Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage solemnised in another.

Then can they sprinkle all the parts with wine;
And make great feast to solemnise that day.

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to solemnise his miraculous birth.

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to solemnise this feast.

1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very solemnly.

The ministers of state, who gave us law;
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deep murmurs solemnly are wise,
Whispering like winds, were hurricanes arise.

3. With formal state.

Let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to London.

4. With religious seriousness.

To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do solemnly assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection.

SOLennesy. n. [from sole.] State of being not simple.

SOLiship. 2 connected and implicated with others; single state.

This ascription of a sole power — this dangerous soliship is a fault in our church indeed.

Sir E. Dering’s Speecher, p. 734.

France has an advantage, over and above its abilities in the cabinet and the skill of its negotiators; which is (if I may use the expression) its solemnity, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.

SOLICIT. v. a. [solicito, Lat. soliciter, Fr.]

1. To importune; to entreat.
   If you behitch yourself of any crime,
   Unreconcil’d as yet to heaven and grace.
   Solicit for it straight.

We heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.

How he solicita heaven
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The more despair of surgery; he cares.
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mould me man? Did I solicit thee
From darkness to promote me?

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to solicit me with lawless love.

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.

Solicite Henry with her wondrous praise!
Bethink thee on her virtues thou surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art.

That fruit solicited her longing eye.

Sounds and some tangible qualities solicit their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

He is solicited by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties.

3. To implore; to ask.

With that she went again, till he again soliciting the conclusion of her story, Then must you, and she, know the story of Amphitryon?

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I do not long
To go a foot yet, and solicit causes.

Sir R. Steele, Epist. Corresp. i. 128.

SOLICITATION. n. [solicitation, Fr. Cotgrave; from solicit.]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.

We can produce a man
Of female seed, far able to resist all his solicitations, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell.

2. Invitation; excitement.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant solicitation of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them.

SOLICITOR. n. [soliciteur, Fr. Cotgrave; from solicit.]

1. One who importunes, or entreats. This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

He became, of a solicitor to corrupt her, a most devout exhorter, and a most earnest persuader, that she should all her life-dates persist in her most godly profession of perpetual virginity.

2. One who petitions for another.

Be merry, Casio; For thy solicitor shall rather die,
Then give thy cause away.

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful solicitor in his behalf.

3. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.

For the king’s attorney and solicitor general, their continual use for the king’s service requires men every way fit.

SOLICITOUS. adj. [solicitus, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of.

For is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not solicitous of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty.

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough solicitous to finish the fortifications.

In providing money for disbarring the armies, upon which they were marvelously solicitous, there arose a question.

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were solicitous to preserve the king’s honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation.

Land attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish, which he was solicitous for his advice.

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In counsel sat, solicitous what chance
Might intercept their emopper sent.

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began.

No man is solicitous about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of.

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you were solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness.

This tender dame, solicitous to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias.

How lawful and praise-worthy is the care of a family? And yet how certain are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly solicitous temper.

SOLICITUOUSLY. adv. [from solicitous.] Anxiously; carefully.
The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be solicitously avoided. Boyle.

He would surely have as solicitously promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SOLICITUDE. n.s. [solicitude, Fr. Cotgrave; solicitudo, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their solicitude and outward shows, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. Raleigh.

If they would but provide for eternity with the same solicitude, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. Tickleton.

They are to be known by a wonderful solicitude for the reputation of their friends. Fuller.

SOLICITRESS. n.s. [feminine of solicitor.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest solicitoress, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. Dryden.

SOLID. adj. [solidus, Lat. solide, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.

Land that ever burn'd
With solid, as the lake with liquid fire.
Milton, P. L.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

Thin airy things extend themselves in place,
Things solid take up little space.
Cowley.

I hear his thundering voice resound,
And trembling feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a solid foot are 1728 solid inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water.
Arbuthnot on Cosins.

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's tow'ring palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very solid and majestic.
Addison.

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue.
Watts on the Mind.

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and solid reasons.
King Charles.

Either not define at all, or seek out other soliders methods, and more catholick grounds of defining.
Hammond.

The earth may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun.
Milton, P. L.

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of solid men; and a solid man is, in plain English, a solid solemn fool. Dryden.

SOLID. n.s. [In physic.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple solid of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. Arbuthnot.

To SOLIDATE.* n.s. [solido, Lat.] To make firm or solid.

This shining piece of ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the sun's ray,
Thy verse does: solidate and crystallize. Cowley.

SOLIDITY. n.s. [soliditie, Fr. soliditas, Lat. from solidus.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call solidity. Locke.

This stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its solidity secured, but washed down. Woodward.

3. Truth; not fallaciously; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and solidity. Addison, Spect.

SOLIDLY. adv. [from solid.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know solidly the main end he is in the world for.
Dugall.

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the stoutest atheist in the world solidly to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure.
South.

SOLIDNESS. n.s. [from solid.]

Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth miseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and solidness of the wood and pith of the oak.
Brown.

It is built with that unusual solidness, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time.
Howell, Soc. For.

SOLIDUNGULOUS. adj. [solidus and ungula, Latin.]

Whole hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all solidungulous or whole hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

SOLIFIDIAN. n.s. [solus and fides, Latin.]

One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen irrecoverably, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.
Hammond.

SOLIFIDIAN.* adj. Professing the tenets of a solifidian.

A solifidian Christian is a nullifidian pagan, and confines his tongue with his hand.
Felltham, Res. ii. 47.

SOLIFIDIANISM. n.s. The tenets of solifidians.

Such is his discourse of justification by faith without works, which runs throughout the epistle; which was abused, even in the apostolic age, to a dangerous kind of solifidianism by the Gnostic heretics.

To SOLILOQUIZE,* n.s. [from soliloquy.]

To utter a soliloquy.

SOLILQUY. n.s. [soliloque, Fr. solus and loquor, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a soliloquy: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him.
Prior.

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his soliloquy relief.
Garth, Dim. De.

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of soliloquy.
Spectator.

SOLIFERDE. n.s. [solus and pedes, Lat.]

An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

SOLITAIRE. n.s. [solitario, Fr.]

1. A reclusi; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a solitaire.
Pope.

2. An ornament for the neck.

Before a solitaire, behind
A twisted ribbon.
Shakespear, Prog. of Tyme, P. i.

She sees him now in sash and solitaire
March in review with Milos strut and stare.
Neale, Init. of Juv. p. 70.

SOLITAIRE.* n.s. [from solitaire.] A hermit; a solitary.

This man gathered together all the dispersed monks and
Solitary.

Advisedly, from solitarius, which had no sense of its own; in solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that substances, solitari, by itself, which had no sense of its own; individually the very same, which others submit with it? -- Hooker.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell solitarily in the wood. Mic. vii. 14.

Solitariness, n. s. [from solitarius] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear him he rather goes to solitaries than makes them come to company.

You subject yourself to solitariiness, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. -- Sidney.

At home in wholesome solitaries, My piteous soul began the wretchedness Of authors at the court to mourn. -- Donne.

SOLITARY. adj. [solitarius, Lat.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and solitary, these in rocks. -- Milton, P. L.

2. Retired; remote from company: done or passed without company.

In respect that it is solitary, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. -- Shakespeare.

Satans exploits his solitary flight. -- Milton, P. L.

Him fair Lavina
Shall breed in groves to lead a solitary life. -- Dryden, Aen.

Gloomy; dismal.

Let that might be solitary, let no joyful voice come therein. -- Job.


Nor did a solitary vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. -- King Charles.

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their solitary insubordination. -- Brown.

SOLITARY, n. s. [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient heretics could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a solitary. -- Pope, Let.

SOLITUDE. n. s. [solitudo, Fr. solitude, Lat.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.

It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech: whosoever is delighted with solitude, is either a wild beast or a god. -- Barcon.

What calls thine solitude? Is not the earth

With various living creatures, and the air,

Replenished, and all these at thy command

To come, and play before thee? -- Milton, P. L.

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for solitude, and in that solitude are prepared for them. -- Dryden.

2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.

The solitude of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. -- Law.

A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep solitudes, and awful cells, Where heavy-pensive contemplation dwells.

Solitary, adj. [solitus, Lat.] Wandering about alone.

A description of the impure drudge; that is to say, a solitarius or solitary vagrant. -- Granger on Eccl. (1641.) p. 99.

Sol lar, n. s. [solarium, low Latin; soliter, old French] An upper room; a loft; a garret. Formerly an open gallery, at the top of the house. See Tytwhitt. Gloss. Chauc. in V. SOLER-HALL. It is a Cornish term for a ground-room, an entry, a gallery, a stage of boards in a mine. See Pryce's Corn. Grammar.

Some skillfully drest their hops on a keg, And some on a soliar, oft turning them wel. -- Tusser.

Stone steps that led to the solar or chamber. -- A. Wood, Ann. Uni. Ox. am. 1598.

 Solmization. n. s. [from the musical terms sol, mi.] A kind of solfæging. -- See To SOL-FA.

Shakespeare shows by the context, that he was well acquainted with the property of these syllables [In sol, la, mi], in solution, which imply a series of sounds so unnatural, that skilful musicians prohibited their use.

Dr. Burney, Note on Shakespeare's K. Lear.

SOLLO. n. s. [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument; an air sung by a single voice.

There is not a labourer or handieman that, in the cool of the evening, does not relieve himself with solos and sonatas. -- Tuttet, No. 232.

It was to be wished, that in our established church extempore playing were as much discomfirmed as extempore praying; and that the organist was as closely obliged, in this solo and separate part of his office, to keep to set forms, as the officiating minister.

Mason on Church Mus. p. 68.

SOLOMON's Loaf, n. s. A plant.

SOLOMON'S Scal, n. s. [polygamatum, Lat.] A plant.

SOLSTICE. n. s. [solsticcus, Fr. solstilium, Lat.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.

The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, bogesteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the solstice he intendeth, and by continual increaseth the same even upon declination. -- Brown, Fulg. Err.

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist solstices, and Winters fair. -- May, Virg.

SOLSTY'TIAL. adj. [solstitial, Fr. from solstice.

1. Belonging to the solstice.

Observing the dog-days, ten days before and after the equinoctial and solstitial points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. -- Brown, Fulg. Err.

2. Happening at the solstice, or at Midsummer. From the North to call

Decrepit Winter; from the South do bring

Solstitial Summer's heat. -- Milton, P. L.

The fields labourd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed

His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat

Solstitial the green herbs. -- Philus.

Sol'vable. adj. [solubilis, Fr. Cotgrave.] Possible to be cleared by inquiry or reason; capable of being paid. The latter is the French meaning. Soluble seems a more correct spelling than solvable; so, resolvable.

For soluble and colourable we might say solvent and apparent. -- H. Teake, Dis. of Part. ii. 493.

SOL'UBLE. adj. [solubilis, Lat.]

1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a sol oleocorn, being soluble in water and fusible in fire. -- Arbuthnot.

2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

Solubility. n. s. [from soluble.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. This cannot account for the indissolvable cohesion of some bodies, and the fragility and solubility of others. -- Gianville.

To SOLVE. v. a. (solo, Latin.) To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. He would solve high dispute

With conjugal carenesses. -- Milton, P. L.

The limiting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than by any way solve it. -- Leslie.
SOM

Do thou, my soul, the destin’d period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear.

Tickell.

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and saddening them.

Watts.

Solvent, † n. s. [from solvent.] Ability to pay.

They see the debtor prescribing at the point of thebayonet the solvency of the creditor.

Burke.

SOLVENT. adj. [solvens, Lat.]
1. Having the power to cause dissolution.

When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the solvent body, and appears as fluid.

Boyle.

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

Storer. n. s. [from solve.] Whoever or whatever explains or clears.

Soluble. adj. [from solv.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellecctual memory I call an act of the intellectual faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not soluble.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Sol-lund-goose, † n. s. A fowl. I know not whether solund or solund.

Dr. Johnson. — Soland-goose is the usual name: sula or sula is believed to be the true one.

See Peanant, and Dr. Jamieson.

A solund-goose is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over.

Grew.

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose, Drops into Styx, and turns a soland-goose.

Cleasland.

Solution, † n. s. [solution, Fr. solutio, Lat.]
1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evituation of solution of continuity.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.

Arcturus, to procure sleep, recommends a solution of opium in water to foment the forehead. Arbuthnot on Chins.

When salt of Tartar per delequisitione, poured into the solution of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquid in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar?

Newton, Opt.

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains, Which only thy solution can resolve.

Milton, P. L.

They give the reins to wandering thoughts, Till by their own perplexities involv’d They ravel more, still less resolv’d, But never find self-satisfying solution.

Milton, S. A.

With hope and fear

The woman did the new solution bear

The man diffused in his own agony,

And doubts.

This will instruct you to give a plainer solution of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections.

Watts.

Release: deliverance; discharge.

A deliverance out of any state or power is called solution.

Barrow on the Power of the Keys.

Solutive, † adj. [solutivus, Fr. Cotgrave: from solvo, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstruse, opening, and solution as meted, yet it will be more lucrative in sharp diseases.

Bacon.

Somatic, † adj. [somaticus, Gr.] Corporeal; somatic.

Belonging to the body.

Scott, and Ash.

Somatic, † n. s. [from somaticus, Gr. the body.] One who denies all spiritual substances: somewhere used by Gianville.

Vol. IV.

SOMATOLOGY. n. s. [σαματος and Αγιας.] The doctrine of bodies.

Somber, † adj. [sombre, Fr.] Dark; gloomy.

Soberous, † adj. Somber should not be used.

In Hazel you were seen

With bloodshed eyes and somber mien.

Grainger, ode to sobriety.

A somber mood of expression.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 74.

A certain uniform strain of somberous gravity.

Warton, Hist. E. ii. iii. 177.

Some. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as game some. [saxam, Dutch.]

Some. adj. [saxam, Saxam; simus, Gothic; sum, Germ. som, Danish; som, sommig, Dutch.]
1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water.

Religious.

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave some of the folk that are with me. Gen. xxxiii.

First go with me some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick.

Bacon.

3. Certain persons. Some is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, or wither, fear advice; But running from, all to destruction hys.

Daniel.

Not in the neibouring mount as some have dream’d.

Milton, P. L.

Your edicts some reclaim from sins,

But most your life and best example wins.

Dryden.

4. Some is opposed to some, or to others.

It may be that the queen’s treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers.

Spencer on Ireland.

5. It is added to a number, to shew that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being enciistem with a strong storm some eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to make a port.

Religious.

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurcheth between two hills, a village of some eighty houses.

Carew.

Old men’s spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at some good distance.

Bacon.

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Stilice some good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne.

Bacon.

The number shain on the rebels’ part were some two thousand.

They have no black men amongst them, except some few which dwell on the sea-coast.

Heylin.

He bore away the prize to the admiration of some hundreds.

Addison.

Your good-natur’d gods, they say,

Descend some twice or thrice a-day.

Print, patches, jewels laid aside.

At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day belied,

And Phyllis is some forty-three.

Prior.

6. One; any without determining which. The pilot of some small, night-founders skill.

Milton, P. L.

Somesebody. n. s. [some and body.]
1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

Jesus said, Somebody hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me.

St. Luke, viii. 46.

O that sir John were come, he would make this bloody day to somebody.

Shakespeare, Hen IV.
If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or somebody: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No. It is against such ronts and shools of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. Bacon.

If he had not done it when he did, somebody else might have done it for him. Heylyn.

We must draw somebody, that may stand.

'Twixt us and danger, Denham, Sophy.

The hopes that he has must come to somebody, and that he has no heirs, that have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. Addison, Spect.

2. A person of consideration.

Theodos rose up, boasting himself to be somebody. Acta.

**Sommeal, n. s. [rumble, Saxon.]** In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite, All for thou lackest sommele their delight. Spenser.

**Somewhow, adv. [some and how.]** One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that by their action upon another they may be swallowed somehow, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. Cheyne.

**Sommersault,† n. s. [somer set the corruption:**

**Somerset, † n. s. [somerset is the corruption:**

Sommer, a beam, and soult, Fr. a leap. Dr. Johnson,—Sommer, or somner, is indeed a piece of timber; but appears to have no connection with the word before us, which Sherwood translates into the Fr. sobresault, and which Pasquier pronounces a corruption of sopple-sault or spuit. See Menage in V. Soubresaill. But, as Mr. Tooke has observed, the word is the Italic soprasalto, (sopra and saltos,) "vontando la persona sotto sopra senza toccar terra colle mani, o con altro." Della Crusca. See also Summingsault.

A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head. He could do.


As when some boy, trying the somersault,
Stands on his head and feet, as he did lie,
To kick against earth's spangled canopy.


I will only make him break his neck in a somersault. Besame, and Pf. Fair Maid of the Inn.

He fancied the world turned round with him, and that the revolution was just about doing the somersault.

Account of T. Wigg, Eqy. (1710) p. 2.

**Sö'mething, n. s. [rummung, Saxon.]**

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavari

... Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warlike bosom roll'd.

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still something.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

You'll say the whole world has something to do, something to talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed about; but pray put all these somethings together, and what is the sum total but just nothing.

Pope, Lett.

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,

Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep.

Pope.

2. More or less; not nothing.

Something yet of doubt remains.

Milton.

Years following years steal something every day,

At last they steal from us ourselves away.

Pope.

Still from his little he could something spare,

Harte.

To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.

Something between a cottage and a cell—

Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell.

Harte.

4. Part.

Something of it arises from our infant state.

Watts.

5. Distance not great.

I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' the time: for't must be done to-night, and something from the palace.

Shakespeare.

**Someathing, adv. In some degree.**

The pain went away upon it; but he was something discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow, on the other side.

Temple.

**Sometime, adv. [some and time.]**

1. Once; formerly.

What art thou that usurps this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometime march?

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for France.

Shakespeare.

2. At one time or other hereafter.

**Someimesy, adv. [some and times.]**

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world.

Bp. Taylor.

2. At one time: opposed to sometimes, or to another time.

The body passive is better wrought upon at sometimes than at others.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, may be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions.

Burnett.

He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mixes trivial things with those of greater moment: sometimes also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough.

Dryden, Feb. Pref.

**Somewhats. n. s. [some and what.]**

1. Something; nothing, though it be uncertain what.

Upon the sea something methought did rise,

Like wailing mists.

Dryden, Ind. Exp.

He shut his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of somewhat that displeased him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun.

Atterbury.

2. More or less.

Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ hath commanded, which must be kept till' the world's end; on the contrary side, in every of them somewhat there may be added, as the liberal judges it expedient.

Hooker.

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a snuff of vitriolic.

Grew.

3. Part greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.

Dryden.

**Somewheres. adv. [some and where.]** In one place or other; not nowhere.

Hopeless and forelorn

They are return'd, and somewhat live obscurely.

Denham.

Compressing two prisms hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might somewhat touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass.

Newton, Opt.

Does something still, and somewhat yet remain?

Pope.

Reward or punishment?

Prior.

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says somewhat, peace be to its names.

Pope.

**Somevile,† n. s. [some and while; Sax. som-hycle.]**

Once; for a time. Out of use.
SON

Though under cover of the shepherd’s solemnity, There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile, That often devoured their own sleep, And often the shepherd that did ’em keep. Spenser, Sleep. Cat.

SONM’ER. n. s. [See SUMMER]. One who cites or summons. Const. and Canons Eccles. § 138.

We are desirous to redescribe such abuses and aggressions, as are said to grow by summoned or apportions. Conant, Angler.

SONN’EROUS. adj. [sonniferus, Fr. sonnifer, Lat.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

They ascribe all this redundant melancholy to sonniferous potions. Burton, Anecd. of Mel. p. 59.

I wish for some sonniferous potion that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow. Walton, Angler.

SONN’ERIC. adj. [sonnus, Facio. Lat.]. Causing sleep.

SONN’ENCE. n. s. [somnia, Lar.]. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SONN’ENCY. n. s. [somnolentia, Latin.]. Sleep; dormancy; drowsy.

SONS. n. s. [sunus, Goth. Runda; sun, Sax. sun, German; sun, Swedish; son, Dutch; syn, Schavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; a legitimate father or mother.
2. Descendants, however distant; as, the sons of Adam.
3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a successor to his penitent.
5. The second person of the Trinity.

Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth. Brown, Vulg. Err. Earth’s tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine, Their parent’s undaunting strength declare. Blackmore.

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of light, denoting some quality. 1 Thes. 2, 10.

This new favourite Of Heaven, this man of clay, son of despite. Milton, P. L.

SON’S-IN-LAW. n. s. One married to one’s daughter.

If virtue no beholding beauty lack, Your son-in-law is far gayer than black. Shakespeare, Othello.

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far. Dryden, Ex. Sonata.

SONATA. n. s. [Italian.] A tune. He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian sonata. Addison.

If a sonata on his viol, Unless he had the total gut, Whence every string at first was cut? Prov.

SONG. n. s. [song, Saxon.] Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and song. Milton, P. L.

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance his censure farther than the song or dance. Dryden.

A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddes of the fight, Those that slew thy virgin knight; For the which, with songs of woe, Round about his tomb they go! Shakespeare.

In her days every man shall sing.

The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

1. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn’d our native tongue, Tun’d to his British lyre this ancient song. Dryden.

There we a while will rest; Our next ensuing song to wonderous things addrest. Dryden.

4. Poetry; poetry.

This subject for heroic song pleas’d me. Milton, P. L.

Names memorable long. If there be force in virtue, or in song. Pope.

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day, Saluted in her song the morning grey. Dryden.


I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song. More.

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a creditor to resign all for an old song. Addison.

SONGISH. adj. [from song.] Containing songs: consisting of songs. A low word. He sang in part with the softness and variety of numbers, its intonation being to please the hearing. Dryden.

SONGSTER. n. s. [from song.] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt. The pretty songsters of the Spring with their various notes did seem to welcome him as he passed. Howell.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own. L’Estrange.

Either songster holding out their throats, And folding up their wings, renew’d their notes. Dryden.

SONGSTRESS. n. s. [from song.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night, The sober-voiced songstress trills her lay. Thomson, Summer.

Here the poet avails himself of an opportunity of paying a just compliment to the voice and skill of a real songstress. Warren, Notes on Milton’s Sonnets.

SONNET. n. s. [sonne, Fr. sonnet, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language, and has not been used by any man of eminence since Milton, of whose sonnets this is a specimen, Dr. Johnson. The sonnet owes its origin to the poets of Italy. Many beautiful sonnets, since the time of Milton, have enriched our national poetry. It was not generous in Dr. Johnson to cite the following sonnet of Milton as a specimen, which is evidently of a ludicrous cast. Out of eighteen English sonnets written by Milton, the Rev. Mr. White of Lichfield has well observed, four indeed are bad: the rest, though they are not free from certain hardnesses, have a pathos and greatness in their simplicity, sufficient to endear the legitimate sonnet to every reader of taste: they possess a characteristical grace, which can never belong to three elegiac stanzas closing with a couplet.

5 G 2
SON

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachoelen,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new; it walk'd the town a while,
Numbering good intellects, now seldom to be seen:
Cries the small-reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Collito, or Macdonell, or Gallop?
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
 Thy age like ours, O soul of sir John Cheke,
Hated not learning worse than toad or ape,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and King Edward Greek.

2. A small poem.
Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in music;
I have a sonnet that will serve the turn.

To Sonnet. 

Sonneteer. 

Sonneteer. 

Sonnetist. 

Sonnetwriter. 

Sonnously. adj. [sonus and fero, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what
sit will; either the atmosphere, or the etherial part thereof,
or sonorous particles of bodies.

Sonnorick. adj. [sonoros and facio, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the
hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and sonor-
ificity; this would be unsatisfactory.

Watts, Logick.

Sonnous. adj. [sonoros, Fr. sonorous, Lat.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound.
Bodies are distinguished as sonorous or unsonorous.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up-sent
A shot that dare hell's conceave.

Milton, P. L.

2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.
The Italian sports amidst all the meaness and familiarity of the
thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the ex-
pression.

Addison on Italy.

Adrian.

Sonnously. adv. [from sonorous.] With high
sound; with magnificence of sound.

Sonnousness. n. s. [from sonorous.]

1. The quality of giving sound.
Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best sound-
ing for sonorousness, he replied, That in some twenty years
would be requisite, and in others forty.

Bygde.

2. Magnificence of sound.

Sonship. n. s. [from son.] Filiation; the character
of a son.
The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only in-
cident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance
of sonship.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

SOON. 

Soon. adj. [soon, Gothick; yoon, Saxon; soen, Dutch.]

1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time
assigned or supposed.
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd.
Milton, P. L.
You must obey me, soon or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate?
Dryden.

2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to lat.
O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late.
Shakespeare, Hen. V.
Do this, that I may be restored to you the sooner.
Heb. xiii.
How is it that you are come so late to-day?
Ex. xii.
The earlier stayeth for the later, and not that the later
cometh sooner.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. Readily; willingly.
I would as soon see a river winding through woods and
meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at
Versailles.
Addison, Guardian.

4. It has the signification of an adjective; speedy, quick.
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having
him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope
for a soon and prosperous issue.
Sidney.
Make your soonest haste.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

5. Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.
As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the castle and
the dance.
Ex. xxiii. 19.

No sooner had his voice been heard, than the
With the too easily thoughts of being king.
Dryden.
Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem
great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as soon
as we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littlenesse.
Law.

Soonly. adv. [from soon.] Quickly; speedily. This
word I remember in no other place; but if soon be,
as it seems once to have been, an adjective, soonly
is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and,
soonly approving of it, places it in his work.
More.

SOOP. n. s. [sepindus, Lat.] A plant.

SOOT. n. s. [rogs, roasted, Saxon; soot, icelandick; soet, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though this spread in a field, is a very good compost.

Bacon.

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney,
and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be
in danger of burning.
Hoswell.

Oft they assayed,
Hanger and thirst constraining; drunk'd as oft
With halfeastles diadem, with'd their jaws,
With soot and clinders fill'd.

Milton, P. L.

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian soot, and shine again.

Dryden, Cleom.

Soote, or Sote. 

adj. Sweet. Obsolote. See

Sweet.
Soo'ted. adj. [from soot.] Smeared, marred, or covered with soot.

The land was sooted before. Mortimer.

So'oter'kin. n. A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Love was, from his teeming head, Of wit’s fair goddess brought to bed, There follow’d at his lying-in, For after-birth, a sooterkin. Swift.


Sir, understand you this of me in sooth, The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for, Her father keeps from all access of suitors, Until the eldest sister first be wed. Shakespeare.

He looks like sooth: he says he loves my daughter; I think so too; for never glad’d the moon Upon the water, as he thall stand and read My daughter’s eyes. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. Camden, Rem.

The very sooth of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill tale. L’Estrange.

I did not mean to chide you; For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you To cherish the distress’d. Rowe.

2. Prognostication.

Tried time yet taught me greater things; The saddest rising of the raging seas. The sooths of byrdes by beating of their wings. Spencer, Shep. Col.

3. Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.

That e’er this tongue of mine, That laid the sentence of dread banishment On yond proud man, should take it off again With words of sooth. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

SOOTH,† adj. [OE. sooth, Sax.] True; faithful; that may be relied on.

If thou speakest false, Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, Till famine cling thee: if thy speech be sooth, I care not if thou dost for me as much. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Some of his means I have which may be us’d, Which once of Methuselah I learnt, The soothest shepherd that e’er pip’d on plains. Milton, Comus.

To SOOTHE,† v. a. [OE. soothian, Sax.] This word is better written with the final e, to distinguish it from sooth.

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments. In soothing them, we nourish ‘gainst our senate The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. Shakespeare.

Can I sooth tyranny! Seem pleas’d to see my royal master murder’d, His crown usurp’d, a distaff in the throne? By his fair daughter is the chief confin’d, Who sooths to dear delight his anxious mind; Successless all her soft carses prove, Thanish from his breast his country’s love. Pope, Odys.

Think’st be that Memnon, soldier as he is, Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his sooth? I have try’d the force of every reason on him, Sooth’d and caus’d, been angry, sooth’d again; Lost safety, life, and interest in his sight; But all are vain, he scorner them all for Cata. Addison, Cato.

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.

The beladine Soothes her with blandishments, and frights with threats. Dryden.

3. To gratify; to please.

This calm’d his cares; sooth’d with his future fame, And pleased him near his propagated name. Dryden.

SOOTHER,† n. [from sooth.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot soother: I defy
The tongues of soothers. Shakespeare, Hen. IV
Pandoreus, an inn-keeper, a receiver of all, and a soother of every man for his gain. Dry. Ban. croft, Dangerous Posit. B. 4. ch. 1.

SOOTHINGLY,* adv. [from To soothe.] With blandishments; with flattery.

Herewithal Anselmo rested the most soothingly and contentedly deceived that he could be found in the world. Shellel, Transl. of D. Quar. P. 4. ch. 7.

SOOTHLY,* adv. [from sooth, Sax. Spenser uses the Saxon form, soothlic, F. Q. iii. ii. 14.] In truth; really.

He was fast to lose his wits, and soothly to tell them, I have seen your face. Myles, Rem. p. 48.

To SOOTHSAY, v. n. [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell.

A damael, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying. Act. xvi.

SOOTHSAY,* n. s. [sooth, 1724, Sax. Spenser some soothsayings, s. times writes it soothsay; which see.] 1. True saying; veracity: the Saxon meaning.

Thou must discover all thy working,
How thou servest, and of what thing,
Though that thou shouldst for thy soothsaying
Ben all to betin. Chaucer, Rem. R. 6135.

2. Prediction.

Well scene in every science that mote be,
And every secret worke of nature’s wayes,
In wittie riddles, and in wise soothsayers.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 35.

Divinations, and soothsayings, and dreams are vain. Excus. xxxiv. 5.

SOOTHSAYER, n. s. [from soothsay.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of soothsayers who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. Sidney.

A soothsayer bids you beware the idea of March. Shakespeare.

He was animadverted to expect the pacancy by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. Bacon, Hen. VIT.

SOOTINESS, n. s. [from sooty.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOOTY,† adj. [from soot; Sax. sooty.] 1. Breeding soot.

By fire of sooty coal the alchemist turns Metals to gold. Milton, P. L.

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defeat this oil, that it shall not spend into a sooty matter. Wikins.

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All hell run out, and sooty flags display.

P. Fitcher, Locusts, (1629.) p. 38.

All the gally legions of that nation: Under the sooty flag of Acheron: Harpies and hydrias and all monstrous forms. Milton, Comus.

I looked upon that sooty drug, which he held up in his crust. Butler, No. 131.

Swift on his sooty pinions flies the gnome, And in a vapour reach’d the gloomy dome. Pope.

To SOOTY, v. a. [from soot.] To make black with soot.

Then (for his own weds) shirt and coat all rent, Tann’d and all sootied with noisme smoke, She put him on; and over all a cokle. Chapman.

SOP,† n. s. [top, Sax. soppa, Teut. suppe, Germ. from jyppan, suppen, supen, macerare, humectari,
1. Any thing steeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten.

The bordered waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. Shakespeare.

Draw you rouses; for though it be night, yet the moon shows:
I'll make a sop of th' moonshine of you. Shakespeare.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inordinate more than wine of itself. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the sop given to Cerberus.

The prudent sibyl had before prepar'd
A sop, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. Dryden.

Il nature is not cured with a sop; quarrelsome men, as well
As quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. L'Estrange.

To Cerberus they give a sop,
His triple barking mouth to stop. Swift.

To sop. v. a. To steep in liquor.

Sop-in-wine. n. s. A kind of pink.

Bring coronations, and sops-in-wine,
Worne of paramours. Spencer, Shep. Cal.

Sops-in-wine, a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and quantity.


SOP. n. s. [See SOAP.]

Soph. n. s. [from sophiste, Lat. A young man who
had been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge sophists, and three pert principal came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer and debate,
And smit with love of poetry and prate. Pope, Dunciad.

Soph. n. s. [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the sophi and a Persian prince. Shakespeare.

A fig for the sultan and sophi. Congreve.

Sophical. adj. [from Sophia, Gr. wisdom.] Teaching wisdom.

All those books which are called sophical, such as the
Wisdom of Sirech, &c. tend to teach the Jews the true
gospel, as the sophists do to teach the Gentiles to turn
unto Christ. Dr. Harris on the 53d Ch. of Isaiah, (1735) p. 256.

Sophism. n. s. [sophisme, Fr. sophisma, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtlety; a fallacy.

These sophisms and eleemos of merchandize I will not.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one,
It is then called a sophism or fallacy. Watts.

I, who as yet was never known to show,
False pity to meditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy sophisms in so plain a cause. Harte.

Sophist. n. s. [sophiste, Fr. sophista, Lat.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Cressus is said to have been much resorted by
the sophists of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. Temple.

Sophister. n. s. [sophiste, Fr. sophista, Lat.] A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no sophister. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

If a heathen philosopher bring arguments from reason
which none of our asthetical sophists can confute, for the
immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the conse-
quenccs, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing.

Drake.

Not all the subtle objections of sophisters and rabbies, against
the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the re-

proach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies
of christians. Rogers.

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Alcimus the sophist hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premised speech. Hooker.

To sophister. v. a. [from the noun.] To maintain by a fallacious argument. Obsolete.

It is well sophisted of you both: preposterous are your judgements evermore: yea judge evil good, and good evil. La. Cobbam in 1415, For A Acts, ye.

Sophistical. adj. [sophistique, Fr. from sophist.] Sophistic.

Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

The subtile persuasions and sophistical cavillations of the papists.

Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Doct. of the Sacr. (1550) fol. 112.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and sophistical carelessness, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this subliminary world. Hall.

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the
difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his sophistical
cavils.

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to
posterity will appear a mere sophistical knot. More.

Faulk is the ready minister of injustice: the current of false
pretexts and sophistick reasoning was expedient to the

Burke, Lett. to a Mem. of the Nat. Assembly.

Sophisticaly. adv. [from sophistical.] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most sophisticaly.

To sophistique. v. a. [sophistiquer, French; from sophist.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily sophistike the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truths, where scarce any probable show appeared. Hooker.

Here's three of us are sophisticated. * Shakespeare.

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time; tried with genuine materials, and at another time were sophisticated ones. Boyle.

The only person amongst the heathens, who sophisticated nature and philosophy in this particular, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. South, Serm.

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but sophisticated ware: 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit.

Where both the giver and the taker cheat. Dryden.

The eye hath its costs and honours transparent and colourless, lest 't should tinge and sophistike the light that it lets in
by a natural jaundice. Bentley.

Sophistication. n. s. [sophistiction, Fr. from sophistique.] Adulteration; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter than she,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit.
And such no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all sophisticate. Cowley, Song.

Since then a great part of our scientifick treasure is most
likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and super-
scription of truth; the only way to know what is sophisticate and
what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touch
stone.

So truth, when only one supply'd the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet sophisticate. Dryden.

Sophistication is the act ofcounterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. Quincy.
SOPHISTRY. n. s. [from sophist.]

1. Fallacious rationalisation.

His sophistry prevailed; his belief.

2. Logical exercise.

To SO'PORATE. v. n. [soporo, Lat.] To lay asleep.

