [from silly.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much, what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But such'd on childish pleasures silly?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers' den?

   Donee.

SIL'NESS, n. s. [from silly.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The silliness of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. —*L'Estrange.

'Tis very easy to silt and toss this fine thought, which would afford good diversion; for, besides its own silliness, it contradicts all the rest, and spoils the whole prisme of the book. —*Bentley, Phil. Laps. § 32.

SILLY, adj. [Dr. Johnson merely cites the German selig from Skinner. Our word seely or selly, (Sax. selige,) at first meaning fortunate also, was used for silly, simple, inoffensive. See Seely. So salugun, (fanoxius, Su. Goth. Verelius.)

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.

   A silly man, if simple weeds forworne. —*Spencer, F. Q.

   There was a fourth man in a silly hab.

   Shakespeare, K. Lev.

2. Weak; helpless.

   After long storms,

   In dread of death and dangerous dismay,

   With which my silly bark was tossed sore,

   I do at length descry the happy shore. —*Spenser.

3. Foolish; witless.

   Perhaps their loves, or else their sleep,

   Was that which did their silly thoughts so busy keep. —*Milton, Od. 3.

4. Weak; disordered; not in health. “You look main silly to day, i.e. you look ill in health.” Used in Yorkshire. Pegge. And in Scotland.

SIL'LYHOW, n. s. [Perhaps from selig, happy, and hear, the head. Dr. Johnson, — Rightly from selig, happy; not so from hear, the head; for hear means a coif or hood; huppe, Thut. See Dr. Jamieson in V. How. And Brand, Pop. Antiq.

   in “Child's Caul, otherwise the Silly Hero, i.e. the holy or fortunate cap or hood.”] The membrane that covers the head of the foetus.

   Great conceptions are raised of the membranous covering called the syllyhow, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth.

   Brown, Vulg. Err.

SILT, n. s. [Icel. sull, commixtium quid ex varia ferronius, sulta, miscere colluvium; Sueth. sylta, colluvius. Sereniuss.] Mud; slime.

   Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the silt and moorish earth exaggeated upon them. —*Hole.

   In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so chock and shallow the sea in and about it.

   Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 190.

SIL'YAN, adj. [from silva, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a silv'n scene
Appears above, and sows for ever green. —*Dryden.

SIL'Y'ER, n. s. [silvus, Goth. reilpon, Sax. silver, Germ. silber, Dutch.]. Junius and others derive the word from the Greek cîs, (silbô,) to shine, omitting the letter t: Sereniuss, (noticing the great antiquity of this word,) and disregarding the pro-
posed Grecian origin,) thinks it allied to the Icel. syell, joc, sylla, to be white like ice: nor is the derivation of Wachter, (who allows the obscurity of the etymon, yet prefers seeking it in the Greek language,) dissimilar, viz. ἀλμος, ἀλφος, white, prefixing the letter s.

1. Silver is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold.
   Watts, Logick.

2. Any thing of soft splendour.
   Pallas, pitius of her plaintive cries,
   In slumber clos'd her silver streaming eyes.
   Pope.


Silver. adj.

1. Made of silver.
   Put my silver cup into the sack's mouth.
   Gen. xliv. 2.
   Hence had the hunters Dian her dread bow,
   Fair silver shafted queen for ever chase.
   The silver shafted goddess of the place.
   Milton, Comus.
   Pope, Odys.

2. White like silver.
   Of all the race of silver winged flies
   Was none more favourable nor more fair,
   Than Clarion,
   Old Salisbury, shame to thy silver hair,
   Thou mad misleader of thy brain sick son.
   The great in honour are not always wise,
   Nor judgement under silver trees lies.
   Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd
   Their downy breast.
   Milton, P. L.

3. Having a pale lustre.
   So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
   To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
   A thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote
   The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
   Nor shines the silver moon on one half so bright,
   Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
   As doth thy face through tears of mine give light.
   Shakespeare.

4. Soft of voice; soft in sound. This phrase is Italian,
   t' argentina.
   From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises
   Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
   And the hollow hills, from which their silver voices
   Were wont redoubled echo's to rebound,
   Did now rebound with nought but useful cries,
   And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies.
   It is my love that calls upon my name,
   How silver sweet sound love's tongues by night,
   Like softest music to attending ears.
   Shakespeare.
   The shining reared itself upon its edge, and turning the face
   towards me opened its mouth; and in a soft silver sound gave me
   the following account of his life and adventures.
   Fuller, No. 245.

5. Soft; gentle; quiet.
   The whyles his lord in silver slumber lay,
   Like as the evening star adorn'd with dewy ray.
   Spencer, F. Q.
   Me no such cares nor combersome thoughts offend,
   Ne once my mind's unmovev quiet grieve;
   But all the night in silver sleep I spend.
   Spencer, F. Q.

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

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this
The splendor of silver is more pleasing to some eyes,
Than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and silver'd rapiers.
Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding.
A glider showed me a ring silver'd over with mercurial fumes,
Which he was then to restore to its native yellow.
Boyle.

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd the silvering binn eye sleep,
And smiling calmness silver'd o'er the deep.

Silver Fir. A species of the fir-tree.

The fir Theophratus distinguisheth into male and female:

the latter is softer timber than the male; it is also a taller and
taller tree; and this is probably the silver fir.


Silverbeater. n. s. [silver and beat.] One that foliage silver.

Silverbeaters choose the finest coin, as th' which is most ex-
tensive under the hammer.

Boyle.

Silverling. n. s. A silver coin.

A thousand vine, at a thousand silverlings, shall be for
bears and thorns.

Isaiah, vii. 25.

Silverly. adv. [from silver.]

With the appearance of silver.
Let me wipe off this honourable dew.
That silverly doth progress on thy cheek.

Shakespeare.

Silvermith. n. s. [silver and smith.] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a silversmith, made shirnes for Diana.

Act, xix.

Silverthistle. n. s. [acanthium vulgare, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

Silverweed. n. s. [argentinum, Latin.]

A plant.

Miller.

Silverthorn. n. s. [conospermum, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

Silverly. adj. [from silver.]

Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white silverly tale in it.

Woodward on Fossil.

Of all the enamell'd race whose silver wing
Waves to the tepid zephers of the spring,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air.

Pope, Dunciad.

Silver. n. s. [simargre, Fr. a wry mouth, or filthy face, the countenance of a jester or clown in a play, made to provoke laughter; also, an hypo-
critical look.]

Cotgrave.]

Grimace; used by

Dryden, but not adopted.

The Cyclops—felt the force of love,—
Assam'd the softness of a lover's air;
Now with a crooked sithe his beard he sleaks;
And nows the stubble stibble of his cheeks;
Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
His simargre, and rolls his glaring eye.

Dryden, Ovid.

Simas. n. s. [simar, Dutch; simarre, Sp., simarre.

And simarre, old Fr. See Chimere.]

A robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich simarre were seen,
Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green.

Dryden.

Vests, perukes, tunics, cimarsa.


The habits, wherewith these miserable persons were vested,
were no less capable of striking horror and pity into the
beholders; as well the living persons, as statues, bore a simarre
of grey stuff, all painted over with devils, flames, &c.

Wharton, Tr. of Hist. of the Ing. of Gos. ch. xxvii.

Similars. n. s. [from similar.]

Likeeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated;
by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and
similarity, or homogeneity of parts.

Arbuthnot.

Similarly. adv. [from similar.]

With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner.
SIM

The two pictures of the same object are formed upon points of the retina which are not similarly situate. Reid, Inquiry.

This horary substance is gradually lost at one end in a very thin cuticle; and, at the other end, is also similarly lost in the membraneous bag or true stomach. Hunter.

SIMILE. n.s. [simile, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggravated. Their rhimes, Full of protest, of oath, and big compare, Wint similes. Shakespeare, Tro. and Cress. Lucento slip'd me, like his greyhound, Which runs himself, and catches for his master— A good swift simile, but something curish. Shakespeare. In argument, Similes are like songs in love, They much describe; they nothing prove. Prior. Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expositate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. Garth.

SIMILITUDE. n.s. [similitude, Fr. similitude, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

*Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the two is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and similitude. Raleigh.

Let us make men in our image, man Over the fish and fowl. Milton, P. L.

*Similitude of the Deity was not regarded in the things: they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the gods they worshipped. Stilling-fleet.

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or similitude of one face can be found in the other. South.

Fate some future bard shall join, In sad similitude of griefs to mine, Condemn'd whole years in absence to disprove, And image charms he must behold no more. Pope.

2. Comparison; simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry similitudes, shews us the force of education. Walton.

Town, in his similitudes, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. Dryden.

*SIMILITUDINARY. adj. [from similitude.] Denoting resemblance or comparison. It is similitudinary. Locke upon Littleton.

Our Saviour chose this similitudinary way to express our union with himself. Dr. Baxter, Christopherly, (1685.) p. 44.

SIMITAIR. n.s. [See CIMITER.] A crooked or falsoed sword with a convex edge.

To Si'mmer. v. t. [A word made probably from the sound, but written, by Skinner, simber.] To boil gently; to boil with gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit simmer or boil a little. Boyle.

Their vital heat and moisture always may not only simber in one single tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and yet over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. More against Atkeman.

SI'MNEL. n.s. [simnel, ancient French; innelleus, low Lat.] A kind of sweet bread or cake; in our old lexicography, a cracknell. Gooden bread, which is called simnel or cracknell, be very unwholesome. Bedell, Gye, of Health, (1595.)

SI'MONACAL. adj. [from siiimnack.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

St. Ambrose found fault with simoniacal compositions in his days. See M. Sandys, Ess, (1654.) p. 172.

Add to your criminals the simoniacal ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their truth. Spectator.

SI'MONIAK.† n.s. [simionaque, Fr. simioniacus, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

So many simoniacques and intruders have ruled, as about fifty of our popes together. Bp. Bedell, Lett. p. 482.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a simoniac, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. Ayliffe.

SI'MONY. n.s. [simonie, Fr. simonie, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion Tied all the kingdom: simony was false play. His own opinion was his law. Shakespeare, Hen. VII.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of simony; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged what great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. Walton, Life of Bp. Bondonson.

No simony nor sinceure is known.

There works the bee, no honey for the drone. Garth.

To SI'MPER. v. n. [From rymbetan, Saxon, to keep holiday, Skinner. He derives simner from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it simber. It is perhaps derived from simmer, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling. Dr. Johnson.--This is indeed a strange derivation. Scribner, who deduces it from the old Swed. simner, mod. semper, "modestiam oris torsioune affectantes." See also Wiltgen, Su. Lex. "Simper, demure, affecetly modest."] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between simpering and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. Sidney.

I charge you, O man, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your simpering tone of you hate them, to like as much as pleasures them. Shakespeare, As you like it.

Stars above simper and shine, As having keys unto thy love, while poor pine. Herbert.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry, Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine, With simpering angels, palms and harps divine.

Pope.

SI'MPER. n.s. [From the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of simper, and at length burst out into an open laugh. Addison.


SI'MPERING. n.s. [From simper.] One who simpers.

A simpering, that a court afflicts. Nettle, Inst, of Law, p. 11.

SI'MPERINGLY. adv. [From simper.] With a foolish smile.

Why looks not Cupid all so simperingly? Marston, Scourge of Vill. iii. 9.

SI'MPLE. adj. [simplex, Latin; simple, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were not to satisfy the minds of the simper sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. Hooker.

They meet upon the way, A simple husbandman in garments gray. Spenser, Hub. Tale.

I am a simple woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning. Shakespeare, Hen. VII.

O Ethelinda.

My heart was made to fit and pair with thine, Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. Rover.
SIM

In simple manners all the secret lies,
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be blest and wise. Young.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one;
plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an adulteration or counterfeit.
Bacon.

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish.
Watts.

Among substances some are called simple, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take simple and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are simple substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their nature. Any herb is called a simple, and every mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them.

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, subtly simple, speak thy fame.
In all philosophy.
Thomson. Summer.

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.
The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man
looketh well to his going.
Prov. xv.

Dick, simple odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe.
Prior.

SIMPLE. n. s. [simple, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of simples in these groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect skill.
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cure, and which can kill.
Drayton. Cynthia.

Our foster nurse of nature is repose;
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many simples operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish.
Shakespeare. K. Lear.

He would ope his leathern skin,
And show us simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
Milton. Comus.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked simple itself,
as it comes over from the Indies.
Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all so simple that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drain,
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.
Dryden.

Medicine is mine: what herbs and simples grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'r I know.
Dryden.

To SIMPLE. v. n. To gather simples.
As once the foaming hour he chaf'd,
Lascivious Creec well the youth survey'd,
As simplicity on the flowery hills he stray'd.
Garth.

SIMPLE-MINDED. adj. Having a simple, unskilled, and artless mind.

[They] boding oft their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the simple-minded thyne.
The weak and simple-minded part of mankind (which is by far the most numerous) could never be secure of their possessions.
Blackstone.

SIMPLENESS. n. s. [from simple.] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiss,
When simplicity and duty tender it.
Shakespeare.

Such perfect elements may be found in those four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the simples of the elements.
Digby.

SIMPLENess. n. s. [simplesse, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness: folly. Obsolete.

Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such simplessse sought them shend,
Vol. iv.

They been yelad in purple and pull,
They reign and rule over all.
Spenser. Shep. Cat.

SIMPLETON. n. s. [from simple.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the simpleton went hunting up and down.
L'Estrange.

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious simpletons can make it.
Pope.

SIMPLICIAN. n. s. [Lat. simplex, simplicitas.] An undesigned, unskilled person: opposed to politician, one of deep contrivance.

Sometimes the veristic satires are most likely, the wisest politicians least, especially where orders are unobserved.
Archbishop Arundel, Tab. of Mod. (1664), p. 44.

SIMPLICITY. n. s. [simplicitas, Latin; simplicité, Fr.] 1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtility; not cunning; not deceit.
The sweet-minded Philoclea was in his degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unsullied simplicity, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it.
Sidney.

They keep the reverend simplicity of ancient times.
Hooker.

He loads out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usage.
Shakespeare.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless simplicity, neither misled nor much regarded, was created Duke.
Hayward.

Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
Reigns her charge.
Milton. P. L.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, simplicity a child.
Pope.

The native elegance and simplicity of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart.
Female Quixote.

2. Plainness; not subtility; not abstruseness.

Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the simplicity of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. Plainness; not finery.

They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its simplicity.
Dryden.

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.

Mandrakes afford a papawesous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their simplicity and mixture.

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials.
Burnet.

5. Weakness; silliness.

Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and simplicity, which now they cannot.
Hooker.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity, and feign hate knowledge?
Prov. i. 22.

SIMPLIFICATION. n. s. [from simplify.] Act of reducing to simplicity, or uncompounded state.

This simplification of the principles of languages renders them less acceptable to the ear.
A. Smith on the Formul. of Languages.

To SIMPLIFY. v. a. [simplifyer, Fr. simples and facio, Lat.] To render plain; to bring back to simplicity.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to simplify ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be done.
Barrow, vol. ii. S. 34.

It is necessary that the music he such, as will not perplex or bewilder the general congregation; but so simplified, that the
supplications and thanksgivings, then expressed vocally and in musical strains, may both be distinctly heard, and clearly understood. Mason on Church Mist. p. 22.

SIMPLIST. n.s. [from simple.] One skilled in simples.

A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good simulates for annonum. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SIMPLY. adv. [from simple.]

1. Without art; without subtility; plainly; artlessly.

Accomplishing great things by things done'd weak;

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,

By simply neek. Milton, P. L.

2. Of itself; without addition.

This question about the changing of the laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not simply the one or the other.

Hooker.

3. Merely; solely.

Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is simply best, as ours doth.

Hooker.

I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft

As captain shall; simply the thing I am

Shall make me live. Shakespeare.

To say, or to do nothing with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move me, than simply the love of God and of mankind. Milton.

4. Foolishly; sillyly.

SIMULACRE. n.s. [simulacrum, Lat.] An image.

Not in use. Bulliokar.


SIMULAR. n.s. [from simulo, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,

Thou perjur'd, and thou simulor of virtue,

That art incestuous. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

SIMULATE. part.adj. [simulatus, Lat.] Feigned; pretended.

They had vowed a simulatae chastity.


To SIMULATE. v. a. [simulo, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit.

The first smooth Caesar's arts careen'd

Merit and virtue simulatus me. Thomson, Liberty. P. iii.

I have known many young fellows, who, at the first setting out into the world, have simulated a passion which they did not feel. Lud. Chesterfield.

SIMULATION. n.s. [simulation, French; simulatio, from simulo, Lat.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which because a man must needs disguise, it make him practise simulation.

Bacon.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no simulation to want his end, and why but her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate.

Wotton.

For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called simulation or hypocrisy. South.

SIMULTANEOUSLY. adj. [simulaneus, Latin.]

Acting together; existing at the same time.

All that we have need of, in the performing of these, is only God's concurrence, whether previous or simultaneous.

Hammond, Works, iv. 570.

Let not the distinct touches be so simulaneous, but that it may appear where the word begins, and where it ends.


If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and simulaneous exchange? Glennie.
**SIN.**

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd.

2. From the time that.
   Am not I thine as, upon which thou hast fallen ever since
   I was thine unto this day? - *Numb. xxiii. 30.*
   He is the most improved mind since you saw him that ever was.

**Pope.**

**SINCE.** † adv. Ago; before this.
   About two years since, it so fell out, that he was brought to a
great lady's house.

**Sidney.**

Spies held me in chase, that I was fore'd to wheel
   Three or four miles about, else had I, sir,
   Half an hour since, brought my report.

**Shakespeare, Coriol.**

A law was made no longer since than the twenty-eighth of
   Henry the eighth.

**Davies, Hist. of Ireland.**

How many ages since has Virgil writ.

**Roscommon.**

**SINCE.** preposition. After; reckoning from some
time past to the time present.
   He since the morning hour set out from heaven.

**Milton, P. L.**

If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build
   a nobler poem than any extant since the ancients.

**Dryden.**

**SINCE'RE.** adj. [sinuere, Latin; sincere, French.]

1. Unhurt; uninjured.
   He try'd a tough well-chosen spear;
   The inviolable body stood sincere.

**Dryden.**

2. Pure; unmingled.
   Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow;
   A joy which never was sincere till now;
   That which my constant grace, I could not prize,
   Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes.

**Dryden.**

The pleasures of sense beasts taste sincere and pure always,
   without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pur-
   suit, or disgraced in the use of them.

**Addison.**

Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being re-
   duced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is
   no sincere acid in any animal juice.

**Arbuthnot on Aliments.**

In English and all languages, of the tongue ma. be sincere, and that we may keep to our own
   language.

**Felton, on the Classics.**

3. Honest; undissembling; incorrupt.
   This top-prov'd fellow,
   Whom from the flow of gull I made not, but
   From sincere motions by intelligence,
   I do know to be corrupt.

**Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.**

Not troubled at these tidings from the earth,
   Which your sincere care could not prevent;
   For'told so lately what would come to pass,
   When first this tempest cross'd the gulf from hell.

**Milton, P. L.**

The more sincere you are, the better it will fare with you at the
great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be sincere too, in condemning heartily what we heartily dis-

**Milton, P. L.**

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the
   ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid.

**Law.**

**SINCE' RELY.** † adv. [from sincere.]

1. Perfectly; without alloy.
   Joy shall overtake us as a flood,
   When every thing that is sincerely good
   And perfectly divine,
   With Truth, and Peace, and Love, shall ever shine.

**Milton, Ode on Time.**

2. Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.
   The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects
   it hath on them who steadfastly and sincerely embrace it. *Hooker.*
   That you may, fair lady,
   Perceive I speak sincerely, the king's majesty
   Does purpose honour to you.

**Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.**

In your whole reasoning, keep your mind sincerely intent in
   the pursuit of truth.

**Watts, Logick.**

**SINCE'RENESS.** † n. s. [sincerité, French; from sin-
   sincerity.]

1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.
   I rest as far from wrong of sincereness,
   As he flies from the practice.

**Browne, and F. & Bloody Brother.**

This sincereness and confidence of the king had not the return they deserved.

**Temple, Introd. of Eng.**

Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of sincerity instead of perfection; but then this sincereness implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost.

**Rogers.**

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.
   In thy comor's cease to fear a foe;
   For th'feels sincerity of view.

**Pope, Odyss.**

**SIN'NOX.** † n. s. [Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Most take sidinum, (Heli.) from whence the word sindon scoues to come, for such linen clothes, as the whole body may be wrapped in. Patrick on Judges, xiv. 13.]
   A fold: a wrapper.
   There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine
   parchment, and wrapped in sindon of linen.

**Bacon.**

**SINE.** n. s. [sinus, Latin.] A right sine, in geo-
   metry, is a right line drawn from one end of an
   arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn
   from the other end of that arch; or it is half the
   chord of twice the arch.

**Harris.**

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence,
   the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, con-
   sidered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction
   a constant ratio.

**Chesle, Phil. Prim.**

**SINE'CURL.** n. s. [sine, without, and cura, care, Lat.]
   An office which has revenue without any employ-
   ment.

**Aysci.**

No sininy nor sincere is known.

There works the bee, no honey for the drone.

**Garth.**

**SINE'NEW.** n. s. [sinep, sinepa, Sax. sinewen, Dutch.]
   A tenon; the ligament by which the joints are
   moved.
   The torrent roard, and we did buffet it.
   With lusty sincere.

**Shakespeare, Jul. Cses.**

The rooted lilies rose, and from the wound
   Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
   Mute and amazed, my hair with terror stood;
   Fear shrunk my sincere, and couched my blood.

**Dryden.**

A sincere crack'd seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness:
   as, money is the sine of war.

   Some other sinew there are, from which of their power
   to persuasion doth arise.
   Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conform-
   ity to the church's rules, crucks the sinew of governmen t;
   for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient.

**South.**

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to em-
ploy the sinew of his art, for in them consists the principal
eminentties of his work.

**Dryden, Dufresny.**

3. Muscle or nerve.
   The feeling power, which is life's root,
   Through every living part itself doth shed
   By sinew, which extend from head to foot;
   And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.

**Davies.**

**TO SINEW.** v. a. [from the noun.] To knit as by
   sinewes. Not in use.

   Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
   So shalt thou sinew both these lands together.

**Shakespeare, Hen. VI.**

**SINE'WED.** adj. [from sincere.]

1. Furnished with sinews.

   *Strong sinewed* was the youth, and big of bone.

**Dryden.**

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.
   He will the rather do it when he sees
   Ourselves well sinewed to our defence.

**Shakespeare, K. John.**
SIN.

SINLESS. adj. [sinew and less.] Having no sinews; without power or strength. 

Hulcet.

All that ever was against these helps to beauty, seems to many wise women weak and insensible. 


The arm of the church is now short and sinewless. 

By Hall, Rem. p. 446.

SINNEWERK. adj. [sinew and shrunk.] A horse is said to be sinnewerked when he has been overridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. Furrier's Dict.

SINNEW, adj. [from sinew.]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews in poetry often confounded, from Latin, Latin, which signifies a sinew.

The sinewy thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. Donne.

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.

And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To sinewy Ajax. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most sinewy swordsmen. Shakespeare.

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, sinewy, and courageous. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Feeling as he reach'd the shore,
He dropped his sinewy arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. Pope, Odyssey.

SINFUL. adj. [sinfull, Saxon.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.

Drive out the sinful pair.
From ballow'd ground the unholy. Milton, P. L.

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.

Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shows the way his sinfull soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aid? 

S. P. Q. 

Nature herself, though pure of sinfull thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. Milton, P. L.

The stoics looked upon all passions as sinfull defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. South.

SINFULLY. adv. [from sinful.] Wickedly; not pietiously; not according to the ordinance of God. All this from my remembrance brutish whate Sinfullly plucked, and not a man of you Had so much grace to put it in my mind. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The humble and contented man pleasure himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficulty, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. South.

SINFULNESS. n. s. [from sinful.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.

I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of men. Shock, P. L.

Pervisness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be accused for the folly and sinfulness. Wake.

To SING. v. n. prettiser I sing, or sung; participle past. sung. [yngan, Saxon; singa, Icelandic; singen, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.

Orphew with his tune made trees,
And the mountain tops that dresser,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and shower
There had made a lasting spring. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow sung. Shakespeare, K. Lun.

They rather had beheld
Discreet numbers perceiving streets, than see
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going
About their functions friendless. Shakespeare, Coriol.

The morning stars sung together, Job.

Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of the Lord. 1 Chron vii. 33.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroic verse or music sing. Dryden.

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.

You will sooner bind a bird from singing than from flying. Bacon.

Join voices, all ye birds,
That singing up to heav'n-gate ascend. Milton, P. L.

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing birds, in silver cages hung. Dryden, Ovid.

Oh! were I made, by some transforming power,
The captive bird that sings within thy hour,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And those kisses he receives enjoy. Pope.

3. To make any small thing ring noisy.

A man may hear this shower sing in the wind.

You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That sings with piercing; do not touch my lord. Shakespeare.

We hear this fearful tempest sing.

Shakespeare.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. Pope.

4. To tell in poetry.

Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And raise'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, sing
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd, Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. Prio.

To SING. v. a.

1. To relate or mention in poetry.

All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah sing.

Milton, P. L.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore,
In that right hand which held the crook before. Cowley.

Arms and the man I sing. Dryden, Aen.

Well might he sing the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. Smith.

2. To celebrate; to give praises, in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing. Addison.

3. To utter harmoniously.

Inces, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why
He sings them over as they were gods and goddesses. Shakespeare.

They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, Sing us one of the songs of Zion. Ps. cxlvii. 3.

How could we to his godhead sing
And 'd hallelujahs? Milton, P. L.

To SINGE. v. n. [ynget, Saxon; sengan, Teut.]

To scourch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire. Shakespeare.

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprising the singing of the king of Spain's beard. Bacon.

That neither was singed in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. Brown.

They leave a singed bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. Milton, P. L.

He singed the toes of an ape through a burning-glass, and he never would endure it after. L'Estrange.

He seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and singe the grass. Dryden.

SING. v. s. [from the verb.] A slight burn.

SINGRE. n. s. [from sing.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His singing was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. Shakespeare, M. W. of Windso.

To the chief singer on my stringed instruments. Hab. iii.
Cockbirds amongst singing birds are ever the better singers, because they are more lively.
Thy heart no louder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my numerous morn
Melt to comparison: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the singer wrong.
The birds know how to chase their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear;
Those cheerful singers know not why
They should make any haste to die.
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers.
--Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Si'ming, * n. s. [from sing: ] Act of modulating the voice to melody; musical articulation; utterance of sweet sounds.
The time of the singing of birds is come. Cant. ii. 12.
When shall we hear a new set of singing-books, or the viol? --Brewer, Comm. of Lingon.
Counterfeit courtiers which sinper it in outward showe, making pretie mouthes, and marching with a stakke pace like cranes, spotting over their own shoulders, speaking lispingly, and answering singingly, with perfumed gloves under their girdles! North, Jr. of Philosopher at Court (1575). p. 28.
Si'mingman, n. s. [sing and man.] One who is employed to sing to: a term still used in our cathedrals.
The prince broke thy head for liking [liking] his father to a singing-man of Windsor.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.
Si'mingmaster, n. s. [sing and master.] One who teaches to sing.
He employed an itinerant singing-master to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms. --Addison, Spect.
Si'ming, adj. [singular, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of single signification without any ambiguity.
South.
Some were single acts, though each compleat;
But every act stood ready to repeat.
Dryden.
Then Thesues joint'd with bold Pitho came,
A single concord in a double name.
Dryden.
High.
A lonely desert, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A single house to their blest and guest.
Addison on Italy.
Where the poesy or oratory shines, a single reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews.
Watts on the Mind.
2. Particular; individual.
As no single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person.
 Pope.
If one single word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake.
Watts.
3. Not compounded.
As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish single from simple.
Watts.
4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.
Servant of God, well hast thou sought
The better fight, who single hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause.
Of truth.
His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst single he stood forth.
In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single and conscious to myself alone,
Of pleasures to the excluded world unknown.
Dryden.
5. Unmarried.
Is the single man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor.
--Shakespeare.

Pygmalion
Abhor'd all womankind, but most a woman;
So single chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed.
Dryden.
6. Not complicated; not duplicated.
To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by never transplanting and not removing, prove single.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple.
A scriptural sense.
The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.
St. Matt. vi. 22.
8. That in which one is opposed to one.
He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick hands affright,
Shall kill the Gallish king in single fight.
Dryden, End.
9. Singular; particular.
He that so considers the praise of men, that he must at no hand part with it, whenever the greatest sins come to be in fashion and credit, (as God knows, many are now a-days,) he will be sure to commit them, rather than run the disgrace of being too single and precise.
10. Small.
They will scarce
Serve to beg single beer.
Browm. and Pt. Captain.
11. Weak; silly.
He utters such single matter, in so immodest a voice.
Browm. and Pt. Qu. of Corinth.

To Si'mgle, v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To choose out from among others.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he singed Clifford forth.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.
Every man may have a peculiar savour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can single out their master in the dark.
Bacon.
Do'st thou already sing me? I thought
Gyres and the null had tam'd thee.
Milton, S. A.
Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eves, and with a smile thy mother single out.
Dryden.
Sing the lowest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth.
Prior.
2. To sequester; to withdraw.
Yes, simply, saith Eris; and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent singling itself from consorts.
Hooker.
3. To take alone.
Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are singled; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands.
Hooker.
4. To separate.
Hardly they herd, which by good hunters singled are.
Sidney.
Si'ngle's, n. s. [from single.]
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.
2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.
It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the singleness of their belief, which God accepteth.
Hooker.
Men must be obliged to go through their business with singleness of heart.
Law.
Hear next, that Atheldwort's sad widow swears
Never to violate the holy vow
She to his truth first plighteth; swears to bear
The sober singleness of widowhood
To her sad grave.
Mason's Elfrida.
Singly, adv. [from single.]
1. Individually; particularly.
3. Particular privilege or prerogative.
St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity. Hooker.

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation. Pearson.

4. Character or manners different from those of others.
The spirit of singularity in a few ought to give place to public judgment. Hooker.
Though, according to the practice of the world, one singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this matter is a singular commendation of it. Tulloch, Serm.

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. South.
To singularize. v. a. [see singulariser, Fr. from singular.] To make single.

Singularity. adv. [from singular.] Particularly: in a manner not common to others. Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be singularly good. South.

So as to express the singular number.
Tertullian spake of bishops by succession, which were still singularity one by one. By. Morton, Episc. Asept. p. 121.

Singulity. n. f. [singultus, Lat. Dr. Johnson refers to Spenser, and Mr. Mason cites him. But Spenser's word is singulity, which in editions, subsequent to his own, was altered: "An huge heape of singulitys." F. Q. ii. xi. 12.] A righ.
So when her tears were stopt from either eye, Her singults, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly Out at her oyster-mouth, and nose-thrills wide. Broune, Brit. Pass. B. 3. S. 1.

Sinister. adj. [sinister, Lat.] 1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense. My mother's blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister Bounds in my sire's. Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress. Captain Stirrup, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, bears on his sinister cheek. Shakespeare, All's Well. A rib,—crooked by nature, bent, as now appears, More to the part sinister figure me drawn. Milton, P. L. The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather inform and debilitate it. Brown, Vulg. Err. In his sinister hand, instead of ball, He place'd a mighty mug of potent ale. Dryden.

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.
Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a broid to such as favour the same cause, with a better and sincere meaning? Hooker.
The duke of Clarence was soon after by sinister means made clean away. Spenser on Ireland.
When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when there is more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and sinister affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? Whigfield.
He professes to have received no sinister measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. Shakespeare, Meta. for Meat.

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and sinister tricks and shifts, whereby
SIN
they perpet the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. Bacon, Equs.
The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorn to undermine another's interest by any sinister or inferior arts. South.
3. [sinistre, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.
 tempt it again: that is thy act, or none: What all the several hills that visit earth, Brought forth by night, with a sinister birth, Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto, The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do. B. Jonson.
Si
ister-handled. adj. [sinister and hand.] Left-handed; unlucky.
That which still makes her mirth to flow,
Si
isterly. adv. [from sinister.] Perversely; corruptly; unfairly.
Persons who most sinistrely and maliciously labour.
Injections of Q. Eliz. (1599) sign. D. ii. b.
It might have been discerned that the scholars' arms and furniture were not borrowed of them, as some had sinisterly suggested. A. Wood, All. Uni. Ox. in 1642.
Si
istrous. adj. [sinister, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in French gaucherie.
Might not your maid have some sinistrous respect to deduce? "Skelton, Mr. of Auteber. (1616). p. 132.
Many, who are sinistrous unto good actions, are ambivalent unto bad. Brown, Chr. Mor. iii. 20.
A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most sinistrous and absurd choice. Bentley.
Si
istrously. adv. [from sinistrous.]
1. With a tendency to the left.
Many in their infancy are sinistrously disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. Brown, Fables, Err.
2. Perversely; absurdly.
Fall not to accuse, calumniate, backbite, or sinistrously interpret others. Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 16.
To SINK. v. n. pret. I sunk, anciently sank; part. sunk or sunken. [runac, runac, Sichon; sunken; German, sigen, M. Goth. from siga, to subside, to fall down, Junius, and Serenicus.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.
As rich with prize.
With sunken wreck and sunless treasures. Shakespeare, Hen. V.
In with the river sunk: and with it rose, Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought Where to lie hid. Milton, P. L.
He swims or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies. Milton, P. L.
The pirate sinks with his ill-gotten gains, And nothing to another's use remains. Dryden.
Supporting several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to choose to sink together, rather than do more than their share? Addison on the War.
2. To fall gradually.
The arrow went out at his heart, and he sunk down in his chariot. 2 Kings. ix. 44.
3. To enter or penetrate into any body.
David took a stone and slew it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone sunk into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.
4. To lose height; to fall to a level.
In vain has nature form'd Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage; He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march; He leaps and darts and sinks before him. Addison, Cato.
5. To lose or want prominence.
What were his marks? - A lean cheek, a blue eye and sunken. Shakespeare, As you like it.
Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws; Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. Dryden.
6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.
Our country sinks beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
They arraign'd shall sink
Beneath their sentence.
But if you this ambitious prayer deny,
Then let me sink beneath proud Arctie's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. Dryden.
7. To be received; to be impressed.
Let these sayings sink down into your ears. St. Luke, ix. 44.
A truth never sinks into these men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them.
8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.
Then down the precipice of time I go,
And sinks in minutes which in ages rose. Dryden.
This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to sink than increase in its dominions.
Let not the fire sink or slacken, but increase. Mortimer.
9. To fall into rest or indolence.
Would'st thou have me sink away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? Addison, Cato.
10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.
Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A sinking empire longed to sustain. Dryden, Xer.
To SINK. v. a.
1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.
A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, sank, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. Bacon.
2. To delve; to make by dolving.
At Sagan in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by sinking ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. Boyle.
Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they sink a pit, and dig for freestone. Addison.
3. To depress; to degrade.
A mighty king I am, an earthly god, I raise or sink, imprison or set free; And life or death depends on my decree. Prior.
Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they sink the grandeur of the whole. Pope, Ess. on Homer.
4. To plunge into destruction.
Heaven hear witness,
And if I have a conscience, let it sink me,
Even as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. Shakespeare.
5. To make to fall.
These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, sinking them into the abysses. Woodward.
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.
When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You sunk the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? Addison.
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.
That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will sink the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. Pope.
8. To diminish; to degrade.
They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and sinking the figure which we make. Addison on the War.
I mean not that we should sink our figure out of courtesy, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. Rogers.
9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has sunk thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age;
For labour to a sunk corrupted state.

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen
To be out of pocket, sink the money, and take up the goods
On account.

Sink.† n. s. [yince, Saxon, a heap, a collection, which
Serenus conjectures to be derived from the Su.
S. sinken, to collect. Our word is rather perhaps
From yince, Sax. sinken, Germ. to go to the
Bottom.]

A drain; a jakes.
Should by the tormentor belly be restrain'd,
Who is the sink of the body.

Shakespeare, Coriol. Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to
One sink, so in short time their numbers increased.
Haewyard.

Gather more still than any sink in town.
Returning home at night, you'll find the sink
Strike your offended sense with double sink.
Swift.

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What sink of monsters, wretches, lusts of minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it?

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's sink, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went.

Sinkless.† adj. [رينل، Sax.] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet sinkless, with desire to know,
What nearer might concern him.

Milton, P. L.

What tasted fruit
The sun, as from Tytheman's banquet, turn'd
His course intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though sinkless, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat?

Milton, P. L.

Informal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at their fiery darts, while thou
Sat't in unappall'd in calm and sinkless peace.

Milton, P. R.

No thoughts like mine his sinkless soul profane,
Censur'd of the right.

Dryden, On.

Did God, indeed, insist on a sinkless and unerring observance
Of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian
Dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with
Balsam, Alas, who should live, if God did this?

Sinklessness. n. s. [from sinkless.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the sinklessness of whose condition will keep them from
Turning their vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy
And gratitude.

Sin.† n. s. [from sin.]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest sinner take this one consideration along with him,
Who is going to sin, that whether he is about to act ever so prudently or no, yet, as soon as it is
Acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the
Vestige, and makes it ten to one odds against him.

South.

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen,
Admired, and courted by men; but as poor sinners, that are
to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable
world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial.

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water,
Which never listens to the shrill.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Over the gully then the fiery shake
The thunderbolt, and breaks up her snakes.
And the pale sinner with her sisters takes.

Dryden.

Thither, where sinners may have rest, I go.
Where flames red in her breast seraphic glow.

Pope.

Sinne.† n. s. [from sin.]

To Sinne.‡ v. n. To act the part of a sinner.

Dr. Johnson had mistakenly placed the following
Example as an illustration of the noun.

Whether the charmer sinne it or saith it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.

Pope.

Sinneering. n. s. [sin and offering.] An expiation
Or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp:
it is a sinneering.

Ex. xxix. 14.

Sinopier, or Sinopel. n. s. [terra ponica, Latin.] A
Species of earth; ruddle.

Ainsworth.

To Sinuate. v. a. [sinuo, Latin.] To bend in
And out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin,
And more sinuate.

Woodward on Physi.

Sinuation. n. s. [from sinuate.] Bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger
Then the brain of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and
Fulcher, Orig. of Mankind.

fuller of unfurcated, or sinuate.

Sinuousity.† n. s. [from sinuous.] The quality of
Being sinuous.

There was no need — of any sinuosity or protrusion whatever.

Bibl. Bibl. i. 335.

Sinuous. adj. [sinueux, Fr. from sinus, Lat.] Bending
In and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an
Horn, which is a line arch'd; or in a trumpet, which is a line
Retorted; or in some pipe that were sinuous.

Bacon.

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.

Milton, P. L.

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or sinuous part of
The liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I
Discover an hollow, long, membranous substance.

Brown.

Sinus.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposest his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea:
Whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that
Some arms of the sea, or sinue's, might have had such an
Original.

Burnet, Theory.

2. Any fold or opening.

There was no sinus or inequality, or perhaps so much as one
Pore left open, according to this hypothesis of the figure of the ark.

Bibl. Bibl. i. 355.

To SIP. v. a. [yiapan, Saxon; sippin, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition
Of the cup to the mouth no more than the
Mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip with nymphs their elemental tea.

Pope.

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth show,
And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton, Il Pens.

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stopping on the meads and leafy bowers,
They skim the floods and sip the purple flowers.

Dryden.

To SIP. v. n. To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then, sipping, offer'd to the next.

Dryden, Aen.

Sip. n. s. [from the verb.] A small draught; as
much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one sip.

Shakespeare, Wind. Tale.

One sip of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams.

Milton, Comus.
Sir. n. f. [sĕra; siphon, Lat. siphon, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
Siphon. n. a. [siphon.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
Siri. n. e. [sir.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.
Sir'st. adj. [an old form of sapid; which see.] Savoury: this seems not an improper word, as opposed to insipid, and is in the vocabulary of Cockerm. Sirph.* n. s. [from sip.] One that sips.
Sipper. n. s. [soip, sip, sipper.] A small sip.
Your sweet sipper in widows' holes.
Siquis.* n. s. [Latin; meaning, if any one.] An advertisement or notification. Formerly a bill pasted on a wall, door, post, &c. Cotgrave and Sherwood. The word is still used, when he, who has not been educated at our universities, or having been there educated, has been a certain time absent from them, intends to be a candidate for holy orders. He causes notice to be given by the minister to the congregation of the parish where he resides, on some Sunday, of his intention, to enquire if there be any impediment that may be alleged against him; and a certificate is then given accordingly.
Say's thou ever siquis patch'd on Paul's church-door?
Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 5.
SIR. n. s. [sir; Fr. from the Goth. sitor, lord. Hickes. Ioc. saer, syr, sir, the same. Serenius. Some carry it to sar, Heb. a prince.]
1. The word of respect in compellation. Speak on, sir, I dare your worst objections: if I blush, It is to see a nobleman want manners. Shakespeare, Hen. VII. But, sir's, be sudden in the execution; Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. Shakespeare, Rich. III. Sir king. This man is better than the man he styls. Shakespeare.
At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that they might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceived, said to him, Sir, let it not displease you; why do you not say sometings that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. Bacon, Apoth.
2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters. Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. The court forses him, and sir Balam hungs. Pope.
3. Formerly the title of a priest. Hence, as Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, a Sir John came to be the nickname of a priest. — A priest was the third of the three sirs, which only were in request of old; (no barron, viscount, earle, nor marquesse, being then in use) to wit, Sir King, Sir Knight, and Sir Priest. Watson's Decad. of Quodlib. Quest. 1602. p. 53.
Are there not women that would tell as good a tale as the best Sir John, s. a. Parson. Harborage for Faithful Subjects, (1559,) sign. H. a. Let me thy tale borrow. For our Sir John to say to-morrow. Spenser, Shep. Cad. May. But this good Sir did follow the plain word, No meddling with their controversies vain; All his care was, his service well to gain. Spenser, Hubb. Tule. Vol. IV.
4. It is sometimes used for man. I have adventur'd To try your taking of a false report, which has honour'd with confirmation, your great judgement. In the election of a sir so rare. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
5. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. He lost his roast-beast stomach, not being able to touch a sir-loin which was served up. And the strong table groans Beneath the smoking sir-loin, stretch'd immense From side to side. Thomson, Autumn. It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a sir-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. Swift.
Sire.† n. s. [sire, Fr. senior, Lat.]
1. The word of respect in addressing the king.
2. A father. Used in poetry. He, but a duke, would have his son a king. And raise his issue like a loving sire. Shakespeare, Hen. VI. A virgin is his mother, but his sire The power of the Most High. Milton, P. L. And now I leave the true and just supports Of legal princes and of honest courts, Whose sire, great partners in my father's cares, Saluted their young king at Hebron crowned. Prior. Whether his hoary sire he spies, While thousand grateful thoughts arise, Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. Pope, Chor. to Brutus.
3. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good sire, but a bad dam. It is used in composition: as, grand-sire, great-grand-sire.
4. To Sire. v. a. To beget; to produce. Cowards father cowards, and base things sire the base.
SIREN. n. v. [Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Some have derived this word from the Greek eiré (sirea,) a chain, as if it were impossible not to be enchanted by the allures of a sirene. Vossius, Morin, &c. Bocchart calls it a Phoenician word, meaning a song-stress. So the Heb. syer, a song. This is doubtless, the origin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and deserted them; any mischievous alluring woman.
Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note, To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears: Sing, sirene, to thyself, and I will dote; Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. Shakespeare.
Siren.* adj. Alluring; bewitching like a sirene: By the fair insinuating carriage, by the help of the winsome address, the syren's voice, or her song, she can inspire poison, whisp'r in destruction to the soul. Hanword, Works, iv. 470. Lulled with sirens song. Young.
To Sirenize.† v. n. [from sirene.] To practise the allures of a siren. Cockerm.
SIRias. n. s. [sirias.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. Dict.
SIRIUS. n. s. [Latin.] The dogstar.
Sirloin.† n. s. The loin of beef. See the fifth sense of Sir.
Sirname. See SURNAME.
Sirrocco. n. s. [Italian; spiru ventus, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.
Forth rush the levant and the pent wind, Eurus and Zephyr, with their later noise, Sirroco and Libeccio. Milton, P. L.
Sirrah.† n. s. [sir, ha! Minshew.] A compellation of reproach and insult. Dr. Johnson.
This is the general acceptation of the word. It is sometimes used without either reproach or insult; with a sort of playfulness, as to children, and formerly to women also, and among friends; and with a kind of hastiness to servants.

A. syn, there said you well!

Confult. of N. Sharon, (1546.) sign. G. 1. b.
Our visors we will change after we have them; and, sirrah, I have cases of buckram for the nonce. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
Sirrah, there's no room for faith, truth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
Go, sirrah, to your cell.
Take with you your companions; as you look to have my pardon, trim it handsomely. Shakespeare, Tempest.
Sirrah, Ira, go! [Crepatura to her female servant.] Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Sirrah, why dost thou marry? [One gentlewoman to another.] Beacons. and El. K. of Malta.
It runs in the blood of your whole race, sirrah, to hate our family. L'Estrange.
Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, sirrah; no, begone. Prior.

SIRT. n. s. [Syrnis, Lat.] A bog; a quicksand. Milton uses the Latin word; but this old English word has hitherto been unnoticed.

They discovered the immense and vast ocean of the courts to be all over full of flats, shelves, shallows, quicksands, crags, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, etc. Transl. of Boccaccii, (1642,) p. 42.

SIROP. n. s. [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables

SI'RUPE. adj. [from sirup.] Boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in sirup laid of sweetest breath,
Relent?

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy ripples of the world
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou ow'nest yesterday. Shakespeare, Othello.

And first, behold, this cordial julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant syrups mixt. Milton, Comus.

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistency of a sirup, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. Arbuthnot.

SI'RUPED. adj. [from sirup.] Sweet, like sirup; beclouded with sweets.

Yet, when there hap a honey fall,
We'll lick the syrups leaves:
And tell the bees that's gall. Drayton.

SI'RUPE. adj. [from sirup.] Resembling sirup.

Apples are of a sirup'y tenacious nature. Mortimer.

SIDE. n. s. [contracted from asise.] You said, if I returned next day in lent, I should be in remitter of your grace. Donne.

SY'SKIN. n. s. [synthem, Teut.] A bird; the greenfinch.

The canary, the linnet, the siskins, and the bullfinch, seem natural musicians. Transl. of Buffon's Hist. of Birds.

SISTER. n. s. [sister, Sax. ; zuster, Dutch. Dr. Johnson. — M. Goth. substir; Icel. syster; from syster, uterus. Wachtener. See also Brother.] Our old lexicography gives this word in the northern form also of sister. See Hulsoot.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her sister began to scold. Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.
I have said to corruption, Thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my sister. Job, xvii. 14.

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.

If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled:

notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doeth it profit? James, ii. 25.

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the sisters,
And bade them speak to him. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

4. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws, Then let a sister-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are, And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the supplicant should have right:

Dryden.

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots entwined, and branches interwoven:

Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With sister-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. Pope.

S'ister in law. n. s. A husband or wife's sister.

Thy sister in law is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy sister in law. Ruth, i. 11.

To S'ister. n. v. a. [from the noun.] To resemble closely.

She — with her need composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art sisters the natural roses. Shakespeare, Pericles.

To S'ister. v. n. To be akin; to be near to.

A hill, whose concave womb reworded A plentiful story from a sistering vale. Shakespeare, Lov. Complaint.

Sistershood. n. s. [from sister.] 1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhor'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of sistershood, to do that of a wife. Daniel, Cis. War.

2. A set of sisters.

There is a kind of natural equality in sistershood. By. Hall, Rem. p. 407.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the votarists of Saint Clare. Shakespeare.

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spire and ransack which prevails among her exasperated sisterhood, appear more amiable. Addison, Freeholder.

Sisterly. adj. [from sister.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My sisterly renorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. Shakespeare.

To SIT. v. n. preterite, I sat. [sitan, Gothick; p·c·tan. Sax. setten, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do sit beside them carding wool. May, Virg.

2. To perch. In the following lines, ascribed to Dr. Borde, which Camden (and also the antiquary Hearne) has cited, the word is not sit, but set. See the 14th sense of Cock. Another example is now given.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a frister, all men on me look,
What should I do but set [sic] gawk on the hogs? Borde.

A white thorn in an orchard, that every bird siteth upon. Baruch, vii. 71.

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here? Num.
Why sit we here each other viewing idly? Milton, P. L.

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where sit the wind
Peering in maps for ports. Shakespeare, Merchant of Ven.
Those appointed to sit there had left their charge.  Milton, P. L.  A. Philips.


When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity sits heavy on us.  Dryden.

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burthen that is upon us sit more uneasy.  Tindalson.

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horror, heavy sat on every mind.

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness.  Locke.

Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that sits so heavy upon us.

6. To settle; to abide.  That this new comer shames,

There sits not and reproach us.  Milton, P. L.

When Thetis blush'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence sits upon the sea,
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way.  Dryden.

He to the void advance'd his pace,
Pale horror sat on each Arcadian face.  Dryden.

7. To brood; to incubate.  As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days.  Jer. xxvii. 11.

The egg laid and sev'rd from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she sitteth.  Bacon, Nat. Hist.

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it in the same manner.  Locke.

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.  [sits], old Fr. "cet accostrement luy sied bien, this garment becomes, sits, &c." Cotgrave.

How ill it sits with that silver head
In vain to mock!  Old Fr.  Addison.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think.  Shakespeare.

Heav'n knows.

By what by-paths, and indirect croak'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it sate upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.  Shakespeare.

Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, sit well upon you.  Locke.

9. To be placed in order to be painted.  One is under no more obligation to extol everything he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that sits to him handsome.  Garth.

10. To be in any situation or condition.  As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he sit at greatDamage.

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants sit easier in their rents than now?  Swift.

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, the parliament sitteth: the last general council sate at Trent.

12. To be placed at the table.  Whether is greater he that sitteth at meat, or he that serveth?  St. Luke, xxii. 27.


Asses are ye that sitt in judgement.
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatana sate.

One council sate upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of Justice.  Milton, P. L.  Addison.

Ascend, ye fair ones, who in judgement sit,
Your ancient empire over love and wit.

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.  Rome.

15. To sit down.  Down is little more than emphatical.  St. Luke, xvii. 7.

Go and sit down to meat.  Decr. of Chr. Piety.

When we sit down to our meal, we need not suspect the introduction of armed uninvited guests.  Clarendon.

16. To sit down.  To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have sate down before it, till they had done their business in all other places.  Rogers.

17. To sit down.  To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot sitt down, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support.  Rogers.

18. To sit down.  To settle; to fix abide.

From besides Tanais, the Goth, Huns, and Getes sate down.  Spencer.

19. To sit out.  To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than sit out, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency.  Bp. Sanderson's Judgement.

20. To sit up.  To rise from being to sitting.

He that was dead, sat up, and began to speak.  St. Luke, vii.

21. To sit up.  To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courteously, and entertain, and feast, sit up, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom.

Some sit up late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools.

Most children shorten that time by sitting up with the company at night.  Locke.

To sit. v. a.

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can sit the headstrong horse
Nor would she, if she could, check his impecunious force.  Prior.

When the reciprocal pronoun follows sit, it seems to be an active verb.  Prior.

To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensure,
Would shut the book, and sit him down and die.  Shakespeare.

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, set him down, and we sat dit with him.  Bacon.

Thus fended
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They sat thus down to weep.  Milton, P. L.

To be settled to do business: this is rather neuter.

The court was sat before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them.  Addison.

SIT.  n. s. [situs, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortified,
Three sides by sate it well guarded hath.  Fairf.  Bawm.

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same sate and temple.  Bawm.

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle.  To only the sate and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart.  Boyl.  Bawm.

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its sate uncertain it on earth or air.  Pope.

2. It is taken by Thomson for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy sate, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes.  Thomson, Spring.

SITTED.  adj. [from sate.] Placed; situated.

It sate'd was in fruitful style of old,
And girl in with two walls on either side.  Spencer, F. Q.

Above were sate'd the masquers, over whose heads he devised two eminent figures.  B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

SITFAST.  v. a. [sit and fast.] A hard knob growing under the saddle.  Parrick's Dict.
SIT.† conjunction. [sit, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.
What ceremony of offerings used about the bodies of the dead after which custom notwithstanding, sit it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed.
I thank you for this profit, and from hence I'll love no friend, sit't my love breeds such offence. Shakespeare.

SITHE.† n. s. Time. Obsolete.
A thousand sithe I curse that carefull hour.

SITHE. n. s. [sithe, Saxon. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple, and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Sithe, that all hunt after in their lives, live registered upon our brazen tombs; and then gracest in the disgrace of death:
When, spight of cornorman devouring time,
The endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his eye's keen edge;
And make heirs of all eternity.

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, old, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass.

SITHE. n. a. [from the noun.] To cut down with a sithe.

SED. v. a. [from the noun.] To sit down.

SITHEMAN. n. s. [sithed man.] One who uses a sithe; a mower.
Reapers cutting down corn in every field; sitheman labouring hard.

SITHEMEAN. n. s. [sithen man.] Since; in latter times.
This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which sithe have afflicted that land.

SITTER.† n. s. [from sit.] 1. One that sits.
The Turks are great sitters, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need not walking more.

2. One that watches, or goes not to bed.

3. A bird that broods.

SITTING. n. s. [from sit.] 1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat.

SIX.† n. s. 

The oldest mens are reckoned the best sitters; and the youngest the best layers.

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat.

T. of sitting. Then was the day of rising. Psalms.
A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.
Few good pictures have been finished at one sitting; neither can a good play be produced at a heat.
Dryden.

4. A meeting of an assembly.
I'll write you down,
Which shall point you forth at every sitting,
What you must say.
Shakespeare.
I wish it may be at that sitting concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it.
Bacon.

5. A course of study uninterrumted.
For the understanding of any of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one sitting.
Locke.

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.
What more than madness reigns,
When one short sitting many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livelihood.
Dryden.

7. Incubation.
Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs, during the whole time of her sitting.
Addison.

SITUATE. part. adj. [from situs, Lat.] Placed with respect to any thing else.
He was resolved to close a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and situate so opportunely to annoy England.
Bacon.

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.
The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously situate, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security.

8. Placed; consisting.
Earth hath this variety from heaven,
Of pleasure situate in hill or dale.
Milton.

SITUATION. n. s. [from situate; situation, Fr.] Local respect; position.
Prince Cesaretti has a palace in a pleasant situation, and set off with many beautiful walks.
Addison on Italy.

2. Condition; state.
Though this is a situation of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God.
Rogers.

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used of persons in a dramatique scene.

SIX.† adj. [six, Sax. sex, Su. Goth. sithis, M. Goth. sheis, Persian.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like six fingers to the hand, when Nature can do her work with five.
Dryden.

Six. n. s. The number six.
That of six hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number.

Six and seven. To be at six and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression, that has been long in use.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left at six and seven.

Shakespeare.
In 1688, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering fire, that would set all at six and seven, or at six and five, if you allure to his name.
Bacon.

What blinder bargain ever was driven,
Or wager laid at six and seven.
Hudibras.
John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at sixes and sevens.

Truthnot.
SIZ

The goddess would no longer wait;
But rising from her chair of state, 
Left all below at six and seven,
Harnessed her doves, and flew to heaven. 

Swift.

SIXFOLD. [sɪksˈfɔld] Six times told.

SIXPENCE. n. s. [six and pence.] A coin; half a shilling.

Shakespeare.

Where have you left the money that I gave you? 
Oh!—sixpence that I had. 
If D— lov’d sixpence more than he.

Pope.

SIXPENNY. adj. Worth sixpence. 

Slave, dost thou think I am a sixpenny jug? 

Preston, Trag. of Cambises, (1561.)

Your sinful, sixpenny mechanics.

E. Jonsen, Magn. Lady, Ind.

SIXSCORE adj. [six and score.] Six times twenty.

Sandsore and five miles it containeth in length. 

Sandys.

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the boundaries thereof within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans. 

Bacon.

SIXTEEN. adj. [sixteen, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return sixteen times. 

Bacon.

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about sixteen or eighteen. 

Bp. Taylor.

SIXTEENTH adj. [sixteenth, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the sixteenth to Imer. 

1 Chron. xxiv. 14.

SIXTH. adj. [sixth, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six. 

You are more element than vile men, 
Who of their broken doth take 
A sixth, letting them thrive again. 

Shakespeare.

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the Sixth, then king of Scotland. 

Bacon.

SIXTH. n. s. [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five-sixths of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. 

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

SIXTHLY. adv. [from sixth.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants.

Bacon.

SIXTIETH. adj. [sixtieth, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the sixtieth part of a minute, in a whole day there will be 64000 such parts. 

Dugit on Bodies.

SIXTY. adj. [sixty, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. 

Bacon.

Of years 7 times 9, or the year sixty three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. Brough, Pop. Err.

SIXTY. adj. [sixty.] Of considerable bulk.

See Sizeable.

The whole was drawn out, and digested into a sizeable volume. 

Hard, Life of Warburton.

SIZE. n. s. [perhaps rather size, from incisa, Lat. or from assise, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever verified my friends, 
With all the size that verity, 
Would without leaping suffer. 

Shakespeare, Coriol.

If any deceased ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a size less than bigger. 

Raleigh.

The distance judg’d for shot of every size, 

Essex.

The maststaves touch, the pound’rous ball expires. 

Dryden.

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. 

Locke.

SKA

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and size,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies. 

Pope.

2. [Assize, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a sizer at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To bandy hasty words, to scant my sizen.

And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. 

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less size and quality.

L’Harelange.

They do not consider the difference between elaborato discourses, delivered to princes or parliamentis, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower size of people. 

Swift.

4. [Siza, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

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

1. To swell; to increase the bulk of.

Can you confess to your penitent uncle, 
In his full face of love, to be so strict

A niggard to your commons, that you’re faint

To size your belly out with shoulder fees? 

Brewen. and Ft. Wit at Ser., Weapon.

2. To adjust, or arrange according to size.

The fates weigh the gene they carry, 
And ere they venture on a stream, 

Know how to size themselves and them.

Hudibras.

Two troops so match’d were never to be found, 

Such bodys built for strength, of equal age, 
In stature siz’d. 

Dryden, Kn. Tole.

3. [From assize.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; whereby to size weights and measures. 

Bacon, Hen. VII.

4. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

When we treat of sizing and stiffening.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat’s Hist. R. S. p. 194.

Si’zed. adj. [from size.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know, 
And as my love is siz’d, my fear is so. 

Shakespeare.

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several sized ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. 

Locke.

Si’zable. adj. [from size.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a sizable bulk. 

Arbuthnot.

Si’zer, or Servitor. n. A certain rank of students in the university of Cambridge. See Servitor.

They make a scramble for degree: 

Masters of all sorts and of all ages, 
Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages. 

Bp. Corbet.

Si’zers. n.s. See Scissors.

A butcher and pincers, a hammer and nailer, 
An apron and size’s for head and for tail.

Tusser.

Si’zeness. n.s. [from size.] Glutinoussness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the sicknesse passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. 

Floyer on the Humours.

Cold is capable of producing a sicknesse and viscosity in the blood.

Arbuthnot.

Si’zy. adj. [from size.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is sizy, the alkalenes salts in the serum producing corrosive concretions. 

Arbuthnot on Diet.

SKA’DDLE. n.s. [see sg. scathe, Saxon; scath is harm; thence scathe, scaddlé.] Hurt; damage. 

Dict.

SKA’DDLE adj. [from the substantive.] Mischievous; ravenous. In Kent, spoken of dogs that are apt to
skid whirring. [Fr. — See SKELETON.]

skid, skid. [From the Dutch skid, from skilof, a wheel.] A small wheel for traffic, as in the Netherlands.

skidder. A machine used in logging for pulling trees or logs.

skidder. A type of wheeled vehicle used in forestry for moving logs.

skidder. A heavy duty wheeled vehicle designed for transportation of heavy loads in forested areas.

skidder. A large wheeled vehicle used for transporting logs in forests.

skidder. A wheeled vehicle designed for moving heavy loads in timbered areas.

skidder. A type of vehicle used in forestry for the movement of heavy timber.

skidder. A heavy wheeled vehicle used in logging to pull logs.

skidder. A wheeled vehicle designed for the transportation of heavy timber in forests.

skidder. A type of vehicle used in logging for the movement of logs.

skidder. A wheeled vehicle used in forestry for transporting heavy loads of timber.

skidder. A vehicle used in logging for the transportation of heavy loads.

skidder. A wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy timber in forests.

skidder. A heavy-duty wheeled vehicle used in forestry for moving logs.

skidder. A type of vehicle used in logging to pull trees or logs.

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skidder. A wheeled vehicle designed for transporting heavy timber.

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skidder. A wheeled vehicle used in logging for the movement of heavy loads.

skidder. A vehicle designed for transporting heavy timber in forests.

skidder. A type of machinery used in logging for the transport of heavy loads of timber.

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skidder. A vehicle used in logging to move heavy loads.

skidder. A heavy-duty wheeled device used in forestry for the transportation of heavy loads.

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Send up meat well stuck with skewers, to make it look round; and an iron skewer, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer. *Swift, Dir. to the Cook.*

To **SKI** ER. v. a. [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

**SKIFF.** n. s. [schiff, German; esquif, Fr. scapha; Lat. escafl, Gr.] A small light boat.  
If in two skiffs of cork, a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*  
In a poor skiff he pass'd the bloody main.  
Chosk'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*  
On Garryway cliffs  
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,  
Lie waiting for the frozen skiff,  
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

To **SKIFF.** v. a. [from the noun.] To pass over in a small light boat.  
They two have cal'd it  
In many as dangerous as poor a corner;  
Peril and want contending; they have shift  
Torrents, whose roaring tyranny and power  
I the least of these was dreadful. *Burney, and Fl. Two Nob. Kinmen.*

**SKILFUL.** adj. [*skillful, skillful.*] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with of, at, and in, before the subject of skill. Of seems poetical, at ludicrous, in popular and proper.  
His father was a man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*  
They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are skilful in lamentation, to wailing. *Amos, vi. 16.*  
Will Vafer is skilful at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*  
Say, Stella, feel you no content, Reflecting on a life well spent;  
Your skilful hand employ'd to save  
Despairing wretches from the grave:  
And then supporting with your store  
Those whom you drag'd from death before? *Swift.*  
Instructors should not only be skilful in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

**SKILFULLY.** adv. [from skilful.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.  
As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury skilfully guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*  
Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as skilfully as a shipwright. *Brome.*

**SKILFULNESS.** n. s. [from skilful.] Art; ability; dexterity.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the skilfulness of his hands. *Ps. lxxviii. 72.*

**SKILL.** n. s. [*skill, Icelandic.*]  
1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.  
*Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack.* *Shakspeare.*  
Oft nothing profits more  
Than self-esteem grounded on just right,  
Well man'd; of that skill the more thou know'st,  
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton, P. L.*  
I will from wondrous principles ordain  
A race unlike the first, and try my skill again. *Dryden.*  
Phocean the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and skill at negotiations, diverted the Thebans from the approach of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

2. Any particular art.  
Learned in one skill, and in another kind of learning un-skilful. *Hooker.*

3. Reason; cause.  
[scyle, Saxon.] This is a very ancient meaning of the word.  
*He, for the same scyle, sette not his name before.* *Wicliffe, Prov. to the Hob.*
SKII

You have
As little skill to fear as I have purpose
To put you to’t. Shakespeare, Wint. Tole.

Splendid. v. n. [skilis, Icelandick.]
1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at; to know how: not invariably with of, as Dr. Johnson has stated it; but usually so.
They that skill not so heavenly matters
All that they know not, envy or admire.
Here is not any among us that can skill to biew timber.

2. [skilis, Icelandick, signifies also to distinguish.
To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not now in use.
Whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or special, it skillth not.

Hooker.

What skill it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art: yet to be purchased.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame.
She loathes three for one; her soul, rest, fame.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolution was, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it skillled not much when he began the war, especially having Caia at his back where he might winter.

Bacon.

To skill.* & a. To know; to understand. Obsolete.
I skill not what it is. Beaum. and Fl. Love’s Cure.
That age was so far from skillless decent or the fuguus, that they were not come up to counterpart.


SKILLED. adj. [from skill.]
Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: of poetically, in popularly.

Of these nor skilled nor studious. Milton, P. L.
Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was skill’d.

When heavenly power that chosen vessel fill’d.
Denham.

He must be very little skilled in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding.

Low.

SKILLESS.† adj. [from skill?]
Wanting skill; artless.
Not now in use: but formerly very common.
Wisdom, farewell! the al’sea man’s direction.

Sidney, Arc. b. 4.

These rude youths, and skillless minions of the court.
North, Tr. of Philosopher at Court, (1575) p. 16.

More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I’m skillless of.
Shakespeare.

Jealously what might bosh your travel,
Being skillless in these parts; which to a stranger.

Un��ed and unexpled, often prove
Rough and unhostable.

Shakespeare, Tw. Nignt.

Thy with, that ornament to shape and love,
Mis-shapes in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skillless soldier’s skin
Is set on fire.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

SKILLER. n. s. [escuellete, Fr.]
A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing’d toys
Of feather’d Cupid roll with waggish drolleries
My speculative and off’d instruments,
Let house-wives make a skiller of my helm.
Shakespeare, Othello.