SOPORIF'EROS. adj. [soporifer, Fr. Cotgrave; soporifer, Lat. from sopor and fer.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate; domineering; somniferous; insomne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and soporiferous; s for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleep.

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that soporiferous medicine infused into my liquor.

SOPORIFEROUSNESS. n. s. [from soporiferous.] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORI:K adj. [sopor and facio.] Causing sleep; opiate; causing sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its soporiferous or amnunous virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities.

SOPOROUS. adj. [sopor, Lat.] Sleepy; causing sleep.

In small syncope it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in soporiferous it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy.

SOPPER. n. s. [from sop.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.

SORB. n. s. [sorbus, Lat.]

1. The service-tree.

The timber of the sorb is useful to the joiner.

2. The berry of the tree.

SORB'ILE. adj. [from sorbeo, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBITION. n. s. [sorbition, Fr. Cotgrave; sorbitio, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SORBO'ICAL. adj. Of or belonging to a Sorbonist.

See SORBONIST.

SORBONIST. n. s. A doctor of the theological house of Sorbon, or Sourbonne, in the university of Paris; the Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.

SORD. n. s. [sordum, Lat.]

1. The service-tree.

The timber of the sorb is useful to the joiner.

2. The berry of the tree.

SOR'ILE. adj. From sorbeo, Lat. That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBITION. n. s. Sorbition, Fr. Cotgrave; sorbitio, Lat. The act of drinking or sipping.

SORBO'ICAL. adj. Of or belonging to a Sorbonist.

See SORBONIST.

SORBONIST. n. s. A doctor of the theological house of Sorbon, or Sourbonne, in the university of Paris; the Sorbonne was also a term used in general for the whole faculty of theology there.

In school-divinity as able
As he that hight Irrefragable: —

Profound in all the nominal
And real ways beyond them all;

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned Sorbonist.

SORCERER. n. s. [sorcerer, Fr. sortier, low Latin; from sortis, Lat. lots; implying a diviner by lots.] A conjurer; an enchantor; a magician.

They say this town is full of covenage,

As nimble jiggles that deceive the eye,

Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,

Soul-killing witches that deform the body,

And many such like libertines of sin.

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a sorcerer to put on a belief that they can hurt such.

He saw a sable sorcerer arise,

All sudden gorgeous his, and dragons glare,

And ten-burn'd fiends,

The Egyptian sorcerers contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God.

SORCERESS. n. s. Female of sorcerer.] A female magician; an enchantor.

Being forth that sorcerers commend'd to burn.

They divers witches and sorceresses have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours.

The snaky sorceress that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key.

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine.

Milton, P. L.

SOF'ERIC. n. s. Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,

For mischiefes manifold, and sorceries terrible,

Was banish'd;

Adders' wisdom I have learned.

To fence my ears against thy sorceries.

Milton, S. A.

Aetna has long tractis of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of sorcery.

Talor.

SORDID. n. s. [Corrupted from sword.] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the pretiest low-born lay that ever

Ran on the green sord. — Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

An altar — of grassy sord.

SORDES. n. s. [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the soil and sordes wherein mineral mosies were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous.

Woodward.

SORDET. n. s. [sordice, Fr. sordina, Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it sound lower or shriller.

SOURDINE.
SOR

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.
   Never man more affected bravery and pride, than they did beggary and nastiness; — let these and their ill-advised followers pass for cynicks in Christianity; — whatever the original rule of their sodid founder was. Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 262.
   There Charon stands
   A corid god, down from his hoary chin
   A length of beard descends, uncomb’d, unclean.
   Dryden.

2. Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.
   Thou canst not those exceptions make,
   Which vulgar sodid mortals take.
   It is strange since the priest’s office herefore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and sodid.
   South, Serm.

3. Covetous; niggardly.
   He may be old,
   And yet not sodid, who refuses gold.
   Dryden.
   If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is sodid and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues.
   L’Estrange.

So’ridly. adv. [from sodid.]
   Meanly; poorly; covetously.

So’ridness. n. s. [from sodid.]
   1. Meanness; baseness.
      I omit the madness of Caligula’s delights, and the execrable soirdidness of those of Tiberius.
      Cowley.
   2. Nastiness; not neatness.
      Providence deters people from sluttishness and sodirdiness, and provokes them to cleanliness.
      Roy.

SORE. n. s. [rap, Saxon; saur, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excorciated; an ulcer.
   It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long-continued or from internal cause: to be a sore, there must be an excorciation; a tumour or bruise is not called a sore before some disruption happen.
   Let us hence provide
   A salve for any sore that may betide.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
   Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
   The best is still at hand to lance the sore,
   And cut the head; for till the core be found
   The secret vice is fed and gathers ground.
   Dryden.
   By these all festering sores her councils heal,
   Which time or has disclosed, or shall reveal.
   Dryden.
   Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon sore.
   Bentley.

Sore.† adj. [rap, Saxon; gravis, molestus; sar, Goth. tender. Serenius.]
   1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes of before the causal noun.
      We can ne’er be sure,
      Whether we pain or not endure;
      And just so far are sore and griev’d,
      As by the fancy is believe’d.
      Hudibras.
      While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
      Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again.
      Dryden.
      It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, she had sore eyes, If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught.
      Locke.
   2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.
      Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind.
      Tildelton.
      Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are sore,
      So much the better, you may laugh the more.
      Pope.
      Three score and ten I can remember well,
      Within the volume of which time I’ve seen

SORE.

Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this sore night
   Hath trifled former knowings.
   Shakespeare.
   I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be sore between that and my blood.
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   My loins are filled with a sore disease; and there is no whole-part in my body.
   Common Prayer.
   Sore hath been their fight,
   As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm’d.
   Milton, P. L.
   Gentle lady, may thy grave
   Peace and quiet ever have;
   After this day’s travel sore.
   Sweet rest seize thee evermore.
   They are determ’ed to live up to the holy rule, though sore evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty.
   Atterbury.

   To lapse in falseness
   Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
   Is worse in kings than beggars.
   Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Sore.† adv. [This the etymologists derive from sear, Teut. but sear means only an intenseness of any thing; sore almost always includes pain. Dr. Johnson. — Dr. Johnson has not rightly stated the use of this adverb. The German se or schar, as well as the Teut. se, schar, means in a great degree, intensely; a meaning which Serenius considers of the highest antiquity; and which is certainly the old English meaning.]
   1. Intensely; in a great degree. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.
      This worthy Jason sore alongeth
      To see the strange regions.
      Good men delight sore when they hear of virtuous men.
      Thoreau in 1407, Exam. in Fox’s Acts.
      Thou sore longedst after thy father’s house, [in the Transl. of 1578, “ thou greatly longedst.”]
      Genesis, xxi. 30.

2. With painful or dangerous vehement; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.
   The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
   With mortal steel he smote amain with sore,
   That headless his unwieldy body lay.
   Spenser, F. Q.
   Thrice arrow sticks fast in me, and thy hand presseth me sore.
   Common Prayer.
   See this and that, and each man’s blow
   Both eye, defend, and shift, being laid to sore.
   Daniel.
   Though iron hew and mangle sore,
   Disturb shook sore their minds.
   Hurdibras.
   So that if Falamon were wounded sore,
   Arcite was hurt as much.
   Milton, P. L.
   Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard:
   At length, considering all, his heart he cheer’d.
   Dryden.
   How, Didius, shall a Roman sore repulse’d
   Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
   How bid you welcome to these shatter’d legions? A. Philips.
   To Sore.† v. a. [from the noun.] To wound; to make sore. The following is the reading of Spenser’s first edition in 1590, and no doubt the true one. Others read bor’d.
   The wise wound —
   Was closed up, as it had not been sord’d.
   Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 38.

Sore.† n. s. [saw-falcon, Fr. a sore-hawk, Cotgrave; from saur, brown.]
   1. A hawk of the first year.
      Of the saw-falcon so I learn to flye.
      Spenser, Hymn 3.
      The distinction of eyes and ramage hawks, of sore and entermewers.
      Sir T. Brown, Miscell. p. 112.

2. A buck of the fourth year. [from saur, Fr.]
   A buck is the first year a fawn; the second year, a pricket the third year, a sorril; and the fourth year, a sore.
   Return from Farnessus, (1606.)
SOR

So’rheon. n. s. [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of Sorn. arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chief held a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands gillivritts, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obturates himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to sorh, or be a sorner. Macbeath. They exact upon them all kinds of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and sorheon; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders, under them. *Spencer on Ireland. So’reil, or So’reel.* adj. [saur, Fr.] Reddish; inclining to a red colour: as, a sorrel horse. To redder herrings, lay them on harders in a close room, and there smoke them with the dried leaves of elm or oak, or with turner’s bark, until they have gotten their sorrel hue. Colgreave, in *V. Saurir.* So’reil, or So’reel. n. s. [dimin. of sor; from saur, Fr.] A buck of the third year. See Sore. I am but a mere soreel; my head’s not hardened yet! *A Christian turn’d Turk, (1612.)* So’reily. adv. [from sore.] 1. With a great degree of pain or distress. Here’s the smell of the blood still! all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! — What a sight is there? the heart is sorely overcharged. Shakespeare. Of the warrior train, Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain. Dryden. 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflicting. I have done ill, Of which I do accuse myself so sorely, That I will enjoy no more. Shakespeare. So’reiness.† n. s. [from sore; Sax. reipynesse.] Tenderness of a hurt. He that, whilst the soreness of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concedes repentance hath its perfect work. Decay of Cor. Poetry. My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a soreness, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my left Temple. Sori’tens. n. s. [sorgeltegs.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called sorile, or a heap. Dryden. Sorile is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one’s own plague is folly in the extreme. Watts, Logick. Soro’hicide. n. s. [soror and cedo.] The murder of a sister. So’reige. n. s. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.* So’reigg. n. s. [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.* So’reil. n. s. [sape, Saxon; sore/, French; azalis, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.* Of all roots of herbs the root of sorrel goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that looseth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. Bacon. Acid auster vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, *Vol. IV.*  "as all kinds of sorrel, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arabuld on Alumaria.* Sor’reily.† adv. [from sorry.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitifully. Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing sorry. Sidney. How does this hero in leksins perform? So wretchedly and sorry, so exactly to the same tone and his wonted pitch, that he has not struck one right stroke. Bentley, *Phil. Lips. § 5.* So’reiness. n. s. [from sorry.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitiableness; despicableness. To So’row. v. n. [sorgan, Gothick; rypxan, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected. The miserable change, now at my end, Lament, nor sorrow at. Shakespeare, *Ant. and Cleop.* Where-ever sorrow is, relief would be, If I do sorrow at my grief in love, By giving love, your sorrow and my grief Were both extern’d. Shakespeare. Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye sorrowed to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.* I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to sorrow for me. Haynday. Send them forth, though sorrowing, yet in peace. *Milton, P. L.* Sad the prince explores The neighboring main, and sorrowing trends the shores. Pope. So’row.† n. s. [rupx, Saxon, from rypxan; sungan, M. Goth. sorge, Su. Goth. to grieve. Serenius.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good. Sorrow is unreason in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. Luck. Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you; That triumph thus upon my misery! Shakespeare. A world of woe and sorrow. *Milton, P. L.* But having you, can show no sorrow now. Dryden. So’rowed.† adj. [from sorrow.] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use. Now the publick body, which doth seldom Play the recounter, feeling in itself A lack of Timon’s aid, hath sense without Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon; And sends forth us to make their sorrow’d tender. *Shakespeare.* The much wronged and over sorrow’d state of maternity. *Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Div. Frel.* So’rowful.† adj. [sorrow and full; Sax. rugsaryl.] 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving. Blessed are they who have been sorrowful for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tab. xiii. 14.* 2. Deeply serious. Not in use. A. Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a sorrowful spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. 3 Saul. 3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief. The things that my soul refused to touch are as my sorrowful meat. Job, vi. 7. So’rowfully.† adv. [from sorrowful.] In a sorrowful manner. *Barrett.* The matter he hath sorrowfully lamented. *Ed. Herbert, Hen. 8. p. 471.* So’rowfulness. n. s. [from sorrowful; Sax. rugsarylne.] State of being sorrowful. So’rowing. n. s. [rypynge, Sax. lamentation.] Expression of sorrow. Marina, hearing sighs, to him drew near; And did outcast his cause of grief to hear;
*SOR*

Her beauty was the sting,
That caused all this instant sorrowing.

Browne, Brit. Paper 1611

If their repentance be sorrowless, it will prove but a sorry one.

Hendy, Ser. 1658 p. 23

So’rry.* adj. [sor, sor, sor, Sax.]
1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are sorry for ourselves in thee. Shakespeare, Timon.
The king was sorry; nevertheless for the oath’s sake he commanded the Baptist’s head to be given her. St. Math. xiv. 9.
I am sorry for thee, friend; ‘tis the duke’s pleasure.

Shakespeare
We are sorry for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received.
Swift.

2. Melancholy; dismal.
They excape
A sorry sight as ever seen with eye;
A headless lady lying him beside,
In her own blood all sorrow’d woefully.

Spenser, F.Q.

3. [From sorr, sight, Icelandic. Dr. Johnson. — Hence our word was at first sorry, in this sense.
"Sorriy or defiled." Prompt. Parv. in V. Sour, or Filth.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

How now, why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

With them they think on.
If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet’s cage had been but a sorry prison.

Glanville.

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to taxe the housewife’s wool.

Milton, Comus.

How vain were all the enigmas of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a sorry slave!

I. Extrafine.

If this innocent had any relation to his Theibais, the poet might have found some sorry excuse for detaining the reader.

Dryden.

If such a slight and sorry business as that could produce one organisable body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal.

Bentley, Serin.

SORT. n. s. [sorte, French.]
1. A kind; a species.
Disguis’d more than spirit of happy sort.

Milton, P. L.

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious sort of men.

Tillotson.

These three sorts of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought.

Watts.

Endavouring to make the signification of specific names clear, they make their specific ideas the sorts of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them.

Locke.

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.
Flowers, in such sort worn, can neither be smeared nor seen well by those that wear them.

As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport.

To Adam in what sort shall I appear?

Spenser, Sonet.

3. A degree of any quality.
I have written the more boldly unto you, in some sort, as putting you in mind.

Rom. xvi. 13.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have copied his style.

Dryden.

4. A class, or order of persons.
The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all;
the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious sort can perform.

Hooker.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.

Shakespeare.
The first sort by their own suggestion fell.

Milton, P. L.

Hospitality to the better sort, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are exercised so well as when they accompany each other.

Allerton, Serin.

5. A company; a knot of people.
Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a sort of traitors here.

Shakespeare.

A sort of lusty shepherds strive.

Waller.

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.
Is signior Montauto returned from the wars? — I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any sort.

Shakespeare.

7. [sort, Fr. sortes, Lat.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lot by
And by decree, let blockish Ajax
Draw the sort to fight with Hector.

Shakespeare.

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To Sorty. v. a. [sortiri, Lat. assortire, Italian.]
1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.
I come to thee for charitable licence,

Shakespeare.

To sort our nobles from our common men.

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled out, and sorted each colour by itself.

Burg.

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and sorted with the insects.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

With this desire, she hath a native might To find out every truth, if she had time The innumerable effects to sort, and By degrees from cause to cause to climb.

Davius.

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first sorting of individuals, depends on the mind of man.

Locke.
The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and sorted from one another, and that by either by refraction, or by reflection.

Newton, Opt.

But grant that actions best discover man, Take the most strong, and sort them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark.

Pope.

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.
These they sorted into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlac’d between the divine readings of the law and prophets.

Hooker.

Let me not be light;

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;

And never be Bussanio so from me;

But God sort all!

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.
For, when she sorts things present with things past.

And thereby things to come with things of sense;

When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,

These acts she own, without her body be.

Davius.

The swain receiving by her words ill sorted,

That she was wholly from herself transported.

Brown.

4. To cull; to choose; to select.
Send his mother to his father’s house,

That he may sort her out a worthy spouse.

Chapman.

To Sorty. v. n.
1. To be joined with others of the same species.
Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together.

Woodward.

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base, and sort with any company.

Bowen.

3. To suit; to fit.
A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it sorteth with the person. They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations.

A mong unequals, what society
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n, and receiv'd. The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As sorteth best with present things.
For different stiles with different subjects sort,
As several garbs with town, country, and court.
Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to companions; which many times sorteth to inconvenience.

To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.
The ships of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not sorted to the same purpose as in their native country. It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a flower were put, and it sorteth not for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further puerulence.

To fall out. [from sort, a lot, French.]
And so far am I glad it did so sort. This sort of jangling I esteem a sport.

The flourishing state of learning, sortable to so excellent a princess.
Nothing sortable either to his disposition or breeding.

A word formed by Locke, but not yet received.
As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the sortal, if I may so call it from sort, as I do general from generic, name stands for.

Suitableness; agreement.
Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold sortance with his quality,
The which he could not levy.

The act or practice of drawing lots.

Relating to sortilege.

Hence makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in sorceries.

Selection or appointment by lot.
The soldiers have parted thy garments, and cast lots upon thy seamless coat; those poor spoils cannot so much enrich thee, whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous sortileges.

The act of sorting; distribution.
A parcel sorted or distributed.
To Söss. [A cant word. Dr. Johnson.]
Perhaps a corruption of To sonse, from the Fr. sœus, down.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.
The winter sky began to frown,
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air,
To sonse in an easy chair.

A lazy fellow; a lack.

A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.

Of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me Sot:
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.

Either our brags
Were crack'd of kitchen mills, or his description
Prov'd us unpeaching good.

Soul-blinded Sot, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.
Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct: and practically the sort, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short.

A wretched stumpified by drinking.

Every sign
That calls the stinking Sot to nasty wine.

That chides and snubs her up at every word:
A brutish sort; who, while she holds his head,
With drunken limbs beheads the nuptial bed.

To Sot. v. a. To stupefy; to besot; to infatuate.

This Sot, priest, who was gladder than he?

I am sortled,
Utterly lost; my virgin's faith has fled me.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sortled.
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A droning hero, fit for a romance.

The potion
Turns his brain and stupefies his mind;
The sorted moon-calf gapes.

To Sot. v. n. To tipple to stupidity.

Stupidly. adv. [from sort.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.

Northumberland, sortishly mad with over-great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.

Atism is impudently pretending to philosophy, and superstition sortishly ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion.

So sortishly to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expiation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most perniciously and deplorably madness in the world.

Dullness; stupidity; insensibility. Sometimes phlegm puts into sortishness, sortishness into self ignorance or neglect of all religion.
SOV

Few consider what a degree of sottishness and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into.

Spence: Tons of the Mines.

The first part of the text, the folly and sottishness of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sanctity.

Bentley:

2. Drunken stupidity.

No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour.

South:

SOURCE. n. s. See SOURE.

SOUCHAR-Q. n. s. A kind of tea.

Soouvereignty. n. s. See SOVREMEMBRANCE.

Remembrance.

To dwell in darkness without soverainence.

Spence: Tons of the Mines.

SOVEREIGNY. adj. [sovereign, French: sovrano, Italian, according to which form Milton wrote this word sovarin.]

1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.

As teaching strength to us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our soveraign good.

Hooker.

You, my soveraign lady,

 Causes have laid digresses on my head.

Shakespeare: Ham. IV.

None of us who now thy grace importure,

Till giddy chance, whose mallever never bears

Talbot: Henry, IV.

That mortal bliss should last for length of years,

Cast us down headlong from our high estate.

Dryden.

Whether Ezra, then, were a vaunt to Jacob, and Jacob his soveraign prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge.

Low.

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant; over-discussed.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a soveraign preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy.

Hooker.

The most soveraign prescription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preservative of no better report than a horse-drench.

Shakespeare: Coriol.

Love-wounded Proverbs,

My bosom, as a bed,

Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,

Shakespeare.

And thus I search it with a soveraign kiss.

Shakespeare.

A water we call water of paradise, by that to do it, is made very soveraign for health.

Bacon.

Like the scent starv'd men did draw

From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest

Which with any soveraign fitness best.

Donne.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense

Some soveraign comforts drawn from common sense.

Dryden.

SOVEREIGN. n. s.

1. Supreme lord.

O, let my soveraign turn away his face,

And bid his eare a little while be deaf.

By my soveraign, and his fate, I swear,

Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,

Oft our alliance other lands devi'd.

Dryden.

2. Formerly, a gold coin, called also a rose-noble and double rose-noble: first coined by K. Hen.VII.

and continued till the time of K. James I. inclusive.

Now, while this old word, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, was added (July 1817), a new gold coin, of twenty shillings value.

Succeeding coins coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles, the great soveraign, with the said inscription. Canals, Rem.

I gave him four soveraigns for his pains.

R. Sisson, Every Man out of his Humour.

To soveraignize. n. s. [from soveraign.] To exercise supreme power.

Her royalties were spacious, as soveraignized over many townships and provinces.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 84.

Ninrad was the first that soveraignized over men.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 256.

SOVEREIGN. adv. [from soveraign.] Supremely; in the highest degree.

SOU

He was soverainely loving in himself.

Bapte.

SOVEREIGNTY. n. s. [soveraineth, French.] Supreme; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,

That I, your vassal, have employed and paid

Your unknown soverainety.

Shakespeare.

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince

Take on his grace the soverainety thereof.

Shakespeare.

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace, ar unde the true marks of soverainety.

Danaes.

A mighty hunter thence he shall be styld

Before the Lord; as in despite of heaven,

Or from heaven claiming second soverainety.

Milton, P. L.

Nothing does so greatly have a hump, nor as piece of usurped soverainety over our brethren.

Gun of the Dragon.

Jove's own tree,

That holds the woods in awful soverainety,

Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;

High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,

So low his roots to hell's dominion tend.

Dryden.

I well foresee, wher'er thy suit I grant,

That I my much-lovd soverainety shall want,

And her new beauty may thy heart invade.

Dryden.

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and soverainety of God.

Rogers.

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost extinguished by Sundrocottus; Seleucus recovered the soverainety in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus.

Arabesque on Coins.

SOUTH. n. s. [from sou, French.] Subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, at all, be wrought; the dels would be so blown with waters, it being impossible to make any additio or soverain to draw them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Roy on the Creation.

Another was found in sinking a soverain-pit.

Woodward.

SOUGHT. n. s. [sought, French.] The pret. and participle past. of seek.

I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that sought me not.

Isa. xiv. 1.

SOUL. n. s. [saul, Saxon; semel, Icel. selk, Germ. seel, Goth. consent. aliis ling. et dialect. bené multis. Serhmus. The old form of our word was soul. a by Christe's soul, "Chaucer.

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either.

Hooker.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine; but that were strange, since all things had and good;

Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;

Since God himself is eternal food.

Dryden.

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths which by publick authority had passed for concluding this marriage, that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their souls, could not by any politic act of state be dissolved.

Hayward.

So natural is the knowledge of the soul's immortality, and of some ad for the future refection of it, that we find some tract or other in it in most barbarous nations.

Hegin.

2. Intellectual principle,

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense.

Milton, P. L.

The eyes of our souls only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing.

Law.

3. Vital principle,

Thus almost mock my water in my faith,

To hold opinion with Pythagorus,

That souls of animals influe themselves

Into the trunks of men.

Shakespeare, Merck of Ven.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul.

Milton, P. L.

Join voices, all ye living souls! ye birds,

That singing up to heaven-gate second,

Bend on your wings, and in your note his praise.

Milton, P. L.
S O U

In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word soul serve for all these principles.

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.
   He has the very soul of bounty.
   Shakespeare.
   Charity is the soul of all the rest.
   Milton, P. L.

5. Interior power.
   There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
   Would men observingly dissil it out.
   Shakespeare.

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.
   Three wenches where I stood cry'd
   "Alas, good soul!"
   Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.
   This is a poor mad soul: and she says up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   The poor soul sat singing by a sycamore tree,
   Sing all a green willow:
   Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.
   Shakespeare.
   Keep the poor soul no longer in suspense,
   Your charge is such as does not need defense.
   Dryden.
   Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn.
   Watts.

7. Human being.
   The moral is the case of every soul of us.
   It is a republic; there are in it a hundred bars, and about a thousand souls.
   Addison on Italy.
   My state of health none care to learn;
   My life is here no soul's concern.
   Swift.

8. Active power.
   Earth, air, and sea, through empty space would rush,
   And heaven would fly before the driving soul.
   Dryden.

   That he wants cution, he must needs confess;
   But not a soul, to give our arms success.
   Young.

10. Intelligent being in general.
    Every soul in heaven shall bend the knee.
    Milton.

To Soul.* n. a. To endure with a soul: an old verb.
    We still use souled; as, narrow-souled, largely souled, and the like.
    That Faire's sonne which all things wrought;
    And all that wrought is with a skilful thought,
    The Ghost, that from the Faire gane proced;
    Had souled them withouten any drede.
    Chaucer, Sec. Nun's Tale.

To Soul of Sould, * n. a. [rural, Saxon, obsomium.
    Grose.] To afford suitable sustenance.
    I have, sweet vouch, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may chance.
    And bread and wildings soulng well. Warner, Albion's England.

    We call them soul-bells, for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul.
    By Hall, April, against the Brownists.

Soul-diseased.* adj. [sound and discourse.] Diseased in mind; soul-sick.
    [This had great insight
    In that disease of grieved conscience,
    And well could cure the same; his name was Patience:
    Who, coming to that soul-diseased knight,
    Could hardly him intreat to tell his grief.
    Spencer, F. Q.

Souldier. See Soldier.

Souled. adj. [from soul.] Furnished with mind.
    Griping, and still tenacious of the hold,
    Would they the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
    Should give the prizes they had gain'd before.
    Dryden.

Souless.† adj. [rual-leap, Saxon.]

1. Without soul; without life.
    Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and soulless body.
    Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (ed. 1605) X. 4.

2. Mean; low; spiritless. 

S O U L

Slave, soulless villain, dog. O rarely base! Shakespeare.

Soul-shot, n. s. [soul and shot.] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called penitia sepulchralia et symbola animus, and in Saxon soul-shot.

Aplife, Parergon.

Soul-sick.* adj. [soul and sick.] Diseased in mind: a forcible expression.

Mankind is mortally soul-sick. Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.

I am soul-sick.

And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon. Berum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

S O U N D. adj. [rumb, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.
    I am fallen out with my more header will.
    To take the indispos'd and sickly fit.
    For the sound man. Shakespeare, E. Lear.
    He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks.
    Shakespeare.

    He hath received him safe and sound.
    Luke, xxv. 27.

    We can preserve
    Unhurt our minds, and our understanding sound.
    Milton.

    The king visits all sounds.
    Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound:
    Honours the princely chiefs.
    But Cappus, and the rest of sounder mind,
    The fatal present to the flames design'd,
    Or to the deep.
    Dryden.

    When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word: so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are all so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.
    Watts, Logick.

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

    Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our soured knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence.
    Hooker.

    Let my heart be sound in thy statutes.
    Ps. cxiii. 80.

    Sound, and yet not trivial, catechist institution.
    Felton.

    The rules are sound and useful, and may serve your devotion.
    Wake.

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

    The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give sound strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows.
    Abob. 4.

    Vital; not failing.

    They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories whole and sound to themselves.
    Spencer on Ireland.

5. First; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

    New wak'd from soured sleep.
    Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
    In halmy sweat.
    Milton, P. L.

SOUND. adj. Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messager approaching him spoke,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain:
So sound the sleep that ought might him awake.
Spenser, F. Q.

SOUND.† n. s. [sound, High Dutch, from the ancient Saxon punks, as Kilian hath noted; sound, or sand, saith his, Vct. Sax. frentum. Gregory, Posthum. 1610, p. 328.

Soud, Su. Goth. frentum, vadam augustius, ut transnaturi quæat, ab lect. synde, natare. Serenius. Wachter is of the same opinion.

Gloss. Germ. in V. Sund.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The Sound of Denmark, where ships pay toll.

Wake.

Befold I come, sent from the Styrian sound,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
To ingreder with the night, and blast the day.

R. Joston,
S O U

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the sounds and seas.

Pope.

S O U N D .  n. s. [sonde, Fr.] A probe, an instrument
used by chirurgians to feel what is out of reach of
the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the sound till it meet
with some resistance.

Sharp. Surgery.

To Sound. v. n. [Alem. sonden, maris profunditatem
explorare, à sound. V. Sound. Serenius.]

To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall
never sound.

Hooker.

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To sound the bottom of the after-times.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

To try; to examine.

Has he never before sounded you in this business?

Shakespeare.

Invites these lords, and those he meant to sound.

Daniel.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to sound your breast.

Dryden.

I’ve sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find ‘em ripe for a revolt.

Addison. Cato.

To Sound. v. a. To try with the sounding-line.

The shipmen deemed as they drew near to some country,
and sounded and found it near twenty fathoms.

Acts, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of
infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea,
where having let down a large portion of his sounding-line, he
reaches no bottom.

Locke.

S O U N D .  n. s. [sepiia, Latin.] The cuttle-fish.

Ainsworth.

S O U N D .  n. s. [son, French; sonus, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is per-
ceived by the ear.

Hears of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fancy.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits,
And show the best of our delights;
I’ll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and
it maketh a sound: so long pole stuck upon gravel in the
bottom of the water maketh a sound.


The warlike sound of trumpets loud.

Milton.

Whene’er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver sound.

Dryden.

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear to
sound; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing
but motion.

Locke.

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms,
which might make no sound in men’s ears.

Locke.

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is
the sense and not sound that must be the principle.

Locke.

O lavish land! for sound at such expense?

But then, she saves it in her bills for sense.

Young.

To Sound. v. n.

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to sound at general doom.

Milton.

That with one blast through the whole house does sound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to sound.

Dryden.

Thither the silver sounding lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires.

Pope.

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start and seem to fear
Things that do sound so fair?

Shakespeare.

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that sounded liberty.

B. Johnson, Catilina.

This relation sounds rather like a chymical dream than a
philosophical truth.

Witkins, Math. Magick.

3. To be conveyed in sound.

FROM YOU SOUNDED OUT THE WORD OF THE LORD 1 Thess. i. 8.

TO SOUND. v. a.

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flouncing round,
And many tritons, which their horns did sound.

Spenser.

Michael bid sound
The archangel trumpet.

Milton, P. L.

Misery lay; none so renown’d
The warrior trumpet in the field to sound;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms.

Dryden.

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas’d to thunder, part the sky
Here heav’n in vain that kind retreat should sound,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown’d.

Waller.

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, sound his praise.

Milton, P. L.

S O U N D B O A R D .  n. s. [sound and board.] Board which
propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any soundboard along, only harpwise at one end
of the string.


As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the soundboard breathes.

Milton.

S O U N D I N G .  adj. [from sound.] Sonorous; having a
magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more sounding
or more signifiant than those in practice.

Dryden.

S O U N D I N G . * n. s. [from To sound, to try depth.]

1. Act of trying the depth of the water with a
plummet.

2. [from sound, a noise.] Act of emitting a sound:
the sound emitted.

The sounding again of the mountains, [in the margin, the
echoes.]

Exek. viii. 7.

S O U N D L E S S . *  adj. [sound and less.]

1. Too deep to be reached by the plummet; not to be
fathomed.

Your shallowest help will hold me up aloft,
While he upon your soundless deep both ride.

Shakespeare, Sonn. 80.

You could make shift to paint an eye,
An eagle towering in the sky.
The sun, or sea, or soundless pit.

B. Johnson, Underwoods.

2. Without sound.

They rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. — Not stingerless too? —

O yes, and soundless too;
For you have stol’n the buzzing.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cest.

S O U N D L Y .  adv. [from sound.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereas the rather shall this hard day’s journey
Soundly invite him.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

They did ply;
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me soundly fast.

Chapman, Olufs.

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been soundly paid.

Hudibras.

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there’s the jest,
Be soundly made, and plague the rest.

Swift.

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, or
converted: they all soundly feel the smart of the last Irish
war.

Swift.

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that
soundly to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any
man can take upon him.

Hooker.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and orthodoxly settled, as
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion.

Bacon.

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.
SOU

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Upto that e'en knight he had him fly,
Where he slept soundly, void of evil thought.  
Spenser, F. Q.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps soundly.

Locke.

SOUNDESS. n. s. [from sound.]  
1. Health; heartiness.
I would I had that corporal soundness now,
As when my father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership.

Shakespeare.

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time; other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the soundness of belief.

Hooker.

Swift is misled in his politics; but he hath given proof of his soundness in religion.

Swift.

As the health and strength, or weakness of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the soundness or folly of our minds are not less owing to those first tempests and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and familiar conversation of our mothers.

Law.

3. Strength; solidity.
This prepossession it may stand then well with strength and soundness of reason, even thus to answer.

Hooker.

To SOUP. v. a. [rupan, Sax. sorbere; supa, Sp. Goth. the same.]  
1. To sup; to swallow.
Deoth is supan up in victorie.  
Wicliffe, v Cor. xv.

2. To breathe out; to draw out. [Sax. jeopan, exaurire.]  
We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as sweetly, smoothly, and moderately, as any of the northern nations of the world, who are noted to suphe their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits.  
Camden, Rem.

To SOUP. v. n. [jeopan, Sax. verrere.]  
To sweep; to pass with pomp.
He vaunts his voice upon an hired stage,
With high-set steps and princely carriage,
Now supaning in side robes of royalty.  
Bp. Hall, Sat. i. 3.

Methinks I hear a saint Martius cry,
Suping along in war's fein'd maskere,
By Lais starrie frant he'll fortheathe die!

Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599.) iii. 8.

SOUP. n. s. [from rupan, Sax. to sup. See To SOUP.]  
Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy moreels in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.  
Gay, Trivia.

Let the cook dun the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a dish of soup, let her follow him softly with a ladle-full.

Swift.

SOUR. adj. [sour, sur, Welsh.]  
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astrinency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All sour things, as vinegar, provoke appetite.  
Bacon.

Their drink is sour.  
Hor. vii. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fixed,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with sour, nor birds with serpents join'd.  
Dryden.

Both ways deceitful is the wine of power,
When new, 'tis heady, and when old, 'tis sour.  
Harte.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than sour and reserved.

Watson, D. of Buckingham.

Tiberius, otherwise a very sour man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same.

Brown.

3. Afflictive; painful.
Let me embrace these sour adversities;  
For wise men say it is the wisest course.  
Shakespeare.

4. Expressing discontent.
He said a sour thing to Laura the other day.  
Tutte.

Sullen and sour, with discontented men.

Jacobs brawn'd.

Pope.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a sour countenance.

Swift.

SOUR. n. s. [from the adjective.]  
Acid substance.
A thousand sour totem with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty.

Spenser.

To SOUR. v. a.
1. To make acid.
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which fermentes to the souring of ours.  
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man

His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;

Till knowledge misguid'd, misunderstood,

And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood.

Dryden.

One passion, with a different turn,

Makes wit inflame or anger burn;

So the sun's heat, with different powers,

Ripens the grape, the liquor sour.

Swift.

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass sour land.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!

To sour your happiness, I must report

The queen is dead.  
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which sour'd to him the sweetness of the place.  
Dryden.

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace

Hath ever made me sour my patient cheek,

Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face.  
Shakespeare.

Three crabbed months had soured themselves to death,

 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand.  
Shakespeare.

In me, as yet, ambition had no part,

Pride had not sour'd, nor wrath debus'd, my heart.  
Harte.

To SOUR. v. n.
1. To become acid.
Asses milk, when it sour in the stomach, and whey, turned sour, will urge strongly.  
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from souring into severity.  
Addison.

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they sour upon it.

Spectator.

SOURCE. n. s. [source, Fr.]  
1. Spring; fountain; head.  
Kings that rule

Behind the hidden sources of the Nile.  
Addison Catol.

2. Original; first cause.

This second source of men, while yet but few,

With some regard to what is just and right,

Shall lead their lives.

This is the true source and original of this mischief.  
Scadh.

Of himself is none;

But that eternal Infinite, and One,

Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,

On him all beings, as their source, depend.  
Dryden.

3. First producer.

As famous Greece,

That source of art and cultivated thought,

Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought.  
Waller.

SOURDET. n. s. [from sour, Fr.]  
The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOURISH. adj. [from sour.]  
Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a sourish spirit, which will dissolve coral.

Boyle.

SOURLY. adv. [from sour.]  
1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony.
   To this reply'd the stern Athenian prince,
   And \\
   *Dryden, Kn. Tale.*
   And sourly said.

3. Painfully; discontentedly.
   As bad dispositions run into worse habits, the evening doth not crown but sourly conclude the day. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 6.*

So'urness. n.s. [from sour.]
1. Acidity; austerity of taste.
   *Sourness* consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*
   *P.* The Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
   But Summer doth, like age, the sourness waste. *Devon.*
   He knew
   For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
   And tame to plumbs the sourness of the sloes. *Dryden, Virg.*
   Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, sourness being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*
   Has life no sourness, drawn so near its end? *Pop.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.
   Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the sourness of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*
   He was never thought to be of that superstitious sourness, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*
   Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the sourness of enthusiasm; it is not of an unfortifiable melancholy nature. *Addison, Freeholder.*
   Take care that no sourness and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

So'ursop. n.s. [guanabanaus, Lat.] Custard-apple.
   It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

Sous.† n.s. [sol, Fr.] A French penny.

SOUSE.† n.s. [sous, salt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of salt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.
   And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
   Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his sour.
   They were seething of puddings and souce.
   Old Bald, King and Miller of Mansfield.
   I am sent to lay
   An imposition upon souce and puddings,
   Pasties and penny custards! *Beaum. and Fl. Tam. Tamet.*

3. The car; most properly that of a hog, from its being frequently pickled or soused.† North. *Grose.*

To SOUSE† v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To parboil; or steep in pickle.
   *If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a souced garnet!* *Shakespeare, Hen. I. G. F. P. i.*
   *Kill swine and souce 'em,*
   *And eat 'em when we have bread. Beaum. and Fl. Proph.}* 
   *Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;*
   But *souse the cabbage with a bounteous heart.* *Pop.*

2. To throw into water. *A ludicrous sense. They souced me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies.* *Shakespeare.*
   *Who those were that run away,*
   *And yet gave out th' had won the day;*
   *Although the rabble sou'd them for't;*
   *O'er head and ears in mud and dirt.* *Butler.*
   *They souced me over head and ears in water when a boy,*
   *so that I am now one of the most casso-hardened of the Ironides.* *Addison, Guardian.*

To SOUSE† v. n. [from sous, or dessous, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey; to fall with violence.
   *Both together smite,*
   *And souse so sore, that they the heavens affray. Spencer, F. Q.*
   *Thus on some silver swan, or timorous hare,*
   *Jove's bird comes sousing down from upper air;* *Dryden, Aeneid.*

SOU

Her crooked talons trust the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden, Aeneid.*
   *Jove's bird will souse upon the timorous hare,*
   *And tender kids with his sharp talons tear.* *Dryden, Aeneid.*
   *Through the lowest region I flew,*
   *Sousing through falling boughs of dew.* *Shipman, Trag. of Hen. III. of France, (1678.)*

To SOUSE. v.a. To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
   *The gallant monarch is in arms;*
   *And like an eagle o'er his airy tower,*
   *To some annoyance that comes near his nest.* *Shakespeare.*
   *Eft fusing returning, as a falcon flyes,*
   *That once hath failed of her souce full late,*
   *Remounts againe into the open ayre. Spencer, F. Q. in xi. 36.*
   *With that his murderous mace he up did reare,*
   *That seemed nought the souce thereof could bear,*
   *And therewith smote at him with all his might.* *Spener, F. Q. iv. viii. 44.*
   *Her conscience and her fears creeping upon her,*
   *Dead, as a fowl at souce, she'll sink. Beaum. and Fl. Chaucer.*
   *I escap'd the souce of his contracted fist.* *More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 56.*

SOUSE. adv. With sudden violence. A low word.
   *Such make a private study of the street,*
   *And looking full at every man they meet,*
   *Run souce against his claps, who stands amaz'd,*
   *To find they did not see, but only gazed.* *Young.*

SOUTERE.* n.s. [jurepe, Sax. sutor, Lat.] A shoemaker; a cobbler.
   *Prompt. Porn.*
   *A souter, a shipman, or a leche. Chaucer, Ree's ProL*
   *I should be at least a senator.—A souter,*
   *For that's a place more fitted to thy nature.* *Beaum. and Fl. Proph. *
   *A conquerour? a cobbler; hang him, souter. Beaum. and Fl. Wild-Goose Chas.*

SO'UTERLY. adj. [from souter.] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar.
   *You souterly knaves, show you all your manners at once?* *Like will to Like, (1587.)*
   *The burden-bearing porter, souterly cobbler, and toilful labourer. *Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, p. 483.*

SO'UTERRAIN. n.s. [soultreain, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.
   *Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottos, or souterrains, are necessary preservatives of health.* *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH.† n.s. [suth, Saxon; ssyd, Dutch; sud, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Sud is also the German word; which Wycher and Serenius consider as the original, and derive it from the Su. Goth. and Icel. sioda, coquere, Su. Goth. sioda, adorer, Germ. sieden, aestuare, fervere; and Mr. H. Tooke thus deduces south, the Saxon form, from reo2sam, to seethe. The antiquity of the word Sud is shewn by Serenius in a citation from the Edda.* *See North.*

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to north.
   *East and west hav' no certain points of heaven, but north and south are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.
   *St. Matti. xii. 45.*
   *From the north to call* 
   *Decrepit winter, from the south to bring* 
   *Solstitial summer's heat.* *Milton, P. L.*

3. The wind that blows from the south.
   *All the contagion of the south light on you,*
   *You shames of Rome, you!* *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
SOUTH

South. adj. [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a south sea. Shakspere.

How thy garments are warm, when he quothest the earth by the south wind. Job, xxxvii. 17.

Meanwhile the south wind rose, and with black wings

Wings hovering, all the clouds together drove. Milton.

South. adv.

1. Towards the south.

His regiment lies half a mile South from the mighty power of the king. Shakspere, Rich. III.

2. From the south.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not south. Bacon.

SOUTHEAST. n. s. [south and east.] The point between the east and south; the point, or winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeastern sun, doth hasten their ripening. Bacon.

The three seas of Italy, the Inferior towards the southeast, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatic on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. Arbuthnot.

SOUTH. adj. Going towards the south.

I will conduct thee on thy way, When next the southing sun inflames the day. Dryden.

SOUTH. n. s. Tendency to the south.

Not far from hence, if I observe'd right, The southing of the stars and polar light, Sicilia lies. Dryden. En.

SOUTH. adj. [from south.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the south.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only southerly which is below them. Brown.

Two other country bills give us a view of the most esterly, westerly, and southerly parts of England. Graunt.

3. Coming from about the south.

I am but mad north, northeaster: when the wind is southerly, I know a hawk from a handsaw. Shakspere, Hamlet.

SOUTHERN. n. s. [from southern.] Belonging to the south; meridional.

Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere, And rots with endless rain the unwelcome year. Dryden.

Lying towards the south.

Why mourn I not for thee, And with the southern clouds contend in tears? Shakspere, Hen. VI.

3. Coming from the south.

Men's bodies are heavier when southern winds blow than when northern. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SOUTHERNLY. adv. [from southern.] Toward the south.

The sun cannot go more southerly from us, nor come more northerly towards us, in this than in former ages. Hakewill on Prov. p. 102.

SOUTHERNMOST. adj. [from southern.] Furthest towards the south.

Shenstone had resolution enough to take a journey of near seventy miles across the country, to visit his friend in the southernmost part of Oxfordshire. Gravt. Recollect. of Shenstone, p. 146.

SOW. n. s. [sowp, Sax.; abrotanum, Lat.] This plant agrees in most parts with the common sow or sow, from which it is not easy to separate it. Miller.


SOUTH. adj. [from south.] Furthest toward the south.

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SOW.

Next Chemos, the obscure dread of Mosib's sons.

From Aror to Nebo, and the wild

Of southmost Aram. Milton, P. I.

SOUTHAY. n. s. [Properly southsay; which see.]

Prediction.

Glaucus, that wise southayes understood. Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 15.

To SOWTHAY. v. n. [See To SOUTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of southaying by names. Camden.

SOUTHAYER. n. s. [Properly southsayer. See SOUTHSAYER.] A predictor.

SOUTHWARD. n. s. The southern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the southwest than in the northern parts. Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

SOUTHWARD. adv. [from south.] Towards the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southwest, but not northward. Locke.

Every life, from the dreary months,


SOUTHWEST. n. s. [south and west.] Point between the south and west; winter sun-set.

Phcenice is a haven of Crete, and lieth toward the southwest. Acts, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south, or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the southwest, though the southwest be the hotter coast. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

SOUVENANCE. n. s. [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance, Life will I grant thee for thy vailance, And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my souvenance. Spenser.

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,

That of his way he had no souvenance,

Nor care of vow'd revenge. Spenser.

SOW. n. s. [sowa, Sax. sugga, Su. Goth. from so. ihre.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, sow much less. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A sow beneath an oak shall lie along, And white herself, and white her thirty young. Dryden.

For which they scorn and hate them worse Than dogs and cats do sow-gelders. Hudibras.

The sow-gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. Addison, Spect.

2. Perhaps from sow might come sowen, swen, swine, But see SWINE.


With clothes upon her head,

That they weigh a sow of lead. Skelton, Poems, p. 132.

4. [Millepeda, Lat.] An insect; a millepede; Ainsworth.

SOW-BREAD. n. s. [cyclamen, Lat.] A plant.

The sowbread does afford rich food for swine, Physick for man, and garland for the shrine. Tate's Cowley.

To SOW. v. n. [sawen, M. Goth. sas, Su. Goth. rapan, Sax.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one begeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet sow, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. Hooker.

They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 1.

He that soweth to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit, shall reap the life everlasting. Gal. vi. 8.

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. Hosea.

To SOW. v. a. part. pass. sowen.
SOW

1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed.
   Like was not to be found, save in that soil where all good things did grow;
   As incorrupt nature did them sow.
   From Ireland come I with my strength,
   And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd.

   From Ireland, I mean, and it shall be strong.
   Shakespeare. 

   Men with to turn
   The fruitful soil, and when to sow the corn,
   Sing, Mecenas.
   Dryden, Georg.

   The proud mother views her precious brood,
   And happier branches, which she never sowed.
   Dryden.

2. To spread; to propagate.
   Prowess is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually,
   He soweth discord.

   To sow a jangling noise of words unknown.
   Milton, P. L.

   Since then they stand secure by being join'd:
   It were worthy a king's head, to sow division,
   And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.
   Rowe.

   Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
   And sow dissention in the hearts of brothers.
   Addison, Cat.

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.
   He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt sow the ground withal.
   Isaiah, xxx. 21.

   The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement;
   and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles or impertinences.
   Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. To besprinkle.
   All sowed with glittering stars, more thick than grass.

   Spencer, Hymn to Heav. Beauty.

   And sow the court with stars.
   Donne, P o e m s, p. 132.

   He sowed with stars the heaven thick as a field.
   Milton, P. L.

   Morn new sowed the earth with orient pearl.
   Milton, P. L.

To Sow, v. a. For sowe. To join by needlework.
   Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sowed,
   And girded on, may cover round.
   Milton, P. L.

To Sawce, v. a. To throw into the water. See To Souse.

He sowed me up to the middle in the pond.
   L'Estrange.

So'wer. n. s. [from sow; Sax. rupepe.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.
   A sower went forth to sow.
   St. Matt. xiii. 3.
   It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful sower.
   Derham.

2. A scatterer.
   Terming Paul and his doctrine a sower of words, a very babble or trifler.
   Hakewill on Providence.

3. A breeder; a promoter.
   They are sowers of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine.
   Bacon.

So'wne. n. s. Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat sord'd.

These sowses, that is, flummery being blended together, produce good yeast.
   Mortimer, Husbandry.

See where Norah with the sowses comes.
   Swift.

To Sowle, v. a. [from sow, as hogs are pulled by dogs; Skinner; from solus, a strap, a rein; Kennett.]
To pull by the ears.
   The word is still used for pull, or lug, in several counties.

He'll go, he says, and sow the pord of Rome gates by the ears.
   Shakespeare, Coriol.

Sown. The participle of sow. It is used barbarously by Swift for sowed.
   A goodly country, naturally beautified with spars, sown with peas.
   Heydon.

As in hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, made up the breadth and length.
   Swift, Gull. Trav.

So'w'thistle. n. s. [sonchus, Lat.] A weed.

SPA

Sowthistle though conveys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive.
   Bacon.

Soy. n. s. A kind of sauce: a considerable article of commerce in Japan.

Soy-sauce — is prepared from soy-beans, (dolichos soja,) and salt, mixed with barley or wheat.
   Thunberg.

Some provinces [of Japan] furnish better soy than others; but, exclusively of this, it grows better and clearer through age. Its colour is invariably brown, and its chief excellency consists in the agreeable salt taste which it possesses.
   Transl. of Thunberg's Travels, vol. i. (1795), p. 121.

Spaed. n. s. [stella terrae, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English tale, of which the coarser sort is called plaster; the finer, spaud, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
   Woodward.

SPACE. n. s. [spatium, Lat.]

1. Room; local extension.
   Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points.
   Locke.

   Oh, undistinguish'd space of woman's wit!
   This which yields or fills all space.
   Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion.
   Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end; so that no space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived.
   Bentley.

2. Any quantity of place.
   I would not be the villain that thou think'rt
   For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
   And the rich East to boot.
   Shakespeare, Macbeth.

   There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods about ten miles space to Walpoo.
   Knolles.

   In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfiled spaces would be intercepted amongst them.
   Burnet.

   Measuring first with careful eyes
   The space his spear could reach, aloud he cries.
   Dryden.

3. Quantity of time.
   There is a competent time allowed every man, and as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 'tis possible some space before death.
   Hammond.

   Nine times the space that measures day an' night
   To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
   Lay vanquis'h'd, rolling in the fiery gulf,
   Confounded, though immortal.
   Milton, P. L.

   In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a space, as may be answerable to that little distance between the fulmen and the weight.
   God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer space of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance.
   Titubam.

   The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short space after their decease.
   Addison, Freeholder.

4. A small time; a while.
   Sigh for me ye fight, to use this grace
   Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a space.
   Companion quell'd
   His best of men, and gave him up to tears
   A space, till farmer thoughts restrain'd excess.
   Milton, P. L.

To Space, v. n. [spatia, Lat.] To rove; to skate.

But she, as Fays are wont, in privie place
   Did spend her days, and lov'd in forest wyld to space.
   Spooner, F. Q. iv. li. 44.

Spaceful. adj. [space and full.] Extensive; wide.
   Not in use.

   The ship, in those profound
   And spacefull seas, so stuck as on drie ground.
   Sandys, Or. Met. 3.
SPA

SPA'CIous. adj. [spaciöus, Fr. spacieux, Latin.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.
The former buildings, which were but mean, contended them not: spacious and ample churches they erected throughout every city. 
Hooker.
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty; and yet make cold.
Shakespeare.
And yet make cold. Shakespeare.

SCIASCIously. adv. [from spasious.] Extensively.
SCASCIousWhen women and cowards on the lawn may lie: The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave.
Dryden.

SPA'DLE. n. s. [Diminutive of spade.] A little spade.

SPA'DLE.ONE. n. s. [spade, Saxon; spade, Icelandic and Dutch.] The instrument of digging.
Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the spade, or standing by him that diggeth.
Bacon.
Many learned men affirm, that some islesmen have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the spade.
Brown.
His next advance was to the soldier's trade, Where if he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly officer never fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back.
Dryden.
Here nature never difference made
Between the sceptre and the spade.
Swift.

SPA'DLEBONE. n. s. [named from the form.] The shoulder blade.
By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side part'd, Which usually they boil, the spade-bone being bar'd.
Dryden.

SPA'DICLE. adj. [spadiceus, Lat.] Of a light red colour.
Of those five Scullag befriend, though one was spadiceous, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

SPA'DILE. n. s. [spadille, or espadille, Fr.] The ace of spades at the game of quadrille.
SPAGYRIC fs. adj. [spagyricus, Lat. spagyrique, Fr. from the Gr. σπαγής, to extract, and σέλας, to collect; not from spaher, Teut. a searcher, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be under the adjective spagyricus, which he has noticed; where he says, Para-celsus coined the word, viz. spagyricus.] Chymical.
Para-celsus—brought to light in these parts of the world the use of hermetical, spagyrical, or chymical physic, as they term it.
Hakewill on Prov. p. 344.

SPA'GYRICAL.‡ adj. [spagyricus, Lat. See SPAGYRICAL. I know no example of this adjective. Bishop Hall writes the substantive spagyricus, which is the more correct spelling.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. n. s. A chymist.
Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate: or, like a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like some cunning spagyricus, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion.
By. Hall, Of Content. § 4.
This soule doth spirits the world and hang contest
  From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnished tent
He lies warm, and without adventure.
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musicke how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, omitting short and long. Milton, Sonnet.
SPAN. The prettiness of span. See SPAN.
Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets span,
So sharp were their encounters. Drayton, Nymphid.
SPANCEL. n. s. A rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
North. Groce.
To SPANCEL. v. a. To tie the fore or hinder legs of a horse or cow with a rope. This word is common in the north of England and in Ireland.
Malone.
SPANCOUNTER. n. s. [from span, counter, and for-]
SPANFARTHING. thing.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.
Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose time boys went to spancouter for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
Boys shall not play At spancouter or blow-paint, but shall play Tell to some courtier. Donne.
His chief solace is to steal away, and play at spanfarting with the page.
SPAN-LONG. adj. Of the length only of a span.
There, in the stocks of trees, white faws do dwell, And span-long elves that dance about a pool, With each a little changeling in their arms. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.
SPAN-NEW. adj. [See the etymology under SPICK and SPAN.] Quite new,
This tale was aie span-newer.
Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iii. 167.
Am I not totally a span-new gallant,
For the chosen eyes? Browne. and Fl. Fable One.
To SPAN. v. a. [Dr. Johnson gives this word without any etymology, or authority. It is, however, very old in our language, and is still common in the north of England. To spanyn or spanyn children, ablecto.] Prompt. Parv. It is the German spenken, from span, uber, tspan, Sax. ubers.] To wean a child.
SPAN. n. s. [spange, Germ. spanghe, Teut.] A thin piece of gold, or silver, or other shining materials: a spangled ornament.
A vesture — sprinkled here and there
With glittering spangle that did like stars appear. Spencer, F. Q.
In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and spange, chains, partlettes, and hulls.
Knight, Tr. of Truth, (v.8o, fol.) 7.
The colours that show best by candle-light are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-green water; and oes or spanges, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. Bacon.
SPAN. n. s. [spange, German, a buckle, a locket; whence ouer spagen, ear-rings.]
1. A small plate or boss of shining metal. Bar-rings and spangles.
2. Any thing sparkling and shining.
As hoary frost with spangles doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. Spencer, F. Q.
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. Thus in a starry night fond children cry For the rich spangle that adorns the sky. Waller.
The twinkling spangles, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beams and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them as but a confused huddle of petty illuminants. Glanville.
That now the dew with spangles deck'd the ground, A sweeter spot of earth was never found. Dryden.
SPAN. v. a. [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.
They never meet in grove or glen,
By fountain clear, or spangled starlight sheen. Shakespeare.
What stars do spangle heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. Shakespeare.
Unpin that spangled breastplate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stop't there.
Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those of Argus. Donne.
Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. Milton, P. L.
He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies, Where the most sprightly azure pleads the eyes;
This he with stary vapors spangles all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall. Cowley.
The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. Addison. Spent.
SPANIEL. n. s. [hispanicus, Lat. spangnol, Fr.
From Hispaniola, where the best breed of this species of dog was. See Hyde, Not. on Perrotul. Itin. Mundi, p. 173.]
1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.
In divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent spaniel belonging to his dead companion. Sidney.
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make spaniels fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom.
Dryden. Span. Friar.
SPANIEL. adj. Like a spaniel
I mean sweet words, Low crooked courtesies, and base spaniel fawning. Shakespeare.
To SPANIEL. v. n. [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.
To SPANIEL. v. a. To follow like a spaniel.
The hearts that spaniel'd me at heels, is so happy a companion [in place of spaniel'd] that I think we ought to acquaintance in it. Tottel. Note on Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
SPANISH. n. s. The language of Spain.
The Spanish is nought else but mere Latin, a few Morisco words away, which are easily distinguished by their guttural pronunciation. Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 91.
SPANISH Broom. n. s. [genista juncea, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. Miller.
SPANISH Fly. n. s. [cantharis, Lat.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.
SPANISH Nut. n. s. [sixtrimchin, Lat.] A plant. Miller.
SPANKER. n. s. 1. A small coin.
Your cure too costly but a spanker. Daven.
2. A person that takes long steps with agility; used in some parts of the north. It is also applied to a stout or tall person.
SPANKER. v. n. s.
1. The lock of a fusee or carabine. Bailey.
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, spaners, and musket-tees. Howell.
2. In the following example it seems to be the fusee or carabine itself.
To SPANGLE.
SPA

This day, as his majesty sat at dinner, there came a tall man with his spanner and scarlet, whereby every man in the presence suspected him some officer in the army.


Spar. n. s. Marquesite.

Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorpored with lead, and sometimes with lac, iron, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallic matter.

Woodward.

Some stones, as spar of lead, dissolved in proper menstrums, become salt.

Newton, Opt.

To SPAR.† v. a. (spar, Sax. spuren, German; formerly written sparre: "To spurn or shut.

Prompt. Papp. &c. so Spenser gives it; though

Dr. Johnson has converted his word into sparre."

To shut; to close; to bar.

He it sparred with a keel.

Chaucer, Rom. B. 3210.

When the stede is stolen, sparre the stable door.

Skelton, Poems, p. 54.

And, if he chance come when I am abroad,

Sparre the yate fast for fear of fraud;

Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,

Open the door at his request.

The other, which was entered, labour'd fast

to spurre the gate.

Spenser, F. Q.

Call thy windows, sparre up all thy doors.

H. Jonson, Staple of Newes.

Spar.† n. s. [sparre, Teut. See To SPAR.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

Wall, and spurre, and rafter.

Chaucer, Kn. Tale.

He underproppeth it with an olive broken spurre.

Bocc, Yt a Course, Sr. fol. 71. b.

The prince staid not his assweps to devise,

But opening strait the spurre forth to him came,

Full nobly mounted in right warlike array.

Spencer, F. Q. v. xi. 4.

Trees sprout not cross like dry and yapless beams, nor do spars and tiles spring with a natural uniformity into a roof.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

To SPAR.† v. n. [perhaps from spurren, German, in the sense of to oppose.] To fight with presurcous strokes. This is Dr. Johnson's definition, who merely notices the word without etymology or authority. It is not perhaps an old word in our language. The boxers understand it better, no doubt, as a term among cock-fighters; when a cock is opposed to another, both having their spurs covered, in order to embolden him to fight.

Now ladies shine from phantas war,

And very soon perhaps may learn to spar !

Frod. to the Dramatist.

Spa'rable. n. s. [spanish, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

Spa'raddle. n. s. [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common sparlode for issues, this ulcer was by a fonton kept open.

Wiseman, Surgery.

Spa'rague.† n. s. Asparagus: which see.

Spa'ragus. n. s. Asparagus: which see.

An argument that Jesus's gourd, or sparragus, is in season only at some times.

Bp. Taylor against Transubstantiation.

To SPARE, v. a. (spar, Sax; sparen, Dutch: esparagne, Fr.)

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.

Then thy father's thunder did not spare.

Milton, P. L.

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.

All the time he could spare from the necessary cares of his weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God; he oftentimes spent the night alone in church praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlet lying by him.

Knolles.

He had no bread to spare.

L'Estrange.

SPA

Only the foolish virgins entertain this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to spare, but supposed all that they had little enough.

Tillotson.

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can spare a shilling shall be a subscriber.

Swift.

3. To do without; to lose willingly.

I could have better spar'd a better man.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

For his mind, I do not care,

That's a toy that I could spare;

Let his title be but great,

His clothes rich, and his seat next.

Spirito.

Experience may we well

Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;

But pain is perfect misery.

Milton, P. L.

Now she might spare the ocean, and oppose

Your conduct to the fullest of her foes.

Waller.

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;

Nor can we spare you long, tho' often we may lend.

Dryden.

4. To omit; to forbear.

We might have spurd our coming.

Dryden.

Be pleased your politicks to spare;

I'm old enough, and can myself take care.

Dryden.

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.

Spard up, good Lord.

Common Prayer.

Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they spare me not for my ignorance?

Eccles. xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flash of lightning fail?

Which spares the body's sheath, but melts the steel.

Cleaveland.

Dim sadness did not spare

Celestial visages.

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won.

Than in restoring such as are undone.

Tyrers have courage, and the rugged bear;

But man alone can whom he conquers sparr.

Waller.

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Set me in the remost place,

That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;

Where angry Jove did never spare.

Our breath of kind and temperate air.

Romeyn.

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my remembrance; I was a guilty day;

And still the blush hangs here.

Dryden, All for Love.

O spare this great, this good, this aged king,

And spare your soul the crime!

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Spare my sight the pain

Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.

Dryden.

To SPARE, v. n.

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.

He has wherewithal: in him

Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine.

Shakspere.

Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by sparing and patience.

Knolles.

In these relations, although he be more sparing, his predecessors were very numerous.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Our labours: late and early morning,

Mist winter frosts, then clad and fed with sparing,

Rise to our tails.

Oswald.

God has not been so sparing to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational.

Locke.

When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become sparing and saving in their remembrances; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause.

Addison.

Now a reservoir to keep and spare,

The next a fountain spouting through his hair.

Pope.

No statute in his favour says

How free or frugal I shall pass my days;

Pope.

I, who at sometimes spend, at others spare,

Divided between carelessness and care.

Pepe.

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.
SPA

His soldiers spared not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, as they were defrauded of the spoil. 

To pluck and eat my fill I spars’d not. 

To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

Their king, out of a princely feeling, was sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.

Spare. adj. [spare, Sax. Sparan.]

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was sparing of speech; better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. 

Spare fast, that off with gods doth diet. 

The masters of the world were bred up with spare diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day.

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no spare cloths he had to give, 

His coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. 

Spare. 

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten spare chambers. 

Spare learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more spare time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. 

In my spare hours you’ve had your part; 

Ev’n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys.

3. Lean; wanting flesh; meagre.

O give me your spare men, and spare the great ones.

If my name were liable to fear, 

I do not know the man I should avoid 

So soon as that spare Cassius. 

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare, 

His arms clung to his ribs.


Spare. n.s. [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since uncivile’d, they may 

They thenceforward will make still their goods their prey, 

Without all spare or end. 

Our virtuous failed us, though we made good spare of them.

Sparely. adv. [from spare.] SpARINGLY.

Ye valleys low, where the wild whispers use 

Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks, 

On whose fresh lap the sweet star sparely looks! 

Spareness. n.s. [from spare; Sax. sparenne.]

State of being spare; leanish.

A spareness and slenderness of nature.

Sparely. n.s. [from spare.] One who avoids expense.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a savor; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feasting, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not so much exchequer. 

Spare rib. n.s. [spare and rib.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh: as, a spare rib of pork.

Standard no swords but scabbards of bacon; trail no spears but spears of pork!

Sparseness. n.s. [sparge, Lat.]

The act of sprinkling.

The operation was performed by spargellungen, in a proper time of the moon.

Sparrhawk. See Sparrowhawk.

Sparring. adj. [from spare.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you sparing memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof.

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if sparing diet, then little exercise.

Good air, solitary groves, and sparing diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. 

Parsonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very sparing of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue.

Though sparing of his grace, to mischief bent, 

He seldom does a good with good intent.

Sparingly, adv. [from sparing.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge; 

Or shall we sparingly shew you far off 

The dauphin’s meaning? 

The borders yonder you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but this with sparingly, lest they 

deceive the trees.

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king’s minority sparingly granted, because dignity then waited on desert. 

Command but sparingly whom thou dost love; 

But less condemn whom thou dost not approve.

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly?

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more sparingly used by Virgil.

For sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more sparingly.

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man.

Sparingness. n.s. [from sparing.]

1. Parsimony; want of liberality.

The same folly it will be in us, if, by the sparingness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter.

2. Caution.

The silence or sparingness of turgid eloquence is of more consideration.

Barrow on the Pope’s Supremacy.

This opinion Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible: but he does it with bateness, diffidence, and sparingness.

SPARK. n.s. [sparen, Sax. sparkir, Dutch.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the spark is that flitches, as how unexcellent things about it are to take fire.

I am about to weep; but thinking that 

We are a queen, my drops of tear’ll turn 

To sparks of fire. 

I was not forgetful of the sparks which some men’s dastards formerly studied to kindle in parliament. 

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown, 

Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose: 

And first, few scattering sparks about were blown, 

Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. 

Oh, may some spark of your celestial fire 

The last, the meanest of your sons inspire.

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little glitt’ring light, some sparks of bright knowledge.

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any spark of life be yet remaining.

Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. 

A lively, showy, splenitical, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing sparks have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves?

A spark like thee, of the mankilling trade.

Fell sick.

As for the disputes of sharpeners, we don’t read of any visions made for the honours of such sparks.

Collier.
To Spark. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not now in use.

A lover.

To Sparkle. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not now in use.

A lover.

To Sparklingly. adv. [from sparkling.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more sparklingly than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary.

Sparkliness. n. s. [from sparkling.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and sparklingness at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or fineness of the stone.

Sparklingly. adv. [from sparkling.] With vivd and twinkling lustre.

A name for the smelt in the north of England, and in Wales.

Sparklewren. v. n. [sparza, Gothick, ðæpsæ, ðæpsæ, Sax.] A small bird.

Disney’s hawk.

Diana’s hawk.

Macbeth and Banquo? Yes.

As sparrows, crows; or the hare, the lion.

There is great probability that a thousand sparrows will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them.

Sparklinggrass. n. s. Corrupted from asparagus.

Your infant pleasure of sparrows, prefer, Which to the upper you may best doer.

Sparkle. v. a. [sparsus, Latin.] To dispense;

Sometimes written speree. Obsolete.

They began to sparkle preye rumours in the north.

Medicine for Solidion, (1536), sign. F. 1.

Making way through sperea nyce.

The sperea aere.

Sparsely. adv. [from sparsed.] Scatteringly; dispersely.

There are doubtless many such soils sparsely throughout this nation.

Sparsely.

Of ghastly spars or raking torture, qualms

Of heart-sick agony.

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, spars., Wiscun.

Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a spasm or convulsion in some part.

Convulsive.

The pret. of sprite.

He had spot on the ground.
SPAT. n. s. [perhaps from spad, Sc. Goth. humor.] The spawn of shell-fish. 

As a reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the spat of some sort of shell-fish. Woodcarvers on Oysters.

To Spatiate. v. n. [spatior, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonders of astonishment, or an immovable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one object, whereby it doth not spiral and transverse. Bacon.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could spatiate at large through the whole universe. Bentley.

To SPATTER. v. a. [spar, spit, Saxon.] 1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive. The pavement swain in blood, the walls around Were spatter'd o'er with brains. Addison.

2. To throw out any thing offensive. His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to spatter foul speeches, and to destitute. Shakespeare.

3. To asperse; to defame. To Spatter. v. n. To spit; to spatter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth. They, fondly thinking to allay.

Their appetite with guts, instead of fruit Chose'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste With spattering noise rejected. Milton, P. L.


Spattering Poppy. n. s. [papaver spaucum.] White heven. A plant which is a species of campion. Miller.

Spatha. n. s. [spatha, spathula, Lat.] A spittle or spicule.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plasters or stirring medicines together. Quincy.

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my spatula, I could discover no fault in the bone. Wiseman, Surgery.

Spavvin. n. s. [espavent, Fr. spavano, Italian.] This disease in horses is a bony exccrescence or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. Partridge's Dic.

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin,
And springhalt reign'd among them. Shakespeare.

If it had been a spavin, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. Le Ettrange.

Spavined. adj. [from spavvin.] Diseased with spavin.

A fifth wondered what a plague I could do at the fair with a blind, spavined, gaited hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-o'kennel. Goodhew, Vic. of Winkfield, ch. 14.

Spaw. n. s. [from Spaw in Germany, a place famous for mineral waters.] A mineral water.

To SPAWL. v. n. [spuel, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He spits, and spawes, and turns like sick men from one elbow to another. Overbury, Charact. ed. 1617, G. 4. b.

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he spawer, speue, and slaver it,
In vain against the people's favourite. Swift.

Spawl. n. s. [spuel, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle the loathsome makes;
Then in the spawl the middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. Dryden.

Spawling. n. s. [from spaw.] Moisture thrown out of the mouth.

His marble floors with spawling spavings shine. Congreve, Juv.

SPAWN. n. s. [spen, spone, Teut. sponne, old Eng. "To spawen as fish." Prompt. Parv.] This word is rarely used in the plural. I have given an instance from Fletcher.

1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs. Masters of the people.

Your multiplying spawn how can be flatter
That's thousand to one good one? Shakespeare, Coriol.

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

"Twas not the spawn of such as these That dy'd with Punick blood the conqueror's seas, And quaffed the stern Eads. Rosamond.

This aetheistical humour was the spawn of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. Tickleton.

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

1. To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid spawed'd him. Shakespeare.

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principals in the may spawen, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. Swift.

To SPAYN. v. n.

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having spawned before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. Brown, Trav.

2. To issue: to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that spawn from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. Locke.

SPawner. n. s. [from spawn.] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the spawner and the melter, cover their spawn with sand. Walton.

To SPAY. v. a. [spado, Latin.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rything trade,
Geld your loose wits, and let your must be spayed. Chisweld.

The males must be gelt, and the sons spayed; the spayed they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. Mortimer, Husbandry.

To SPEAK. v. n. pret. spake or spake; part. pass. spoken. [paucean, Saxon; spreaen, Teut.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notion of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significations. Holder.

Hannah spake in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 Sam. I. 13.

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by speaking in parliament, against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their contradiction. Clarendon.

These, though the most presumptuous Greeks, you durst not for Achilles' honour speak. Dryden.