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or skiller set it over a soft fire.

Shakespeare, Tw. Nignt.

SKILL.† n. s. A word used by Cleveland, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.
Dr. Johnson— I suppose it to mean difference.
See the second sense of To Skill.

SKII

Sweetlymnus! The goblin makes me start:
F’th name of rabbi Abraham, what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What skill?
Are all the bricklayers that Babel build?

Cleveland.

To SKIM. v. a. [properly to scum, from scum; Fr. escume.]
1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My cox Tom, or his cox Mary,
Who hold the plough or skin the dairy,
My favorite books and pictures sail.

Prior.

2. To take by skimming.
She boils in kettles must of wine, and skims
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.
Dryden.

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose
cream he has skimmed.
Dryden, Dryden.

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they skim off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots.
Addison.

Whilome I’ve seen her skim the cloated cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.
Gay.

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to skim the surface of the seas.
Dryden.

The swallow skims the river’s watry face.
Dryden.

A winged eastern blast just skimming o’er
The ocean’s brow, and sinking on the shore.
Prior.

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally skin.

Dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o’er the cover’d land,
And stream with discomposed depths betray.
Dryden.

To skim. v. n. To pass lightly; to glide along.
This airy shapes o’er the furrow rise,
A dreadful scene! and skim before his eyes.
Addison.

When Ajax stirs some rock’s vast weight to throw,
The line too labour, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scour the plain,
Flees o’er the unbending corn, and skims along the main.
Dryden.

Such as have active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory.

Watts on the Mind.

They skim over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it.
Watts.

SKIM. n. s. Scum; refuse.
Although Philip took delight in this skim of men, [goss flatterers,] yet could they never draw him by their charming to incur those vices which his son ran into.

SKIMMED ESKAMBLE. adj. [A cant word formed by reduplication from scamble.] Wanderling; wild.
A couching lion and a rumping cat,
And such a deal of skimmedeskamble stuff,
As puts me from my faith.
Shakespeare.

SKIMMER.† n. s. [from skim.]
1. A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.
Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a skimmer, each time, take off the light.
Morinon.

2. One who skims over a book or subject: a ludicrous word.
There are different degrees of skimmers: first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c. Sketchon, Dives Broad. Dial. viii.

SKIMMY’LKE. n. s. [skim and milk.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.
Then cheese was brooked says Slouch, this e’en shall roll; this is skimmy’d milk, and therefore it shall go.
King.

SKIMMINGTON. * To ride skimmington is a vulgar phrase, which means a kind of burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffers himself to be beat by his wife. In the north, riding the stang has a similar meaning. See Stang. Skimmington has
been supposed to be the name of some notorious scold of the olden time. See Brand’s Pop. Antiq. ii. 116.

When the young people ride the skimmington, there is a general trembling in a town: not only he, for whom the person rides, suffers, but they sweep other doors besides; and by this hieroglyphick does appear, that the good woman is the master there.

SKIN. n. s. [skind, Danish.]
1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the cuticle, outward skin, or scarft skin, which is thin and insensible, and the cutis, or inner skin, extremely sensible. The body is consumed to nothing, the skin feeling rough and dry like leather. The priest on skins of off'ring takes his ease, and nightly visions in his slumber sees.

Dryden, Æn.

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. Upon the top he strow'd a Wilde goat's shaggy skin; and then bestow'd his own couch on it.

Chapman.

3 The body; the person: in ludicrous speech. We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein tis hard for a man to save both his skin and his credit.

L'Estrange.

4. A husk.

To SKIN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The bear's run to the door to make their escape, are there intangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately skinned.

Edis's Voyage.

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place, whilst rank corruption, mingling with all, infects us with a snare.

Shakespeare.

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, skinned over with a covering of vegetables.

Addison.

SKINNY. adj. [skin and deep.] Slight; superficial. There is a power in virtue to attract our attention to her before all the transient and skin-deep pleasures that we fondly search after.

Fellows, Res. ii. 57.

SKINFLINT. n. s. [skind and flint.] A niggardly person.

SKIN. n. s. [sken, Saxon.] A niggardly person.

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch skink, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SKINKER. n. s. [from skink.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under skinkier, one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and sixpence, and you are welcome, sir.

Shakespeare; Hen. IV.

VOL. IV.

To SKIN. v. n. [sken, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.
**SKIP**

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite skip it over, lest we be accused of overlooking it.

Byng.

**SKIP, n. s.** [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he had said some thing that did not yet forsake him.

Sidney.

You will make so large a skip as to cast yourself from the land into the water.

More against Atheism.

**SKIPJACK,† n. s.** [skip and jack.] An upstart.

A way was opened to every skipjack.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554) II, ii, b.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little skipjack to the board's end in the cabin.

L'Esprance.

**SKIPKENNEL, n. s.** [skip and kennel.] A lackey; a footboy.

**SKYPER,† n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. A dancer.

Hulcot.

2. A youngling; a thoughtless person.

Youngling, thou canst not so dears as I:

**Skipper, stand back;** 'tis age that nourisheth.

Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.

**3. [skipper, Dutch.]** A shipmaster; a skip boy.

Are you not afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the skipper.

L'Esprance.

No doubt you will return very much improved. — Yes, refined like a Dutch skipper from a whale-fishing.

Congreve.

4. The hornfish, so called in some places.

**SKYPERET, n. s.** [probably from skip.] A small boat.

Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy

A dainty damsel, dressing her hair,

By whom a little skipper floating did appear.

Spenzer, F. Q.

**SKYPPINGLY,** adv. [from skip.] By skips and leaps.

Hulcot.

If one read skysippingly and by snatches, and not take the thread of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory.


To SKIRL,† v. n. To skirl out. Common in the north of England. Perhaps from skiri, our old word for shrill. See *SKIRL.*

**SKIRMISH,**† n. s. [from ya and earm, Welsh, the shout of war; whence yagascar, and yargas, old British words. Mars a new ygars'yanen: a manner, says an ancient writer. Escarmouche, French. Dr. Johnson. — Junius deduces it from the Greek xagoun, (karmê) a battle, prefixing the s. Others from the German verb schirmen, to skirmish. Our word approaches nearest in form the ancient French skirrmech, "petit combat."

1. A slight fight: less than a set battle.

When we shall wrestle with death, if we winne that skirmish we have enough.

Pulter, Sermon at Sir R. Seymour's Burial, (1673) p. 18.

One battle, yes, a skirmish more there was With adverse fortune fought by Carismand; Her subjects most revolted.†

Philip's, Briton.

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signor Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit. Shakespeare.

These skirmishes expire not with the first propagators of the opinions; they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and adherents, who not only enhance but inflame the seed to fervency.

Dec. of Chr. Fifty.

To SKIRMISH,† v. n. [escarmoucher, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

**SKIRLING,**† n. s. [from skirn.] Act of fighting loosely.

Alarum: skirmishing. Taubert pursues the Dauphin.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

Rhetorical flowers — are but light skirmishings, and not serious contendings, in matters of religion.


I'll pass by the little skirmishings on either side. Atterbury.

**SKIRMISHER,† n. s.** [from skirmish.] He who skirmishes.

Barret.

To SKIRR,† v. a. [This word seems to be derived from ya, Saxum, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from saxilaw. Dr. Johnson. — The Saxum word, cited by Dr. Johnson, has no connection with skirr. The Greek saxilaw (skirtos) is to jump or run about, and derived from saxipso, (skairo) to leap, which is the better etymon.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, skirr the country round.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To SKIRR,† v. n. To scurr; to scud; to run in haste. This word is used in some parts of the north for to slide swiftly.

We'll make them skirr away as swift as stones Enforced from the old Assyrian signs. Shakespeare, Hen. V. Light shadows, that, in a thought, scur' o'er the fields of corn.

Beaum. and Fi. Bondouco.

Scurits are a sort of roots propagated by seed.

Mortimer.

**SKIRT, n. s.** [shooete, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side sleeves and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.

Shakespeare, Much Ado. A. As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the skirt of his mantle, and it rent." 1 Sam. Xv. 27.

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small skirt of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the sleeves before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece.

Addison.

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the skirt of that unequitable country.

Spenser on Ireland.

Ye mistis, that rise

From hill, or steamy lake, dusky or grey,

Till the sun paints your yellow skirts with gold,

In honour to the world's great Author rise.

Milton, P. L.

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd

To life prolong'd, and promise'd race, I now

Glady behold, though but his utmost skirts

Of glory, and far off his steps adores.

Milton, P. L.

The northern skirts that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass.

Temple.

Upon the skirt.

Of Arragon our squadred troops he rallies.

Dryden.

To SKIRT, v. a. [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.
SKR

Temple skirteth this hundred on the waste side. Carew.

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide skirted meads,
We make thee lady. Shakespeare.

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. Milton, P. L.

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and skirted round with wood.
Dark cypress the skirted sides adorn'd,
And gloomy cypress, which for ever mourn'd. Harte.

SKIT. n. s. [skits, Icel. a frolicksome, or pert woman.

1. A light, wanton wench. The word is also used in Scotland.


2. A reflection. [from the Sk. ceutan, to cast forth.

The word is now used for some jester, or jibe, or covered imputation, thrown or cast upon any one. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 144.

To SKIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To cast reflections on.

Skittish. adj. [skye, Danish; scheu, Dutch.

Dr. Johnson. — Su. Goth. skyrs, shy, as applied to a horse, from shy, to avoid, to shun. Scenius.]

1. Shy; easily frightened.

A skittish filly — fair enough for such a puckleaddle. Denham, and Mr. Soafe, Lady.

A restif skittish jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out upon his own shadow. L'Estrange.

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate. [from skit.

See SKIT.

Now expectation, tickling skittish spirits, Sets all on hazard. Shakespeare.

He still resolved, to mend the matter, T'adore and cleave the obstinater;
And still the skittisher and looser, Her freaks appear'd to sit the closer. Hudibras.

3. Changeable;ickle.

Some men sleep in skittish fortune's bed,
While others play the idiots in her eyes. Shakespeare.

Such as am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and skittish in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is below'd. Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

What skittish things popular benevolence and popular applause have been always found to be, experience hath taught others. Hammond, Works, iv. 147.

SKITTISHLY. adv. [from skittish.

Wantonly; uncertainly; sickly.

Sherwood.

The beasts were very plump, and skittishly played as they passed by; not knowing they were driven. Statut. of Paris, (1683) p. 93.

SKITTISHNESS. n. s. [from skittish.] Wantonness;

Sickleness.

SKITLES. n. s. [formerly keels or kayles, and kettelpins. See Kayle. "When shall our kettelpins return again into the Grecian* skittals?"] Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43.

Ninepins.

No more the wherry feels my stroke so true;
At skittles, in a grizzle, can I play?

Warton, Ode to a Grizzle Wig.

SKONE. n. s. [See SCONC.

Reinard ranasseh every corner of his wily skore, and be

stireth the utmost of his nimble stumps to Quit his coat from their jaws. Curce.

SKREEN. n. s. [escran, escerin, Fr. which Minshew derives from secrernulum, Lat. Nimis violentur ut solet, says Skinner, which may be true as to one of

the senses; but if the first sense of skreen be a kind of coarse sieve or riddle, it may perhaps come, if not from cribrum, from some of the descendants of cerno.]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or skreen to rid soil fro' the corn. Tusser.

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To chappen fans or buy a skreen. Prior.

So long condemn'd to fires and skreens.

You dread the waving of these greens. Anonym.

3. Shelter; concealment.

Finc'd from day, by night's eternal skreen;
Unknown to heaven, and to myself unseen. Dryden.

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

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.

3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to skreen:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. Dryden.

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition belittled The earth and the sun skreen and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. Woodwarde, Nat. Hist.

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interposal
His sevenfold shield, and skreen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd his sore. Phillips.

Ilc that travels with them is to skreen them, and get them when they have run themselves into the brars. Locke.

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their better's, and afterwards skreened them from punishment. Spectator.

The scales, of which the scar-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secret ducts of the military glands, and to screen the natives from external injuries. Cheyne.

To SKRINGE. v. a. [perhaps a corruption of skree.

To SIRUNGE. [See To SCRUZE.] To squeeze violently: a colloquial word in many parts of England.

SKUE. adj. [See SKREW.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb skue.

Several have imagined that this skew posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that, if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptic, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.

To SKUG. v. a. [perhaps a corruption of skiolka, Su. Goth. to seek hiding-places, to scull; for to skulk was formerly written to skewke. See Cotgrave and Sherwood. “Musser, to lurk, skroake, &c.”]

To hide. Used in the north of England according to Grose.

To SKULK. v. n. To hide; to lurk in fear or malice. See To Sculk.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and sneak'd away. Dryden.

While publick good afoot in pomp they wield,
And private interest skulks behind the shield. Young.

SKULL. n. s. [skola, Icelandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain.

Quinque.

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes, Where eyes did once inhabit, there were cren,
As twere in score of eyes, reflecting gems. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd skull within the brains. Dryden.
SKY

2. [see eolae, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.

SKULLCAP. n. s. A headpiece.

SKUTT. n. s. [skutt, Dutch.] A boat or small vessel.

SKY. n. s. [sky, Danish; from skij, Sut. Goth. to cover.] The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole without the earth.

SKYROCKET. n. s. A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

SLAB. adj. A word, I suppose, of the same origin with slabber, or slayer. See To SLABB. The Teut. slabbe is a slabbering-bib.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

SLABBER. n. s. A puddle. They must be diligently cleansed from moss, slath, and cote.

SLAVERY. adj. [The same with slab.] Thick; viscous; not used.

SLACK. adj. [place, Saxon; slab, Sut. Goth.; slaken, Icelandick; ysslack, Welsh; lazus, Lat.] Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

SKYEB. adj. [From sky. Not very elegantly formed.]

SKYED. adj. [sky and dye.] Coloured like the sky.

SKYED. adj. [From sky.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized, and inelegant.

SKYED. adj. [From sky.] Colouring the sky. There fits, skiyed, a purple hue disclose. Pope.

SKYISH. adj. [From sky.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

SKYLINE. n. s. [Sky and lark.] A lark that mounts and sings.

SKYLIGHT. n. s. [Sky and light.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. A monstrous fowl drops through the skylight, near his wife's apartment. Arbuthnot and Pope.
A handful of slack dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. 

To Slack.† [Sax. ræctan.] 

To Slacken. v. n. [Sax. ræctan.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.
   When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, slack not to pay it. Deut. xxxii. 37.

2. To lose the power of cohesion.
   The fire in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water exerts it again, whereby it slackens and crumbles into fine powder. Mason, Mech. Ez.

3. To abate.
   Whence these raging fires
   Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames. Milton, P. L.

4. To languish; to fail; to flag. Ainsworth.

Slacking in such care and desire.


To Slack. v. a.

To Slacken. v. n.

1. To loosen; to make less tight.
   Ah! generous youth, that wish for hear! 
   Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. 
   Had Ajax been employ'd, our slacken'd sails 
   Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. Dryden.

2. To relax; to remit.
   This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire; 
   This holds the sinews like a bride's reins, 
   And makes the body to advance, retire, 
   To turn or stop, as she them slackes or strains. Davies.

3. To ease; to mitigate. Philips seems to have used it by mistake for slake.
   Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lowd behaviour, so engender'd as they come thither, where they see men more slackly tended, and the hard restraint, which they were used unto, now slacked, they grow more loose. Spencer.

   If there be cure or charm
   To respite or deceive, or slack the pain
   Of this ill passion.

   On our accounts have Jove,
   Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
   Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack 
   His present thirsts, and matter find for toil. Philips.

4. To remit for want of cagerness.
   My guards
   Are you, great powers; and the unstaid strength
   Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
   To 'en for the state, and teach me slack no pace. B. Jonson.

   With such delay well pleas'd, they slack their course. Milton, P. L.

5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.
   You may sooner by imagination quicken or slack a motion, 
   than raise or cease it; so it is easier to make a dog go slower 
   than make him stand still. Bacon.

   This doctrine must supersede and slacken all industry and 
   endeavour, which if the lowest degree of that which hath been 
   promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to 
   deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. Hammond.

   Extol not riches then, the roll of fools, 
   The wise man's cumbersome, if not snare; more apt 
   To slacken virtue, and abate her edge, 
   Than prompt her to do ought may merit praise. Milton, P. R.

   Balls of this metal slack'd Athlins pace, 
   And on the common youth bestowed the race. Walker.

   One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in 
   every line; the other slacken his pace, and diverts him from 
   his way. Dryden.

6. To relieve; to unbend.
   Here have I seen the king, when great affairs 
   Gave leave to slacken and unbend his care, 
   Attended to the chase by all the flower 
   Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. Denham.

7. To withhold; to use less liberally.

S L A

He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stnit it up where it wanted rather than slack it where there is such abundance. Shakespeare.

8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.
   Some unslaked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain 
   comes to slack the line; then spread them together. Mortimer.

9. To neglect.
   Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
   From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
   — If then they chanced to slack ye,
   We could control them. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

   This good chance, that thus much favoured,

   Slack not the good presage, while heaven inspire
   Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires.

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.
   I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence
   Unbent your thoughts, and slacken'd 'em to arms. Addison.

SLACKY.† adv. [reache, Sax.]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.
   That a king's children should be so convey'd, 
   So slackly guarded, and the search so slow
   That could not trace them. Shakespeare, Cymb.

3. Tardily.
   Colgrove, and Sherwood.

SLACKNESS.† n. s. [reacre, Sax.].

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.
   It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and slackness of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. Hooker.

   These thy offices, So rarely kind, are as interpreters

   From man's effeminate slackness it begins,
   Who should better hold his place
   By wisdom, and superior gifts received. Milton, P. L.

3. Tardiness.
   When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, 
   there is a slackness to heal, and a cure is very difficulty effected.

   Sharp, Surgery.

4. Weakness; not force; not intencesses.
   Through the slackness of motion, or long banishment from 
   the air, it might gather some snipes to petry. Brewood.

SLADE.† n. s. [pleas, Sax. valliis, Somner; via in montium convallibus, Lye. But Lye adds the Icel. slæd, a valley.]

   A flat piece of ground lying low 
   And moist; a little den or valley.

   The thick and well grown fog doth mant my smoother slades; 
   And on the lower less, as on the higher hedges,

SLAG. n. s.
   The dross or decrementation of metal.

   Not only the calxes but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass of slag of copper. Boyle.

SLAIN.† n. s. [lægen, Saxon.]

   The slain of the Lord shall be many. Is. lxxii. 16.

   The king grew vain,
   Fought all his battles o'er again;
   And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew 
   the slain. Dryden.
To SLAKE. v. a. [From slack, Skinner; from slæck, Icelandic, to quench, Lye.]
1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did alwaite strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And slake the heavenly fire that raged evermore. — Spenser.
If I digg'd up thy forfathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not slake mine ire, no case my heart.
— Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

She with her cold hand slakes
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. — Crashaw.
From Illy's bane
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his browes, and on his temples fled:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and slake his hair. — Dryden.
The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure slake.
— Blackmore, Creation.
Colluse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;
Amidst the running stream he slakes his thirst. — Addison, Cato.

2. It is used of lime; so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of to slake or to slake lime be to powder or quench it.

What he that saw it happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to slake it. — Woodward.

To SLAKE.† v. n. [This is apparently from slack.]
1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews slake,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. — Davies.

2. To abate.
The fever slaketh. — Barret, A.D. 1580.

3. To go out; to be extinguished.
She perceived that his flame did slake,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. — Browne.

SLAKE.† n. s. See SLACK.

To SLAM.† v. a. [Icel. sláma, leviter verberare, cesedere; alia cognata creditur Icel. lemna, verberare. Serenius.] To slaughter; to crush; a word not used but in low conversation. Dr. Johnson. — It is used in the north both for to beat or cuff a person, and also to push violently: as, he slam'md-to the door. See Grose. It is also used at cards: as, he is slam'md, that is, beaten, without winning one trick.

SLAM.‡ n. s. Defeat: applied, at cards, to the adversary who has not reckoned a single point. A low phrase.
Thus all the while a club was trump,
There's none could ever beat the rump;
Until a noble general came,
And gave the cheater a clear slam. — Loyd's Songs.

SLA'MKIN.‖ n. s. [perhaps from the German slammern, to beat, smart.] A slatternly woman; a trollop; a vulgar word.

To SLA'NDER.† v. a. [esclander, old French, the same. Dr. Johnson refers to the Lat. scandalum; Dr. Jamieson, to the Su. Goth. klander, from kland, infamous, as the origin.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slender Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. — Shakespeare.
He hath slandered thy servant unto the king. — Sam. xix. 27.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and slandering it. — Whitgift.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy slandering trade; — Dryden.

Obtaining heaven for whate'er ill befall,
And sputtering under specious names thy gall.
Of all her dears the never slander'd one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. — Pope.

SLA'NDER.† n. s. [esclandre, old Fr. from the verb.]
1. False inventive.
When slanderers do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throughs. — Shakespeare, K. Lear.
Since that, we bear he in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consil with our harms,
That let him go;
So is in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of slander. — B. Jonson, Catiline.
We are not to be dejected by the slanders and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgement. — Nelson.

2. Disgrace; reproach.
Thou slander of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins! — Shakespeare, Rich. III.

3. Disreputation; ill name.
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. — Shakespeare.

SLA'NDERER. n. s. [from slander.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.
In your servants suffer any offence against yourself, rather than against God: endure not that they should be rioters or slanderers, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension. — By. Taylor. Thou shalt answer for this, thou slanderer. — Dryden.

SLA'NDEROUS.† adj. [from slander.]
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.
What king so strong Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue? — Shakespeare.
To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of slanderous tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defiance,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. — Pope.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.
I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors, with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths. — Spencer on Ireland.
We lay these honours on this man,
To encase ourselves of divers slanderous loads. — Shakespeare, Jul. Cез.
As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a slanderous misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. — South.

The vile and slanderous death of the cross. — Homer.

SLA'NDEROUSLY. adv. [from slanderous.] Calumniously; with false reproach.
I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and slanderously bark at the courses which are held against that traitorous earl and his adherents. — Spencer on Irelan l.
They did slanderously object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. — Daniel, Civ. War.

SLA'NDEROUSNESS.‖ n. s. [from slanderous.] State or quality of being reproachful.

SLANG. The preterite of sing.
David sang a stone, and smote the Philistine. — Sam. xvii.

SLANK. n. s. [alga marginis.] An herb. Ainsworth.

SLANT.‖ adj. [from slante, a serpent, Dutch.]
SKILLING. — Skinner. Dr. Johnson. — From the Swedish, slant, of stinta, to slip, to miss one's step. Serenius.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
SLA

Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tie the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton, P. L.
The sun round the globe describes the equator line,
By which wise he can the whole survey?
With a direct or with a slanting ray,
In the succession of a night and day. Blackmore.
SLANTLY, adv. [from slant.] Obliquely; not
SLANTWISE, § perpendicularly; slope,
Some maketh a hollowous half a foot deep,
With fower sets in, set slantwise asleep. Tussor.
SLAP,† n. s. [sclap.] German. A blow. Properly
With the hand open, or with something rather broad
than sharp.
What defence can be used in such a despicable encounter
as this, but either the slap or the spurn? Milton, Colonelster.
Rustick ninth goes round:—
The leap, the slap, the haul. Thomson, Winter.
SLAP, adv. [from the noun.] With a sudden
And violent blow.
Fagg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into
the warehouse, then slat went the yard slap over their nook. Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

To SLAP. v. a. * [from the noun.] To strike with a
slap.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then slap'd his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. Prior.
SLAPDASH, interj. [from slap and dash.] All at once;
as any thing broad falls with a slap into the water,
And dashes it about. A low word.
And yet, slapdash, is all again
In every screw, nerve, and vein. Prior.
SLAPER, adj. Slippery; and also smooth. Applied
See Skinner, Ray, and Grose.

To SLASH.† v. a. [slastra, to strike, Icelandic.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
Slashing and pinking their skin and faces.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 10.
2. To slash. Slash is improper.
Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to slash
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's car. King.
3. To cause to make a sharp sound.
She slash'd a whip which she had in her hand; the cracks
thereof were loud and dreadful.

To SLASH v. n. To strike at random with a sword;
to lay about him.
The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and slashing at their idle shades. Spencer, F. Q.
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate hook. Pope.

SLASH. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received some cuts and slashes that had drawn blood. Clarendon.
2. A cut in cloth.
What! this a slave?
Here's nip and nip, and cut, and slash and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Distinguish'd slashes deck the great;
As each excels in birth or stage;
His oyle-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. Prior.

To SLAT.† See To SLATTER.
SLATCH.† n. s. [A sea term.]

1. The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. Bailey.
At certain times in the winter season, they take their slatches of flood and ebb according to their occasions, the effects of the tide being manifest quite cross the Streights; and ships are ordinarily seen becalmed, &c.

SLATE.† n. s. [from slit: slate is in some counties a crack; or from esclate, a tile, French. Dr. Johnson. — From slatehs, M. Goth. planus; slate, Su. Goth. laggus, sletas, liggivar. Serenius. Mr. H. Tookes proune it the past participle of the Sax. scelan, to divide, to separate. Dr. Johnson's derivation from slit is similar, and more obvious.]
A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which
are used to cover houses, or to write upon.
A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a slate, as it is
conceived in the mind. Grimm, Cosmol.
A small piece of a flat slate the ants lend over the hole of
their nest, when they foresee it would rain. Addison, Spect.

To SLATE. v. n. [from the noun.] To cover the
roof; to tile.
Sometes and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house above a story,
A lyric ode would slate. Swift.

To SLATER.† v. n. [perhaps from pleurer, Sax. To SLATER. § vestigia ferrum.] To set a dog loose at any thing, as sheep, swine, &c. A northern word. Ray gives it in the form of slate, Grose, of slate.

SLATER. n. s. [from slate.] One who covers with
slates or tiles.

To SLATTER.† v. n. [Icel. and O. Suet. sladder, vir habitu et moribus indecorus; en sladtra, incomperta. Serenus.]
1. To be slovenly and dirty.
A ditty, slobbering woman. Ray, in V. Dauget.
2. To be careless or awkward; to spill carelessly: a northerm word, and sometimes spoken slit.
SLATTER.† n. s. [from slatter.] A woman negligent,
not elegant or nice.
Without the raising of which sum, You dare not be so troublesome.
To pinch the slattern black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. Hudibras.
We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks is a slattern in her family. Addison, Freeholder.
The sallow skin is for the swarthie put,
And love can make a slattern of a slut.
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-scow'd manteau and the slattern air. Gay.

To SLATTER.† v. a. [from the noun.] To consume
carelessly or negligently.
All that I desire is, that you will never slattern away one minute in idlenes.
Ed. Chesterfield, Lett.
SLATTERLY,† adj. [from slatter.] Not clean;
slovenly.
A very slatterly, dirty, but at the same time very genteel
French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter.
Ed. Chesterfield.
SLATTERLY,† adj. Awkwardly; negligently.
A fine suit ill made, and slattarily or stiffly worn, far from
adoring, only exposes the awkwardness of the wearer.
Ed. Chesterfield.
SLATY. adv. [from slate.] Having the nature of
slate.
SLA

All the stone that is sly, with a texture long, and parallel to the size of the straturn, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, is not to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. (Woodward on Fossils.)

SLAVE. n. s. [esclave, French. It is said to have its original from the Slavi, or Schlavonians, subdued and sold by the Venetians.]

1. One manipulated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.
   The banished Kent, who in disguise
   Follow’d his enemy king, and did him service
   Improper for a slave. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!
   Thou that wast seal’d in thy nativity
   The slave of nature, and the son of hell. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
   Of guests he makes them slaves.
   Unhappily. Milton, P. L.
   The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally slaves, and such as were bought and sold for money. South. Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become slaves of it. Dryden. To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship, each might receive a slave into his arms:—This sun, perhaps, this morning’s last That c’r shall rise on Roman liberty. Addison, Cato.
   2. One that has lost the power of resistance.
   Slaves to our passions, we become, and then
   It grows impossible to govern men. W. Walker.
   When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are
   become slaves to their passions and lusts, then are they most
disposed to doubt of the existence of God. Wilkins.
   3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.
   Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the
great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest slave.
   Nelon. 

To SLAVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To enslave.
Fear,—a disease of a life long, which every day slaves a man to whatever ill he meets with. Feltham, Res. i. 71.
Some greater, scorning now their narrow boat,
In mighty hulls and ships (like courts) do dwell,
Sailing the skiffs that in their scow do float.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl. iv. 19.

But will you slave me to your tyranny?

Browne, and Fl. Love’s Cure.

To SLAVE. v. n. To drudge; to moil; to toil.
Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should slave at cards from morn to night. Swift.

SLAVEBORN. adj. [slave and born.] Not inheriting liberty.
This vain world—a noble stage,
Where slave-born man plays to the scoffing stars.

Drummond, Sonnet.

SLA’VELIKE. adj. [slave and like.] Becoming a slave.

Why this slyne? this place?
This slave-like habit? Shakespeare, Timon.

SLA’VER. n. s. [saliva, Lat. s. e., Icel. glasforsjon, Welsh.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.
Mathioli hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and slaver of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. Brown.
Of all mad creatures, if the learned are right,
It is the slaver kills, and not the bite. Pope.

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

1. To be smeared with spittle.
   Should I
   Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs
   That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
   Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour. Shakespeare.

2. To emit spittle.
   Mox came with scowling eyes to deliver a slavering good-
morrow to the two ladies. Sidney.

Why must he slaver, spawl, and slaver it,
In vain, against the people’s favour?
Swift.

To SLAVER. v. a. To smear with drivel.
Twitch’d by the slave, he mounts it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver’d o’er. Dryden.

SLAVER. n. s. [slabbeart, Dutch; from slaver.] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERINGLY. adv. [from slaver.] With slaver, or drivel.

SLAVERY. n. s. [from slaver.] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.
If my discontentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate and opprobrious of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled. King Charles.

SLAUGHTER. n. s. [onlarg, Saxon, from plagnar, plengan, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fall slaughter on their souls. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. Milton, P. L.

The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mutual heat each other shall pursue:

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

1. To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.
   Your castle is surpris’d, your wife and babes
   Savagely slaughter’d. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. To kill beasts for the butcher.

SLAUGHTERER. n. s. [from slaughter.] One employed in killing.

Thou dost then wrong me; as the slaughter doth,
Which giveth many wounds, when one would kill. Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE. n. s. [slaughter and house.] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th’ uncleanly savour of a slaughterhouse;
For I am still with the smell of sin. Shakespeare.

SLAUGHTERMAN. n. s. [slaughter and man.] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls consu’d
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod’s bloody hunting slaughtermen. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Ten cha’d by one,
Are now each one the slaughterman of twenty. Shakespeare.

See, thou fightest against thy countrymen;
And join’st with them, will be thy slaughtermen. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

SLAUGHTEROUS. adj. [from slaughter.] Destructive; murderous.

I have sept full with horrors;
Dreadness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts
Cannot once start me. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

SLAVISH. adj. [from slave.] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More slavish did I utter, than answering
A slave without a knock. Shakespeare, Cymb.

You have among you mad a purchase’d slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject, and in slavish part
Because you bought them. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.
He, the supreme good, to whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glittering guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unsail’d. Milton, Comus.

These are the labour’d births of slavish brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. Denham.
SLE

Slovenish hands our mutual love rehearsed;
In laying strains and ignomious verse.
Prior.

Sla\'vishly.† adv. [from slavish.] Servilely; meanly.
The nature of base things is such, as either they obey
slavishly, or command insolently. Rollegh, Arts of Weep. ch. 25.
They are commonly dejected, sleekly humble.

Sla\'vishness.† n. s. [from slavish.] Servility; mean-
ness.
Detaining them in more than Egyptian slavishness.
Petherby, Atheem. (1644.) p. 113.
His willingness to serve such base things, is the great brand of
his slavishness.
Petherby, Atheem. p. 120.

Sla\'t.† v. a. preter. slew; part. pass. slay.
[slahan, Gothick; sla\'han, German; riezen, Saxson; slaan, Dutch; slay, Dan. and Icel.] To kill; to
butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that slew her brothers and her uncle?
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou beat a slave, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. Shakespeare.
I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain
for the word of God.
Rev. vi. 2.
Stay and make ready.
Gen. xiii. 10.
Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy slayeth the silly
one.
Job, v. 2.
Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle slay.
Dryden, En.
He must
By blood and battles power maintain,
And stay the monarch, ere he rule the plain.
Prior.

Slay.* See Slay.
Sla\'ver. n. s. [from slay.] Killer; murderer; de-
stroyer.
Witness the guiltless blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often slay, the slayer crow'd.
Spenser, F. Q.
They slew those that were smokers of their countrymen.
Abbot.

The slayer of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeald was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away. Dryden.

Sla\'ve.† n. s. [Of this word I know not well the
meaning: slave-silk is explained by Guchelm, flocuss serlcus, a lock of silk; and the women still
say, slyve the silk, for untwist it. Ainsworth calls
a weaver's shuttle or reed a slyve, or selye. To slye
is to part a twist into single fibres. Dr. Johnson.
Icel. slyf, filia tenuil. Serenius.] The ravelled
knotty part of the silk, which gives great trouble to
the knitter or weaver.
Heath.
Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleye of care.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffodills light;
With grass like slave was matte.
Dryden, Cynthia.

To Slaye.† v. a. [from the noun.] To separate
into threads; to sley. See To Sled.

The more slyed, and more hard to sleyer-two, silken thread of self-seeking, is that dominion over consciences.
Whitlock, Mamm. of the Eng. (1654.) p. 360.

Slee\'ved.† adj. [from sleeve.] Ravy; not spun; un-
wrought.
Eight wild men all apparelled in green moss made with
sleaved silk.
Holmested, Hist. of Eng. p. 833.

Slee\'vy.† adj. [often written sleezy.] Dr. Johnson.—
And also sleezy.] Weak; wanting substance. This
seems to be of the same race with sleeve, or from
to sleay.
Dr. Johnson. — Sleezy hollands is so called,
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because made in Silsetia in Germany; which, from
its slightness, occasions all thin, slight, ill-wrought
hollands to be called sleezy.
Chambers.

I cannot well away with such sleezy stuff, with such colow
compositions.
Howell, Lett. (dat. 1645.) i. 1.

SLEd.† n. s. [sled, Danish; sledge, Dutch.] A
carriage drawn without wheels.

Upon an ivory sled
Thou shalt be drawn among the frozen poles.
*Tamburlaine, or the Soly. Shepherd, (1590.)

Volpins—
Who selds doth suffer on his watery las,
And horses trampling on his icy face.

The sled, the turbmili, hurdles, and the filiul,
These all must be prepar'd.
Dryden.

Sledded. adj. [from sled.] Mounted on a sled.

So frownd he once when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded Polack on the ice.
Shakespeare.

Sledge. n. s. [slecy, sele, Saxson; sleggia, Icelandick.]

1. A large heavy hammehr.

They him-pying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beset,
With strokes of mortall steel, without remove,
And on his shield like iron sledges beat.
Spenser, F. Q.

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy sledge he can it beat,
And fashion to what he list apply.
Spenser.

The uphead sledge is used by under-workmen, when
the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw
it out; they use it with both their hands before them, and
seldom lift their hammer higher than their head.
Mason.

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer
should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle
striking of a great sledge.
Wilkins, Math. Mag.

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels;
properly a seld. See Sled.
In Lancashire they use a sort of sledge made with thick
wheels, to bring their mail out, and drawn with one horse.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Slee\'k.† adj. [sleekch, and slickch, Teut. planus, from
slechen, planarie.] This word was formerly written
slick. See: Slick. And sleek, or slicken, is still our
northern word. See also the substantive
Sleek.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-night.
How eagerly ye fall to your disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how sleek and wan
Ye appear in every thing may bring my ruin.
What time the groves were clad in green,

The fields all drest in flowes,
And that the sleek-hairs nymphs were seen,
To seek them summer bowers.
As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and sleek-enamell'd neck,
Fawning.
Milton, P. I.

Thy head and hair are sleek,
And then thou know'st the tussles on thy cheek.
Dryden.

So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see her hair a rival.
Dryden.

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintillian stare and gasp.
Milton, Sonn.

Sleek.† n. s. [from the adjective.] That which
makes smooth; varnish. Not in use.

My face, which you behold so seeming red, is done over
with ladies' licks, slicks, and other painting stuff of the Levant.
Transl. of Boccaccini, (1661.) p. 833.

To Sleek. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To comb smooth and even.

5 A
Yet see the men more loose than they;
More hastil'd, and hastil'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More steel'd and steel'd, and steel'd, and trimm'd.
B. Jonson.

By dead Forthman's dear tomb,
And fair Ilen's golden tomb,
Whereon she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleek her soft alluring looks.

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.
Gently lay, sleek o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to night.
Shakespeare.

She does sleek

With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies n-nights
In her neat gloves.

E. Jonson, Cailinie.

The persuasive rhapsody
That sleek'd his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay n't.

Milton, P. R.

A sheet of well sleeked marble paper did not cast any of its
Distinct colours upon the wall.

Boyle.

A cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs.

Pope.

SLEEKLY, adv. [from sleek.] Smoothly; glossily.
Let their heads be sleekly combed, and their blue coats
Brushed.

Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew.

SLEEKNESS. n. s. [from sleek.] Smoothness.
We may live to the spectacle and the bearing-stuff, to the
Stooping back, to the snow or to the sleekness of the declining
Crown; but how few there are that can unfold you a diary of
So many leaves! More die in the spring and summer of their
Years, than live till autumn or their gowned winter.

Pepikam, Res. i. 32.

The horses—lost their sleekness and grace, and were soon
Purchased at half the value.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 138.

SLEEKSTONE. n. s. [sleek and stone.] A smoothing
Stone.
The purest pasteboard, with a sleek-stone rub smooth, and
As even as you can.

Pennethom.

SLEEK'XY, adj. [from sleek.] Of a sleek or smooth
Appearance.
Sweet, sleeky doctor, dear pacific soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!

Thomson to the Soporific Doctor.

To SLEEP.† n. s. [sleep, Gothic; aspen, Sax. sliepen, Dutch.
Dr. Johnson. — Srenius deduces the word from the Su. Goth. sliepp, remissus.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and
Corporal powers.
I've watch'd and travel'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle.

Shakespeare.

When's Pate?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she sleep, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fancy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that sleep, and think not on their sins,
Weep them, arms, legs, back, shoulders, sides, and limbs.

Shakespeare, Misc. W. of Windsor.

If the man be poor, thou shalt not sleep with his pledge.

Deuteronomy.

Peace, good reader! I do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lies,
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light.
Whose day shall never sleep in night.

Crashaw.

Those who at any time sleep without dreaming, can never
be awakened, but their thoughts are for four hours busy
without their knowing it.

Locke.

2. To rest; to be motionless.
Steel, if thou turn thine eye, or cut not out the burly
thrown down in chases of beef ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I
be sea, Jove on my knee thou must be turned into hobbins.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Cheer in our ears.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.
The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
For'd back and forwards, in a circle rides.
Sunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Count all in the night, stops, and sleeps again.

Dryden.

3. To live thoughtlessly.
* We sleep over our happiness, and want to be roused into a
quick thankfull sense of it.

Shelley.

4. To be dead; death being a state from which
We believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so they
also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

1 Thess.

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise
from the grave; though he only sleeps unto God, who can
raise from the chamber of death.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.
Heaven will one day open
* The king's eyes, that so long have slept
This bold, bad man.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended: as, the matter
Sleeps. See SLEEPING.

SLEEP,† n. s. [from the verb; sleep, Gothic; aspen, Sax.]
Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal
powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder sleep; the innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravel'd sleape of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

That sleep'll might sweetly seal
His restfull eyes; he entered, and in his bed
In silence took.

Chapman.

Cold calleseth the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot
so well close and go together in the head, which is ever
requisite to sleep. And for the same cause, pain and noise
hinder sleep; and darkness furthereth sleep.

Baron.

Beasts that sleep in winter, as wild bears, during their sleep
waxy very fat, though they eat nothing.

Bacon.

His fastn's hand'd the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heavy's, his eyes repel invading sleep.

Dryden.

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disorder'd the god,
And in his hand the sleep compelling rod.

Dryden.

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in sleep, and
are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some
pain forces the mind to perceive it.

Locke.

SLEEPER.† n. s. [Sax. slaepia, ]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, music; come my queen, take hand with me,
And red the ground whereon these sleepers be.

Shakespeare, Mid. N. Dream.

What's the business?
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? —

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

In some countries, a plant which shuttest in the night,
Openeth in the morning, and openeth wide as the moon; the
Inhabitants say it is a plant that sleepeth. There be sleepers, and
then; for almost all flowers do the like.

Bacon.

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contay
Than a spy taken, and a sleeper slain.

Dryden.

2. A lazy inactive drone.
He must be no great eater, drinker, nor sleeper, that will
discipline his sense, and exert his mind; every worthy undertak
ing requires both.

Grew.

3. That which lies dormant; or without effect.
Let penal laws, if they have been sleepers of long, or if
grown weak for the present time, be by wise judges confined
in the execution.

Bacon.

4. A fish. [rocosus.]

Ainsworth.
connection with the Danish slet, which means smooth, polished. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 334.—Serenus, however, notices the Dan. *sleut, which means *sleet; and also the Icel. *sletta, liquida dispersera. The Sax. *yliht, I may add, is a shower.]

1. A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midstmost battalions hastening up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling sleet,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind.

Perpetual sleet and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below,

Huge oxen stand inclosed in wintry walls
Of snow conceald.

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next sleet, then snow, and jee.

2. Shower of any thing falling thick.

[They] flying, behind them, shot
Sleety sleet of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers.

To sleet. v. n. [from the noun.] To snow in small particles intermixed with rain.

SLEETY, adj. [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.
The sleet's storm returning still,
The morning hour, and evening chill.

SLEEVE. n. s. [spıy, Sax. ; formerly called eamn-plape, that with which the arm is covered; the past participle of plegan, indue. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 374.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes esp'y'd my treasure,
With sleeves turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged.
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure.

Sleeve. The deep smoke sleet, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a sleet, is fashioned much like to that sleet. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's sleet upon their arms: Sir Lancelot wore the sleet of the fair maid of Astoloth in a tourney.

Your hose should be unbarter'd, your sleeve unbotton'd, your shoe united, demonstrating a careles desolation.

You would think a smock were a she-angel; she so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the square on't.

He was clothed in cloth, with wide sleeves and a cape. Bacon.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gow'd. Their hoods and sleeves the same.

Sleeve, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skene of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage.

[Sleeve.]

Sleeve that sleeps up the ravell'd sleave of care.

Sleeve, Macbeth.

3. To laugh in the sleeve. This proverbial phrase Dr. Johnson ascribes to the Dutch sleeve, a cover, any thing spread over. It is more likely, as Mr. Bagshaw also observes, to be taken from the large sleeves which our countrymen formerly wore, by which they might easily conceal part of the countenance, and so laugh unperceived.

A brace of sharper's laugh at the whole roguery in their sleeves.

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sloyphant ascribes to them, and in his sleet laughs at them for believing.

South, Serv.

John laughed heartily in his sleet at the pride of the equire.

Arbuthnot. J. Bull.
4. To hang on a sleeve; to make dependent. Probably from the custom noticed by Spenser, under the first definition, of wearing a lady's sleeve; which was in token of dependence on her love. It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgement upon the church's sleeve, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine.

Hooker.


SLEEVED. adj. [from sleeve.] Having sleeves.

SLEEVELESS.† adj. [from sleeve.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

No man under the said estates and degree shall wear any satin — nor any velvet, saving in sleeveless jackets, doublets, coats, &c.


Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,

Become taffetas.

Donne.

They put on sleeveless coats of home spun cotton. Sandy.

Beheld you isle by palmers, pilgrims trold,

Great mumps are sleeveless some, and shirtless others. Pope.

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; Skinner thinks it properly timeless or lifeless: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from sleeve, a knot, or skin, and so signify unconnected, hanging ill together? or from sleeve, a cover; and therefore means plainly absurd; foolish without palliation. Dr. Johnson. — Sleeveless means without a cover or pretence. Mr. H. Tooke.]

One morning timely heeke in hande
To make to my house a sleeveless errand.


This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multiple presence. By. Hall.

No more but no, a sleeveless reason.


My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a sleeveless errand, as she calls it. Spectator.

To SLEIGH. v. a. [from sleigh.] To prepare for use in the weaver's sleigh or sleigh. See To SLEW. Percy.

She weard the sledded silk
With fingers long.

Shakespeare. Pericles.

SLEIGHT.† n. s. [sleagd, icel. cunning, deceit. Dr. Johnson, and Serenius. It may rather be from the Sax. sile or sile, deceitful, whence our slie. Milton, in his manuscript Mask of Comus, has used sleight for sly or deceitful.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as, sleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, slight.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impudent: but rather to be all prudent foresee, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning sleights.

Hooker.

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Dusseit it to bar,
Her false sleights do employ.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And thus delude'd by magic sleights,

Shall raise such artificial spirits,

As, by the strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him on to his confusion.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Out step the ample size
Of mighty Atlas, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,

That crafty one so huge in sleight.

Chapman.

She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great,

What sleight had she the wardens to betray?

What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? Fairfax.

In the wily snake
Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,

As from his wit, and native subtility,

Proceeding.

Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;

As lookers on feel most delight,

That least perceive the juggler's sleight.

Hudibras.

Good humour is but a sleight of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths.

L'Estrange.

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the slight, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us.

Dryden.

While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,

His honest friends preserve him by a slight.

Swift.

SLEIGHT.† adj. [sly, Sax.] Deceitsful; artful.

Thus I hurle

My powder'd dells into the sponge air,

Of power to cheat the eye with sleight illustre.


SLEIGHTFUL. adj. [sleight and full.] Artful; cunning.

Sleightful oters left the purling rill.

W. Browne.

SLEIGHTFULLY. adv. [from sleighty.] Craftily; cunningly.

Sleight ful otters left the purling rill.

W. Browne.

SLEIGHTY. adj. [from sleighty.] Crafty; artful.

Sleighty otters left the purling rill.

W. Browne.

SLEIGHTYLY. adv. [from sleightyly.] Craftily; cunningly.

Sleightyly otters left the purling rill.


SLEEVE. See SLEAVE.

SLEWER. adj. [slinder, Dutch.] One thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round
About her bow'd; half stooping to support
Each flower of slender stalk.

Milton. P. L.

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.

What slender youth bedew'd with liquid odours

Cours thee on roses in some pleasant cave.

Milton. Transl. of an old saucious Helen shrew among the rest.

Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces best.

Dryden.

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.

Love in these labours his slaves detains,

And mighty hearts are held in slender chains.

Pope.

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.

Yet they, who claim the general asent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon us many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than slender probabilities.

Hooker.

Where joy most revoes, grief doth most lament;

Cries joys, joy griefs, on slender accident.

Shakespeare.

Positively to define that season, there is no slender difficulty.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It is very slender comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us.

Tytotson.

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a slender estate and slender parts.

At my lodging,

The worst is this, that at so slender warning

You're like to have a thin and slender patience.

Shakespeare.


The good Österus often deign'd
To grace my slender table with his presence.

Philips.
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, slender, thin, diluting. 

SLENDERLY. adv. [from slender.]

1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly.

If the deed be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be slenderly regarded. Hayward.

If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. 2 Misc. xv. 38.

SLENDERNESS.† n. s. [from slender.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.

Small whiskers give a sound because of their extreme slenderness, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. Bacon.

Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is from the slenderness of the very fine hairs or capillaments, which grow out of the sides of the greater lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. Newton.

2. Want of bulk or strength.

It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with weakness and slenderness of the vessels. Arbuthnot on Diet.

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.

The slenderness of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. Whigist.

4. Want of plenty.

As the coarseness of the raiment, so the slenderness of the diet, is equally to pretend towards a rigid and austere condition of life. Gregory, Notes on Script. (ed. 1684) p. 133.

SLEEP. The preterite of sleep.

Silence; incommixture with eternity, thou wert ere nature first began to be, 'twas once vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee. Pope.

SLEW. The preterite of slay.

He slew Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benches and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

SLEY.† n. s. [plae, Sax.] A weaver's reed. See SLEIGH.

SLAE. Strait to their posts appointed both repair, and fix their threaded looms with equal care: Around the solid beam the web is ty'd, while hollow cases the parting warp divide; Through which with nimble flight the shuttles play, and for the woof prepare a ready way; The wool and warp unite press'd by the toothy saw. 

croswell, ov. met. 6.

70 SLEY.† v. n. [from the noun. See also TO SLEAVE. Dr. Johnson has cited a passage from Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida, as Mr. Mason also has observed, in illustration of to slay; but the true word there is sliue or slice slie, not sley'd sliek.] To separate; to part or twist into threads; to slieid.

70 SLICE.† n. s. [German, schleissen; Sax. fliehen; rumpere, spindere. Serenius.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.

Their cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little goblets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. Sundays, Journey.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with rieck and skul, pikes and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. Hayward.

2. To cut into parts.

Nature last one by one, and therefore must slice one in to two to keep her number just. Cleaveland.

3. To cut off in a broad piece.

When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oat, I shill'd the lunch issue from the barley loaf. Gay.

4. To cut; to divide.

Princes and tyrants slice the earth among them. Burnet.

SLICE. n. s. [lice, Sax. from the wege.]

1. A broad piece cut off.

Hacking of trees in their back, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in slices than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. Bacon.

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a slice or two it will wipe itself. Swift.

He cut them the chimney took, a ditch of bacon off the hook, and freely, from the fattest side, cut out large slices to be fry'd. Swift.

2. A broad piece.

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't, that, lue'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. Pope.

3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the slice of apostlesaries, with which they spread plaster. Hakewill.

When burning with the iron in it, with the slice the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. Mason.

SLICK. adj. [slicht, Teut. See SLEEK.]

Whom silver-bottom Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead. Both stickie and daintie, yet were both in warre of wondrous dread. Chapman.

Glass attracts but weakly; some slick stones, and thick glasses indifferently. Brown, Vulg. Err.

SLID. The preterite of slide.

From the tops of heaven's steep hill she slid, and strait the Greeks swift ships she reach't. Chapman.

And first the silent venom, with ease, and seia'd her cooler senses by degrees. Dryden, Ann.

SLY'DEN. The participle passive of slide.

Why is this people slidden back, by a perpetual backsliding? Jer. viii. 5.

To SLY'DDER.† v. n. [hibernian, hibernian, Sax. slideren, Teut. See also TO SLIDE.] To slide with interruption.

Go thou from me to fate, now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire, slid'd ring through clotched blood. Dryden.

The tempter saw the danger in a trice; for the man slid'd upon Fortune's ice. Harte.

SLY'DDER.† adj. [from the verb. Sax. plibbep, liricritas. Slippery: slider is an old word: slidderly, still a vulgar one.

To a drook'en man the way is slider. Cowper, Kn. Tale.

To SLIDE.† v. n. slid, pret. slidden, part. pass. [ibrum, Sax. 'O opinor a notione laxitatis; nam phis est laxis, Su. Goth. llact.] Wachter.

1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.

Sounds do not only slide upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. Bacon.

Ulysses, Theneleus, Thander slide.

Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. Denham.

2. To move without change of the foot.

Oh, Ladon, happy Ladon, rather slide than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. Sidney.

Smooth sliding without step. Milton, P. L.

He that ones slips, like him that slides on ice, goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice: though conscience checks him, yet those ruts gone over, he slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. Dryden.

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou slide not by it. Eccles. xxviii. 36.

4. To pass unnoticed.

In the presence I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but with a calm carelessnesse, letting every thing slide justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. Sidney.

5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progress.

Thou shalt hate all, show charity to none.
No beast ever was so slight
For man, as for his God, to fight.
Slight. adj. [slight, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

2. Negligent; not cogent; weak.

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

Slight, n.s. [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.


Slight.* adv. [from the adjective.] Slightly.
Is Caesar with Antonius pridxo so slight?
Shakespeare.

To Slight, v.a. [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard.

2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to slight be the same with to sting.

3. To slighten, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish.

4. To slight the slight by that sole command.

5. Not strong; thin: as, a slight silk.

6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.

9. To fall by error.

10. To be not firm.

11. To slide. v.a. To put imperceptibly.

SLIDE, v.a. To slide easily of themselves into English comp. souls, without violence to the ear.
Pope.

SLIDE,† n.s. [thrice, Sax.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.

2. Flow; even course.

3. One who slides.

SLIDING, n.s. [slide.] Transgression: hence backsiding.

Slight, n.s. [slight, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.

2. Negligent; not cogent; weak.

3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

4. Foolish; weak of mind.

5. Not strong; thin: as, a slight silk.

SLIGHT, n.s. [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.


As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves anything but under the conduct of fraud: Slight of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do.

South.

3. Neglect; to disregard.

4. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to slight be the same with to sting.

5. To slighten, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish.

Junius, Skinner, and Ainsworth.

The castle was slighted by order of the parliament.

Shakespeare.

You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you slight.
Locke.

To Slight over. To treat or perform carelessly.

These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will slight it over, and no more ado.

Bacon, Essaye.

His death and your deliverance

Were themes that ought not to be slighted over.

Dryden.

To Slighten. v.a. [from slight.] To neglect; to disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme, Much more to slighten or deny their powers.

Slighter, n.s. [from slight.] One who disregards.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or slighter of it, as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.


SLIGHTINGLY, adv. [from slighting.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my sceptic speaks slightly of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part.

Bogle.

SLIGHTLY,† adv. [from slight.]
1. Negligently; without regard.

Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but slightly heard.

If ever.

Leaves nothing fitting for the purpose

Outtouch'd, or slightly handled in discourse.

Shakespeare.

You were to blame.

To part with slightly with your wife's first gift.

Shakespeare.

The letter-writer discharges his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself slightly to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet.

Atterbury.

2. Scornfully; contemptuously.

He spoke slightly and reflectively of such a lady: that is, perhaps he treated her without a compliment, and spoke of her which she had either a great deal of praise, than hear or be told of.

South, Serm. vi. 96.

Long had the Gallic monarch unecontrold,

Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force

Opponent slightly thought.

Philps.

3. Weakly; without force.
Slightness. n. s. [from slight.] 1. Weakness; want of strength. 2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vigilance.

Where gentry, title, wisdom, Cannot conclude but by the eye and no Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit Real necessities, and give way the while To unstable slightness. Shakespeare, Coriol.

What strong cries must they be that shall daunt so loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the slightness of our sleepy heartless addresses? Decoy of Chr. Piety.

SLIGHTLY. adj. [from slight.] Trifling; superficial. Let them shew where anything is advised or commanded after this slothful and slightly way.


SLIMLY. adv. [from slim.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtle covertness.

Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue, Their slimy glided towards your majesty, It were but necessary you were wak'd. Shakespeare.

He, closely false and slimly wise Can how he might annoy them most from far. Fairfax.

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, slimy robs us of our grand treasure. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

With this he did a herd of centaurs controul; Which by the way he met, and slimy stole; Clad like a country swain. Dryden.

May hypocrites, That slimly speak one thing, another think, Hateful as hell, pleased with the reliack, Drink on unwarm'd, till by enchanting cups Infatuate, their wily thoughts disclose, And through intemperate grow a while sincere. Philips.

SLIM. adj. [A cant word, as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Dr. Johnson. — This is so far from being the case, that the word can boast excellent authority of serious usage, principally in the sense of slight, or slender, or unsubstantial, to which meaning Dr. Johnson was a stranger; and then to slender, or thin of shape, as applied to persons. Of an etymology Dr. Johnson evidently thought the word unworthy. Serenus refers it to the feel. starms, viles et invalidus. See also slim, Teut. in Kriin, which is described as an ancient word, and rendered vulter.

1. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? No: that was a slim excuse.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

Now how vain and slim are all these, [arguments of mortalists, &c.] if compared with the solid and manly encouragement which our religion offers. Killingbeck, Germ. p. 376.

2. Slender; thin of shape.

A thin slim-quated fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hemlock; and when he had stuck his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. L'Estrange. I was jogg'd on the elbow by a slim young girl of seventeen. Addison.

3. Worthless. [slim, Teut. and schlum, Germ. are both applied to denote an evil person.] It is generally used, in the north, according to Grose, in the same sense with sly.

SLIME. n. s. [slim, Saxon; slang, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises; as it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slim and loose scatters his grain. — Shakespeare.

SLING. n. s. [slinge, Su. Goth. slinghe, Teut. See also To SLING.] 1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him fle: sling-stones are turned with hip into stubble. Job, xli. 18.

Dread he the twanging of the archer's string? Or singing stones from the Phaenician sling? Sands.

Slinges have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the sling is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. Wilkins.

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and thrust
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. Dryden, Enn.

Whirl'd from a sling, or from an engine thrown.
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. Dryden, Enn.

2. A throw; a stroke.
If after some distinguished leap
He drops his pole, and seems to slip,
Straight gathering all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length.

To slide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! I rather slide than run by her, lest then she should make her legs slip from her.

Sidney.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may slip off them.

Mortimer.

To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone slips out again.

Wise man.

To sneak; to slink.

From her most beauteous company
I can refrain, in mind to slip away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity.

Spenser.

When Judas saw that his host slip out, he was sore troubled.

Mac. i. 7.

Thus one tradesman slips away,
To give his partner fair play.

Prior.

To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fair would embrace life, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would slip from him.

Sidney.

The blessing of the lord shall slip from thee without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil.

Bp. Taylor.

Slipping from thy mother's eye thou wentst
Alone into the temple; there wast found
Among the gravest rabble disbandit,
On points and questions sitting Moses' chair.

Milton, P. R.

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the sitting shadow slipit away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day.

Dryden.

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slips, and vanish'd from the place.

Dryden.

When a corn slipit out of their paws, they take hold of it again.

Addison, Spect.

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every misplaced hour which has slipit from them.

Rogers.

Wilt impute no defect to those two years which have slipit by since.

Swift to Pope.

6. To fall into fault or error.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have slipit like him;
But he like you would not have been so stern.

Shakespeare.

One slipit in his speech, but not from his heart.

Ecclus.

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he slipit.

Ecclus. xxi. 7.

To creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have slipit into it; but others will be prevented.

Pope.

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the better it is still presumed, that if they be let slip for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery.

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have slipit out of his memory, he builds upon the truth.

Addison.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them slip, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon you.

Watts.

To SLIP. v. a.

1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to slip a powder into her drink.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus entered; and slip no advantage
That may secure you.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

Let us not slip the occasion, whether scorn
Or satisfy fury yield it from our foe.

Milton, P. L.
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or slip the occasion.

L'Estrange.

To slip the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence.

* Collier.

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to slip any opportunity of showing their talents, scholars are most blamed.

Locke.

Thus far my author has slip'd his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial.

* Atterbury.

3. To part twigs from the main body by incision.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be slipped and planted.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

4. To escape from; to leave sally.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.

—Oh, sir, Lucanto slip'd me like his greyhound.

Which runs himself, and catches for his master.

Shakespeare.

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays

A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;

Then slip's his haulers, and his anchors weighs.

Dryden.

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, slip' from fur

Beguiled o'er the field, to course the fearful hare.

Dryden.

7. To throw off anything that holds one.

Forced to slight, my horse slip'd his bridle, and ran away.

Swift.

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be slippen over?

Atterbury.

To slip on. v. a. [leapen on, Saxon, inidurre.] To put on rather hastily: a colloquial expression: as, to slip on one's clothes.

Slip.† n. s. [slip, Sax.] See the verb neuter.

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Error; mistake; fault.

There put on him

What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank

As may discomfit him.

But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual slips,

As are most known to youth and liberty.

Shakespeare.

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by slip of memory, or injury of time.

Wotton in Architecture.

In this, a delusive affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous slip she could commit.

More.

One causal slip is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life.

Alone, mark the characters.

And if the impostor's pen have made a slip,

That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me.

Dryden.

Lighting upon a very easy slip I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view.

Locke.

Any little slip is more conspicuous and observable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character.

* Addison, Spect.

A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when by host of contumacy they are divided into many slips, and of every branch an heap is made.

Hooker.

The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain.

Abbot.

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds

A native slip to us from foreign seeds.

Shakespeare.

My mother took into her blameful bed

Some stern usurper'd churl, and noble stock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art.

Shakespeare.

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with manure, and seeding seeds or slips of violets in the earth. Bacon.

So have I seen some tender slips,

Sav'd with care from winter's nip,

The pride of her carnation train,

Pluck'd up by some unheedly swain.


They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by slips or cuttings.

Remy on the Creation.

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,

Straining upon the start.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operantly, nor effectually; as he who only less loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to bound him at the hare.

Bramhall.

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the slip be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the string or slip in the leader's hand.

Dr. Johnson.—Rather, perhaps, from slip, a counterfeit piece of money. See the next sense.

The more shame for her goodship.

To give so near a friend the slip.

Hudibras.

The dog did not like his companion, and gave him the slip, and away into the woods.

L'Estrange.

Their explications are not your's, and will give you the slip.

Locke.

6. A counterfeit piece of money; being brass covered with silver.

Slovvens.

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you?

Mep. The slip, sir, the slip.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

There are many slips and counterfeits:

Deciet is fruitful.

B. Jonson, Epigr. 64.

7. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a slip of lower ground, which runs across the island.

Addison.

His master's office might have supplied blank slips of refuse or neglected parchments.

Warton, Rowley Eng. p. 312.

8. The stuff found in the troughs of grindstones, on which edge-tools have been ground.

The filings of steel, and such small particles of edge-tools as are worn away upon the grindstone, commonly called slip, is used to the same purpose in grinding of silks.

Sir W. Petty, Syr's Hist. R. S. p. 296.

9. A particular quantity of yarn. [forago, Lat.]

Barret.

Slipboard. n. s. [slip and board.] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the slipboard on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air.

Swift, Gullio. True.

Sli'pnot. n. s. [slip and knot.] A bowknot; a knot casually united.

They drew off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-ruddle with a slipnot, that no more line turn off.

Mason, Mech. Es.

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot, and then a slipknot, which may be loosed upon inflammation.

Sharp.

Sli'per, or Slipshoe.† n. s. [slipper, Sax.] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,

With buckles of the purest gold.

Ralegh.

If he went abroad too much, she'd use

To give him slippers, and lock up his shoes.

King.

Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the ground,

And the pres't watch return'd a silver sound.

Pope.

2. [Creeping, Lat.] An herb.

Sli'per† adj. [slip, Sax.] Slippery; not firm.

Obsole. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience. Dr. Johnson.—This may be doubted, as the word is in our old lexicography, viz. in Huloet's Diet.

A trustless state of earthly things, and slipper hope

Of mortal man, that swinkes and sweats for nought.

Spenser.

The last is slow, or slipper as the slime,

Oft changing names of innocence and crime.

Miv. for Mag. p. 310.
Sly\textsuperscript{p}erely. \textit{adj.} [from slipper.]. Wearing slippers.
- The lean and sly\textsuperscript{p}erly pantaloons. \textit{Shakespeare}, as you like it.
- The sly\textsuperscript{p}erly\'d virgin lightly trod.
\textit{Warton, Triumph of Asia.}

Sly\textsuperscript{p}erily. \textit{adv.} [from slippery.] In a slippery manner.