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knife should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself when a knife is not. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The general and his wife are talking of it.

And the speaks for you stoutly. Shakespeare, Othello.
4. To discourse; to make mention.
   Were such things here as we do speak about?
   Or have we eaten of the man’s root?
   That takes the reason prisoner?
   Lot went out and spake unto his sons-in-law.
   The fire ye speak of,
   If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
   I’ll quench it not with water, but with ruin.
   B. Jonson.
   The Scripture speaks only of those to whom it speaks.
   6. To Speak with. To address; to converse with.
   Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
   We'll speak with thee at sea.
   Shakespeare, Hist. Cleop.
   I spake with one that came from thence,
   That freely reader’d me these news for true.
   Shakespeare.
   Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great cause;
   Solemly disclaiming to speak with him himself. Knolles.

5. To give sound.
   Make all your trumpets speak, give them all breath,
   Those clamorous harbingers of blood and death. Shakespeare.

6. To Speak. v. a.
   1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.
   Mordern had spake good.
   Esth. vii. 6.
   Consider of it, take advice, and speak your minds.
   Judges.
   They sat down with him upon the ground, and none spake a word.
   Job, ii. 13.
   When dice were hardened, and believed not, but spake evil of that way before the multitude, he departed.
   Acts, xix. 9.
   You, from my youth,
   Have known and tried me, speak I more than truth?
   Sandy.
   What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
   But words once spake can never be recall’d.
   Winter.
   Under the tropick is our language spake,
   And part of Flanders hath receiv’d our yoke.
   Waler.
   He who spake it out, or in direct terms calls them substances.
   Locke.
   Colours speak all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation.
   Spectator.

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.
   It is my father’s music
   To speak your deeds, not little of his care.
   *To have them recomposed. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

3. To address; to accost.
   If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, speak thee fair, and say, What wantest thou?
   Eccles. xiii. 6.

4. To exhibit; to make known.
   Let heaven’s wide circuit speak
   The Maker’s high magnificence.
   Milton, P. L.

Speakable. adj. [from speak.]
1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.
   Say,
   How canst thou speakable of mute?
   Milton, P. L.

Speaker. n. s. [from speak.]
1. One that speaks.

*Note: Some entries are incomplete or missing.
SPECIAL. adj. [special, Fr. spécial, Lat.]
1. Noting a sort or species. A special idea is called by the schools a species. Watts.
2. Particular; peculiar.
Most commonly with a certain special grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. Sidney.
The several books of Scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that special end whereto they are intended. Hooker.
Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that special face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. Shakespeare.
Nought so vile that on the earth doth liv,
But to the earth some special good doth give. Shakespeare.
The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and special day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. White.
Our Saviour is represented everywhere in Scripture, as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. Aliterbury.
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Killare, was made denizen by a special act of parliament. Davies.

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of, without the help of any special revelation. Wilkins.
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some special time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. Hooker.
The other scheme takes special care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. Hammond.
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on special opportunities. Sprat, Serm.
He bore
A punch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a special care
To keep well crowned with hearty fare. Hudibras.
5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The special head of all the land together. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

SPECIAL. n. s. A particular.
Promises of long life annexed to some specialis of his service. Hammond, Works, iv. 579.

SPECIALITY. n. s. [specialité, French; from special.
SPECIALITY. §. Particularity.
On these two general heads all other specialities are dependent. Hooker.
The packet is not roun,
Where that and other specialties are bound. Shakespeare.
Speciality of railing hath been neglected. Shakespeare.
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare contract without speciality, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a speciality which accorded many suits. Hale.
To SPECIALIZE. §. n. a. [from special.] To particularize; to mention specially.
Our Savours specializing and nominating the places. Sheldon, Mir. of Antich. (1615), p. 265.

SPECIALLY. adv. [from special.
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou standest before the Lord. Deut.
A brother beloved, specially to us. Phil. xvi.
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it specially. Hale.

SPECIES. n. s. [species, Latin.]
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cider or Perry: the specific difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cider is pressed from apples, and Perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana,* or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety, a specific virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

**Specific,** adj. A specific medicine.

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual specifics, she might enjoy a good health. *Wieman.*

**Specifically,** adv. [from specific.] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must not only live, but live long; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South, Sermon.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but specifically, differ from the fantasiest reason of brutes, which have no concept of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceptions, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water which is specifically lighter, it had been supernatural. *Butley.*

To **specificate,** v. a. [from species and facio, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, specificating, concurrent, new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Holden.*

**Specification,** n. s. [from specific; specification, French.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This specification or limitation of the question binds the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally without the specification of any place. *Addison, Tour in France.*

To **specify,** v. a. [from species; specificer, Fr.] To mention; to show by some particular marks of distinction.

*As the change of such laws as have been specified is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great.* *Hooker, St. Peter doth not specify what these waters were.* *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are specified. *Pope.*

**specimen,** n. s. [*specimen, Latin.*] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimen* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addison, Spect.*

**Specific,** adj. [specificus, Fr. spécius, Lat.*]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

Divers sorts are of them, [serpents;] some *specificus,* and beautiful to the eye. *Bp. Richardson on Gen. iii. 16 (1655).*

The rest, far greater part, will deem in outward rites and *specificus* forms, Religion satisfy'd. *Milton, P. L.*

She next I took to wife, O that I never had! fond wish too late! Was in the vale of Soree, Dalia, That *specificus* monster, my accomplish'd mare. *Milton, S. A.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

**specifically,** adv. [from specific.] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more speciously. *Hammond.*

**speciousness,** n. s. [from specific.] The state or quality of being *specificus.*

**speck,** n. s. [typeca, Sax.] A small discolouration: a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Gov. of the To.*

Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure ather of the soul remains. *Dryden,/bin.*

**speckle,** n. s. [from speck.] Small speck; little spot.

To **speckle,** v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forceling up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest.

*Spencer, F. Q.*

**speckled vanity,** n. s. The smiling infant in his hand shall take.

The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake.

The tortoise here and elephant unite.

Transform'd to combs, the *speckled* and the white. *Pope.*

**specklemaker,** n. s. [from speckle.] State or quality of being *speckled.*

**Speck,** or **speight,** n. s. A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

The true word *specht* had been noticed long before by Sherwood. See *Spectr.*

**spectacle,** n. s. [spectacle, Fr. spectaculum, Lat.*]

1. A show; a gazung stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produced they me,
To be a public *spectacle* to all. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. *1 Cor. iv. 9.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Forth rising underneath the castle wall,
A dumpling of dead carcasses he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Spencer, F. Q.*

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,
Such *spectacles,* though they are just, are sad. *Dunham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glassess to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and glasses. *Brow.*

Shakespeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read Nature; he looked inwards and found her there.

Dryden on Dron. Poems.

The first *spectacle-maker* did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the deery of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles.* *Newton.*

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5 x 2
This day, then let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of spectacles and pills.

Swift.

SPECTACLED. adj. [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacles to see him. — Shakespeare, Coriol.

SPECTACULAR.* adj. [from spectacle.] Relating to
spectacles or shows.

The spectacular sports were concluded.


SPECTATION. n.s. [spectatio, Lat.] Regard; respect.

This simple specitlation of the lungs is different from that
which concomitates pleurisy. — Harvey.

SPECTATOR. n.s. [spectator, Fr. spectator, Lat.] A
looker-on; a beholder.

More

Than history can pattern, though devil'sd
And play'd, to take spectators. — Shakespeare.

If it proves a good repute to the spectators, the dish pays the shot.
— Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the spectators that they should count fourscore and
eight before they judged him. — Dryden.

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now spectator of a war. — Dryden.

What pleasure hath the owner more than the spectator? — Sir Edmund Suddard.

SPECTATORSHIP.† n.s. [from spectator.] 1. Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st in the state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and cruel in suffering. — Shakespeare.

SPECTACLE. N.S. [spectaciol, Lat. This form in
SPECTACIX. English is given by Cowgraves under the French term spectatrice.] A female looker-on,
or beholder.

Amid the general wreck see where she stands,
Like Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatrix of the mischief which she made. — Rowe, Fair Penitent.

Did reason assume its shatter'd throne,
But as spectatrix of this last of horrors?
— Wadles, Mysterious Mother.

SPECTRE. n.s. [spectrum, Lat. specter, Fr. "an
image, or figure, seen either truly, or but in
conceit; thence a spirit, ghost, vision, apparition, fantasm." — Cowgraves.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic spectres to rejoice. — Dryden.
The very poetical use of the word for a spectre doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents.

These are nothing but spectres the understanding raises to itself to flatter its own laziness. — Locke.

2. Something made paternaturaly visible.

SPECTREUM. n.s. [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running long within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of its light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured spectrum. — Newton, Opt.

SPECSULAR.† adj. [spectaris, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It was but madness now t' impart
The skill of specular stone. — Donne.

Quick silver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and specular as before. — Boyle.

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understand that these rings arise not from the specular surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. — Newton.

2. Assisting sight. [Dr. Johnson calls this usage improper; but assigns no reason why. It is an old French meaning; of which he was not aware. Speculs, "clear, transparent; also, helping the sight." — Cowgraves.]

The hidden way
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first the frames
All things in miniature? thy speculor orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. — Philtus.

3. Affording view. See the first sense of specula-

Speculation. To SPECU-LATE. v.n. [speculer, Fr. speculor, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.
Consider the quantity, and not speculate upon an intrinsic relation.

As new-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers speculate accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen. — Addison.

To SPECULATE. v.a. To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but speculate their nature with the eye of the understanding. — Brown.

SPECU-LATION. n.s. [speculation, Fr. from speculative; Lat. specula, a watch-tower.] 1. Examination by the eye; view.
Here, as from a turret of speculation, you may look down upon the vulgar. — Conderington, Morrow of Hist. (1653)
Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation. — Milton, P. L.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and probably is here misprinted for speculator.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to Prance the spies and speculations,
Intelligent of our state. — Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

To all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained after speculation, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. — Hooker.

Therefore to speculations high or deep,
I turned my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. — Milton, P. L.

News-writers afford matter of speculation. — Addison.

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and part of his natural speculations. — Temple.

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in speculation, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators.

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere speculation. — Leisir.


Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes
Thou star'st with. — Shakespeare.

SPICULIST. n.s. [from speculate.] A speculator.
Speculatist is perhaps the older word; and though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it in his Dictionary, he was fond of it in his writings.
SPECULATIVE.† adj. [speculatif, Fr. from speculate.] 1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature speculative, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake.

It encourages speculative persons who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes.

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a speculative platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right. Bacon, Holy War.

These are not speculative flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings.

3. Belonging to view. Shakespear's combination means the eyes.

My speculative instruments.

Shakespear, Othello.

Speculative glasses.

Hook, Hist. R. S. iv. 30.

4. Praying. Counsellors should not be too speculative into their sovereign's person.

Bacon.

SPECULATIVELY.† adv. [from speculative.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

These were with Mary to be speculatively affected; mean time those Martha, who were troubled about many things, were not for their provident care in domestic affairs altogether condemned.

Comment. on Chaucer, (1665.) p. 70.

2. Ideally; notionally: theoretically; not practically.

It is possible that a man may, speculatively, prefer the constitution of another country, or an Utopian of his own, before that of the nation where he is born and lives.

Swift, Trav. No. 29.

SPECULATIVENESS.† n. s. [from speculative.] The state of being speculative.

SPECULATOR. n. s. [from speculate.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced speculators in those great theories.

Mere.

2. [Speculator, Fr.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural speculators, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. Brown.

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one speculator, to give notice when the fish approached.

Broome on the Isles.

SPECULATORY.† adj. [from speculate.]

1. Exercising speculation.

2. Calculated for spying or viewing.

Both these were nothing more than speculatory out-posts to the Ammonian sentry.

Warton, Hist. of Kidderling, p. 58.

SPECULUM.† n. s. [Latin.]

1. A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a speculum, to reflect the artificial rainbow.

Boyle on Colours.

2. An instrument in surgery used for dilatation.

SPEED. The preterite and part. passive of spéeed.
1. To make haste; to move with celerity.  
So well they sped that they become at length  
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,  
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,  
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day.  
Spenser, F. Q.  
Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet?  
Have I, in my gore and dint of motion, the expedition of thought?  
I speeded either with the very extremest inch of possibility.  
Shakespeare.  

If prayers  
Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Wild speed before then, and be louder heard.  
Milton, P. L.  
See where I dwell speeds! a trusty soldier.  
A. Philippus.  

2. [peebian, to grow rich, Saxon.]  
To have good success.  
Timon is shrunk, indeed;  
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly speed.  
Shakespeare.  
Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,  
How quickly should you speed.  
Shakespeare.  
When first this tempest cross'd the gulf from hell,  
I told you then he should prevail, and speed  
In his bad errand.  
Milton, P. L.  

3. To succeed well or ill.  
Make me not sighted like the basilisk:  
I've look'd on thousands, who have sped the better  
By my regard, but kill'd none so.  
Shakespeare, Wint. Tace.  
Macbeth shewed them what an offence it was rashly to  
depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous,  
although they should speed never so well.  
Kindzey.  
These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned  
and abused the second, sped no better.  
South.  

4. To have any condition good or bad.  
Ships heretofore in seas lias sped,  
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.  
Wallace.  

To Speed. v. a.  
1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.  
The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began  
To feel his heart relent with mere compassion;  
But not disposed to ruth or mercy then,  
He sped him thence home to his habitation.  
Fairfax.  
2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.  
She,  
Hearing so much, will speed her foot again,  
Lod hither by pure love.  
Shakespeare, All's Well.  
Saturn, tow'd the coast of earth beneath,  
Down from the eclipsed speed, with hop'd success,  
Threws his steep flight in manly an airy wheel.  
Milton, P. L.  
The reply'd but no more,  
But sped his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.  
Dryden.  

To furnish in haste.  
4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.  
With a speeding thrust his heart he found;  
The lukewarm blood cause rushing thro' the wound.  
Dryden.  
A dire dilemma I either way I'm sped;  
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead.  
Pope.  
5. To execute; to dispatch.  
Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate  
to judicial proceedings, and are speed in open court at the  
instance of one or both of the parties.  
Aylyffe, Parergon.  
6. To assist; to help forward.  
Lucina  
Reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes.  
Dryden.  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night  
With rising gales, that speed their happy flight.  
Dryden.  
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.  
Pope.  
7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.  
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your  
house, neither bid him God speed.  
He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a  
very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to  
be speeded.  
Fell.  

Speed. n. s. [peeb, Saxon.]  
1. Quickness; celerity.  

Earth receives  
As tribute, such a sunless journey brought  
Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light;  
Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails.  
Milton, P. L.  
We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his  
speed upon the highway, his docility, and desire of glory.  
Metc.  

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.  
When they strain to their utmost speed, there is still the  
wanted distance between them and their aims; all their eager  
pursuits bring them no acquirest.  
Dec. of Chr. Pety.  

3. The course or pace of a horse.  
He that rides at high speed, and with a pistol, kills a sparrow  
flaying.  
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.  

4. Success; event of any action or incident.  
The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear  
Of the queen's speed, is gone.  
Shakespeare.  
O Lord, I pray thee send me good speed.  
Gen. xxiv. 12.  
Spe'dful. adj. [speed and full; Sax. *speny, lucky, prosperous.]  
Servicable; useful. Not in use.  
Alle thinges ben leftful to me, but not alle thinges ben spe'dful.  
Welvis, t Cor. vi.  
Spe'dly. adv. [from speedy.]  
With haste; quickly.  
Post speedily to your husband,  
Shew him this letter.  
Shakespeare, K. Lear.  
Send speedily to Bertran; charge him strictly  
Not to proceed.  
Dryden, Span. Friar.  
Spe'diness. n. s. [from speedy.]  
The quality of being speedy.  
Spe'dewell, n. s. [veronica, Latin.]  
Fluellen. A plant.  
In a secrecy in Silesia a rumour was spread of its bearing  
imlet-speed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the  
ivy-leaved speedwell, or small hermit.  
Devilam, Phy. Theol.  
Spe'dy. adj. [from speed; spudig, German. Ths.  
Sax. *speny is prosperous.]  
Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.  
How near'st the other army?  
— Near, and on speedy foot: the main desery  
Stands on the hourly thought.  
Shakespeare, K. Lear.  
Back with speedwell sail  
Zaphiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing.  
Come flying.  
Milton, P. L.  
* Let it be enough what thou hast done,  
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through every street,  
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun.  
The speedy could outfly, or valiant mert.  
Dryden.  
To Speed. v. a. [spedn, Tent. to pierce or bore.]  
To stab.  
If he came, [he] had me not stick to speed hym.  
Com. of Gennu, Garvin's Noleb, (1551.)  

Speight. n. s. A woodpecker. See Speck.  
Speck. n. s. [pepel, Sax. fischn, a kind of splint  
applied to fractured limbs. See Lye.]  
A splint: a small stick to fix on thatches with.  
A northern word.  
Rhy, and Grose.  

SPEL. n. s. [pepel, Saxon, a word.]  
1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power.  
Thus Horace uses words:  
Sunt verba et voces quiusque hunc lenire dolorem  
Possit.  
Start not; her actions shall be holy:  
You hear my spell is lawful: do not shun her,  
Until you see her die again; for then  
You kill her double.  
Shakespeare, Wint. Tace.  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in  
awe of charms, spells, and conjurations, letters, characters,  
notes, and dashes.  
Brown, Vulg. Err.  
They durst not thus disparge glorious arms,  
Had not spell  
And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong.  
Milton, S. A.
Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That like a spirit with this spell
Of my own teaching, I am caught.

Mild Lucina
Then reach’d her midwife hands to speed the throns,
And spoke the powerful spell that babes to birth disclose.

Dryden.

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. [from the Sax. spelen, vices alicujus obire. Lye. A word frequent among seamen, as he adds, denoting their respective turns of labour.]
Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by spells: the residue of the time they waste out at coytes and kayles.

Cervi.

3. [Type], Sax. historia, narratio.] A tale. Obsolete.
Now—hearken to my spell:
Of battle, and of chivalrie,
Anon I wil you tell.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Thomas To Spell. v. a. pret. and part. pass. spelled or spell. [spellen, Teut. spelen, Germ. which Wachter derives from spalten, to split, to divide.]
1. To write with the proper letters.
In the criticism of spellings, the word entire ought to be with i, and not with y; and if this be so, then it is false spelled throughout.
Dryden, Juic. Dec.

2. To read by naming letters singly.
I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely feat’rd,
But she would spell him backward: if fair face’d,
She’d swear the gentleman should be her sister.

Shakespeare.

3. To read; to discover by characters or marks. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.
In this manner to sit spelling and observing divine justice upon every accident, and slight disturbance, that may happen humanly to the affairs of men, is but another fragment of his broken revenue.


1. To charm.
I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
For a time was much spelled with Eliaun, Talbot, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

This gathered in the planetary hour,
With nostrus weeds, and spell’d with words of power,
Drie step-tunes in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden

5. [spellen, Sax.] To relate; to teach. This meaning also is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.
Might I that holy legend find,
By fairies spell in mystic rhymes,
To teach enquiring later times,
What open force, or secret guile,
Dash’d into dust the solaron pile.

Warne, Ode 11.

To Spell. v. n.
1. To form words of letters.
What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And lie a god, who could but read or spell.
Dryden.
By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into spelling.

Leicester. The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a spelling-book, it is legible.

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to spell exactly as we speak.
Swift.

2. To read.
I read aught in heauen,
Or heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to spell,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee.
When gowns, not arms, repell’d
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,

Milton, P. L.

Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be spell’d.

Milton, Samue.
And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit, and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.

Milton, II. Pen.

3. To read unskilfully.
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank, sent into the world only to read and spell out a God in the works of creation.

South. To Spell. v. n. [Dr. Johnson gives no derivation, and pronounces the word bad; but why, it is difficult to say. It is evidently the Germ. spalten, to divide.] To split; to break.

Feed greece with oates, spelled beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer.

Mortier.

SPELT. n. s. [spelt, Sax. spelte, Teut.] A kind of corn.
Lentiles, and millet, and ofches, in the margin speyl.

Ezek. iv. 9.

SPELTERR. n. s. A kind of semi-metal.
Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious flame except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames.

Newton.

SPENCE. n. s. [spence, old Fr.] A butty; a harder; a store-room; a place where any provisions are kept. “Spence, cellarium, promptuarium.” Prompt. Parv. See also Cotgrave, and Sherwood.
This is the old sense of the word, and is still so used in many places. Spens, Cornish. In some parts of the north, it is used for a kind of little parlour or inner room of a country-house.

As bote in the spence.

Chaucer, Samp. Tuck.

SPENCER. n. s. [from spence.] A butler; one who has the care of the spence: cellarius, Lat. Obsolete.

Prompt. Parv.

To SPEND. v. a. [spendan, Saxon; spendere, Ital.]
1. To consume; to extemst; to waste.
Our cannons’ musick vailely shall be spent
Against the invulnerable clouds.

Shakespeare.
I will ye very gladly spend and be spent for you.
2 Cor. xiii. 15.
There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man spendeth it up.
Prov. xxii. 20.
We must exasperate
The almighty Victour to spend all his rage.
Milton, P. L.
Money is brought into England by nothing but spending here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for.

Locke.

2. To bestow as expense; to expend as cost.
Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread?
Isa. iv. 2.

3. To bestow for any purpose; often with upon.
When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words upon that business,
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to spend any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion.

Boyle.

4. To effuse.
Coward dogs
Most spend their months, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

5. To squander; to lavish.
The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course
we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to spend their estates.

Walter.

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.
In those pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent, to follow their flying predecessors.

Sidney. They spend their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave.
Job. xxx. 15.
He spends his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother.

1 Esth. iv. 21.
SPE

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights,
How oft unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledian stars, so fam’d for love,
Wonder’d at us from above.

Conway.

When he was of ripen years, for his further accomplishment,
He spent a considerable part of his time in travelling.

Pope.

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being spent by degrees, they settled at last.

Burnet, Theory.

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground.

Dryden.

When the winds are raging, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right;
Till it has spent itself on Cato’s head.

Addison, Cato.

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarceness to cover their nakedness, and their bodies spent with long labour and thirst.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way?

Dryden, En.

Our walls are thinly man’d, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching,
And harassed out with duty.

Dryden.

Some spent with toil, some with despair oppress’d;
Leap’d headlong from the heights, the flames consum’d the rest.

Dryden, En.

Thou oft hast seen me,
Wrestling with vice and faction, now thou seest me
Spent, overpower’d, despairing of success.

Addison, Cato.

To Spend. v. n.

1. To make expence.

Henceforth your tongue must spend at lesser rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation’s fate.

Dryden.

He spends as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning.

South.

2. To prove in the use.

Butter spent as if it came from the richer soil.

Temple.

3. To be lost or wasted.

The sound spenteth and is dispinted in the open air; but in such convences it is conserved and contracted.

Bacon.

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that spend before they come to the valleys.

Bacon.

4. To be employed to any use.

There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap spenteth into the grapes.

Bacon.

SPE’nder. n. s. [from spend.]

1. One who spends.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you.

Bp. Taylor.

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the assessment, if they met with any that were spurring, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

SPE’nding. n. s. [spending, Saxon.] Act of consuming, expending, or bestowing for any purpose.

The great mogul’s wealth and revenues, treasure, or expenditures.


SPE’ndthrift. n. s. [spend and thrift.] A prodigal; a lavisher.

Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the spendthrift.

Swift.

Some fawning wiser does feed,
With present sums th’ unwary spendthrift’s need.

Dryden.

Most men, like spendthrift heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come.

Locke.

The son, bred in sloth, becomes a spendthrift, a prodigal, and goes out of the world a beggar.

Swift.

SPE’RATE. adj. [speratus, Lat.] Hoped to be not irrecoverable.

We have spent much time in distinguishing between the sperate and desperate debts of the clergy.

Repr. to Q. Anne, in Ecton’s St. of Q. A.’s Bounty, (1751).p.108.

To Sper. v. a. [spueran, Sax.] To ask; to enquire.

Still a northern word, and in some parts pronounced sper.

Sper’m. n. s. [serme, Fr. sperme, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a birth, and some but one; this may be caused by the quantity of sperme required, or by the partitions of the womb which may sever the sperme.

Bacon.

There is required to the preparation of the sperme of animals, a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations.

Ray.

SPE’RAMACETI. n. s. [Lat.] Corruptly pronounced parsimony.

A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called sperme, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the chrysalization of salts; but in this state 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metallic plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent.

Quincy.

SPE’rMAT’ICAL. adj. [spermatique, Fr. from sperm.] Seminal; consisting of seed.

The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical or vital.

More, Dis. Diet.

Metals and unnyd meteoric rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or spermatidal form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter.

More.

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.

The moisture of the body, which dill before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatidal vessels.

Bacon.

Two different sexes must concur to their generation; there is in both a great apparatus of spermatidal vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm.

Ray on the Creation.

To Sper’matize. v. n. [from sperm.]

To yield seed.

Aristotle affirming that women do not spermatize, and confers a receptacle rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind.

Brown.

SPE’RUMATOCK’LE. n. s. [spetum and kcal.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum.

Bailey.

SPE’RUMAC’HT. n. s. [spetumalyc@.] One who gathereth or treats of seeds.

Dict.

To Sper’se. v. a. [spars, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. A word not now in use. See To Sperase.

The wrathful wind, Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That spers’d those clouds.

Spenser.

To SPET. v. a. [sparan, Sax.]

To eject from the mouth; to throw out. This is the old form of spit.

To spet out his poison; to speake the worst that he can.

Barret, A.P. 1580.

Mysterious dame.

That ne'er art call’d, but when the dragon would
Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air.

Milton, Comus.
SPH

SPH. n. s. [from the verb.] Spittle; matter ejected from the mouth.

The speckled toad—
Defies his foe with a bell spept. Louelace, Lucast, Posth. p. 43.

To SPEW, v. a. [sprong, Goth. sppan, Saxon, spawen, Germ. spauen, Teut.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.
A swordfish small him from the rest did send,
That in his throat him prickling softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to spew,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were staved with filthy hue. 
Spenser.

2. To eject; to cast forth.
When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places spew their watery store.
When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glistening billows give a golden show:
And when the furious bottom spews the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. 
Dryden.

3. To eject with loathing.
Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land spew not you out. Lev. xix. 18.
Contemnitive suits ought to be spewed out, as the surfeit of courts. Bacon, Ess.

To SPEW, v. n. To vomit; to ease the stomach.
He could have hardly'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn;
But better 'twas that they should sleep or spew,
Than in the scene to offend or him or you. B. Jonson.

SPEWER, n. s. [spreper, Saxon.] One who spews.
SPEWING, n. s. [spriping, Sax.] Act of vomiting. Shameful spewing shall be upon thy glory. Hab. ii. 16.

SPEWY, adj. [from spew.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.
The lower vallies in wet Winters are so spewy, that they know not how to feed them. Mortimer.

To SPHACELATE, v. a. [from spachelus, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.
The hum, retention of matter, spachelates the brain. Sharp.

To SPHACELATE, v. n. To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.
The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, spachelate, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. Sharp.

SPHACELUS, n. s. [σπάσκαλος; spachelle, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification. It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, spachelus. Wiceman.

SPHERE. n. s. [sphere, Fr. sphère, Lat.]

1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.
First the sun, a mighty sphere, he fram'd. Milton, P. L.

2. Any globe of the mundane system.
What if within the moon's fair shining sphere,
What if in every other star unseen
Of other worlds he happily should hear? Spencer, F. Q.

And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the spheres. Dryden.

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.
Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear; Connor, and that's his name who made the sphere.
And show'd the seasons of the sliding year. Dryden.

4. Orb; circuit of motion.
Half unseen, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. Milton, P. L.

5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. [From the sphere of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.]
To be call'd into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in't. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

SPH.

Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre. King Charles.

Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his sphere. Addison, Preface.

Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to the aspherical kind. Pope.

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in an higher sphere Eulogius mov'd. Harte.

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

1. To place in a sphere.
The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence authorn'd and spher'd
Amidst the rest, whose med'cine eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. Shakespeare.

2. To form into roundness.
Light from her native east,
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Sphe'r'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun Was not. Milton, P. L.

SPHE'RICAL. adj. [spherique, Fr. from sphere.]

SPHE'RICK. adj. [spherique, Fr. from sphere.]

1. Round; orbicular; globular.
What descent of waters could there be in a sphericall and rounded body, wherein there is nor high nor low. Regius.

Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orbit or spherical area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. Bacon.

By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the spherical figures of the drops. Glenclose.

A fluid mass necessarily falls into a spherical surface. Keil.

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be splierick; and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be sphericall. Woodward on Fossils.

2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.
We make guile of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by spherical predominance. Shakespeare.

SPHER'ICALLY, adv. [from sphericall.] In form of a sphere.


SPHER'ICALNESS. n. s. [from sphere.] Roundness.

SPHER'ICITY. n. s. Roundness; globosity.

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that sphericity they aim at. Digby.

Water consists of small, smooth, spherical particles: their smoothness makes 'em all easily upon one another; the sphericity keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

SPHE'RICKS, n. s. The doctrine of the sphere.

SPHE'ROID. n. s. [σφαί̄γος and id.; sphærides, P.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.

They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figure into oblong spheroïds, in the capillary vessels. Cheyne.

SPH'EROIDICAL. adj. [from sphericoid.] Having the spheroïdal form of a sphericoid.

If these corpuscles be spheroïdical, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. Cheyne.

If the surface of the earth was covered with water, it would put on a spheroïdal, or egg-like figure. Adams on the Globes.

SPHER'OIDITY, n. s. [from sphericoid.] Deviation from a sphere.

The orbit of the earth has an eccentricity more than double in proportion to the sphericity of its globe. Adams.

SPHERE. n. s. [sphæra, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy spheroïds. Cheyne.

SPHER'RY, adj. [from sphere.]

§ L.
What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to spice a draught,
When griefs prevail?

Herbert.

2. To render nice; to season with scruples. This
figurative sense escaped Dr. Johnson.

Come near my spouse,—
Ye shuddan be at patient and make,
And han a sweet spice conscience.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath’s Prologue.

They dallied out the matter like Chaucer’s frier at the first,
under pretence of a spiced holiness.


You have such a spice’d consideration,
Such qualms upon your worship’s conscience!

Beauum. and Fl. Chance.

SPI’CER. n. s. [from spice.] One who deals in spice.
Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and
Spicer.

Cameren.

SPI’CERY. n. s. [espiceries, Fr. from spice.]

1. The commodity of spices.
Their camels were laden with spicery, and balm and myrrh.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern spicery,
Europe and Africa, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found.

Donne.

2. A repository of spices.
The spicery, the cellar, and its furniture, are too well known
To be here insisted upon.

Addison on Italy.

SPICK and SPAN.† [This expression I should not have
expected to have found authorised by a polite writer. Span-new is used by Chaucer, and is sup-
posed to come from spann, to stretch, Saxon; expandere, Lat. whence span. Span-new is therefore
originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and spick and span is newly
extended on the spics or tenters: it is however a low word. Dr. Johnson.—In Dutch they say spikspilder-nieuw; and spiker means a
warehouse or magazine. Spil, or spel, means a
spindle, schiet-spor, the weaver’s shuttle; and
spoeleer, the shuttle-thrower. In Dutch, therefore,
spikspilder-nieuw means now from the warehouse
and theloom. In German they say span-new and
funkel-neu. Spange means any thing shining; as
funkel means glitter or sparkle. In Danish,
funkel-ny. In Swedish, spilt-spangande-ny. In
English we say spick and span-new, fire-new, brand-
new. The two last, brand and fire, speak for themselves. Spick and span-new means shining
new from the warehouse. Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of
Parley, i. 527.—Dr. Jamieson considers our expression as perhaps a corruption of the Su. Goth.
sping spangande ny; which hiee derives from
spinga, a chip or splint, from span, the same; as
the Sax. spoon also is. This, carrying us to the
Scottish split-new and the German splitter-neu, is
intended to explain our phrase, “new as a splinter
or chip from the block.” A writer in the Gent.
Mag. for March 1725, imagines it to be a cor-
ruption of the Italian spiccata da la spanna,
“snatched from the hand, opus ablatum incoale; or,
according to another expression of our own,
fresh from the mill; in all which the same idea is
conveyed by a different metaphor."† Quite new;
now first used.
I can bend my body no farther than it is bent by nature. For this reason, when ladies drop a fan or glove, I am not the first to take them up; and often restrain my inclination to perform those little services, rather than expose my spider-like hands.

Spiderwort. n.s. [halangium, Lat.] A plant with a lilyflower, composed of six petals.

Spider. n.s. [spicier, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Take out the spigot, and clap the point in your mouth.

Spigot. n.s. [spice, Lat.] A ear of corn.

Spikes drawn up in ranks and files, the heaved spikes Guard it from birds as with a stand of pikes. 

Spike after spike, their sparing harvest pick.

Spike, n.s. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.

Spike. v.n. from the noun.

To spike. v.t. to fix with spikes.

Spike the pikes upon them, or pinning them down fast.

A youth, leaping over the spiked pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was caught by those spikes.

Spike. n.s. A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of spike is much used by otr artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated.

To spike. v.a. from the noun.

Spieked. adj. [from spike.] Having ears, or those parts which contain seeds.

Spike. n.s. A plant, and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages.

A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of spikenard, brake and poured it on his head.

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of spike-wood, catching it with every spiny shrub.

Spy. adj. [from spike.] Having a sharp point.

Spying. v.t. The taping pyramid, the Egyptian’s pride, And wonder of the world; whose spiky top Has wounded the thick cloud.

Flines. v.t. Combs through the spiky steel in lengthened’d flakes.

Spill. n.s. [spilen, Dutch.] A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spiles of iron, and drawn at the boat’s stern.
SPI

Have near the hough hole a little vent hole, stopped with a spill. — Mortimer.

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a spill or spurtle from the credulous laity. — Ayshfi.

To spill. v. a. [spillan, Sax. spillen, Dutch; spill, Icelandic.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.
   Be satefied, dear God, with our true blood,
   Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be spill. — Shakespeare.
   Friend or brother,
   He forfeits his own blood that spills another. — Shakspeare, Timon.
   Themselves exact their cruelty,
   And I constrained am this blood to spill. — Daniel, Civ. War.
   They have spill'd much blood, and done much waste,
   Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
   Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
   Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. — Milton, P. L.
   Medea must not draw her murther'ning knife,
   And spill her children's blood upon the stage. — Roscommon.
   Orebain did disgrace
   With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
   And to revenge his blood, so justly spill'd,
   What is it less than to partake his guilt? — Dryden.
   Nor the Centaur's tale
   Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
   Indulged, they thought and spill'd their drunken souls.
   At feasting hour. — Philips.

2. To destroy; to mischief.
   Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
   Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow
   Thus is our mind with too much minding spill'd. — Sidney.
   Why are you so fierce and cruel?
   Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
   They know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
   And greater glory think to save than spill. — Spenser.
   Thou all-shaking thunder,
   Crack nature's mould, all germs spill at once
   That make ingratitude man. — Shakespeare, K. Lew.
   Why do they thus spill their blood?
   For then their threats will kill me:
   Nor look too kind on my desires;
   For then my hopes will spill me. — B. Jonson.
   All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
   Nor are their forms by rash encounters spill'd;
   Nor do they stand, and neither toucheth either. — Davies.

3. To throw away.
   This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
   The poison spill, and half-drawn sword arrest. — Tickell.

To spill. v. n.

1. To waste; to lavish.
   Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for spilling. — Sidney.

2. To shed; to lose by being shed.
   He was so topfull of himself, that he let it spill on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. — Watts.

Spiller. n. s. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by spiller made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this spiller they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. — Carew.


Though all the pillores of the one were guilt,
And all the other's pavement were with yorv spill. — Spencer, F. Q. in. s. 5.

Spillen. n. s. [from spill.] Any thing poured out or wasted. —
SPI

Spinage is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. MORTON.

Spin'nal, adj. [spina, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone.

All spinous, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto. BROWN, FOLG. BRT.

Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamin or threads of the solid part.

Aristoph.

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lax'd his joint neck and spinous marrow bruised.

PHISI.

SPIN'DLE. n. s. [spinul, spinule, Sax.] 1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerrated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wresting; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of spinules. BACON.

Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
And turn the adamanite spinule round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.

MILTON, ARCAD.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the spinule of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons.

JASPER MAINE.

So Patha in the dusty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Rum'd her female arts, the spinule and the clow;
Forgot the sceptre she so well had swe'd,
And with that mildness, she had rul'd, obey'd.

STEPHEN.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bro'd tenderly to the spinule and the loom?

A. PHILIP.

2. A long slender stalk.
The spinules must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.

MORTON.

 SPI

Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those spinule legs of yours will carry you to the next chair.

DREYDEN, SPAN., FRAW.

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent count
Gave us spinule shanks and cramps.

TALLO.

To SPIN'NLE. n. s. [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inso-
much as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. BACON.

When the flowers begin to spinule, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off.

MORTON.

SPI'NLEDLEGGED. n. s. [spinule and shank.] Having

SPI'NELSHANKED. n. s. [spinule and shank.] Having

Many great families are insensibly fallen off from the athletic constitution of their progenitors, and are dwindled away into a pale, sickly, spinule-legged generation of valets de chambre.

TALLIER, NO. 148.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, spinuleshanked gentleman.

ADLARD.

SPI'NLEETREE. n. s. [senonimus, Lat.] Prickwood.

A plant.

There is a shrub called the spinule-tree, commonly growing in our hedges, which bears a very hard wood.

EVELYN.

SPINE. n. s. [spina, Lat.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the spine. WISEMAN, SURGERY.

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the spine, while he was living ran;
When dead, the pit corrupted, will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb.

DREYDEN.

SPI'NER. n. s. [spine, Fr. spina, Lat.] A thorn.

Roses, their sharp spiners being gone.

BOEEAN. AND PL. TWO NOB. KINSMA.

SPI'NEL. n. s. A sort of mineral.

A spinel ruby is of a bright rose red; it is softer than the rock or bulla ruby.

WOODWARD.

SPI'NET. n. s. [espinette, Fr.] A small harpsichord:

an instrument with keys.

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may his fortune get.

SANG.

SPI'NET. n. s. [spinetum, Lat.] A small wood; a place where briars and bushes grow. In this sense spinney is still used in some of our midland counties.

The invention was to have a satyr lodged in a little spinet,—
who advanced his head above the top of the wood, &c.

B. JONSON, ENRIT., AT ALKROPE.

SPI'NTEROUS. adj. [spina and jero, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPI'NTER. n. s. [from spin.

1. One skilled in spinning.

A practised spinner shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence.

GRAW.

2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.

Weaving spiders come not here:

Hence you long-legs'd spinners, hence.

SHAKESPEARE.

The common spider that spins webs for flies.

Spinners ben tokens of divinity, and of knowing what wether shall fall.

TRIAL OF BARTRAMON. DE PROP. HEB. CON. 324.

Where the bee gathereth honey, even there the spinners gathereth venom.

LATTIER; IN POET. ART, AND MONT.

SPI'NING Wheel. n. s. [from spin.

The wheel by which, since the device of the rock, the thread is drawn.

My spinning wheel and rake,
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake.

GAY.

SPI'NNY. adj. I suppose small, slender. A barbarous word.

DR. JOHNSON. — It is an old, however barbarous, word, which Dr. Johnson might have shewn by the following example.

The Italians proportion it [beauty] big and plain; the Spaniards, spinous and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown.

FLORA, TR. OF MONTAIGNE, (1613), p. 469.

They play it early in the ear, and then there will come some spinous grass that will keep it from sending.

MORTON.

SPI'NOSITY. n. s. [spiniosus, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or bariary perplexity.

The spinosity of harsh and dry opinions.

MORE. MONT. OF GODBRIS, p. 376.

Philosophy consisted of nought but dry spinosity, lean notions, and endless altercation about things of nothing.

GLESW.

SPI'NOUS. adj. [spinosus, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

Our senses are pricked and wounded with this spinous or thorny matter.


SPI'NTER. n. s. [from spin.

1. A woman that spins.

The spinsters and the knitters in the sun.

SHAKESPEARE, TW. NIGHT.

That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows

More than a spinster.

SHAKESPEARE, MUCH.

2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

If a gentlewoman be termed spinster, she may abate the wig.

SIR R. COKE.

I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebeccas Dingley of the city of Dublin, spinster, during her life.

SHAKESPEARE, MUCH.

SPI'NSTRY. n. s. [from spinster.] The work of spinning.
SPIRIT.† n. s. [spiritus, Lat.] 1. Breath; wind.  
All purges have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach.

**Bacon.**  
All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the spirits of things animate are all continued within them, and branched in veins as blood is; and the spirits have also certain seat where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow.

**Bacon, Nat. Hist.**

The balmy spirit of the western breeze.

**Anon.**

2. [Espirit, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting,  
and a power of moving do subsist.

**Locke.**

She is a spirit; yet not like air, or wind;  
Nor like the spirits about a horse, or cow; or  
Nor like those spirits which alchemists do find,  
When they in every thing seek gold in vain;  
For she all nature under heaven doth pass,  
Being like those spirits which God's bright face do see,  
Or like himself whose image once she was,  
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be;  
For of all forms she holds the first degree,  
That are to gross material bodies knit;  
Yet she herself is bodiless and free;  
And though confin'd is almost infinite.  

**Davies.**

I shall depend upon no constant friendship of God,  
like the thing we have in benevolent spirits, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us.

**Pop.**

If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and spirit.  

**Watts, Logick.**

You are all of you pure spirits. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and clothing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but spirit.

**Law.**

3. The soul of man.

The spirit shall return unto God that gave it.  

**Eccle. xii. 7.**

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul,  
Holding th' eternal spirit against her will  
In the vile prison of afflicted breath.

**Shakespeare, K. John.**

Every thing that you call yours, besides this spirit, is but like your clothing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away.

**Law.**

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a spirit.  

**St. Luke, xxiv. 37.**

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a spirit in the air.

**Bacon.**

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of spirits and goblins in the dark.

**Locke.**

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise  
Quite out their native language.

**Milton, P. L.**

That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful spirit.  

**Tatlock.**

Nor once disturb their heavenly spirits  
With Scapin's chests, or Cassar's merrits.

**Prior.**

Let them consider how far they are from that spirit, which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those by whose labours and services they live in ease themselves.  

**Law.**

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and spirit of the world, but to the sole will of God.  

**Law.**

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

"The well blown lads, lads!  
This morning, like the spirit of a youth.  
That means to be of note, begins betimes.

**Shakespeare.**

Farewell the big war,  
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing sife.

**Shakespeare.**

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their spirits.

**Swift.**
7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount.

Spenser, P. Q.

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal spirit and equal powers shall bring.

Daniel.

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that’s handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks he’s inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his spirit.

Butler.

The noblest spirit or genius cannot deserve enough of man-
kind, to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue.

Temple.

8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.

You were’d
To say extremity was the chiefe of spirits,
That common chances common men could bear.

Shakespeare.

I ask but half thy mighty spirit for me.

Cowley.

A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the same spirit that his author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind.

Pope.

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

The discussions made so deep impression upon the mind
And spirit of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures,
That he was transported with the thought of it.

Clarendon.

In spirit perhaps he also saw.

Rich, Mexico, the seat of Montezuma.

Milton, P. L.

10. Sense of the general perception.

You are too great to be me gainsaid:
Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain.

Shakespeare.

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men’s tempers with the times, and made
A spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down.

South.

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come.

Shakespeare.

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Rumish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical
spirits amongst us, conclude, that the main body of our church
is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof
were such.

White.

Of plying God did well-form’d spirits raise,
Fit for the toilsome business of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live.

Cowley.

Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I choose
for my judges.

Dryden.

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering; says
Sydenham, on immateriality.

In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou dost but jest:
With my rev’d spirits I cannot take a true,
But they will quake.

Shakespeare, K. John.

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I’ve done, his spirits fly out.

Into my story
Shakespeare, Cymb.

Alas! when all our lamps are burn’d,
Our bodies wasted, and our spirits spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn’d,
Which yield men’s wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern?
It was the time when gentle minds began,
To indrench with sleep the buoy spirit of man.

Cowley.

To sing thy praise, would hea’rn my breath prolong,
Infusing spirits worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays.

Dryden.

All men by experience find the necessity and aid of the
spirits in the business of conception.

Blackmore.

By means of the curious insolation of the auditory nerves,
the organs of the spirits should be allayed.

Dekker.

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;

15. Characteristic likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows
are high, because they are commonly made to a spreading
light, which of all other doth set off men’s faces in their true spirit.

Wotton.

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself.

Shakespeare.

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty spirit, that will not be concealed.

South.

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation; as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call spirit, they apply the name to so
many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion
of the thing. In general, they give the name of spirit to any
distilled volatile liquor.

Boyle.

All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish
the natural heat of the stomach.

Temple.

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver,
it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is spirit.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

19. Mark to denote an aspired pronunciation.

That the press should have stripped these broken ends of
verses (Homer’s) of the unnecessary and troublesome luggage of
spirits and accents, is neither the composer’s nor the corrector’s fault.

Dulcamero, Deaf and Dumb Man’s Tutor, (1680), p. 126.

20. It may be observed, that in the poets spirit was a
monosyllable, and therefore was often written sprite,
or, less properly, spright.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commanded was.

Spenser.

To spritlly, v. a.

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. [spiritato, Italian, from spiritate, possessed with an evil spirit.]

So talk’d the spirtlly’ed snake.

Milton, P. L.

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless
spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet.

Temple.

Civil dissensions never fall of introducing and spiriting the
ambition of private men.

Swift.

Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those
ultimatet people to continue in their rebellion.

Swift.

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the
needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and spirited
that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere.

Brux.

The ministry had him spiritlly away, and carried abroad as
a dangerous person.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

Spiritually, adv. [from spiritus, Lat.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced spiritally, the other vocally.

Holden, Elem. of Speech.

Spritred. adj. [from spirit.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden’s translation of Virgil is noble and spritred.

Pope.

Spritredly, * adv. [from spirited.] In a lively or strong manner.

Spritredness, n. s. [from spirited.] Disposition or make of mind.

To leave the world, and live in wildernesse, was not counted by [the] ancients an act of perfection, but of cowardice and poor
spiritedness; of flight to shade and shelter, not of fight in dust, and blood, and heat of the day.

Okey, Life of G. Herbert, (1672), sign. N. 5.
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven.

SPIRITUAL. n. s. [from spiritual.] Ecclesiastical.

1. Incorpoverty; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.
   If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spiritualit
   and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtle and pure.
  ——Rogers.

2. Intellectual nature.
   A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its spirituality, and equal to all its capacities.
   —South.

3. [Spiritualit, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.
   Many secret dispositions and aversions to duty, will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind, to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the spirituallit of religion.
   —South.

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.
   Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spirituality, during the vacancy of a bishoprick.
   —Ayliffe.

SPIRITUALITY. n. s. [from spiritual.] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the spirituality.
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum, as never did the clergy at one time.
——Shakespeare.

SPIRITUALIZATION. n. s. [from spiritualize.]

1. The act of spiritualizing.

2. [In chymistry.] The action of extracting spirits from natural bodies.
   —Chambers.

To SPIRITUALIZE. v. a. [spiritualizer, Fr. from spirit.]

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the fecundities of the world.
   This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to spiritualize and replenish it with good works.
   —Hammond.

We begin our survey from the lowest drags of sense, and so ascend to our more spiritualized souls.
   —Glasse.

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth, which now engenders to corruption, must be calcined and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with glory.
   —Dec. of Chr. Pety.

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualiz'd capacities receive.
   —Rogers.

2. To extract spiris from natural bodies.
SPIRIT.

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy: applied both to persons and things.

It may appear airy and spiritual, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests.

3. Ardent; inflammable: as, spiritual liquors.

SPIRITUOUSNESS. n. s. [from spirituous.] The quality of being spiritual; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRIT. v. n. [spirute, Dutch, to shoot up, Skinner: spirita, Swedish, to fly out, Lye. Sprout is the past participle of Sax. sprutan, to shoot out, to cast forth: sprout is the same word by a customary metathesis Mr. H. Tooke, Div. of Purl. ii. 247.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

When weary Protesus Retir'd for shelter to his wound'd caves,
His filmy flecks about their shepherd play,
And rowing round him, spirit the bitter sea.

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones spirit up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot.

SPIRIT. v. a. To throw out in a jet.

When weary Protesus Retir'd for shelter to his wound'd caves,
His filmy flecks about their shepherd play,
And rowing round him, spirit the bitter sea.

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones spirit up a muddy tide Beneath thy careless foot.

To SPIRIT. v. a. [a corruption of spirit.] To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were spirited on the wall.

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and spirited into the circumambient space, but it was not kept together by this noble conurbation of the Creator.

SPIRIT. v. a. [from spire.] 1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy vallies, once peopled with thorn,
The spiky fir, and shapely box adorn.

In these lone walls their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiky turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a column light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the spiky volumes of the snake.
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake.

SPIRITS. adj. [spirits, Lat.] Close; firm; thick.
Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling wideness of much knowledge, issued this spise and dense, yet polis'ed; this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages.

SPIRI'TU'ITUTE. n. s. [from spirisus, Lat.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some spirit. A. Bacon.

Spiritus is subdued by aerial things, and actinomy by insipising.

To SPIRT. n. s. [spirt, Saxon; spit, Dutch; speculo, Ital.] 1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.

A goodly cly is this Antion;
'Tis that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with spirits, and boys with stones,
In many battle day me. Shakespeare, Coriol.

They may be contrived to the moving of stalls in a chimney-corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a spit.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Cutting for the pot and spit.

Swift.

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch.

Mortimer.

To SPIRIT. v. a. preterite spirit; participle pass. spirt, or spitted. [speten,Tweet. t. pierce. See To Spire.] 1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost,
Seeking out Romeo, that did spirit his body Upon a rapier's point.

Shakespeare.

2. To thrust through.

I spited frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets.

Dryden.

To SPIRT. v. a. [spitzen, Saxon; spメディ, Icl. spiten, Danish. See also To Spire.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed;
The spirit forth death and mountains.

Shakespeare.

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues spirit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them.

Shakespeare.

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thick and high, upon the groaning shore.
First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks the more
Roses
And all her backs in bristles set, spirits every way her face.

Chapman.

To SPIRIT. v. n. To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will spirit.

Shakespeare.

I dare meet Surrey.

And spirit upon him, whilst I say he lies. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

The wat'ry kingdom of his ambitious head,
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come.

Shakespeare.

He spouted on the ground, and made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man.

St. John iv. 6.

A man came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, spirit in the judge's face.

St. Matt.

A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were it not for fear he should something more than spit at them. South.
SPI

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. South.

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down, south. And now the peaceful planets take their turn. Dryden.

SPIEFULLY. adv. [from spiteful.] Maliciously: malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, spitefully forewarn'd ! That fatal beast like this I would have torn. Waller.

Vanessa sat,

Searce listening to their idle chat,

Further than sometimes by a storm,

When their guide pert, to pull them down ;

At last she spitefully was bent

To try their wisdem's ful extent. Swift.

SPIEFULNESS. n. s. [from spiteful.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like spitefulness and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. Keil against Burnet.

SPIFFED. adj. [from spit.] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more spitted, may be brought again to be more branched. Bacon.

SPIITER. n. s. [from spit.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. One who spits with his mouth. Hudeman. 3. A young deer. Barret.

SPIFFLE. n. s. [corrupted from hospital, and therefore better written spittal, or spittal. Dr. Johnson.

—Mr. Gifford, the recent editor of Ben Jonson's Works, denies that spittle means generally an hospital or almanhouse; and says that, with our ancestors, it had an appropriate signification, viz. a lazaret-house, a receptacle for wretches in the leprosy, and other loathsome diseases, the consequence of debauchery and vice. B. Jonson, i. 17. And see Massey's Works, iv. 53. Mr. Gifford, therefore, opposes the use of spital or spittal in this sense. Our ancestors, however, were not uniformly thus scrupulous: "Bryand Lyle, lord of Abergevenny, having two sons both leprous, built for them a lazaret or spittal." The Younger Brother's Apology, Oxf. 1635, p. 50. But the distinction is observed at a later period: "He should rather pity such, as knowing in himself the misery of poverty, than oppress them and rob the hospital and spittle." Bishop Richardson on the Old Test. 1655, p. 301.] A kind of hospital; a place for the reception of sick and diseased persons. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the spittle-go, And from the powdering-tub of infancy Fetch forth the lazaret kite of Cressid's kind.

This is it

That makes the waned widow wed again;

She whom the spittle-house, and ulcerous sores,

Would cast the gorge at, this embalm and spices

To th' April-day again. Shakespeare, Timon.

Spittles, pent-house, hospitals. B. Jonson, Forest.

Cure the spittle-world of maladies. Cleveland.

SPIFFLE. n. s. [spit, Saxon. Wiceliffe, spottil; "He made clay of the spottil." St. John, ix.] Moisture of the mouth. The saliva or spittle is an humour of eminent use. Hay.

Masses and Ara in the mouth were bred, And never hatch'd within the labouring head; No blood from bitten nails those poems drew, But churl'd like spittle from the lips they flew. Dryden.

The spittle is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is sponaneous. Arbuthnot.
A genius for all stations fit;  
Whose meanest talent is his wit;  
His heart too great, though firm; too little.  
To tick a rascal statesman’s spirit.  
Swift.  

SPI.ITY. adj. [from spittle.] Slimy; full of spittle.  
Cotgrave, and Sherwood.  

SPI’VENON. n.s. [spit and venom.] Poison ejected from the mouth.  
The spittle of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.  
Hooker.  

SPlanchno’logy. n.s. [splanchnology, Gr. σπλάγχνα and λέγω.] A treatise or description of the bowels.  
Dict.  

To SPLASH.† v. a. [plaska, Swedish.] They have both an affinity with splash.  
To daub with dirt in great quantities.  
Then answer’d squire Morley, pray get a calash,  
That in summer may burn, and in winter may splash.  
Prior.  

SPLASH. n.s. [from the verb.] Wet or dirt thrown up from a puddle, mire, or like the.  
SPLASHY. adj. [from splash.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.  
To SPLAY. v. a. To dislocate or break a horse’s shoulder-bone.  
To SPLAY.† v. a. For display.  
Baners spread.  
Lib. Fest. fol. 39.  
Each bush a bar, each spray a banner spread,  
Each house a fort, our passage to have stayed.  
Mir. for Mag. p. 414.  

SPLAY.† adj. [from the verb.] Displayed; spread; turned outward, not inward, as Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Ash after him, has asserted, in respect to splay-foot.  
Her face and her splay foot have made her accused for a witch.  
Sidney, Arc. b. 1.  
He hath a splay foot.  
Barret, No. 1793.  

SPLAY’VOTED.† adj. [splay or display, and foot.]  
SPLAY’FOOTED. Adj. Having the foot turned outward.  
Sure I met no splay-footed baker.  
Mackin, Dumb Knight, (1633.)  
Though still some traces of our rustic vein,  
And splayfoot verse remain’d, and will remain.  
Pope.  

SPLAY’MOUTH. n.s. [splay and mouth.] Mouth widened by design.  
All authors to their own defects are blind:  
Hast thou but Janus-like a face behind,  
To see what people with splaymouths write they make,  
To mark their fingers pointed at thine back,  
Their tongues roll’d out a foot.  
Dryden.  

SPL.ÉEN.† n.s. [spleen, Latin; σπλήν, Greek.]  
1. The pit; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.  
If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the spleen wounded.  
Wiseman.  
2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.  
His solemn queen, whose spleen he was dispos’d  
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it incites,  
And how wives’ anger should be us’d.  
Chapman.  
If she must teem,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live  
And be a darting dissolutive torment to her.  
Shakespeare.  
Kind play checks my spleen; brave scorn forbids  
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.  
Donne.  
All envy’d; but the Thesyan brethren show’d  
The least respect; and thus they vent their spleen aloud:  
Lay down those honour’d spoils.  
Dryden.  
In noble minds some drops remain,  
Nor yet pung’d off, of spleen and sour disdain.  
Pope.  
3. A fit of anger.  
Charge not in your spleen a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul.  
Shakespeare.  

SPL.ÉNGENCY.† adj. [splen dignity.] Deprived of the spleen.  
Animals splenenged grow fuculous.  
Arbuthnot.  

SPL.ÉNFUL. adj. [spleen and full.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.  
The commons, like an angry hive of bees  
That want their leader, scatter up and down;  
Myself have call’d their spleenful mutiny.  
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.  
The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply’d,  
Now long to execute their spleenful will.  
Dryden.  
If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea,  
The whistling of the wind is better music to contented minds  
Than the opera to the spleenful.  
Pope.  

SPL.ÉNISH. See SPL.ÉENISH.  

SPL.ÉNLESS. adj. [spleen.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.  
Mean time flew our ships, and straight we fetched  
The syren’s isle; a spleenless wind so streeth  
Her wings to waft us, and so urg’d our keel.  
Chapman.  

SPL.ÉN’ORT. n.s. [spleen and word; aspleenion, Lat.]  
Miltwaste. A plant.  
The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinnule are cared at their basis.  
Safe pass’d the gnome through this fantastick band,  
A branch of healing spleenwort in his hand.  
Pope.  

SPL.ÉN’Y.† adj. [from spleen.] Angry; peevish; humorous.  
What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserving; yet I know her for  
A spleenie Lutheran, and not wholesome to  
Our cause.  
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.  
The heart, and harbour’d thoughts of ill, make traitors,  
Not spleenie speeches.  
Browne, and Fl. Valentinian.  

SPL.ÉN’ENT.† adj. [splendid, Lat.]  
1. Shining; glossy; having lustre.  
They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities,  
That is very observable in their red and splendidur planets.  
Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density,  
Reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and splendidur as it is possible for any body to be.  
Newton.  
2. Eminently conspicuous. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson  
Or any of our lexicographers.  
In comparison of his own free contemplations, he did think  
Divers great and splendidur fortunes of his time little more than  
Conciliatory captivities.  
Browne, Phil. Occ.  
God’s third attribute is his goodness; and this is splendidur in two respects; first, in that he is the cause efficient of things;  
And next, the cause appetible.  
Shelwford, Learned Discourses, (1633) p. 181.
SPL

SPLendid. adj. [splendid, Fr. splendide, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

SPLendidly, adv. [from splendid.] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

SPLENDOUR. n. s. [splendour, French; splendor, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining.
2. Magnificence; pomp.

Splen.ical, adj. [spleenique, French.] Troubled.

Spleenick. n. s. A splenick person.

Spleenick, adj. [spleenicus, Fr. spleen, Lat.] Belonging to the spleen.

Splen.ill, adj. [from spleen.] Fretful; peevish.

Spleenitive, adj. [from spleen.] Hot; fiery; passionated. Not in use.

SPLINT. n. s. [or perhaps splint; Ital. spinella.] A callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse; and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single splint; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned splint.

2. A splint or splinter. See Splint.

To Splint. v. a. [splisscn, Dutch; plice, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT, n. s. [splinter, Teut. and also splinter, and splitter, the same; from spliiten, to split, to cleave. An old form of our word is splent. See Barret, and Sliernoood.
1. A fragment of wood in general.
2. A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used splinte, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard wood, some in thin cloth.

Wierum, Surgery.

To Splint. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shiver; to tear asunder; to break into fragments.

Florio, (1598.)
2. To secure by splints.

The broken rancour of your high swoln hearts, But lately splinted, knits, and you tread "
Must gently be preserved, cherished, and kept.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

SPLINTER. n. s. [splinter, Teut.]
1. A fragment of anything broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the splinters of Montgomery's staff going in at his beaver.

Bacon.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their colours arm'd against them fire;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.

Dryden.

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a splinter hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides.

Grew, Mus.

To Splinter. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shiver; to break into fragments.
2. To secure by splints; to support.

This broken joint entreat her to splinter, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismember'd faiths, my dear Antonio,
That splinter them with vows.

Bewn, and F. Maid in th. Mill.

That place I find so strangely shattered, that it will be very hard for me to splinter up the broken confused pieces of it.


To Splinter. v. a. [from the noun. To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

Oak-timber is fitted for ship-building by the property of not readily splintering.

Woodland Companion, p. 5.

To SPLIT. v. a. pret. and part. pass. split. [splitten, spalten, Teut. from the IceI. splita, to tear.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do's, and thou hast the one half of my heart
Do't not, thou split't thou'ine own.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

That self-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To split thy sire into a double father?  
Cleveland.

Cold Winter split the rocks in twain.  
Dryden.

A skill so hard, that it is almost as easy to split a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it.  
Ray on the Creation.

This effect is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it splits and tears the earth, making cracks or chamins in some miles.  
Woodward.

1. To divide; to part.

Their logic has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysics the skill of splitting an hair, of distinguishing without a difference.  
Crawfurd, on the Mind.

One and the same ray is by reflexion disturbed, shattered, divided, and split, and spread into many diverging rays.  
Newton.

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn show, he split 'em into twenty.  
Afterbury.

Oh! would it please the gods to split
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size.  
Swift.

1. To dash and break on a rock.

God's desolation, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably split.  
Dec. of Chr. Polity.

Those who live by shores, with joy behold
Some whales, resolv'd split or stranded sigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly.  
Dryden.

1. To divide; to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse.  
South.

To Split.  v. n.

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble split asunder by congealed water.  
Boyle.

What is't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast split, and threaten wreck?  
Dryden.

The road that to the lungs this store transmit,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels splits.  
Blackmore.

2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you split,
And shook his head at M—y as a wit.  
 Pope.

3. To be broken against rocks.

After our ship did split,
When you, and the poor number say'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat.  
Shakespeare.

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lover-daily split, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector, are cast away.  
Addison, Spect.

The seamen split a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately split.  
Swift.

Splitter.  n. s. [from split.] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,
Those splitters of persons in sunder should burst!  
Swift.

Splitter.† n. s. [perhaps a corruption of splatter.]  
Bustle; tumult.  A low word.

To Splitter.  v. n. To speak hastily and confusedly.

A Dutchman came into the secretary's office, spluttering and making a great noise.  
Carleton, Mem. p. 53.

To Spoil.  v. a. (spolio, Lat. spolier, Fr.)

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye take joyfully the spoiling of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance.  
Heb. x. 34.

With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees advart.  
Milton, P. L.

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with of before the thing taken.

Yielding yourselves upon the Turks' faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously spoild of all that they had.  
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to you,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou spoilest at the field.  
Pope.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
'Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes.  
Pope.

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless.  [This is properly spil, spillan, Sax.]

Beware lest any man spoil you, through philosophy and vain deceit.  
Col. 2. 8.

Spiritual pride spoils many grace.  
Bp. Taylor.

Women are not only spoilt by this education, but we spoil that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety.  
Law.

To Spoil.  v. n.

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and spoil.  
Spenser.

They which hate us spoil for themselves.  
Ps. xlv. 14.

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of corn, or apples, had thereby a property in them; he was only to look that he used them before they spoilest, else he robbed others.  
Locke.

Spoil.  n. s. [spolium, Latin.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils,
Using no other weapon but his name.  
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our heroes hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his spoil,
Yet what reward, or what renown?  
South.

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings,
Dispense native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils.  
Milton, P. L.

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is nor mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.  
Shakespeare.

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd spoil.  
Dryden.

Go and speed!  
Havock, and spoil, and ruin, are my gain.  
Milton, p. L.

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, lath been the spoil of me.  
Shakespeare.

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their spoil, live till they be old.  
Bacon.

Spoiler.  n. s. [from spoil.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Such ruin of her manners Rome
Both suffer now, as she's become
Both her own spoiler and own prey.  
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Providences, where it loves a nation, concern'd itself to own and annex the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places.  
South.

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?

Happy for us, and happy for you spoilers,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!  
A. Phillips.

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.
SPOILFUL. adj. [spoil and full.] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battles vanquished
Those spoilful Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established. Spenser, F. Q.

There all the host as towards Nice we past,
With spoilful hands laid all the country vast. 

Mir. for Mag. p. 642.

SPOKE. n. z. [praco, praca, Saxon; speche, German; spoocke, Text-]

1. The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the spokes and fellies of her wheel,
And bawl the round nave down the hill of heaven. Shakespeare.

No hear er drove so fast a coach;
The spokes, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. Swift.

2. The spar of a ladder. The spokes by which they scal'd so high.


SPOKE. The preterite of speak.
Their spoke best in the glory of their conquest. Sprat.

SPOKEN. Participle passive of speak.
Wouldst thou be spoken for to the king? a Kings, iv. 13.
The original of these signs for communication is found in vitia voce, in spoken language. Holder on Speech.

SPOKESMAN. n. s. [spoke and man.] One who speaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a spokesman from madam Sylvan. Shakespeare.

He shall be thy spokesman unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

To SPOLIATE. v. a. [spolio, Lat.] To rob; to plunder.

SPOLIATION. n. s. [spoliation, French; spoliatio, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void de jure et facto, and sometimes de facto, and not de jure; us when a man suffers a spoliation by his own act. Aydfr. Parergon.

SPONDICAL. adj. [from spondeo.] Belonging to a spondeo; like a spondeo.

Pythagoras caused the musician to change the tones; and so by a heavy, grave, spondacel musick he presently appeased their furies. Ferro, ed on Love Med. (1640), p. 115.

The measure of time in pronouncing may be varied, so as very strongly to represent not only the modes of external action, but the quick or slow succession of ideas, and consequently the passions of the mind. This at least was the power of the spondacile and dactylick harmony.

Dr. Johnson, Rambler, No. 94.

SPOONED. n. s. [sponde, French; spondus, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clung the verse with spondees, and leaves the vowels open. Browne.

SPOONDELE. n. s. [spoonole; spoonile, Fr. spondylus, Latin.] A vertebral; a joint of the spine.

As Trimalcion's banquet in Petronius was brought in the image of a dead man's bones, of silver, with spondiles exactly turning to every of the guests, and saying to every one, that you, and you must die. Br. Taylor. Holy Tying, ch. 2. § 1.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any spondylides, processes, or protuberance. Browne.

SPOONGE. n. s. [spongia, Latin; and Dr. Johnson might have added the Sax. sponges. The old Fr. word also is sponge. Our word therefore, which Dr. Johnson says is too often written sponge, ought to be written sponge. Yet sponge is the pronun-

SPOONGEATION.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written sponge.

* See SPUNGE.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. Bacon.

They opened and washed part of their sponges. Sandy.

Great officers are like sponges: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood come away. L'Estrange.

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

1. To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be spunged out. Hooker.

2. To cleanse with a sponge: applied to the act of cleansing cannon.

3. To drain; to squeeze; to harass by extortation.

How came such multitudes of our nation, at the beginning of that monstrous rebellion in the year 1643, to be spunged of their plate and money? South, Sermon 1. 450.

4. To gain by mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he's to seek,
To sponge a breakfast once a week. Swift.

To SPONGE. v. n. To suck in as a sponge; to live by mean arts; to hang on others for maintenance.

The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that spongers upon other people's tenchers.

L'Estrange.

SPONGER. n. s. [from sponge.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-fies and spongers.

L'Estrange.

SPONGINESS. n. s. [from spongy.] Softness and fulness of cavities like a sponge.

The sponginess of it [wood] would suck up the blood. Fuller, Holy War, p. 130.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their sponginess. Harvey.

SPONGIOUS. adj. [spongios, French; from sponge.] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or spongy, and contain an osseous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres.

CHEYNE.

SPONY. adj. [from sponge.] 1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most spongy part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A spongy exsuscence grows upon the roots of the larter-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called sagrific. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The body of the tree being very spongy within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. MORE.

Into earth's spongy veins the ocean sinks, Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. Denham.

Return, unhappy swain!

The spongy clouds are fill'd with gathering rain. Dryden.

Her bones are all very spongy, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. Grew.

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their dranch's waters lie as in a death, What cannot you, and I perform you? Their unguarded Duncan? What not put upon His spongy officers who shall bear the guilt? Shakespeare.

3. Having the quality of imbibing. See SPONGY.

SPONK. n. s. A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any spooks will ye buy? Touchwood. See SPUNK.
Spo'nal. adj. [spoonlike, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

Spo'mion.† n. s. [spoonio, Latin.] The act of becoming a surety.

This is a great and weighty spoonio. 
Napoleon, Adv. p. 52.

Spo'nsor. n. s. [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a nate there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called sponsors or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith. 
Agrippa, Parergon.

The sponsor ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety.
Broome.

The rash hermit, who with impious prayer
Had been the sponsor of another's care.
Harle.

Spo'ntaneity. n. s. [spontaneitas, school Lat. spontaneity, Fr. from spontaneous.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord unaccompanied.

Necessity and spontaneity may sometimes meet together, so may spontaneity and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By spontaneity not choice are done.
Dryden.

Spo'ntaneous. adj. [spontane, French; from sponte, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogical motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical.
Hale.

They now came forth
Spontaneously; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord.
Milton, P. L.

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms spontaneous move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove.
Prior.

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance;
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow.
Pope.

Spo'ntaneously. adv. [from spontaneous.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and spontaneously mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it.
Brutley.

Whey turns spontaneously acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Spo'ntaneousness. n. s. [from spontaneous.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instinct of brutes, the spontaneity of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without supposing some active determinate power connected to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Spo'ton. n. s. [spont, French.] A military weapon, a kind of half-pike or halberd.

Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his spoonon! There is nothing in it, replied Goldsmith, starting up with impatience; give me a spoonon; I can do it as well myself.
Murphy, Life of Johnson.

SPOOL. n. s. [sple, German; spool, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To Spoon. v. n. [Probably from spume, or foam, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly; a sea term.