Sly\textsuperscript{p}erness. \textit{n. s.} [from slippery.]
1. State or quality of being slippy; smoothness; glissiness.
   We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to misapply. \textit{Gen. of the Tongue.}
   The schisms may be distinguished by the want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and slippery deep in the breast.
   \textit{Sharp, Surgery.}

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
   To this all fluid slipperinesses, and transitory migrations, seem giddy and feathery.
   \textit{Donne, Lett. to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 238.}
   Lot his ways be darkness and slipperiness.
   \textit{L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 249.}
   The moisture and slipperiness of the way at this time, added to the steepness of it, greatly encumbered our labour in ascending it.
   \textit{Mandevill, Trav. p. 7.}

Sly\textsuperscript{p}ery. \textit{adj.} [s\textsuperscript{p}y, Saxon; sliperig, Swedish.]
1. Smooth; glib.
   They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippy, that the water slips off.
   \textit{Mortimer.}
   Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels slippy.\textsuperscript{a}
   \textit{Arbukin.}

2. Not affording firm footing.
   Did you know the art of the court,
   "As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
   Is certain falling; or so slippy, that
   The fear's as bad as falling."
   His promise to trust to as slippery as ice.
   \textit{Shakespeare, Cymbeline.}
   Their way shall be as slippery ways in the darkness.
   \textit{Jer. xxiii.}

   The slippery tops of human state,
   The gilded pinnacles of fate.
   Cowley.
   The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more slippery is their standing, and the deeper the fall. L'Estrange.
   The highest hill is the most slippery place.
   And fortune mocks us with a smiling face.
   \textit{Desham.}
   Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
   Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery way?
   \textit{Dryden.}

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
   Thus sure of bound, yet be not over-bold,
   The slippy god will try to loose his hold;
   And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
   And with vain images of beasts affright.
   \textit{Dryden, Georg.}

4. Not standing firm.
   When they fall, as being slippery standers,
   The love that led\'d on them as slippery too,
   Doth one pluck down another, and together
   Die in the fast.
   \textit{Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.}

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.
   Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
   Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
   Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
   Are still together; who twine, as `twere, in love
   Unseparable, shall end within this hour.
   On a dissertation of a doit, break out
   To bitterest enmity.
   \textit{Shakespeare.}
   He looking down
   With scorn or pity on the slippery state
   Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
   \textit{Desham, Sophy.}

6. Not certain in its effect.
   One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery ones.
   \textit{L'Estrange.}

7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.
   My wife is slippy.
   \textit{Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.}

Sly\textsuperscript{p}ey. \textit{adj.} [from slip. Dr. Johnson; who calls this term a barbarous provincial word, and gives an example only from Floyer. The word is pure Saxon, slipper, and also of old English usage.]
Sly\textsuperscript{p}ery; easily sliding.
From it, being subject and slippery, the dooth slip.
\textit{Dekker, Wit's Pilgrim. sign. B. s.}

The white of an egg is roppy, slippy, and nutritious. \textit{Floyer.}
Sly\textsuperscript{p}eshod. \textit{adj.} [slip and shod.] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.
The slipeshod\'d prentice from his master\'s door
Had per\'d the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
\textit{Swift.}
Sly\textsuperscript{p}elop. \textit{n. s.} Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of slip.
Sly\textsuperscript{p}estring. \textit{n. s.} [from slip, string, and thirst.]
Sly\textsuperscript{p}erthrift. \textit{ prep.} and part. slitt and slitted.
To SLIT. \textit{n. a.} pret. and part. slitt and slitted.
\[sli\textsuperscript{p}tan, Saxon; slitta, Icel.
1. To cut longwise.
   To make plants medicinable, slit the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as heliborus, opium, saffron, and then bind it up.
   \textit{Bacon, Nat. Hist.}
   The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by slitting the ears.
   \textit{Brown, Vulg. Err.}
   Had it bit
   The upper part of him, the blow
   Had slitt, as sure as that below.
   \textit{Hudibras.}
   We slit the pretentnur body open.
   \textit{Wieman, Surgery.}
   A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by slitting the nose, or brands upon the cheeks.
   \textit{Temple.}
   If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be slitt into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the piece, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour.
   \textit{Newton, Opt.}
   He took a freak
   To slit my tongue, and make me speak.
   \textit{Swift.}

2. To cut in general.
   Comes the blind Fury with the sharrowed spears,
   And slits the thin spun life.
   \textit{Milton, Lycidas.}

SLIT. \textit{n. s.} [slit, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
In St. James' fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a slit or rift of some little breadth; if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window.
\textit{Bacon.}

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gums, a swelling knot there grows;
Just in that place a narrow slit we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Indeed thus, the wounded mind we close.
\textit{Dryden.}
A found, by looking through a slit or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise.
\textit{Newton.}

SLITTER. \textit{n. s.} [from slit.] One who cuts or slashes.
\textit{Coggrave, and Sherwood.}

To SLIVE. \textit{v. a.} [sli\textsuperscript{p}tan, Saxon. To slit or cut. To SLIVER. \textit{v. rive asunder in the old Prompt. Parv.}]
To SLOPE. or v. a. [sloer; Dan. to creep.] To sneak.

Pegge calls a sloping fellow one who, in our northern dialect, loiters about with a bad intent. Sliverly and sitten thus denote crafty, idle, lazy, as applied to persons. See Ray and Grosse.

Sli'ver. n. s. [from the verb.] A branch torn off.

Sliver, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large slice of the beef, Dr. Johnson says; and he might have added, that the same expression is no uncommon English one; especially in the north. But it is confirmed as an old English word by Chaucer.

He all whole, of him sliere.

Chaucer, Tr. and Crest. iii. 1015.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clambr'ing to hang, an envious silver broke,
When down her woody coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Sloats. n. s. Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. Bailey.

To SLOBBER. v. a. [slobberen, Teut.] To slaver; to spill upon; to slabber. See To Slobber.

Slobber. n. s. Slaver; liquor spilled.


Slo'rery. adj. [slobberen, Teut. laxum sive flaccidum esse.] Moist; dank; floody.

I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a slobber and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Slobery weather. Swift, Lett.

To Slock. v. n. [slockna, Su. Goth. slockna, 1cl.] To slock'en. To slake; to quench. Slocken is our northern word.

Sloe. n. s. [sla, Saxon; slee, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the sloe the vine. Blackmore.

When you fell your underwoods, saw haws and sloes in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. Mortimer, Husbandry.


Sloomy. adj. [lame, Teut. tardus, piger.] Sluggish; slow. Skinner.

Slop. n. s. [chaloupe, Fr.] A small ship, commonly (but not always) with only one mast.

To Slop. v. a. [from lap, lap, slop.]
1. To drink grossly and greedily.
2. [perhaps from slip.] To soil by letting water or other liquor fall.

Slop. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.
The sick husband here wanted for neither slops nor doctors. L'Estrange.

But thou, whatever slops she will have bought,
Be thankful. Dryden, Juw.

2. Soil or spot made by water or other liquors fallen upon the place.

Slop. n. s. [probably from the Sax. sloopen, loose; co-sloopen, relaxatus. Dr. Johnson has referred it to slopes, Dutch, a covering; mentioning at the same time lopen, as a Saxon word, but without any interpretation. The word was formerly used in the singular number: as in Chaucer, “His overest slope is not worth a mite,” Chan. Yem. Proli. And in Barrett’s Alv. i. 580. “A slop or an over stock;” is applied to female dress also; as slops had before been used by Hulote, and as that word is used in our Homilies.]

1. Trowsers; large and loose breeches; drawers.

So were the daughters of Sion—minging as they went, &c.

In that day shall the Lord take away the ornament of the slippers, and the cawles, and the round attires, and the sweet balls, and the bracelets, and the attires of the head, and the slops. Howbeit against Excess of Apparel.

What said master Dombledous about the satin for my short cloak and slops? Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

Six great slops.

Bigger than three Dutch hoes! R. Jonson, Alchemist.


Slop-seller. n. s. [slop and sollev.] One who sells ready-made clothes.

The slop-seller is a person crept into the navy, I mean to monopolize the vending of clothing only, but since the resurrection of King Charles the second; nor then, but by degrees, as he could make interest, and have interest in the affair. Mayhew, Naval Specials. (1693.) p. 129.

Slop-shop. n. s. [slop and shop.] Place where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOPE. adj. [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. Junius omits it: Skinner derives it from slop, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in loopen, Dutch, to run, slope being easy to the runner. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Tooke calls it the past participle of the Sax. slipan, to slip. Serratus refers to the Su. Goth. slopja, “oblique et indirecte ferris.”] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a slope rise and fall. Bacon.

Murmuring waters fall,
Down the slope hills, dispersed, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. Milton, P. L.

SLOPE. n. s. [from the adjective.]
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon slopes is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. Bacon.

My lord advances with majestic mien,
And when up ten steep slopes you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. Pope.

Slope. adv. Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Urie.

Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him slope downward to the sun, now full'd. Milton, P. L.

To SLOPE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

On each hand the flames,
Driv'n backward, slope their pointing spires, and rownd
In billows, leave it the midst a horrid vale. Milton, P. L.

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had slop'd his westering wheel. Milton, P. L.

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phoebus shine'd in vain:
Nor till oblique he slop'd his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dew away. Pope, Odys. 5. 2.
To SLOPE, v. a. To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the sides and those the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. — Dryden.
There is a handsome work of piles made sloping astir
The river, to stop the trees which are cut down, and cast into
the river. — Brown, Trav.

Upstarts a palace, lo! the obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace.
There is a neat hole in every rat's nest half an inch deep;
and then it goes down sloping into a place where they have their
magazines. — Pope.
On the south aspect of a sloping-hill,
Whose skirts meandering Peneus washes still,
Our pious labour past his youthful days
In peace and charity, in prayer and praise. — Harte.

SLOPENESS. n. s. [from slope.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.
The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of slopeness,
dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall
serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. — Addison, Spect.

SLOPEWISE. adj. [slope and wise.] Obliquely; not
perpendiculary.
The Wear is a fish, reaching slopewise through the Ouse
from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or
cod with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon their
coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again,
forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ouse. — Carew.

SLOPINGLY. adv. [from sloping.] Obliquely; not
perpendiculary.
These stones do not descend always perpendiculary, but
sometimes sloppingly. — Dryden, in the Soul.

SLOPPY. adj. [from slop.] Mery and wet: perhaps
rather slabby. — See SLAB.

To SLOT. v. a. [sloata, Swed. to shoot, applied to a
door; stouten. Teut. the same, from slot, a bolt.]
To strike or dash hard; to slam: as, to slot a
door. A Lincolnshire word, according to Ray.

SLOT. n. s. [sloat, Iceland. vestigia ferrarum in vivo.
Lyo, and Serenius. Saxon, pleginge, vestigia ferrarum.
Mr. Tooko pronounces slot the past participle of the Sax. jetan, to slit. As slot is the
print of the hoof upon the ground, this derivation seems just. — Drayton, in the following passage,
explains slot in the margin by "the track of the foot." The track of a deer. Milton uses it for
track discoverable by the scent.
Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of his do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his slot, or breaking earth, perceives,
He leaves the noseless stench of his rude slot behind him. — Milton, Comus.

SLOTH. n. s. [play5, play6, Saxon. It might
therefore be improperly written sloth, but
that it seems better to regard the orthography of
the primitive sloe. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooko
considers sloth as the third person singular of the
verb plaspan, to slow or make slow; i. e. that which
sloweth. Our word was anciently written sloth,
and also sloth.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.
These cardinals trite with me: I ask
This dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome. — Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Dog in sloth, fox in stealth. — Shakespeare, K. Lear.

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. — Milton.

Industry approach'd,
And round'd him from his miserable sloth. — Thomson, Autumn.

3. An animal.
The sloth is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be
three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a
tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground,
requires a whole day. — Grew.

To SLOTH. v. a. [See SLOTH.] To slug; to lie
idle. Obsolete.

Some time he slouthern on a diet,

SLOTHFUL. adj. [sloth and full.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.
He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is
great wisdom. — Prov. xvii. 9.
The desire of the slothful killeth him; for his hands refuse
to labour. — Prov. xxii. 25.
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful. — Milton, P. L.
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who live in slothful ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. — Dryden.
The very soul of the slothful does effectually but lie drowning
in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his
sense of the L'Estrange.
Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an
idle, slothful temper.

SLOTHFULLY. adv. [from slothful.] Idly; lazily; with
sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS. n. s. [from slothful.] Idleness; lazi
ness; sluggishness; inactivity.
To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impietie and
prophaneness: it maketh light of the providence of God: and
although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the
fault of those men whose religion wants light of a mature
judgement to direct it, when we join with our prayer slothfuln
ess and neglect of convenient labour. — Hooker.
Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall
suffer hunger. — Prov. xix. 15.

SLOTTED. adj. [slodden, Teut. flaccescere.]
1. Squallid; dirty; untrimmed. Mr. Tyrwhitt reads
floter on the following passage, and explains it by
floating, as hair dishevelled may be said to float
upon the air. Mr. Ury and Mr. Warton both
read slotery. The Italian rabbuffare, which Mr.
Wrythitt cites, certainly means dishevelled, but also
shagged or rough. — Palamon
With slotery borse, and rugged shay heres,
In clothes black. — Chaucer, K. T. 

2. Foul; wet: as, slothery weather: a Cornish ex

SLOUCH. n. s. [Dr. Johnson gives the Danish
slaff, stupid, as the origin. Mr. Tooko calls it
the Sax. past participle plas; (meaning slack or slow),
from plecan, tardare. Serenius gives the
sloa, Sueh. homo vagus et negligens: sloa, propendere, caput demittere. This is in union
with our ancient usage of the word, viz, that of a
lubber, a lazy fellow. See Sherwood in V. SLOUCH, and Cotgrave.]

1. An idle fellow; one who is stupid, heavy, or
clovenish.
No weather pleaseth: it is cold; therefore the sloch
will not plow: it raineth; the land will be too heavy!
A foul, great, slootch with heavy eyes.
More, Life of the Soul, iii. 8,
SLO

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting slouch: Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. Gay.

2. A downcast look; a depression of the head; an ungracious, clownish gait or manner.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of slouch in his walk. Swift.

To SLOUCH.† v. n. [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look, gait, or manner.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and slouching manner of a harlot. Le. Chesterfield.

To SLOUCH.† v. a. To depress; to press down; as, to slouch the hat.

SLOVEN.† n. s. [slof, Dutch; selwen, Welsh, nasty, shabby, Dr. Johnson. — Sloven, sloven, sloven, the past participle of the Sax. slapan, to slow, make slow, or cause to be slow. Mr. H. Tooke.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like slovens.

Affect in things about thee cleanliness, That all may gladly board thee as a flower: Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness Beforehand where all the sights of their last hour. Herbert.

You laugh, half beau, half sloven if I stand; My wig half powder, and all snuff my band. Pope.

Their methods various, but alike their aim: The sloven and the fopling are the same. Young.

SLOVENLINESS.† n. s. [from slovenly.]

1. Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the senses; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. Wotton.

'Tis possible for Diogenes his cynical slovenliness to trample on Plato’s splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them. By. Taylor, Artif. Hibernica. p. 104.

2. Any negligence or carelessness.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed slovenliness in God’s service, (in too many,) have not been guilty of the increase of profaneness amongst us.

Bp. Hall, Def. of the Humbled Remonstr. § 16.

Vander Cabel seems to have been a careless artist; and discovers great slovenliness in many of his works; but in those which he has studied, and carefully executed, there is great beauty. Gilpin, En. on Prints, p. 115.

SLOVENLY.† adj. [from sloven.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly; coarse.


Rapeat at last found out a slovenly lazy fellow, dicing at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. L’Estrange.

SLOVENLY. adv. [from sloven.] In a coarse inlegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat slovenly, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. Pope.

SLOVENLY. n. s. [from sloven.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gawyness and our girt are all bosmirk’d With rainy marching in the painful field:
There’s not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into slovenly. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

SLOUGH.† n. s. [slagog, Saxon; the past participle of pleascan, plescan; to slow or cause to be slow; ch being changed into g; slagog, i.e. slow (water). Mr. H. Tooke.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a follow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a slough; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plung’d, and some mired.

Haym. L.

They were bowing, twenty to one.

He’s here stuck in a slough; and overthrown. Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a slough. L’Estrange.

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation. [perhaps from sleek. Neither Dr. Johnson, nor other lexicographers, give an etymology of this meaning.]

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble slough, and appear fresh. Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

When the mind is quickened, the organs, though defective and dead before, Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move, With casted slough and fresh lercity.

Shakespeare.

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade In open places, or in the secret shades When he, renew’d in all the world’s pride Of pompous youth, has cast his slough aside; And in his Summer liv’ry rolls along,

Erect and brandishing his fork’d tongue. Dryden.

The slough of an English viver, that is, the cuticles, they cast off twice every year. And round and full: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. Grew.

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or slough from whence we issue, and are born into the other. Grew, Cosmol.

3. It is used by Shakespeare simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll’d in a flowery bank, With shining checker’d slough, doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

4. The part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a slough come away with the dressings, which was the sores. Wierson on Ulcers.

To SLOUGH. v. n. [from the noun.] To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

SLOWLY. adj. [from slough.] Miry; boggy; muddy; sluggish.

That custom should be allowed, of cutting-screws in low grounds sluggishly underneath, which turn into bog. Swift.

SLOW.† a. j. [slap, slap, Saxon, which Mr. Tooke considers as the past participle of pleasan; Dr. Johnson notices the ancient Frisick sloem; to which may be added the Swed. sloe, and Icel. slow.] 

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. Me thou thinkest not slow, Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven, Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv’d In Eden, distance inexpressible. Milton, P. L.

Where the motion is so slow as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. Locke.

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heart’s, though slow, produce’d Like change on sea and land. Milton, P. L.

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am slow of speech, and a slow tongue. Exod. iv. 10.

Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye nor shut. Milton, P. L.

The slow of speech make in dreams unpersuaded hallucinations, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. Addison.

For though in dreadful whirls we hung High on the broken wave, I knew thou wert not slow to hear, Nor impatient to save. Addison.

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix’d on defence, the Trojans are not slow To guard their shore from an expected foe. Dryden.
5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.
   The Lord is merciful, and slow to anger. Common Prayer.
   He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding. Prov.
   The politick and wise
   Are they slow things with circumspect eyes. Pope.

6. Dull; heavy in wit.
   The blockhead is a slow worm. Pope.

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, slowly.
   This slow-paced soul, which late did cleave
   To a body, and went but by the body’s leave,
   Twenty perches, or thirty mile a day,
   Dies away, the very breath of it.
   Twixt heaven and earth.
   To the shame of slow-endevouring art
   Thy easy numbers flow.
   Milton, Ep. on Shakespeare.
   This day’s death demur’d, if I ought I see,
   Will prove no sudden, but a slow-paced evil.
   A long day’s dying to augment our pain. Milton, P. L.
   For eight slow-circling years by tempests lost.
   Some demon urg’d
   To explore the fraud with guile oppo’d to guile,
   Slowly pacing thence around the insidious pine. Pope.

To SLOW, v. a. [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not now in use.
   Now do you know the reason of this haste?
   — I would I knew not why it should be slow’d. Shakespeare.
   Will you overflow
   The fields, thereby my march to slow?
   Sir A. Gorges, Transl. of Lucan, B. 2.

SLOW, n. s. [slou, Sax., slin.] A moth. Obsolete.
   “It is a slow’r.” Chaucer, Rom. R. 4751.

SLOWBAK, n. s. [from slow.] A lumber; an idle fellow.
   Colegrove, and Sherwood.
   The slowbacks and lazie bones will none of this.
   Favour, Antiq. Tr. over Noveltie, (16153), p. 63.

SLOWLY, adv. [from slow; Sax. slawlice.]
   1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.
      The gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,
      Spreads his black wings, and slowly mounts to day. Pope.
   2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.
      The poor remnant of human seed people their country
      again slowly by little and little. Bacon.
      Our fathers beaten their baneful industry
      To check a monarchy that slowly grew;
      But did not France up Holland’s fate foresee,
      Whose rising power to swift dominion flew.
      We oft our slowly growing works impress,
      While images reflect from art to art. Pope.
   3. Not hastily; not rashly: as, he determines slowly.
   4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns slowly.
   5. Tardily; sluggishly.
      The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very slowly, that ‘tis
      not impossible, but the family of Medici may be extinct before
      the burial-place is finished. Addison on Italy.

SLOWNESS, n. s. [from slow.]
   1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity;
      absence of celerity or swiftness.
      Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any
      invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the
      slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness
      of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that
      is required unto it.
      Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or
      slowness are relative ideas. Watts.
   2. Length of time in which anything acts or is brought
to pass; not quickness.
      Tyrants use what art they can to increase the slowness of
death. Hooker.
      Dullness to admit conviction or affraction.

Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness
and slowness of their hearts, in that they believed him not.
   — Bentley, Serv.

4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.

5. Dilatoriness; cool delay.

6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLOWWORM, n. s. [slouw-yrm, Sax.] The blind worm; a small kind of viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.
   Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the
calica, or slowworm, yet may the viper emphatically bear the
name.
   Brown, Vulg. Err.

To SLUBBER, v. a. [Probably from slubber.] Dr. Johnson.
   — Scano-Goth. slubbért, homo sordidus et negligentia.
   Exiguâ vocalium mutations ita forte dictum à Sueth. slurfaca, perfurnorî â agere. Sere-
nius. See also Widegren, Su. Lex. in V. SLURFVA:
   To slubber a thing over, &c.

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle
   hurry.
   Nature shewed she doth not like men, who slubber up
   matters of mean account.
   Sidney.
   Bassanio told him, he would make some speed
   Of his return: he answer’d, Do not so,
   Slubber not business for my sake. Shakespeare, Merc. of Ven.
   As they are slubbered over, the malignity that remains will
   show itself in some chronic disease. Wieranam, Surgery.
   2. To stain; to daub.
   [This seems to be from slubber, slubber, or slaver.] You
   must be content to slubber the gloss of your new fortunes
   with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition.
   Shakespeare, Othello.
   O love, how sweet thou look’st now, and how gentle!
   I should have slubbed thee, and stain’d thy beauty.
   Beaum. and Fl. Mad Lover.
   Lady, I ask your pardon, whose virtue I have
   Slubbed with my tongue.
   Beaum. and Fl. Cup. Revenge.
   3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not
   in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial
   word.
   A man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of propor-
tionate councils, smothered under the habit of a scholar,
and slubbed over with a certain rude and clumsish fashion, that
had the semblance of integrity.
   Watton, Parallel.

To SLUBBER, v. n. To be in a hurry; to move
with hurry.
   The main danger is the making too much haste, or a slub-
bering speed.
   More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 358.
   Which answers are to be done not in a huddling or slumber-
ing fashion.
   Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 6.

SLUBBERDEGULLION, n. s. [I suppose a cant word
without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.
Quoth she, although thou hast deserv’d,
   Base slubberdegullion, to be serv’d
As thou didst vow to deal with me,
   If thou hastad got the vict’ry.
   Hudibras.

SLUBBERINGLY, adv. [from slubber.] In an imper-
fect or slovenly manner.
   And slubberingly patch up some slight and shallow rhyme.
   Dryden, Polyglot, s. s.

SLUDGE, n. s. [I suppose from plug, slough, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.
   The earth I made a mere soft sludge or mud.
   Mortimer.

SLUG, n. s. [slug, Daniah, and slox, Dutch, sig-
ify a gluton, and thence one that has the sloth
of a gluton. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Tooke refers
slug, the reptile, to plug, Sax. slow, the past par-
ticiple of pleysan, tardare, to slow, to make or
cause to be slow; and it may thus be applied to the
first and second definitions.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.

Fie, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not! Shakespeare. Why standst thou peeping here? thou great slug, forward! Brevium, and Fi. Wild-Goose Chase.

As for all other sorts of the Turks, both foot and horse, they are but slugs. Fuller, Holy War, p. 183.

2. An hindrance; an obstruction.

Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this slug. Bacon, Ess. 41.

3. A kind of slow creeping snail.

We must ascribe it to the brutes, not excepting the most stupid of them, the slug and the beetle. Search, Freem. 4c. p. 47.

4. [slug, Saxon.] A hammerhead. A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun. Shooting arrows dipp'd in poison, and discharging slugs against our neighbour's reputation. Barrow, Ser. i. 356.

When fractures are made with bullets or slugs, there the scalp and cranian are driven in together. Wisemen. Surgery.

As for'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly, and ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. Pope.

To Slug. v. n. [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,
To slug in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with irremedial shame. Spencer, F. Q.

He lay not all night sluggling in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives.

One went slugging on with a thousand carens. L'Estrange.

To Slug. v. n. To make sludgeth.

It wavers and slopes the most learned. Milton, Of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.

Slug's a-bed. * n. s. One who is fond of lying in bed; a drone.

Why, lady! fie, you slug's a-bed! — What, not a word? — Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

SLUGGARD. n. s. [from slug.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen, That you have 'tlen a tardy sluggard here. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Thus mightier sound shall make
The dead to rise,
And open tombs and open eyes.

To the long sluggards of five thousand years. Cowley.

Up, up, says Arcario; thou art again,
Stretches thy limbs, and start'st at last, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucro no denial takes.

At his command the unwilling sluggard wakes. Dryden.

SLUGGISH. * adj. Lazy; sluggish.

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their sluggard sleep.

Dryden.

To Sluggardize. v. a. [from sluggard.] To make idle; to make drowsy.

Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,
Then, living dully sluggardized'st at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. Shakespeare.

SLUGGISH. * adj. [from slug; Dr. Johnson. — Our old adjective was slug, and sluggy. See Hulot. And also Sluggy.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; sloth; inactive; inert.

Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin,
Upon a sluggish soul he chose to ride.

The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their sluggish source. Spencer, F. Q.

One, boldest than the rest,
With his broad sword prevailed the sluggish beast. Waller.

Matter, being impotent, sluggish, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. Woodward.

SLUGGISHLY. * adv. [from sluggish.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

That they might not come sluggishly to possess what others had won for them. Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 3.

SLUGGISHNESS. n. s. [from sluggish.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

The most of mankind are inclined by their thinner, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is their own sluggishness, and by that means become their prodigies, not her children.

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its sluggishness, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. Locke.

SLUGGY. * adj. [from slug.] Sluggy. See the Prompt. Parv. It is once used by Chaucer.

SLUCE. n. s. [sluysce, Dutch; esclusa, French; sciusa, Italian; from clauesus, Latin, shut up: "sluis pro claussura, in lege Salica Francorum." Kiliab.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that really stood,
Each in their crystal sluice, he ere they fell
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. Milton, P. L.

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret sluice,
Stole under seas to meet his Antheuse. Milton, Aenides.

If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural sluices, they were fewer. Brown, Vulg. Err.

As waters from her sluices, flow'd
Unbowed and sorrow from her eyes.

Each sluice of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night and noon. Prior.

To Sluice. v. a. To sluice. [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
'Slau'd out his innocent soul through streams of blood. Shakespeare.

Veins of liquid ore sluiced from the lake. Milton, P. L.

You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pence; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll sluice it into streams;
Turn fortunate loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foyes
In dusty plains; there will be the first. Dryden, Span. Fiar.

SLICY. adj. [from sluice.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of slucy rain,
Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main;
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. Dryden.

To SLUMBER. v. n. [slumperian, Saxon; slumperien, Dutch; after which form our word was aciently written, viz. "To slomery, dormito," Prompt. Parv.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep. Psalms.

Conscience wakes despair that slumber'd. Milton, P. L.

2. To sleep; to repose. Sleep and slumber are often confounded.

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To slumber here? — Milton, P. L.

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why slumbers Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? Young.
To SL U

1. To lay to sleep.
   "To slumber his conscience in the doing, he [Falton] studied other incentives." — Walton, Life of D. of Buckingham.

2. To stupefy; to stun.
   "Then up he took the slumber'd senseless corse, And ere he could out of his swoon awake, Him to his castle brought." — Spencer, F. Q.
   "To honest a deed after it was done, or to slumber his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives." — Walton.

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

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.
   "And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond To trust the mock'ry of unquiet slumbers." — Shakespeare, Rich. III.
   "From carelessness it shall fall into slumber, and from a slumber it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it." — South.
   "Labour and rest that equal periods keep; Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep."

2. Sleep; repose.
   "Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter; Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of slumber." — Shakespeare, Jul. Caes.
   "E'er's lust and easy sleep, but love denies Rest to my soul, and slumber to my eyes: Three days I promis'd to attend your doom, And two long days and nights are yet to come." — Dryden.

3. One who slumbers.
   "A slumberer stretching on his bed." — Donne, Poems, p. 298.

SLUMBERING. n. s. [from slumber.] State of repose.
"God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed." — Job, xxxiii. 15.

SLUMBERous. adj. [from slumber.]

1. Inviting to sleep; soporific; causing sleep.
   "The timely dew of sleep."
   "Now falling with soft slumberous weight, inclines Our eyelids."
   "While pensive in the silent slumberous shade, Sleep's gentle pow'r her drooping eyes invade;"
   "Minerva, life-like, on embossed air Impress'd the form of Ulysses."
   "There every eye with slumberous chains she bound, And dash'd the flowing gobleets to the ground." — Pope.

2. Sleeping; not waking.
   "A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this slumberous agitation, what have you heard her say?" — Shakespeare, Macbeth.
   "While in winter doth he nought for cold, In some male he nought for heat!" — Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.
   "He ran away disgrac'd, some say in women's clothes, like a coward or a slut." — Dryden.

SLUNG. The preterite and participle passive of sling.

SLUNK. The preterite and participle passive of slink.

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.
   "They impudently sullied the gospel, in making it no better than a romantical legend." — Cudworth, Sermon, p. 73.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.
   "He [Christ] coming into the world to slay this, which is of the greatest esteem and sweetest relish with the natural man. More, Myst, of Godliness, B. 4. Ch. 1."
   "The athesists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of Thesus thus betray'd by its profession friends, and the grand argument shott by theft, and so their work done to their hands." — Cudworth.

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

1. Faint reproach; slight disgrace.
   "Here's an ape made a king for showing tricks, and the fox is then to put a slut upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people." — L'Enseignement.
   "No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a slut to his reputation; since he that trades a knife has no other recompense, but to be accounted a fool for his pains." — South, Sermon.

2. Trick.
   "All the politicks of the great Are like the cunning of a cheat, That lets his false dice freely run, And trusts them to themselves alone; But never lets a true one stir Without some fing'ring trick or slut." — Butler, Rem.

3. [In musick.] A mark denoting a connection of one note with another.

SLU T. n. s. [Dr. Johnson refers to the Teut. sldede, sordide 'et incula mulier; Dr. Jamieson, to the same, and also to set, in the same language, mulier ignava. Mr. Tooke considers it as the past participle of spelun, to slow; slowed, slowed, slou't, slout, slut; and observes that the word was formerly applied to males; which seems to have continued long after the time in which he has noticed that usage: Hence in our Homilies, "Men, when they intend to have their friends or neighbours to come to their houses to eat or drink with them, — will have their houses to be clean and free, lest they should be counted sluttish, or little to regard their friends." Hom. for repairing the Church.]

1. A dirty person; now confined to a dirty woman.
   "Among these other of slotes kinde While he all labour set beside And hateth all business, There is yet one, which Idleness is eloped: — In winter doth he nought for cold, In some male he nought for heat!" — Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.
   "He ran away disgraced, some say in women's clothes, like a coward or a slut."
   "We have formerly the word story, to make filthy, to sully, to which Kilian refers, and which Junius notices. It then became sharry, as in Sherwood's dictionary; and lastly, shurr."

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.
   "Hold up, you slut, Your aprons mount: you're not oastable. Although I know you'll swear."
   "Where fierce thou find'st unrak'd, and heard'st unsweet, There pinch the mild'd as blue as bilberry; Our radiant queen hates sluts and slutttery."
   "The veil's all rage, the butter's turn'd to oil; And thus I buy good meat for sluts to spoil."

SLUTTERY. n. s. [from slu.] The qualities or practice of a slut.

1. Sluttery, to such neat excellence oppo'd, Should make desire vomit emptiness. — Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
   "These make our girls their hustler's rules, By pinching them both black and blue; And put a penny in their shoe, The house for cleanly sweeping." — Dryden.
SHU'TISH. adj. [from slut.]  
1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one destitute of all such niceties as are associated with clean living, is so slutish a vice. —Sidney.

Abuse the name, he said, with this comment, yet indeed it is such a term as is used for all such usages as are considered as slovenly and unclean.

The name of that nation, and the slutish course of life, hath much promoted the reputation, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsonage ever since. —Brown.

Sloathful disorder fill'd his stable,  
And slutish plenty deck'd her table. —Prior.

2. It is used sometimes for meretricious.

She got a legacy by slutish tricks. —Holiday.

SHU'TISHLY. adv. [from slutish.] In a slutish manner; nastily; dirinely.

They take a foul, very laborious, out of infinite huge volumes to pick whatsoever may seem to be either absurdly, or falsely, or fondly, or scandalously, or dishonestly, or passionately, or slutishly, conceived or written.

Sir E. Sandy, State of Religion.

SHU'TISHNESS. n. s. [from slutish.] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirliness.

That is only suitable in laying a spell upon the eyes of many people. —Sir J. Harvey, Jr.

I look on the instinct of this nature and the troublesome creature, the house of searching out and nasty clothes to the harbour and breed in, as an effect of Divine Providence, designed to deter men and women from slutishness and sorrows, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness.

Roy on the Creation.

SLY. adj. [Slu, Saxon, slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; slyly, Icelaud, versutus; and thus slyly was an ancient form of our word: "slyly as serpentis." Wicliffe, St. Matt. x. See also SLEIGHT.]

1. Meneely artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my sly wiles and subtle craftiness,  
The title of the kingdom I possess. —Spenser, Habb. Hale.

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch sly,  
Will use him some of his wonted craft. —Fairfax.

He proud step he scornfoul turn'd,  
And with sly circumstanc. —Milton, P. L.

Evil is a cursed plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a sly and imperceptible manner.

Watts.

It is odious in a man to look sly and leering at a woman. —Richardson, Clarissa.

2. Slightly thin; fine. Not in use.

Lids devil's of substance sly. —Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 46.

SLYLY. adv. [from sly. This is the correct spelling.]

With secret artifice; insidiously. See SLILY.

Hypocrites,  
That slyly speak one thing, another think. —Philips.

SLYNESS. n. s. See SILLNESS. But slyness is to be preferred. Addison so writes it.

SMACK. v. n. [smecan, Saxan; smacken, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

Hudibras.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, smack of this vice, and he  
To die for it! —Barret, A. (1583).  
That doth not smack of observation. —Shakespeare, E. John.

Ceremonies smack of paganism or popery. —Foster, Serv. of Reformat. (1643.) P. 18.