When virtue spoons before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
Dryden.
3. That with which one plays.
   Each on his rock transfus'd, the sport and prey
   Of wracking whisthinds.
   Comit me, not thy prophetic mind
   To sitting leaves, the sport of every wind,
   Let them disperse in air.
   Some grave their wrongs on marble, he more just
   Stood'd serene, and wrote them on the dust,
   Trod under foot, the sport of every wind.
   Swept from the earth, and shot with his mind,
   Their secret in the grave he hid them lie,
   And from they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye.
   Dr. Madden on Bp. Bouler.

4. Play; idle gingle.
   An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon
   our stage, would meet with small applause.
   Broome.

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.
   Now for our mountain sport, up to yon hill,
   Your legs are young.
   Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
   The king, who was excessively afflicted to hunting, and the
   sport of the field, had a great desire to make a great park for
   red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton
   court.
   Claremon.

To Sport. v. t. [from the noun.]
1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the
   reciprocal pronoun.
   The poor man went and bled, cried and prayed, while they
   sported themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayer
   as the argument of their victory.
   Away with him, and let her sport herself
   With that she's big with.
   Against whom do ye sport yourselves? against whom make
   ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue?
   What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to
   sport himself with!
   Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and sport them-
   selves in their own deceitings.

2. To represent by any kind of play.
   Now sporting on thy lyre the love of youth,
   Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
   Expressing justly Sampson's wonted art
   Of odes, and Findiur's more majestic part.
   Shakespeare.

To Sport. v. n.
1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.
   They, sporting with quick glance
   Shew to the sun their wav'd cloths drost with gold.
   Larissa, as she sported at this play, was drowned in the river
   Penus.
   Broome on the Odyssey.

2. To trifle.
   If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he
   renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life.
   Addison.

Sporter. n. s. [from sport.]
One who sports.
Sherewood.

Sportful. adj. [sport and full.]
1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest.
   How with a sportful mace he was follow'd,
   May rather pluck on laughter than revenge.
   Down he alights among the sportful herd
   Of those four-footed kinds.
   Shakespeare.

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.
   His highness, even in such a slight and sportful damage, had
   a noble ease of just dealing.
   Behold your own Ascanius, while he said
   He drew his glittering helmet from his head,
   In which the sport to sportful arms he led.
   Dryden.
   They are not sportful productions of the soil, but do once
   belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth ex-
   actly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore.
   Bentley.
   A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which,
   because it is too sportful I forbear to mention.
   Baker.

Sportfully.† adv. [from sportful.]
Wantonly; merrily.
   If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any
   woman alone, but in the audience of others; and that seldom,
   and then also in a serious manner, never jestingly, or sportfully.
   Herbert, Country Patron, ch. 9.
   There is nothing more surprising in its own nature than to
   see or hear a serious thing sportfully represented.
   Scott, Christ. Lifc, P. 2. ch. 3.

Sportfulness.† n. s. [from sportful.]
Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.
   The otter got out of the river, and inweaded himself so, as
   the ladies lost the further marking of his sportfulness.
   Sidney.
   When sadness dejects me, either I counteract it with
   another sadness, or I indulge equals about me again, and fly into
   sportfulness and company.
   Donne, Lett. to Sir G. H. Poems, p. 228.

Sportingly.‡ adv. [from sporting.]
In jest; in sport.
   The question you there put, you do it suppose but sport-
   ingly.
   Hammond, Works, 3. 195.

Sportive. adj. [from sport.]
Guy; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.
   I am not in a sportive humour now;
   Tell me, and daily not, where is the money?
   Shakespeare.

Sportive. n. s. [from sportive.]
Gaiety; play; wantonness.
   Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to be-
   gin, and refuse sportiveness as freely as I have?
   Walton, Angler.

Sportless.‡ adj. [sport and less.]
Joyless; sad.
   Her weeping eyes in peev'd dew she's eyes,
   Casting what sportless lights she ever led.
   P. Fletcher, Pisc. Ech. vii. 1.

Sportsman. n. s. [sport and man.]
One who pursues the recreations of the field.
   Manlius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for
   their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks
   of the constellation which makes a good sportsman.
   Addison.

SPORTULARY.† adj. [from sportulare, low Lat.]
Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions.
   These sportulery preachers are fain to soothe up their many
   magogues; and are so pleased, with the fear of a starving dis-
   pleasure, that they dare not be free in the reproof of the
   daring sins of their uncertain benefactors.

Sportuly. n. s. [sportule, Fr. sportule, Lat.]
An alms; a dole.
   The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spall or
   sportule from the credulous laity.
   Agilf, Parergon.

SPOT.† n. s. [spotte, Dan.; spotte, Flem.; spit.]
St. Goth. from spotta, spuerre, to spit, according to
Seronius; and so Mr. H. Tooker considers our spot
as formed from the Sax. spytan, to spit, but offers
no corresponding substantie.†
1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.
   This three years day, these eyes, though clear
   To outward view of blemish or of sport,
   Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot.
   Milton, Sonnet.
A long series of ancestors shows the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least spot is visible on armor. 

Dryden.

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a spot,
'Tis true, but something in her was forgot. 

Pope.

3. I know not well the meaning of spot in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex. 

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

4. A small extent of place.

That spot to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode, where lofty shades his bower. 

Milton, P. L.

He, who, with Plato, shall place everything in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this spot of earth, and those perishing things in it.

Locke.

About one of these breathing passages is a spot of myrrh, that flourish within the steam of these vapours.

Addison.

Aballah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or spots of flowers.

Guardian.

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. 

Swift.

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fitz to one spot, and rot just as I grow.

Oswegy.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on this very spot of earth I fell,
So she my prey becomes ev'n here.

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal spot
Our brother died.

Granville.

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual spot, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined portrait.

Reynolds.

6. A kind of pigeon.

Upon the spot. Immediately; without changing place. [Sur le champ.]

The lion did not choose him up immediately upon the spot; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. 

Estrange.

It was determined upon the spot, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. 

Swift.

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

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd

Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.

Have you not seen a huckster's piece?

Spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand?

But serpents now moreanny mainteaf? 

From spotted skins the leopard does refrain: 

No weaker lion's by a stronger stain.

Tate, Juv.

2. To patch by way of ornament. 

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whip; but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces spotted after the whipping manner. 

Addison, Spec.

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,

My virgin life, no spotted thoughts shall stain.

Sidney.

The people of Armenia have retained the Christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many absurdities. 

Abbot, Desc. of the World.

Spotless. adj. [from spot.] 

1. Free from spots.

Pope.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer

And spotless shall mine innocence arise,

When the king knows my truth. 

Shakespeare.

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is spotless

In the eyes of Heaven. 

Shakespeare, Wint. Tude.

Vol. IV.
To SPRAINT. v. n. [spraye, Daniz.; spartelen, Dutch.] 1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death. 2. To tumble, or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

To SPRAY. v. n. [of the same name with sprit and sprout. Dr. Johnson. — Rather of the same name with sprit; which see.] 1. The extremity of a branch. As sight whereof each bird that sits on spray And every beast that to his den was bent,
Come forth afresh out of their late distayn,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. Spenser, Hub. Tube. 
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his sprey; Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. Shakespeare.
Thus the wind that whistles through the sprey, Maintains the concert of the song; And hidden birds with native lays, The golden sleep prolong. Dryden.

2. The form of the sea; commonly written sprey. Winds raise some of the salt with the sprey. Arbuthnot.

To SPREAD.† v. a. [prrpaban, rppaban, Saxon; spredden, Teut. Spernis, noticing the Swed. spreda, expandere, refers to breda, dilatare, bred, latus. In like manner the Sax. bursban, dilatare, and brie, breadth, bna, broad, are to be noticed. Spenser has once, for the sake of his rhyme, written the participle spread. E. Q. vi. ii. 5. Spred was, anciently, common.

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a field where he had spread his tent. Gen. xxxiii. 14.
Rapha spread the sackcloth for her upon the rock. 2 Sam. xxvi. 30.
Fair attendants then, The sheets and bedding of the man of men, Within a cabin of the hollow edge. Spred and made soft. Chapman.
Make the trees more tall, more spread, and more bountiful than they use to be. Bacon, Nat. Hist. 
Silver spread into plates is brought from Tarsash. Jer. x.
Shall funeral eloquence her colours spread, And scatter roses on the wealthy dead. Young.

2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lost and wan'd
crue, And an unusual paleness spreads her face. Granville.

3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith spreads it over with gold. Isa. xl. 19.

4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. Shakespeare.
He arose from kneeling, with his hands spread up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation. 1 Kings, viii. 54.
The stately trees fast spread their branches. Milton, P. L.
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid, Past by his side Pisistratus lay spread, In his equal, on a splendid bed. Pope.

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, spread abroad his fame, in all that country. St. Matthew ix. 32.

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course through thickest constellations held, They spread their bane. Milton, P. L.

To SPREAD. v. n. To extend or expand itself.
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their spreading and ambitious designs. Bacon.
Plants, if they spread much, are seldom tall. Bacon.
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair, And lovd the spreading oak was there. Addison, Cato.
As the valley opened at the farther end, spreading forth into an immense ocean. Addison.

SPREAD. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine spread of improvable lands, and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. Addison.

2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath spread that of the woodbine. Bacon.

SPREADER.† v. s. [from spread.]
† One that spreads.
Be conforming ourselves we should be spreaders of a worse infection than we are likely to draw from Papists by our conformity with them in ceremonies. Hooker.

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a spreader of false new. Swift.

3. One that expands or extends.
If their child be not such a speedy spreader and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. Wotton on Education.

SPREADING.† n. s. [from spread.] Act of extending or expanding.
Can any understand the spreadings of the clouds, or the name of his tabernacle? Job. xxxvi. 29.

SPRENT. part. [from sprene, to sprinkle, rppenanz, rppen, Saxon; sprengen, Dutch.] Sprinkled.Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears sprent. Sidney.
SPRY.† adj. Spruce. Exam. dial. See SPRUCE.

SPRING.† n. s. [brig, Welsh, a twig, shoot, or spig, of a tree: the English spring seems to be hence derived, y. d. ys brig. Davies, and Richards. Nevertheless, Dr. Johnson considers it of the same race with spring; and Spernis, not however overpassing the Welsh word, refers it also to the Swedish springka; as, loeven sprikka ut, the leaves come out.]

1. A small branch, a spray.
The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some spring to keep. Bacon.
Our chilling climate hardly bears A spring of bays in fifty years; While ev'ry fool his claim alludes, As if it grew in common hedges. Swift.

2. A brad or nail without a head.
To SPRING. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with small branches; to work in springs. Ash.

SPIRE CRYSTAL. n. s.
In perpendicular fissures, chrystal is found in form of an hexagonal column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries spring or rock chrystal. Woodward.

SPRINGY.† adj. [from spring.] Full of small branches. Sherwood.

SPRIGHT. n. s. [contraction of spirit, spiritus, Latin; it was anciently written spryte, or spryte, and spirit, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled sprite, and its derivatives spightly, spiritful; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
The gate with pears and rubies richly dight, Through which her words so wise we make their way, To bear the message of her spright. Spencer, i. 4.
Ferth he called out of deep darkness dread, Legions of sprights, the which like little flies, Fluttering about his ever damned head, Awak'd whose servitor he applis. Spencer, F. Q.
While with heav'ly charity she spoke, A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke; The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight, And gaping graves received the guilty sprite. Dryden.

2. A walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and sprights have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid incantate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again.

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity, the chief of heavenly lights, Which mak'd us most immortal shape to wear, Hold thou my heart, establish thou my sprights: To only thee my constant course I bear, Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly, Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. Sidney.
To Spright. v. a. To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.
I am sprightly with a fool. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Sprightful adj. [sprightful and full.] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—Spoke like a sprightly noble gentleman. Shakespeare.
Sprights sprightful as the light. Cowley.
Happy my eyes when they beheld thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At sight of thee, and bound with sprightly joys. Otway.

Sprightly adv. [from sprightly.] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, sprightly and bold, stays but the summons of the appellant’s trumpet. Shakespeare.

Sprightfulness n. s. [from sprightly.] Sprightliness; gaiety; vivacity.
Sharpness of apprehension is a sprightliness of the mind, and is there liveliness where there be most spirits. Hammond, Works, iv. 639.

Sprightly adj. [from spright.] Dull; enervated; sluggish.
Cloths, and images of men, But sprightly trunks. Marston, Scourge of Vill. (1599). Pref.
Are you grown
Bemum’d with fear, or virtue’s sprightly cold? Cowley.
I could not but reflect on the absurdity of parents, who educate crowds to spend their time in pursuit of such cold and sprightly endeavours to appear in public. Tatler, No. 197.

Sprightly n. s. [from sprightly.] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe what a sprightliness and gaiety does she exert herself. Addison.

Sprightless adj. [from spright.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And sprightly wit and love inspire. Dryden.

When now the sprightly trumpet from afar,
Had giv’n the signal of approaching war.
Dryden.

To me they wak’d me with a sprightly lay:
Of opening heavy is sung, and endome day.
Prior.
The sprightly Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. Pope.

To SPRING. v. n. pret. spring or sprang, anciently sprong; part. sprung. [springan, Sax. springen, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.
All blent secrets,
All you unshibab’d virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be said and remediate
In the good man’s distress.
Shakespeare.

To his music, plants and flowers.
Ever spring, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth. Job, xxxvii. 27.
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that sprang up and increased.
St. Mark, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle springes, to which the lily yields? Pope.

2. To begin to grow.
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not spring, are effects of Providence.
Ray.

3. To proceed as from seed.

Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which springeth of the same. 2 Kings.

Much more good of sin shall spring.

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.
Had’s thou w’ay’d as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had sprang like summer flies. Shakespeare.
Ev’n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart. Pope.

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist.
When the day began to spring, they let her go. Judges.
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up. St. Matthew, iv. 16.
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you.
Crashaw.

Do not blast my springing hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. Rowe.

6. To issue with effect or force.
Swiftly fly the years, and rise the expected morn;
Oh spring to light! auspicious bale be born. Pope.

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.
How youngst he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stuck he springs of;
The noble house of Marvin. Shakespeare, Coriol.

All these
Shall, like the lurching spring of dragon’s teeth,
Ruine each other, and he fall amongst ’em.

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods, each then ally’d his name,
This spring from Jove, and that from Titan sune. Granville.

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.
They found new hope to spring
Out of despair.
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, spring from the same original, and descend by the same rules. Locke.

9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we spring?
Then ’tis our best, since thus ordained! to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. Dryden, kn. Tale.

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.
Some strange conmption
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait
Springs out into fast guilt, then stops again. Shakespeare, Hen. VII.

I sprang not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. Shakespeare.

He called for a light, and sprang in and fell before Paul.

When Heav’n was nam’d, they loosed their hold again;
Then spring they forth, they follow’d her amain. Dryden.

Afraid to sleep.
Her blood all fever’d, with a furious leap
She sprang from bed. Dryden.
Nor lies she long; but as her fate ordain’d,
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain,
By sorrow’s to-day, to-morrow to be old.
Dryden.

Sec’d by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And springing from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. Blackmore.

The mountain stag, that springs
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a slave. Philips, Briton.
11. To fly with elastic power; to start. A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that springs. Mortimer, Husbandry.

12. To rise from a covert. My doors are hateful to my eyes, Fili'd and damn'd'd up with gaping creditors, Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. Olaus, A covey of partridges springing in our front, put our in-

13. To issue from a fountain. Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of springing water. Gen. xxvi. 19.

14. To proceed as from a source. 'Tis true from force the noblest title springs, I therefore hold from that which first made kings. Dryden.

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence. Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light sprang through the vainted roof, and made the temple bright: The power, behold! the pow'r in glory shone, By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. The friendly gods a springing gale enlaid'd, The swift swift tiltting o'er the surfaces flew, Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. Pope.

To spring. t. a.
1. To start; to spuse game. Thus I reclain'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose: Now negligent of sport I lie; And now, as other fleshkner use, I spring a mistress, her, write, sigh, and dye. And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. That spring the game you were to set,
Before you had time to draw the net. A large cock-pleasant be spring in one of the neighbouring woods. Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can spring any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that puzzle the chase. See how the well-taught pointer leads the way! The scent grows warm; he stops, he springs the prey.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly. The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up, and leaves her bed, and springs a light. Thus man by his own strength to bray'n would roar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more: Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy self these godlike motions bred! These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But drop't from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith spring'd the light.
He that has such a burning zeal, and springs such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot.

3. To make by starring, applied to a ship. People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has sprung a leak. L'Estrange.

4. No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime On native sloth, and negligence of time: Beware the public laughter of the town, Then spring at a leak already in thy crown. Whether she sprung a leak, I cannot find,
or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went.

4. To discharge, applied to a mine. Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines, who have sprung divers others which did little execution. Tulation. I sprung a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown.

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly. The friends to the cause sprung a new project, and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear till the ladies had shown their zeal against the pretender.

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use. Unbeesning skill To spring the fence, to rein the prancing steed. Thomson.

7. Of the verb spring the primary sense is to grow out of the ground, so plants spring, thence spring for the season; so water springs, thence spring for a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to spring; thence spring means an elastic body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

Spring. t. n. [spring, Sax. from the verb.] The season in which plants rise and vegetate: the vernal season. Orphns with his lute made trees, And the mountain-tops, that freeze, Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick, plants and flowers Ever spring, as sun and showers. There had made a lasting Spring. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. The Spring visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. Caw. Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of you dropping cloud
Our plains descend. Thomson, Spring.

2. An ellastic body; a body which when distorted has the power of restoring itself to its former shape. This may be performed by the strength of some such spring as is used in watches: this spring may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. Wildens. The spring must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wash two ends of the spring stand amunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. Marson, Mech. Ez. He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the spring of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. Locke.

3. Elastic force. Ha'nts, what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! Dryden. Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: inimicability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be elastic, and receive new motion from their spring. Newton. The soul is gathered within itself, and recovers that spring which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with the body. In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their spring. Arbuthnot.

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated. My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak, And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold, Like nature letting down the springs of life; So much the name of father owes me still. Dryden. Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same affections and passions, and the same springs that give them motion. Rymer.

Our author shuns by vulgar springs to move. Pope.

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle. The prisoner with a spring from prison broke:
Then stretch'd his feather'd wings, and all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight. Dryden.

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! Addison, Cato.

6. A leak; a start of plank. Each petty hand Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Gover, and carry her to her ends, must know His tides, his currents: how to shift his sails,
Where her springs are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em.

B. Jonson, Catiline
7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy springs; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When in the depths she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the spring doth rise;
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:
These things she views without the body's eyes.

Davies.

He adds the running springs and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.

Dryden.

Nile bears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And sends his hidden spring, and fears his nephews' fates.

Dryden.

He bathed himself in cold spring water in the midst of winter.

Locke.

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in springs, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground.

Locke.

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great spring, which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred spring, whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.

Davies.

I move, I see, I speak, discourse and know,
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was, must be before,
Whom, as my spring of being, I adore.

Dryden.

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from springs of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals.

Dryden.

He has a secret spring of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids us to misbehave.

Bentley.

9. Rise; beginning.

About the spring of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the house.

1 Sam. ix. 26.

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three springs.

Blackmore.

The first springs of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little.

Swift.

11. A plant; a shoot; a young tree; a coppice.

Birds, which in the lower spring
Did shroude in shady leaves from sunny ray.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Thy groves and pleasant springs
The painful labourer's hand shall stock, the roots to burn.

Drayton, Polyb. S. 14.

The nightingale, among the thick-leaf'd springs
That sits alone in sorrow.

Fletcher, Pudl. Shepherdess.

From haunted spring and dale,
Edg'd with poplar pale.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle.

Milton, P. L.

When the spring is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-seeds.

Evelyn, R. iii. ch. 7. § 25.

12. A youth. See SPRINGAL.

She picture'd wing'd love,
With his young brother Spors:—
The one his bow and shafts, the other spring
A burning head about his head did move.

Spenser, Mativeoecus.

13. A hand or shoulder of pork.

These springs of pork.

Beau. and Fl. Prophecies.

SPRINGAL. n. s. [Of this word Dr. Johnson has given no etymology, nor example. It is evidently from the Sax. spyringan, germinare; and was also formerly written springal. See the twelfth sense of Spring. This sense of spring Dr. Johnson illustrated from Spenser: but springal was the more usual word. It may be added, that the old French word espringaller meant to leap, to bound.] A youth; an active, nimble, young man. Not now in use.

Bullock.

SPRINGAL. n. s. [from spring.] A gin; a noose, which, fastened to any elackt body, catches a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own spring, Orick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery.

Shakespeare.

Let goads for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither springals, nets, nor snares employ.

Dryden.

With hairy springals we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprize the finest prey.

Pope.

To SPRINGAL. n. a. [from the noun.] To ensnare;
to catch in a trap.

We springal ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.

Beau. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.

SPRINGER. n. s. [from spring.]

1. One who rouses game.

2. A young plant.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young springers to dress up their May-booths.

Evelyn, B. iv. § 4.

SPRINGHALT. n. s. [perhaps from springa, Swed. to sprain a horse's legs by riding him beyond his strength; and halt, the consequence of it. See To SPRAIN.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it, That never saw them pace before, the spavin,
A springhalt reign'd among them.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV, II.

SPRINGHEAD. n. s. [spring and head.] Fountain; source.

The nearer the spring-head, the purer streams.

Proceed. against Garnet, (1606.) Ll. 5. b.

The wolf, drinking at the spring-head, quarrelled with the lamb for troubling his draught when he was quenching his thirst at the stream below.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 199.

Now this spring-head of science is perfectly fantastical.

Evelyn.

SPRINGINESS. n. s. [from springy.] Elasticy; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture of the muscles of the soul were so altered as to make them lose their former springiness.

Boyle.

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and springiness, capable of condensation and rarefaction.

Bentley.

SPRINGING. n. s. [from spring.]

1. Growth; increase.

Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the springing thereof.

Ps. lxv. 10.

2. [In architecture.] The side of an arch contiguous to the part whereon it rests.

Arch. vol. xvii. p. 4. n. 11.

SPRINGLE. n. s. [from spring.] A spring; an elackt noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash-shoot serveth for springles to take them.

Carew.

SPRINGTIDE. n. s. [spring and tide.] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like springtides, full and high.

Swell'd in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear.

Dryden, Tyr. Loe.

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a springtide.

Grew, Cosmol.
SPR

SPR'ING. adj. [from spring.]
1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself.
   Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
   Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
   The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
   Had coo'd and languish'd in the arterial road;
   While the tear'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
   To push the lazy tide along the vein. Blackmore, Creation.
   This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,
   by causing the particles of air to be springy and ramous,
   or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive
   power.
   Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles
   may be small, the fibres may be strong and springy. Arbuthnot.
   If our air had not been a springy body, no animal could have
   exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends
   of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other
   unknown quality.
   Bentley, Sirn.
2. [From spring.] Full of springs and fountains.
   Not used.
   Where the sandy or gravelly lands are springy or wet, rather
   mark them for grass than corn. Mortimer, Husbandry.

To SPR'INKLE. v. a. [springlen, sprinclelen, Tent. sprincklen, Germ. sprencken, Saxon.]
1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.
   Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle
   it towards the heaven. Ex. x, 8.
2. To scatter in drops.
   Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. Num. viii, 7.
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering
   in small particles.
   Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of
   faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience.
   Heb. x, 22.

Wings he wore
Of many a co'ur'd plume sprinkled with gold. Milton, P. L.
   The prince, with living water sprinkled o'er
   His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
   Possess'd the porch. Dryden, En.

To SPR'INKLE, v. n. To perform the act of scattering
in small drops.
   The priest shall sprinkle of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv.
   Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling, or ef-
   fusion of water.
   When dext'rous cunning twirl the sprinkling mop,
   And cleanse the spout'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
   Know Saturday appears. Gay,Trivia.

SPR'INKLE,* n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A small quantity scattered.
2. An aspergoir; an utensil to sprinkle with.
   She always smyl'd, and in her hand did hold
   An holy water sprinkler dip'd in dew,
   With which she sprinkled favour'd mankind
   On whom she list. Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 13.

SPR'INKLER, n. s. [from sprinkle.] One that sprinkles.

SPR'INKLING,* n. s. [from sprinkle.]
1. The act of scattering in small drops.
   Your clerical shavings, your crossings, sprinklings, your crowning
2. A small quantity scattered.

To SPR'IT. v. a. [See To Spirit, and To Sprout.]
To throw out; to eject with force.
   Toads somehow or other, or issue or split out a dark and liquid
   matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps
   therein; but it cannot be called their urine. Brown.
To SPR'IT, v. n. [sprygan, Saxon; spruyten, Dutch.]
To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley
wetted for malt.

SPR'IT,* n. s. [spruce, Sax. serculus.]
1. Shoot; sprout.
2. [pppeco, Sax. contus.] A pole; hence our word
   bokspirit. This meaning is overpassed by Dr. Johnson.

SPR'TAIL, n. s. [spirit and sail.]
   The sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast.
   Dict.
   Our men quit'ned themselves of the fire-shed, by cutting the
   spritsail tackle off with their short hatchets. Worsan.

SPR'TE,† n. s. [Contracted from spirit.]
   A spirit; an incorporeal agent. See SPRIGHT.
   The sprites of fiery tergmants in flame
   Mount up, and take a salamander's name.
   Of them are I who thy protection claim,
   A watchful sprite, and Ariel is my name.
   Pope.

SPR'ETFUL,* adj. [See SPRIGHTFUL.]
   Gay; lively; cheerful.
   A sprightly gait that leaves no print,
   And makes a feather of a fint. Stratford, in Wit Restor'd, (1632.)

SPR'ETFULLY, adv. [See SPRIGHTFULLY.]
   Vigorous; with life and ardour.
   The Grecians sprightly drew from the darts the corse.
   Pope.
   And heard it, bearing it to Fleet.
   Chapman, Fad.

SPR'ETFULNESS, n. s. [See SPRIGHTLESS.

SPR'ETFULNESS, n. s. [See SPRIGHTLNESS.
   Wit and sprightliness of conversation.
   Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. 436.

SPR'ETLY,† adj. See SPRIGHTLY.

SPR'ETLY,† adv. [from sprit.] Gayly.
   You have not scene young heliers, billy kept;
   Fill'd full of daines at the field, and driven
   Home to their noaves; all so sprightly given,
   That no room can contain them.
   Chapman.

SPROD,* n. s. A salmon while in its second year's
   growth; so called by fishermen in many parts

SPRONG. The old preterite of spring.
   Not mistrusting, all these new curiosities sprong up, that
ever any man would think our labour herein nissent, or the
time wastefully consumed.
   Hooker.

To SPROUT, v. n. [sprygan, Saxon; spruyten, Dutch.
   Sprout, spirit, and by a very frequenter transposition
   spirit or sprout, are all the same word.]
1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.
   The sprouting leaves that saw you here;
   And call'd their fellows to the sight.
   Cowley.
   Try whether these things in the sprout do increase
   weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and
   afterwards again, when they are sprouted.
   Bacon.
   That leaf liest, but the young leaves sprouted on, which
   afterwards opened into fair leaves.
   Bacon, Nat. Hist.
   We find no security to prevent germination, having made
   trial of grains, whose ends cut off, have notwithstanding
   sprouted.
   Brown, Vulg. Err.
   Old Baucis is by old Philomen seen
   Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green.
   Dryden.
   Hence sprouting plants enrich the plain and wood:
   For physic some, and some design'd for food.
   Blackmore.
   Env'y'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak
   Which on her mountain top she proudly bears.
   Blends the ex., and sprouts against the stroke, *
   Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars.
   Prior.
   Rub malt between your hands to get the come or sprouting
   clean away.
   Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To shoot into ramifications.
   Wort is apt to sprout with moisture. *
   Bacon.

3. To grow.
   To enlivening dust its head begins to rear.
   And on the ashes sprouting plumes appear.
   Tickell.

SPR'OUD,* n. s. [from the verb; Sax. spruce, spruce.
   A shoot of a vegetable.
Spruce-beer. n. s. [from spruce, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.
In ulcers of the kidneys spruce-beer is a good balsamick.

Spruce-leather. n. s. Corrupted for Prussian leather.

The leather was of Pruce.
Dryden, Feb.

Sprucely, adv. [from spruce.] In a nice manner.
Under that fynre ruffe so sprucely set
Appears a fall, a falling band forsooth!
Marston, Sat. (1598), 8. 3.

Spruceness. n. s. [from spruce.] Neatness without elegance; trimness; quaintness; delicacy; fineness.
Colgrave, and Sherwood.

Now, in the time of spruceness, our plays follow the niceness of our garments.
Middleton, Roar. Girl. Prol. Polished periods, gaudy embellishments, artificial transitions; words that sound big, and signify little; formal figures; an affected spruceness, and excessive delicacy of style.
Blackwall, Sac. Class, i. 251.

Sprung. The preterite and participle passive of spring.

To sprung; to germinate. This is an ancient verb: "To sprungton or buttone, pullitio.
Prompt. Parv.

2. To spring forward.
- See this sweet simpering bane,
Dear image of thyself; see if how it sprouts
With joy at thy approach. Somerville, Rural Games, C. in.

Sprunted. n. s.
1. Any thing that is short, and will not easily bend.
Dr. Johnson.—The recent editor of Ben Jonson’s Works, Mr. Gifford, has in a note on the word sprunted specified, that Dr. Johnson has here merely copied Ainsworth. In the English part of Ainsworth’s dictionary, before me, “Sprunted, very active, agilius, aceris, strenuus, &c.” occurs, but no mention whatever of the substantive. This sense of sprunt, as a substantive, appears to want authority.
2. A leap, or a spring in leaping; sprunt is so used in Derbyshire.

Sprunt. part. adj. [from To sprung.] Vigorous; active. Kersey, Dict. 1702. Hence Ainsworth took the word. It means grown out, becoming strong; and is applied, in some parts of the north, to a stout youth.

Spruntly. adv. [from sprunt.] Mr. Mason and Mr. Gifford define this adverb spruntly, the latter of these gentlemen acknowledging that he knows not the etymology of the word, but that sprunt has the same derivation, and bears the same import, as spruce. Notes on Ben Jonson, vol. v. p. 105. The etymology of sprunt is shewn under the verb, and the reader may therefore appreciate the alleged identity. Spruntly means perhaps youthfully, like a young person. The speaker is a vain, affected woman.

How do I look to-day, am I not drear

Spruntly?
B. Jonson, Dev. an As.

Sprud. n. s. A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.
My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones bestow.
My spud these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart.

SPULLERS of Yarna. n.s. [perhaps properly spoolers.]
Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom.

SPUME. n.s. [spuma Lat.] Foam; froth.
She - lette it [the medicin'] Boyle in such a pite,
Till that she sighe the spume white.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shaft forth
So beneted, opening to the ambient light.

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and spume upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the conglomerate mixture.

To SPUME. v. n. [spuma, Lat.] To foam; to froth.

SPUMOUS. adj. [spumaeus, Latin; from the noun.]
Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrefying parts suffer a turgescence and becoming airy and spumous, ascend into the surface of the water.

Not with more muddiness, rolling from afar,
The spumy waves proclaim the watery war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore.

The spumy waves, which rise from the lake, are caused by the violence of the wind.

The spumy waves proclaim the watery war;

Spumous.

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of spin.
* The nymph nor spun, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd.

SPUNG. n.s. [spangia, Lat.] A sponge. See SPONGE

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing you, and, sponge, you shall be dry again.

SPUNGHOUSE. n.s. [spunge and house.] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a spunginghouse.

SPUNGY. adj. [from spunge.]
1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.
Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade.

Dryden.

2. Wet; moist; watery.
I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams.

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

SPUNK. n.s. See SPONE.

1. Touchwood; rotten wood.
To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows; spunk, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it murret.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Vivacity; spirit; activity. A low and contemptible expression.

SPUR. n.s. [spuip, Sax. spores, Danish, Icelandick, and Dutch; espen, French.]
1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the spur to redeem Philoclea's picture.

Sidney.

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the spur. Shakespeare.

He presently set spurs to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Was I for this entitled, sir,
And girt with rusty sword and spur.
For fame and honour to wage battle?Hudibras.

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with to before the effect. Dryden has used it with of; but, if he speaks properly, he means to make the following word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can more, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like spur? Hooker.

What need we any spur, but our own cause.

To prick us to resol'n. Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; cut made upon the spur of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future to make his people more and more happy.

Bacon.

Reward is the spur of virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other spur, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. Dryden.

The chief, if not only spur to human industry and action, is unseasoned.

Locke.

The former may be a spur to the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait.
Cheyne.

3. The longest and largest leading root of a tree: hence probably the spur of a post, the short wooden buttress affixed to it, to keep it firm in the ground.

Malone.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their spurs together. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The strong-laden promontory
Have I made shake, and by the spur
Pluck'd up the pine and cedar. Shakespeare, Temp. 38.

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Or birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their spur, it is but a nail. Bacon.

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some spurs and beads.
Ray.

5. Any thing standing out; a snug: as, the spur of a post. See the third definition.


The sea-swallows they there [in Caldey isle] call spurs.

Ray, Hist. p. 245.

To SPUR. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.
My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, spurred him up; to the very side of the coach. Addison.

Your father, when he mounted,
Reit'd I'm in strongly, and he spurred them hard. Dryden.

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is cured? But when you brow-beat and maull them, you make them men; for though they have no natural metal, yet, if they are spurred and kicked, they will mend their pace.

Cotter on Pride.

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.
Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time:
So much they spur their expedition.

Shakespeare.

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with
the marks of good-will, that affection may spur them to their duty.

3. To drive by force. Love will not be spurring to what it loathes. Shakespeare.

4. To fix a spur to. Castor the flame of fiery steed, With well spurring boot, took down; As men, with leathern buckets, do Quench fire in town.

Old Ballad of St. George for England.

To Spur. v. n.
1. To travel with great expedition. With backward bow the Purneys shall be there, And, spurring from the fight, confess their fear: A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's crown. Dryden.

2. To press forward. Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led, And, spurring on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. Dryden, A. S.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by spurring on, refine themselves. Grew.

To Spur'gall. v. a. [spur and gall.] To wound or hurt with the spur. Dr. Johnson has introduced into his Dictionary spurgalled, as an adjective, with the examples from Shakspeare and Pope; but, in both, the word is a participle; and it was a common verb. See also Barret, and Sherwood.

I was not made a horse, And yet I bear a burthen like an ass, Spur'galled, and tir'd, by jaunting Beltingroke. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

I am ridden, Trauio, And spurgalled to the life of patience. Beaum. and Fl. Tum. Tamoed.

Spare yourself, lest you bejebe the good galloway, your own opinionis wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling. Milton, Anim. Hum. Defence.

What shall each spurgalled hackney of the day, Or each new pension'd cyropiant, pretend To break my windows, if I treat a friend? Pope.

Shu'rgall. n. s. A hurt occasioned by the too frequent use of the spur. Ash.

SPURGE. n. s. [espurge, French; spurgic, Dutch, from purgo, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. Spurge is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. Skinner.

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwot is one. Broad-leaved spurge is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of catapata minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy wasps; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustic. Miller.

That the leaves of catapata, or spurge, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. Brown, Fog. Er.

SPURGE Flax. n. s. [thymece, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE Laurel, or Medecinon. n. s. [chamaedaphne, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE Olive. n. s. [chamaelea, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE Wurt. n. s. [ziphoca, Lat.] A plant.

Spur'ging. n. s. [from spurge.] Act of purging; discharge. Obsolete.

I have been gathering wolves' hairs, The mad dog's foam, and the adder's ears; The spurring of a dead man's eyes; And all since the evening star did rise.

B. Jonson, Masque at Court.

SPURIOUS. adj. [spurious, Lat.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are spurious, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. White.

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as spurious, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medallists. Addison on Irra.

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with spurious additions. Swift.

2. Not legitimate; bastard. Your Scipios, Cesars, Pompeys, and your Catos, Those gods on earth, are all the spurious brood Of violated maids. Addison, Cato.

SPURIously. adv. [from spurious.] Counterfeitly; falsely.

The deposition — confessing that the child had been spuriously passed upon Virginius for his own. Webster, Trag. of Appius and Virginia.

SPURIousNESS. n. s. [from spurious.] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his spuriousness with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. Waterland.

SPUR'ling. n. s. [esperlan, French.] A small seafish. All saints, do lay for porke and sows, For sprats and spurlings for your house. Tusser.

To SPURN. v. a. [spurnn, spurnn, Saxon, to kick; and so in our old lexicography: "To spurnn or wyncyn, calictro." Prompt. Pav. And Barret: "I will spurne or strike thee with my footeste.]"

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot. They suppold I could rend bars of steel, And spurn in pieces posts of adamant. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

And spurn me back; but if it be not so, Thou art not honest. You that did void thy rheum upon my beard, And foot me as you spurn a stranger cur Over your threshold. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He in the surging smoke Uplifted spurn'd the ground. Milton, P. L.

So was I for'd To do a sovereign justice to myself, And spurn thee from my presence. Dryden, Don. Sebast.

Then will I draw up my legs, and spurn her from me with my foot. Addison, Spect.

A milk-white bull shall at your altar stand, That threats a fight, and spurns the rising sand. Pope.

When Athens sinks by fate unjust, When wild barbarians spurn her dust. Pope.

Now they, who reach Parmasus' lofty crown, Employ their pains to spurn some others down. Pope.

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name; But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike, What safe and nicely I might well delay, By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn. Shakespeare.

3. To treat with contempt. Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find themselves not spurned, because fortune has laid them at their master's feet. Locke.

To SPURN. v. n.

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance. A son to blant the sword That guards the peace and safety of your person; Nay more, to spurn at your most royal image. Shakespeare.

SPU

Instruct me why
Vanoc should spurn against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. — Phildps, Briton.

2. To toss up the heels: to kick or struggle.
The drunken chairman in the kennel spurns,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. — Gay.
Spurn. ʃərn. ʃərn. [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merity of the unworthy takes. — Shakespeare, Hamlet.

What defence can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the spurn? — Milton, Comicalion.

SPURNER. ʃərn. ʃərn. [from spurn.] One who spurns.
Sherwood.

SPURNEX. ʃərn. ʃərn. A plant.

SPURRED. ʃərn. adj. [from spurn.] Wearing spurs: as, he was booted and spurred.

SPURNER. ʃərn. ʃərn. [from spurn.] One who uses spurs.

SPURRIER. ʃərn. ʃərn. [from spurn.] One who makes spurs.

Granerey, Lether-leg; get me the spurrer,
An' thou hast fitte me. — B. Jonson, Staple of News.

SPUR-ROYAL. ʃərn. ʃərn. A gold coin, first coined in Edward the fourth's time: it was of fifteen shillings value in James the first's time. It is sometimes written spur-royal or spurl.

Twenty spur-royals for that word! — B. Jonson, and Fl. Tom. Tamed.

I have a paper with a spur-royal in it. — B. Jonson, Alchemist.


To SPURT. ʃərn. [See To SPINT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the spurt ing out of the blood will be quick. — W. S. J. C., Surgery.

SPURWAY. ʃərn. ʃərn. [spur and way.] A horseway; a bridle-road; distinct from a road for carriages.

Sputation. ʃərn. ʃərn. [sputum, Latin.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist spution, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. — Harvey on Consumptions.

SPUTATIVE. ʃərn. ʃərn. [sputum, Lat.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

I made a short retirement, with intention to have visited the city of Bath, and to see whether among all kind of affected persons, confus'd thither, I could pick out any counsel to allay that sputative symptom, which yet remained upon me from my obstinacies of the spleen. — W. T. B., Rem. p. 370.

To SPUTTER. ʃərn. [sputo, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalps along my cheeks, like the green wool,
That sputtering in the flame, works outward into tears.

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their sputtering light advance,
And in the sockets dizzy bubbles dance.

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouthful; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinning owl sits sputtering at the sun, and asked him what he meant to stand staring him in the eyes. — L. Disragne.

They had sputter of them speckled their rage; and so fell a sputtering at one another, like two tossing apples. — Congreve.

Though he sputter through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
What'er he speaks for madness goes. — Swift.

To SPUTTER. ʃərn. To throw out with noise and hesitation.

SQU

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Oftend hear'n for whate'er lies befall;
And sputtering under specious names thy gall. — Dryden.

In the midst of careess, and without the least pretended incitements, to sputter out the least accusations! — Swift.

Spu'tter. n. s. Moisture thrown out in small drops.
Spu'tter. n. [from sputter.] One that sputters.

Spy. n. s. [spio, Welsh; espio, French; spie, Dutch; speculator, Latin. It is observed by a German, that spy has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the Arabians of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from Ari, which, among the nations of Caucasus, still signifies one, and Spies, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an eye, sight, or one that sees.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We'll hear poor rouges
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon't the mystery of things,
As if we were God's spies. — Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Spy of the Volemus
Held me in charge, that I was for'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. — Shakespeare, Coriol.

Every corner was possessed by diligent spies upon their master and mistress.

I come no spy,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm.

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy,
One enemy, while God was in his work.

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their spies:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair.

Over my men I'll set my careful spies,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.

These wretched spies of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. — Dryden.

Those who attend on their state, are so many spies placed among them by the publick to observe them nearly. — Adderbury.

To Spy. v. a. [See Spyr. n. s.]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to spy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as spy,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I sain would stay. — Donne.

As tiger spy'd two gentle fawns.
A countryman spy'd a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. — L'Estrarr.c.

My brother Gynounar, methinks, I spy:
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. — Dryden.

One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he spy'd a note of admiration. — Swift.

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has spy'd some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error? — Dec. of Chr. Pyi.

3. To search or discover by artifice. Moses sent to spy out Jazer, and took the villages. — Numbers.

To Spy. v. a. To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuses; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. — Shakespeare, Othello.

Spyboat. n. s. [spy and boat.] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their spyboats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venet. — Ariosto.

Squab. adj. [I know not whence derived. Dr. Johnson. — Squab, Sueth. corpus molle et pingue;
squabba, obesula: prefix similo ab Icel. quuppia, obesum quid et luxurians pinguedine. Serenus.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest, When there's so many squabs ones in the nest? King.
2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.
The nappy ale goes round, Nor the squab daughter nor the wife were nice. Each health the youths began, Sum pledged it twice. Betterton.
Squab. n. s. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
On her large squab you find her spread, Like a fat corpse upon a bed. Pope, Init. of E. of Dorset.
Squab. adv. With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, And there down, squab, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. L'Estrange.
Squabbin'. n. s. [squab and pie.] A pie made of many ingredients.
Cornwall squab-pie, and Devon whitepot brings, And Leister beans and food of kings. King.
To Squab. v. n. To fall down plump or flat; to squabish or squabishy.
Squabish. adj. [from squab.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
... Dict renders them of a squabish or lardy habit of body. Harvey.
To Squabble. v. n. [Kaebba, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.
I thought it not improper, in a squabbling and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. Glanville.
If there must be disputes, is not squabbling less inconvenient than murder? Collier on Dwelling.
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might squabble a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. Watts, Logick.
Squab. n. s. [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
In popular discussions, pragmatical fowls commonly begin the squabble, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. L'Estrange.
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some squabbling, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. Arbuthnot.
Squabber. n. s. [from squabble.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.
Squad. n. s. [eschouade, Fr.] A company of armed men; usually applied to those who are learning the military exercise.
Squadron. n. s. [escadron, Fr. squadrone, Ital. from quadratus, Latin.]
1. A body of men drawn up square.
Those half-encircling guards
Just met, and closing stood in squadron joined. Milton, P. L.
2. A part of an army; a troop.
Eurimimus then reined his horse, that trotted neighing by:
The king a foot-man, and so scowres the squadrons orderly. Chapman.
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with squadrons coming orderly on. Knolles.
Then beattame Atys, with little bred,
Of equal age, the second squadron led. Dryden.
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without squadrons ready equipped. Arbuthnot.
Squadroned. adj. [from squadron.] Formed into squadrons.
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they squander about to all the world. 

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now squander away. 

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse. 

He has an argosy bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath squander'd abroad. 

The troops we squander'd first again appear from several quarters, and enclose the rear. 

He is a successful warrior, and has the soldiers' hearts; upon the skirts of Arragon out squander'd troops he rallies. 

Squad ordered. 

The act of squandering. 

Squadron. 

The waste of our resources, and the squander of our opportunities. 

Squadroned. 

Square. 

1. Cornered: having right angles. 

All the doors and posts were square, with the windows. 

Water and air the varied forms confound. 

The straight looks crooked, and the square grows round. 

2. Forming a right angle. 

This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work. 

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, three square, five square. 

Catching up in haste his three square shield, and shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. 

Squareness of the squire and the square root of 16; because 4 \times 4 = 16; and likewise 6 is the square root of 36, as 6 \times 6 = 36. 

Squareness. 

1. A figure with right angles and equal sides. 

Then a sharpened spire of diamond bright, 
Ten feet each way in square appear to me, 
Justly proportion'd up into his height, 
So far as archer might his level see. 

Rais'd'd on grassy turf their table was; 
And on her ample square from side to side 
And Autumn's piled. 

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. 

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town. 

Addison on Italy. 

3. Content of an angle. 

In rectangle triangles, the square which is made of the side that subtends the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made on the other two sides containing the right angle. 

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles. 

Dr. Johnson. — This word was formerly written squire; and is so given in our old lexicography. [Fr. esquire.] 

Temperance, said he, with golden square, 
Betwixt them both can measure out a mean. 

It is said, that the Lesbians built with so good grace, that they measured their squares and rules with their walls, and not their walls with their squares and rules. 

Forth to the solemn oak you bring the square, 
And span the many trunk before you cry, 'tis fair. 

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. 

Not much now used. 

In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of square. 

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of square, to that disorder which it is now come unto. 


He alone 
Dealt on lieutenantcy, and no practice had 
In the brave squares of war. 

Our superuous lacqueys, and our peasants, 
Who in unnecessary acts may be 
About our squares of battle, were now 
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. 

7. A square number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate. 

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies, 
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise; 
Add one round hundred, and, if that's not fair, 
Add fifty more, and bring it to a square. 

8. Quaternion; number four. Though perhaps in the following lines, square may mean only capacity. 

I profess 
Myself an enemy to all other joys 
Whose the most precious square of sense possesses, 
And find I a lone felicite 
In your dear love. 

9. Level; equality. 

Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the square with a poor man, shall certainly undoe him. 

We live not on the square with such as these, 
Such are our betters who can better please. 

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other. 

To the other fire 
Their planetary motions, and aspects, 
In sextile, square, and trine and opposite 
Of noxious efficacy. 


I shall break no squares whether it be so or not. 


One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king. 

Tu Square. v. a. [quadra, Lat. from the noun.] 

To form with right angles. 

To reduce to a square. 

Circles to square, and cubes to double, 
Wou'd give a man excessive trouble. 

To measure; to reduce to a measure. 

Sunborn criticks, apt, without a theme 
For depravation, to square all the sex 
By Crusid's rule. 

To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.
DREAMS ARE TOYS;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be squared by this. —Shakespeare, Wint. T.ale.
How frankly I square my talk!
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That sendeth nothing further than this world,
And square'st thy life accordingly. —Shakespeare.
He employs not on us the hammer and the chisel, with an
intent to wound or mangle us, but only to square and fashion
our hard and stubborn hearts. —Boyle, Seraph. Lect.
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his
word and law, by the proportions wherein we are to square
our actions. —Dec. of Ch. Piety.
5. To accommodate; to fit.
To my proportion's strength. —Milton, Comus.
Some professions can equally square themselves to, and thrive
under all revolutions of government. —South.
6. To resound; to resonate.
O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The key goat and crab that square the scales. —Cran. At 21x0 to 591x792
To SQUARE.† v. n.
1. To suit with; to fit with.
Set them by the rule, and, as they square,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. —Dryden.
His description squares exactly to lime. —Woodward.
These marine bodies do not square with those opinions, but
exhibit phenomena that thwart them. —Woodward.
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.
The French word contrecarrer has the same im-
port. Dr. Johnson, in a Not on Shakespeare. —The
French quartier has also been referred to: se
quarre; 'to strut or square it; to look big; to
• carry the arms a-kebo, bragadoodle-like.' —Cot-
grave.
But they do square, that all their Elsa for dread
Creep into acorn cups, and hide there.-
Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.
Are you such fools
To square for this? would it off. d you then
That both should speed? —Titus Andronicus.
SQUARINGNESS. n. s. [from square.] The state of being
square.
This instrument is for stricking lines square to other lines or
straight lines, and try the squaringness of their work. —Maron.
Motion, squaringness, or any particular shape, are the acci-
dents of body. —Watts, Logick.
To SQUASH.† v. a. [from quash; schiacciare, Ital.]
• To crush into pulp; to batter or make as flat as a
cake.
SQUASH. n. s. [from quash.]
• Any thing soft and easily crushed.
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy,
as a quash is before it is a peascod, or a coddling, when it is
almost an apple. —Shakespeare, Tw. Night.
2. [Metopeca.] A plant.
Squash is an Indian kind of pummon that grows spicy.
—Boyle.
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.
How like I then was to this kernel,
This squash, this gentleman. —Shakespeare, Wint. Tole.
4. A sudden fall.
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down
the burden with a squash among them. —Arab. Tene.
5. A shock of soft bodies.
My fall was stopped by a terrible squash that sounded louder
than the cataract of Niagara. —Swift.
To SQUAT. v. n. [quatter, Italian.] To sit cowering;
to sit close to the ground.
To SQUAT.† v. a. To bruise or make flat by letting
fall. Grose notices this as a provincial word. Barrett
thus gives it, under the verb throw: —To squatte or
throw any thing against the ground. —Alv. 1580.
SQUAT. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; close to the ground.
Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. —Milton, P. L.
Her dearest companions never caught her
Squat on her hands. —Swift.
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another,
as those of an animal contracted and cowering.
The squill's-insect is so called from some similitude to the
squill-fish: the head is broad and squat.
—Grew. —Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
Throughout the body squat or tall,
Is bend, fold, fill, all in all. —Prior.
SQUAT. n. s.
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.
A stitch-fall's cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face. —Dryden.
2. A sudden fall.
Bruises, squats and falls, which often kill others, can bring
little hurt to those that are temperate. —Herbert.
SQUAT. n. s. A sort of mineral.
The squat consists of tin ore and spar incorporated.
To SQUAWL. See To SQUALL.
To SQUEAK. v. n. [squeak, Swedish.]
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with
pain.
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.
The sheeted dead
Did squawk and gibeber in the Roman streets. —Shakespeare
Cart wheels squeak not when they are liqueored. —Bacon
I see the new Arion sail,
The late still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles squeak for fear, the bases roar. —Dryden.
Blunderbusses platted in every loop-hole, go off at the
squeaking of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. —Dryden.
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans
squeaking through the mouth of an eunuch? —Addison.
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love-odes, dogs bark satyr. —Prior.
In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks. —Pope.
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the squeaking pigs of
Homer. —Pope, Odys.
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.
If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,
and he squeaks, I warrant him. —Dryden, Don Quixot.
SQUEAK.† n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A cry of pain.
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
With many a deadly grunt and dolorous squeak,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. —Dryden.
2. A shrill quick cry, not of pain.
The coquet, with a great many skittish notes, affected
squeaks, and studied incostancies, distinguished herself from
the rest of the company. —Peller, No. 127.
SQUEAKER. n. s. [from squeak.] One who cries
with a shrill acute tone.
Mimical squeakers and bellowers, the vain-gloryous admirers only of themselves, and those of their own fashioned face and gesture.

To SQUEAL. v. n. [squeala, Sc. Goth. See To Squall.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. Squeal seems a short sudden cry, and squeal a cry continued.

She pinched me, and called me a squealing chit.

SQUEAMISH. adj. [cruisnaki or cruaini, from quainti. Dr. Johnson. — And thus formerly our word was squamish: "To be squamish or nice." Barret, Alv. 1580.] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very squamish in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. Sidney. Quoth she, that honour’s very squamish, That takes a basting for a blemish; For what’s more honourable than scars, Or skin to tatters rent in wars? His musick is rustic, and perhaps too plain, The men of squamish taste to entertain. South. It is rare to see a man at once squamish and voracious. South.

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be squamish on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either.

SQUEAMISHLY. adv. [from squamish.] In a fastidious manner.

Squeamishness. n. s. [from squamish.] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the squamishness of his conscience, and read it another lecture. South. Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little squamishness of stomach. Sidney, fel. To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the squamishness of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable.

Squeamishness. n. s. [from squasy.] Nausia; queasiness; fastidiousness; scrupulousness. A squeamishness and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men. Hammond, Works, iv. 614.

SQUEASY. adj. Queasy; squeamish; fastidious; scrupulous. He is as squeasy of his communications as his courtesy. Bp. Earle, Character of a blunt Man. Dryden.

In squeasy stomachs honey turns to gall. Dryden.

To SQUEEZE. v. a. [sprea, Sax. ; geas, Welsh, to squeeze, to press. So in Armorick. From ye geas comes the English word. See Davies and Richards. But the Sax. sprea, to quash, is the preferable origin; according to which form our word was once written: "To squash or thrust together, presso." Barret, Alv. 1580.]

To press; to crush between two bodies. It is applied to the squeezing or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. Wotton.

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or squeeze the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. Burnet.

He reap’d the product of his labour’d ground, And squeaz’d the combs with golden liquor crown’d. Dryden.

None acted mournings forc’d to show, Or squeeze his eyes to make the torrent flow. Dryden.

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand, If gentle Damon did not squeeze her hand? Pope.

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion. In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and squeezed toward the burden. L’Estrange.

3. To force between close bodies. L’Estrange.

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression. A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. Newton, Opt. To force way through close bodies. Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to squeeze hard before he can get off. L’Estrange.

SQUEEZE. n. s. [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtle artist stands with wond’rous bag, That bears imprison’d winds, of gentler sort Than those that erst Laertes’ son enclos’d: Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful squeeze Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly, Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm’d. Phillips.

SQUEEZING. n. s. [from squeeze.] Act of squeezing.

What crowds of these, impetently bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on poets, in a raging vein, Ev’n to the drops and squirmings of the brain. Pope.

To SQUELCH, or SQUELISH. v. a. [a corruption perhaps of squash.] To crush. Dr. Johnson, in defining the verb squab, has used this word; not then intending, perhaps, to call the substantive a low ludicrous word.

He has almost trod my guts out:—O, 'twas your luck and mine to be squeald’d. Beaum. and Fl. New Intour.

SQUELCH. n. s. [from the verb.] Dr. Johnson calls this substantive a low ludicrous word; and defines it a heavy fall. It is indeed a very common expression, but is rather, as Gross terms it, a flat fall on one side.

He tore the earth which he had sav’d From squelch of knight, and storm’d and rav’d. Hudibras.

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the squeal, away he scrambles, bawling like mad. L’Estrange.

SQUELCH. n. s. [scheiben, Germ. to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.] A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with squabs; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manœuvres, and sent upon them. Bacon, War with Spain.

The forest of the south compeareth the French valour to a squab, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes. Howell, V. c. For.

Lampoons, like squids, may make a present blaze; But time, and thunder, pay respect to hays. Wotton.

Furious he begins his march, Drives rattling o’er a brazen arch; With squabs and crackers arm’d to throw. Swift.

Among the trembling crowd below, Criticks on verse, as squids on triumphs wait. Young.

Proclaim the glory, and augment the state. Swift.
2. Any sudden flash.
   Dead clouds of sadness, or light squirts of mirth.

3. A lampoon: a frequent colloquial expression.

   Asked for their pass by every squint.
   That list at will to revile or suit.
   Spenser, Hub. Tale.
   The squint, in the common phrase, are called libellers.
   Teller, No. 88.

**SQUILL. n. s. [squilla, sicle, Lat. squilla, Fr.]**

1. A plant.
   It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion;
   the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of
   ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow
   in a long spike, and come out before the leaves.
   Miller.

   Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a squill, which
   is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth

   "Twill down like oxymel of squilla." Roscommon.

   The self-same atoms
   Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
   And nauseate, in the squill's taste.
   Garrick.

2. A fish.

3. An insect.
   The squill-insect is so called from some similitude
   to the squill-fish, in having a long body covered
   with a crust, composed of several rings: the head
   broad and squint.
   Grew.

**SQUINT.† n. s. [squintance, squinian, French; squinantea, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — Some of our old authors write this word squiniance, whence
squinty; and thence squiniany seems more regularly
formed: "Canker in the mouth; squinianic in the
"Being surprised by a squinty." Bp. Taylor,
*Holy Dying, ch. 1, § 2, ed. 1652.*] An inflammation
in the throat; a squint.

*Used for squintacies and inflammations of the throat; it
seemeth to have a mollifying and lenitizing virtue. Bacon.
In a squiniany there is danger of suffocation. Wiseman.

**SQUINTY.† adj. [squinte, Dutch, oblique, transverse.]** Looking obliquely; looking not directly;
looking suspiciously.

Herd-groom, I fear me, thou hast a squint eye.
   Her look is squint, with which wisely beholding one, she
   fixedly looketh upon another.
   Tantal. of Boccaccini, (1616) p. 71.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arithmetick the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish squint suspicion.
   Milton, Comus.

**SQUIT. n. s.** An oblique look.

To SQUIT. v. n. To look obliquely; to look not in
a direct line of vision.

Some can squint when they will; and children set upon a
table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move
outwards, to see the light, and so induce squinting.
   Bochart.
Not a period of this epistle but squints towards another over
against it.
   Pope.

To SQUIT. v. a.

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.
   This is the foul Fibertighebet; he gives the web and the
   pin, squints the eye, and makes the hardip.
   Shakespeare.

2. To turn the eye obliquely.
   For he began already to squint one eye upon the crown, and
   another upon the sanctuary.
   Bacon, Hen. VII.

**SQUINTY.† adj. [squint and eye.]**

1. Having the sight directed oblique.
   He was so squintyed, that he seemed spiritually to look up
   them whom he beheld.
   Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.
   This is such a false and squintyed praise,
   Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
   Looks down upon my fears.
   Denham.

**SQUINTINESS.† adv. [from squint.]** With an oblique
look.
   Sherwood.

To SQUINTY. v. n. To look askint. A cant word.
   I remember thine eyes well enough: Do'st thou squint at
   me?
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.

**SQUIRE. n. s. [contraction of esquire; esixer, Fr. See Esquire.]**

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
   He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. — Ay, that I will,
   come cut and long tail under the degree of a squire. Shakespeare.
   The rest are princes, barons, knights, squires,
   And gentlemen of blood.
   Shakespeare, Hen. V.

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.
   Old Butes's form he took, Anchises' squire
   Now left to rule Dacian.
   Dryden, Enn.

   Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the stage.
   Pope.

3. An attendant at court.
   Return with her—
   I could as well be brought
   To kneel his throne; and, squire-like, pension beg,
   To keep base life a-fool.
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To SQUIRE. v. a. To attend as a squire. This is
an ancient as well as a modern galant word; and I
wonder that Dr. Johnson overpassed it.
   He squireth me both up and down.
   Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Pro.

   Squiring to tilyards, play-houses, and all such public
   places.
   B. Jonson, Cynth. Revell.

   He [a Frenchman] squireth her to every place she visits,
either on pleasure or business.
   Gallerie, Prat.

**SQUILL. n. s. [from squire.]** Rank and state
of an esquire.

What profit hast thou reaped by this thy squireship?
   Shilton, Tansal. of Dom Quix. iv. 25.

If this should be the test of squirehood, it will go hard with
a great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must
all be unequred, because a greyhound will not be allowed to
be used on company.
   Swift, Lett. to the King at Arms.

**SQUIRELY.† adj. [from squire.]** Becoming a squire.
One very fit for this squirely function.
   Shilton, Tansal. of Dom Quix. i. 4.

**SQUIRREL.† n. s. [escurel, old French s. escurel, modern; from the Gr. exourheos, of eurh, shade, and
euro, tail; the tail being a sort of covering for the
animal. Scurel is our old word; which is in the
Prompt. Parv.] A small animal that lives in
woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.
   One chane'd to find a nut,
   In the end of which a hole was cut,
   Which lay upon a hazel-root.
   There scared't by a squirrel:
   Which out the kernel gotten had;
   When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
   Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
   I'll set you safe from peril.
   Dryden.

To SQUIRT.† v. a. [of uncertain etymology.
   Dr. Johnson. — Serenius refers it to the Su. Goth.
   squattra, which has a similar meaning: and so
   squacerta, to scatter.] To throw out in a quick
   stream.
Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel water upon him as he passed along. Arbeau. To Squirt. n. v. To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are so given to squirting up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. L'Estrange.

Squirter. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. He with his squirter fire could disperse whole troops. Hudibras. His weapons are a pin to scratch, and a squirt to bespatter. Pope.


Squirter. n. s. [from squirt.] One that plies a squirt.
The squirts were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their hogs. Arbuthnot.

To Stand. v. a. [stavens, old Dutch.]
1. To place with a pointed weapon. Hear the lamentations of poor Anne, Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son; Stab'd by the self-same hand that made these wounds. Shakespeare.

Percius, think, thou seest thy dying brother Stab'd at his heart, and all besmaer'd with blood, Storming at thee! Addison, Cato.

2. To wound mortally or misciously.
What tears will then be shed! Then, to compleat her woes, will I espouse Hermione:—"twill stab her to the heart! A. Philips.

To Stab. v. n.
1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
None shall dare
With shortened sword to stab in closer war;
But in fair combat fight. Dryden, Kn. Tole.

Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called stabbing. Locke.

2. To offer a stab.
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts, Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart, To stab at my frail life. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

3. To give a mortal wound.
He speaks poniards, and every word stabs. Shakespeare.

Stab. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon.
The elements
Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well Wound the loud winds, or with bemock at stabs Kill the still closing waters. Shakespeare.

Cleander.

Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours, To fall beneath a base assassin's stab. Rowe.

2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.
He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct stab to a temptation. South.

Stabber. n. s. [from stab.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

Stabliment. n. s. [from stabilitas, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. They serve for stabliment, propagation and shade. Derham.

To Stabilitate. v. a. [from stabilité, Lat.] To make stable; to establish.
The soul about itself circumgyrates Her various forms, and what she most doth love She oft before herself stabilitées. More, Immort. of the Soul, (1647) i. ii. 43.

Stability. n. s. [stabilité, French; from stabilitas, Latin.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stableness of thy time. In. xxxii. 6.

By the same degrees that either of these happen, the stability of the figure is by the same lessened. Temple.

These mighty girders which the fabric build, Those ribs robust and vast in order join'd, Such strength and such stability impart, That storms above, and earthquakes under ground Break not the pillars. Blackmore.

He began to try
This and that hanging stone's stableness. Cotton.

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since fluidness and stableness are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or stableness of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. Boyle.

3. Firmness of resolution.

Stable. adj. [stable, Fr. stabilité, Lat.]
1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If man would be unvariable, He must be like a rock or stone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more desperate than we. He perfect, stable; but imperfect we, Subject to change. Dryden, Kn. Tole.

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is stable, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. Rogers.

To Stable. v. a. To make stable; to fix; to establish. Obsolete.
Articles devised by the king's highness to stable Christian quietness and unity among the people. Strype, Life of Abs. Cramer, (under 1536.)

Stable. n. s. [stabulum, Lat.] A house for beasts.
I will make Rabbah a stable for camels. & Ezra, xxxv. 5.
Slothful disorder fill'd his stable;
And dullish drest deck'd her table. Prior.

To Stable. v. n. [stablo, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reigned, sea monsters whelp'd And stabled. Milton. P. L.

To Stable. v. a. [stabulo, Latin.] To put into a stable.
Phoebus, warden of his yearly task,
Ystabled hath his steeds in lowly lay. Speaker, Skep. Cat. 20.

Stableboy. n. s. [stable and boy, or man.] One who attends in the stable.
As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the stableboy. Swift.

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the stableman and the scullion to stand in his way. Swift.

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine, And to rough riders give my choicer wine;
I would care for some stablemen of note, And imitate his language and his coat. Brandson.

Stableness. n. s. [from stabale.]
Power to stand.
Behold the spaces, and the stableness of, and the swift course of heaven. Chancery, South. 3. pr. 8.

2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.
The king-becoming graces
As justice, verity, temp'rance, stableness. The King-becoming graces
Bounty, perser'rance, I have no relish of them. Shakespeare.

Light of understanding, stableness of persuasion. Translators of the Bible, Pref.
Take sweet spices, stacae, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

STADE.* n. s. [stade, Fr. stadium, Lat.] A furrow.
The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty stades. Donne, Hist. of the Sept. (ed. 1633) p. 71.

STA'DLE.† n. s. [stapel, Sax.] A foundation.]
1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.
   He coueth out,—his weak steps governing
   And aged limbs of cypress stade stout,
   And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. Spenser, F. o. 4.
3. A tree suffered to grow for course and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful. Dr. Johnson.—Staddles are young plants left standing at certain distances, when it wood is cut.
   Leave growing for staddles the likeliest and best,
   Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. Tasso.
   Coppice-woods, if you leave in them staddles too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. Bacon.

To STA'DLE.† v. a. [from the noun.] To leave sufficient staddles when a wood is cut.
   First see it well fenced, ere heuers begin;
   Then see it well staddled without and within. Tennyson.
STA'DT'HOLDER.† n. s. [stalt and honde, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.
   They had secret powers given them, to treat concerning the prince of Orange's being their stadtholder. Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, K. Ch. H.

STAFF,† n. s. plur. stavies, [staf, spaw, Sax. ; staff, Danish ; staff, Dutch.]
1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.
   It much would please him,
   That of his fortunes you would make a staff
   To lean upon. Shakespeare, Ane, and Chup.
   Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy staff may comfort us. King Charles.
   Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his staff, out of fear of a dog? Browne.
2. A prop; a support.
   Hope is a lover's staff; walk hence with that,
   And manage it against despairing thoughts. Shakespeare.
   The boy was the very staff of my age, my very prop. Shakespeare.
   If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a staff unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him. Holyday.
3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A club properly includes the notion of weight, and the staff of length. I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms are bair'd to bear their staves. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
   He that bought the skin ran greater risque than tither that sold it, and had the worse end of the staff. L'Esprance.
   With forks and staves the felon they pursue. Dryden.
4. Any long piece of wood.
   He forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
   The imperial ensign. Milton, P. L.
   To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
   Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
   A forky staff we dexterously apply'd,
   Which in the spacious socket turning round,
   Scooped out the big round gelly from its orbs. Addison.
5. Round or step of a ladder.
   Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine staves, or eighty-nine fathoms. Brown, Trav.
6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.
   Methought this staff, mine office-badge in court,
   Was broke in twain. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
All his officers brake their slaves; but at their return new slaves were delivered unto them. Hayward on Edw. VI.

7. An establishment of officers, in various departments, attached to generals and armies.

8. [Stef; Icelandic.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so that, when the series concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found that no kind of stage is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half vers.... Dryden.

When Crito once a panevrick show'd, He best him with a staff of his own oke. Harle.

STAFFISH. adj. [from staff.] Staff; harsh. Obsolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat staffish, both for learning and whole course of living, proverbs always best. Auctarch.

STAFFTREE. n. s. A sort of ever green privet.

STAG.† n. s. [Of this word I find no derivation. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Toeke pronounces it the past participle of the Sax. θηριαν, to ascend; a name well applied, he says; the raised and lofty head of the animal being the most striking circumstance at the first sight of him. Div. of Purl. ii. 282.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

To the place a poor sequestred stag, That from the hunter's aim had 'gan a hurt, Did come to languish. Shakespeare, As you like it.

The swift stag from under ground Bore up his branching head. Milton, P. L.

Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change, And fish on shore, and stings in air shall range. Dryden.

The stag. Poet.

Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more, And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. Pope.

2. A colt or filly; also a romping girl. North.

STAGE.† n. s. [stage, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Stagia, Teut. from stigen, elevate. Kilian. And thus Mr. H. Toeke calls our stage the past participle of the Sax. θηριαν, to ascend; as Dr. Jameson also refers stage, a stop, to steg, Germ. stigen, p. 1. from stigen, to ascend.]

1. A floor raised to view on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.

We princes, I tel you, are set on stages, in the sight and view of all the world. Q. Elia. Speech to Parliament, (1886.)

I have seen the whole front of a mountebank's stage, from one end to the other, covered with patrons, certificates, medals, and great seals, by which the several princes of Europe have testified their esteem for the doctor! Tatler, No. 250.

2. The theatre; the place of sceneick entertainments.

And much good do't you then, Brave plump and velvet men; Can feed on ort; and, safe in your stage clothes, Dare quit, upon your oaths, The stages and the stage wrights too. B. Jonson.

Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small gallot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. Knolles, Hist.

I maintain, against the enemies of the stage, that patterns of piety, decently represented, may second the precepts. Dryden.

One Livius Andronicus was the first stage player in Rome. Dryden, Juv. Dedic.

Knights, squires, and steeds must enter on the stage. Pope.

3. Any place where anything is publickly transacted or performed.

When we are born, we cry that we are come. To this great stage of fools. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

4. A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission. [statio, Latin. Dr. Johnson. — Perhaps from the Goth, staiga, a way, a road; τρόπος, Sax. the same.]

I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first stage; and beseech you to go before me my guide. Hammond, Pract. Cath.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. Addison.

From thence compell'd by craft and age, She makes the head her latest stage. Prior.

We must not expect that our journey through the several stages of this life should be all smooth and even. Atterbury.

By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several stages, it was a journey of so many days. Baker.

Men drop so fast, ere life's mid stage we tread, Few know so many friends alive, as dead. Young.

5. A single step of gradual process.

The changes and vicissitude in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or stages of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. Bacon, Esq.

This is by some called the first stage of a consumption, but I rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distress. Blackmore.

To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious stages of discipline. Rogers.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons digested. Sharp, Surgery.

To STAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.

I love the people;
But do not like to stage me to their eyes;
Though it do well, I do not relish their loud applause. Shakespeare, Mac. for M fac.

The quick comedians Extemporarily will stage us, and present Our Alexandrian revels. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

STAGECOACH. n. s. [stage and coach.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stage-coach. Addison.

When late their mirthy sides stagecoaches show, And their stiff horses through the town move slow, Then let the prudent walker shun the street. Gay.

STAGELING. adj. [from stage.] Belonging to the stage; befitting the stage.