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

He that by a willing audience and attention doth readily suck it [slander] up, or who greedily swalloweth it down by credulous approbation and assent; be that pleasantly relisheth it, and smacketh at it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a shame in the guilt. —Barrow, vol. i. S. 17.

She kiss'd with smack ing lip the snoring lout;  
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves.

Gay.

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a smack bus. —Pope.

To SMACK. v. a.

1. To kiss.

So careless flowers, straw'd on the waters face,  
Thus curled whirlhoope sucks, smack, and embrace,  
Yet drown them. —Donn.

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,  
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;  
And as she guides it through the admiring throng,  
With what an air she smacks the silken thong! —Young.

SMACK. n. s. [smace, Saxan, smacke, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that smacked of the nurse, learned his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insonce, though not later taught English, yet the smack of the first will always abide with him. —Spenser.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some smack of age in you, some relish of the sauciness of time, and have care of your health. —Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty smack only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. —Caryn.

As the Pythagorean soul runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,  
And has a smack of every one,  
So love does, and has ever done. —Hudibras.

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;  
To cover it quickly let owner regard,  
Lest dove and eider there finding a smack,  
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. —Tusser.

4. A small quantity; a taste.

Frembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,  
It seems the wobbly, when drawn, it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. —Dryden, Pers.

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took  
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echoed. —Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back  
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a smack. —Dryden, Doni.

7. [Smacca, Saxan; smakea, Icelaudick.] A small ship.

8. A blow, given with the flat of the hand: a vulgar word; as, a smack on the face.

SMALL. adj. [smal, Saxan; smal, Dutch; smaak, Icelaudick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. —Isa. liv. 7.

Death only this mysterious truth unfails,  
That mighty soul how small a body holds. —Dryden, Hist.

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. — Locke.
The ordinary smallest measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. 

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too small, than when it is too great; for a smaller quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. Arbuthnot.

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work; such is the dressing of small birds, requiring a world of cookery. Swift.

2. Slander; exile; minute.

Your sin and call I burn, and ground it very small, 'till it was as small as dust. Deut. ix. 21.

Those way'd their timber fans
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact.
Milton, P. L.

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. Mortimer, Husb.

3. Little in degree.

There arose no small stir about that way. Acts, xii. 23.

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my husband? Genesis.

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of small wares;
All having blown their sparkling noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire.
Donne.

Small men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breach his mind too much to small observations? Bacon.

Knowing, by fame, small poets, small musicians,
Small statesmen, and still smaller politicians:
Harte.

Small is the subject, but not so the praise. Pope.

5. Little in the principal quality: as small beer; not strong; weak.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or small beer. Swift.

6. Gentle; soft; melodious.

The company answered all
With voices sweet entuned, and to small,
That me thought it the sweetest melody,
That ever I heard in my life soothly. Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

After the fire a still small voice, (still and soft voice, Transl. of 1 Kings, xix. 12.)

SMA RAGD. n. s. [smaragde, old French; smaragdis, Gr.] The emerald.

The fourth was of a smaragd or an emerald.

SMA RAGDINE. adj. [smaragdin, Fr.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. n. s. [smecpe, Sax.; smert, Dutch; smarta, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.

Then her mind, though too late by the smart, was brought to think of the disease. Sidney.

2. Pain; corporal or intellectual.

Mischaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest smart. Spenser, F. G.

It increased the smart of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. Atterbury.

SMA LLE. n. s. [small and coal.] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A smalloads man, by making one of these distressed gentle-
men, saved him from ten years' imprisonment. Spectator.

When smalloads mourns in the hearer's throat,
From snoty dangers guard the threatened coat. Gay.

SMA LLE. n. s. [small and craft.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom 't other day
A smalloads vessel kither did convey; 
Where smalld with prunes, and rotten figs he lay. Dryden.

SMA LL. adj. Somewhat small.
2. Quick; vigorous; active.
That day was spent in smart skirmishes, in which many fell.  
Clarendon.

This sound proceeded from the nimble and smart percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors.  
Boyle.

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.
After showers,
The stars shine smarter, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharp'd horns.  
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.
It was a smart reply that Augustus made to one that mini-
istered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him.  
Tickleton.

5. Briak; vivacious; lively.
You may see a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands,
during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheepening a beaver.  
Addison.

Who, for the poor reason of being smart,
Would leave a string within a brother's heart?  
Young.

SMART. n. s. A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

To SMARTEN.† v. a. [from smart.] To make smart or shewy: a modern and unauthorized term.

To SMARTLE.† v. n. [perhaps from smaelia, smelta, Su. Goth. to melt.] To smartle away, to waste or melt away. North. See Ray, and Grose.

SMARTLY. adv. [from smart.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and smartly pursued, made them less taken notice of.  
Clarendon.

SMARTNESS. † n. s. [from smart.]
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.
What interest such a smartness in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out in a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audibly noise.  
Boyle.

2. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity.
To those sharp, satirical, and popular invectives — your ladyship hath given us (or more) edge and smartness, as ever I found from you.  
It is not to be expected, that, in a paraphrase, I should pre-
serve the smartness that is in many of these sentences.  
Patrick on Proverbs, Arg.

I defy all the clowns to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, hu-
mour, smartness, or politeness, to my set.  
Swift.

To SMASH.† v. a. [smaccare, Ital. to crush; schmessen, Germ. to throw, to cast down.] To break in pieces: rather a low word.

To SMASH.† v. n. [corrupted from smack.] To have a taste.

Allowing his description therein to retain and smatch of verité.  
Banister, Hist. of Man, (1778) vol. 22.

SMART. n. s. [corrupted from smack.]
1. Taste; tincture; twang.
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
The life hath left some smack of honour in't.  
Shakespeare.

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or nasal smack in their language.  
Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 19.

Those salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a smatch of a vitiolick.  
Grew.

2. [servitus, Lat.] A bird.

To SMART.† v. n. [It is supposed to be cor-
rupied from smack or taste. Dr. Johnson — Sere-
niæus refers to the Icel. smætr, contemptus, dimin-
itus, from smack, small; Dr. Jamieson adds the form of smatt, small, in the same language.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. See SMATTERING.

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.
In proper terms, such as men smatter,
When they throw out and miss the matter.  
Hudibras.

Of state-affairs you cannot smatter;  
Are awkward when you try to flatter.  
Swift.

SMATTER. n. s. [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, ex-
cepting only a smatter of judicial astrology.  
Temple.

SMATTERER.† n. s. [from smatter.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.  
Hudibras.

Smatterers in other men's matters, tulebearers.
Huron, Anat. of Mel. p. 364.

Every smatterer thinks all the circle of arts confined to the closest of his breast.

Bp. Hall, Foll. of Pride.

There are certain sciol or smatterers, that are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to commend them.  
B. Johnson, Discoveries.

These few, who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, ex-
cessively, one or two smatterers, the clergy's friends.  
Swift.

SMATTERING.† n. s. [from smatter.] Superficial knowledge. The introduction of this substantive is, in the first example, a kind of parish-benefaction; as it will be a lasting caution against the dangerous character so well described.

A quarrelsome man in a parish, especially if he have gotten a little smattering of law, is like a colic in the guts, that tears, and wrings, and torments a whole township.

By. Hall, Rem. p. 70.

I got among those Venetians some smatterings of the Italian tongue.
Howell, Lett. i. 1. 3.

A smattering in knowledge (which is the measure of a wit) disposes men to atheism; whereas a full proportion would carry them through to the sense of God and religion.

Such a practice gives a slight smattering of several sciences without any solid knowledge.

Since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind?  
Bentley.

To SMEAR.† v. a. [smepare, Saxon; sweeren, Teut. Dr. Johnson. — From smear, Sax. marrow, merghe, Teut. merg, Su. Goth. the same; the Icel. smear, Germ. schmel, &c. omnis generis pinguedo, as butter, ointments, &c. being from the same root; as marrow, Dr. Jamieson well observes, would be the first fat substance known. See Dr. Jamieson in V. Smergh, and Wachter in V. Schmer.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me smeard,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus.  
Shakespeare, Othello.

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,  
Smeared round with pitch.  
Milton, P. I.

Smeared as she was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The fury sprang above the Stygian blood.  
Dryden.

2. To soil; to contaminate.
Why had I not, with my powerful hand,  
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?  
Who smeared thus, and mired with infamy,  
I might have said no part of it is mine.  
Shakespeare.

SMEAR. n. s. [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEARY. adj. [from smear.] Dawdy; adhesive.

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame.  
Rowl.
SME

To Smeer, or Smooch.† v.a. [smë, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use. Dr. Johnson cites no authority for this word. In Sherwood's old dictionary, "To Smeer, or Smooch," occurs; but not To Smeeth. Sme'omatique. adj. [smeom ætik] Soapy; detergente.

To SMELL. v. a. pret. and part. smelt. [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. Skinner, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from smeol, warm, Dutch; because smells are encreased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.
   * Their neighbours hear the same music, or smell the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. Collier.
   2. To find out by mental sagacity.
   * The horse smelt him out, and presently a crook came in his head how to countertermine him. L'Estrange.

To SMELT. v. n.

1. To strike the nostrils.
   * The king is but a man as I am: the violet smeltis to him as it does to me; all his senses have but human conditions. Shakespeare.
   2. To have any particular scent: with of.
   * Honey in Spain smelled apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. Bacon.
   * A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should smell of oil if duly handled. Brown.
   * If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter smells of smoke, lay the fault upon the coals. Swift.
   3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.
   * My unsold fame, the wasteriness of my life, will so your accunciation overweigh, That you shall stifle in your own report, And smell of calumny. Shakespeare.
   * A man so smelling of the people's lee, The court receiv'd him first for charity. Dryden.
   4. To practise the act of smelling.
   * Whosoever shall make like unto that, to smell thereto, shall be cut off. Exod. xxx. 38. I had a mind to know whether they would find out the treasure, and whether smelling enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. Addison, Spect.
   5. To exercise sagacity.
   * Down with the nose, take th' bridge quite away, Of him that his particular to foresee, Smells from the general weal. Shakespeare.

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

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.
   * Next, in the nostrils, she doth use the smell, As God the breath of life in them did give; So makes he now this power in them to dwell, To judge all airs, whereby we breathe and live. Davies.

2. Smell: power of affecting the nose.
   * The sweetest smell in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. Bacon. All sweet smells have joined with them some earthly or crude odours, but none like animals. Bacon. Pleasant smells are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. Brown, Vulg. Err. There is a great variety of smells, though we have but a few names for them: the smell of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two smogs. Locke.

SMELLER.† n. s. [from smell.]

1. One who smells.
2. One who is smelled.
   * These left-handed rascals, The very sick, sick, of hospitals, Brambles, and capital-houses; such nasty smellers,
To SMILE.  v. n.  [smijen, Teut. smile, Dan. and Swed. subd. Serenus.]  
1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance; contrary to frown.
   A fool lifteth up his voice with laughter, but a wise man doth scarce smile a little.  Escc. xxii. 20.
   The goddess of the mountain smiled upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace.  Tutt.
   The smiling infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and spangled snake.  Pope.
   She smiled’d to see the duty done, but, at her smile, the beau reviv’d each.  Pope.
   When her anxious lord return’d, Rais’d is her head; her eyes are dry’d; She smiles, as William ne’er had morn’d; She looks, as Mary ne’er had died.  Prior.
2. To express slight contempt by the look.  
Our king replied, which some will smile at now, but according to the learning of that time.  Camden.
   Should he more sober critic come abroad, if wrong, I smile; if right, I kiss the rod.  Pope.
   ’Twas what I said to Cragg and Child, Who prais’d my modesty, and smiled.  Pope.
3. To look gay or joyous.  
Let their heirs enrich their time With smiling plenty and fair prosperous days. For see the morn, All unconcern’d with our unrest, begins Her rosy progress smiling.  Shakespeare.
   All things smile’d.  Milton, P. L.
   Birds on the branches warbling.  Milton, P. L.
   Rolls o’er Elyssian flowers her amber stream; With these that never fade the spirits elect Bind their resplendent locks invrath’d with beams, Now in loose garlands thick thrown o’er, the bright pavement, like a sea of Jasper Stone, Impurled with celestial roses smile’d.  Milton, P. L.
   The desert smile’d, and paradise was open’d in the wild.  Pope.
4. To be favourable; to be propitious.  
Then let me not let pass occasion which now smiles. Milton, P. L.
   Me all too mean for such a task I meet, Yet if the sov’reign lady deigns to smile, I’ll follow Horace with impetuous heat, And cloath the verse in Spenser’s native style.  Prior.
5. To SMILE.  v. a.  To awe with a contemptuous smile.  
The courtly Roman’s smiling path to tread, And sharply smile prevailing folly dead.  Young, Love of Fame, Sat. 4.

SMILE.  n. s.  [from the verb.]
SMI

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood;
But Sutan smithet with amusement fell.
See what the charms that smile the simple heart,
Not touch’d by nature, and not reached by art.
Smith with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.

To SMIT. v. n. To strike; to collide.
The heart meleth, and the knees smite together.

SMITE. n. s. [from the verb.] A blow; used in the midland counties.

SMither. n. s. [from smith.] One who smites.
I gave my back to the smithers, and my cheeks to those
That plucked off the hair.

SMITH. n. s. [fromm, Saxon; schmid, German;
From the verbs rymtan and schmidten, to beat, to
strike.] 1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works
in metals.
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him:
I am afraid his mother played false with a smith.
Shakspeare.
Lawless man, the anvil dures profane,
And forge that steel by which his man is slain:
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the smith had learn’d to form a sword.
Tate.
The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond,
That make their true complex idea, a smith or a jeweller
Commonly knows better than a philosopher.
Locke.
2. He that makes or effects any thing.
The doves repented, though too late,
Become the smiths of their own foolish fate.
Dryden.

To SMITH. v. a. [mhrben, Saxon.] To beat into shape,
As a smith. See SMITHING.

A smith, man, callen dan Gervais,
That in his forged plow-harnes.
Chaucer, Mil. Talk.

SMITHCRAFT. n. s. [mhrbcrp, Saxon.] The art of a
smith.

Inventors of pasture, smithcraft, and music.
Ralegh.

SMITHRY. n. s. [from smith.] 1. The shop of a smith.
2. Work performed in a smith’s shop.
The din of all his smithery may some time or other possibly
Wake this noble duke.
Burke, Let to a Noble Lord.

SMITHING. n. s. [from smith.] An art manual, by
Which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron
Is wrought into an intended shape.

Moxon, Mech. Ex.

SMITHY. n. s. [mhrb, Saxon.] The shop of a
smith.
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And his’d, like red hot iron, within the smithy dourn’d.
Dryden.

SMITT. n. s. The finest of the clayey ore, made up
into balls; they use it for marking of sheep, and call it
smitt.
Woodward.

SMITTEN. The participle passive of smite. Struck;
killed; affected with passion.
How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? For if
the one be smitten against the other, it shall be broken.
Eccles. We did esteem him stricken, smitten of God and afflicted.

Isa. liii. 4.

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversa-
ation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be
affected: and he was himself no less smitten with Constantia.

Addison.

To SMITTLE. v. a. [mrrncan, Sax. smitten, Tour.
to spot; ummm, smut; smit, a spot.] To infect:
used in the north of England. See Ray, and
Grose. Coles has also noticed it.

SMITTLLE. adj. [from the verb.] Infectious.

SMITTLLESS. Both used in parts of the north of
England.

SMOCK. n. s. [moc, Sax.] 1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as
the wrought smock came through it in many places.
Sidney.

How do’st thou look now? oh ill-star’d wench!
Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurt my soul from heav’n.
Shakespeare.
Their apparel was linen breeches, and over a smock
close girt unto them with a towel.

Sandys.

Though Artemisia talks by fits,
Of councils, classics, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke;
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,
‘Twere well, if she would pare her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock.

Pope.

2. Smock is used in a ludicrous kind of composition
For any thing relating to women.
At smock-treason, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cobweb bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, but not a spider.
B. Jonson.

Plague on his smock-loyality!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn’d to whey by love.

Dryden.

SMOKFACED. adj. [smock and face.] Palefaced;
maidenly; effeminat.

Your smooth, smock-fac’d boy.
Dryden, Juv.

I remember a conjurer once at a fair, that to my thinking
Was a very smock-faced man.
Addison, Drummur.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Dismain to rust with batter’d invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young smockfaced’ benum to guard the rear.

Fison.

SMOKFROCK. n. s. [smock and frock.] A gaber-
dine. See GABERDINE.

SMOCKLESS. adj. [smock and less.] Wanting a
smock.
I hope it be not your intent,
That I smokes out of your pales went.
Chaucer, Clerk’s Tale.

SMOKE. n. s. [moc, yme, ymoc, Sax; smoke; smock,
Su. Goth. from ymcan and smocka, furnace, furmi-
gare. See Serenius, and Mr. H. Tooke.] The visible effluvium,
or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out some smoke of those flames wherewith
else was not only burned, but smothered.

Sidney.

Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why should the smoke pursue the fair?

Gleeseland.

He knew tears caused by smoke, but not by flame.

Cowley.

All involved with stench and smoke.

Milton, P. L.

As smoke that rises from the kindling fires,
Is seen this moment, and the next expires.

Prior.

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and
red hot smoke can appear no other than flame.

Newton.

To SMOKE. v. a. [ymcan, ymcan, Sax.] 1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a smoking furnace and a burning
lamp passed between those pieces.

Gen. xv. 17.

His brandish’d steel,
Which smok’d with bloody execution.

Shakespeare.

To him no temple stood nor altar smok’d.

Milton, P. L.

For Venus, Cytherea was ivrod’;

Akers for Pallas to Athen’s Kate.

Grasseville.

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall smoke against that man.

Deuteronomy.

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move
very fast so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventus drives his chariot round.

Proud of his steeds he smokes along the field;
His father’s hydra fills the ample shield.

Dryden, En.
With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash’d the courser, and the courser flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and smoke’d along the field.

4. To smell, or hunt out.
He hither came to observe and smoke
What courses other riders took.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of munsters, and
wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay
some of them by the heels.

5. To use tobacco.
6. To suffer; to be punished.
Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome.

To Smoke.† v. a.  
1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry
in smoke.
A gambol of bacon smoked.
Fringes of the back-bone with frill’d, smoked with
penetrating aromatic substances, have proved effectual.

2. To expel by smoke.
This king, upon that outrage against his person, smoked the
Jesuits out of his nest.

3. To smell out; to find out.
He was first smoke’d by the old lord; when his disguise and
he is parted, what a sport you shall find him?

4. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.
[σπανεία, Gr. convivial.]
Thou’rt very smart, my dear; but see, smoke the doctor!

Addison, Spect.

To Smoke-dry. v. a. [smoke and dry.]
To dry, by smoke.
Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them.

J. G. Mortimer.

Smoker. n. s. [from smoke.]
1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.
2. One that uses tobacco.

Smokeless. adj. [from smoke.]
One having no smoke.
Tenants with sighs the smokeless tow’rs survey,
And turn th’ unwilling steed another way.

Smokeily. adv. [from smoky.]
So as to be full of smoke.

Smoky.† adj. [from smoke.]
1. Emitting smoke; dimid.
Victorious to the top aspires.
Involving all the wood in smoky fires.

Dryden.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.
London appears in a mourning crowned in a black cloud, and
all the day after smothered with smoky fog, the conse-
quence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs.

Harvey.

O he’s so tedious
As a tir’d horse, or as a rolling wife,
Worse than a smoky house.

Shakespeare.

Dryden.

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls
And courts of princes.

Milton, Comus.

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and smoky cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no prince’s frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown.

Denham.

4. Dark; obscure.
Other points the Jesuits, by their smoky doctrine, do resist.


To Smoor, or Smore.† v. a. [smop: Saxon; smûth, Welsh.]
1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having
no asperities.
Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a smooth
man.

Gen. xxvii. 11.

Milton, II Pen.

2. Evenly spread; glossy.
He for the promis’d journey bids prepare
The smooth-hair’d horses, and the rapid car.

Dryden.

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.
By the hand he took me round,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth sliding without step.

Milton, P. L.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea.

Milton, P. L.

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.
When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth eloquence flows.

Gay.

And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did ever disclose,
In smooth-voic’d verse or hollow prose.

Prior.

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.
The subtle seed,
Though inely stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer smooth return’d.

Milton, P. R.

This smooth discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor.

Addison.

He was smooth-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost
his temper.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

The madding monarchs to compose
The Pylian prince, the smooth-speech’d Nestor, rose.

Tickell.

Smooth.† n. s. That which is smooth.

The smooth of his neck.

Gen. xxvii. 16.

To Smooth.† v. a. [smedian, Sax.]
1. To level; to make even on the surface.
The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that
smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil.

Ia. xli.

Smiling she seem’d, and full of pleasing thoughts,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And smooth’d the rugged seas, and clear’d the skies.

Dryden.

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The God hath smooth’d the waters of the deep.

Pope, Odys.

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.
It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallo-
wed, and chewing it, grinds and smooths it, and afterwards
swallows it into another stomach.

Ryn on the Creation.

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructs.
Thou, Abelard! the least sad office pay,
And smooth my passage to the realms of day.

Pope.

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.
In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming tones.

Milton, P. L.
SMO

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The smoothness of her skin remains alone.

Dryden.

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Faltacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Not trust its smoothness; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue.

Philips.

3. Sweetness and smoothness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and smoothness at this time, so
it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne’s age.

Temple.

Virgil, though smooth, where smoothness is required, is so
far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently
using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his
verse.

Dryden.

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her smoothness,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her.

Shakespeare.

SMOTE. The pret. of smite.

Death — with a trident smote.

Milton, P. L.

To SMOTHER. v. a. [smopan, Saxon.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.
She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were
utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was
not only burned but smothered.

Sidney.

We smother’d

The most replenished sweet work of nature.
That from the prime creation c’er she fram’d.

Shakespeare.

We are snow yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our throng.

Warren, Hen. V.

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother’d in the dusty whirlwind dies.

Addison, Cato.

2. To suppress.
Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first
amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes,
and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain
things, to smother the light of natural understanding.

Hooker.

She was warned with the graceful appearance of the hero:
she smothered those sparkles out of decency, but conversation
blew them up into a flame.

Dryden, En. Dedic.

To SMOTHER. v. n.

1. To smoke without vent.
Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close
and smothering, and which drieth no. —

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To be suppressed or kept close.
What, in to this grave? —

Yes, there ye shall consume.

And what, should Hamlet here? —

Yes, by my faith, and never more appere.

Old Morality of Every Man.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of
company, a man had better talk to a moth than let his thoughts
lie smoking and smothering.

Collier on Friendship.

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

1. A state of suppressions Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long smother of discontent,
and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth
at times into seditions, was at last distresscd by them.

Bacon.

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his
thoughts to pass in smother.

Bacon.

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know
little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and
not to keep their suspicions in smother.

Bacon, Essays.

2. Smoky thick dusk.

Thus must I from the smoke into the smother,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother.

Shakespeare.

Where you disorder’d of rain lies,
Stones rest from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amongst that smother Neptune holds his place.

Dryden, En.

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and
spend their taper in smoke and smother.

Collier on Fame.

To SMOUCHE. v. a. [perhaps from smack.] To
salute: answering to our bus.

Borrow, North, Pegge.
SM'LY. adj. [perhaps a corruption of smoothly.]
Looking smoothly; demure: used in Cumberland.
SMUT. n. s. [smurca, Saxon; smutte, Dutch.]
1. A spot made with soot or coal.
2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.
Farmers have suffered by smutty wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is from smut will sell for ten.
Smircher, Husbandry.

3. Obscenity.
To SMUT. v. a. [smucan, Sax. See To SMITTEL.]
1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal.
No man can like to be smutted and blatched in his face.
Harman, Travels, 1817, p. 395.
* He is far from being smutted with the soil of Ulverston.
More. A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make anything clean, you’ll be smutting it again.
L’Estrange.
The inside is so smutted with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves.
Addison.
I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and smutting one another.

Aildwin.
2. To taint with mildew.
Mildew falleth upon corn, and smuteth it.
Bacon.

To SMUT. v. n. To gather must.
White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom smutted. Mortimer.

To SMUTCH. v. a. [from smut.
This word is further corrupted, in the north of England, into smudge; where it is used for a suffocating smoke.
To black with smoke; to mark with soot or coal.
Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch’d it?
Ha! you mark’d but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath smudged it! B. Jonson, Underwood.

SMUTTILY. adv. [from smuttily.]
1. Blackly; skilfully.
2. Obscenely.

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk vexingly.
Tatler, No. 169.

SMUTTINESS. n. s. [from smuttily.]
1. Soil from smoke.
My vines and peachs, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or smutiness upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing.
Temple.

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. adj. [from smuttily.]
1. Black with smoke or coal.
I leave the smutty air of Louloun, and come hither to breathe sweeter.
Howell, Lett. (1624), i. iv. 5.

The smutty grain,
With sudden blaze diffus’d, inflames the air.
The smutty wainzom full of crucks.
Swift.
He was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face.
Pope.

2. Tainted with mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another.
Locke.

3. Obscene; not modest.
I must forbear blunting out a witty saying, if it be smutty or abusive.
The place is a cenuse of a profane and smutty passage in the Old Batchelor.

Collier.

SNACK. n. s. [from snatch.]
1. A share; a part taken by compact.
If the masters gets the better o’er, they come in for their snack.
D’Estrange.
* For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantled, and the judge go snack.
Dryden.
All my denure but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, “Do, and we go snack.”
Pope.


VOL. IV.
SNA\'CKE\'RT, or SNE\'CCKET.* n. s. [See SNEK.\'E.] The 
hasp of a casement.

SNA\'C\'OT. n. s. [Jew., Lat.] A fish.

SNA\'F\'FLE. n. s. [SNA\'F\'L, Dutch, the nose.] A 
briddle which crosses the nose.

SNA\'FFLE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To bridle; 
to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG.† n. s. [Of this word I know not the etymology 
or original. Dr. Johnson — Scevinus derives it 
from the Swedish nogg, a sharp pointed instrument, 
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trisincus, three-pointed or three-forked; schnecken, 
Germ. to cut, under which word Wuchter refers it 
to the Sax. term, and to the L. snugg\'klakci, vetes 
laeceare. To snag is, in some parts of the north 
of England, to hew roughly with an axe.]

SNAGGED.† adj. [from snag.]

SNAGGY. § adj. [from snag.]

SNAIL. n. s. [SNA\'IL, Saxon; s\'get\'i, Dutch.

SNAK\'ER. n. s. [SNA\'ER, Saxon; s\'ger, Dutch.

SNAK\'E\'B\'N, or SNA\'E\'BER, or SNA\'E\'BER.

SNAG\'E\'N, or SNA\'E\'BER, or SNA\'E\'BER.

SNAIL. The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail—low in profit, but he sleeps by day

SNAIL-CLAYER, or SNAIL-TREFOLIUM. n. s. [trefoleum, Lat.]

SNAIL-LIKE. adj. [Snail and like.] In a way re- 
sembling the slowness of a snail.

SNAP.† n. s. [Of this word I know not the etymology 
or original. Dr. Johnson — Scevinus derives it 
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having s prefixed; as Skinner had before from the 
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of England, to hew roughly with an axe.]

SNAPERoot. n. s. [SNA\'ER, and root.] A species of 
birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNACKEDIEHAD. n. s. [Hermactylus, Latin.] A 
plant.

SNACKWOOD. n. s. [from snak and wood.]

SNAK\'E\'Y. adj. [from snak.

SNAKE. The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail—low in profit, but he sleeps by day

SNARK.† n. s. [Of this word I know not the etymology 
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SNACKWOOD. n. s. [from snak and wood.]

What we call snakewood is properly the smaller 
branches of the root of a tall strait tree growing in 
the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. 
It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely 
bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is 
a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, 
and from thence its name of lignum colubrinum, or 
snakewood. We very seldom use it.

SNACKY. adj. [from snak.

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a 

snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's sting.

Of that self kind with which the furies full

Their snaky heads do comb.

The crooked arms Menander bow'd with his so snakyBlood,

Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood.

Chapman.
1. SNA

The true lovers knot had its original from nodus Hercules, or Hercules’s knot, resembling the snaky complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. Brown, Vulg. Err.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles.

Milton, P. R.

2. Having serpent.

Look, look unto this snaky rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god. B. Jonson.

In his hand
He took caduceus, his snaky wand. Spencer, Hubb. Tate.

What was that snaky headed gorgeous shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer’d virgin,
Wherewith she freed her foes to congeal’d stone? Milton, Comus.

His flying hat was fasten’d on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the snaky wand. Dryden.

To SNAP.† v. a. [The same with knap. Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Jamieson notices this assertion, and denies it. If we duly consider, however, the etymology of snap, there will be found no difference in the origin of both. The Su. Goth. nef, nacob, Germ. nachbe, the beak of a bird has been considered as the root, “quà parte,” says Wachter, “aves escam et praedam arripiant; postea de omnibus animalibus, quibus os aut rictus pro rostro est.” See also Serenius. Hence the verbs nappe, snappe, Su. Goth. schnappen, Germ. to snatch. Hence too Serenius adds, knapp, snap, to break, as birds do with the beak; and thus the connection of knap and snap.]

1. To break at once; to break short.
If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be snapped so easily in sundry; if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest interest, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. Dranahall against Hobbes.

Light is broken like a body, as when tis snapped in pieces by a tougher body. Digby.

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, snapped the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit’s body. Prior.

2. To strike with a knocking noise, or sharp sound.
The bowsey sire
First shook out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then snapped his box. Pope, Dunciad.

3. To bite.
All mungred curs bawl, snarl, and snap, where the fire flies before him.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses snapped off the end of his finger. Wiseman, Surgery.

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion’s jaws are so contriv’d as to snap the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified. Addison, Spect.

He snaps deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. Gay.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.
Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would snap one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. Walton.

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are snapped, as men catch larks at night. Butler.

You should have thought of this before you were taken; for now you are in no danger to be snapped again. L’Estrange.

Did not see you, rascal, did not I?
When you lay snug to snap young Damon’s goat? Dryden.

Related seem on watch to lie,
And snap some cally passing by. Swift.

5. [snepa, Icel. contumeli afficere.] To treat with sharp language.
Caspoch’d your rabbins of the synod,
And snapped their canons with a why not. HUDIBRAS.
A surly ill-bred lord
That cides and snaps her up at every word. Gravirle.

To SNAP.† v. n.
1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.
Note the ship’s sickliness, the mast
Shak’d with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clo’d; and our tackling,
Snapping, like too high stretch’d treble strings. Donne.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae for com-
nonious bending, and not one entire rigid bone, which, being of
that length, would have been often in danger of snapping in
sunder.
Ray on the Creation.

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring,
it will not bow; but with the least bending it will snap asunder.
Mason, Mech. Ex.

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper:
for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they snap.
Sharp, Surgery.

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.
If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may snap at him. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

We snap at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. L’Estrange.

Tower snap.

Swift.

3. To express sharp language.
With the peremptory Jewish wives, we have snapped at God’s ministers, as they did at the prophet Jeremiah in Egypt, and told them in plain terms, Let them say what they would, we would do as we list. By. Prideaux, Euchol. (1656) p. 232.

SNAP. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap, then at the board. L’Estrange.

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one snap. Carew.

4. A catch; a theft.

SNAPDRAGON, or Calf’s snout.† n. s.
1. A plant. [antirrhinum, Latin.]
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished. See also FLAPDRAGON.

We got into a dark corner with a pourringer of brandy, and threw raisins into it; then set it on fire. My chamber-fellow and I diverted ourselves with the sport of venturing our fingers for the raisins and the wantonness of the thing was, to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called snapdragon. Tatler, No. 85.

3. The thing eaten at snapdragon.
He bore a strange kind of appetite to snapdragon, and to the vivid sniffs of a burning candle, which he would catch and swallow with an agility wonderful to conceive; and by this procedure maintained a perpetual flame in his belly! Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 11.

SNAPSHANCE.† n. s. [snaphan, Germ. clavus bombardis; snaphaan, Belg. ipsa bombardata portatilis. Wachter.] A kind of firelock. Not now in use.

There arrived four horsemen,—very well appointed, having snapshances hanging at the pommel of their saddles. Shelle, Tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 16.
SNAPPER. n. s. [from snap.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolycus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconscion'd trifles.

*Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

SNAPPISH. adj. [from snap.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappy* cat, the passenger's annoy,

Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. — Swift.

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* cats, that they frightened away most of the votaries. — Specator.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

I spoke to my lord chief justice about lord Forbes's bail: — the lord chief justice was very *snappish*, and said, he would take none, whom Mr. Smith did not approve of. — Henry, Earl of Clarendon's Diary, (in 1690.)

SNAPPISHLY. adv. [from snappish.] Peevishly; tattily.

SNAPPISHNESS. n. s. [from snappish.] Peevishness; tattiness.

He threatened, with great *snappishness*, to flag me. — Wakefield, Mem. p. 23.

SNAPSACK. n. s. [snapsack, Swedish. Dr. Johnson. — This is the true word, from snap, morsus; "hic snapsack, pera militaris in qui cibus conditur." Wachter.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*, Dr. Johnson says; and so leaves this without an example.

We shall look upon him as a strange soldier, that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his *snapsack*. — South, Serm. vili. 233.

To SNARL. v. n. [snarren, Teut.] To snarl.

Tygers that did seeme to grin,

And snar at all that ever passed by. — Spenser, F. Q.

SNARE. n. s. [snare, Swedish and Icelandic; snare; swoon, Dutch.] 1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,

How sweet thou sing'st above the deadly snare! — Milton, Comus.

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a snare upon you. — Cor. VII. 35.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul. — Prov. xviii. 7.

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a snare to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet not thy rule be broken. — Bp. Taylor, Rule of living. Holy.

For these ordain'd a help, became thy snare. — Milton, P. L.

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the power of love submit;
The spreading snare for all mankind is laid,
And losers all betray, or are betray'd. — Dryden.

To SNARE. v. n. [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Gio'ster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snare* relenting passengers. — Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. — Ps. lx.

Warn all creatures from thee Hereforeforth, lest that too heavy a form, pretended To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. — Milton, P. L.

SNARER. n. s. [from snare.] One who lays snares.

Never praise out; nor, like a cunning *snarer*,

Make thy clipp'd name the bird to call in others. — Middleton's Witch, (before 1650.)

*Snares* and smugglers here their gains divide.

Craibbe, Parish Register.

To SNARL. v. n. [snarren, Teut.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.
Oh nature! Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works, 
Snauch me to heaven.

To Snatch. v. t. To bite, or catch eagerly at something. 

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on’t; nay, the ladies too will be snatching. 

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He shall snatch on the right hand, and be hungry. 

Ir. ix. 30. 

Lycus, swift of his feet, 

Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war; 

Springes to the walls, and leaves his foes behind, 

And matches at the beam he first can find. 

Dryden, Ax.

Snatch n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A hausty catch. 

2. A short fit of vigorous action. 

After a shower to weeding a snatch; 

More easily weed with the root to dispatch. 

Turner.

3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. 

She haunted snatchs of old tunes, 

As one incapable of her own distress. 

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatchs of time, as medical vacancies would permit. 

Brown, Pug. Err.

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. 

The snatchs in his voice, 

And burst of speaking, were as his. 

Shakespeare, Cyn. 

They move by fits and snatchs; so that it is not conceivable how they come unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. 

Wilkins, Deducat.

We have often little snatchs of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. 

Spectator.

5. A quip; a shuffling answer. 

Come, leave your snatchs, yield me a direct answer. 

Shakespeare.

Snatch’er.† n. s. [from snatch.] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste. 

They of those snatchs 

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend 

Our inland from the pilfering borderers.

—We do not mean the courting snatchers only, 

But fear the main intendment of the Snatch. 

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

So catchers and snatchers do tell both night and day, 

Not needle but greedie, still prolling for their pray. 

Mir. for Mag. p. 278.

Snatchingly. adv. [from snatchinge.] Hastily; with interruption.

To Snathe.‡ v. a. [Bailey (and from him Ash) calls this merely a local word: it is certainly the Saxon, *smætan,* to cut.] To prunc; to lop. 

Used in the north of England. Sned is also used in some places, Sax. ymban.

Snatch.‡ n. s. [from snathe.] A chip; a slice; a cutting. It is probable that this word was once common, though I find it not in our dictionaries; for the buffoon-author of the following passage often uses it.

Snatlock of that very cross; of cedar some, some of elm.

Goysor, on D. Quir. p. 275.

To Sneak.‡ v. n. [mean, to creep, Sax. *sniger,* Dan. to sneak away. 

Cailander pronounces the Gaeil. *naithinn,* the same as the Sax. *meane*.] 

1. To creep slyly; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. 

Once the eagle, England, being in prey, 

To her ungarded nest the weasel, Scot, 

Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs. 

Shakespeare.

Sneak not away, sir, for the friar and you 

Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. 

Discover’d, and defeated of your prey, 

You skul’d behind the fence, and sneak’d away. 

Dryden.

I ought not to turn my back, and to sneak off, in silence, and 

Leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. 

Watts.

He sneak’d into the grave, 

A monarch’s half and half a harlot’s slave. 

Pope, Dunciad.

Are you all ready? Here’s your musick here: 

Author, sneak off, we’ll tickle you, my dear, 

Moore.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. 

I need salute no great man’s threshold, sneak to none of his friends to speak a good word for me to conscience. 

South.

Nothing can support minds drooping and sneaking, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. 

South.

When in’rest calls off all her sneaking train, 

When all the obliqu’d desert, and all the vain 

She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell, 

When the last lingering friend has bid farewell. 

Pope.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave; 

Will sneak a scrivener, an exceeding knave. 

Pope.

To Sneak. v. a. To hide; to conceal. 

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and sneaks its head. 

Wake, Ration. (1701) p. 422.

Sneak. n. s. [from the verb.] A sneaking fellow.

Sneak-cup.† See Sneakup.

Sneaker.† n. s. A small vessel of drink. A sneaker of punch is a term still used in several places for a small bowl.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a snaker of five gallons! 

Spectator.

Sneaking. part. adj. [from sneak.] 

1. Servile; mean; low. 

When the smart dialogue grows rich, 

With its cackling dog, and ugly bitch. 

Row.

2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

Sneakingly. adj. [from sneaking.]

1. Meanly; servilely. 

Do all things like a man, not sneakingly: 

Think the king sees thee still, 

While you sneakishly submit, 

And beg our pardon at our feet, 

Discourage’d by your guilty fear. 

Hope for quarter for your ears. 

Hudibras.

2. Meaness; pitifullness. 

A sneakingness which so implies a guilt. 

Boyle against Custom. Swearing, p. 73.

Sneakbe.‡ n. s. [from sneak.] A paltry fellow; a cowardly, sneaking fellow.

A demure sneakboy, a clownish singularist. 

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 34.

Sneakup.‡ n. s. [from sneak.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. Obsolete. Sneak-up is the word as given by the modern editors of Shakespeare, with the explanation of “one who takes his glass in a sneaking manner.” Notes on Twelfth Night.

The prince is a jack, a sneakup; and if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. 

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

To Sneal.‡ v. a. [not a corruption of snib, or snap, to reprimand, as Dr. Johnson suggests; but from the Icel. *snipa,* contumelias afficere. So snib. See also To Snib.] 

1. To reprimand; to check. 

Life that’s here. 

When into it the soul doth closely wind, 

Is often sneak’d by anguish and by fear. 

More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 10.

2. To nip. 

What may 

Breed upon our absence, may there blow 

Now sneaking winds at home. 

Shakespeare. 

Herbs and fruits sneaked with cold weather. 

Ray.

Snead. n. s. [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.
To SNEER. v. n. [This word is apparently of the same family with snore and snort.]

1. To show contempt by looks: nascu suspender adunce.
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions.
   The wolf was and the fox in a sneering way advised him not to irritate a prince against his subjects.
   I could be content to be a little sneered at in a line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. Pope.
   If there has been any thing expressed with too much severity, it will fall upon those sneering or daring writers of the age against religion, who have left reason and decency. Watts.
3. To utter with grin; sneering.
   I have not been sneering fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. Congreve.
4. To show awkward mirth.
   I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they sneered at every word spoken by each other. Tuter.

SNEER. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.
   Did not the sneer of more impartial men at sense and virtue, balance all agen? Pope.
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.
   Socrates or Caesar might have a fool’s coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the majesty of the other, could secure them from a sneer. Watts.

SNEERINGLY. * adv. [from sneer.]
With a look or with expression of ludicrous scorn.
SNEERFULLY. * adv. [sner and full.]
Given to sneering; a bad word.

To SNEEZE. v. n. [sneen, Sax. ; nissen, Dutch ; snyg, Icel. from meme, Sex. nasa, Lat. the nose. See Ihre and Serenus.]
To emit wind audibly by the nose.

To SNEEZE. n. s. [from the verb.]
Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack
As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar’d frame of heaven,
Are to the main as wholesome as a sneeze
To man’s less universe, and soon are gone.
Milton, P. R.

We read in Godignus, that upon a sneeze of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city.

SNEEZING. n. s. [from sneeze.]
1. Act of sneezing; sternutation.
2. Medicine to promote sneezing.
   Snerings, masticatories, and nasals are generally received. Montalbus gives several receipts of all three.

SNIZZERY. w. n. [pustic moss, L. Lat.]
A plant.

SNELL. * adj. [nuel, Saxson. Nimble; active; lively.
Obsolete.

SNET. n. s. [among hunters.] The fat of a deer.

SNEW. The old pret. of To snore. Dict. — Dr. Johnson. — It is indeed old, but likewise still a word used in some parts of England for sneezed: as, it sneew all day.

It sneowed in his house, &c.

SNEWERY. n. s. [from sneeze.]
With the straw and the sneezer.

To SNEEZE. v. n. [Sne. Goth. snuffi, verbis inprecare.
See also To SNEAP. This is a very ancient form of our word. “To snobgin, repreheendo.” Prompt. Parv.]
To check; to nip; to reprimand.

To SNEEAR. n. s. [from the verb.] Ask for their pass by every squib, that list at will to serve or snub. Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Through the principles of sympathy, the seeds of piety, and virtue, scattered and disseminated in the soul, to bring forth the fruit of virtue and felicity, may be trampled on and kept under, cropped and stubbed, by the baulk part; yet they will sometimes be starting out, sprouting, and putting forth themselves.

SPICER. n. s. A small cut or mark.

SNICK and Snee. v. n. [snee, Dutch, a cut, a gash.
Sewel. Perhaps snick is a cant expression for a knife.] A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where snick and snee was in fashion, a boatwain with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome; one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth.

SNIFFER, or Sniffer. v. n. [another form of snore.] To laugh coyly, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one’s sleeve.

SNIFF. v. n. [sniffa, Su. Goth. See To SNIFF.]
To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you looked sorrowful, and sniff at the dean.
As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean?

SNIFER. v. a. To draw in with the breath.

SNIFF. n. s. [from the verb.]
Perception by the nose.

O, could I but have had one single sup,
One single sniff, at Charlotte’s candle-cup!
To Sniff.\* v. n. [from sniff.] To snort: "to sniff in contemp." See To Snuff.  
Resentment expressed by sniffing. Johnson, in V. Snuff.

SNIFF.\* n. s. A moment. See the View of the Lancashire Dialect. Gloss.

SNIG.\* n. s. A kind of eel. Grose confines this word to Hampshire, but it is used in some parts of the north.

To Sniggle. v. n. To fish for eels.

Snigging is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is low, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your boot, and as far as you may, conveniently: if within the sight of the eel, the stick will bite instantly, and as certainly gorges it: pull him out by degrees. Waterton, Angler.

To Sniggle. v. n. To catch; to snare.

Have you remembered what we thought of?—Yes, sir, I have sniggled him.

—Beau, and Fl. The. and Theodore.

To SNIP.\* v. a. [snippen, Tent.] To cut at once with scissors.

...take measure of your worth, sir, and because I will not afflic three with any large bill of circumstances, I will snip off these small burthens. Beaux, and Fl. Fair Mourn of the Inn.

The snip should be laid open, which was snip up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips dressed. Wieman, Surgery.

When tradesmen brought extravgant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissors for this purpose, and would snip it off nicely.

Abraham.

Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and the other up the wound, snip the whole length of the fistula. Sharp.

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

1. A single cut with scissors.

2. A small cut with scissors. 

3. A share; a snick. A low word. He found his friend upon the meeting hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the snip that he himself expected upon the divide. L’Estrange.

SNIPPE.\* n. s. [schupppe, Germ. snip, Dutch; from schneiden, the beak. Wachter, Serenius, and Ly. The Saxon word is snipe; the Welsh genit; and we have also snipe, which is of similar origin, viz. the snout. Swed. snippe, Taut. snylde, the same.]

1. A small fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bills are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, snipes, and swans. Roger.

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my nurse; For I mine own gain’d knowledge should profane, If I should time expand with such a snip, But for my sport and profit. Shakespeare, Othello.

SNIPPER. n. s. [from snip.] One that snips.

SNIPPET. n. s. [from snip.] A small part; a share.

Witches simplifying, and on giblets Cutting from malefactors snipets; Or from the pill’ry tips of cars.

Hudibras.

SNIPSNAP. n. s. [A cant word formed by reduplication of snap.] Tart dialogue; with quick replies. Dennis and dissonance, and captious art, And snipnap short, and interruption smart. Pope, Dunciad.

SNITE. n. s. [Snite, Saxon.] A snipe. This perhaps the true name; but snipe prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks; of wild, quail, rail, snipe, and wood-duck. Carew.

To SNITE. v. a. [snitun, Saxon; snidgen, Teut. from snylde, the nose.] To blow the nose. Dr. Johnson. —This word is used in Scotland. Dr. Jamieson says, not only in relation to the nose, as in England; but also as to a candle; "to snite the candle, it stink." It may be proper to add, that this also is old English: "To snytyn a nose or candell." Prompt, Parry. And in Wodrow’s Fr. Gramm. 1629, p. 307. "Snit that candle; where be the sniters?"

Nor would any one be able to snite his nose, or to sneeze, in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. Green, Camol.

SNITE, or SNITTHY.\* adj. [snidan, Sax. to cut.]

Sharp; piercing; cutting: applied to the wind, in some of the northern parts of England.

SNIVEL.\* n. s. [snivyleng, propel, Sax. mucus. See To SNIFF.] Snit; the running of the nose.

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

1. To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves snivelling or singing, 'tis all mere form. Away goes he snivelling and yelping, that he had dropped his axe into the water. L’Estrange.

SNIVELLER. n. s. [from snivel.] A weeper; a weak lameneter.

He’d more lament when I was dead, Than all the snivelers round my bed. Swift.

SNIVELLY.\* adj. [from snivel.]

1. Running at the nose.

2. Pitiful; whining.

SNOD. n. s. [nod, Sax. vitta.] A fillet; a riband. One of our western words, as snod; but in the north, snood, or snade. See also Cowel.

SNOD.\* adj. [perhaps from nian, Sax. to cut.]

Trimmed; smooth: applied, in some parts of the north, both to persons and to grass; in the former meaning well dressed, in the latter even. It is also pronounced snug. See SNUG.

To SNOOK. n. u. [snuka, Swed. insidiosè scrutinari. Serenius.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. Scott.

To SNORE.\* v. u. [snorken, Teut. schnarchen, Germ. snarke, Suec. à stridore, quem stortentes per manum edunt, adeoque vel à Lat. naris, vel ab Heb. nechar, preposito sibilo. Ina Graecis à òn, naris, fil òphx, et fertylun, sterta. Wachter.] —Our word formerly had the Teutonick form: "At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes snorke, thou shalt not finde the dores shut." Stapleton, Forth of the Faith, 1565, fol. 121. b.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. I did uneventfully blame the gods. Who wake for thee, though thou snotre for thyself. R. Jounson. Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods, Makes some suspect he snores as well as nodd. Racoonnonu.

He may lie in his shades, and snotre on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. Sitting.’feet.

Is not yonder Proteus of the glade? It is; and in it lies the god asleep;

And snoring by

We may descry

The monsters of the deep. Dryden, Albyon.
SNORE. 

1. To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. This sense is overpassed by Dr. Johnson, and later lexicographers.

He found a country fellow dead-drunk, snorting on a bulk.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 274.

We could tell you of an age, wherein men not only slept, but also snorted. 

Addison.

The spark of divinity that dwells within is quenched, and the mind may not sleep with calmness, and the soul of the body.


No more able to direct thy course, than a pilot who snorts, when a ship is tossed in the midst of the sea.

Patrick on Pron. xxiii. 34.

2. To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The fiery war-horse paws the ground, and snorts and trumblers at the trumpet's sound.

Addison.

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire, dropping embalmed foams and snorting fire.

Addison.

He with wide nostrils, snorting, skims the wave.

Thomson.

To SNORT. v. a. To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision; applied to the nose.

Yronized foule was his visage, and grinning for dreggentious rage. Her nose quivered up for terror.

Chaucer, Rom. B. 157.

SNORTER. n. s. [from snort.] A snorer; one who snorts.

SNORTING. n. s. [from snort.] Act of snorting.

2. Act of blowing through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The snorting of his horses was heard.

Jer. viii. 16.

SNOOT. n. s. [noose, Saxon; snout, Teut. from rynycan and syngyan. See To Snort.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy swine once has thrown his snout into the mess, 'tis all his own.

Swift.

To SNOOT. v. a. [ryncan, Sax.] To snort of blow the nose.

Shakespere.

To SNOTTER. v. n. [from snout.] To snivel; to sob or cry.

North.

SNOTTY. adj. [from snout.] Full of snot.

This equire my husband took in a dirty snotty-nosed boy.

Arbuthnot.

SNOUT. n. s. [snout, Teut. snute, Sax. inf. schnauzen, Germ. snout, Swed. nasus, et rostrum animalium. See Wachter and Serenius. Wachter refers it to the Lat. nasus, "preposto a sibilo: s et t sunt litterae convertibiles in omnibus linguas."]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his snout in the skies.

In shape a beagle's whole throughout, with broader forehead, and a sharper snout.

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her snout became a mere snout.

Did quickly wind his meaning out.

But when the date of Nock was out.

Of keep the sympathetick snout.

What bishop he has, how foul a snout, and what a hanging face!

Tusser.

Dryden.

Hudibras.

Dryden, Jun.
SNU

Is fair humanity as the deed, 
That spots and stains love's most modish snow-white weed. Shakespeare, Rape of Lucre. 
A snow-white bull shall on your shore be slain; His offer'd euros cast into the main. Dryden, An. 

SNOWY adj. [from snow.] 
1. White like snow. 
So shews a snowy dove trooping with crown, 
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. Shakespeare. 
Now I see thy white train: 
Snowy headed Winter lends; 
Spring and Summer next succeeds; 
Yellow Autumn brings the rear; 
Thou art father of the year. Rowe. 
The blushing ruby on her snowy breast, 
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. Prior. 

2. Abounding with snow. 
He slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day. 1 Chron. xi. 21. 
These first in Greece, 
And Ida known; thence on the snowy top 
Of cold Olympus rid the middle air. Milton, P. L. 
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe, 
By Astracan, over the snowy plains, 
Noises. Milton, P. L. 

3. Pure; white; unblemished. 
There did he lose his snowy innocence, 
His unprovided will. J. Hall, Poems, (1646) p. 91. 
SNUB n.s. [from snuibe, Dutch, a nose, or knubel, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. 
Lifting up his dreadful club on high, 
All armed with ragged snubs and knotty grain, 
Lhim thought at first encounter to have slain. Spenser, F. Q. 
To SNUB v. a. [rather to snub. See SNEAK. SNEB, SNIL, Dr. Johnson. —It is the Swedish snubla, to huff, to check; Icel. the same, or rather to correct sharply or roughly. See Lyd. and Serenius.] 
1. To check; to reprimand. 
We frequently see the child, in spite of being neglected, 
Snubbed, and thwarted at home, acquire a behaviour which makes him agreeable to all the rest of the world. Fuller, No. 233. 

2. To nip. 
Near the sea-shore the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea they are so snubbed by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off. Roy on the Creation. 

To SNUB v. n. [schnauben, German.] To sob with convulsion. 

SNUBBED adj. Having a flat or short nose: a cant word; and a corruption of snub-nosed, which is in the dictionaries of Colles and Kersey; and, I suppose, is from snow. 

To SNUDGE v. n. [sniger, Danish; puncan, Sax. sanigham, Gael. See To SNEAK.] To lie idle, close, or snug. 
Now he will fight it out, and to the wars; 
Now eat his bread in peace, 
And snudge in quiet; now he scorns increase. —Herbert. 

SNUDGE n.s. [from the verb.] A miser; a curmudgeon; a niggardly or sneaking fellow. See Cotgrave, in V. TENANT; and Colles, who defines the snudge, "one who hides himself in a house to do mischief." It is probably still a provincial word. 

SNUFF n.s. Dr. Johnson has given only the Teut. word snuff, which he renders snat, as the gnomon; to which might be referred that English meaning, if in snuff we possessed it. But Dr. Vol. iv. 

Johnson admits that in this sense it is not used. The word is to be referred to snuffen, Teut. naribus spirare; snyfsta, Sw. Goth. surf, Swed. all from the ancient word nef, the nose.] 

1. Smell. 
In some this light goes out with an ill-soured stench; but others have a save-all to preserve it from making any snuff at all. —Howell, Lett. iv. 21. 
The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the snuff of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes. Stukeley, Palaeogr. Sac. p. 93. 

2. The useless excrecence of a candle: whence moucher la chandelle. 
My snuff and loathed part of nature should burn itself out. Shakespeare, K. Lear. 
But dearest heart, and dearest image, stay! 
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough: 
Though you stay here, you pass too fast away; 
For even at first life's taper is a snuff. Donne. 
If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistence, it may burn without any snuff, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such works. Wilkins. 

3. A candle almost burnt out. 
Lamentable! 
To hide me from the radiant sun, and tolerat 
The dungeon by a snuff. —Shakespeare, Cymbeline. 

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. 
A torch, snuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. Addison on Italy. 

5. Resentment expressed by sniffig; perverse resentment. Not used unless in low language. Dr. Johnson. —This is a word borrowed from the Sax. nojpa, nauseus; and is not a word of low language. It is thus learnedly illustrated by Bishop Andrews: "The Pharisees derided Christ; which is elegant in the original, insinuatus, nugo suspendebant, they took it in snuff; and, expressing their derision by 'drawing together the nose,' they made noses at him." By Andrews on the Decalogue, ed. 1550, p. 394. And another learned commentator on Scripture has thought proper to employ this phrase. See Patrick on 2 Sam. xx. 2. 

What hath been seen * Either in snuff or packings of the duke's, 
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne 
Against the old kind. Shakespeare, K. Lear. 
Jupiter took snuff at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again. * L'Estrange. 

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose. [Our word was also snuff; as in Kersey's Dict. "Snuff or sneezing-powder." This carries us to sneez, as the origin of that expression; and snus, Swedish, is also snuff. Snuff probably was made soon after the introduction of tobacco into this country.] 
He administr'd a dose 
Of snuff mundungus to his nose. Hudibras, iii. ii. 
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew, 
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; 
The gnome direct to every atom just 
The pungent grains of tielluating dust. Pope. 

To SNUFF v. a. [snuffen, Teut.] 
1. To draw in with the breath. 
A heifer will put up her nose, and snuff in the air against rain. Bacon. 

With delight he snuff'd the smell 
Of mortal change on earth. 

He snuff the wind, his heels the sand excite; 
But when he stands collected in his night, 
He roars and promises a more successful fight. Dryden.
The youth,  
Who holds the nearest station to the light, 
Already seems to sniff the vital air, 
And leads just forward on a shining spear.  
*Dryden.*  

My troops are mousetraps; their Numidian steeds 
Sniff up the wind and long to scorn the desert.  
*Addison.*  

My vaguest fault was sniffing up the air about Bracken- 
denstow, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I 
could scarce hold him in.  
*Swift.*  

2. To scent.  
The cow looks up, and from afar can find  
The change of heaven, and sniff it in the wind.  
*Dryden.*  

For thee the bulls rebel low through the groves, 
And tempt the stream, and sniff their absent loves.  
*Dryden.*  

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill, 
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill! 
His fellows vain alarms rejects with scorn, 
True to his master's voice, and learned horn:  
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true, 
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:  
Once sniff'd, he follows with unalter'd aim, 
Nor darts him from the chosen game; &  
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and instant he views, 
Forbids on reins, and to death pursues.  
*Tickell.*  

3. To crop the candle.  
The late queen's gentlewoman!  
To be her mistress! mistress!  
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must sniff it,  
And it goes.  
*Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*  

Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our 
lights sniff'd, and our religion more active.  
*Byr. Taylor.*  

You have got 
An office for your talents fit, 
To sniff the lights, and stir the fire, 
And get a dinner for your hire.  
*Swift.*  

To Sniff.† v. n.  
1. To sniff; to draw breath by the nose.  
Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have sniff'd at it.  
*Mal. ii. 23.*  

Do the enemies of the church rage and sniff, and breathe 
nothing but threats and death?  
*Bp. Hall, Thanksgiving, Sermon.*  

Sniff'box. n. s. [snuff and box.] The box in which 
snuff is carried.  
If a gentleman leaves a sniff-box on the table, and goeth 
away, lock it up as part of your vails.  
*Swift.*  

Sir Plume, sir sniff justly vain, 
And the nice conduct of a clodded cane.  
*Pope.*  

Snuff'er. n. s. [from sniff.] One that sniffs.  
Snuff'ers. n. s. [from sniff.] The instrument with 
which the candle is clipped.  
When you have sniffed the candle, leave the snuffs open.  
*Swift.*  

To SNUFFLE. v. n. [snufflen, Teut.] To speak 
through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.  
A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he 
hunted for a duck; and with a sniffing grace, declaring that 
hissnuffling water could not as well prevail through the water 
as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he 
could copy the duck's getting up again.  
*Sidney.*  

Begpipes of the lowliest drones, 
With sniffing broken-winded tones, 
When the wind, and long as sound, 
Sound fitter than from the gut.  
*Hudibras.*  

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who sniff'd and 
sniffled, and considered out.  
*L'Estrange.*  

One clad in purple, 
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;  

Some senseless Phillis in a broken nose, 
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.  
*Dryden.*  

Snuffler. n. s. [from snuffe.] One that speaks 
through the nose.  
Snuff'taker. n. s. [snuff and take.] One who 
takes snuff. 

The whetter is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a 
lip, as the snuff'taker with a powder.  *Tinder,* No. 141.  

Snuff'y. adj. [from snuff] Grimed with snuff.  
To SNUG.† v. n. [snuger. Dan. See To Snudge.]  
To lie close; to snudge. 

There snuggling well, he well appear'd content, 
So to have done amiss, so to be absent.  
*Sidney.*  

As the loving couple lay snuggling together, Venus, to try 
if the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a 
mouse loose into the chamber.  
*L'Estrange.*  

Snug. adj. [from the verb.]  
1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not 
   splendid. 
   They spy'd a country farm, 
   Where all was snug, and clean, and warm; 
   For woods before, and hills behind, 
   Secur'd it both from rain and wind.  
   *Fry.*  

2. Close; out of notice. 

3. Slyly or insidiously close. 

To Snuggle. v. n. [from snug.] To lie close; to 
lie warm.  

Snugly. adv. [from snug.] Safely; closely.  

Snugness. n. s. [from snug.] Retiredness.  
*O'er me soft snugness spreads her wings; 
And innocence reflects her ray 
To gild my calm sequester'd way.*  
*Warlow. Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.*  

SO.† adv. [so, Saxox; so, Dutch; so, German. 
Dr. Johnson.—The German so, and the English 
so, (though in one language it is called an adverb 
or conjunction, and in the other an article or pronoun,) 
are both of them derived from the Goth. article sa, so; 
and have in both languages 
retained the original meaning, viz. it, or that. Mr. 
H. Archbishop, Div. of Puri. l. 247.*  

1. In like manner. It answers to as either preceding 
or following. Noting comparison. 

As whom the fables signify of monstrous size, 
Tahitian or earthern that walk'd on Jove, 
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch-fend lay.  
*Milton.*  

Thick as autumnal leaves that spread the brooks, 
In Valombrosa, where the Etrurian shades 
High over-arch'd embower, so thick bestrew 
Acheat and lost lay the sky.  
*Milton.*  

To 'tir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts, 
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts; 
So pleased at first the tow'ring Alps we try, 
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky.  
*Pope.*  

As into' air the purer spirits flow, 
And separate from their kindred drops below, 
So flew her soul to its congenial place.  
*Pope.*  

2. To such a degree.  

Why is his chariot so long in coming? 
*Judg. v. 28.*  

Can nothing great, and at the height, 
Remain so long, but its own weight 
Will ruin it? Or it's blind chances 
That still desires new states to advance?  
*B. Jelson, Catiline.*  

Amoret, my lovely foe, 
Tell me where thy strength does lie; 
Where the pow'r that charms us so, 
In thy soul, or in thy eye?  
*Waller*
I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. \textit{Burnet, Theory.}  
Since then our Arcturus is with honour dead, \textit{Whetstone.}  
We should prepare for such a fate so soon as is freed. \textit{Dryden.}  
Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or so much as know who they are. \textit{Addison, Spect.}  
We think our fathers fools, so wise we're grown: \textit{Pope.}  
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so.  

3. In such a manner.  
There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,  
It is more coarse than all;  
For though some long ago  
Lick'd certain colours mingled so and so,  
That doth not time much from changing new. \textit{Suckling.}  
We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not so or so. \textit{Locke.}  
I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if so be any thing in my example is worth his notice. \textit{Locke.}  
This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the family rather as a relation than as a dependent. \textit{Addison.}  

4. It is regularly answered by \textit{as or that}, but they are sometimes omitted.  
\textit{So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell  
Grew darker at their frown. Milton, \textit{P. L.}  
There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; so \textit{as is a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so  
excellent a fruit will not grow here. Temple.}  
5. In the same manner.  
Of such examples add me to the roll;  
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,  
But God's appointed deliverance not so. \textit{Milton, S. A.}  
To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect,  
yourself, and cause all your family to do so too. \textit{Locke.}  
According to the multifariousness of this immutability, so  
are the possibilities of being. \textit{Norris.}  

6. Thus, in this manner.  
Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,  
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. \textit{Dryden.}  
Does this deserve to be rewarded \textit{so}?  
\textit{Dryden.}  
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? \textit{Dryden.}  
It concerns every man with the greatest seriousness, to enquire into those matters whether they be so or not. \textit{Tillotson.}  
No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep,  
or too many rivers; they understand better than so, how  
to value those inestimable gifts of nature. \textit{Bentley.}  
So when the first bold vessel dared the seas,  
High on the stem the Thracian rais'd his strain. \textit{Pope.}  
Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits,  
or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more  
unaccountable way, this is certain, that so it is. \textit{Locke.}  

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.  
The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd to obey;  
For longer time than that, no living wight,  
Below the earth, might suffer'd to stay: \textit{Spenser, F. Q.}  
\textit{Trufcikle, or rove ye, and like thieves oppress.}  
Poore strange adventurers; exposing \textit{so}  
Your souls to danger, and your lives to wo! \textit{Chapman.}  
If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him, and so all that he hath to do is to  
educate by prayer and use of the means, to qualify himself for  
this blessed condition. \textit{Hammond, on Foundations of  
Instruction, and so inducts, to the study of the settled articles and rule of the church.} \textit{Holody.}  
Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall;\textit{so}  
And so from heaven to deepest hell. \textit{Milton, P. L.}  
God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature,  
and capable of dominion. \textit{Locke.}  

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: \textit{* answered by \textit{as}.}  

O goddess! tell what I would say,  
Thou knowest it, and I feel too much to pray,  
\textit{So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,} \textit{Dryden, Kn. T.}  
In love to be thy changelings free so soon is freed. \textit{Dryden.}  
Here then exchange we mutually our forgiveness;  
\textit{So may the guilt of all my broken vows,} \textit{Row.}  
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;  
Ah here my soul acquits thee of my death,  
\textit{As here I part without a angry thought.} \textit{Row.}  
So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,  
And swell the future harvest of thy field. \textit{Pope.}  

9. Provided that; on condition that; \textit{modo.}  

Be not sad;  
Evil into the mind of God or man  
May come and go, so unapprov'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind. \textit{Milton, P. L.}  
So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there  
should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or  
reasoning, it may be overlooked. \textit{Atterbury.}  
Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,  
Too many giddy fools too indulg'd  
May the remaining few know only friendship:  
\textit{So thou, my dearest, trust, best Alicja,} \textit{Row.}  
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,  
A partner there; I will give up mankind. \textit{Row.}  

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another, answering to \textit{as}.  
\textit{As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he goes on it.} \textit{Swift.}  

11. So sometimes returns the sense of a word on sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition;  
as, the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more \textit{so}; that is, more valiant. \textit{The French article \textit{fe} is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.}  

The fat with plenty fills my heart,  
The lean with love makes we too \textit{so.} \textit{Cowley.}  
Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not \textit{so,}  
His maid and patient tells the truth he know. \textit{Denham.}  
Not to admire is all the art I know  
To make men happy, and to keep them \textit{so}. \textit{Coryc. Hor.}  
One may as well say, that the configuration shall be only  
national, as to say that the deluge was \textit{so.} \textit{Burnet.}  
However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant-by despair;  
For having once been guilty, well they know  
To a revengeful prince they still are \textit{so.} \textit{Dryden.}  
He was great erc fortune made him \textit{so.} \textit{Dryden.}  
I laugh at every one; said an old cynick, who laughs at  
me. Do you \textit{so}? replied the philosopher; then you live the  
merriest life of any man in Athens. \textit{Addison.}  
They are beautiful in themselves, and much more \textit{so} in that  
noble language peculiar to that great poet. \textit{Addison.}  
Common-place books have been long used by industrious  
young divines, and still continue \textit{so}. \textit{Swift.}  
As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that  
they are not \textit{so}. \textit{Pope.}  
The blast to-day is as completely \textit{so,}  
As who began a thousand years ago. \textit{Pope.}  

12. Thus \textit{it is}; this is the state.  
How sorrow shakes him!  
\textit{So, now the tempest tears him up by the roots,} \textit{Dryden.}  
And on the ground extends the noble ruin.  