Nor may this be called an histrionic paradox, or stagelg vivard and hypocrite, while women seek to appear advanced in stature, or in beauty. Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 68.

STAGEPLAY. n. s. [stage and play.] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough cast unknown poetry was instead of stage-plays for one hundred and twenty years. Dryden, Juv. Dedic.

STAGEPLAYER. n. s. One who publicly represents actions on the stage. " Among slaves, who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as stage-players or actors. Arbuthnot on Coins.

STAGGER. n. s. [from stage.]

1. A player.

You safe in your stage, clothes, Dare quit, upon your oaths, The stages and the stage-wrights too. B. Jonson.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning. I've heard old cunning stage-players say, fools for argument use wagers. One experienced stage, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. Hudibras.

D'Estrange.
To STAGGER. v. n. [stagneren, Dutch.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.
   He began to appear sick and giddy, and to stagger; after which he fell down as dead.
   Dryden.

2. To faint; to begin to give way.
   The enemy staggered: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength.
   Addison.

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.
   A man may, if he were fearful, stagger in this attempt.
   Shakespeare.

To STAGGER. v. a.

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.
   That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire.
   That stagger thus my person.
   Shakespeare, Rich. II.

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.
   The question did at first so stagger me.
   Biting a state of mighty moment isn’t.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

3. Cause of staggering or making to stagger.
   This shall be no grief unto thee, [in the margin, no staggering, or stumbling.]
   2 Sam. xxv. 31.

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

1. Act of reeling.
   The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, staggering, and loss of memory.
   Arbuthnot.

2. Cause of staggering or making to stagger.
   This shall be no grief unto thee, [in the margin, no staggering, or stumbling.]
   Stuarts.

STAGGERINGLY. adv. [from staggering.]

In a reeling manner.

Hulot.
To STAIN. v. a. [yestainō, Welsh, from ys and tanau.

"Brag Gwyar or Gnawd, "After yestainando."
Taliesyn, an old British poet.
Dr. Johnson. — Serenius notices the Welsh word, and adds stein, Goth. color; steina, pingere, bitu-
mine obducere.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.
Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives.
Shakespeare.

From the sun a stream
His armour stain'd, ere while so bright.
Milton, P. L.
Embrace again, my sons; he foes no more,
Nor stain your country with your children's gore.
Dryden.

2. To dye; to tinge.
The Inn is most amiss —
And hath but merely stained-painted walls.
Davies, Wit's Pilgr. sign. L. 3.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt of infamy.
Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity.
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd.
Milton, P. L.

STAIN, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.
We no where meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different stains of light that show themselves in clouds of a different situation.
Addison.
Scitrous dye own stains' dark, with crimson stains,
And pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.
Pope.

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.
To solemn actions of royalty and justice their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a stain? Hooker.
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or stain of heresy.
Hooker.
Then heaven and earth renew'd, shall be made pure
To sanctity, that shall receive no stain.
Milton, P. L.
Nor death itself can wholly wash their stain; But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:
The relics of invertebrate vice they wear,
And spots of sin.
Dryden, En.
Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a stain upon them for want of merit.
Brome.

3. Cause of reproach; shame.
Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the stain of all womankind.
Sidney.

STAINER, n. s. [from stain.]
One who stains; one who blots; one who dyes; a dyer.

STAINLESS, adj. [from stain.]
1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.
The phrenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and stainless hue.
Sidney.
2. Free from sin or reproach.
I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know an noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and stainless youth.
Shakespeare.

STAIR.† n. s. [stair, Sax. stege, Sueth. from steigan, M. Goth. stigma, Su. Goth. to ascend, to mount. Serenius. We have thus, in our northern dialects, stece or ste, a ladder, from the old verb sty, to ascend.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. Stair was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but stair now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in Milton, only one flight of steps.
A good builder in a high tower will not make his stair upright, but will give almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible.
Sidney.

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!
Shakespeare.

STAIRCASE, n. s. [stair and case.] The part of a fabric that contains the stairs.
To make a complete staircase is a curious piece of architecture.
Wotton.
I cannot forbear mentioning a staircase, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived.
Addison on Italy.

STAKE.† n. s. [stake, Sax.; stake, Swedish; from the Su. Goth. stikka, to pierce. Serenius. In like manner Mr. H. Hooker refers steak to the verb steak, to stick, to pierce.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.
The more I shaked the stake, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it.
Sidney.
His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best stake in their hedge.
Hooker.
He wanted pikes to set before his archers; Instead whereof sharp stakes he pluckt out of hedges.
They pitched in the ground.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small stakes, and the raised vines in arbours make but verjuice.
Baron, Nat. Hist.
Or sharpen stakes, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the struggling vine.
Dryden.

2. A piece of long rough wood.
While whirled in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd stake strong Dryas found
And in the shoulder's joint infects the wound.
Dryden.

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.
That halloo I should know; what are you, friend?
Come not too near, you false on stakes else.
Milton, Comus.

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.
We are at the stake,
And bay'd about with many enemies.
Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all the unawaked thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?
Shakespeare, Tw. Nig.'t.

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being at stake, that is, in a state of hazard, like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.
Dr. Johnson. — It is more probably from the Teutonick stecken, to fix; whence to set out or settle.
"To time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last stake.
Coward
O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last important stake,
When the most just have cause to quake!
Reconquerr.
More.
The increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their stakes the throwing nations fear.
Dryden.
The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole stakes; and when some others came up, you laid down.
Arbuthnot.

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.
STA

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the stake, and that he must fight for it. — Bacon, Hen. VII.

Not our liberties, our lives, The laws, religion, and our wives, Enough at once to lie at stake. — Hudibras.

The honour of the nation being in a manner at stake to make good several deficiencies. — Dryden.

For covenant and the cause's sake. — Atterbury.

That which I value more, my love's at stake. — Dryden.

Hath any of you a great interest at stake in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune. — Addison.

Every moment Cato's life is at stake. — Pope.

7. The stake is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it has a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some part of the workbench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch.

Marson, Mech. Ex.

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

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. — Evelyn, Kalendar.

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to stake him while they play'd for themselves. — South.

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than stake their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. — Addison.

They durst not stake their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. — Addison.

I'll stake your lamb that near the fountain plays. — Pope.

And from the brink his dancing shade surveys.

STALACTITES. n. s. [from stalact.]

Stalactites is only spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. — Woodward.

STALACTICAL. adj. Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those stalactical stones on the top and sides. — Derham, Phys. Theol.

STALAGMITES. n. s. Spur formed into the shape of drops. — Woodward, Meth. Foss.

STA LE.† adj. [stel, Teut.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. Stale is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt; when it is applied to beer, it commonly means worse for age.

Nappy ale, good and stale. — Old Ballad of the King and Miller of Mansfield.

This, Richard, is a curious case: Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale; — Prior.

In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice.

A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. — Spectator.

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow stale and vanish with time. — Heywood.

About her neck a paquet mail;
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some stale. — Butler.

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if stale, is less taking. — Grew, Cosmol.

STA LE.

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grow stale for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them up to the stage.

They reason and conclude by precedent, And own stale nonsense which they never invent. — Swift.

STALE.† n. s. [from stælan, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to pay price or purpose; a decay.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served as a stale to bring in more. — Sidney.

Still as he went he crafty stale did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwarious; — Dryden.

And privy spials placed in all his way,
To se what course he takes, and how he fares. — Spenser.

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For stale to catch these thieves. — Shakespeare, Tempest.

Had he none else to make a stale but me? — Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. — Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects; by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. — Goe. of the Tengr.

It may be a visor for the hypocrite, and a stale for the ambitious. — Dec. of Ch. Volcy.

This easy fool must be my stale, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. — Dryden, Don Sebast.

2. In Shakespeare, it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand discon'r'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common stale. — Shakespeare.

3. [stalle, Teut. urina.] Urine; old urine.

The smell of stale, as I observed before, is admirable against the vapours! — Swift, Direct, to Servants.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [stale, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrows stale without, and that the head did goe
No further then it might be scene, he call'd his spirits again.

Chapman.

It hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. — Mortimer, Husbandry.

6. At the game of chess applied to the king, when he is forced into a situation from which he cannot move without going into check; by which the game is ended. See also MATE.

They stand at stave, like a stale at chess, where it is no move, but yet the game cannot stir. — Bacon, Ests. of Baldness.

To STALE. v. a. [from the adjective.]

To wear out; to make old. Now not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. — Shakespeare, As You Like It.

Wore I a common laughter, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor. — Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On subject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and stale'd by other men,

To STALE.† v. n. [stallen, Teut. stalling, Ital.] To make water.

1. Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to stale. — Hudibras.

STA LELY. adv. [from stale.]

Of old; long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so stalely acquainted with. — B. Jonson.

STALENESS. n. s. [from stale.]

Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palp'd; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and staleness kept in a cellar. — Bacoff, Nat. Hist.

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions. — Addison.
To STALK.† n. v. n. [Sax.,pedetentum ire. Originally, our word meant to step slowly. "To the bed he stalketh style" Gower, Conf. Am. "Ful thefely gan he stalk." Chaucer, Leg. of Good Women.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of disdain.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came stalking in his sight. 
Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng’d it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And stalk in feud to our possession?
Shakespeare. K. John. Unfold the eternal door:
You see before the gate what stalking ghost
Counts the guard where the centurion keep the post.
Dryden. With many men he stalk’d along the ground;
Nor wanted voice bely’d, nor wanting sound.
Dryden. Then stalking through the deep,
He forced the ocean, while the toppmost wave
Scare reaches up his middle size. 
Addison. Vexations thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to play confined;
Haunted my nights, and terrify’d my days;
Stalk’d through my garden, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow’rs, nor lost in winding maze. 
Prior. Searny turning from the shore
My haughty step, I stalk’d the valley o’er. 
 Pope, Odyss.

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertrand
Stalks close behind her, like a witch’s fiend
Pressing to employ’d. 
Dryden, Span. Frat. They pass their precious hours in play and sports,
Till death behind came stalking unseen. 
Dryden. 'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. 
Addison, Cato.

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or a cover.

The King asked how far it was to a certain town; they said six miles. Staff an hour after he asked again; on miles a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse; and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must stalk, said he; for yonder town is nigh, and for me. Bacon, Ap. Halberston.

STALK. n. s. [from the verb.] High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth they kept
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous stalk behind him stepped, 
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. 
Great Milton next, with high and haughty stalks
Unfetter’d in majestic number walks. 
Addison. 

STALK.† n. s. [Mr. 11. Took e considers this word as the participle of the Saxon stayan, to ascend; and says, "that perhaps it should be written stahke, as we pronounce it," or stack, (the α, as formerly, broad; and indeed the l may have been introduced to give the broad sound to our modern a. "This, however, is only my conjecture; being unable otherwise to account for the introduction of l into this word." Div. of Purl. ii. 283. This conjecture and etymology must give place to the derivation offered by Serenius, namely the Swedish stälk, or sticlke, the same as our stalk; and he also mentions "A Sax. stael," which, however, I do not find; and this he deduces from the ancient word stall, basis, foundation, which is from staan, to stand.]

1. The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was. 
Bacon. 

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk. 
Milton, P. L. That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried stalks, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherwiser than those of wheat and rye.
Brown. Roses unbind, and ev’ry fragrant flower;
Flew from their stalks to strey shynapital bow’re. 
Dryden.

2. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plum or stalk of a quill. 
Grew.

STALKED. adj. [from stalk.] Having a stalk: as, the long-stalked pear. See Pearl.

STALKER. n. s. [From To stalk.]

1. One who stalks.
Let’s go good cheer to-morrow night to supper, stalkers, and then we’ll talk; good capon, and pleurer, do you hear, sirrah? 
B. Jonson, Poetaster. 


STALKING-HORSE. n. s. [stalking and horse.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for fiction but for conscience, forbidding to make the good of the state the stalking-horse of his private ends. 
Hokewell on Providence. 

L’Estrange:

STALKY. adj. [from stalk.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great stalky head. 
Mortimer

STALL. n. s. [Sax. stall, Dutch; stalla, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.
A herd of oxen then he carv’d, with high rais’d heads, for’d all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their stall.
Rusht to their pastures.

Chapman, Flor. Duncan’s horses, 
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race, 
Thrud’ld wild is. nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending ‘gainst obstinance. 
Shakespeare, Macbeth. Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses. 
1 Kings. iv. His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a stall where oxen stood.
Dryden.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows, 
Are another’d up, leads fill’d, and ridges haul’d 
With variable commissiophion; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. 
Shakespeare, Coriol. 
They are nature’s corner wares that lie on the stall, expos’d to the transient view of every common eye. 
Gowilieve. 
Bea Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl, 
And therefore pluck’d her cherrie on a stall. 
King. 
How pedlairs’ stalls with gittering toys are laid, 
The various finings of the country maid. 
Gay. 
Harley, the nation’s great support, 
Returning home one day from court, 
Obs’ry’d a person near Whitehall, 
Chapping old authors on a stall.
Swift.

3. [Stall, Swedish; stall, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.
All these together in one heap were thrown, 
Like carcasses of beasts in butcher’s stall; 
And in another corner wide were studio 
The antique ruins of the Roman’s fall.
Spener.

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.
The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a stall in the choir and place in the chapter. 
Ayliffe, Parergon.

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of stalls. 
Wardourton.

To STALK. v. a. [from the noun.]
STA

1. To keep in a stall or stable.
   For such enchaines, if you go nice,
   Few chimneys recking you will espay;
   The fat ox, that wont ligge in the stall,
   Is now fast stalled in his cruminal. — *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*
   For my part, he keeps me nastily at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the staling of an ox? — *Shakespeare.*
   Nian the forest pass’d,
   And Alban plains, from Alban’s name so call’d,
   Where king L devastation then his oxen stell’d. — *Dryden.*

2. [For install.] To invest.
   Long may’t thou live to wait thy children’s loss;
   And see another as I see thee now,
   Deck’d in thy rights, as thou art stell’d in mine. — *Shakespeare.*

To STALL. v. n.
1. To inhabit; to dwell; we could not stall together in the world. — *Shakespeare.*
2. To kennel.

STALLAGE. n. s. [from stall.]
1. Rent paid for a stall.
2. In old books. Laystall; dung; compost.

STALLATION. *n. s. [from the second sense of To stall.]
Installation. Obsolete.
Then prepared he as fast for his translation from the sea of life unto the sea of Yorke, as he did before to his stallation. — *Cowden’s, Life of Cord. Wodesley.*
His stallation drew near. — *Ed. Herbert, Hen. VIII.* p. 372.

STALLER. adj. [stall and fed.]
Fed not with grass, but dry feed.
Every one must every day sustain
The load of one beast, the most fat, and best
Of all the stalle’d, to the woer’s feast. — *Chapman.*
Stalled oxen, and crammed fowls, are often dressed on Almoners. — *Arbuthnot.*

STALLION. *n. s.* [stallion, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. Wotton. *Stalon*, old French; *stallone*, Italian; *stalhengt*, Dutch. Junius thinks it derived from yxalan, to leas. Dr. Johnson.—Serenus derives it from stalls in the sense of a stable, *stall*, *stall*, Su. Goth. Our ancient word is *stalainnt*: “To be turned out for a stallion.” *Transl. of Bp. Gardiner’s De Ver. Obed. 1553, sign. a. i.* A horse kept for mares. The present defects are breeding without choice of stallion in shape or size.
If fleet Dragon’s progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the stallion we retain,
And no respect for the degenerate train. — *Dryden.*

STALLWORTHY. *adj.* [stall-worth, Sax. of uncertain origin. Dr. Johnson notices this word under stall-worth, believing the latter to be a mistake for stallworth. Warburton, in a note on Shakespear, had printed a line from Fairfax, (which Dr. Johnson inadvertently assigned to Shakespear,) in which Mr. Edwards, upon referring to that author, found the real word to be stallworth. There is perhaps no such word as stallworth.] Stout; strong; brave. Used by Wilcliffe. Now wholly obsolete. His stallworth stood the champion stout bostroue. — *Fairfax.*

STAMEN. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. Threads.
   As to cloth, the parallel threads above-mentioned are called the stamens, in English, the warp or the chain. *Hist. R. ll. 57.*
2. Foundation.
   You are to know, that all, who enter into human life, have a certain date to stamen given to their being. — *Tuft, No. 13.*

STA'MINAX. *n. s.* [Fr. estamine.]
A slight sort of stuff; kind of woolen cloth.
Wearing of here or of staminax. — *Chaucer, Pers. Tole.*

STAMINA. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. The first principles of any thing.
A prerogative, that had moulded into its original stamina irresistible principles of decay and dissolution. — *Burke on the Pres. Discontent, (1770).*
2. The solids of a human body.
3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaries which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the spicules grow at their extremities.

To STAMINATE. *v. a.* [from stamina.]
To endue with stamina.
The person who, Moses tells us, lived so great an age, were the special favourites of God, and formed and staminated by the immediate hand of God with peculiar principles of vitality. — *Biblioth. Hist. l. 257.*

STAMINEOUS. adj. [stamineus, Latin.]
1. Consisting of threads.
2. Staminate flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these staminate flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STAMMER. *n. s.* [stam, old French.]
1. A species of red colour.
Redshold, the first that doth appear in stammer: scarlet is too dear. — *B. Johnson.*
2. A kind of woolen cloth: perhaps a corruption of staminax.
His table with stammar, or some other carpet nestly covered. — *Coment. on Chaucer, 1665, p. 10.*

STAMMER. *adj.*
Of a reddish colour.
Her bed, with all its rich furniture, of cloth of stammar colour. — *Citation in Warton’s Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 204.*
I’ll not quarrel with this gentleman For wearing stammar breeches. — *Beauz. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

To STAMMER. *v. n.* [stam, Sax. a stammerer; stamner, Teut. to stammer; from the M. Goth. stamms, stammering. Serenus.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty. Sometimes to her news of myself to tell, I go about; but then is all my best Wry words, and stammering, or else doltish dumb; Say then, can this but of enchainest come? — *Sidney.* I would thou could’st stammer, that thou might’st pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth’d bottle, either much at once, or none at all. — *Shakespeare.* She stammers; oh what grace in lispings lies! — *Shakespeare.*
If she says nothing, to be sure she’s wise. — *Dryden.*

Which stammering tongues and stagg’ring feet produce. — *Dryden.*
Cornelius hoped he would come to stammer like Damoethenes. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*
Your hoarsers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually stammering, which is one of the worse solciums in rhetoric. — *Swift.*

To STAMMER. *v. a.* To pronounce or declare imperfectly.
They are said’t be a pair of absolute men: — By my troth, I think same but stammers them. — *Beauz. and Fr. Two Nob. Kinman.*

STAMMERER. *n. s.* [from stammer.]
One who speaks with hesitation.
A stammerer cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned of Orygen. — *Bp. Taylor.*
S T A

Stammeringly. * ad; [from stammering.] In a stammering manner.

Hudde.

To STAMP. v. a. [stapen, Dutch; stamper, Dan.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward.

If Arcite thus deplor
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
He frets, he fumes, he staves, he stamps the ground;
The hollow toil with clamorous rings around.

Dryden.

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I wish the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and stamped and ground it very small.

Deut. xi. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon stamping of coloquintia, have been put into a great scourging by the vapour only.

Bacon.

3. (estamper, Fr. stampere, Ital. estamper, Spanish.)

To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to stamp the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority.

South.

Here swells the shell with Ogygie the great;
There, stamp’d with arms, Newcastle shines complete.

Pope.

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be stamp’d on the king’s coin.

Shakespeare.

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature stamps in all men of common sense.

Digby.

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience.

South.

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man’s mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and stamped upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God.

Tillotson.

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself, though he has stamped no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left him without witness.

Locke.

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And stamp’d, the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal?

Roux, Amphi. Stepmother.

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of stamping his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters?

Watts.

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to stamp pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver.

Locke.

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was stamp’d.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To STAMP. v. n. To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A rambling fool, to brag, to stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?

Shakespeare.

The men shall howl at the noise of the stamping of the hoof of his strong horses.

Jev. xlvii. 3.

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you stamp but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated.

Addison.

He cannot bear the astonishment delight,
But starts, exclaims, and stampes, and raves, and dies.

Dennis.

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and stamping upon it, they found it was hollow.

Swift.

STAMPE. v. e. [estampe, Fr. stampa, Ital.]

1. Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

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S T A

Some other nymphs, with colours faire
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:

Waller.

She has a stamp, and prints the boy.

"To gold so sure,
It cannot bear the stamp without alloy.

Dryden.

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore,
The stamp of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before.

Carew.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his stamp, must beseech metals pass:

W’re ere folly now a stately pile to rise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays.

Dryden.

Ideas are impressed on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little times notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the stamp deeply into itself.

Locke.

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery be cure;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.

Shakespeare, Marteth.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the severall edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence.

Addison on Italy.

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper stamp
Did very much his genius cram;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire.

Swift.

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp of impurity, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the feeding out new experiments in vice.

South.

Where reason or Scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that stamp.

Locke.

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded upon us, that an admant susction the attraction of the loadstone.

Brown, Fulg. Err.

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set upon it by men of figure.

L’Estrange.

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flattery,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season’s stamp.

L’Estrange.

Should go so general current through the world.

Shakespeare.

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same stamp in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion.

L’Estrange.

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hangs himself at the good news.

Addison.

A king of heaven’s own stamp, not vulgar make;
Blessed in giving, and averse to take.

Harte.

STAMPER. n. s. [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet stampers.

Carew.

STAN, amongst our forfathers, was the termination of the superlative degree; so Athelstan, most noble; Beestan, the best; Loestan, the dearest; Wistan, the wisest; Dunstan, the highest.

Gibson’s Camden.
To STANCH. v. a. [stanch, Fr. stagnare, Ital.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lenin, terra sigillata, comminis, and bolus armenius; whereof terra lenin is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanching of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Lecche, inwardly taken, fasta upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily stanch. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and assay’d to stanch blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To stanch. n. To stop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue stanch’d. *St. Luke, viii. 44.*

STANCH. adj. [This seems to come from the verb.]

1. Sound; such as will not run out.

What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtue, that shall have stancher vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*

2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.

The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a call’d head club. *Addison.*

In politics, I hear, you’re stanch,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the groveling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and stanch men, men of sobriety and firmness. *Waterland.*

Each stanch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierc”” logician still appalling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*

3. In this sense is used a stanch hound. A dog that follows the scent without error or remissness.

STANCHE.† n. s. [from stanch.] One that stops blood.

STANCHEON. n. s. [stancion, French.] A prop; a support.

STANCHELSS. adj. [from stanch.] Not to be stopped.

There grows,
In my most ill-compass’d affection, such
A stanchless wairce, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to grow,
And thrust her down his throat, into his stanchless maw. *Shakspere.*

To STAND. v. n. preterite I stood, I have stood.

[standan, Goth. standan; stauen, Dutsch; stare, Italian; estar, Spanish; stare, Latin.]

1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.

2. To be not demolished or overthrown.

What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to stand? *Milton, P.L.*

3. To be placed as an edifice.

This poet’s tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvius. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To remain erect; not to fall.

To stand or fall,
Free in thine own arbriement it lies. *Milton, P.L.*

To STAND. v. a. *Charriot and charioteer lay overturn’d,
And cloudy steeds: what stood, recoll’d
O’er weary’d, through the faint satanick host,
Defensive scare, or with pale fear surpris’d
Fled ignominious.* *Milton, P.L.*

5. To become erect.

Our, and aman’d, my hair with horror stood;
Fear shrunk my senses, and confus’d my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair stood up; convulsive rage posses’d her trembling limbs. *Dryden, Esq.*

6. To stand; to halt; not to go forward.

The leaders, having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Sun in Gideon stand,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon.
Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum’d to tread, I charge thee stand,
And tell thy name. *Dryden, Esq.*

7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.

This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of Christendom stand at a stay. *Bacon.*

Immense the pow’r, immense where the demand; Say, at what part of nature will they stand? *Pope.*

8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.

Commonwealths by virtue ever stood.
My mind on its own centre stands unmov’d,
And stable as the fabric of the world, Propont is itself. *Dryden.*

9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.

Seeing how lothly oppos’d I stood
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
With my unprovided body. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

From enemies lose’n keep your majesty;
And when they stand against you, any they fall. *Shakespeare.*

10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.

If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should stand upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardness. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and stand for their life. *Ezek. viii. 11.*

We are often constrained to stand alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown, Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the sword they should die, if they stand upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*

11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.

Who before him stood so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ezech. xlvii. 3.*

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. vi. 11.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they stood to it or ran away. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the light ning loving Deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor stood fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldierly word stand, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water stands first. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore stand always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*

That sots and knives should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*

15. [Estar, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be emphatically expressed.
STA

The sea,
Aw’d by the rod of Moses so to stand
Divided.

Accomplish what your eyes foresaw:
I stand resigned, and am prepar’d to go.*
He struck the snakes, and stood again
Now sex’d, and strait recover’d into man.

They expect to be favoured, who stand not possessed of any
one of those qualifications that belonged to him.

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value
of their lands stood, in regard to those of our own country.

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these
helps: he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it.

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world’s victor stood subdu’d by sound.

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being
discouraged by little occasions, frame their malignant fables
accordingly, and stand detected by it, as by an evident mark of
ignorance.

He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see
the truth and the ground it stands on.

He that will not become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in
matters of controversy he ordained should stand, oftentimes
would be deceived.

A thing within my bosom tells me,

That no conditions of our peace can stand.

I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall
surely stand against you for evil.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall stand
fast with him.

To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him that did the service perfect, as
pertaining to the conscience, which stood only in meats and
drinks.

To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings stand at a certain wages.

To have a place.

If it stand
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock’d to your occasions.

My very enemy’s dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage
ground, provoked men of all qualities.

Chariots wing’d
From the armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads.

To be in any state at the time present.

O’erpress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm’d thy broken senses,
Which stand in hard cure.

So it stand; and this I fear at last,
Hume’s knavery will be the duces’ wreck.

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
They household stands in.

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us
know ourselves, and how it standeth with us.

Gardiner was made king’s solicitor, and the patent, formerly
granted to Saint John, stood revoked.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears?

As things now stand with us, we have no power to do good
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did.

To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubting long stood,
As two spent grumblers that do cling together,
And choke their art.

To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I stand in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame.

To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand’s suspicious mistress.

An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation
which man necessarily stands in towards his Maker.

To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it
but weakly: one of his friends, that stood by, said, Methinks
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the
emperor; I could have answered better myself. Why, said
the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that
commands thirty legions?

To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply standeth all by conjectures.

The prebendaries of the kirk, lest forward to declare their
opinion in the former point, stand upon the latter only.

To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart
upon your bed, and be still.

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I stand in
doubt of you.

To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgement I would stand or fall, would
not be such as are acquainted only with the French and
Italian critics.

To be with respect to any particular.

Cesar entreats,
Not to consider in what case thou stand’st
Further than he is Caesar.

To Heaven I do appeal,
I have lov’d my king and common-wealth:
As for my wife, I know not how it stands.

To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed us good on our part as on theirs,
till it be decided who have stood for the truth, and who for
error.

Shall we sound him?

I think, he will stand very strong with us,
It remains,
To graffity his noble service, that
Hath thus stood for his country.

To be in the place; to be representative.

Chilon said, that Kings, friends, and favourites were like cast-
ing counters; that sometimes stood for one, sometimes for ten.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names stand for
the same thing, or really include one another.

Their language being scant, had no words in it to stand for
a thousand.

To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be
strong.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur’d this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fast’d.

To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Lattin shoves a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav’n his myri standis,
To the same parts on earth his army lands.

Full for the port the Ithaceni stand,
And fuel their sails, and issue on the land.

To have direction towards any local point.

The wand did not really stand to the metals, when placed
under it, or the cutaneous veins.

To offer as a candidate.

He stood to be elected one of the provectors for the university.

To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
Many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish’d him, that for a treasy word
Defy the matter.

He was commanded by the duke to stand aside and expect
his answer.

522
I stood between the Lord and you, to show you the Lord's word.

Stand by when he is going.

Swift.

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Úfens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptanus stands.

Dryden.

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair
As any comere you have look'd on,
For my affection.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

Each thinks he stands fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number.

Addison, Spect.

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and stood fair for the first vacancy on the bench.

Rowe.

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stand so firmly on his wife's trayles, yet I cannot put off my opinion so badly.

Shakespeare.

39. To be without motion.

I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal. — Whom stands it still withal? — With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves.

Shakespeare.

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must stand to examine and unravel every argument.

Locke.

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To stand upon every point, and be curious in particulars, be-longeth to the first author of the story.

2 Maccab. ii. 30.

It is so plain that it needeth not to be stand upon.

Bacon.

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to stand in the room of one that makes fritters of English?

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never stand in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

The emperor standing upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver.

Swift, Gulliv. Trav.

Hath the prince a full commission, To bear, and absolutely to determine Of what conditions we shall stand upon?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would stand to the sword, To try what friends would do, or fate afford.

Daniel.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may stand with the glory of God, and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek anything prejudicial.

Hooker.

Some instances of fortune cannot stand with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.

Bp. Taylor.

It stood with reason, that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay.

Daniel.

Sporadically youth and close application will hardly stand together.

Felon.

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and care them, and in the interim let the commands stand by neglected.

Dec. of Chr. Pity.

48. To Stand by. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The man hoped the dog would stand by him, if set upon by the wolf.

L'Estrange.

If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's; come, gentlemen, you'll stand by me.

Dryden, Spem. Fiant.

Our good works will attend and stand by us at the hour of death.

Cateryn.

49. To Stand by. To be present without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads, For standing by when Richard kill'd her son.

Shakespeare.

50. To Stand by. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to stand by the Arundelian marble.

Pope, Ess. on Homer.

51. To Stand for. To propose one's self a candidate.

How many stand for consuls? — Three: but his thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it.

Shakespeare.

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he stood for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse.

Dennis.

52. To Stand for. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which stood for the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England.

Bacon.

Freedom we all stand for.

B. Jonson.

53. To Stand off. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death.

Dryden.

54. To Stand off. Not to comply.

Stand no more off.

But give thyself unto my sick desires.

Shakespeare.

55. To Stand off. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether Would quite confound distinction; yet stand off

In differences so mighty.

Shakespeare.

Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it stand off in dislike and aversion.

Udall of Friendship.

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we stand off from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it.

Allercbury.

56. To Stand off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it standeth off, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and streaked them in oil.

Wotton on Architecture.

57. To Stand out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcile'd Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in, That so stand out against the holy church.

Shakespeare.

Pomponius knows not you, While you stand out upon these tawdry terms.

B. Jonson.

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and stand out against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves.

South.

Spare can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and stand out against the railery of his familiars.

Rogers.

58. To Stand out. Not to comply; to seclude.

Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:

What art thou stiff? stand at out?

Shakespeare.

If the ladies will stand out, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed.

Dryden.

59. To Stand out. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes stand out with fatness.

Ps. lxxiii. 7.

60. To Stand to. To ply; to persevere.

Polinarius, cry'd aloud,

What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud My thoughts presage; ere that the tempest roars, Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your ears.

Dryden.

61. To Stand to. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,

As I have mine, may set his hand And heart unto this deed, when he hath read; And make the purchase spread

To both our goods if he to it will stand.

Herbert.

I still stand to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words.

Stillingfleet.
62. To stand to. To abide by a contract or assurance.
As I have no reason to stand to the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. Dryden.

63. To stand under. To undergo; to sustain.
If you unite in your complaints, and force them with a constancy, the cardinal cannot stand under them. Shakespeare; Hen. VIII.

64. To stand up. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. To stand up. To arise in order to gain notice.
When the accusers stood up, they brought most accusation of such things as hitherto they had not heard. Acts, xxxvi. 18.

66. To stand up. To make a party.
When we stood up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. Shakespeare; Coriol.

67. To stand upon. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.
Does it not stand me now upon? Shakespeare; Hamlet.
The king well knew that it stood him upon; by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. Bacon.
It stands me much upon.
'T enervate this objection. Huds.
Does it not stand them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? Locke.

68. To stand upon. To value; to take pride.
Men stand very much upon the reputation of their understandings, and of all things late to be accounted for; the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. Tillotson.
We highly esteem and stand much upon our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. Ray on the Creation.

69. To stand upon. To insist.
A rascally, yea—foolish, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. Shakespeare.

To stand. v. a.
1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.
None durst stand him; here, there, and every where, enraged he flew. Shakespeare.
Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast. Dryden.
Oh! I had bounteous Heaven bestow'd Hippolitus on Phœbus's arms.
So had I stood the shock of angry fate. Smith.
That not for fame, but virtue's better end, He stood the furious foe, the timid friend, The damning critic. Pope.

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.
Bid him disband the legion.
Submit his actions to the public censure.
And stand the judgment of a Roman senate. Addison, Cato.

3. To keep; to maintain with ground.
Turning at the length, he stood his ground,
And miss'd his friend. Dryden.

Stand. n. [from the verb.]
1. A station; a place where one waits standing.
I have found you out a stand most fit,
Where you may have such 'taintage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. Shakespeare; Meas. for Meas.
In this covert will we make a stand. Shakespeare.
Culling the principal of all the deer.
Then from his lofty stand on that high tree,
Down he alights among the sportful herds. Milton, P. L.

2. Thrice herein stand.
In their bright stand there left his power's, to seize possession of the garden. Milton, P. L.
The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring post, and divers her with his songs during her sitting. Addison, Spect.
I took my stand upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several leadings. Addison, Spect.

3. Persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple:
In order to it they took their several stands in the most convenient places. Addison.
When just as by her stand Arsaces post, The window by design or chance fell down, And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. Dryden.
The wretched from his private stand Took aim, and shot with all his strength. Swift.

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.
Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a stand; I mean not to descend. Daniel.

3. A stop; a halt.
A race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, belowing and neighing;
If any air of mustick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand; Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze. Shakespeare.
The Earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a stand, when he fearfully charged and routed them. Clarendon.

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
'T inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful stand; Hungering over expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. Dryden.
At every turn she made a little stand,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
to draw the rose. Dryden.

4. Stop; interruption.
The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great stand of trade. Bacon.
Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect stand. Woodward.

5. The act of opposing.
We are come off like Romans; neither foolish in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire. Shakespeare.

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.
Our sons but the same things can wish and do,
Vice is at stand and at the highest flow.
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. Dryden.
In the beginning of summer the days are at a stand, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partsake more of a right line than of a spiral. Dryden.
The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a stand, without considerable variation. Bentley.

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.
Every part of what we would,
Must make a stand at what your highness will. Shakespeare.
When fam'd Varicist this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's science at a stand,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. Prior.

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.
A fool may so far imitate the mein of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a stand what to make of him. L'Estrange.
The well-subv'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, tho' it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a stand. Locke.

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.
Such spires are only fit for country towns,
To sink of ale, and dust a stand with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,
Taste and get drunk before the wise electors. Dryden.
After supper a stand was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that please'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. Dryden, Life of Cleonnes.

STANDARD. n. [fr. standard, Sax. from standard; standart, old Fr. estandart, mod.]