13. At this point; at this time.  
When  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds 1 ha' strew'd his grave,  
And on it said a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;  
And, leaving so his service, follow you.  
\textit{Shakespeare.}  
14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. \textit{Well.}  
O, \textit{so,} and had you a council  
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,  
Madam? \textit{B. Jonson, Catiline.}  

5 E 2
15. If sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison.
In French, si.
An astringent is not quite so proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary.
Shakespeare, Arden. Mackintosh.
16. A word of assumption; thus be it.
There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour; so; if not, let him be the next Percy himself.
Shakespeare.
I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, so; if it be not, so. No man is too good to serve his prince.
Shakespeare.

17. A form of petition.
Ready are the appellant and defendant,
The armurer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your majesty to behold the fight.
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cres.

18. So forth. Denoting more of the like kind.
Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse, manhood, learning, and so forth, the spice and salt that season a man?
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

19. So much as. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.
So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full good.
Pope.

20. So so. An exclamation after something done or known. Corrupted, I think, from cesse.
I would not have thee linger in thy pain;
So so.
Shakespeare, Othello.
So, so; it works: now mistress, sit you fast.
Dryden.

21. So so. [costi, costa, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.
He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;
His leg is but so, so: and yet 'tis well.
Shakespeare.
Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some so so writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears.
Fenton on the Classics.

22. So then. Thus then it is that; therefore.
So then the Volscians stand but as at first.
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again.
Shakespeare, Coriol.
To a war are required a just quarter, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs; so then, I will first justify the quarter, balance the forces, and propound designs.
Bacon.

To SOAK. v. a. [teuchan, Sax.]
1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.
Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercy's blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.
Their land shall be soaked with blood.
Int. xxvii. 7.
There deep Galanos soaks the yellow sands.
Dryden.
Wormwood, put into the brine you soak your corn in, prevents the birds eating it.

2. To draw in through the pores.
Thou whose life's a dream of easy pleasure:
'Tis all thy business, business how to shun,
To bask thy naked body in the sun.
Supply thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and soak it in.
Dryden.

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for such.
Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and soak and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them.
Bacon.
A greater space than a savoy; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his festivities, wherein was he only spectuous, could not but soak his exchequer.
Wotton.

To SOAK. v. n.
1. To be steeped in moisture.
For thy conceit in soaking will draw in
More than the common blocks.
Shakespeare.

2. To enter by degrees into pores.
Lay a heap of earth in great fronds upon a hollow vessel, putting a canvas between, and pour water upon it so as to soak through; it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily.
Bacon.

Rain soaking into the strata, which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs.
Woodward.

3. To drink glutaneously and intemperately. This is a low term.
Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a soaking club.
Locke.

SOAKER. n. s. [from soak.]
1. One that macerates in any moisture.
A good fellow! a painful, able, and laborious soaker; who owes all his good-nature to the pot and the pipe.
South, Sym. vi. 111.

You may have taken notice of a manolin kind of soakers, who commonly relent when they are well moistened, as if they shrunk in the washing.

SOAL. n. s. See SOLE.

SOAP. n. s. [rape, Saxon; sapo, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.
Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a soap.
Arbutn. on Alumins.
Mallock.

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap.
Mallock.

A bubble blown with water, first made tenuous by dissolving a little soap in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours.
Newton, Opt.

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna.
Woodward.

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands.
Mortimer.

As rainwater diminishes their salt, so the macerating of them with chamber-leece or soap-nuts adds thereto.
Mortimer.

SOAP-BOILER. n. s. [soap and boil.] One whose trade is to make soap.
A soapboiler consults with me on the duties on castle-soap.
Addison, Spect.

SOAPWORT. n. s. [japonaria, Latin.] A species of campion.
Miller.

SOAPY. adj. [from soap.] Resembling soap; having the quality of soap.
Tar-water, — as a soapy medicine, dissolves the gummy concretions of the fibrous part.

To SOAR. v. n. [sorare, Italian.]
1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.
Milton uses it actively.
'Tis but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can soar.
Shakespeare.
Feather'd do soar and fleck'd,
They sum'm'd their pens, and soaring the air sublime,
With clang despit'd the ground.
Milton, P. L.

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.
How high a pitch his resolution soars.
Shakespeare.

Valour soars above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions.
Addison.

3. To rise high.
Who aspires must down as low
As high he soars'd.
Milton, P. L.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they soar.
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.
Dryden.

When swallows feast soars high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear.
Gay.

SOAR. n. s. [from the verb.] Towering flight.
Within soar
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phoenix.
Milton, P. L.
To sob. v. n. [teobren, complaining, Saxon.] Perhaps it is a mere onomatopoeia copied from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — It is from the verb eopyan, to gripe, to lament. See Lye, and Serenius. Wachter mentions the Hebrew shephad, planxit, luxit, as having been considered as the etymology.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of his father's death,
He twenty times made pause to sob and weep. Shakspere.

As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and sobbings mixed,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.
She sigh'd, she sob'd, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and tore her hair.
When children have not the power to obtain their desire,
They will, by their clamour and sobbing, maintain their title to it.

I sob'd; — and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards, to the Ruler of the skies. Harte.

Sob. n. s. [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choke with sob's my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death.
Then oft are heard the noises of infant weep.
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriker squall.
A wondrous bag with both her hands she binds;
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, sob's, and passions, and the war of tongues.

To sob. v. a. To sob. A cant word.
The true being sobbed and wet, swells.
Martinier.

Soaring. n. s. [from sob.] Act of lamenting.
The hoarse sobings of the widow's dove. Drummond, Sonnet.

Sober. adj. [sobrius, Lat. sobre, Fr.] 1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.
Live a sober, righteous, and godly life. Common Prayer.
The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the sober man.
No sober temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and soddenness of his neighbour.
South, Sermon.

2. Not overpowered by drink.
A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he had done the same being sober.
Hooker.

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.
Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his play sway raging mad: there was not a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and bustling.
Dryden.
No sober man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.
Dryden.

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.
This same young sober-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh.
Shakespeare.
Cicero travelled all over Persia, and is a grave and sober writer.
Abbott, Des. of the World.

Young men likewise exhort to be sober minded. Th. li. 6.
The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and sober judgment, and he performed his duty both before the battle and in the field.
Hayward.
These confusions disposed men of any sober understanding to wish for peace.
Clarendon.
Among them some sober men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it.
Clarendon.

Soberness. n. s. [from sober.] 1. Temperance, especially in drink.
Keep my body in temperance, sobriety, and chastity.
Common Prayer.

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.
I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of sobriety and truth.
Iota, xxvi. 5.
A person noted for his sobriety and skill in magisterial preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well.
Bp. st. ec.
The sobriety of Virgil might have shewn the difference.
Dryden.

Sobriety. n. s. [from sobrieté, Fr. sobrius, Lat.
Not frequent in the plural number; nor has Dr. Johnson furnished an example of that kind.
Bishop Taylor and South use it. See the fifth meaning.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.
Drunkenness is more injurious to the soul, and in Scripture moredeclared against than glutony; and sobriety hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking.
Bp. Taylor.

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the usefulness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describes the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet.
Hooker.
4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

5. Calmness; coolness.

6. Seriousness; gravity.

SOC.* n. s. [soc, Saxon. In hoc differenter inter se soc et soc; quod istud, nempe soc, privilegium erat, sive potestas, cognoscendi causas et lites dirimendi; has autem, nempe soc, territorium, sive praecinctum, in quo soc et caetera privilegia exercentur: soc, curia: soc, causarum in ipso curia cognito. Hickes.]

1. Jurisdiction; circuit, or place, where a lord has the power or liberty of holding a court of his tenants, and administering justice.

The said Robert le Fitz-Walter—hath a soke [soc] in the city of London;—if any thief shall be taken in his soke, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soke.

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burthens.

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn which is used within the manor, or township, wherein their mill stands. Some trials at law relative to this ancient privilege have lately taken place; but the millers have generally been cast. Marshall’s Yorkshire. 

Grose in V. Soke.

So’cage. n. s. [soc, French, a ploughshare; soccaggio, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight’s service, or socage; so that whatever is not knight’s service, is socage. This socage is of three kinds; a socage of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of services. Socage of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ secondum consuetudinem manerii. Socage of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the monstruvatum; and such socmen hold not by certain service.

The lands are not helden, at all her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in socage, or by knight’s service.

So’cager. n. s. [from socage.] A tenant by socage.

Socia*bility.* n. s. [from sociable.] Socialbility.

He introduced the system of human sociability, by showing it to be the dictate of the Creator.

SOCIA*BLE. adj. [sociable, Fr. sociabilité, Lat.]

SOCIAL. adj. [sociable, Fr. sociabilité, Lat.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.
Solitude sometimes is best society,
And short retirement urges sweet return.

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.
Among equals, what society can sort?
Heaven's greatness no society can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here.

Soc'yian.* n.s. One who follows the opinions of
L. and F. Socinus, who denied the proper divinity
and atonement of Christ.
The Socinians, who allow Christ nothing but an human na-
ture, affirm, that he is said to descend from heaven, only in
respect of the divinity of his original and production; as it is
elsewhere said, that every good and perfect gift descends from
above, namely, because it is derived from a divine principle.

South, Serm. vii. 6.

Soc'yian.* adj. Of or belonging to Socinianism.
Next to infidels professed, there was no set of writers he
had treated with less ceremony than the Socinians; in whom he
saw an immoderate presumption; and suspected not a little ill
faith.


Soc'yianism.* n.s. The tenets first propagated by
the two persons of the name of Socinus, uncle and
nephew, in the sixteenth century.

We see one tainted with popery, another with Socinianism,
another with Antinomianism, another with Familism; and all
these run a madding after their own fancies. Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 5.

SOCK.† n.s. [soccus, Latin; roce, Saxon; socke, Teut. sock, Icel. vox plurimis linguis communis, antiquissima et Phrygica. See Wachter and Selenius.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow neither cocks, and mend them,
and foot them too. — Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

A Physician, that would be medall, prescribes for the
rhum to walk: continually upon a camomile alley; meaning
he should put camomile within his soocks.

Bacon.

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in
poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.
Then to the well trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
With his native wood-notes wild;
Great Fletcher never tries in buskins here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in soocks appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds.
Dryden.

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see
the fashion of the old sock and lavo.

3. A ploughshare, or plough-sock. [See d'une charrué,
Fr. the couler or share of a plough, Cotgrave;
perhaps from the Lat. seco, to cut.] A northern
word. See Ray and Grose.

So'cket. n.s. [sochotte, Fr.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candle-
stick.

Two roodly beacons set in watches stood,
'Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most suitably
Were made, and set in silver soocks bright.

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the sockt
Dissolves.

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their spattering light advance,
And in the soocks oilly bubbles dance.

The stars aman'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shut within their soocks, lost their light.

Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking soocks drown.

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last,
is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it
with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it
burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket, and at length
goes out in no perfume.

2. The receptacle of the eye.
His eye-balls in their hollow soocks sink;
Beneath of sleep he loses his mess and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man.

Dryden.

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.
The soocks and supports of flowers are figured; as in the
five brevitts of the rose, and sockey of gillyflowers. Bacon.

Coppomus is the connection of a tooth to its socket.

Witkins.

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and
rubbing of these axes against the soockes wherein they are
placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistance to that rotation
of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue.

Witkins.

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a socket for the shining share.

Dryden.

So'cketchisel. n.s. A stronger sort of chisels.
Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort
of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of socketchisels; their
shank made with a hollow socket n-top, to receive a strong
wooden sprig made to fit into the socket.

Mosson.

So'cle. n.s. [With architects.] A flat square mem-
ber, under the bases of pedestals of statues and
vases: it serves as a foot or stand.

Bailey.

So'ckless.* adj. [sock and less.] Wanting socks or
shoes.

You shall behold one pair of legs, the feet of which were in
times past sockless, but are now, through the change of time
that alters all things, very strangely become the legs of a knight
and courtier.


So'cman, or So'cagger. n.s. [soccarm, Sax.] A
sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by
souckle tenurial, of which there are three kinds.
See SoCkage.

Cowel.

So'Ckman'y. n.s. [from socman; low Lat. sokeman-
ria.] - Free tenure by sockage.

Cowel.

It shall be lawful for the sokeman of the sokemanry of the said
Robert le Fitz-Walter to demand the court of the said Robert.


So'come,† n.s. [In the old law.] A custom of ten-
nants to grind corn at their lord's mill.

There is bound-socome, where tenants are bound to grind at
the lord's mill; and love-socome, where they do it freely out of
their own lands.

So'crat'ical.* adj. After the manner or doctrine
So'crat'ick. ° of the philosopher Socrates.

He winked at that with a socratical and philosophical pa-
tience.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 63.

The induction [or kind of syllogism] which proceeds by
interrogation, and concludes probably, or with verisimilitude,
that which Socrates ordinarily made use of; and therefore
is called the Socratic induction.

Chambers, in V. Induction.

So'crat'ically.* adv. With the Socratical mode of
disputation.

Is it such a pleasure to be non-pluss'd in mood and figure,
that you had rather be snapped in the mouse-trap of a syl-
logism, than treated socratically and genteely?


So'crat'ism.* n.s. The philosophy of Socrates.

So'crat'ist.° n.s. A disciple of Socrates.

There arose a great question between Pythagorians, disciples
and the scholars of Socrates, for that the sockeistes said it was
better and more commodious that the things should be in com-
mon.

Martin, Marr. of Frieestes, (1554). I. i. b.

SOD. n.s. [sod, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.
The sexton shall green sods on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now.

Swift.

There flame shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's best have ever trod.

Collins.

Sod.° adj. [from the substant.] Made of turf.
SOF

Her cassock sweet woodbine crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the sod seats at her door.
--- Cunningham.

SOFT. adj. [prop. Sax., soft; Tent. which Junius refers to soft, S. Goth. success; and Serenius to the Icel. sof, sedare.]

1. Not hard.
Hard and soft are names we give things, only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies, what being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch.
--- Locke.

Some bodies are hard, and some soft: the hardness is caused by the jeuness of the spirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil.
--- Bacon.

Hot and cold were in body but,
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
--- Dryden.

2. Not rugged; not rough.
What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in soft raiment? behold, they that wear soft raiment are in king's houses.
--- St. Matthew.

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.
Spirit is either soft, or so; and uncondemned is their essence pure.
--- Milton, P. L.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.
A few divines of so soft and servile tempers as disposed then to so sudden acting and compliance.
--- King Charles.

One king is so soft and easy, another too fiery.
--- L'Estrange.

5. Tender; timorous.
What he hath done famously, he did it to that end, though so connexened men can be content to sit it was for his country.
--- Shakespeare, Coriol.

However soft within themselves they are, To you they will be valiant by despair.
--- Dryden.

Curtse be the verse, how well soe'er it flow, That tends to make our worthy man my foe; Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear; Or from the soft-eyed virgin steal a tear.
--- Pope.

6. Mild; gentle; 'kind: not severe.
Would my heart were fent like Edward's; Or Edward's soft and pitiful like mine.
--- Shakespeare.

Our torrent may become As soft as now severe.
--- Milton, P. L.

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay, His anger moral, and his wisdom gay.
--- Pope.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.
Thou art their soldier, and beit g bred in brolis, Hast not the soft way, which thou dost confess Thou must make fit for time to use, as they to claim In asking their good loves.
--- Shakespeare, Coriol.

8. Placid; still; easy.
On her soft axle while she passes even, She bears thee soft, with the smooth air along.
--- Milton, P. L.

9e. Effeminate; viciously nice.
This sense is also mistress of an art Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth sell; Though this dear art doth little good impart, Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell.
--- Davies.

An idle and soft course of life is the source of criminal pleasures.
--- Browne.

10. Delicate; elegantly tender.
Her form more soft and feminine, Less winning soft, less hardly mild.
--- Milton, P. L.

11. Weak; simple.
He made soft fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish quite mad.
--- Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 149.

What cannot such scullers do, especially if they find a soft creature on whom they may work?
--- Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 150.

The receiver soon found this soft place of Adam's, and incorruptibility itself did not secure him.
--- Grammelol.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.
Her voice was ever soft.
--- Gentil and low, an excellent thing in women.
--- Shakespeare.

The Dorian mood of fuses and soft recorders.
--- Milton, P. L.

When some gross and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs rise
SO F

Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice.

13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.
The solemn nightingale tu'n'd her soft lays. Milton, P. L.
Soft were my numbers, which could make offence.
When smooth description held the place of sense.
Hark! the numbers soft and clear.
Gently steal upon the ear.

14. Not forcible; not violent.
Sleep falls with soft simmering weight.
Milton, P. L.

15. Mild; not glaring.
The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made
to appear like fine down or wool, and made the softest

Soft.* adv. Softly; gently; quietly.
Then venting softly; and trembling every joint,
Her faint feet to the bowre she mov'd. Spenser, F. Q.
He — with voice
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,
Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus.
Milton, P. L.
Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head recline'd, young Iliacus begun.
Here soft extended, to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleep profound.

Soft, interj. Hold; stop; not so fast.
But soft, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother?
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Oh! come in, Emilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw.
Shakespeare.
Soft, my muse, the world is wide;
And all at once was not deserv'd.
Suckling.

To SOFTEN. v. n. [from soft.]
1. To make soft; to make less hard.
Bodies, into which the water will enter, long soethill will
rather soften than indurate. Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Their arrow's point they soften in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. Gay.

2. To intenserate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.
I will soften stony hearts.
Milton, P. L.
Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or soften
them by their representation. Addison.
I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by softening
and reconciling methods. Way.

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.
Can round her tomb each object of desire,
Bid her be all that cheers or softens life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.
Pope.
Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick will ease the pain of ease,
And make despair and madness pleasant.
Pope.

4. To make less harsh; less vehement; less violent.
He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. Dryden.

5. To make less glaring.

6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SOFTEN. v. n.
1. To grow less hard.
Many bodies that will hardly make will soften; as iron in
the forge.

2. To grow less obdurate; cruel; or obstinate.
He may soften at the sight of the child;
The silence o'ftimes of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking falls.

SOFTENED.* See SOFTEN.

SOFTENING.* n. s. [from soften.] The act of making
less hard, less vehement, or less violent.
I allow that elevations and softening of the voice, judiciously
manag'd, are both ornamental and useful, but those sudden
starts and explosions are most ungraceful and unbecoming the
gravity of the pulpit.

Solo. Fort, Charge to the Clergy. (1742.)

SOFT'HEARTED.* adj. [soft and heart.] Kind-hearted;
gentle; meek.

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SO F

Thou art some prating fellow,
One that hath studied out a trick to talk,
A right reasonable, innocent, and soft-hearted petition.
Milton, Of Sof., in Eng. B. s.

SOFTLING.* n. s. [from soft.] An effeminate or
visciously nice person.
We receive fashion of our companions; — The drunkard
leaseth his guests into drunkenness. Effeminate men and soft-
lings cause the stout man to wave tender.

SOFTLY. adv. [from soft.]
1. Without hardness.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very softly percuss'd, give no sound; as when
a man treadeth very softly upon boards.

3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went softly. 1 Kings, xxi. 27.
In this dark silence softly leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps.
Dryden.

4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me softly in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of allenuous trust.
Dryden.
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And softly lays him on a flowery bed.
Dryden, Ast.

5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity softly plead within my soul,
Yet he must die; but softly may ye go.
Dryden.

SOFTNESS.* n. s. [from soft.]
1. That which makes soft.

2a. One who palliates.
Those softners, and expost-mongers, shake their heads so
strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle.
Swift.

SOFTNESS.† n. s. [from soft.; Sax. forzanteg.]
1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to
hardness.
Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever
induce yieldance and cessation; and by the more equal spreading
of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and
following as is soft. Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Their hearts are enlarged, they know how to gather the
down, and so, in excesses from the sharpest thistles.

2. Mildness; kindness.
A wise man, whereas there is a necessity of expressing any evil
actions, should do it by a word that hath a secondary idea of
kindness or softness, or a word that carries in it robulence and
severity. Witten, Logick.

3. Civility; gentleness.
They turn the softness of the tongue into the hardnes of the
teeth.
Improve these virtues, with a softness of manners, and a
sweetness of conversation. Dryden.

4. Effemminacy; visciously delicacy.
So long as lassine is quite shut out from our lives, all the
sins of wantonness, softness, and effemminacy, are prevented;
and there is but little room for temptation.
Dryden.
He was not delignt with the softness of the court.
Clarendon.

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.
This virtue could not proceed out of fear or softness; for he
was valiant and active.

6. Quality contrary to hardeness.
Softness of sounds is distinct from the callity of sounds.

7. Facility; gentleness; candanous; easiness to be
affected.
Such was the ancient simplicity and softness of spirit, which
sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whose words were
even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give

5 .
sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God.

8. Contrariety to energetic vehemence.
   Who but thyself the mind and ear can please,
   With strength and softness, energy and ease?
   * * Harte.

9. Mildness; meekness.
   For, contemplation he and valour form'd,
   For softness she and sweet attractive grace.
   Milton, *P. L.*
   Her stubborn look
   This softness from thy finger took.
   Waller.

10. Weakness; simplicity.
   So'ggy. adj. [soggy, Icel. moist; soegen, Welsh, wet, soaked.] Moist; damp; steaming with damp.
   A recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works observes, that
   "he has heard the word applied (with what propriety he knows not) to hay that has been cut too early, and sweats as it lies in heaps." The propriety of the usage will now, from the etymology, be obvious.

   The warping condition of this green and soggy multitude.
   *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Honour.*

Soxo'.† interj. A form of calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo.
   *Laun. So-ho! So-ho!*
   Prt. What went thou?
   *Laun. Him we go to find.* Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

To SOIL.† v. a. [ryljan, Sax. solen, Germ. solider, Fr. souiller, bisouiller, Goth.]
1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.
   A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
   And soldi with dust of the long dried grass.
   *Spencer, F. Q.
   Although some herehicks have abused this text, yet the sun is not soiled in passage.
   *Bacon, Holy War.*
   If I soil
   Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil.
   *Sandy.*
   I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
   With the rank vapours of this sin-worm mould.
   Milton, Comus.
   Bad fruit of knowledge, if this he know,
   Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
   Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
   Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd.
   *Milton, P. L.*
   One who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
   Licks the soil of earth, —
   While reeking with a mangled Ombi's blood.
   *Tate.*
   If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently soil'd with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point.
   *Newton.*
   An absent hero's bed: they sought to soil,
   An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil.
   *Popo.*

2. To dung; to manure.
   Men now present, just as they soil their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop.
   *South.*

3. To soil a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. [Dr. Johnson refers this meaning to the Fr. souiller, to glut.]
   The soiled horse.

Soil.† n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.
   My indirect ways
   I met this crown;
   And I myself know well
   How troublesome it sat upon my head;
   To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
   For all the soil of the achievement goes
   With me into the earth.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

   That would be a great soil in the new gloss of your marriage.
   Shakespeare.

   Vexed I am with passions,
   Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviour.
   Shakespeare.

   A lady's honour must be touch'd,
   Which, nice as oblique, will not bear a soil.
   *Dryden.*

2. [soil, French; soilum, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgement may be made of waters by the soil whereupon they run.

   Her spots thou see'st
   As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
   Fruits in her soil'd a soil.
   *Milton, P. L.*

   The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the soil, to produce the necessaries and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation.
   *Swift.*

3. Land; country.
   Dorset, that with fearful soul
   Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
   This fair alliance shall call home
   To high promotions.
   *Shakespeare.*

   O unlook'd stroke, worse than of death!
   Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave
   These, native soil! these happy walks and shades,
   Fit haunts of gods.
   *Milton, P. L.*

4. Dung; compost.
   The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt
   That the sea has thrown into it; for all the soil on that side of the haven has been left there insensibly by the sea.
   * Addison.*

   Improve land by dung, and other sort of soils.
   *Mortimer.*

5. To take Soil. To run into the water, as a deer when closely pursued.
   O sir, have you ta'en soil here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet! *B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.*

Soiliness. n. s. [from soil.] Stain; foulness.
   Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no soiliness more than silver.
   *Bacon.*

Soilure. n. s. [from soil.] Stain; pollution.
   He merits well to have her,
   Not making any scruple of her soilure.
   *Shakespeare.*

To SOJOURN. v. a. [sojourner, French; soggiornare, Italian.] To dwell anywhere for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habituation. Almost out of use.
   If, till the expiration of your mouth,
   You will return and sojourn with my sister,
   Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
   *Shakespeare.*

Th' advantage of his absence took the king.
   And in the mean time sojourn'd at my father's.
   *Shakespeare.*

   How comes it he is to sojourn with you? how creeps acquaintance?
   *Shakespeare.*

   Here dwells he; though he sojourn every where.
   *Donne.*

   In progress, yet his standing house is here.
   *Donne.*

   The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there sojourned three days.
   *Heyward.*

   To sojourn in that land
   He comes invited.
   *Milton, P. L.*

   He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he says abroad to the state of things at home.
   *Adderbury.*

Sojourn. n. s. [sojourn, French; from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anently accented on the last syllable: Milton accents it indifferently.
   The princes, France and Burgundy,
   Long in our court have made their am'rous sojourn.
   *Shakespeare.*

   Thee I revisit now,
   Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
   In that obscure sojourn.
   *Milton, P. L.*

   Searc'vvd' the Galilean towns,
   And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
   Short sojourn.
   *Milton, P. R.*

So'journer. n. s. [from sojourn.] A temporary dweller.
   We are strangers and sojourners, as were all our fathers:
   Our days on earth are as a shadow.
   *1 Chron. xxix. 16.*

   Waves o'erthose
   Busiris, and his Memphis chivalry,
   While with periocial hatred they pursu'd
   The sojourners of Goshen.
   *Milton, P. L.*

   Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
   Welcome an owner, not a sojourner.
   *Dryden.*
Sojourning. n. s. [from sojourn]. The act of dwelling anywhere but for a time.

Sojournings of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years.

Exod. xii. 40.

Sol.* n. s. The name of one of the musical notes in sol-faing. See To Sol-FA.

To Sol FA.* v. n. To pronounce the several notes of a song by the terms of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol; and in learning to sing.

Yet can I neither sol-fa, nor sing, ne saints' lives read.

Longland, as cited by Selden, Drayton's Pol. S. 11.

I'll try how you can sol-fa. Shakespeare, Tem. of the Shrew.

Those words might not, and probably would not, for a long time have any meaning, but might resemble the syllables which we make use of in sol-faing. A. Smith, on the INIT. ARTS. P. II.

To SOLACE. v. a. [solacer, old French; solazzare, Italian; solatium, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime solace them. Shakespeare.

The birds with song.

Solace of the woods. Milton, P. L.

To SOLACE. v. n. To take comfort; to be recreated.

Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and solace in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. Shakespeare.

Were they to rule'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might solace as before. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Solace.† n. s. [salais, old Fr.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therain sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet solace to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as lound as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. Speaker, F. Q.

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their solace; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors.

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would solace, and my age would ease.

Shakespeare, Herm. VI.

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return.

If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That solace?

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd
When other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-sights expos'd daily men abound.

Through waters and through flames I'ld go,
Suffer'ing and solace of dry woe.

Prior.

Solacious. adj. [solaciou's, old Fr.] Affording comfort, recreation, or amusement. This is an old English word, which Cotgrave and Sherwood also have noticed.

It is a solaceous voyce when it raiseth, relieth, and quickeneth the desolate conscience with comfortable promises.


Solaceous pastymes, ydeleness, and truthe.

SOLANDER. n. s. [soulandres, French.] A disease in horses.

Sol. adj. [solaire, Fr. solario, Lat.]

Solary. 3
SOLDIER. n. s. [from solda.] One that soldiers or mends.

SOLDIER.† n. s. [soldat, Fr. from solidarius, low Latin; of solidus, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier, as Dr. Johnson has observed; but our word seems to be immediately from the old Fr. soldater, souledier, soldier. See Lacoine. Solidarium is also our old word in the Prompt. Parv. and rendered "stipendiarius;" and we retain it in the vulgar pronunciation, sojer. We had formerly another term for soldier from the Ital. soldato, viz. soldado:

"Those, that are soldadoes in thy state,
Do beare the badge of base, effeminate,
Ev'n on their plumpie crests."

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599) iii. 8.

So the German soldat, (as well as the French,) from solda, pay; solden, to make payment of wages; soldary, low Lat. the same.]

1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who served for pay.

Your sister is the better soldier. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Good Sward, An older and a better soldier none. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

A soldier.

Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrell,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth.

A hateful service, that dissolv'd the knees
Of many a soldier. Chapman.

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a soldier. Dryden, Don Sch.

2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a soldier. Spencer in Ireland.

SOLDIERESS.* n. s. [from soldier.] A female warriour.

Honour'd Hippolita,
Most dread'd Amazonian; - Soldières,
That equally cast poise sternness with pity.
Renaum. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinman.

SOLDIERLIKE. adj. [soldier and like.] Martial;

SOLDIERY. n. s. warlike; military; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they fought with beastly fury rather than any soldiery discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best. Sidney.

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a soldierlike word, and a word of good command. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

They, according to a soldiery custom, in cases of extremity, by exchange of a kiss by every of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. Heywood.

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as soldiery an action as had been performed on either side. Clarendon.

SOLDIERSHIP. n. s. [from soldier.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.

Thy father and myself in friendship,
First tried our soldiership: be did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciplin'd of the bravest.
Shakespeare, All's Well.

By see thou away
The absolute soldiership you have by land,
Distract thy army, which doth most consist
Ofわたし's Footmen. Shakespeare.

SOLDIERY. n. s. [from soldier.]

1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.
SOLEMN.

1. Anunniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.
   The worship of this image was advanced, and a solemn supplication observed every year.
   Stirring fleet.

2. The necessity of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and solemn prayer.
   Wh. Duty of Man.

3. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.
   Then can he loudly through the house to call,
   But no one care to answer to his cry;
   There reigned a solemn silence over all.
   Spenser, F. Q.
   To swage with solemn touches troubled thoughts.
   Milton, P. L.

SOLEMNITY. n. s. [solemnity, Fr. from solemn.]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.
   Were these annual solemnities only practised in the church?
   Nelson.

   Though the days of solemnity, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection.
   Nelson.

   Great was the cause; our old solemnities From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise; But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay These grateful honours to the god of day.
   Pope.

2. Religious ceremony.
   Honest men's words are Stygian oaths, and promises inviolable. These are not the men for whom the fetters of law were first forged; they needed not the solemnity of oaths; by keeping their faith they swear, and evacuate such confirmations.
   Brown, Chr. Mor. ill. 117.

3. Religious ceremony or procession.
   The lady Custance,
   Some speedy messenger bid repair
   To our solemnity.
   Shakespeare, K. John.

   The moon, like to a silver bow,
   New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
   Of our solemnities.
   Shakespeare.

   There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and solemnities.
   Bacon.

   What fun'ral pomp shall float the Tiber see,
   When rising from his bed he views the sad solemnity?
   Dryden.

   Though the forms and solemnities of the last judgement may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different.
   Atterbury.

   With much more skillful cruelty, and horrible solemnity, he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny.
   Sidney.

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.
   The staidness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in the solemnity of their language.
   Addison, Spect.

6. Awful grandeur; grave staidness; sober dignity.
   A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted solemnity.
   Wotton on Architecture.

7. Affected gravity.
   Priythee, Virginia, turn thy solemnness out o' door,
   And go along with us.
   Shakespeare, Coriol.

   Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
   Solemnity's a cover for a sin.
   Young.

   This speech ended with a solemnity of accent.
   Female Quixote.

SOLEMNIZATION. n. s. [from solemnize.]

1. The act of solemnizing; celebration.
   Soon followed the solemnizations of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dukely of Bretagne.
   Bacon, Hen. V. 11.

To SOLEMNIZE. v. a. [solemniser, French; from solemn.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.
   Dorilus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more solemnized by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies.
   Sidney.